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The Europa Year Book 1985

A WORLD SURVEY

The
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1985

A WORLD SURVEY

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The Europa Year Book 1985

A WORLD SURVEY

VOLUME II

CAMEROON–ZIMBABWE

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FOREWORD

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK was first published in 1926. Since 1960 it has appeared in annual two-volume editions, and has become established as an authoritative reference work, providing a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial institutions of the world. This year's edition appears for the second time in a completely new format using computerized photo-typesetting.

Volume I deals with international organizations and the countries of Europe, as well as providing the first part of the alphabetical survey of the rest of the world, from Afghanistan to Burundi. Volume II lists the remaining countries of the world, from Cameroon to Zimbabwe.

Readers are referred to our regional books THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA and THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA for additional information on the geography, history and economy of these areas.

The information is revised annually by a variety of methods, including direct mailing to all the institutions listed. Many other sources are used, such as national statistical offices, government departments and diplomatic missions. The editors thank the innumerable individuals and organizations throughout the world whose generous co-operation in providing current information for this edition is invaluable in presenting the most accurate and up-to-date material available, and acknowledge particular indebtedness for material from the following publications: the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook, Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' *Production Yearbook, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics* and *Yearbook of Forest Products*; and *The Military Balance 1984–85*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 23 Tavistock Street, London, WC2E 7NQ.

April 1985.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Aktiebolag (joint stock company)
Acad.	Academician; Academy
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ADB	African Development Bank; Asian Development Bank
Adm.	Admiral
admin.	administration
AG	Aktiengesellschaft (Joint Stock Company)
a.i.	ad interim
AID	(US) Agency for International Development
Al.	Aleja (alley, avenue)
Ala	Alabama
ALADI	Asociación Latino-Americana de Integración
Alt.	Alternate
Alta	Alberta
AM	Amplitude Modulation
amalg.	amalgamated
AP	Andhra Pradesh
apdo	apartado (Post Box)
approx.	approximately
Apt	Apartment
Ariz	Arizona
Ark	Arkansas
A/S	Aktieselskab (Joint Stock Company)
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
asscn	association
assoc.	associate
asst	assistant
Aug.	August
auth.	authorized
Ave	Avenue
Avda	Avenida (Avenue)
BC	British Columbia
Bd	Board
Bd, Bld, Blv., Blvd	Boulevard
b/d	barrels per day
Bhd	Berhad (Public Limited Company)
Bldg	Building
BP	Boîte postale (Post Box)
br.(s)	branch(es)
Brig.	Brigadier
Bt	Baronet
bul.	bulvar (boulevard)
C	Centigrade
c.	circa; cuadra(s) (block(s))
CACM	Central American Common Market
Cad.	Caddesi (street)
Calif	California
cap.	capital
Capt.	Captain
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CB	Companion of (the Order of) the Bath
CBE	Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
CCL	Caribbean Congress of Labour
Cdre	Commodore
Cen.	Central
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFA	Communauté Financière Africaine, Co-opération Financière en Afrique centrale
CH	Companion of Honour
Chair.	Chairman
CI	Channel Islands
Cía	Compañía
Cie	Compagnie
c.i.f.	cost, insurance and freight
C-in-C	Commander-in-Chief
circ.	circulation
cm	centimetre(s)
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
Cnr	Corner
Co	Company; County
Col	Colonel
Col.	Colonia
Colo	Colorado
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)
Comm.	Commission; Commendatore
Commdr	Commander
Commdt	Commandant
Commr	Commissioner
Confed.	Confederation
Conn	Connecticut
Corpn	Corporation
CP	Case Postale; Caixa Postal (Post Box); Communist Party
CPSU	Communist Party of the Soviet Union
Cres.	Crescent
CSTAL	Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina
CTCA	Confederación de Trabajadores Centro-americanos
Cttee	Committee
cu	cubic
cwt	hundredweight
DC	District of Columbia; Distrito Central
DDR	Deutsche Democratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
DE	Departamento Estatal
Dec.	December
Del	Delaware
Del.	Delegación
Dem.	Democratic; Democrat
Dep.	Deputy
dep.	deposits
Dept	Department
devt	development
DF	Distrito Federal
Dir	Director
Div.	Division(al)
DM	Deutsche Mark
DN	Distrito Nacional
Doc.	Docent
Dott.	Dottore
Dr	Doctor
dr.(e)	drachma(e)
Drs	Doctorandus
dwt	dead weight tons
E	East; Eastern
ECA	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Latin America
Econ.	Economist; Economics
ECOSOC	(United Nations) Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECWA	(United Nations) Economic Commission for Western Asia
Edif.	Edificio (building)
edn	edition
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
eKv	electron kilovolt
eMv	electron megavolt
Eng.	Engineer; Engineering
Esc.	Escuela; Escudos; Escritorio
ESCAP	(United Nations) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
esq.	esquina (corner)
est.	established; estimate; estimated
etc.	etcetera

EUA	European Unit of Account
eV	eingetragener Verein
excl.	excluding
exec.	executive
Ext.	Extension
F	Fahrenheit
f.	founded
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
Feb.	February
Fed.	Federation; Federal
Fla	Florida
FM	frequency modulation
fmrly	formerly
f.o.b.	free on board
Fr	Father
Fr.	Franc
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
ft	foot (feet)
g	gram(s)
Ga	Georgia
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GBE	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
GCMG	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St Michael and St George
GDP	gross domestic product
GDR	German Democratic Republic
Gen.	General
GeV	giga electron volts
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Limited Liability Company)
GNP	gross national product
Gov.	Governor
Govt	Government
grt	gross registered tons
GWh	gigawatt hours
ha	hectares
HE	His (or Her) Eminence; His (or Her) Excellency
hf	hlutafelag (Company Limited)
hl	hectolitre(s)
HM	His (or Her) Majesty
Hon.	Honorary (or Honourable)
hp	horsepower
HQ	Headquarters
HRH	His (or Her) Royal Highness
HSH	His (or Her) Serene Highness
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
i.e.	id est (that is to say)
Ill	Illinois
IMF	International Monetary Fund
in (ins)	inch (inches)
Inc, Incorp., Incd	Incorporated
incl.	including
Ind	Indiana
Ind.	Independent
Ing.	Engineer
Insp.	Inspector
Int.	International
Inž.	Engineer
irreg.	irregular
Is	Islands
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
Jan.	January
Jnr	Junior
Jr	Jonkheer (Netherlands); Junior
Jt	Joint
Kans	Kansas
KBE	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
KCMG	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St Michael and St George
kg	kilogram(s)
KG	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft (Limited Partnership)
kHz	kilohertz
KK	Kaien Kaisha (Limited Company)
km	kilometre(s)
kv.	kvartal (apartment block)
kW	kilowatt(s)
kWh	kilowatt hours
Ky	Kentucky
La	Louisiana
lb	pound(s)
Lic.	Licenciado
LNG	liquefied natural gas
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
Lt, Lieut	Lieutenant
Ltd	Limited
m	metre(s)
m.	million
Maj.	Major
Man	Manitoba
Man.	Manager; managing
March.	Marchese
Mass	Massachusetts
MBE	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
mbH	mit beschränkter Haftung (with limited liability)
Mc/s	megacycles per second
Md	Maryland
Me	Maine
mem.	member
MEV	mega electron volts
mfrs	manufacturers
Mgr	Monseigneur; Monsignor
MHz	megahertz
Mich	Michigan
Minn	Minnesota
Miss	Mississippi
Mlle	Mademoiselle
mm	millimetre(s)
Mme	Madame
Mo	Missouri
Mont	Montana
MP	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
MSS	Manuscripts
MW	megawatt(s); medium wave
MWh	megawatt hour(s)
N	North; Northern
n.a.	not available
nab.	naberezhnaya (embankment, quai)
nám.	náměstí (square)
Nat.	National
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NB	New Brunswick
NC	North Carolina
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
ND	North Dakota
Neb	Nebraska
Nev	Nevada
Nfld	Newfoundland
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
NMP	net material product
no.	number
Nov.	November
nr	near
nrt	net registered tons
NS	Nova Scotia
NSW	New South Wales
NV	Naamloze Vennootschap (Limited Company)
NY	New York
NZ	New Zealand
OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OBE	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire

ABBREVIATIONS

OCAM	Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne
Oct.	October
Of.	Oficina
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
Okla	Oklahoma
Ont	Ontario
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
opp.	opposite
Ore	Oregon
Org.	Organization
ORIT	Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores
p.	page
p.a.	per annum
Pa	Pennsylvania
Parl.	Parliament(ary)
PC	Privy Counsellor
PEI	Prince Edward Island
per.	pereulok (lane, alley)
Perm. Rep.	Permanent Representative
PK	Post Box (Turkish)
pl.	platz; place; ploshchad (square)
PLC	Public Limited Company
PMB	Private Mail Bag
POB	Post Office Box
Pr.	prospekt (avenue)
Pres.	President
Prin.	Principal
Prof.	Professor
Propr	Proprietor
Prov.	Province; Provincial; Provinciale (Dutch)
PT	Perseroan Tarbates (Limited Company)
Pte	Private
Pty	Proprietary
p.u.	paid up
publ.	publication; published
Publr	Publisher
Pvt.	Private
QC	Queen's Counsel
Qld	Queensland
Que	Quebec
q.v.	quod vide (to which refer)
Rd	Road
R(s)	rupee(s)
reg., regd	register; registered
reorg.	reorganized
Rep.	Republic; Republican; Representative
Repub.	Republic
res	reserve(s)
retd	retired
Rev.	Reverend
RI	Rhode Island
RJ	Rio de Janeiro
Rm	Room
Rp.(s)	rupiah(s)
RSFSR	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
RSR	Republica Socialistă România (Socialist Republic of Romania)
Rt	Right
S	South; Southern; San
SA	Société Anonyme, Sociedad Anónima (limited company); South Australia
SARL	Sociedade Anônima de Responsabilidade Limitada (Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability)
Sask	Saskatchewan
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
Sdn Bhd	Sendirian Berhad (Private Limited Company)
SDR(s)	Special Drawing Right(s)
Sec.	Secretary
Sen.	Senior; Senator
Sept.	September
SER	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
SFRY	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SJ	Society of Jesus
Soc.	Society
Sok.	Sokak (street)
SP	São Paulo
SpA	Società per Azioni (Joint Stock Company)
Sq.	Square
sq	square (in measurements)
Sr	Senior; Señor
Sra	Señora
SSR	Soviet Socialist Republic
St	Saint; Street
Sta	Santa
Ste	Sainte
subs.	subscriptions; subscribed
Supt	Superintendent
Tas.	Tasmania
TD	Teachta Dála (Member of Parliament)
tech., techn.	technical
Tenn	Tennessee
Tex	Texas
Treas.	Treasurer
TV	television
t/yr	tons per year
u.	utca (street)
u/a	unit of account
UDEAC	Union Douanière et Economique de l'Afrique Centrale
UK	United Kingdom
ul.	ulitsa (street)
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Univ.	University
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UP	Uttar Pradesh
USA	United States of America
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Va	Virginia
VEB	Volkseigener Betrieb (Public Company)
VHF	Very High Frequency
Vic.	Victoria
viz.	videlicet (namely)
Vn	Veien (street)
vol.(s)	volume(s)
Vt	Vermont
W	West; Western
WA	Western Australia
Wash	Washington (state)
WCL	World Confederation of Labour
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
Wis	Wisconsin
W Va	West Virginia
Wy	Wyoming
yr	year

LATE INFORMATION

CAMEROON (p. 1378)

Following the congress of the Union nationale camerounaise in March 1985, the party's name was changed to the Rassemblement démocratique du peuple camerounaise (RDPC).

CANADA

Government changes (p. 1393)
(February 1985)

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence: Erik H. Nielsen.

President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Government House Leader: Ramon John Hnatyshyn.

CHILE

Government changes (p. 1447)
(February 1985)

Minister of the Interior: Ricardo García Rodríguez.

Minister of Finance: Hernán Büchi Buc.

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

State Council changes (p. 1472)
(March 1985)

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: Zheng Tuobin.

President of the People's Bank of China: Miss Chen Muhua.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

Government change (p. 1489)
(March 1985)

Minister of Economic Affairs: Li Ta-hai.

COLOMBIA

Government changes (p. 1504)
(February 1985)

Minister of Agriculture: Hernán Vallejo Mejía.

Minister of Public Health: Rafael de Zubiría.

Minister of Economic Development: Gustavo Castro Guerrero.

Minister of Mines and Energy: Iván Duque Escobar.

Minister of Public Works and Transportation: Rodolfo Segovia Salas.

EGYPT

Government change (p. 1604)

The Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, Dr Mustafa Kamil al-Said Ibrahim, resigned on 31 March 1985. Dr Sultan Abu Ali was appointed to the vacant post on the same day.

EL SALVADOR

Legislative elections (p. 1622–23)
(March 1985)

Preliminary results from voting in the legislative elections indicated that the ruling Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC) had secured 33 seats in the 60-seat Legislative Assembly. The right-wing coalition formed by the Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN) and the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA) was reported to have won 26 seats.

FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

Government changes
(March 1985)

Martinique (p. 1659)

Government Commissioner: Edouard Lacroix.

St Pierre and Miquelon (p. 1665)

Government Commissioner: Bernard Leurquin.

The previous Government Commissioner, Gérard Lefèbvre, was replaced after he had been forcibly expelled from the islands by fishery workers involved in a labour dispute with local dock workers.

French Polynesia (p. 1667)

High Commissioner: Bernard Gérard.

GUATEMALA

Government changes (p. 1724)
(April 1985)

In April 1985 the Minister of Finance, Col Leonardo Figueroa Villate, and the Minister of Economy, Leonel Hernández Cardena, were dismissed from their posts. Ariel Rivera was appointed Minister of Economy.

INDIA

Council of Ministers (p. 1789)

On 2 April 1985 Chandrasekhar Singh was appointed to the new post of Minister of State for Textiles.

State Governments (p. 1790–91)

State elections were held on 2 and 5 March 1985.

Andhra Pradesh

Governor: Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma.

Chief Minister: N. T. Rama Rao (Telugu Desam).

Legislative Assembly: 295 seats (Telugu Desam Party 202, Congress—I 49, Communist—CPM 11, Communist—CPI 11, Bharatiya Janata Party 8, independents and others 11, vacant 3).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

Bihar

Governor: Pondakainti Venkatasubbaiah.

Chief Minister: Bindeshwari Dubey (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 325 seats (Congress—I 193, Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party 46, Bharatiya Janata Party 12, Janata 12, Communist—CPI 12, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha 10, independents and others 30, vacant 10).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

Gujarat

Governor: B. K. Nehru.

Chief Minister: Madhabsinh Solanki (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 182 seats (Congress—I 149, Janata 14, Bharatiya Janata Party 11, independents 8).

Himachal Pradesh

Governor: Hokishe Sema.

Chief Minister: Vir Dhadra Singh (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 68 seats (Congress—I 55, Bharatiya Janata Party 7, independents and others 6).

Karnataka

Governor: A. N. Banerjee.

Chief Minister: Rama Krishna Hegde (Janata).

Legislative Assembly: 225 seats (Janata 139, Congress—I 66, Communist—CPI 4, Communist—CPM 2, Bharatiya Janata Party 2, independents and others 12).

Legislative Council: 63 seats.

Madhya Pradesh

Governor: K. M. Chandy.

Chief Minister: Motilal Vora (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 320 seats (Congress—I 250, Bharatiya Janata Party 58, Janata 5, independents and others 7).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

Maharashtra

Governor: Idris Hasan Latif.

Chief Minister: Vasant Dada Patil (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 288 seats (Congress—I 161, Congress—S 56, Janata 20, Bharatiya Janata Party 16, Peasants' and Workers' Party 12, Communist—CPI 2, Communist—CPM 2, independents and others 19).

Legislative Council: 78 seats.

Orissa

Governor: Bishambhar N. Pande.

Chief Minister: Janaki Ballabh Patnaik (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 146 seats (Congress—I 117, Janata 19, independents and others 9, vacant 1).

Punjab

On 14 March 1985 Arjun Singh (Congress—I) was appointed Governor of Punjab.

Rajasthan

Governor: O. P. Mehra.

Chief Minister: Harideo Joshi (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 200 seats (Congress—I 113, Bharatiya Janata Party 38, Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party 27, Janata 10, independents and others 10, vacant 2).

Sikkim

Governor: Kona Prabhakar Rao.

Chief Minister: Nar Bahadur Bhandari (Sikkim Sangram Parishad).

Legislative Assembly: 32 seats (Sikkim Sangram Parishad 30, independents and others 2).

Uttar Pradesh

Governor: Mohammad Usman Arif.

Chief Minister: Narain Dutt Tiwari (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 426 seats (Congress—I 266, Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party 85, Janata 19, Bharatiya Janata Party 16, Communist—CPI 6, Congress—J 4, Communist—CPM 2, independents 24, vacant 4).

Legislative Council: 108 seats.

Union Territory

Pondicherry:

Administrator: Lt-Gov. Tribhuvan Prasad Tewary.

Chief Minister: M. O. H. Farook (Congress—I).

Assembly: 30 seats (Congress—I 15, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 6, Dravida Munnetra Kazagam 5, Janata 2, independents 2).

IRAN

Government changes (p. 1840)

The former Minister of Health, Dr Hadi Manafi, was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Head of the Environmental Protection Organization by Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi on 10 March 1985. The Minister of Roads and Transport, Eng. Hadinezhad Hoseyniyan, resigned from the Government on 12 March 1985. Earlier in March, the Minister of State in charge of the Plan and Budget Organization, Dr Muhammad Taqi Banki, had also resigned. Dr Banki was replaced by his deputy, Massoud Zanjani, but no permanent replacement had been named for Eng. Hoseyniyan at the time of going to press.

JORDAN

Government changes (p. 1949)

The Jordanian Prime Minister, Ahmed Ubeidat, resigned at the beginning of April, and a new Cabinet was sworn in on 5 April. In the reshuffle, only four Cabinet members retained their posts.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Zayed al-Rifai.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education: Abdul Wahab al-Majali.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Taher al-Masri.*

Minister of Finance and Customs: Dr Hanna Odeh.*

Minister of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs: Marwan al-Hamoud.

Minister of Waqfs and Religious Affairs: Abdul-Aziz al-Khayat.

Minister of Public Works: Mahmoud Hawamdeh.

Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade: Rajai al-Muasher.

Minister of Transport: Farhi Ubeid.*

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources: Dr Hisham al-Khatib.

Minister of Planning: Dr Abdullah an-Nusur.*

Minister of Higher Education: Nasr al-Din al-Asad.†

Minister of Justice: Riyadh al-Shaker.

Minister of Agriculture: Ahmed Dakhgan.

Minister of Information, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities: Taher Hikmat.

Minister of Youth: Hisham al-Sharari.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs: Taher Kanaan.

Minister of Health: Zayed Hamzeh.

Minister of the Interior: Hassan al-Khayed.

Minister of Communications: Mohieddin al-Hussaini.

Minister of State for Prime Ministerial Affairs: Hazim Nuseibeh.

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs: Sami Joudeh.†

* No change. † New post.

KAMPUCHEA

Government of Democratic Kampuchea changes (p. 1960)
(March 1985)

Defence: Prince Norodom Chakrapong (Sihanoukist) replaced Gen. In Tam (Sihanoukist).

Health: Khek Vandy (Sihanoukist) replaced Prince Norodom Chakrapong (Sihanoukist).

KUWAIT

Government change (p. 2018)
(March 1985)

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Khaled al-Jumeian.

MALAYSIA

Sabah

State election (p. 2119)
(April 1985)

Chief Minister: Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitangan.

State Assembly: 54 seats; Parti Bersatu Sabah (Sabah United Party) 25, USNO 16, Berjaya 6, SCCP 1, Nominated 6; elected April 1985.

MAURITANIA

Government changes (p. 2153)
(April 1985)

Minister of Fisheries and Marine Economy: Taki Ould Sidi.

Minister of Planning and Land Development: Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal.

MOROCCO

Government changes (p. 2212)
(April 1985)

Prime Minister: Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

Ministers of State without Portfolio: Mohammed Bahnini, Moulay Ahmed Alaoui.

Minister of Justice: Moulay Mustapha Belarbi Alaoui.

Minister of the Interior: Driss Basri.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Information: Abdellatif Filali.

Minister of National Education: Azeddine Laraki.

Minister of Health: Tayeb Bencheikh.

Minister of Finance: Abdellatif Jouahri.

Minister of Tourism: Moussa Saadi.
Minister of Ocean Fisheries and the Merchant Navy: Bensalem Smili.
Minister of Equipment and Vocational Training: Mohammed Kabbaj.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Mohand Laenser.
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Othmane Demnati.
Minister of Youth and Sports: Abdellatif Semlali.
Minister of Religious Endowments (Waqfs) and Islamic Affairs: Abdekebir Alaoui M'Daghri.
Minister of Handicrafts and Social Affairs: Mohamed Labied.
Minister of Transport: Mohamed Bouamoud.
Minister of Energy and Mines: Mohamed Fettah.
Minister of Trade and Industry: Tahar Masmoudi.
Minister of Cultural Affairs: Mohamed Benaissa.
Minister of Housing: Abderrahmane Boufettass.
Minister of Employment: Hassan Abbadi.
Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Relations with the EEC: Azzedine Guessous.
Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Economic Affairs: Moulay Zine Zahidi.
Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Planning: Rachid Ghazouani.
Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Relations with Parliament: Tahar Afifi.
Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Administrative Affairs: Abderrahim Benabdeljalil.
Secretary-General of the Government: Abbes Kaissi.

PAKISTAN (p. 2353)

A new Cabinet was sworn in on 10 April 1985.

Chief Martial Law Administrator, responsible for Science and Technology, Cabinet Division, Establishment Division, Defence and Chairman of the Planning Commission: Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.
Prime Minister: Mohammad Khan Junejo.
Minister of Commerce: Salim Saifullah Khan.
Minister of Communications: Prince Mohyuddin Baluch.
Minister of Culture and Tourism: Ghulam Mohammad Maneka.
Minister of Education: Mohammad Khaqan Abbasi.
Minister of Finance and Planning: Dr Mahbubul Haq.
Minister of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives: Zafar Ali Shah.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lt-Gen. (retd) Sahibzada Yakub Khan.
Minister of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare: Hamid Nasir Chadha.
Minister of Housing and Works: Yusuf Raza Gilani.
Minister of Industries: Zafar Ali Shah.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Hamid Nasir Chadha.
Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs: Iqbal Ahmad Khan.
Minister of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistani Affairs: Haji Hanif Taiyab.
Minister of Local Government and Rural Development: Ghulam Mohammad Maneka.
Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources: Mir Zaffarullah Khan Jamali.
Minister of Production: Khaqan Abbasi.
Minister of Railways: Abdul Ghafoor Khan Hoti.
Minister of Water and Power: Mir Zaffarullah Khan Jamali.
Minister of State for Food and Agriculture: Mir Haji Karim.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Zain Noorani.
Minister of State for Labour and Manpower: Rai Mansab Ali.
Minister of State for Population Welfare: Dr Attiya Inayatullah.
Minister of State for Production: Sheikh Islamuddin.
Minister of State for Religious and Minorities Affairs: Maqbool Ahmad.
Minister of State for Kashmir and Northern Affairs, States and Frontier Region: Syed Qasim Shah.
Advisers with the Rank of Federal Minister: Sardar Ghulam Mohammad Mahar, Dr M. A. Kazi.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Recent History (p. 2379)

In March 1985 Pius Wingti resigned as Deputy Prime Minister in order to challenge Michael Somare for the post of Prime Minister through a parliamentary motion expressing no confidence in him. Somare survived the motion of no confidence by gaining the support in the National Parliament of the Melanesian Alliance (MA) party and the National Party (NP), in addition to that of his own Pangu Pati. In return for their support, Somare granted the MA and the NP a total of four of the 28 posts in the National Executive Council, in association with a minor ministerial reshuffle. Fr John Momis, the leader of the MA, became Deputy Prime Minister.

Government changes (p. 2385)
(April 1985)

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Public Services: Fr John Momis (MA).
Minister for Education: Sam Tulo (MA).
Minister for Justice: Tom Puis (Pangu).
Minister for National Planning: Bebes Korowaro (Pangu).
Minister for Religion, Youth, Women and Recreation: Tony Bais (Pangu).
Minister for Civil Aviation: William Wi (NP).
Minister for Defence: Stephen Tago (NP).
Minister for Police: Dennis Young (Pangu).

PERU

Presidential election (p. 2411)
(April 1985)

Preliminary results from voting in the presidential election indicated that Alan García Pérez, candidate of the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), had received over 48% of the votes cast. Dr Alfonso Barrantes Lingán, candidate of the Izquierda Unida (IU), received over 23% of the votes, and Dr Luis Bedoya Reyes, candidate of the Convergencia Democrática, received over 12% of the votes. It was thought unlikely that a second round of voting would be held, as García Pérez was expected to obtain over 50% of the votes, the majority required for a clear victory.

SOUTH AFRICA (p. 2578)

Dr Cornelius V. van der Merwe, Minister of Health and Welfare and Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Assembly, died on 26 April 1985. Dr Lourens A. P. A. Munnik became acting Minister of Health and Welfare, and S. A. S. Hayward became acting Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Assembly.

SUDAN

Recent History (p. 2618)

In April 1985, following two weeks of negotiations, a 15-member Cabinet, including three non-Muslim southerners, was announced. The Cabinet would be responsible to the Military Council during the 12-month transition period prior to the planned free elections.

Government changes (p. 2625)

Military Council

Chairman: Lt-Gen. Abdel-Rahman Swar al-Dahab.
Deputy Chairman: Gen. Tajaddin Abdalla Fadul.
Other Members:
Lt-Gen. Mohammed Mirghani Taher.
Adm. Youssef Hassan Ahmed.
Lt-Gen. Mohammed Tewfik Khalil.
Lt-Gen. Youssef Hassan el-Hag.
Maj.-Gen. Fabian Atang Long.

Maj.-Gen. James Loro.
Maj.-Gen. Osman Amin el-Sayed.
Maj.-Gen. Ibrahim Youssel el-Awad el-Jaali.
Maj.-Gen. Hamada Abdel-Azim Hamada.
Brig.-Gen. Osman Abdullah Mohammed.
Brig.-Gen. Fadlallah Barqa Nasser.
Brig.-Gen. Abdel-Aziz Mohammed el-Amin.
Maj. Fares Hosni.

Cabinet

Prime Minister: Dr Guzuli Dafalla.
Deputy Prime Minister: Samuel Aru Bol.
Minister of Defence: Brig.-Gen. Osman Abdullah Mohammed.
Minister of the Interior: Gen. Abbas Madani.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ibrahim Taha Ayoub.
Minister of Public Works: Oliver Battali Albino.
Minister of Finance: Aouad Abdul-Maquid.
Minister of Trade: Sidahmed al-Sayed.
Minister of Energy: Abdul-Aziz Osman Musa.
Minister of Transport: Peter Gatkouth Gual.
Minister of Agriculture: Sidik Abdin.
Minister of Education: Bishir Haj al-Toun.
Minister of Health: Hussein Abu-Saleh.
Minister of Housing: Amin Maki Madani.
Minister of Culture: Muhammad Bishir Hamed.

CORRIGENDUM

CHILE—MINISTRIES (p. 1447)

Ministry of Public Health: Enrique MacIver 541, 1°, Santiago; tel. 39001.
Ministry of Public Works: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59, 2°, Santiago; tel. 724506.

CAMEROON

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cameroon lies on the west coast of Africa, with Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east, and the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid in the south and west, with average temperatures of 26°C (80°F). The north is drier, with more extreme temperatures. The official languages are French and English, and many local languages are also spoken. Approximately one-half of all Cameroonians follow traditional religious beliefs. About 35% are Christians, and about 20%, mostly in the north, are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow, with a five-pointed gold star in the centre of the red stripe. The capital is Yaoundé.

Recent History

In 1884 a German protectorate was established in Cameroon (Kamerun). In 1916, during the First World War, the German administration was overthrown by invading British and French forces. Under an agreement made between the occupying powers in 1919, Cameroon was divided into two zones: a French-ruled area, in the east and south, and a smaller British area in the west. In 1922 both zones became subject to mandates of the League of Nations, with France and the United Kingdom as the administering powers. In 1946 the zones were transformed into UN Trust Territories, with British and French rule continuing in their respective areas.

French Cameroons became an autonomous state, within the French Community, in 1957. Under the leadership of Ahmadou Ahidjo, a northerner who became Prime Minister in 1958, the territory became independent, as the Republic of Cameroon, on 1 January 1960. The first election for the country's National Assembly, held in April 1960, was won by Ahidjo's party, the Union camerounaise. In May the new Assembly elected Ahidjo to be the country's first President.

British Cameroons, comprising a northern and a southern region, was attached to neighbouring Nigeria, for administrative purposes, prior to Nigeria's independence in October 1960. Plebiscites were held, under UN auspices, in the two regions of British Cameroons in February 1961. The northern area voted to merge with Nigeria (becoming the province of Sardauna), while the south voted for union with the Republic of Cameroon, which took place on 1 October 1961.

The enlarged country was named the Federal Republic of Cameroon, with French and English as joint official languages. It comprised two states: the former French zone became East Cameroon, while the ex-British portion became West Cameroon. John Foncha, Prime Minister of West Cameroon and leader of the Kamerun National Democratic Party, became Vice-President of the Federal Republic. Under the continuing leadership of Ahidjo, who was re-elected President in May 1965, the two states became increasingly integrated, despite Cameroon's ethnic and cultural diversity. In September 1966 a one-party regime was established when the two governing parties and several opposition groups combined to form a single party, the Union nationale camerounaise (UNC). The party has grown to embrace almost all the country's political, cultural, professional and social organizations. The only significant opposition party, the extreme left-wing Union des populations de Cameroun (UPC), was finally crushed in 1971, although the leaders continued activities in exile in Paris. Meanwhile, President Ahidjo was re-elected in March 1970, when Solomon Muna (who had replaced Foncha as Prime Minister of West Cameroon in 1968) became Vice-President.

In June 1972, after approval by referendum of a new Constitution, the federal system was ended and the country became the United Republic of Cameroon. The office of Vice-President was abolished. A fully centralized political and administrative system was quickly introduced, and in May 1973 a new National Assembly was elected for a five-year term. After the re-election of Ahidjo as President in April 1975, the Constitution was revised and a Prime Minister, Paul Biya, appointed in June. Despite opposition from anglophone intellectuals who desired a return to the federal system of government, Ahidjo was unanimously re-elected for a fifth five-year term of office in April 1980.

President Ahidjo announced his resignation in November 1982 and named Paul Biya, the Prime Minister, as his successor. No official reasons for the resignation were given. The new President, a bilingual southerner, was expected to continue the policies of national unity and non-alignment which characterized Ahidjo's rule. Bello Bouba Maigari, a northerner, was appointed Prime Minister. Ahidjo retained the presidency of the UNC and his political influence continued. In January 1983 three members of the National Assembly, including the Vice-President, were expelled from the party.

In Cabinet reshuffles in April and June 1983, Biya introduced more technocrats into Government and gradually removed supporters of the former President. On 22 August 1983 Biya announced the discovery of a plot to overthrow his Government, and simultaneously dismissed the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Armed Forces. On 27 August former President Ahidjo resigned as President of the UNC and strongly criticized the regime of President Biya, accusing him of running a police state. In September Biya was elected President of the ruling party. An amendment to the Constitution, approved in December 1983, permitted candidates who were independent of the UNC to stand for the office of President. Presidential elections took place in January 1984, and Biya was re-elected with 99.98% of the vote. In a subsequent Cabinet reshuffle, the post of Prime Minister was abolished, and it was announced that the country's name was to change from the United Republic of Cameroon to the Republic of Cameroon.

In February 1984 Ahidjo (who was now in exile in France) and two of his close military advisers were tried for their alleged part in the coup plot of August 1983; death sentences were passed on all three men but commuted to life imprisonment two weeks later. On 6 April 1984, rebel elements in the presidential guard attempted to seize power and overthrow the Biya government. After three days of heavy fighting, in which hundreds were reported to have been killed, the rebellion was crushed by forces loyal to the President. The presidential guard was subsequently disbanded and reorganized, and martial law imposed in the Yaoundé area. Trials of those implicated in the coup were held in May, resulting in at least 43 executions. Following extensive changes within the military hierarchy, the UNC central committee and the leadership of state-controlled companies, in which supporters of the former President were dismissed, Biya reshuffled his government in July and introduced tighter press censorship.

Cameroon withdrew from OCAM in July 1973, and negotiated a revision of its co-operation agreements with France in 1974. The independent foreign policy pursued under President Ahidjo has been continued by his successor. The continuing close relationship with France was confirmed by President Biya's visit to Paris in February 1983, and President Mitterrand's return visit to Cameroon in the following June.

Government

Under the 1972 Constitution, executive power is vested in the President, as Head of State, while legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 120 members. Both the President and the Assembly are elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The number of deputies to the National Assembly is to increase to 150 to take account of the increase in population. The Cabinet is appointed by the President. Local administration is based on 10 provinces, each with a Governor who is appointed by the President.

Defence

In July 1984 Cameroon had an army of 6,600 and there were 5,000 men in paramilitary forces. The navy numbered 350 and the air force also had 350 men. France has a bilateral defence agreement with Cameroon. The defence budget for 1984/85 was 45,840m. francs CFA.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest levels of income per head in tropical Africa, although the basis of its economy is still essentially agriculture, despite the increasing role of petroleum. In 1982, according to World Bank estimates, Cameroon's GNP per head was US $890 (at average 1980–82 prices), having increased by 2.6% annually, in real terms, since 1960. The achievement of self-sufficiency in food is one of the priorities of the fifth Five-Year Plan, launched in 1981, although this target has virtually been met. Agriculture is well-diversified, and the main commercial products are cocoa (of which Cameroon is the world's fourth or fifth largest producer), coffee, bananas, cotton, palm oil and cane sugar. Agricultural production grew by almost 4% annually in 1961–80, and during that period accounted for between 70% and 75% of total export trade. The agricultural sector contributes about 25% of GDP and employs approximately 70% of the working population. In addition, Cameroon possesses considerable livestock and forestry resources. Forests cover about one-third of the total land area, and in 1983 the exploitable areas totalled 17,400,000 ha.

Output in virtually all agricultural sectors declined in 1981/82 and 1982/83, owing to persistent drought. The grain-growing northern regions were particularly affected, and the cereal shortfall in 1982/83 was estimated at 75,000 tons. Production of cocoa beans fell from 120,102 tons in 1981/82 to an estimated 106,000 tons the following year, but was forecast to improve in 1983/84. Cameroon's production of coffee fell from from 112,228 tons in 1980/81 to 104,548 tons in 1981/82. However, output rose to 148,000 tons in 1982/83, due to an increase in robusta production. Cotton production has increased since 1981/82, due to expansion of the area under cultivation; output of seed cotton totalled 72,368 tons in 1982/83, and was forecast to rise to 90,000 tons the following year. Production of sawlogs was 1,800,000 tons in 1981/82, but further development of Cameroon's forests depends on the creation of an adequate transport infrastructure.

The diversity of agricultural products has given rise to agro-industries, including a maize complex, sugar processing plants, tobacco factories, a paper and wood-pulp plant, and cotton spinning and weaving mills. The fifth Five-Year Plan (1981–86) allocated 377,200m. francs CFA for the development of the industrial sector, including mining and energy. Hydroelectricity provides around 95% of the country's power generation: the main installation is at Edéa, and work is under way to expand capacity at Song-Loulou to 288 MW by 1985.

Petroleum was discovered off Rio del Rey in 1973, and Cameroon's first oil exports were shipped in 1978. Output of crude petroleum increased steadily, from 800,000 metric tons in 1978 to 6.5m. metric tons in 1983/84. Production in 1985 was expected to reach 7.5m. metric tons and remain at that level until 1990. Further offshore oilfields were discovered near the Nigerian border, in the Wouri estuary and off Kribi in 1979/80. The capacity of the petroleum refinery, opened at Limbe (formerly Victoria) in 1980, is currently being doubled to 3m. tons. Plans for a liquefied natural gas plant at Kribi were in abeyance in 1984, following more modest revised estimates of natural gas resources in these areas. Export earnings from petroleum are not included in official trade accounts, but income from this sector is thought to have contributed more than one-half of current budget revenue in 1983. IMF estimates put Cameroon's oil export revenue in 1983/84 at US $1,300m. In 1982 the state oil corporation, Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures, obtained a 20% stake in all the petroleum producing companies. Bauxite deposits, estimated at 1,000m. tons, have been discovered at Minim-Martap, and are to be exploited by ALUCAM, the aluminium concern which at present uses imported bauxite from Guinea. Iron ore deposits near Kribi could also be developed in the near future.

In 1983/84 Cameroon's GDP was 3,060,000m. francs CFA, and was expected to rise to 3,645,000m. francs CFA in 1984/85, sustaining the real growth rate of 6.5%. Cameroon's trade deficit increased from 14,900m. francs CFA in 1979/80 to 95,500m. francs CFA in 1981/82, largely as a result of the fall in prices of its main commodities on the international market and the stagnation of the quantities exported. Revised figures, however, taking oil revenue into account for the first time, showed a surplus of 78,338m. francs CFA in 1981/82, rising to 128,231m. the following year. Inflation has become an increasingly severe problem in Cameroon: prices rose by 13.6% between October 1982 and October 1983, and by April 1984 inflation was estimated to have reached 20%, attributable to the government's expansionary monetary policy, increased food prices due to drought, and imported inflation. External debt was estimated at about US $2,000m. in 1980/81. The debt service ratio is not expected to rise above 10% of annual export earnings in 1981–86, making it one of the lowest in black Africa. The aims of the fifth Five-Year Plan included increased production of agricultural exports and intensified research and exploitation of minerals and energy resources, with investments based on an estimated overall growth rate of 7% per year. An investment code implemented in June 1984 gave priority to job creation and industrial decentralization, and provided incentives and technical assistance for small and medium-sized firms.

Transport and Communications

There are road links between the former French Equatorial states and Nigeria. A bridge is being constructed over the River Chari, linking N'Djamena, the capital of neighbouring Chad, with Kousseri, while road links are planned with southern Chad. The main rail routes within Cameroon are between Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Ngaoundéré. A major highway between Yaoundé and Douala was due for completion in 1984. International shipping lines call at Douala and Limbe (formerly Victoria). There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The government and Christian missions maintain hospitals and medical centres, but there are no welfare services covering the whole population. In 1979 Cameroon had 22,800 hospital beds in 126 hospitals and health centres and 900 dispensaries. There were 509 physicians and about 3,000 nurses. A campaign aiming at 'Health for all by the year 2000' is being carried out, involving the training of medical staff for rural health centres.

Education

Education is provided by the government, missionary societies and private concerns. Education in state schools is free, and the government provides financial assistance for other schools; there is a bilingual primary school in each province, and most secondary schools are also bilingual. In 1976 adult illiteracy averaged 59.5% (males 45.4%; females 75.5%). In 1978 a programme of standardization of curricula was undertaken. In 1981 an estimated 79% of school-age children attended school overall, but only 32% attended in the northern region. The State University at Yaoundé, founded in 1962, has been decentralized, and consists of five regional campuses. Budgets in recent years have given high priority to education, with an allocation of 61,477m. francs CFA in 1984/85.

Tourism

Tourists are attracted by the cultural diversity of local customs, and by the national parks, game reserves and sandy beaches. The tourist trade is being expanded, and in 1983 there were 116,152 foreign visitors. In the course of the 1981–86 development plan, 20 new hotels are expected to be built, and more money is to be made available for the protection of animals in national parks.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 20 May (National Day), 20 June (Djoulde Soumae, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Assumption), 27 August (Festival of Sheep), 1

September (Union Nationale Camerounaise Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 11 February (Youth Day), 28 March (Good Friday), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Yaoundé; tel. 22-07-88; telex 8203.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	475,442*
Population (census of 9 April 1976)	
Male	3,754,991
Female	3,908,255
Total	7,663,246
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	8,718,000
1982	8,940,000
1983	9,160,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	19.3

* 183,569 sq miles.

PROVINCES (population at 1976 census)

	Urban	Rural	Total
Centre-South	498,290	993,655	1,491,945
Littoral	702,578	232,588	935,166
West	232,315	803,282	1,035,597
South-West	200,322	420,193	620,515
North-West	146,327	834,204	980,531
North	328,925	1,904,332	2,233,257
East	75,458	290,750	366,235
Total	2,184,242	5,479,004	7,663,246

Note: In August 1983 the number of provinces was increased to 10. Centre-South province became two separate provinces, Centre and South. The northern province was split into three: Extreme North, North and Adamoua.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

1976: Douala 458,426, Yaoundé (capital) 313,706, Nkongsamba 71,298, Maroua 67,187, Garoua 63,900, Bafoussam 62,239, Bamenda 48,111, Kumba 44,175, Limbe (formerly Victoria) 27,016.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 42.1 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 42.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 21.1 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 19.4 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1976 census, resident population)*

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,073,264	961,710	2,034,974
Mining and quarrying	1,188	70	1,258
Manufacturing	96,577	25,834	122,411
Electricity, gas and water	2,366	105	2,471
Construction	46,065	714	46,779
Trade, restaurants and hotels	80,862	27,180	108,042
Transport, storage and communication	35,541	718	36,259
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,224	815	6,039
Community, social and personal services	178,937	26,550	205,487
Activities not adequately described	48,093	23,041	71,134
Total	1,568,117	1,066,737	2,634,854

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, totalling 123,045 (males 88,050, females 34,995).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS* ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	55	55	59
Maize	490	500	500
Millet and sorghum	400	400	406
Potatoes	50	60	60
Sweet potatoes	130	130	130
Cassava (Manioc)	1,000	1,040	1,077
Other roots and tubers	1,222	1,296	1,252
Dry beans	98	103	108
Groundnuts (in shell)	110	120	120
Sesame seed	8	10	10
Seed cotton	89†	65	70
Cottonseed	55†	50	57
Cotton lint	33†	22†	34†
Palm kernels	46	46	46.7
Sugar cane	790	580	580
Vegetables and melons	370	395	405
Avocados	24	25	26
Pineapples	35	40	40
Bananas	97	97	97
Plantains	969	979	983
Coffee (green)	102†	90†	105†
Cocoa beans	120†	115†	120†
Tobacco (leaves)	3	3	3
Natural rubber	17	17	17

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	3,200*	3,269	3,338
Sheep	2,160*	2,170	2,180
Goats	2,340*	2,437	2,535
Pigs	1,200*	1,266	1,331
Horses	16	16	16
Asses	34	34	34
Chickens	10,500	10,632	10,764

* Unofficial estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	50	51	52
Mutton and lamb	8	8	8
Goats' meat	7	7	7
Pigmeat	26	27	29
Poultry meat	12	12	12
Other meat	2	4	5
Cows' milk	43	44	46
Hen eggs (metric tons)	8,400	8,558	8,771
Cattle hides (metric tons)	10,032	10,320	10,601
Sheepskins (metric tons)	1,555	1,575	1,593
Goatskins (metric tons)	1,404	1,450	1,487

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1979	1980	1981
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,627	1,613	1,700
Other industrial wood*	555	568	581
Fuel wood*	7,627	7,808	7,994
Total	9,809	9,989	10,275

* FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1979	1980	1981
Total (incl. boxboards)	361	380	383

Railway sleepers (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres): 55 in 1979; 30 in 1980; 85 in 1981.
1982: Production as in 1981 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	38.0	39.0	40.0
Atlantic Ocean	39.3	40.3	43.1
Total catch	77.3	79.3	83.1

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Crude petroleum	2,800	4,300	5,331

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1980	1981	1982
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	68.8	69.5	70.9
Raw and refined sugar	'000 metric tons	56.0	59.7	65.9
Cocoa butter (exports)	'000 metric tons	4.9	2.2	n.a.
Beer	'000 hectolitres	1,884.1	n.a.	2,858.8
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	525	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	1,340	1,500	2,863.6
Soap	'000 metric tons	13.0	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	227	270*	529.6
Aluminium (unwrought)†	'000 metric tons	43.0*	65.4	85.4
Radio receivers	'000	76	n.a.	n.a.
Footwear	'000 pairs	9,517*	n.a.	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh.	1,698.0	1,655	n.a.

* Estimated production † Using alumina imported from Guinea.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, and Ministère du Commerce, Yaoundé.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents
(31 December 1984)
1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	101.81	107.59	125.53
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	155.91	189.39	247.94
Checking deposits at post office	1.20	1.50	1.50
Total money	258.92	298.48	374.97

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million francs CFA, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1983/84	1984/85
Fiscal receipts	470,264	566,000
Non-fiscal revenue	46,108	50,000
Various receipts	3,627.4	4,000
Total revenue	520,000	620,000

Expenditure	1983/84	1984/85
Current budget	326,000	400,000
Presidency	9,658.3	11,409.8
Services attached to the presidency	18,493.4	21,622.4
Armed forces	34,911.4	45,839.8
Finance	12,604.5	15,679.8
National education	50,540.6	61,476.5
Health	17,456.7	23,018.6
Equipment	19,477.6	21,163.0
Agriculture	9,531.7	11,746.1
Territorial administration	9,193.9	12,991.6
Town planning and housing	9,709.1	12,052.5
Public investment budget	198,520	220,000
Public debt servicing	46,000	60,000
Infrastructure	30.805.8	37,750
Social services	26,412	36,150
Agriculture and forestry	15,623	18,000
Transport	9,072	10,000
Defence	8,300	10,500
Total expenditure	520,000	620,000

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1981/82 – 1985/86)
Proposed Expenditure (million francs CFA)

Rural economy	434,700
Industry and crafts	184,000
Mining and energy	193,200
Trade and transport	126,000
Tourism	50,600
Infrastructure	486,400
Education and training	202,400
Youth and sports	32,200
Health and social services	92,000
Housing and town planning	266,800
Administrative equipment	55,200
Information and culture	36,800
Research	29,900
Total (incl. others)	2,300,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million francs CFA, year ending 30 June)
Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Government final consumption expenditure	126.8	157.8	180.4
Private final consumption expenditure	941.4	1,127.2	1,414.8
Increase in stocks	13.5	47.0	31.5
Gross fixed capital formation	282.4	441.4	507.2
Total domestic expenditure	1,364.1	1,773.4	2,133.9
Exports of goods and services	378.6	388.5	434.8
Less Imports of goods and services	386.5	462.1	531.2
GDP in purchasers' values	1,356.2	1,699.8	2,037.5

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	404.4	488.2	586.7
Mining and quarrying	52.6	110.3	140.2
Manufacturing	123.0	171.7	241.8
Electricity, gas and water	16.8	14.2	15.0
Construction	84.4	103.3	125.0
Trade, restaurants and hotels	202.3	232.3	249.3
Transports, storage and communications	90.0	103.6	119.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	190.3	248.0	285.0
Other community, social and personal services	17.5	22.9	28.0
Less imputed bank service charges	21.7	30.5	42.2
Domestic product of industries	1,159.6	1,464.0	1,748.1
Public administrations	100.1	110.3	135.3
Private non-profit services	6.7	7.7	9.2
Domestic services	13.4	15.3	18.4
Sub-total	1,279.8	1,597.3	1,911.0
Import duties	76.5	102.6	126.4
GDP in purchasers' values	1,356.3	1,699.9	2,037.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,645.8	1,406.7	1,347.8
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,607.7	−1,368.0	−1,220.1
Trade balance	38.1	38.7	127.7
Exports of services	436.5	420.2	442.8
Imports of services	−923.2	−933.3	−960.1
Balance on goods and services	−448.6	−474.4	−389.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−72.5	−67.8	−64.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	81.2	61.8	56.7
Current balance	−439.9	−480.4	−397.1
Long-term capital (net)	527.3	451.6	224.2
Short-term capital (net)	−4.2	−40.2	149.7
Net errors and omissions	−4.3	7.3	15.5
Total (net monetary movements)	78.8	−61.7	−7.7
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	6.2	5.8	—
Valuation changes (net)	−11.9	−39.8	−7.6
IMF Subsidy Account grants	0.7	0.4	0.2
IMF Trust Fund loans	11.5	0.2	—
Official financing (net)	−0.7	0.5	3.6
Changes in reserves.	84.6	−94.6	−11.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Cereals	5,779	4,411	5,683
Wheat flour	1,462	1,725	933
Beverages	3,359	3,425	4,017
Cement and clinker	5,883	8,224	5,305
Alumina	4,179	10,021	5,414
Petroleum products	43,619	46,906	6,645
Medicine	8,085	9,760	11,933
Plastics	7,898	9,117	9,543
Rubber, synthetic rubber and rubber goods	5,850	5,466	4,450
Paper and allied products	7,071	8,904	8,920
Synthetic textiles	2,345	2,935	7,983
Footwear	2,225	2,526	3,294
Iron and steel	32,439	32,405	34,411
Non-electric machinery	46,310	52,931	57,864
Electric machinery	18,454	18,855	26,892
Road and transport equipment	24,192	33,380	36,062
Air transport equipment	554	824	1,089
Total (incl. others)	216,804	386,089	394,581

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Cocoa	40,333	42,388	36,926
Coffee (arabica)	21,310	16,956	17,996
Coffee (robusta)	46,100	42,896	27,283
Bananas	5,350	1,871	6,676
Rubber	1,621	1,178	964
Groundnuts	n.a.	n.a.	52
Tobacco	3,270	3,399	3,322
Cotton fibre	7,349	10,386	10,711
Cotton fabrics	3,375	3,953	6,042
Palm nuts and kernels	812	188	120
Palm oil	949	1,217	1,722
Cocoa pulp	10,978	5,978	2,882
Cocoa butter	6,692	5,279	4,123
Logs	22,335	17,839	14,878
Sawnwood	4,661	3,797	3,699
Aluminium	4,527	3,722	4,750
Aluminium products	5,473	5,437	5,519
Crude petroleum*	83,583	91,985	127,934
Total (incl. others)	296,981	290,851	306,314

Source: Ministère du Commerce, Yaoundé.

* Estimates.

Source: Ministère de l'Economie et du Plan, *Note Annuelle de Statistique*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	8,074	7,974	10,583
France	145,264	159,330	174,873
Germany, Federal Republic	27,512	21,271	27,544
Italy	16,120	17,891	16,253
Japan	17,886	22,541	24,274
Netherlands	10,939	15,448	9,807
UDEAC*	13,159	12,561	3,388
UMOA†	7,637	3,597	3,116
United Kingdom	9,243	13,180	14,121
USA	17,785	24,804	29,890
Total (incl. others)	337,607	386,089	394,581

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	4,725	2,666	2,407
France	60,619	58,595	71,040
Germany, Federal Republic	16,671	17,502	16,522
Italy	22,695	15,114	14,022
Japan	7,369	7,779	11,193
Netherlands	53,298	43,185	64,281
UDEAC*	13,159	12,413	15,624
UMOA†	3,204	2,490	1,734
United Kingdom	5,874	1,686	2,065
USA	83,675	114,366	135,166
Total (incl. others)	296,856	303,307	358,777

* Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa), comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo and Gabon.

† Union monétaire ouest-africaine (West African Monetary Union), comprising Benin, Burkina Faso, the Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

Source: Ministère du Commerce, Yaoundé.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Passengers carried ('000)	1,336	1,228	1,579
Passenger-km (million)	244	234	322
Freight carried ('000 tons)	1,418	1,525	1,761
Freight ton-km (million)	578	670	784

Source: Ediafric la documentation africaine, *L'Economie Camerounaise*.

1983/84: Passengers 1,644,360; freight 1,393,130 tons.

ROAD TRAFFIC (Motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	49,500	53,500	59,000
Buses and coaches	3,500	3,500	3,500
Goods vehicles and tractors	13,500	12,500	12,500
Motorcycles and scooters	30,000	36,000	43,000

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (Douala)

	1982	1983
Vessels entered	1,354	1,287
Freight loaded ('000 metric tons)	1,118.8	1,074.9
Freight unloaded ('000 metric tons)	2,910.3	2,849.4

CIVIL AVIATION

	1979/80	1980/81
Passengers carried	500,375	571,657
Passenger-km ('000)	439	455
Freight handled (metric tons)	9,474	13,702
Freight ton-km ('000)	22	35

Source: *Europe Outremer*, May 1982.

1981/82: Passengers 620,849; freight 15,336 tons.
1982/83: Passengers 655,000.

Tourism

FOREIGN VISITORS

Foreigners staying at least two nights: 115,518 in 1982; 116,152 in 1983.

HOTELS

In 1984 there were 58 classified hotels, with a total of 2,867 rooms and 4,238 beds.

Source: Délégation générale au tourisme, Yaoundé.

Communications Media

In 1982 there were an estimated 775,000 radio receivers and 23,000 private telephones.

Education

(1983/84)

	Institutions	Pupils	Teachers
Kindergarten	500	55,490	2,037
Primary	5,582	1,563,852	31,030
Post-primary	110	7,810	670
Secondary	365	218,057	6,795
Technical	178	67,075	2,586
Teacher training	21	3,596	388

Higher Education (1981/82): 13 institutions, 11,407 pupils.

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Yaoundé.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the United Republic of Cameroon was promulgated on 2 June 1972, after approval by a referendum on 21 May 1972. It was revised on 9 May 1975.

In January 1984 the National Assembly approved a constitutional amendment, restoring the country's original name, the Republic of Cameroon.

The main provisions of the 1972 Constitution are summarized below:

The Constitution declares that the human being, without distinction as to race, religion, sex or belief, possesses inalienable and sacred rights. It affirms its attachment to the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the UN Charter. The State guarantees to all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set out in the preamble of the Constitution.

SOVEREIGNTY

1. The Federal Republic of Cameroon, constituted from the State of East Cameroon and the State of West Cameroon, shall become a unitary State to be styled the United Republic of Cameroon with effect from the date of entry into force of this Constitution. The Republic shall be one and indivisible, democratic, secular and dedicated to social service. It shall ensure the equality before the law of all its citizens. Provisions that the official languages be French and English, for the motto, flag, national anthem and seal, that the capital be Yaoundé.

2–3. Sovereignty shall be vested in the people who shall exercise it either through the President of the Republic and the members returned by it to the National Assembly or by means of referendum. Elections are by universal suffrage, direct or indirect, by every citizen aged 21 or over in a secret ballot. Political parties or groups may take part in elections subject to the law and the principles of democracy and of national sovereignty and unity.

4. State authority shall be exercised by the President of the Republic and the National Assembly.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

5. The President of the Republic, as Head of State and Head of the Government, shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Republic. He shall define national policy and may charge the Prime Minister with the implementation of this policy in certain spheres. The President may delegate to the Prime Minister his powers to direct, co-ordinate and control governmental activity in such spheres. Certain powers may also be delegated to other members of government.

6–7. Candidates for the office of President must hold civic and political rights and be at least 35 years old, and may not hold any other elective office or professional activity. Election is by a majority of votes cast by the people. The President is elected for five years and may be re-elected. Provisions are made for the continuity of office in the case of the President's resignation and for the Prime Minister to act as interim President should the President die or be permanently incapacitated.

8–9. The Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President to whom they are responsible, and they may hold no other appointment. The President is also head of the armed forces, he negotiates and ratifies treaties, may exercise clemency after consultation with the Higher Judicial Council, promulgates and is responsible for the enforcement of laws, is responsible for internal and external security, makes civil and military appointments, provides for necessary administrative services.

10. The President, by reference to the Supreme Court, ensures that all laws passed are constitutional.

11. Provisions whereby the President may declare a State of Emergency or State of Siege.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

12. The National Assembly shall be renewed every five years, though it may at the instance of the President of the Republic legislate to extend or shorten its term of office. It shall be composed of 120 members elected by universal suffrage.

13–14. Laws shall normally be passed by a simple majority of those present, but if a bill is read a second time at the request of the President of the Republic a majority of the National Assembly as a whole is required.

15–16. The National Assembly shall meet twice a year, each session to last not more than 30 days; in one session it shall approve the budget. It may be recalled to an extraordinary session of not more than 15 days.

17–18. Elections and suitability of candidates and sitting members shall be governed by law.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LEGISLATURE

19. Bills may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or by any member of the National Assembly.

20. Reserved to the legislature are: the fundamental rights and duties of the citizen; the law of persons and property; the political, administrative and judicial system in respect of elections to the National Assembly, general regulation of national defence, authorization of penalties and criminal and civil procedure etc., and the organization of the local authorities; currency, the budget, dues and taxes, legislation on public property; economic and social policy; the education system.

21. The National Assembly may empower the President of the Republic to legislate by way of Ordinance for a limited period and for given purposes.

22–26. Other matters of procedure, including the right of the President of the Republic to address the Assembly and of the Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers to take part in debates.

27–29. The composition and conduct of the Assembly's programme of business. Provisions whereby the Assembly may inquire into governmental activity. The obligation of the President of the Republic to promulgate laws, which shall be published in both languages of the Republic.

30. Provisions whereby the President of the Republic, after consultation with the National Assembly, may submit to referendum certain reform bills liable to have profound repercussions on the future of the Nation and National Institutions.

THE JUDICIARY

31. Justice is administered in the name of the people. The President of the Republic shall ensure the independence of the judiciary and shall make appointments with the assistance of the Higher Judicial Council.

THE SUPREME COURT

32–33. The Supreme Court has powers to uphold the Constitution in such cases as the death or incapacity of the President and the admissibility of laws, to give final judgments on appeals on the Judgment of the Court of Appeal and to decide complaints against administrative acts. It may be assisted by experts appointed by the President of the Republic.

IMPEACHMENT

34. There shall be a Court of Impeachment with jurisdiction to try the President of the Republic for high treason and the Prime Minister, Ministers and Vice-Ministers for conspiracy against the security of the State.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

35. There shall be an Economic and Social Council, regulated by the law.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

36–37. Bills to amend the Constitution may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or the National Assembly. The President may decide to submit any amendment to the people by way of a referendum. No procedure to amend the Constitution may be accepted if it tends to impair the republican character, unity or territorial integrity of the State, or the democratic principles by which the Republic is governed.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Paul Biya (took office 6 November 1982).

CABINET

(December 1984)

Minister of Defence: Gilbert Andzé Tsoungui.

Minister of Parliamentary Relations: Joseph Zambu.

Minister of Justice: André Ngongang Ouandji.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: William Eteki Mboumoua.

Deputy Foreign Minister: Mahamat Paba Sale.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya.

Minister of Territorial Administration: Jean-Marcel Mengueme.

Minister of Finance: Etienne Ntsama.

Minister of Education: Robert Mbella Mbappe.

Minister of Labour and Welfare: Joseph Fofe.

Minister of Health: Victor Anomah Ngu.

Minister of General Inspection and Administrative Reform: Joseph Chongwan Awuni.

Minister of Agriculture: Sadou Hayatou.

Minister of Planning and Land Management: Youssoufa Daouda.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Edouard Nomo Ongolo.

Minister of Social Affairs: Rose Zang Nguele.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Felix Tonye Mbog.

Minister of Mines and Energy: Michael Tabong Kima.

Minister of Housing and Town Planning: Abdoulaye Babale.

Minister of Transport: Benjamin Itoe.

Minister of Information and Culture: François Sengat Kuoh.

Minister of Equipment: Thomas Dakayi Kamga.

Minister of the Civil Service: René Ze Nguele.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: Gilbering Bol Alima.

Minister of Women's Affairs: Yaou Aissatou.

Minister of Computer Technology and Public Markets: Daniel Kamgueu.

Minister of Livestock, Fishing and Animal Resources: Hamadjoda Adjoudji.

Ministers of Special Missions: Georges Ngango, Joseph Charles Doumba.

Junior Ministers:

Agriculture: Solomon Mfor Gwei.

Planning and Land Management: Elisabeth Tankeu.

Trade and Industry: Michael Namaya.

Public Health: Isabelle Bassong.

Finance: Tikela Kemonne.

Education: Dorothy Njeuma.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Transport: POB 1608, Yaoundé; tel. 23-22-36.

All other Ministries are in Yaoundé.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

At the last general election, held on 29 May 1983, all 120 seats were won by the Union nationale camerounaise.

President: Solomon Tandeng Muna.

Secretary-General: El-Hadj Ahmadou Hayatou.

Political Organization

Union national camerounaise (UNC): Yaoundé; f. 1966 by merger of the governing party of each state of the Federation (Union camerounaise and the Kamerun National Democratic Party) and four opposition parties; its bodies are: Congress which meets every five years, a 12-member Political Bureau and a 55-mem. Central Cttee; there are two ancillary organs, Organisation des femmes de l'UNC (OFUNC) and Jeunesse de l'UNC (JUNC); Pres. Paul Biya.

The UNC Charter, outlining the party's internal and external policies, was published in April 1969. It supports efforts towards the liberation and unification of Africa; it supports a democratic system of government within Cameroon; it states that economic and social development should be achieved in Cameroon through encouraging private initiative while reserving for the state a determining and organizing role.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN CAMEROON

Algeria: BP 1619, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Hadj Abdelmadjid Gaouar.

Belgium: BP 816, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Paul Janssens.

Brazil: BP 348, Yaoundé; tel. 23-19-57; telex 8587; Ambassador: P. G. Vilas-Bôas Castro.

Canada: Immeuble Stamatiades, BP 572, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Claude St Pierre.

Central African Republic: BP 396, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Hubert Abendoh.

Chad: BP 506, Yaoundé; Chargé d'affaires: Miaazal Adoum Tidjani.

China, People's Republic: BP 1307, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Miao Jiurui.

Congo: BP 1422, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Albert Okoua.

Egypt: BP 809, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Ismael Moubak Ibrahim.

Equatorial Guinea: BP 277, Yaoundé; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Fortunato Okenve Mituy.

France: BP 163, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Yvon Omnès.

Gabon: BP 4130, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Augustin Chango.

German Democratic Republic: BP 1139, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Manfred Voss.

Germany, Federal Republic: BP 1160, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Harald Ganns.

Greece: BP 82, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Dimitri S. Petrounakos.

Holy See: BP 210, Yaoundé; tel. 22-04-75; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Donato Squicciarini.

Italy: BP 827, Quartier Bastos, Yaoundé; tel. 23-21-98; telex 8305; Ambassador: Roberto Martini.

Ivory Coast: Immeuble Ndende, quartier Bastos, BP 203, Yaoundé; tel. 22-33-76; Ambassador: Antoine Konan Koffi.

Korea, Republic: BP 301, Yaoundé; tel. 23-32-23; Ambassador: Seuk-Jin Han.

Liberia: BP 1185, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Aaron J. George.

Libya: BP 1980, Yaoundé; Head of People's Bureau: Salem Mabrouk Alrayani Salem.

Morocco: BP 1629, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Abderrammane Bouchaara.

Netherlands: BP 310, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Hendrik Philipse.

Niger: BP 4104, Yaoundé; Chargé d'affaires: Maiga Idrissa.

Nigeria: BP 448, Yaoundé; tel. (237) 22-34-55; telex 8267; Ambassador: El Hadj Hamzat Ahmadu.

Saudi Arabia: BP 1602, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Abdol Rahman al-Akil.

Senegal: BP 1716, Plateau 'Bastos', Yaoundé; Ambassador: Papa Louis Fall.

Spain: BP 877, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Mariano Uriarte Llodra.

Switzerland: BP 1169, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Jacques Rial.

USSR: BP 488, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Spartak Zykov.

United Kingdom: BP 547, Yaoundé; tel. 22-05-45; telex 8200; Ambassador: James Glaze.

USA: BP 817, Yaoundé; tel. 23-40-14; telex 8223; Ambassador: Myles R. R. Frechette.

Zaire: BP 632, Yaoundé; Ambassador: Kudiwu Kengila-Dio.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: Yaoundé; consists of a President, titular and substitute judges (9 at present), a Procureur Général, an Avocat Général, deputies to the Procureur Général, a Registrar and clerks.

President of the Supreme Court: Marcel Nguini.

Procureur Général: Gabriel Louis Djeudjangi.

Avocat Général: Alexandre Nemes Ehongo.

Registrar-in-Chief: Adolphe Mballa Ekoa.

High Court of Justice: Yaoundé; consists of 9 titular judges and 6 substitute judges, all elected by the National Assembly.

Religion

It is estimated that 45% of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 20% are Muslims and 35% Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 21% of the total population.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

The total number of Roman Catholics in 1982 was 1,411,387. There are several active missionary orders, and four seminaries for African priests.

Archbishop of Yaoundé: Mgr Jean Zoa; BP 207, Yaoundé; tel. 23-04-83.

Archbishop of Douala: Mgr Simon Tonyé; BP 179, Douala; tel. 42-37-14.

Archbishop of Bamenda: Mgr Paul Verdzekov; BP 82, Mankon-Bamenda; tel. 36-12-41.

Archbishop of Garoua: Mgr Christian Tumi; BP 272, Garoua; tel. 27-13-53.

Other Christian Churches

There are about 600,000 Protestants with about 3,000 church and mission workers, and four theological schools.

Fédération Evangélique du Cameroun et de l'Afrique Equatoriale: BP 491, Yaoundé; Admin. Sec. Pastor Moubitang à Mepoui.

Presbyterian Church: POB 19, Buéa, South-West Province; tel. 32-23-36; telex 5613; f. 1957; 178,345 mems; 208 ministers; Chief Minister Rev. J. C. Kangsen.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 145, Limbe; tel. 33-21-46; mems in 1,338 localities.

The Press

The Press in Cameroon has suffered from low circulations, small advertising income, high printing costs and expensive paper. Censorship has added to its difficulties. The Cameroon Press Law of December 1966 was modified in June 1981 to stipulate conditions of authorization or prohibition of newspapers, periodicals and magazines.

DAILY

Cameroon Tribune: BP 23, Yaoundé; f. 1974; govt-controlled; French; Dir Zambou Zoleco; circ. 20,000.

PERIODICALS

Le Bamiléké: BP 329, Nkongsamba; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de la Statistique: BP 660, Yaoundé; monthly.

Cameroon Outlook: BP 124, Limbe; f. 1969; English; 3 a week; Editor Charles Ayeah Ndi-Chia; circ. 7,500.

Cameroon Panorama: BP 46, Buéa; f. 1962; monthly of the Catholic dioceses of Cameroon; English; Editor Sister Mercy Horgan; circ. 3,000.

Cameroon Times: BP 200, Limbe; f. 1960; English; weekly (Sunday); Editor-in-Chief Bonu Muchungong; circ. 12,000.

Cameroon Tribune: BP 23, Yaoundé; English; weekly; circ. 8,000.

Cameroon Information: Ministry of Information and Culture, Yaoundé; French and English; monthly; circ. 5,000.

Courrier Sportif du Bénin: BP 17, Douala; weekly; Dir Henri Jong.

Essor des Jeunes: BP 363, Nkongsamba; Roman Catholic; monthly; Editor Abbé Jean-Boco Tchape; circ. 3,000.

La Gazette: BP 5485, Douala; weekly; Editor Abodel Karimou; circ. 35,000.

The Gazette: BP 408, Limbe; tel. 33-32-17; English edition of *La Gazette*; weekly; Editor Jerome F. Gwellem; circ. 70,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Cameroun: Imprimerie Nationale, BP 1603, Yaoundé; every two weeks; circ. 1,500.

Nleb Bekristen: Imprimerie Saint-Paul, BP 763, Yaoundé; f. 1935; Ewondo; fortnightly; Dir Pascal Baylon Mvoe; circ. 6,000.

Les Nouvelles du Mungo: BP 1, Nkongsamba; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Pistes Camerounaises: Délégation Générale au Tourisme, BP 266, Yaoundé; tourism; quarterly; Dir Joseph Onguene Owona.

Presbyterian Newsletter: POB 19, Buéa, South-West Province; tel. 32-23-36; telex 5613; quarterly; circ. 4,500.

Recherches et études camerounaises: BP 660, Yaoundé; publ. by Office national de recherches scientifiques du Cameroun.

Le Républicain: Yaoundé; f. 1983; weekly.

Le Serviteur: BP 1405, Yaoundé; Protestant; monthly; Dir Pastor Daniel Ako'o; circ. 3,000.

Le Travailleur/The Worker: BP 1610, Yaoundé; f. 1972; journal of Union nationale des travailleurs du Cameroun; monthly; circ. 15,000.

L'Unité: BP 867, Yaoundé; f. 1959; organ of Union nationale camerounaise; monthly; French and English; Dir Prof. Mbassi-Manga; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Société de Presse et d'Edition du Cameroun (SOPECAM—Cameroon Press and Publishing Co): BP 1218, Yaoundé; tel. 23-40-12; telex 8311; f. 1978; official body incorporating the former Agence Camerounaise de Press (ACAP), under the supervision of the Ministry of Information; newspaper dept, producing the Cameroon Tribune, agency and publishing dept, incorporating former ACAP functions, technical dept and administration and finance depts; Dir JOSEPH ZAMBOU ZOLECO.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 229, Villa Kamdem-Kamga, Elig-Essono, Yaoundé; Correspondent BERNARD DEGIOANNI.

Reuters (UK), TASS (USSR) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) are also represented in Cameroon.

Publishers

Centre d'Édition et de Production pour l'Enseignement et la Recherche (CEPER): BP 808, Yaoundé; tel. 22-13-23; telex 8338; f. 1967; general non-fiction, history, Africana, paperbacks, science and technology, social science, university and secondary textbooks; Man. Dir WILFRED W. BANMBUH.

Editions Buma Kor: BP 727, Yaoundé; tel. 22-15-56; telex 8231; f. 1977; general, children's and Christian literature, educational; Man. Dir B. D. BUMA KOR.

Editions Clé: BP 1501, Yaoundé; tel. 22-35-54; telex Clé Yaoundé; f. 1963; African literature, novels, short stories, drama, poetry, essays and studies; University and Secondary textbooks, theology and religion; Gen. Man. JEAN DIHANG.

Editions Le Flambeau: BP 113, Yaoundé; tel. 22-36-72; f. 1977; general; Man. Dir JOSEPH NDZIE.

Editions Semences Africaines: BP 2180, Yaoundé-Messa; f. 1974; fiction, history, religion, textbooks; Man. Dir PHILIPPE-LOUIS OMBEDE.

Gwellem Publications: Presbook Compound (Down Beach), BP 408 Limbe, Fako Division, South West Province; tel. 33-72-14; f. 1983; publs *The Cameroon Yearbook, The Gazette* (English edn), books and pamphlets; Dir and Editor-in-Chief JEROME F. GWELLEM.

Imprimerie Saint Paul: BP 763, Yaoundé; education, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion and fiction.

Société Camerounaise de Publications: BP 23, Yaoundé; tel. 22-27-00; f. 1974; Man. Dir E. NGOH-HOB.

Société Kenkoson d'Etudes Africaines: BP 4064, Yaoundé; f. 1975; law, academic; CEO M. SALOMÉ.

Government Publishing House

Government Printer: BP 1091, Yaoundé; Man. Dir AMADOU VAMOULKE.

Radio

In 1983 there were an estimated 780,000 radio receivers. The installation of a television network is in progress, scheduled to begin transmission in 1986.

Radiodiffusion Nationale du Cameroun: BP 281, Yaoundé; tel. 22-14-00; telex 8215; govt service; national broadcasting in French, English and vernacular languages, international broadcasting in French and English; Dir ALEXANDRE KOKOHAMESSE; Head of programmes HENRY BURNLEY.

Radio Douala: BP 986, Douala; tel. 42-60-60; programmes in French, English, Douala, Bassa, Ewondo, Bakoko and Bamiléké; Dir BRUNO DJEM.

Radio Garoua: BP 103, Garoua; tel. 27-11-67; programmes in French, Hausa, English, Foulfouldé, Arabic and Choa; Dir BELLO MALGANA.

Radio Buéa: BP 86, Buéa; tel. 32-25-25; programmes in English, French, Bakweri and 26 other local languages; Man. ASONGLEFAC NKEMÉLEKÉ.

There are also provincial stations at Bertoua, Bafoussam, and Bamenda, and there is a local radio station serving Yaoundé.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC): BP 1917, rue du Docteur Jamot, Yaoundé; tel. 22-25-05; telex 8343; f. 1973 as the central bank of issue for mem. states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo and Gabon; 5 brs in Cameroon; cap. and res 62,259m. (1982); Gov. CASIMIR OYÉ MBA.

Commercial Banks

Bank of America Cameroon: BP 3300, Douala; tel. 42-84-22; f. 1982; cap. 750m.; 35% state interest; Gen. Man. PAUL ROELS.

Bank of Credit and Commerce Cameroon SA (BCCC): BP 1188, ave John F. Kennedy, Yaoundé; tel. 22-29-86; telex 8558; f. 1981; subsidiary of Bank of Credit and Commerce International Holdings (Luxembourg) SA; cap. 500m., dep. 35,425m. (1984); 3 brs; Pres. JEAN KANGA ZAMB; Man. Dir ENOW TANJONG.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale-Cameroun (BIAO): BP 182, Yaoundé; tel. 42-20-11; telex 8220; f. 1974; cap. 3,500m. (1982); 49 brs; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS MPONDO MBONGUE.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Cameroun (BICIC): BP 5, ave du Président Ahidjo, Yaoundé; tel. 23-40-07; telex 8202; f. 1962; affiliated to the Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer which comprises Banque Nationale de Paris, Dresdner Bank and Banque Bruxelles Lambert; 34 brs; cap. 4,000m.; res 1,174m.; Chair. RAYMOND MALOUMA.

Banque Paribas Cameroun: BP 1942, Yaoundé; tel. 23-22-11; telex 8510; f. 1980; cap. 1,200m.; 35% state-owned; br. in Douala; Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir HUBERT BAUDET.

Boston Bank of Cameroon SA: BP 1784, Douala; tel. 42-41-91; telex 5858; f. 1981; br. in Yaoundé; cap. 1,000m.; 66% owned by First National Bank of Boston; Chair. FÉLIX NGANGUE; Man. Dir WILLIAM PLEDGER.

Cameroon Bank SA: BP 1613, Yaoundé; tel. 22-25-84; telex 8342; f. 1974; 11 brs; cap. 705m.; 42.55% owned by Caisse Nationale des Hydrocarbures, 28.12% by Société Nationale d'Investissement; Chair. THÉODORE EYEFFA; Gen. Man. FRED NGOMBA EKO.

Chase Bank Cameroon: BP 1856, ave de l'Indépendance, Yaoundé; tel. 23-39-12; telex 8611; f. 1979; br. in Douala; cap. 1,000m., dep. 11,911m. (June 1981); 35% state-owned, 65% owned by Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corpn; Chair. ENOW TANJONG; Man. Dir M. NOMO.

Société Camerounaise de Banque: BP 145, rue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; tel. 23-40-05; telex 8213; f. 1961; 49.40% state-owned, 16% holding by Banque Camerounaise de Développement; 32 brs; cap. 5,000m. (1983); Chair. AHMADOU HAYATOU; Gen. Man. ROBERT MESSI MESSI.

Société Générale de Banques au Cameroun: BP 244, ave Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; tel. 23-40-46; telex 8211; f. 1963; 27 brs; cap. 3,000m., res. 345m. (June 1982); Chair. El-Hadj AHMADOU HAYATOU; Gen. Man. GASTON NGUENTI.

Development Agencies

Banque Camerounaise de Développement: BP 55, rue du Mfoundi, Yaoundé; tel. 22-00-67; telex 8225; f. 1960; 82% state-owned; gives financial and technical assistance to development projects; cap. 6,000m., dep. 10,545m. (1982); Chair. OUSMANE MEY; Man. Dir VALÈRE ABANDA METOGO.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE): BP 46, Yaoundé; tel. 22-23-24; telex 8301; Dir LOUIS FORTUIT.

Crédit Foncier du Cameroun (CFC): BP 1531, Yaoundé; tel. 22-03-73; telex 8386; f. 1977; 70% state-owned; gives financial assistance to promotion of social welfare and environment; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. EDOUARD AKAM MFOUMOU; Man. Dir JEAN-LOUIS ROL.

Fonds National de Développement Rural (FONADER): BP 1548, Yaoundé; tel. 23-10-25; telex 8365; f. 1973; cap. 2,200m.; state-owned; gives financial and technical aid to agricultural and rural development projects; Man. Dir Dr HERMAN MAIMO.

Société Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroun (SNI): BP 423, place du Président Ahmadou Ahidjo, Yaoundé; tel. 22-44-22; telex 8205; f. 1964; state-owned investment agency; invest-

ments of 130,000m. in more than 75 companies representing all sectors of the economy, with turnover of 150,000m. (1979); cap. 50,000m. (1982); Chair. and Man. Dir LOUIS CLAUDE NYASSA.

INSURANCE

Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles du Cameroun (AMACAM): BP 962, Yaoundé; tel. 22-49-66; telex 8300; f. 1975; cap. 100m.; Man. Dir TIMOTHÉE MBOUMI.

Caisse Nationale de Réassurances SA (CNR): BP 4180, ave Foch, Yaoundé; tel. 22-37-99; telex 8262; f. 1965; cap. 400m.; Man. Dir DANIEL POTOUONJOU-TAPONZIE.

Compagnie Camerounaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances (CCAR): BP 4068, rue Franqueville, Douala; tel. 42-62-71; telex 5341; f. 1974; cap. 405m.; Dir FABIEN ATANGANA.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance (Cameroun) Ltd: BP 426, 56 blvd de la Liberté, Douala; tel. 42-62-53; telex 5610; cap. 300m.; Man. Dir R. H. HAYLEY-BARKER.

Société Camerounaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SOCAR): 86 blvd de la Liberté, BP 280, Douala; tel. 42-08-38; telex 5504; f. 1973 by the govt and various foreign companies; cap. 400m.; Chair. JEAN NKUETE; Man. Dir PAUL ISALA.

Société Nouvelle d'Assurances du Cameroun (SNAC): BP 105, Douala; f. 1974; all forms of insurance; cap. 400m.; Chair. El-Hadj AHMADOU HAYATOU; Man. Dir PATRICK MANTOUX.

Trade and Industry

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council is a national body set up under the unitary constitution to advise the Government on economic and social problems. It replaces the regional organizations which carried out similar functions on a smaller scale. The Council consists of 85 mems, who meet several times a year, a permanent secretariat and a president appointed by presidential decree. The mems are nominated for a five-year term, while the secretariat is elected annually. Pres. LUC AYANG; Sec.-Gen. Dr JOSEPH SIMON EPALE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre d'Agriculture de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: BP 287, Parc Repiquet, Yaoundé; tel. 22-38-85; 44 mems; Pres. HUBERT OTABELA; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS BOULOU DIOUEDI.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et des Mines du Cameroun: BP 4011, Douala; tel. 42-28-88; telex 5616; f. 1963; branches: BP 36, Yaoundé; BP 211, Limbe; BP 59, Garoua; BP 944, Bafoussam; 138 mems; Pres. NOUCTI TCHOKWAGO; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ KONNA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Coordination des Intérêts Economiques du Cameroun (GICAM): BP 829, ave R.-Poincaré, Douala; tel. 42-31-41; f. 1957; 101 mem. asscns; Pres. GEORGES BECQUEY; Sec.-Gen. J.-C. HEIDSIECK.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Travaux Publics, du Bâtiment et des Industries annexes du Cameroun: BP 829, Douala; BP 1134, Yaoundé; Pres. SOPPO PRISO.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs-Exportateurs du Cameroun (SCIEC): BP 562, Douala; tel. 42-03-04; Sec.-Gen. P. GIRMA.

Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun: BP 1134, Yaoundé; tel. 22-24-68; f. 1953; Pres. M. LEGUIL.

Syndicat des Producteurs et Exportateurs de Bois: BP 570, Yaoundé; tel. 22-27-22; telex 8286; Pres. M. CORON; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES FAURE.

Syndicats Professionnels Forestiers et Activités connexes du Cameroun: BP 100, Douala.

Union des Syndicats Professionnels du Cameroun: BP 829, Douala; Pres. MOUKOKO KINGUE.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Cameroon Development Corporation (CAMDEV): BP 28, Bota, Limbe; tel. 33-22-51; telex 5242; f. 1947, reorganized 1973; a statutory agricultural enterprise established to acquire and develop plantations of tropical crops previously run by German firms and nationals; operates in four of 10 provinces, including francophone sector, and is the second largest employer of labour; has developed rubber, oil palm, tea, pepper and banana estates; planted area over 39,000 ha out of 100,000 ha on lease from govt; operates two oil mills, three banana packing stations, three tea and four rubber factories; a smallholders' programme is under execution, to cultivate 1,000 ha each of rubber and oil palm; production in metric tons for 1982/83 was: bananas 11,651, palm oil 21,186, palm kernels 3,606, tea 1,801, rubber 11,751, pepper 51.4; cap. 10,133m. francs CFA (1983); 89.9% state-owned; Chair. SAMUEL MOKA LIFFAFA ENDELEY; Gen. Man. COLIN GATT.

Centre National d'Assistance aux Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: BP 1377, Douala; tel. 42-58-58; telex 5590; f. 1970 by Government of Cameroon and UNDP; development centre for small and medium sized businesses; advises on industrial techniques and training and undertakes market research; Dir BOUBA ARDO.

Centre National du Commerce Extérieur: BP 2461, 1er étage, Immeuble ONCPB, Douala; tel. 42-16-79; research into new and existing markets, commercial and economic information, and training programmes for the export market; Dir LOUIS WANSEK.

Mission de Développement des Semences et des Cultures Vivrières (MIDEVIV): BP 1682, Yaoundé; tel. 22-38-29; f. 1973; development and improvement of seeds and planting materials; production and distribution of foodstuffs for urban centres; Pres. MAXIALE MAHI; Dir JEAN-BERNARD ABONG.

Mission française de coopération: BP 1616, Yaoundé; centre for administering bilateral aid from France; Dir JACQUES LONGERINAS.

Société Camerounaise des Tabacs (SCT): BP 29, rue Joseph-Clerc, Yaoundé; tel. 22-80-30; telex 8567; f. 1964; cap. 1,500m.; supervises tobacco plantations and curing of tobacco; Pres. MARCEL MARIGOH MBOUA; Man. Dir LUCIEN KINGUE.

Société de Développement de la Culture et la Transformation du Blé (SODEBLE): BP 41, Ngaoundéré; tel. 25-10-05; telex 7642; f. 1975; development of wheat-growing and flour-milling in the Adamaoua region; cap. 4,500m.; Man. Dir MARTIN KOUEBO.

Société de Développement du Cacao (SODECAO): BP 1615, Yaoundé; f. 1974, reorganized 1980; cap. 425m.; development of cocoa, coffee and food crop production in the Centre-Sud province; Pres. SADOU HAYATOU; 1,800 employees.

Société de Développement du Coton (SODECOTON): BP 302, Garou; tel. 27-10-80; telex 7617; f. 1974; cap. 4,529m.; development of cotton and other agricultural production in the north; marketing and processing of cotton; Man. Dir MOHAMED EIYA.

Société de Développement et d'Exploitation des Productions Animales (SODEPA): BP 1410, Yaoundé; tel. 22-24-28; f. 1974; cap. 375m.; development of livestock raising and livestock products; Man. Dir Dr Vet. ADJOUDJI HAMADJODA.

Société de Développement du Périmètre de Mise en Valeur Agricole Yambassi-Bafang (SODENKAM): BP 02, Nkondjock, Yambassi-Bafang; f. 1970; cap. 136m.; development of northern area by improving infrastructure and increasing production; Pres. MARCEL MEDJO AKONO; Man. Dir STANILAS OUOHAM TCHIDJO.

Société de Développement de la Riziculture dans la plaine des Mbo (SODERIM): BP 12, Santchou; cap. 1,481m.; expansion of rice-growing and processing; Pres. LUC LOE; Man. Dir JOSEPH NGA.

Société d'Etudes des Bauxites du Cameroun (SEBACAM): BP 1090, Douala; telex 5267; f. 1970; cap. 210m.; feasibility studies for the exploitation of bauxite reserves at Minim-Martap; Dir CLAUDE MILLET.

Société d'Expansion et de Modernisation de la Riziculture de Yagoua (SEMRY): BP 46, Yagoua; f. 1971; cap. 4,580m.; expansion of rice-growing in areas where irrigation is possible and commercialization of rice products; Pres. A. MAIDADI SADOU; Dir B. CHAVANES.

PRINCIPAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Office National de Commercialisation des Produits de Base (ONCPB): BP 378, Douala; tel. 42-67-76; telex 5260; f. 1978 to replace the Caisse de stabilisation des prix and the Cocoa Marketing Board; has monopoly of marketing cocoa, coffee, cotton, groundnuts and palm kernels; is responsible for the internal prices for the planters, the quality of the produce and development of production; has a 22% share in CAMDEV; Pres. FÉLIX SABAL LECCO; Man. Dir ROGER MELINGUI.

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd: Dibanda, Tiko; produce marketing co-operative for bananas, cocoa and coffee; 14 societies, 2,000 mems; Pres. Dr E. M. L. ENDELEY.

Cameroon Co-operative Exporters Ltd: BP 19, Kumba; f. 1953; mems 8 societies; central agency for marketing of mems coffee, cocoa and palm kernels; Man. A. B. Enyong; Sec. M. M. Eyoh (acting).

Centre National de Développement des Entreprises Coopératives (CENADEC): BP 120, Yaoundé; f. 1970; promotes and organizes the co-operative movement; bureaux at BP 43, Kumba and BP 26, Bamenda; Dir Xavier Onambele Etoundi.

Coopérative des Planteurs Bamouns du Café Arabica (CPBCA): BP 49, Foumbot; f. 1942; body for buying, processing and marketing of coffee; Dir Seidou Mouchili.

Union Centrale des Coopératives Agricoles de l'Ouest: Bafoussam, BP 1002; tel. 44-14-39; telex 7005; f. 1959; 85,000 mems; Pres. Jean Teinkela; Man. Dir Henri Fankam.

West Cameroon Co-operative Association Ltd: BP 135, Kumba; founded as central financing body of the co-operative movement; gives short-term credits to mem. societies and provides agricultural services; policy-making body for the co-operative movement in West Cameroon; 142 mem. unions and societies with total membership of about 45,000; mem. of International Co-operative Alliance; Pres. Chief T. E. Njea; Sec. M. M. Quan.

There are 83 co-operatives for the harvesting and sale of bananas and coffee and for providing mutual credit.

TRADE UNIONS

Union nationale des travailleurs du Cameroun (UNTC): BP 1610, Yaoundé; f. 1972; affiliated to Union nationale camerounaise; Pres. Jérôme Abondo.

National Union of Private Journalists (NUPJ): Yaoundé; f. 1984; Pres. Dominique Simi Fouda; Vice-Pres. Paddy Tambe John, David Achidi Ndifang.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are 1,172 km of track, the West Line running from Douala to Nkongsamba (172 km) with a branch line leading south-west from Mbanga to Kumba (29 km), and the Transcameroon railway which runs from Douala to Ngaoundéré (930 km), with a branch line from Ngoumou to Mbalmayo (30 km). The section from Yaoundé to Ngaoundéré (622 km) was opened in 1974. An extension of its western branch is projected from Mbalmayo to Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic. Improvements to the line between Douala and Yaoundé were begun in 1974; those on the section between Yaoundé and Maloumé were completed in April 1978, and those between Douala and Edéa in 1981. Improvements to the section between Edéa and Eseka, which cut the 90 km line to 82 km, were completed in 1982. Construction of the final section, between Eseka and Maloumé, began in early 1983 and is scheduled for completion in 1986.

Régie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun —REGIFERCAM: BP 304, Douala; tel. 42-60-45; telex 5607; Man. Dir Adolphe Moudiki.

Office du Chemin de Fer Transcamerounais: BP 625, Yaoundé; tel. 22-44-33; telex 8293; supervises the laying of new railway lines and improvements to existing lines and undertakes relevant research; Man. Dir Michel Marec.

ROADS

In 1982 there were 63,935 km of roads of which 18,700 km were main and secondary roads; of these 2,500 km were bitumen-surfaced. Under the 1981/82–1985/86 Plan 281,000m. francs CFA were allocated to the development of the road network, including the construction and strengthening of 10,564 km of roads, road transport and route studies.

SHIPPING

There are two sea ports at Kribi and Limbe/Tiko, a river port at Garoua, and an estuary port at Douala, the largest port and main outlet. It has 2,510 m of quays and a minimum depth of 5.8 m in the channels, 8.5 m at the quays. In 1983 the port of Douala handled 3,752,002 metric tons, over 95% of total sea-borne traffic. Extensions and modernizations to the port were completed in January 1980, and a storage zone for the use of land-locked central African countries has been constructed. Handling capacity increased to 7m. metric tons per year. Plans are under way to increase the annual capacity of the container terminal from 1.5m. tons to 2m. tons. Facilities for ship-repair have also been provided, and there is a logistic area for oil research facilities.

Office National des Ports/National Ports Authority: 5 blvd Leclerc, BP 4020, Douala; tel. 42-01-33; telex 5270; Chair. Benjamin Itoe; Gen. Man. Simon Ngann Yonn.

CAMATRANS (Delmas-Vieljeux Cameroun): BP 263, rue Kitchener, Douala and BP 18, Kribi; tel. 42-10-36; telex 5222; f. 1977; Dir Jacques Viault.

Cameroon Shipping Lines SA (CAMSHIPLINES): 18 rue Joffre, BP 4054, Douala; tel. 42-00-38; telex 5615; f. 1975; cap. 3,045m.; national shipping company, 67% state-owned; 6 ships trading with western Europe and Africa; Man. Dir René Mbayen.

SAMOA: place du Gouvernement, BP 1127, Douala; tel. 42-16-80; telex 5256; agents for Lloyd Triestino, Armada Shipping, Black Star Line, Gold Star Line, Nigerian Star Line, OT Africa Line, Spliethoff, Jeco Shipping, Van Uden; Dir Jean-Pierre Allain.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement (SATA): Vallée Tokoto, BP 546, Douala; tel. 42-82-09; telex 5239; f. 1950; cap. 625m.; Man. Dir Yves Lerays; Dir in Douala M. Valenza.

Société Camerounaise des Ets Mory et Cie: BP 572, Douala; tel. 42-04-66; telex 5219; f. 1949; transportation of Cameroon produce to Douala for export; trade with Chad and the CAR; Chair. and Man. Dir Jean Cordier; Dir C. Gomis.

Société Camerounaise de Transport et d'Affrètement (SCTA): BP 974, Douala; tel. 42-17-24; f. 1951; cap. 100m.; Pres. Jacques Viault; Dir-Gen. Gontran Frauciel.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Enterprises Maritimes (Cameroun)—SOAEM: rue Alfred Saker, BP 4057, Douala; tel. 42-02-88; telex 5220; f. 1959; Man. Dir Jean-Louis Greciet.

SOCOPAO (Cameroun): BP 215, Douala; tel. 42-64-64; telex 5252; f. 1951; cap. 1,059m.; agents for Palm/Elder/Hoegh Lines, Bank Line, CNAN, CNN, Comanav, Comasersa, Dafra Line, Grand Pale, Marasia SA, Maritima del Norte, Navcoma, Nigerian Shipping Line, Niven Line, Splosna Plovba, Rossis Maritime, SSSIM, Veb Deutsche Seerederei, Polish Ocean Lines, Westwind Africa Line, Nautilus Keller Line, Estonian Shipping Co, AGTI Paris, K-Line Tokyo; Man. Dir Marc Lancrey.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Douala and Yaoundé, and a second airport is planned for Yaoundé. Existing facilities at Garoua are being extended to take international air traffic at an estimated cost of US $40m. There are 39 smaller airports and aerodromes.

Cameroon Airlines (Cam-Air): BP 4092, 3 ave Général de Gaulle, Douala; tel. 42-25-25; telex 5245; f. 1971; owned by the Cameroon government (75%) and Air France (25%); services to Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, France, Italy, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, the United Kingdom and Zaire and domestic flights; fleet of 3 Boeing 737-Combi, 1 Boeing 747-200-B and 2 Hawker Siddeley 748; Chair. and Man. Dir Augustin Koddock.

Tourism

Délégation Générale au Tourisme: BP 266, Yaoundé; tel. 22-44-11; telex 8318; f. 1975; provincial offices: BP 1310, Douala; BP 92, Buéa; BP 50, Garoua; BP 557, Bafoussam; BP 128, Kribi; Délégué-Général Abdoulaye Souaibou.

CANADA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Canada occupies the northern part of North America (excluding Alaska and Greenland) and is the second largest country in the world. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. Except for the boundary with Alaska in the north-west, Canada's frontier with the USA follows the upper St Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, continuing west along latitude 49°N. The climate is an extreme one, particularly inland. Winter temperatures drop well below freezing but summers are generally warm. Rainfall varies from moderate to light and there are heavy falls of snow. The two official languages are English and French, the mother tongues of 61.3% and 25.7%, respectively, at the general census in 1981. More than 98% of Canadians can speak English or French. About 46% of the population are Roman Catholics. The main Protestant churches are the United Church of Canada and the Anglican Church of Canada, but most Christian denominations are represented. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a red maple leaf on a white field, flanked by red panels. The capital is Ottawa.

Recent History

The Liberals, led by Pierre Trudeau, were returned to office at general elections in 1968, 1972, 1974, and again in 1980 after a short-lived minority Progressive Conservative administration. Foreign relations altered significantly under the Liberals, with less emphasis on traditional links with Western Europe and the USA, and a fostering of relations with the Far East, Africa and Latin America.

In 1975 Canada began to experience the effects of international economic recession. This led to a steady erosion of the Government's popularity, which finally resulted in the Liberals' defeat at general elections held in May 1979, although the Progressive Conservative administration, led by Joe Clark, lacked an overall majority. In November, Trudeau announced that he was resigning as Liberal leader, but in the following month the Government was defeated on its budget proposals. Trudeau postponed his retirement, and at general elections in February 1980 the Liberals were returned with a strong majority. Popular support for the new Government, however, fell rapidly with the persistence of adverse economic conditions, while the Progressive Conservatives gained substantially in popularity under the leadership of Brian Mulroney, a Quebec labour lawyer and businessman with no previous political experience, who replaced Clark in June 1983.

With the Liberals' popular standing at a post-war low, Trudeau, who had earlier indicated that he would vacate the party leadership before the general elections due in 1985, resigned in June 1984 and was succeeded as Liberal leader and Prime Minister by John Turner, a former Minister of Finance who had left active politics in 1975 following a disagreement with Trudeau. Nine days after taking office, Turner called general elections for September. The Liberals entered the pre-election period with revived popular support, but criticism of Turner's exercise of political patronage and of his general conduct of the election campaign saw the Liberals' following recede. Mulroney, an able bilingual public speaker, led the Progressive Conservatives to the largest electoral majority in Canadian history, winning massive parliamentary support even in the traditionally Liberal stronghold of Quebec.

Shortly after taking office, Prime Minister Mulroney visited US President Reagan, in a move to re-establish Canada's traditional 'special relationship' with the USA, which had operated until the Trudeau period. It is expected that Canada will now broadly support US foreign policy, particularly in Latin America, and increase its commitment to NATO defence. A contentious issue, however, is Canada's wish to secure effective US government control of the emission of gases from industrial plants, which move northwards into Canada to produce environmentally destructive 'acid rain'. Domestically, the Progressive Conservatives have promised moves to stimulate foreign investment, an overhaul of the tax system, and action to reduce the budget deficit.

Politically, separatism in Quebec, where four-fifths of the population speak French as a first language and which maintains its own cultural identity, has remained a sensitive issue. At provincial elections in 1976 the separatist Parti Québécois, led by René Lévesque, defeated the incumbent Liberals, and in 1977 made French the official language of education, business and government in Quebec. Certain sections of this act have since been declared 'inoperable' and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada.

During 1977 Lévesque's Government reiterated its aim of sovereignty for Quebec; however in 1978 Lévesque denied that unilateral separation was contemplated and stated that a 'sovereignty-association', with a monetary and customs union, would be sought. At a Quebec provincial referendum held in May 1980, Lévesque's plan was rejected by an electoral margin of 59.5% to 40.5%. The Parti Québécois was re-elected at provincial general elections held in April 1981, but has lost seats in subsequent by-elections. Lévesque, who had announced that the next provincial general elections would be fought on the sovereignty question, precipitated a party split and cabinet resignations in November 1984 when he declared that Quebec's economic problems should instead form the main election issue.

Constitutional reform has been a major political issue. Between 1978 and 1980, a series of proposals was made by federal and provincial governments and various advisory bodies for the patriation of the Constitution, whereby the UK Parliament would transfer to Canada authority over all matters contained in British statutes relating to Canada, opening the way for the reform of central institutions and the redistribution of legislative powers between Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

Trudeau and the Provincial Premiers were unable to agree on reform proposals, mainly because of the wish of several of the provinces to retain full control of their natural resources. In October 1980 the Federal Government announced that it would proceed unilaterally with a constitutional reform plan incorporating patriation and a charter of rights which would be binding on all provinces. Eight of the 10 provinces challenged the plan in the Supreme Court of Canada, which ruled in September 1981 that, while the Federal Government was acting within its powers, further efforts should be made to obtain the provinces' agreement. Renewed talks between Trudeau and the provincial leaders finally resulted in all the provinces except Quebec accepting compromise proposals which included a revised charter of rights and a new formula for constitutional amendments made after patriation, whereby such amendments would require the support of at least seven provinces representing more than 50% of the population. In December the plan was overwhelmingly approved by the Federal Parliament. It was adopted by the UK Parliament in March 1982 and formally took effect in April as the Constitution Act 1982. Quebec, however, has maintained its opposition to the reform and its legislature has claimed the right to veto constitutional provisions, although this has been disallowed by the Supreme Court of Canada. The federal Progressive Conservative Government, however, stated in late 1984 that it would make new efforts to bring Quebec into the constitutional accord.

The Northwest Territories, which form one-third of Canada's land mass but contain a population of only 49,000 (including 16,000 Inuit and 9,000 Indians) may eventually secure a new constitutional status. In November 1982 the Federal Government agreed in principle to implement the decision of a territorial referendum held in April, in which 56% of the voters approved a division of the NWT into two parts. It was expected that a greater degree of self-government would also be granted to the new territories and to the Yukon.

Government

Canada is a federal parliamentary state. Under the Constitution Act 1982, executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and exercisable by her representative, the Governor-General, whom she appoints on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Federal Parliament comprises the Head of State, a nominated Senate (104 members, appointed on a regional basis) and a House of Commons (282 members elected by universal adult suffrage for single-member constituencies). A Parliament may last no longer than five years. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other ministers to form the Cabinet. The Prime Minister should have the confidence of the House of Commons, to which the Cabinet is responsible. Canada comprises 10 provinces (each with a lieutenant-governor and a legislature, which may last no longer than five years, from which a premier is chosen), and two territories constituted by Act of Parliament.

Defence

Canada co-operates with the USA in the defence of North America and is a member of NATO. In July 1984 the armed forces numbered 82,858: army 13,000, navy 5,500, air force 15,300 and 49,000 not identified by service. Defence expenditure for 1984/85 was estimated in February 1984 at C $8,782m.

Economic Affairs

The Canadian economy is closely linked with that of the USA, which accounts for about 70% of total trade in merchandise, although efforts are being made to develop alternative markets, notably in Japan, the People's Republic of China and the EEC. Many sectors of Canadian industry rely heavily on foreign investment. Foreign control of Canadian corporations reached its peak in the early 1970s; since then, mainly as a result of government and private-sector acquisitions, such control has declined. The share of assets held by foreign-controlled corporations in the non-financial (mainly petroleum) industries increased by 1.8% to 25.5% in 1981. Corporations classified as US-controlled hold a dominant position, accounting for 73.9% of these assets in 1981. In October 1980 the Government declared its aim of reducing the foreign-owned proportion to 50% by 1990. By early 1982 the reversal of foreign investment funds caused by this policy was exerting serious pressure on the balance of payments and on the Canadian dollar exchange rate, and in June the Government eased certain restrictions on foreign investors. The Progressive Conservative Government, elected in September 1984, has relaxed some controls on foreign ownership of Canadian corporations and energy enterprises.

Canada, one of the world's leading industrial countries, is also a major world exporter of agricultural products and, in terms of value, the world's leading fish and seafood exporter. The main exports in 1983 were motor vehicles and parts, natural gas, wheat, newsprint paper, wood pulp, softwood lumber and crude petroleum. Canada is the world's largest producer of zinc and the second largest of nickel, asbestos and potash. The country is also rich in many other minerals, including gold, silver, aluminium, iron, copper, uranium, cobalt, elemental sulphur and lead. There are considerable petroleum and natural gas resources in Alberta, off the Atlantic coast and in the Canadian Arctic islands, although the development and profitability of this industry has been adversely affected by the fall in world oil prices since 1981/82. In July 1980 construction was authorized of the initial section of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline, which will transport US gas from Alaska to join existing pipelines in British Columbia and Alberta for distribution in the USA and, at a later date, in Canada. The project, costing an estimated C $23,000m., is due for completion in 1987.

In 1975 Canada began to be affected by the international slump, and inflationary pressures have contributed to its economic problems. The Canadian dollar has depreciated sharply in succeeding years; high interest rates and tight monetary controls have been slow to take effect. Inflation reached 12.8% in 1981 before easing to 10.8% in 1982 and responding finally to anti-inflation measures, including high interest rates, by falling to 5.8% in 1983 and to less than 4% in late 1984. Unemployment, however, has remained a serious problem, rising from 7.6% in 1981 to 11% in 1982, 11.9% in 1983 and easing only marginally to 11.2% in late 1984. Under heavy pressure to relieve unemployment, the Government moved in October 1982 to divert C $1,100m. from energy, defence and foreign aid allocations to finance job creation programmes. The overall budget deficit for 1983/84 was C $32,024m. In February 1984 the Liberal Government projected a 1984/85 deficit of almost C $30,875m., rising to C $37,100m. for 1985/86. In October the new Progressive Conservative Government announced fiscal measures aimed at reducing this figure to C $34,900m., equivalent to more than 7% of GNP. Further action, possibly including taxation increases, was promised in a full budget in the spring of 1985.

Given continued strength in the US economy, to which Canada's prosperity is closely linked, 1985 growth in GNP is expected to achieve 3%, after attaining 4.5% in 1984. Unemployment, however, is likely to persist as a serious problem, and could worsen in the wake of any further cuts in public spending.

Transport and Communications

Owing to the size of the country, Canada's economy is particularly dependent upon an efficient system of transport and communications. The St Lawrence Seaway allows ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes. There are nearly 85,000 km (53,000 miles) of railway track, and Canada's rail and canal system is being increasingly supplemented by roads, air services and pipelines. The Trans-Canada Highway is one of the major features of a network of 392,000 km (243,600 miles) of roads and highways. In 1977 Canada extended its coastal jurisdiction to 370 km (200 nautical miles).

Social Welfare

Over 40% of the 1984/85 federal budget, announced in February 1984, was allocated to health and social welfare. The Federal Government administers family allowances, unemployment insurance and pensions. Other services are provided by the provinces. A federal medical care insurance programme covers all Canadians against medical expenses, and a federal-provincial hospital insurance programme covers over 99% of the insurable population.

Education

Education is a provincial matter, and the period of compulsory education varies. French-speaking students are entitled by law, in some provinces, to instruction in French. Primary education is from the age of five or six years to 13–14, followed by three to five years at secondary or high school. In 1981 an estimated 96% of children aged six to 11 attended primary schools, while 85% of those aged 12 to 17 were enrolled at secondary schools. There are 66 universities and 196 other institutions of higher education.

Tourism

Canada offers a wide range of outdoor tourist attractions. Its scenic, cultural and ethnic diversity add to its travel appeal, as do the developing attractions of its metropolitan centres. Most visitors are from the USA (32.5m. in 1983). Tourist spending in 1983 amounted to C $3,182m.

Public Holidays

1985: 20 May (for Victoria Day), 1 July (Canada Day), 2 September (Labour Day), 14 October (Thanksgiving), 11 November (Remembrance Day), 25 December (Christmas Day), 26 December (Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28 March (Good Friday), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in general use with the exception of the 2,000 lb American ton; the metric system is in course of implementation. A government agency, Metric Commission Canada, is co-ordinating the metrication programme.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = C $1.531;
US $1 = C $1.320.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6; tel. (613) 990-8116; telex 053-3585.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	9,215,430
Inland water	755,180
Total	9,970,610*
Population (census results)	
1 June 1976	22,992,604
3 June 1981	
Males	12,068,290
Females	12,274,890
Total	24,343,180
Population (official estimates at 1 June)	
1982	24,634,200
1983	24,885,900
1984	25,127,900
Density (per sq km) 1984	2.5

* 3,849,674 sq miles.

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES
(estimates at 1 June 1984)

	Area (sq km)	Population (rounded)	Capital
Provinces:			
Alberta	661,190	2,348,800	Edmonton
British Columbia	947,800	2,870,700	Victoria
Manitoba	649,950	1,056,500	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	73,440	713,300	Fredericton
Newfoundland	405,720	579,500	St John's
Nova Scotia	55,490	869,900	Halifax
Ontario	1,068,580	8,937,400	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	5,660	125,300	Charlottetown
Quebec	1,540,680	6,549,000	Quebec
Saskatchewan	652,330	1,006,200	Regina
Territories:			
Northwest Territories	3,426,320	49,400	Yellowknife
Yukon Territory	483,450	21,800	Whitehorse
Total	9,970,610	25,127,900	—

PRINCIPAL TOWNS*
(Metropolitan population at 1 June 1983)

Ottawa (capital)†	737,600	Hamilton	548,100
Toronto	3,067,100	St Catharine's-Niagara	304,400
Montreal	2,862,300	Kitchener	294,400
Vancouver	1,310,600	London	287,200
Edmonton	698,600	Halifax	280,700
Calgary	634,500	Windsor	244,800
Winnipeg	600,700	Victoria	240,400
Quebec	580,400		

* Estimates. † Including Hull.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Registered live births*		Registered marriages		Registered deaths*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976	359,987	16.7	193,343	8.4	167,009	7.3
1977	360,733	15.7	186,787	8.0	167,819	7.2
1978	357,920	15.5	185,523	7.9	170,670	7.3
1979	365,475	15.2	187,711	7.9	168,183	7.1
1980	369,709	15.5	191,069	8.0	171,473	7.2
1981	371,346	15.3	190,082	7.8	171,029	7.0
1982	373,082	15.1	188,360	7.6	174,413	7.1
1983†	372,920	15.0	179,490	7.2	175,760	7.1

* Including Canadian residents temporarily in the USA but excluding US residents temporarily in Canada.
† Estimates.

IMMIGRATION

Country of Origin	1981	1982	1983
United Kingdom	21,154	16,445	5,737
USA	10,559	9,360	7,381
Other	96,905	95,342	76,039
Total	128,618	121,147	89,157

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
('000 persons aged 15 years and over)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	485	462	476
Forestry	113	96	111
Mines, quarries and oil wells	210	175	170
Manufacturing	2,122	1,930	1,886
Construction	651	597	566
Electricity, gas and water	128	122	120
Transport and communications	784	763	750
Trade	1,884	1,848	1,850
Finance, insurance and real estate	594	601	602
Public administration	768	767	782
Other services	3,267	3,284	3,421
Total employed	11,006	10,645	10,734
Unemployed	898	1,314	1,448
Total labour force	11,904	11,958	12,183

* Figures exclude military personnel, inmates of institutions, the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and Indian reserves.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat (bushels*)	911,335	984,396	976,915
Oats (bushels*)	206,755	238,858	179,817
Barley (bushels*)	630,343	646,427	472,873
Rye (bushels*)	36,517	35,986	32,695
Maize (Corn) (bushels*)	262,720	256,403	233,580
Buckwheat (bushels*)	2,426	1,331	1,651
Soybeans (bushels*)	22,297	31,490	26,514
Flax (bushels*)	18,400	28,900	17,600
Rapeseed (Canola) (bushels*)	81,000	99,000	115,700
Potatoes (cwt)	58,620	61,707	56,513
Beans (cwt)	1,425	1,600	850
Tame hay (tons)	27,546	26,846	27,393

* One bushel is 60 lb (27.2 kg) for wheat and soybeans; 34 lb (15.4 kg) for oats; 48 lb (21.8 kg) for barley; 56 lb (25.4 kg) for maize.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head at 1 July)

	1982	1983	1984
Milch cows	1,765	1,717	1,712
Other cattle	11,270	10,908	10,596
Sheep	822	809	790
Pigs	9,809	10,286	10,655

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1981	1982	1983
Milk (kilolitres)*	16,711,522†	7,580,376	7,229,498
Creamery butter (metric tons)	113,347	122,739	103,115
Cheddar cheese (metric tons)	98,542	89,056	100,694
Ice-cream mix (kilolitres)	153,494	150,644	155,243
Eggs ('000 dozen)	496,234	493,559	504,092

* Farm sales of milk and cream. † '000 lb.

Forestry

LUMBER PRODUCTION, 1982 (cubic metres)

	Softwoods	Hard-woods	Total
Newfoundland	68,432	1,180	69,612
Prince Edward Island	23,586	4,731	28,317
Nova Scotia	338,410	22,203	360,613
New Brunswick	659,511	48,599	708,110
Quebec	6,099,967	416,890	6,516,857
Ontario	3,327,526	536,073	3,863,599
Manitoba	221,822	30,523	252,345
Saskatchewan	449,907	7,787	457,694
Alberta	1,746,463	20,424	1,766,887
British Columbia	23,406,000	—	23,406,000
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22,056	—	22,056
Total	36,363,680	1,088,410	37,452,090

Fur Industry

NUMBER OF PELTS PRODUCED

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Newfoundland	18,843	36,273	29,136
Prince Edward Island	22,565	29,481	26,747
Nova Scotia	279,117	327,406	296,508
New Brunswick	92,211	86,610	84,085
Quebec	640,987	567,654	655,219
Ontario	1,510,502	1,626,899	1,572,045
Manitoba	695,317	365,529	353,190
Saskatchewan	748,703	335,147	265,770
Alberta	847,274	466,025	412,418
British Columbia	378,457	344,799	394,672
Northwest Territories	272,915	198,839	175,456
Yukon	38,149	32,673	34,890
Total	5,517,633*	4,423,395†	4,303,704†

* Including ranch-raised fox pelts.
† Including Alaska fur seal.

Sea Fisheries*

LANDINGS

	1982	1983†
Atlantic total‡	1,197,682	1,108,024
Cod	517,352	506,686
Crab	49,051	41,514
Small flatfishes	93,665	77,603
Haddock	46,403	39,777
Halibut	2,559	2,501
Pollock	38,576	33,849
Redfish	66,023	58,287
Herring	147,250	142,425
Salmon	1,536	1,210
Lobsters	22,804	27,613
Scallops	65,100	51,255
Tuna	298	411
Pacific total‡	160,785	182,800
Halibut	3,179	4,410
Herring	28,594	38,000
Salmon	65,715	70,630
Canada total‡	1,358,417	1,290,824

* Metric tons, round weight. † Preliminary. ‡ All sea fish.

Mining

('000)

		1981	1982	1983*
Metallic				
Bismuth	kilogrammes	168	189	202
Cadmium	kilogrammes	834	886	1,107
Cobalt	kilogrammes	2,080	1,274	1,584
Columbium (Cb_2O_5)	kilogrammes	2,741	3,086	1,600
Copper	kilogrammes	691,328	612,455	624,998
Gold	grammes	52,034	64,735	70,746
Iron ore	metric tons	49,551	33,198	32,382
Lead	kilogrammes	268,556	272,187	258,904
Molybdenum	kilogrammes	12,850	13,961	10,523
Nickel	kilogrammes	160,247	88,581	121,836
Platinum group	grammes	11,902	7,105	5,195
Selenium	kilogrammes	255	222	190
Silver	kilogrammes	1,129	1,314	1,106
Uranium (U_3O_8)	kilogrammes	7,507	7,634	7,035
Zinc	kilogrammes	911,178	965,607	970,803
Non-metallic				
Asbestos	metric tons	1,122	834	829
Gypsum	metric tons	7,025	5,987	7,481
Nepheline syenite	metric tons	588	550	528
Potash (K_2O)	metric tons	6,549	5,309	6,203
Pyrite, pyrrhotite	metric tons	10	20	n.a.
Salt	metric tons	7,240	7,940	8,590
Sulphur, in smelter gas	metric tons	783	627	803
Sulphur, elemental	metric tons	8,018	6,945	6,327
Fuels				
Coal	metric tons	40,088	42,811	44,250
Natural gas	m. cu metres	73,824	75,977	69,266
Natural gas by-products	cu metres	18,883	18,466	17,408
Petroleum, crude	cu metres	74,553	73,790	76,874
Structural materials				
Cement	metric tons	10,145	8,426	7,828
Sand and gravel	metric tons	260,134	216,274	199,293
Stone	metric tons	85,091	59,181	62,359

* Preliminary.

Industry

VALUE OF SHIPMENTS (C $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Food and beverage industries	28,203.4	31,842.0	33,016.6
Tobacco products industries	1,212.2	1,375.0	1,493.7
Rubber and plastics industries	4,093.4	4,513.1	4,433.6
Leather industries	1,084.0	1,219.0	1,105.9
Textile industries	4,414.0	5,060.0	4,507.6
Knitting mills	945.0	1,012.2	947.8
Clothing industries	3,867.1	4,090.2	3,962.4
Wood industries	8,397.1	8,442.0	7,173.0
Furniture and fixture industries	2,322.4	2,772.	2,494.1
Paper and allied industries	14,503.0	15,729.4	14,784.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries	5,623.2	6,463.0	6,779.3
Primary metal industries	13,545.5	14,449.0	12,402.4
Metal fabricating industries	11,718.2	12,376.0	11,765.7
Machinery industries	7,649.2	8,689.0	7,662.2
Transportation equipment industries	18,993.2	21,681.3	22,656.6
Electrical products industries	7,765.3	8,938.2	8,714.4
Non-metallic mineral products industries	4,225.1	4,769.2	4,385.3
Petroleum and coal products industries	14,530.3	20,276.4	21,709.2
Chemical and chemical products industries	11,219.0	13,190.0	14,095.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3,749.0	4,054.0	3,930.2

Electric Energy (million kWh): 394,200 in 1983.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C $).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1,000 dollars.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = C $1.531;
US $1 = C $1.320;
C $100 = £65.31 = US $75.77.

Average Exchange Rate (C $ per US $)

1981	1.199
1982	1.234
1983	1.232

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index. Base: 1981 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	100.0	107.2	111.2
Housing	100.0	112.5	120.2
Clothing	100.0	105.6	109.8
Transport	100.0	114.1	119.8
Health and personal care	100.0	110.6	118.2
Recreation, education and reading	100.0	108.7	115.8
Tobacco and alcohol	100.0	115.5	130.0
All items	100.0	110.8	117.2

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (C $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold holdings	833.7	782.3	739.1*
US dollar holdings	2,865.3	2,454.9	2,373.8*
Notes in circulation	11,635.6	12,718.8	14,163.1

* US $ million.

FEDERAL BUDGET (C $ million, year ending 31 March)*

Revenue	1983/84	1984/85
Personal income tax	28,255	32,810
Corporate income tax	7,831	9,806
Petroleum and gas revenue tax	1,795	2,380
Incremental oil revenue tax	85	70
Non-resident tax	975	1,050
Sales tax	6,560	7,315
Customs import duties	3,270	3,600
Excise duties	1,535	1,725
Other excise taxes	745	865
Gasoline excise tax	370	410
Oil export charge	160	125
Natural gas and gas liquids tax	430	—
Canadian ownership special charge	840	960
Miscellaneous tax	145	160
Total tax revenues	52,996	61,276
Non-tax revenues	5,630	6,050
Total revenue	58,626	67,326

Expenditure	1983/84	1984/85
Economic development	10,691	11,251
Energy	3,449	4,016
Social affairs	38,096	39,707
Justice and legal	1,800	2,037
Services to government	3,885	4,274
Parliament	183	192
Defence	7,899	8,782
External affairs and aid	2,399	2,721
Fiscal arrangements	5,783	5,898
Central reserves	—	800
Lapse and rounding	−1,665	−1,828
Programme outlays	72,520	77,850
Public debt charges	18,130	20,350
Total expenditure	90,650	98,200

1985/86: Estimated Revenue C $74,125 million; Estimated Expenditure C $103,250 million.
* Figures relate to Federal Budget announced in February 1984.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (C $ million at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983
Compensation of employees	195,961	209,770	221,338
Operating surplus	77,622	75,530	92,031
Domestic factor incomes	273,583	285,300	313,369
Consumption of fixed capital	40,897	44,650	47,519
Statistical discrepancy	−749	929	278
Gross domestic product at factor cost	313,731	330,879	361,166
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	37,737	40,356	41,417
GDP at purchasers' value	351,468	371,235	402,583
Factor income from abroad*	3,819	5,235	5,087
Less Factor income paid abroad*	15,490	18,168	17,330
Gross national product	339,797	358,302	390,340
Less Consumption of fixed capital	40,897	44,650	47,519
Statistical discrepancy	749	−929	−278
National income at market prices	299,649	312,723	342,543
Other current transfers from abroad†	1,655	1,778	1,659
Less Other current transfers paid abroad†	1,238	1,461	1,615
National disposable income	300,066	313,040	342,587

* Remitted profits, dividends and interest only.
† Transfers to and from persons and governments.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	69,245	77,768	84,104
Private final consumption expenditure	193,280	209,974	229,184
Increase in stocks	2,042	−9,135	−1,224
Gross fixed capital formation	82,058	79,330	77,647
Statistical discrepancy	749	−928	−278
Total domestic expenditure	347,374	357,009	389,433
Exports of goods and services	96,876	96,505	103,082
Less Imports of goods and services	92,782	82,279	89,932
GDP at purchasers' values	351,468	371,235	402,583
GDP at constant 1971 prices	140,756	134,749	138,582

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (C $ million)

	1982			1983		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account:						
Merchandise	84,540	66,726	17,813	90,825	73,120	17,705
Freight and shipping	3,922	3,337	585	3,962	3,423	539
Travel	3,724	5,008	−1,284	3,841	6,045	−2,204
Investment income	5,235	16,991	−11,756	5,087	16,287	−11,200
Transfers	3,169	1,797	1,372	2,737	1,956	781
Withholding tax	—	1,178	−1,178	—	1,043	−1,043
Other current transactions	4,321	7,208	−2,887	4,452	7,345	−2,893
Total current account	104,910	102,245	2,665	110,905	109,219	1,686
Capital Account:						
Direct investments (net)	—	1,850	−1,850	—	2,500	−2,500
Canadian securities (net)	11,397	—	11,397	5,952	—	5,952
Foreign securities	—	543	−543	—	1,198	−1,198
Government loans and subscriptions	—	2,687	−2,687	—	355	−355
Other long-term transactions (net)	1,766	—	1,766	410	—	410
Short-term transactions (net)	—	9,642	−9,642	2,119	—	2,119
Net errors and omissions	—	1,558	−1,558	4,428	—	4,428
Capital balance (exclusive of changes in official holdings)	—	1,802	−1,802	—	5,566	−5,566
Total (net official monetary movements)	—	695	−695	548	—	548

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (C $ million)

Imports	1982	1983
Live animals	136.1	132.2
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	4,801.7	4,870.3
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	286.3	311.1
Fish and marine animals	351.8	418.3
Fruit and vegetables	1,873.2	1,880.0
Raw sugar	253.6	200.5
Coffee	406.8	401.3
Distilled alcoholic beverages	156.9	131.9
Other beverages	220.9	201.6
Crude materials (inedible)	8,690.8	7,201.1
Fur skins (undressed)	136.7	135.3
Rubber and allied gums	81.5	111.2
Iron ores and concentrates	192.3	233.2
Aluminium ores, concentrates and scrap	385.1	387.5
Other metal ores, concentrates and scrap	869.7	978.4
Coal	931.5	840.4
Crude petroleum	4,979.3	3,274.0
Fabricated materials (inedible)	11,794.9	14,005.7
Wood and paper	873.5	1,197.9
Textiles	1,192.5	1,479.4
Chemicals	3,586.4	4,392.1
Iron and steel	1,237.7	1,174.8
Non-ferrous metals	1,596.6	2,048.8
End products (inedible)	41,418.9	48,397.2
General purpose machinery	2,244.7	2,167.6
Special industrial machinery	3,412.0	3,124.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	1,688.1	1,513.4
Passenger automobiles and chassis	4,043.0	6,209.4
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	934.8	1,167.1
Motor vehicle parts (excl. engines)	7,943.7	9,333.2
Televisions, radios and phonographs	461.2	597.6
Other telecommunication and related equipment	1,347.6	1,659.7
Miscellaneous electrical lighting distribution equipment	261.8	331.0
Miscellaneous measuring and laboratory equipment	654.4	670.9
Furniture and fixtures	249.3	309.2
Hand tools and cutlery	286.5	344.6
Electronic computers	2,647.3	2,882.8
Miscellaneous office machines and equipment	219.5	226.7
Miscellaneous equipment and tools	828.5	998.5
Special transactions, trade	1,103.2	980.1
Total	67,855.6	75,586.6

Exports	1982	1983
Live animals	325.3	339.8
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	9,896.4	10,073.9
Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	745.0	656.0
Fish, fresh or frozen, whole	330.6	260.5
Fish, fresh or frozen, fillets and blocks	514.2	501.6
Barley	886.3	814.6
Wheat	4,288.9	4,647.7
Vegetables	280.0	289.5
Whisky	337.2	340.6
Crude materials (inedible)	14,782.9	14,392.8
Rapeseed	418.7	433.2
Iron ores and concentrates	1,033.5	972.0
Copper ores, concentrates and scrap	397.1	475.5
Nickel ores, concentrates and scrap	298.6	336.5
Crude petroleum	2,728.6	3,456.9
Natural gas	4,754.7	3,958.2
Coal and other bituminous substances	1,269.2	1,312.8
Asbestos (unmanufactured)	482.6	454.9
Fabricated materials (inedible)	27,865.1	30,011.1
Lumber, softwood	2,847.2	3,900.2
Pulp	3,221.4	3,057.6
Newsprint	4,086.2	4,005.1
Organic chemicals	1,097.8	1,201.0
Fertilizers	1,022.1	1,160.3
Petroleum and coal products	2,537.9	2,815.6
Aluminium and alloys	1,428.3	1,744.2
Copper and alloys	540.4	709.9
Nickel and alloys	506.2	496.6
Precious metals and alloys	1,687.7	1,827.9
Electricity	1,119.6	1,228.4
End products (inedible)	28,690.7	33,472.3
Industrial machinery	2,485.1	2,367.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	651.1	550.8
Passenger automobiles and chassis	7,357.8	9,573.0
Trucks, truck tractors and chassis	3,937.6	4,215.1
Motor vehicle engines and parts	925.9	1,549.3
Motor vehicle parts (excl. engines)	3,926.5	5,752.6
Office machines and equipment	927.8	1,068.1
Special transactions, trade	264.3	216.4
Total	81,824.7	88,506.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (C $ million)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Algeria	424.3	259.6	150.1
Argentina	79.4	58.4	52.9
Australia	499.2	443.6	357.5
Belgium/Luxembnourg	297.1	263.5	296.0
Brazil	430.8	482.5	499.9
China, People's Republic	220.0	203.7	245.8
Colombia	83.4	92.3	94.2
Cuba	196.2	94.8	56.3
France	878.6	876.9	840.9
Germany, Federal Republic	1,611.5	1,383.9	1,576.5
Hong Kong	674.5	668.8	820.3
India	107.0	90.7	101.1
Iran	2.7	117.2	526.7
Italy	702.2	724.8	798.4
Japan	4,038.4	3,526.8	4,409.4
Korea, Republic	608.2	586.3	791.4
Mexico	996.4	998.3	1,079.2
Netherlands	295.8	267.3	349.4
New Zealand	145.7	140.5	156.6
Norway	169.1	92.7	313.5
Poland	74.0	43.6	39.5
Saudi Arabia	2,272.8	731.3	94.0
South Africa	402.7	218.7	194.1
Spain	237.8	190.0	181.9
Sweden	445.2	365.8	415.8
Switzerland	424.0	429.6	408.2
Taiwan	729.2	661.3	925.5
USSR	77.7	41.8	33.3
United Kingdom	2,376.6	1,903.9	1,809.8
USA	54,350.3	47,865.9	54,103.3
Venezuela	2,385.3	1,805.0	1,004.5
Total (incl. others)	79,481.4	67,855.6	75,586.6

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Algeria	379.6	497.1	448.5
Argentina	149.5	77.8	67.2
Australia	777.0	648.6	437.9
Belgium/Luxembourg	829.4	773.1	700.1
Brazil	678.0	537.0	596.2
China, People's Republic	1,004.8	1,227.8	1,607.2
Colombia	180.1	190.9	204.6
Cuba	452.4	324.4	360.6
France	976.1	706.7	626.0
Germany, Federal Republic	1,287.1	1,233.7	1,155.7
Hong Kong	184.1	242.8	221.2
India	346.2	288.2	261.7
Iran	21.9	181.9	206.2
Italy	916.8	694.7	549.4
Japan	4,497.7	4,568.4	4,728.2
Korea, Republic	444.8	483.9	556.1
Mexico	715.3	446.1	375.3
Netherlands	1,197.0	1,043.8	958.1
New Zealand	139.1	156.2	122.4
Norway	422.4	254.6	230.5
Poland	329.3	358.6	43.7
Saudi Arabia	455.5	442.8	364.8
South Africa	239.3	213.8	165.7
Spain	196.5	189.7	137.1
Sweden	223.3	192.5	146.7
Switzerland	213.1	218.9	197.8
Taiwan	232.8	289.9	342.2
USSR	1,865.6	2,068.6	1,761.8
United Kingdom	3,293.3	2,669.5	2,448.8
USA	53,790.8	55,847.5	64,527.7
Venezuela	545.1	423.8	231.8
Total (incl. others)	81,336.4	81,824.7	88,506.3

Transport

RAILWAYS* (millions)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger-km, revenue	2,920	2,259	2,198
Ton-km, revenue freight	231,534	203,736	220,052

* Seven major rail carriers only.

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 vehicle registrations)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars (incl. taxis and for car hire)	10,199	10,530	10,731
Truck and truck tractors (commercial and non-commercial)	3,138	3,239	3,307
Buses (school and other)	54	54	55
Motorcycles	406	431	466
Other (ambulances, fire trucks, etc.)	13	55	56

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1981	1982	1983
Goods ('000 tons)			
Loaded	145,479	125,282	129,491
Unloaded	68,188	48,729	48,915
Vessels (number)			
Arrived	25,321	24,791	26,100
Departed	25,278	24,415	24,439

CIVIL AVIATION (Canadian Carriers—Revenue Traffic, '000)

	1980	1981	1982
Passengers	27,499	27,189	24,369
Miles flown	312,327	238,866	233,165
Passenger-miles	29,181,163	22,208,363	22,272,641
Goods ton-miles*	638,084	592,656	731,435

* Includes freight, express, mail and excess baggage.

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC
(St Lawrence Seaway, '000 metric tons)

	1981*	1982	1983
Montreal—Lake Ontario	50,600	42,800	45,100
Welland Canal	68,800	49,000	50,100

* Cargo tons.

Source: St Lawrence Seaway Authority.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Travellers from the United States:			
Number ('000)	39,808	32,432	32,480
Expenditure (C $ million)	2,218	2,169	2,441
Travellers from other countries:			
Number ('000)	2,145	1,975	1,776
Expenditure (C $ million)	820	830	741

Communications Media

('000)

	1982	1983	1984
Total households	8,254	8,460	8,857
Homes with radio	8,152	8,355	8,757
Homes with television	8,101	8,286	8,682
Homes with telephone	8,084	8,267	8,727

Daily newspapers in French and English only (1984): 114; total circulation 5,500,000.

Education

(1982/83)*

	Institutions	Teachers†	Pupils†
Primary and secondary	15,627	271,789	4,496,388
Post secondary non-university	196	23,253	295,586
Universities and colleges‡	66	34,150	426,389

* Estimates.
† Full-time only.
‡ Degree-granting institutions, full-time teachers and full-time students.

Directory

The Constitution

Constitutional development has been based mainly upon five important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, the British North America Act of 1867, and the Canada Act of 1982. The British North America Act 1867 provided that the Constitution of the Dominion should be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority be vested in the Sovereign, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that legislative power be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Commons. The enactment of the Canada Act of 1982 was the final act of the United Kingdom Parliament in Canadian constitutional development. The Act gave to Canada the power to amend the Constitution according to procedures determined by the Constitution Act 1982, which was proclaimed in force by the Queen on 17 April 1982. The Constitution Act 1982 added to the Canadian Constitution a Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and provisions which recognize the nation's multicultural heritage, affirm the existing rights of native peoples, confirm the principle of equalization of benefits among the provinces and strengthen provincial ownership of natural resources.

THE GOVERNMENT

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is Parliament (consisting of the Sovereign as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the Executive (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the Judiciary which interprets the laws.

Particular features similar to the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of cabinet responsibility which has become crystallized in the course of time. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor-General and is habitually the leader of the political party commanding the confidence of the House of Commons. He chooses the members of his Cabinet from members of his party in Parliament, principally from those in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments. Each Minister of a department is responsible to Parliament for that department, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible before Parliament for government policy and administration generally.

Meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the Prime Minister. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the support of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of Parliament may not be longer than five years from the date of election of a House of Commons. Senators (a maximum of 104 in number) are appointed until age 75 by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, residents of the province they represent and in possession of C $4,000 of real property over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of a Parliament.

Under the Constitution, the Federal Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service, census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands

reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Both the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of the provinces may legislate with respect to agriculture and immigration, but provincial legislation shall have effect in and for the provinces as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of Parliament. Both Parliament and the provincial legislatures may legislate with respect to old age pensions and supplementary benefits, but no federal law shall affect the operation of any present or future law of a province in relation to these matters.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

In each of the ten provinces the Sovereign is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and acting on the advice of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly and the Lieutenant-Governor. The duration of a Legislature may not exceed five years from the date of the election of its members.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions in and for the province other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situtated within the province are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnization of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both in civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities; and to non-renewable natural resources, forestry resources and electrical energy, including their export from one province to another, and to the right to impose any mode or system of taxation thereon, subject in both cases to such laws not being discriminatory.

Under the Constitution Act, the municipalities are the creations of the provincial governments. Their bases of organization and the extent of their authority vary in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.
Governor-General: Jeanne Sauvé (took office 14 May 1984).

FEDERAL MINISTRY
(February 1985)

Prime Minister: Martin Brian Mulroney.
Minister of Veterans' Affairs: George Harris Hees.
Leader of the Government in the Senate: Duff Roblin.
Secretary of State for External Affairs: Charles Joseph Clark.
Minister of Employment and Immigration: Flora Isabel MacDonald.
Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada: Erik H. Nielsen.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: John Carnell Crosbie.
Minister of Public Works: Roch LaSalle.
Minister of Transport: Donald Frank Mazankowski.
Solicitor-General: Elmer MacIntosh MacKay.
Minister of National Health and Welfare: Arthur Jacob Epp.
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans: John Allen Fraser.
Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion: Sinclair McKnight Stevens.
Minister of Agriculture: John Wise.
Minister of State (Government House Leader): Ramon John Hnatyshyn.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: David Edward Crombie.
President of the Treasury Board: Robert R. de Cotret.
Minister of National Revenue: Perrin Beatty.
Minister of Finance: Michael Holcombe Wilson.
Minister of National Defence: (vacant).
Minister of State (Multiculturalism): Jack Burnett Murta.
Minister of Supply and Services: Harvie Andre.
Minister of State (Fitness and Amateur Sport): Otto John Jelinek.
Minister of State for Science and Technology: Thomas Edward Siddon.
Minister of State (Canadian Wheat Board): Charles James Mayer.
Minister of Labour: William Hunter McKnight.
Secretary of State of Canada: Rev. Walter Franklin McLean.
Minister of State (Tourism): Thomas Michael McMillan.
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources: Patricia Carney.
Minister of State (Small Businesses): André Bissonnette.
Minister of the Environment: Suzanne Blais-Grenier.
Minister of State (Transport): Benoit Bouchard.
Minister of State (Youth): Andrée Champagne.
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Michel Côté.
Minister for International Trade: James Francis Kelleher.
Minister of State (Mines): Robert E. Layton.
Minister of Communications: Marcel Masse.
Minister of State (Finance): Barbara Jean McDougall.
Minister of State (Forestry): Gerald S. Merrithew.
Minister of External Relations: Monique Vézina.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Ottawa K1A OA2; tel. (613) 992-4211.

Ministry of Agriculture: Sir John Carling Bldg, 930 Carling Ave, Ottawa K1A OC5; tel. (613) 995-9133.

Ministry of Communications: Journal North Bldg, 300 Slater St, Ottawa K1A OC8; tel. (613) 990-6053.

Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Ottawa K1A OC9; tel. (613) 997-3530.

Ministry of Employment and Immigration: Ottawa K1A OJ9; tel. (613) 992-4883.

Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources: 580 Booth St, Ottawa K1A OE4; tel. (613) 993-5252.

Ministry of the Environment: Terrasses de la Chaudière, Hull, Que K1A 1G2; tel. (613) 997-1441.

Ministry of External Affairs: Lester B. Pearson Memorial Bldg, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa K1A OG2; tel. (613) 995-1851.

Ministry of Finance: Place Bell Canada, 160 Elgin St, Ottawa K1A OG5; tel. (613) 996-7861.

Ministry of Fisheries and Oceans: 200 Kent St, Ottawa K1A OE6; tel. (613) 992-3474.

Ministry of Indian and Northern Affairs: Terrasses de la Chaudière, 10 Wellington St, Ottawa K1A OH4; tel. (613) 995-5586.

Ministry of Justice: Justice Bldg, Kent and Wellington Sts, Ottawa K1A OH8; tel. (613) 992-4621.

Ministry of Labour: Labour Canada, Ottawa K1A OJ2; tel. (613) 995-8082.

Ministry of National Defence: 101 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa K1A OK2; tel. (613) 996-4450.

Ministry of National Health and Welfare: Brooke Claxton Bldg, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa K1A OK9; tel. (613) 996-5461.

Ministry of Public Works: Sir Charles Tupper Bldg, Confederation Heights, Riverside Drive, Ottawa K1A OM2; tel. (613) 996-6381.

Ministry of Regional Industrial Expansion: 235 Queen St, Ottawa K1A OH5; tel. (613) 995-9001.

Revenue Canada (Customs and Excise): Connaught Bldg, Mackenzie Ave, Ottawa K1A OL5; tel. (613) 995-2960.

Revenue Canada (Taxation): Headquarters Bldg, 875 Heron Rd, Ottawa K1A OL8; tel. (613) 995-2960.

Ministry of Science and Technology: Jackson Bldg, 122 Bank St, Ottawa K1A 1A1; tel. (613) 996-0326.

Secretary of State of Canada: Ottawa K1A OM5; tel. (613) 992-5261.

Solicitor-General: Sir Wilfrid Laurier Bldg, 340 Laurier Ave West, Ottawa K1A OP8.

Ministry of Supply and Services: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Ottawa K1A OS9; tel. (613) 997-5421.

Ministry of Transport: Place de Ville, Transport Canada Bldg, 330 Sparks St, Ottawa K1A ON5; tel. (613) 996-7501.

Treasury Board: Place Bell Canada, 160 Elgin St, Ottawa K1A OR5; tel. (613) 996-7713.

Ministry of Veterans' Affairs: Veteran Affairs Canada, Charlottetown, PEI C1A 8M9; tel. (902) 995-7774.

Federal Legislature

THE SENATE

Speaker: Guy Charbonneau.

Seats at November 1984

Liberal	73
Progressive Conservative	22
Independent	3
Independent Liberal	1
Vacant	5
Total	104
Ontario	24
Quebec	24
New Brunswick	10
Nova Scotia	10
Alberta	6
British Columbia	6
Manitoba	6
Newfoundland	6
Saskatchewan	6
Prince Edward Is.	4
Northwest Territories	1
Yukon Territory	1
Total	104

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: John Bosley.

General Election, 4 September 1984

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	211	211
Liberal	40	40
New Democratic Party	30	30
Independent	1	1
Total	282	282

Provincial Legislatures

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: Helen Hunley.
Premier: Edgar Peter Lougheed.

Election, November 1982

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	75	75
New Democratic Party	2	1
Independent	2	2
Vacant	—	1
Total	79	79

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Robert G. Rogers.
Premier: William Richard Bennett.

Election, May 1983

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Social Credit	35	34
New Democratic Party	22	23
Total	57	57

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: Pearl McGonigal.
Premier: Howard R. Pawley.

Election, November 1981

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
New Democratic Party	34	32
Progressive Conservative	23	23
Independent	—	2
Total	57	57

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: George Stanley.
Premier: Richard B. Hatfield.

Election, October 1982

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	39	38
Liberal	18	17
New Democratic Party	1	1
Vacant	—	2
Total	58	58

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Lieutenant-Governor: Dr William Anthony Paddon.
Premier: A. Brian Peckford.

Election, April 1982

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	44	43
Liberal	8	8
New Democratic Party	—	1
Total	52	52

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Alan Abraham.
Premier: John M. Buchanan.

Election, November 1984

	Seats at election	Seats at Dec. 1984
Progressive Conservative	42	42
Liberal	6	6
New Democratic Party	3	3
Cape Breton Labour Party	1	1
Total	52	52

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: John Black Aird.
Premier: Frank Miller.

Election, March 1981

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	70	71
Liberal	34	26
New Democratic Party	21	21
Vacant	—	7
Total	125	125

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Dr Joseph Aubin Doiron.
Premier: James M. Lee.

Election, September 1983

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	21	20
Liberal	11	11
Vacant	—	1
Total	32	32

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: Gilles de Lamontagne.
Premier: René Lévesque.

Election, April 1981

	Seats at election	Seats at Dec. 1984
Parti Québécois	80	65
Liberal	42	49
Independent	—	6
Vacant	—	2
Total	122	122

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: Frederick W. Johnson.
Premier: Grant Devine.

Election, April 1982

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	56	55
New Democratic Party	8	8
Independent	—	1
Total	64	64

Territorial Legislatures

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Commissioner: John Havelock Parker.

Leader of the Legislative Assembly: Richard Nerysoo.

The Legislative Assembly, elected in November 1983, consists of 24 independent members without formal party affiliation.

YUKON TERRITORY

Commissioner: Douglas Leslie Dewey Bell.
Leader of the Territorial Council: Christopher Pearson.

Election, June 1982

	Seats at election	Seats at Nov. 1984
Progressive Conservative	9	9
New Democratic Party	6	6
Independent	1	1
Total	16	16

Political Organizations

The Communist Party of Canada: 24 Cecil St, Toronto, Ont M5T 1N2; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. W. Kashtan.

The Green Party: 629 Manning Ave, Toronto, Ont M6G 2W2; f. 1983; environmentalist; Nat. Spokesman Trevor G. Hancock.

The Liberal Party of Canada: 102 Bank St, Ottawa K1P 5N4; tel. (613) 237-0740; believes in Canadian autonomy, comprehensive social security, freer trade within the North Atlantic Community; Leader John Napier Turner; Pres. Iona Campagnolo; Nat. Dir Danielle Dansereau.

Libertarian Party of Canada: POB 190, Adelaide St Postal Station, Toronto, Ont M5C 2J1; tel. (416) 489-6057; f. 1973; Pres. Dennis Corrigan; Leader Victor Levis.

The New Democratic Party: 301 Metcalfe St, Ottawa K2P 1R9; tel. (613) 236-3613; f. 1961; social democratic; mem. of the Socialist International; Leader J. Edward Broadbent; Pres. Gillian Sandeman; Sec. Gerald Caplan; 120,000 individual mems, 265,000 affiliated mems.

Le Parti Québécois: 7370 rue St-Hubert, Montreal, Que H2R 2N3; tel. (514) 270-5400; f. 1968; social democratic; seeks political sovereignty for Quebec in an economic association with Canada; in power in Quebec since November 1976; Pres. René Lévesque; Chair. Nat. Exec. Nadia Assimopoulos; 160,000 mems.

The Progressive Conservative Party: 161 Laurier Ave West, Ottawa K1P 5J2; tel. (613) 238-6111; f. 1854; advocates individualism and free enterprise and continued Canadian participation in NATO; Leader Martin Brian Mulroney; Pres. Peter Elzinga; Nat. Dir Pierre Fortier.

Social Credit Party of Canada: POB 5851, Postal Station L, Edmonton, Alta T6C 4G3; tel. (403) 455-5707; advocates monetary reform; conservative; governing party of British Columbia since 1975; Nat. Leader Ken Sweigard.

L'Union Nationale: 580 est, Grande-Allée, Bureau 20, Quebec, Que G1R 2J5; tel. (418) 529-9651; anti-communist; Leader Jean-Marc Béliveau.

Western Canada Concept: 946 Fort St, Victoria, BC V8V 3K2; tel. (604) 381-6414; Leader Douglas Christie.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN CANADA

Algeria: 435 Daly Ave, Ottawa K1N 6H3; tel. (613) 232-9453; Ambassador: Abdelouahad Abada.

Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: 112 Kent St, Suite 1701, Place de Ville, Tower B, Ottawa K1P 5P2; tel. (613) 236-8952; High Commissioner: Dr Asyll M. Warner.

Argentina: 90 Sparks St, Suite 620, Ottawa K1P 5B4; tel. (613) 236-2351; Ambassador: (vacant).

Australia: 130 Slater St, Ottawa K1P 5H6; tel. (613) 236-0841; High Commissioner: R. F. Osborn.

Austria: 445 Wilbrod St, Ottawa K1N 6M7; tel. (613) 563-1444; Ambassador: Dr Hedwig Wolfram.

Bangladesh: 85 Range Rd, Suite 402, Ottawa K1N 8J6; tel. (613) 236-0138; High Commissioner: Maj.-Gen. K. M. Safiullah.

Barbados: 151 Slater St, Suite 700, Ottawa K1P 5H3; tel. (613) 236-9517; High Commissioner: Lester E. Whitehead.

Belgium: 85 Range Rd, Suites 601–604, Ottawa K1N 8J6; tel. (613) 236-7267; Ambassador: J. R. Vanden Bloock.

Benin: 58 Glebe Ave, Ottawa K1S 2C3; tel. (613) 237-7366; Ambassador: Joseph Louis Hounton.

Bolivia: 1458 Kilborn Ave, Ottawa K1H 6L9; tel. (613) 737-6845; Chargé d'affaires: Carlos Rivas Graña.

Brazil: 255 Albert St, Suite 900, Ottawa K1P 6A9; tel. (613) 237-1090; Ambassador: Ronaldo Costa.

Bulgaria: 325 Stewart St, Ottawa K1N 6K5; tel. (613) 232-3215; Ambassador: Vladimir Borissov Velchev (resident in Washington, DC, USA).

Burkina Faso: 48 Range Rd, Ottawa K1N 8J4; tel. (613) 238-4796; Ambassador: Gaëtan R. Ouedraogo.

Burundi: 151 Slater St, Suite 800, Ottawa K1P 5H3; tel. (613) 236-8483; Ambassador: Jérôme Ntungumburanye.

Cameroon: 170 Clemow Ave, Ottawa K1S 2B4; tel. (613) 236-1522; Ambassador: Philemon Yang.

Chile: 56 Sparks St, Suite 801, Ottawa K1P 5A9; tel. (613) 235-4402; Ambassador: Alberto Besa Allan.

China, People's Republic: 511–515 Patrick St, Ottawa K1N 5H3; tel. (613) 234-2706; Ambassador: Yu Zhan.

Colombia: 150 Kent St, Suite 404, Ottawa K1P 5P4; tel. (613) 230-3760; Ambassador: Dr Jaime Pinzón López.

Costa Rica: 1 Nicholas St, Suite 1510, Ottawa K1N 7B7; tel. (613) 234-5762; telex 053-4398; Ambassador: Mario Pacheco.

Cuba: 388 Main St, Ottawa K1S 1L3; tel. (613) 563-0141; Ambassador: Rafael Hernández Martínez.

Czechoslovakia: 50 Rideau Terrace, Ottawa K1M 2A1; tel. (613) 749-4442; Ambassador: Vincent Bužek.

Denmark: 85 Range Rd, Suite 702, Ottawa K1N 8J6; tel. (613) 234-0704; Ambassador: Vagn Aage Korsbaek.

Ecuador: 150 Kent St, Ottawa K1N 7B7; Ambassador: Dr Juan Carlos Faidutti Estrada.

Egypt: 454 Laurier Ave, Ottawa K1N 6R3; tel. (613) 234-4931; Ambassador: Tahseen M. Basheer.

El Salvador: Copeland Bldg, 294 Albert St, Suite 302, Ottawa K1P 6E6; tel. (613) 238-2939; Ambassador: G. Chacón Castillo.

Finland: 222 Somerset St West, Suite 401, Ottawa K2P 2G3; tel. (613) 236-2389; telex 053-4462; Ambassador: Kurt Uggeldahl.

France: 42 Sussex Drive, Ottawa K1M 2C9; tel. (613) 232-1795; Ambassador: Jean-Pierre Cabouat.

Gabon: 4 Range Rd, Ottawa K1N 8J5; tel. (613) 232-5301; Ambassador: Jean-Claude Labouba.

Germany, Federal Republic: 1 Waverley St, Ottawa K2P 0T8; tel. (613) 232-1101; Ambassador: Wolfgang Behrends.

Ghana: 85 Range Rd, Suite 810, Ottawa K1N 8J6; tel. (613) 236-0871; High Commissioner: Dr J. L. S. Abbey.

Greece: 76–80 MacLaren St, Ottawa K2P 0K6; tel. (613) 238-6271; telex 053-3140; Ambassador: Emmanuel Megalokonomos.

Guatemala: 294 Albert St, Suite 500, Ottawa K1P 6E6; tel. (613) 237-3941; telex 053-3065; Ambassador: Federico Urruela-Prado.

Guinea: 112 Kent St, Suite 208, Place de Ville, Tower B, Ottawa K1P 5P2; tel. (613) 232-1133; Ambassador: Abraham Doukouré.

Guyana: Burnside Bldg, 151 Slater St, Suite 309, Ottawa K1P 5H3; tel. (613) 235-7249; telex 053-3684; High Commissioner: (vacant).

Haiti: 112 Kent St, Suite 1308, Place de Ville, Tower B, Ottawa K1P 5P2; tel. (613) 238-1628; telex 053-3688; Ambassador: Lafontaine Saint-Louis.

Holy See: Apostolic Nunciature, 724 Manor Ave, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa K1M 0E3; tel. (613) 746-4914; Nuncio: Most Rev. Angelo Palmas.

Honduras: 151 Slater St, Suite 300A, Ottawa K1P 5H3; tel. (613) 233-8900; telex 053–4528; Ambassador: (vacant).

Hungary: 7 Delaware Ave, Ottawa K2P 0Z2; tel. (613) 232–1711; Ambassador: Lajos Nagy.

India: 10 Springfield Rd, Ottawa K1M 1C9; tel. (613) 744-3751; High Commissioner: (vacant).

Indonesia: 287 MacLaren St, Ottawa K2P 0L9; tel. (613) 236-7403; Ambassador: Dr Hasjim Djalal.

Iran: 411 Roosevelt Ave, Ottawa K2A 3X9; tel. (613) 729-0902; telex 053-4229; Ambassador: (vacant).

Iraq: 215 McLeod St, Ottawa K2P 0Z8; tel. (613) 236-9177; Ambassador: Abdo Ali Hamdan al-Dairi.

Ireland: 170 Metcalfe St, Ottawa K2P 1P3; tel. (613) 233-6281; telex 053-4240; Ambassador: Sean Gaynor.

Israel: 410 Laurier Ave West, Suite 601, Ottawa K1R 7T3; tel. (613) 237-6450; Ambassador: Eliashiv Ben-Horin.

Italy: 275 Slater St, 11th Floor, Ottawa K1P 5H9; tel. (613) 232-2401; Ambassador: F. P. Fulci.

Ivory Coast: 9 Marlborough Ave, Ottawa K1N 8E6; tel. (613) 236-9919; Ambassador: Gen. Edmond Issouf Kone.

Jamaica: 275 Slater St, Suite 402, Ottawa K1P 5H9; tel. (613) 233-9311; High Commissioner: Leslie Armon Wilson.

Japan: 255 Sussex Drive, Ottawa K1N 9E6; tel. (613) 236-8541; Ambassador: Kiyohisa Mikanagi.

Jordan: 100 Bronson Ave, Suite 701, Ottawa K1R 6G8; tel. (613) 238-8090; Ambassador: Talal O. Hikmat.

Kenya: Gillin Bldg, Suite 600, 141 Laurier Ave West, K1P 5J3; tel. (613) 563-1773; High Commissioner: Sospeter Onuko Mageto.

Korea, Republic: 85 Albert St, 10th Floor, Ottawa K1P 6A4; tel. (613) 232-1715; Ambassador: Roh Jae-Won.

Lebanon: 640 Lyon St, Ottawa K1S 3Z5; tel. (613) 236-5825; Ambassador: Samir Chamma.

Lesotho: 350 Sparks St, Suite 910, Ottawa K1R 7S8; tel. (613) 236-9449; High Commissioner: Mothusi Thamsanqa Mashologu.

Malawi: 112 Kent St, Suite 905, Tower B, Place de Ville, Ottawa K1P 5P2; tel. (613) 236-8931; High Commissioner: Alfred Arnold Upindi.

Malaysia: 60 Boteler St, Ottawa K1N 8Y7; tel. (613) 237-5182; High Commissioner: Bakri Aiyub Ghazali.

Mali: 50 Goulburn Ave, Ottawa K1N 8C8; tel. (613) 232-1501; Ambassador: Zana Ousmane Dao.

Mexico: 130 Albert St, Suite 206, Ottawa K1P 5G4; tel. (613) 233-8988; Ambassador: José Andrés de Oteyza.

Morocco: 38 Range Rd, Ottawa K1N 8J4; tel. (613) 236-7391; telex 053-3683; Ambassador: Ahmed Hammoud.

Netherlands: 275 Slater St, 3rd Floor, Ottawa K1P 5H9; tel. (613) 237-5030; telex 053-3109; Ambassador: Naboth van Dijl.

New Zealand: Metropolitan House, 99 Bank St, Suite 801, Ottawa K1P 6G3; tel. (613) 238-5991; High Commissioner: Edward Gale Latter.

Nicaragua: 170 Laurier Ave West, Suite 908, Ottawa, K1P 5V5; tel. (613) 234-9361; telex 053-4338; Ambassador: Casimiro Alfonso Sotelo.

Niger: 38 Blackburn Ave, Ottawa K1N 8A2; Ambassador: Lambert Messan.

Nigeria: 295 Metcalfe St, Ottawa K2P 1R9; tel. (613) 236-0521; High Commissioner: A. I. Atta.

Norway: Royal Bank Centre, 90 Sparks St, Suite 932, Ottawa K1P 5B4; tel. (613) 238-6571; telex 053-4239; Ambassador: Per Martin Ølberg.

Pakistan: 151 Slater St, Suite 608, Ottawa K1P 5H3; Ambassador: Altaf A. Shaikh.

Peru: 170 Laurier Ave West, Suite 1007, Ottawa K1P 5V5; tel. (613) 238-1777; Ambassador: Jorge Pablo Fernandini.

Philippines: 130 Albert St, Suites 607–608, Ottawa K1P 5G4; tel. (613) 233-1121; Ambassador: Grigorio G. Abad.

Poland: 443 Daly Ave, Ottawa K1N 6H3; tel. (613) 236-0468; Ambassador: Andrzej Kacala.

Portugal: 645 Island Park Drive, Ottawa K1Y 0B8; tel. (613) 729-3702; telex 053-3756; Ambassador: Luiz Henrique Cutileiro Navega.

Romania: 655 Rideau St, Ottawa K1N 6A3; tel. (613) 232-5345; Ambassador: Emilian Rodean.

Rwanda: 350 Sparks St, Suite 903, Ottawa K1R 7S9; tel. (613) 238-1603; Ambassador: Basile Nsabumugisha.

Saudi Arabia: 99 Bank St, Suite 901, Ottawa K1P 6B9; tel. (613) 237-4100; Ambassador: Ziad Shawwaf.

Senegal: 57 Marlborough Ave, Ottawa K1N 8E8; tel. (613) 238-6392; Ambassador: Saliou Diodj Faye.

Somalia: 130 Slater St, Suite 1000, Ottawa K1P 5P2; Ambassador: Abdinur Yusuf.

South Africa: 15 Sussex Drive, Ottawa K1M 1M8; tel. (613) 744-0330; Ambassador: Hendrik A. Geldenhuys.

Spain: 350 Sparks St, Suite 803, Ottawa K1R 7S8; tel. (613) 237-2193; Ambassador: Antonio Elias.

Sri Lanka: 85 Range Rd, Suites 102–104, Ottawa K1N 8J6; tel. (613) 233-8449; telex 053-3668; High Commissioner: Punchi Banda G. Kalugalla.

Sweden: 441 MacLaren St, 4th Floor, Ottawa K2P 2H3; tel. (613) 236-8553; Ambassador: Ola Ullsten.

Switzerland: 5 Marlborough Ave, Ottawa K1N 8E6; tel. (613) 235-1837; Ambassador: Olivier Exchaquet.

Tanzania: 50 Range Rd, Ottawa K1N 8J4; tel. (613) 232-1509; High Commissioner: Ferdinand Ruhinda.

Thailand: 85 Range Rd, Suite 704, Ottawa K1N 8J6; tel. (613) 237-1517; Ambassador: Vitthya Vejjajiva.

Togo: 12 Range Rd, Ottawa K1N 8J3; tel. (613) 238-5916; Ambassador: Kokougan A. Apaloo.

Trinidad and Tobago: 75 Albert St, Suite 508, Ottawa K1P 5E7; tel. (613) 232-2418; High Commissioner: B. L. B. Pitt.

Tunisia: 515 O'Connor St, Ottawa K1S 3P8; tel. (613) 237-0330; Ambassador: Rafik Said.

Turkey: 197 Wurtemburg St, Ottawa K1N 8L9; tel. (613) 235-1733; Ambassador: Ozdemir Benler.

Uganda: 170 Laurier Ave West, Suite 601, Ottawa K1P 5V5; tel. (613) 233-7797; telex 053-4469; High Commissioner: Mrs Anna Apoko Amailuk.

USSR: 285 Charlotte St, Ottawa K1N 8L5; tel. (613) 235-4341; Ambassador: Alexei Rodionov.

United Kingdom: 80 Elgin St, Ottawa K1P 5K7; tel. (613) 237-1530; High Commissioner: Sir Derek Day.

USA: 100 Wellington St, Ottawa K1P 5T1; tel. (613) 238-5335; Ambassador: Paul Heron Robinson, Jr.

Venezuela: 294 Albert St, Ottawa K1P 6E6; Ambassador: José Machin.

Yugoslavia: 17 Blackburn Ave, Ottawa K1N 8A2; tel. (613) 233-6289; Ambassador: Krsto Bulajić.

Zaire: 18 Range Rd, Ottawa K1N 8J3; tel. (613) 236-7103; Ambassador: Ikolo Bolelama W'Okondola.

Zambia: 130 Albert St, Suite 1610, Ottawa K1P 5G4; tel. (613) 563-0712; telex 053-4418; High Commissioner: Lt-Gen. Benjamin N. Mibenge.

Zimbabwe: 112 Kent St, Ottawa K1P 5P2; tel. (613) 237-4388; High Commissioner: (vacant).

Judicial System

FEDERAL COURTS

The Supreme Court of Canada: Supreme Court of Canada Bldg, Wellington St, Ottawa K1A 0J1; tel. (613) 995-4330; ultimate court of appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout Canada. The judgment of the Court is final and conclusive. The Supreme Court is also required to advise on questions referred to it by the Governor in Council. Important questions concerning the interpretation of the Constitution Act, the constitutionality or interpretation of any federal or provincial law, the powers of Parliament or of the provincial legislatures or of both levels of government, among other matters, may be referred by the government to the Supreme Court for consideration.

In civil cases, appeals may be brought from any final judgment of the highest court of last resort in a province. The Supreme Court will grant permission to appeal if it is of the opinion that a question of public importance is involved, one that transcends the immediate concerns of the parties to the litigation. In criminal cases, the Court will hear appeals as of right concerning indictable offences where an acquittal has been set aside or where there has been a dissenting judgment on a point of law in a provincial court of appeal. The Supreme Court may, in addition, hear appeals on questions of law concerning both summary conviction and all other indictable offences if permission to appeal is first granted by the Court.

Chief Justice of Canada: R. G. Brian Dickson.

Puisne Judges: Jean Beetz, Willard Z. Estey, W. R. McIntyre, Julien Chouinard, Antonio Lamer, Bertha Wilson, Gerald Le Dain.

The Federal Court of Canada: Supreme Court of Canada Bldg, Wellington St, Ottawa K1A 0H9; tel. (613) 992-4238; the Trial Division of the Federal Court has jurisdiction in claims against the Crown, claims by the Crown, miscellaneous cases involving the Crown, claims against or concerning crown officers and servants, relief against Federal Boards, Commissions, and other tribunals, interprovincial and federal-provincial disputes, industrial or industrial property matters, admiralty, income tax and estate tax appeals, citizenship appeals, aeronautics-interprovincial works and undertakings, residuary jurisdiction for relief if there is no other Canadian court that has such jurisdiction, jurisdiction in specific matters conferred by federal statutes.

The Federal Court of Appeal: Supreme Court of Canada Bldg, Wellington St, Ottawa K1A 0H9; tel. (613) 996-6795; has jurisdiction on appeals from the Trial Division, appeals from Federal Tribunals, review of decisions of Federal Boards and Commissions, appeals from Tribunals and Reviews under Section 28 of the Federal Court Act, and references by Federal Boards and Commissions. The Court has one central registry and consists of the principal office in Ottawa and local offices in principal centres throughout Canada.

Chief Justice: Arthur L. Thurlow.

Associate Chief Justice: James A. Jerome.

Court of Appeal Judges: Louis Pratte, Darrel V. Heald, John J. Urie, Patrick M. Mahoney, William F. Ryan, Louis Marceau, James K. Hugessen, Arthur J. Stone, Mark R. MacGuigan.

Trial Division Judges: Allison M. Walsh, Frank U. Collier, George A. Addy, J. E. Dubé, Paul U. C. Rouleau, Francis C. Muldoon, Barry L. Strayer, John C. McNair, Barbara J. Reed, Pierre Denault, Yvon Pinard, L. Marcel Joyal, Bud Cullen.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

Alberta

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Alberta: W. A. McGillivray.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: W. K. Moore.

Associate Chief Justice: T. H. Miller.

British Columbia

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of British Columbia: N. T. Nemetz.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: A. McEachern.

Manitoba

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Manitoba: A. M. Monnin.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: A. S. Dewar.

New Brunswick

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of New Brunswick: S. G. Stratton.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: G. A. Richard.

Newfoundland

Supreme Court—Court of Appeal

Chief Justice: A. S. Mifflin.

Trial Division

Chief Justice: T. A. Hickman.

Nova Scotia

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: I. M. MacKeigan.

Trial Division

Chief Justice: C. R. Glube.

Ontario

Supreme Court—Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Ontario: W. G. C. Howland.

Associate Chief Justice of Ontario: B. J. MacKinnon.

High Court of Justice

Chief Justice: G. T. Evans.

Associate Chief Justice: W. D. Parker.

Prince Edward Island

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: John Paton Nicholson.

Quebec

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Quebec: J. A. Marcel Crête.

Superior Court

Chief Justice: Alan Gold.

Senior Associate Chief Justice: Pierre Côté.

Associate Chief Justice: L. A. Poitras.

Saskatchewan

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: E. D. Bayda.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Mary Batten.

Northwest Territories

Supreme Court

Judge of the Supreme Court: M. M. de Weerdt.

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice: W. A. McGillivray (Alberta).

Yukon Territory

Supreme Court

Judge of the Supreme Court: H. C. B. Maddison.

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice: N. T. Nemetz (British Columbia).

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

About 75% of the population belong to the three main Christian churches: Roman Catholic, United and Anglican. Numerous other religious denominations are represented.

The Anglican Communion

Membership of the Anglican Church of Canada totalled 912,518 in 1982.

General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada: Church House, 600 Jarvis St, Toronto, Ont M4Y 2J6; tel. (416) 924-9192; telex 065-24128; Gen. Sec. Archdeacon H. St C. Hilchey.

Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: Edward W. Scott.

Archbishop of Canada: H. L. Nutter.

Archbishop of Rupert's Land: M. G. Peers.

Archbishop of Ontario: L. S. Garnsworthy.

Archbishop of British Columbia: D. W. Hambidge.

The Orthodox Churches

Greek Orthodox Church: 27 Teddington Park Ave, Toronto, Ont M4N 2C4; tel. (416) 481-2223; 316,610 mems (1971 census); Bishop of Toronto His Grace Sotirios.

Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church: 9 St John's Ave, Winnipeg, Man R2W 1G8; tel. (204) 586-3093; f. 1918; 290 parishes; 150,000 mems; Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada Most Rev. Andrew (Metiuk).

The Romanian, Syrian and Byelorussian Churches are also represented in Canada.

The Roman Catholic Church

Membership of the Roman Catholic Church totalled 10,828,343 in 1983.

Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops: 90 Parent Ave, Ottawa K1N 7B1; tel. (613) 236-9461; telex 053-3311; Pres. Most Rev. John Sherlock, Bishop of London, Ont; Vice-Pres. Most Rev. Jean-Guy Hamelin, Bishop of Rouyn-Noranda, Que.

Archbishop of Edmonton: Joseph N. MacNeil.

Archbishop of Grouard-McLennan: H. Légaré.

Archbishop of Halifax: James M. Hayes.

Archbishop of Kingston: Francis Spence.

Archbishop of Moncton: Donat Chiasson.

Archbishop of Montreal: Paul Gregoire.

Archbishop of Ottawa: J. A. Plourde.

Archbishop of Quebec: Louis-Albert Vachon.

Archbishop of Regina: Charles A. Haplin.

Archbishop of Rimouski: Gilles Ouellet.

Archbishop of St Boniface: Maurice Antoine Hacault.

Archbishop of St John's: Alphonsus L. Penny.

Archbishop of Sherbrooke: J. M. Fortier.

Archbishop of Toronto: Cardinal G. Emmett Carter.

Archbishop of Vancouver: J. Carney.

Archbishop of Winnipeg: Adam Exner.

The United Church of Canada

The United Church of Canada was founded in 1925 with the union of Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Canada. Other free churches have since joined. In 1984 there were 2,419 pastoral charges, 3,900 ministers and 891,852 mems.

Moderator: Rt Rev. Robert F. Smith.

Secretary: Rev. Philip A Cline, The United Church House, 85 St Clair Ave East, Toronto, Ont M4T 1M8; tel. (416) 925-5931.

Other Christian Churches

Canadian Baptist Federation: 219 St George St, Toronto, Ont M5R 2M2; tel. (416) 922-4775; 1,200 churches; 131,472 mems (1983); Pres. Dr Bruce W. Neal; Gen. Sec. Rev. R. Michael Steeves.

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ): 39 Arkell Rd, RR2, Guelph, Ont N1H 6H8; 30 churches, 2,467 mems; Exec. Minister Rev. W. Ray Miles.

Christian Reformed Church in North America: 760 Brant St, POB 5070, Burlington, Ont L7R 3Y8; f. 1857.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon): 910 70th Ave SW, Calgary, Alta; tel. (403) 252-1141; missions and institutes in nine major cities; 74,900 mems; Pres R. H. Walker.

Lutheran Council in Canada: 500–365 Hargrave St, Winnipeg, Man R3B 2K3; f. 1967; tel. (204) 942-0096; 1,052 ministers; 1,043 congregations; 306,577 mems (1981); Exec. Dir Walter A. Schultz.

Mennonite Central Committee Canada: 201–1483 Pembina Highway, Winnipeg, Man R3T 2C8; tel. (204) 475-3550; telex 07-55757; f. 1963; 72,000 mems in 550 congregations; Exec. Dir J. M. Klassen.

Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada: 10 Overlea Blvd, Toronto, Ont M4H 1A5; tel. (416) 425-1010; 185,257 mems; Gen. Supt Rev. J. M. MacKnight; Gen. Sec. Rev. Charles Yates.

Presbyterian Church in Canada: 50 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont 3MC 1J7; tel. (416) 441-1111; 1,066 ministers, 1,041 congregations; 164,223 mems (1983); Moderator Dr Alex Calder, Prin. Clerk Dr Donald C. MacDonald.

Religious Society of Friends: 60 Lowther Ave, Toronto, Ont M5R 1C7; tel. (416) 921-0368; Clerk of Canadian Yearly Meeting Betty Polster.

Seventh-day Adventists: 1148 King St East, Oshawa, Ont L1H 1H8; tel. (416) 433-0011; org. 1901; Pres. J. W. Wilson; Sec. G. E. Maxson.

Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada: 235 Scotia St, Winnipeg, Man R2V 1V7; tel. (204) 334-6368; 190,500 mems (1981 census); Archbishop-Metropolitan of Winnipeg Most Rev. Maxim Hermaniuk.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Bahá'í Community in Canada: 7200 Leslie St, Thornhill, Ont L3T 2A1; tel. (416) 889-8168; f. 1949; over 1,600 centres; Sec. J. D. Martin.

BUDDHISM

Buddhist Churches of Canada: 918 Bathurst St, Toronto, Ont M5R 3G5; tel. (416) 534-4302; Jodo Shin sect of Mahayana Buddhism; Bishop Rev. Shodo Tsunoda.

JUDAISM

The Jews of Canada number 305,000.

Canadian Jewish Congress: 1590 ave Dr Penfield, Montreal, Que H3G 1C5; tel. (514) 931-7531; f. 1919; Exec. Vice-Pres. Alan Rose.

Jewish Community Council: 151 Chapel St, Ottawa K1N 7Y2; tel. (613) 232-7306; Pres. Dr Harvey Lithwick; Exec. Vice-Pres. Hy Hochberg.

The Press

The vastness of the country hampers distribution and the establishment of a strong national press, so the daily press in Canada is essentially local in coverage, influence and distribution. Through the use of satellite transmission, a national edition of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, established in 1981, is now available coast to coast.

The number of independently-owned daily newspapers remains limited in a country where chain ownership is predominant: over 50% of daily newspaper circulation is represented by three major groups: Thomson Newspapers Ltd (20% of daily newspaper circulation), Southam Inc (27.5%) and Sterling Newspapers. There are several smaller groups, but the number of independently-owned dailies remains limited, representing 18% of total daily newspaper circulation.

In September 1980 the Liberal government appointed a royal commission to investigate the effects of concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry. In August 1981 the commission reported that the existing concentration constituted a threat to press freedom, and recommended that some groups should be compelled to sell some of their newspaper interests in areas where there was extreme ownership concentration. While government action on the report had still to be finalized when the Liberals were defeated in the election of September 1984, it was expected that the Progressive Conservative government would continue to restrict cross-media ownership of newspapers, radio and television, and to prohibit non-media companies from owning daily newspapers.

In late 1984 there were 111 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of over 5.5m., representing three-quarters of the country's households.

In 1984 about 1,100 weekly and twice-weekly community newspapers reached an estimated 5.2m. people, mainly in the more remote areas of the country. A significant feature of the Canadian press is the number of newspapers catering for ethnic groups: there are over 80 of these daily and weekly publications appearing in over 20 languages.

There are numerous periodicals for business, trade, professional, recreational and special interest readership, although periodical publishing, particularly, suffers from substantial competition from publications originating in the USA. Among periodicals, the only one which can claim to be national in its readership and coverage is *Maclean's Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine*.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(d = all day; e = evening; m = morning; s= Sunday; Publr = Publisher)

Alberta

Calgary Herald: 215 16 St SE, POB 2400, Station M, Calgary T2P 0W8; tel. (403) 235-7100; telex 03-822793; f. 1883; Publr J. Patrick O'Callagan; Man. Editor Kevin Peterson; circ. 141,000 (e).

Calgary Sun: 830 10th Ave, SW, Calgary T2R 0B1; tel. (403) 250-4299; telex 03-822734; f. 1980; Publr Hartley Steward; Editor-in-Chief Les Pyette; circ. 74,000 (m), 80,000 (s).

Edmonton Journal: 10006 101 St, Edmonton T5J 2S6; tel. (403) 425-9120; telex 037-3492; f. 1903; Publr William Newbigging; Editor Stephen Hume; circ. 170,000 (d).

Edmonton Sun: 9405 50th St, Edmonton T6B 2T4; tel. (403) 468-5111; telex 037-42665; f. 1978; Publr Elio Agostini; Editor-in-Chief David Bailey; circ. 79,000 (m), 101,000 (s).

Lethbridge Herald: POB 670, Lethbridge T1J 3Z7; tel. (403) 328-4411; telex 03-849220; f. 1907; Publr and Gen. Man. Don Doram; Man. Editor John A. Farrington; circ. 28,000 (e).

Medicine Hat News: 3257 Dunmore Rd SE, Medicine Hat T1A 7E6; tel. (403) 527-1101; telex 03-848191; f. 1910; Publr Andrew Snaddon; Editor Peter Mossey; circ. 14,000 (e).

Red Deer Advocate: POB 5200, Red Deer T4N 5G3; tel. (403) 343-2400; f. 1901; Publr Gordon J. Grierson; Editor Paul Willcocks; circ. 22,000 (e).

British Columbia

Kamloops News: 63 West Victoria St, Kamloops V2C 1A3; tel. (604) 372-2331; f. 1982; Publr Rolf Timmermanns; Editor Mel Rothenberger; circ. 22,000 (e).

Kelowna Daily Courier: 550 Doyle Ave, Kelowna V1Y 7V1; tel. (604) 762-4445; f. 1904; Publr D. F. Doucette; Man. Editor Dave Henshaw; circ. 15,000 (e).

Nanaimo Free Press: 223 Commercial St, POB 69, Nanaimo V9R 5K5; tel. (604) 753-3451; f. 1874; Publr S. R. Butler; Man. Editor Frank Phillips; circ. 9,000 (e).

Nelson Daily News: 266 Baker St, Nelson V1L 4H3; tel. (604) 352-3552; f. 1902; Publr Steen O. Jorgensen; Man. Editor Ryon Guedes; circ. 7,000 (m).

The Prince George Citizen: POB 5700, Prince George V2L 5K9; tel. (604) 562-2441; f. 1957; Publr Bryson Stone; Editor A. N. Skae; circ. 24,000 (e).

The Sun: 2250 Granville St, Vancover V6H 3G2; tel. (604) 732-2513; telex 04-55695; f. 1886; Publr E. H. Wheatley; Man. Editor Bruce Larsen; circ. 237,000 (e).

Times-Colonist: POB 300, Victoria V8W 2N4; tel. (604) 382-7211; telex 049-7288; f. 1858; Publr C. D. McCullough; Man. Editor Gordon R. Bell; circ. 75,000 (d), 52,000 (s).

Vancouver Province: 2250 Granville St, Vancover V6H 3G2; tel. (604) 732-2111; telex 04-508734; f. 1898; Publr G. Haslam; Man. Editor Dona Harvey; circ. 150,000 (m), 185,000 (s).

Manitoba

Brandon Sun: 501 Rosser Ave, Brandon R7A 5Z6; tel. (204) 727-2451; f. 1882; Publr and Editor Lewis D. Whitehead; Man. Editor Paul Drohan; circ. 18,000 (e).

Flin Flon Reminder: 38 Main St, POB 727, Flin Flon R8A 1N5; tel. (204) 857-3427; f. 1946; Publr and Editor T. W. Dobson; circ. 4,000 (e).

Winnipeg Free Press: 300 Carlton St, Winnipeg R3C 3C1; tel. (204) 943-9331; f. 1874; Publr Donald Nicol; Man. Editor Murray Burt; circ. 179,000 (e).

Winnipeg Sun: 1700 Church Ave, Winnipeg R2X 2W9; tel. (204) 957-0710; f. 1980; Publr Al Davies; circ. 42,000 (m).

New Brunswick

L'Acadie Nouvelle: 217 blvd St-Pierre O., Caraquet E0B 1KO; tel. (506) 727-4444; f. 1984; Gen. Man. Donat Léger.

Daily Gleaner: POB 3370, Fredericton E3B 5A2; tel. (506) 452-6671; f. 1880; Publr Tom Crowther; Editor-in-Chief Hal P. Wood; circ. 27,000 (e).

Telegraph-Journal and **Evening Times-Globe:** 210 Crown St, POB 2350, Saint-John E2L 3V8; tel. (506) 657-1230; Pres. and Publr Ralph Costello; Editor Fred Hazel; circ. 34,000 (m), 33,000 (e).

The Times-Transcript: POB 1001, Moncton E1C 8P3; tel. (506) 853-9321; Pres. and Publr J D. Nichol; Man. Editor Mike Bembridge; circ. 45,000 (e).

Newfoundland

Telegram: 273 Duckworth St, POB 5970, St John's A1C 5X7; tel. (709) 364-6300; f. 1879; Gen. Man. S. R. Herder; Editor Sean Finlay; circ. 36,000 (e).

Western Star: POB 460, West St, Corner Brook A2H 6E7; tel. (709) 634-4348; f. 1900; Publr H. John Adderley; Editor-in-Chief C. Halloway; circ. 11,000 (e).

Nova Scotia

Cape Breton Post: 75 Dorchester St, Sydney B1P 5Z2; tel. (902) 564-5451; f. 1900; Publr Wallace McKay; Exec. Editor Ian MacNeil; circ. 31,000 (e).

The Chronicle-Herald and **The Mail-Star:** 1650 Argyle St, POB 610, Halifax B3J 2T2; tel. (902) 426-3061; telex 019-21874; Pres. Fred G. Mounce; Man. Editor Ken Foran; circ. 76,000 (m), 58,000 (e).

Daily News: 6 Louise St, POB 220, Truro B2N 5C3; tel. (902) 893-9405; f. 1891; Publr Terrence W. Honey; Man. Editor Robert Paxton; circ. 9,000 (e).

Evening News: 352 East River Rd, New Glasgow B2H 5E2; tel. (902) 752-3000; f. 1910; Publr and Gen. Man. Ken Sims; Man. Editor Doug MacNeill; circ. 11,000 (e).

Ontario

Barrie Examiner: 16 Bayfield St, Barrie L4M 4T6; tel. (416) 726-6537; f. 1864; Publr BRUCE ROWLAND; Man. Editor JIM HASKETT; circ. 13,000 (E).

Beacon-Herald: 108 Ontario St, POB 430, Stratford N5A 6T6; tel. (519) 271-2220; f. 1887; Co-Publrs CHARLES W. DINGMAN, STANFORD H. DINGMAN; Man. Editor J. B. WEICHEL; circ. 13,000 (E).

Chatham Daily News: 45 Fourth St, POB 2007, Chatham N7M 2G4; tel. (519) 354-2000; f. 1862; Publr R. B. RENAUD; Man. Editor STEVE ZAK; circ. 16,000 (E).

Citizen: POB 5020, Ottawa K2C 3M4; tel. (613) 829-9100; telex 053-4779; f. 1843; Publr PADDY SHERMAN; Editor (vacant); circ. 184,000 (E), 234,000 (Saturday).

Cobourg Daily Star: 415 King St West, POB 400, Cobourg K9A 3P9; tel. (416) 372-0131; Vice-Pres. and Publr BILL POIRIER; Man. Editor JUDY HEROD; circ. 5,000.

Daily Packet and Times: 31 Colborne St East, Orillia L3V 1T4; tel. (416) 325-1355; f. 1953; Gen. Man. J. C. MARSHALL; Man. Editor S. GOWER; circ. 10,000 (E).

Daily Press: 125 Cedar St South, Timmins P4N 2G9; tel. (705) 264-2215; f. 1933; Publr M. H. SWITZER; Editor GREGORY REYNOLDS; circ. 14,000 (E).

Daily Sentinel-Review: POB 1000, 16 Brock St, Woodstock N4S 8A5; tel. (519) 537-2341; f. 1886; Publr JAMES MILNE; Man. Editor BOB SPENCE; circ. 9,000 (E).

Daily Reporter: 26 Ainslie St South, Cambridge N1R 3K1; tel. (519) 621-3810; f. 1846; Publr A. E. WOOD; Man. Editor JOHN B. WELLS; circ. 13,000 (E).

Daily Standard-Freeholder: 44 Pitt St, Cornwall K6J 3P3; tel. (613) 933-3160; f. 1846; Publr and Gen. Man. DON TOMCHICK; Man. Editor COLIN BRUCE; circ. 17,000 (E).

Daily Times: 33 Queen St West, Brampton L6Y 1M1; tel. (416) 451-2020; f. 1885; Publr VICTOR MLODECKI; Man. Editor JOHN L. MCLEOD; circ. 6,000 (E).

Le Droit: 375 Rideau St, Ottawa K1N 5Y7; tel. (613) 560-2500; f. 1913; French; Publr J.-R. BÉLANGER; Editor-in-Chief PIERRE TREMBLAY; circ. 44,000 (E).

Expositor: 53 Dalhousie St, POB 965, Brantford N3T 5S8; tel. (519) 756-2020; f. 1852; Publr J. S. THOMSON; Editor K. J. STRACHAN; circ. 32,000 (E).

The Globe and Mail: 444 Front St West, Toronto M5V 2S9; tel. (416) 585-5000; telex 06-219721; f. 1844; Publr A. ROY MEGARRY; Editor-in-Chief NORMAN WEBSTER; Man. Editor GEOFFREY STEVENS; circ. 312,000 (M).

Guelph Daily Mercury: 8–14 Macdonnell St, Guelph N1H 6P7; tel. (519) 822-4310; f. 1854; Publr PETER KOHL; Editor-in-Chief GARY MANNING; circ. 17,000 (E).

Intelligencer: POB 5600, 45 Bridge St East, Belleville K8N 5C7; tel. (613) 962-9171; f. 1870; Publr and Gen. Man. H. MYLES MORTON; Man. Editor LEE BALLANTYNE; circ. 17,000 (E).

Kitchener-Waterloo Record: 225 Fairway Rd, Kitchener N2G 4E5; tel. (519) 894-2231; f. 1878; Publr K. A. BAIRD; Man. Editor WILLIAM DUNFIELD; circ. 75,000 (E).

London Free Press: POB 2280, London N6A 4G1; tel. (519) 679-1111; telex 064-5837; f. 1849; Pres. C. R. TURNBULL; Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM I. MORLEY; circ. 128,000 (M).

Niagara Falls Review: POB 270, Niagara Falls L2E 6T6; tel. (416) 358-5711; f. 1879; Publr GORDON A. MURRAY; Man. Editor DONALD W. MULLAN; circ. 20,000 (M).

North Bay Nugget: POB 570, North Bay P1B 8J6; tel. (705) 472-3200; f. 1909; Publr CLIFFORD C. SHARP; Editor COLIN P. VEZINA; circ. 23,000 (E).

Northern Daily News: 8 Duncan Ave, Kirkland Lake P2N 3L4; tel. (705) 567-5321; f. 1922; Publr WILLIAM MACKIE; Editor JOE HORNYAK; circ. 6,000 (E).

Observer: 186 Alexander St, Pembroke K8A 4L9; tel. (613) 732-3691; f. 1855; Publr and Man. Editor W. H. HIGGINSON; circ. 7,000 (E).

Oshawa Times: 44 Richmond St West, Oshawa L1G 1C8; tel. (416) 723-3474; f. 1871; Publr A. S. TOPP; Man. Editor D. JAMES PALMATEER; circ. 22,000 (E).

Peterborough Examiner: 400 Water St, Peterborough K9J 6Z4; tel. (705) 745-4641; f. 1884; Publr and Gen. Man. BRUCE L. RUDD; Man. Editor GERALD F. TONER; circ. 24,000 (E).

Recorder and Times: 23 King St West, POB 10, Brockville K6V 5T8; tel. (613) 342-4441; f. 1821; Co-Publrs H. S. GRANT, Mrs PERRY S. G. BEVERLEY; circ. 14,000 (E).

St Thomas Times-Journal: 16 Hincks St, St Thomas N5P 3W6; tel. (519) 631-2790; f. 1882; Publr and Gen. Man. L. J. BEAVIS; Man. Editor G. COWSILL; circ. 10,000 (E).

Sarnia Observer: 140 Front St South, Sarnia N7T 7M8; tel. (519) 344-3641; f. 1917; Publr and Gen. Man. T. J. HOGAN; Man. Editor JIM CARNAGHAN; circ. 24,000 (E).

Sault Star: POB 460, 145 Old Garden River Rd, Sault Ste Marie P6A 5M5; tel. (705) 253-1111; f. 1912; Publr W. R. DANE; Man. Editor DOUG MILLROY; circ. 26,000 (E).

Simcoe Reformer: 105 Donly Drive, Simcoe N3Y 4L2; tel. (519) 426-5710; f. 1858; Pres. JOHN COWLARD; Man. Editor WAYNE CAMPBELL; circ. 10,000 (E).

Spectator: 44 Frid St, POB 300, Hamilton L8N 3G3; tel. (416) 526-3333; telex 061-8390; f. 1846; Publr GORDON BULLOCK; Editor ALEX BEER; circ. 147,000 (E).

Standard: 17 Queen St, St Catharines L2R 5G5; tel. (416) 684-7251; f. 1891; Pres. and Publr H. B. BURGOYNE; Man. Editor MURRAY G. THOMSON; circ. 42,000 (E).

Sudbury Star: 33 Mackenzie St, Sudbury P3C 4Y1; tel. (705) 674-5271; f. 1909; Publr DON R. HERRON; Man. Editor BRIAN GANNON; circ. 29,000 (E).

Sun Times: POB 200, Owen Sound N4K 5P2; tel. (519) 376-2250; f. 1853; Publr JOHN G. DOHERTY; Editor ROBERT HULL; circ. 21,000 (E).

Times-News and Chronicle-Journal: 75 South Cumberland St, Thunder Bay P7B 1A3; tel. (807) 344-3535; Publr F. M. DUNDAS; Man. Editor MICHAEL GRIEVE; circ. 9,000 (M), 28,000 (E).

Toronto Star: One Yonge St, Toronto M5E 1E6; tel. (416) 367-2000; telex 065-24387; f. 1892; Publr BELAND H. HONDERICH; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE RADWANSKI; Man. Editor RAY TIMSON; circ. 498,000 (D), 489,000 (S).

Toronto Sun: 333 King St East, Toronto M5A 3X5; tel. (416) 947-2222; telex 06-217688; f. 1971; Publr PAUL GODFREY; Editorial Dir E. E. MONTEITH; Editor BARBARA AMIEL; circ. 266,000 (M), 439,000 (S).

Welland-Port Colborne Tribune: 228 East Main St, Welland L3B 3W8; tel. (416) 732-2411; f. 1863; Publr JOHN W. VAN KOOTEN; Editor JAMES R. MIDDLETON; circ. 16,000 (E).

Whig-Standard: 306 King St, Kingston K7L 4Z7; tel. (613) 544-5000; f. 1810; Publr MICHAEL L. DAVIES; Editor N. REYNOLDS; circ. 36,000 (E).

Windsor Star: 167 Ferry St, Windsor N9A 4M5; tel. (519) 255-5711; telex 064-77709; f. 1918; Publr GORDON BULLOCK; Editor CARL MORGAN; circ. 86,500 (E).

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown Guardian and Patriot: 165 Prince St, Charlottetown C1A 4R7; tel. (902) 894-8506; f. 1887; Publr STEWART VICKERSON; Man. Editor WALTER MACINTYRE; circ. 23,000 (D).

Summerside Journal Pioneer: 4 Queen St, POB 2480, Summerside C1N 4K5; tel. (902) 436-2121; f. 1957; Publr RALPH HECKBERT; Man. Editor RON ENGLAND; circ. 11,000 (E).

Quebec

F.—Published in French.

Le Devoir: 211 rue St-Sacrement, Montreal H2Y 1X1; tel. (514) 844-3361; telex 055-61245; f. 1910; F.; Publr JEAN-LOUIS ROY; Editor-in-Chief LISE BISSONNETTE; circ. 37,000 (M).

The Gazette: 250 ouest, St-Antoine, Montreal H2Y 3R7; tel. (514) 282-2222; telex 055-61767; f. 1778; Publr CLARK DAVEY; Man. Editor MEL MORRIS; circ. 212,000 (M), 272,000 (Saturday).

Le Journal de Montréal: 155 ouest, Port-Royal, Montreal H3L 2B3; tel. (514) 382-8800; telex 05-827591; f. 1964; F.; Pres. and Gen. Man. M. T. CUSTEAU; Editor NORMAND GIRARD; circ. 308,500 (M), 327,000 (Saturday), 314,000 (S).

Le Journal de Québec: 450 ave Béchard, Ville de Vanier G1M 2E9; tel. (613) 683-1573; f. 1967; F.; Gen. Man. JEAN-CLAUDE L'ABBÉE; Chief Editor SERGE CÔTÉ; circ. 107,000 (M).

Le Nouvelliste: 500 rue St-Georges, Trois Rivières G9A 5J6; tel. (819) 376-2501; f. 1920; F.; Pres. and Gen. Man. CLAUDE MASSON; Editor RENÉ FERRON; circ. 51,000 (M).

La Presse: 7 rue St-Jacques, Montreal H2Y 1K9; tel. (514) 285-7306; f. 1884; F.; Publr ROGER D. LANDRY; circ. 207,000 (M), 312,000 (Saturday).

Le Quotidien du Saguenay Lac St Jean: 1051 blvd Talbot, Chicoutimi G7H 5C1; tel. (418) 545-4480; f. 1973; F.; Pres. and Gen. Man. GASTON VACHON; Newsroom Dir DENIS TREMBLAY; circ. 32,000 (M).

The Record: POB 1200, Sherbrooke J1H 5L6; tel. (819) 569-9525; f. 1897; Publr GEORGE MACLAREN; Editor CHARLES BURY; circ. 6,000 (M).

Le Soleil: 390 est, rue St Vallier, Quebec G1K 7J6; tel. (418) 647-3270; f. 1896; F.; Pres. and Gen. Man. PAUL A. AUDET; Editor-in-Chief ALAIN GUILBERT; circ. 121,000 (M), 142,000 (Saturday).

La Tribune: 1950 rue Roy, Sherbrooke J1K 2X8; tel. (819) 569-9201; f. 1910; F.; Publr YVON DUBÉ; Editor JEAN VIGNEAULT; circ. 40,000 (M).

La Voix de L'Est: 136 Principale, Granby J2G 2V4; tel. (514) 372-5433; f. 1945; F.; Publr and Gen. Man. M. GUY CREVIER; Man. Editor GINETTE LAURIN; circ. 13,000 (M).

Saskatchewan

Leader-Post: POB 2020, Regina S4P 3G4; tel. (306) 565-8260; telex 071-3131; f. 1883; Pres. MICHAEL C. SIFTON; Editor IVOR WILLIAMS; circ. 70,000 (E).

Moose Jaw Times-Herald: 44 Fairford St West, Moose Jaw S6H 6E4; tel. (306) 692-6441; f. 1889; Publr ROBERT CALVERT; Editor CLAY STACY; circ. 10,000 (E).

Prince Albert Daily Herald: 30 10th St East, Prince Albert S6V 5R9; tel. (306) 764-4276; f. 1917; Publr and Gen. Man. R. W. GIBB; Man. Editor W. ROZNOWSKY; circ. 10,000 (E).

Star-Phoenix: 204 5th Ave North, Saskatoon S7K 2P1; tel. (306) 652-9200; telex 074-2428; f. 1902; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES K. STRUTHERS; Exec. Editor JIM PETRO; circ. 56,000 (E).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(W = weekly; F = fortnightly; M = monthly; Q = quarterly)

Alberta

Alberta Business: 603 7th Ave, SW, Suite 410, Calgary T2P 2T5; tel. (403) 262-8585; f. 1984; Editor ROBERTA WALKER; circ. 20,000.

Alberta Farm Life: 7708-104 St, Suite 200, Edmonton T6E 4C5; tel. (403) 433-2512; f. 1971; agriculture; Editor C. MALCOLM; circ. 20,000 (W).

Alberta Motorist: 17327-107A Ave, Edmonton T5S 1M7; tel. (403) 1484-8884; f. 1926; motoring; Editor FRANK MOHER; circ. 215,000; 6 a year.

Alberta Report: 17327-106th Ave, Edmonton T5S 1M7; tel. (403) 484-8884; f. 1979; news magazine; Editor STEPHEN HOPKINS; circ. 60,000 (W).

Ukrainski Visti (Ukrainian News): 10967–97th St, Edmonton T5H 2M8; tel. (403) 429-2363; f. 1929; Ukrainian and English; Editor M. CHOMIAK; circ. 17,000 (W).

Western Catholic Reporter: 10562–109th St, Edmonton T5H 3B2; tel. (403) 420-1330; Editor GLEN ARGAN; circ. 36,000 (W).

British Columbia

BC Business: POB 54, 200 Granville St, Suite 50, Vancouver V6C 1S4; tel. (604) 669-1721; telex 04-51399 f. 1973; Editor PETER MORGAN; circ. 20,000 (M).

BC Outdoors: 1132 Hamilton St, Suite 202, Vancouver V6B 2S2; tel. (604) 687-1581; telex 04-53454; f. 1945; Editor HENRY FREW; circ. 35,000; 10 a year.

Chinese Canadian Bulletin: 3289 Main St, Vancouver, V5V 3M6; tel. (604) 872-2810; f. 1961; Chinese and English; Editor MOR CHEOLIN; circ. 11,000 (M).

Pacific Yachting: 1132 Hamilton St, Suite 202, Vancouver V6B 2S2; tel. (604) 687-1581; telex 04-53454; f. 1968; Editor PAUL BURKHART; circ. 18,000 (M).

Vancouver Magazine: 1205 Richards St, Vancouver V6B 3G3; tel. (604) 685-5374; f. 1957; Editor MALCOLM F. PARRY; circ. 92,000 (M).

Western Living: 504 Davie St, Vancouver V6B 2G4; tel. (604) 669-7525; telex 04-51484; f. 1971; Editor ANDREW SCOTT; circ. 280,000 (M).

WestWorld Magazine: 320–9940 Lougheed Hwy, Burnaby, V3J 1N3; tel. (604) 421-3059; Publr PETER LEGGE; Editor LINDA AIKMAN; circ. 279,000; 10 a year.

Manitoba

The Beaver: Hudson's Bay House, 77 Main St Winnipeg R3C 2R1; f. 1920; travel, exploration, development, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor HELEN BURGESS; circ. 20,000 (Q).

Cattlemen: 1760 Ellice Ave, Winnipeg R3H 0B6; tel. (204) 774-1861; f. 1938; animal husbandry; Editor HAROLD DODDS; circ. 41,000 (M).

Country Guide: 1760 Ellice Ave, Winnipeg R3H 0B6; tel. (204) 774-1861; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor DAVID WREFORD; circ. 219,000 (M).

Kanada Kurier: 955 Alexander Ave, Winnipeg R3C 2X8; tel. (204) 774-1883; telex 07-55740; f. 1980; German; Man. Editor E. PRIEBE; circ. 22,000 (W).

The Manitoba Co-operator: 220 Portage Ave, 4th Floor, Winnipeg R3C 3K7; tel. (204) 943-0796; f. 1925; agricultural; Editor and Publr R. W. HAINSTOCK; circ. 48,000 (W).

Motor in Canada: POB 6900, 1077 St James St, Winnipeg R3C 3B1; tel. (204) 775-0201; f. 1915; Editor TOM COUTURE; circ. 12,500 (M).

Trade and Commerce: POB 6900, 1077 St James St, Winnipeg R3C 3B1; tel. (204) 775-0201; f. 1906; Editor GEORGE MITCHELL; circ. 13,000 (M).

Ukrainian Voice/Canadian Farmer: 842 Main St, POB 3629, Station B, Winnipeg R2W 3R4; tel. (204) 589-5101; f. 1903; Ukrainian; circ. 8,000 (W).

Wildlife Crusader: 1770 Notre Dame Ave, Winnipeg R3E 3K2; tel. (204) 633-5967; f. 1944; Editor P. F. MURPHY; circ. 34,000; 6 a year.

New Brunswick

Atlantic Advocate: POB 3370, Fredericton E3B 5A2; tel. (506) 452-6671; f. 1956; Editor H. P. WOOD; circ. 26,000 (M).

Atlantic Farm and Forest: POB 130, Woodstock E0J 2B0; tel. (506) 328-8863; f. 1980; Editor HEATHER JONES; circ. 4,000 (M).

Newfoundland

Newfoundland Herald: POB 2015, St John's A1C 5R7; tel. (709) 726-7060; f. 1945; Editor DEAN MURPHY; circ. 48,000 (W).

Newfoundland Lifestyle: 197 Water St, POB 2356, St John's A1C 6E7; Editor A. D. SMITH; circ. 30,000; 6 a year.

Northwest Territories

The Drum: POB 2660, Inuvik X0E 0T0; tel. (403) 979-2623; telex 034-44527; f. 1966; English; Editor DAN HOLMAN; (W).

The Hub: POB 1250, Hay River X0E 0R0; tel. (403) 874-6577; circ. 2,000 (W).

News/North: POB 2820, Yellowknife X0E 1H0; tel. (403) 873-2661; f. 1945; circ. 9,000 (W).

Nunatsiaq News: POB 8, Frobisher Bay X0A 0H0; tel. (403) 979-5357; circ. 3,000 (W).

Yellowknife: POB 2820, Yellowknife X1A 2R1; tel. (403) 873-8109; circ. 3,000 (W).

Nova Scotia

Atlantic Insight: 1656 Barrington St, Halifax B3J 2A2; tel. (902) 429-8090; Editor MARILYN MACDONALD; circ. 56,000 (M).

The Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University Press, Sir James Dunn Science Bldg, Halifax B3H 3J5; tel. (902) 424-2541; f. 1921; literary and general; Editor Dr ALAN E. KENNEDY; (Q).

Ontario

Canada Gazette: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S9; tel. (613) 997-6363; f. 1867; official bulletin of the Govt of Canada; Editor C. G. EMOND; (W).

Canada Weekly: External Information Programs Division, Dept of External Affairs, Ottawa K1A 0G2; tel. (613) 593-7064; English, French, Spanish and Portuguese edns; (W).

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Journal: Saxe Bldg, 60–75 Sparks St, Ottawa K1P 5A5; tel. (613) 234-0191; f. 1954; Chair of Editorial Board Dr G. LINDBERG; circ. 2,000 (M).

Canadian Architect: 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1955; Publr and Man. Editor ROBERT GRETTON; circ. 9,000 (M).

Canadian Author & Bookman: 70 Champlain Ave, Welland L3C 2L7; f. 1921; publ. by the Canadian Authors Assn; Editor ANNE OSBORNE; circ. 4,000 (Q).

Canadian Bar Review: Canadian Bar Assn, 130 Albert St, Ottawa K1P 5G4; tel. (613) 237-2925; f. 1923; Editor Dr J. G. CASTEL; circ. 31,000 (Q).

Canadian Boating: 5200 Dixie Rd, Suite 204, Mississauga L4W 1E4; tel. (416) 625-5277; f. 1923; Editor GARY ARTHURS; circ. 17,000; 8 a year.

Canadian Chemical News: 151 Slater St, Suite 906, Ottawa K1P 5H3; tel. (613) 233-5623; telex 053-4306; f. 1949; Editor A. E. ALPER; circ. 8,000 (M).

Canadian Dental Association Journal: 1815 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa K1G 3Y6; tel. (613) 523-1770; f. 1935; Editor J. CLARENCE METCALFE; Scientific Editors Dr ROBERT TURNBULL, Dr PIERRE DESAUTELS; circ. 13,000 (M).

Canadian Doctor: 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1935; Editor KIM COFFMAN; circ. 38,000 (M).

Canadian Forest Industries: 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1880; Editor KEITH ALKINSON; circ. 13,000 (M).

Canadian Geographic: 488 Wilbrod St, Ottawa K1N 6M8; tel. (613) 236-7493; f. 1930; publ. by the Royal Canadian Geographical Soc.; Editor R. W. SMITH; circ. 122,000; 6 a year.

Canadian Labour: 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa K1V 8X7; tel. (613) 521-3400; f. 1956; trade union; Asst Editor MARY KEHOE; 10 a year.

Canadian Medical Association Journal: 1867 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa K1G 3Y6; tel. (613) 731-9331; f. 1911; Scientific Editor Dr PETER P. MORGAN; circ. 36,000 (F).

Canadian Nurse: 50 The Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1E2; tel. (613) 237-2133; f. 1908; official publ. of the Canadian Nurses' Assn; Editor ANNE BESHARAH; Editor (French edn) GERTRUDE LAPOINTE; circ. 162,000.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal: 1815 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa K1G 3Y6; tel. (613) 523-7877; f. 1869; Editor J.-G. CYR; circ. 12,000 (M).

Canadian Sportsman: POB 603, 25 Townline Rd, Tillsonburg N4G 4J1; tel. (519) 842-4824; f. 1870; Editor GARY FOERSTER; W (May–October), F (October–May).

Canadian Workshop: 100 Steelcase Rd East, Markham L3R 1E8; tel. (416) 475-8440; f. 1977; do-it-yourself; Editor BOB PENNYCOOK; circ. 70,000 (M).

Electronics and Communications: 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1953; Assoc. Editor DENIS OLORENSHAW; circ. 17,000; 6 a year.

Engineering & Contract Record: 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1888; Editor GENE LETHBRIDGE; circ. 27,000 (M).

The Engineering Times: 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1967; Man. Editor EDWARD S. CORNER; circ. 86,000 (M).

Executive: 2973 Weston Rd, Weston M9M 2T2; tel. (416) 591-1551; telex 065-27372; f. 1958; Publr DONALD COOTE; Editor PATRICIA ANDERSON; circ. 51,000 (M).

Holstein Journal: 335 Lesmill Rd, Don Mills M3B 2V1; tel. (416) 441-3030; f. 1938; Editor BONNIE E. COOPER; circ. 17,000 (M).

Legion Magazine: 359 Kent St, Ottawa K2P 0R6; tel. (613) 235-4391; f. 1926; circ. 553,000 (M).

Modern Medicine of Canada—Médecine Moderne du Canada: 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1946; Editor Dr J. A. KELLEN; English and French; circ. 42,000 (M).

Ontario Milk Producer: 6780 Campobello Rd, Mississauga L5N 2L8; tel. (416) 821-8970; f. 1925; Editor KAREN SAMPLE; circ. 16,000.

Oral Health: 1450 Don Mills Rd, Don Mills M3B 2X7; tel. (416) 445-6641; telex 06-966612; f. 1911; Editor LAURIE MERCKEL; circ. 15,000 (M).

Teviskes Ziburiai (Lights of Homeland): 2185 Stavebank Rd, Mississauga L5C 1T3; tel. (416) 275-4672; Lithuanian; Editor Dr PR. GAIDA; circ. 6,000 (W).

Toronto

Akhbar El-Arab Toronto (Arab News of Toronto): POB 508, Station F, Toronto M4Y 2L8; tel. (416) 362-0304; telex 065-26129; f. 1978; Arabic and English; Publr and Editor SALAH ALLAM; circ. 7,000 (F).

Books in Canada: 366 Adelaide St East, Toronto M5A 3X9; tel. (416) 363-5426; f. 1971; Editor MICHAEL SMITH; circ. 31,000; 10 a year.

Business Journal: POB 60, 3 First Canadian Place, Toronto M5X 1C1; tel. (416) 366-6811; f. 1910; Editor CARLA MICHELI; circ. 43,000.

CA magazine: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 150 Bloor St West, Toronto M5S 2Y2; tel. (416) 962-1242; f. 1911; Editor NELSON LUSCOMBE; circ. 55,000 (M).

The Campus Network: Youthstream Canada (1982) Ltd, 310 Davenport Rd, Toronto M5R 3K2; tel. (416) 925-6358; 25 campus edns; Pres. CAMERON KILLORAN; circ. 300,000.

Canadian Business: 70 The Esplanade, Suite 214, Toronto M5E 1R2; tel. (416) 364-4266; f. 1927; Publr G. WALLACE WOOD; Editor MARGARET WENTE; circ. 88,000 (M).

Canadian Churchman: 600 Jarvis St, Toronto M4Y 2J6; tel. (416) 924-9192; telex 065-24128; f. 1871; organ of the Anglican Church of Canada; Editor JERROLD HAMES; circ. 272,000 (M).

Canadian Defence Quarterly: 310 Dupont St, Toronto M5B 1V9; tel. (416) 968-7252; telex 065-28085; Editor JOHN GELLNER; circ. 10,000 (Q).

Canadian Forum: 70 The Esplanade, 3rd Floor, Toronto M5E 1R2; tel. (416) 364-2431; f. 1920; political, literary and economic; Editor JOHN HUTCHESON; circ. 10,000 (M).

Canadian Journal of Economics: c/o University of Toronto Press, Front Campus, Toronto M5S 1A6; tel. (416) 978-2240; f. 1968; Editor MICHAEL PARKIN; circ. 4,000 (Q).

Canadian Living: 50 Holly St, Toronto M4S 3B3; tel. (416) 482-8600; f. 1975; Editor-in-Chief JUDY BRANDOW; circ. 454,000 (M).

Canadian Musician: 832 Mount Pleasant Rd, Toronto M4P 2L3; tel. (416) 485-8284; f. 1979; Editor JIM NORRIS; circ. 26,000; 6 a year.

Canadian Travel Press: 310 Dupont St, Toronto M5R 1V9; tel. (416) 968-7252; telex 065-28085; Publr W. H. BAXTER; circ. 19,000 (F).

Cinema Canada: 67A Portland St, Toronto M5V 2M9; POB 398, Outremont, Que H2V 3S6; tel. (514) 272-5354; Editors JEAN-PIERRE TADROS, CONNIE TADROS; circ. 5,000.

El Popular: 2413 Dundas St West, Toronto M6P 1X3; tel. (416) 531-2495; f. 1970; Spanish; Editor MIGUEL RAKIEWICZ; circ. 14,000 (F).

Engineering Digest: 111 Peter St, Suite 411, Toronto M5V 2W2; tel. (416) 596-1624; telex 06-218852; f. 1954; Editor H. W. MEYFARTH; circ. 75,000; 10 a year.

Farm and Country: 950 Yonge St, 7th Floor, Toronto M4W 2J4; tel. (416) 924-6209; f. 1936; Publr and Editor-in-Chief JOHN PHILLIPS; circ. 72,000; 18 a year.

Financial Times of Canada: 920 Yonge St, Suite 500, Toronto M4W 3L5; tel. (416) 922-1133; f. 1912; Publr DAVID TAFLER; circ. 105,000 (W).

Hockey News: 85 Scarsdale Rd, Toronto M3B 2R2; tel. (416) 445-5702; f. 1947; Editor-in-Chief BOB MCKENZIE; circ. 112,000 (W).

Magyar Élet (Hungarian Life): 6 Alcina Ave, Toronto M6G 2E8; tel. (416) 654-2551; f. 1948; Hungarian; Publr ANDREW LASZLO; circ. 8,000 (W).

New Equipment News: 111 Peter St, Suite 411, Toronto M5V 2W2; tel. (416) 596-1624; telex 06-218852; f. 1940; Editor D. B. LEHMAN; circ. 32,000 (M).

Northern Miner: 7 Labatt Ave, Toronto M5A 3P2; tel. (416) 368-3483; f. 1915; Editor M. R. BROWN; circ. 26,000.

Ontario Medical Review: 240 St George St, Toronto M5R 2P4; tel. (416) 925-3264; f. 1922; Editor RONALD E. BROWNRIDGE; circ. 17,000 (M).

Quill and Quire: 56 The Esplanade, Suite 213, Toronto M5E 1A7; tel. (416) 364-3333; f. 1935; book industry; Editor ANN VANDERHOOF; circ. 8,000 (M).

Saturday Night: 70 Bond St, Suite 500, Toronto M5B 2J3; tel. (416) 365-9510; f. 1887; Editor ROBERT FULFORD; circ. 135,000 (M).

Time (Canada edition): 620 University Ave, 11th Floor, Toronto M5G 2C5; tel. (416) 595-1229; telex 06-23245; f. 1943; Pres. MICHAEL J. MCGRATH; circ. 335,000 (W).

Toronto Life Magazine: 59 Front St East, Toronto M5E 1B3; tel. (416) 364-3333; f. 1966; Editor MARQ DE VILLIERS; circ. 93,000 (M).

TV Guide: 50 Holly St, Toronto M4S 3B3; tel. (416) 482-8600; f. 1976; Pres. JOHN VAN DE KAMER; circ. 845,000 (W).

Die Zeit: 9 Belmont St, Toronto M5R 1P9; tel. (416) 922-5258; German; Editor HAUG VON KUENHEIM; circ. 9,000 (W).

The following are all published by Maclean Hunter Ltd, 777 Bay St, Toronto M5W 1A7; tel. (416) 596-5000; telex 062-19547.

Bus & Truck Transport: tel. (416) 596-5930; telex 062-19547; f. 1925; Publr and Editor JOHN BATES; circ. 38,000 (M).

Canada & the World: tel. (416) 596-5819; telex 062-19547; f. 1937; Editor RUPERT TAYLOR; circ. 28,000; 9 a year.

Canadian Aviation: tel. (416) 596-0578; telex 062-19547; f. 1928; Editor HUGH WHITTINGTON; circ. 28,000 (M).

Canadian Building: tel. (416) 596-5762; telex 062-19547; f. 1951; Editor JOHN FENNELL; circ. 19,000 (M).

Canadian Driver/Owner: tel. (416) 596-5929; f. 1972; Editor ROLF LOCKWOOD; circ. 21,000 (M).

Canadian Electronics Engineering: tel. (416) 596-5729; telex 062-19547; f. 1957; Editor PETER J. THORNE; circ. 17,000 (M).

Canadian Grocer: tel. (416) 596-5772; telex 062-19547; f. 1886; Editor GEORGE H. CONDON; circ. 16,000 (M).

Canadian Hotel & Restaurant: tel. (416) 596-5782; telex 062-19547; f. 1923; Editor ANDREW DOUGLAS; circ. 24,000 (M).

CAR (Canadian Auto Review): tel. (416) 596-5783; f. 1984; Editor RICHARD JACOBS; circ. 8,500 (M).

Chatelaine: tel. (416) 596-5422; telex 062-19547; f. 1928; women's journal; Editor MILDRED ISTONA; circ. 1,100,000 (M).

Civic Public Works: tel. (416) 596-5955; telex 062-19547; f. 1949; Editor WALTER JONES; circ. 13,000 (M).

Design Engineering: tel. (416) 596-5819; telex 062-19547; f. 1955; Editor ROYSTON LINNEGAR; circ. 15,000 (M).

The Financial Post: tel. (416) 596-5649; telex 062-19547; f. 1907; Editor-in-Chief NEVILLE J. NANKIVELL; circ. 198,000 (W).

Flare: tel. (416) 596-5462; telex 062-19547; f. 1984; Editor BONNIE HUROWITZ; circ. 153,000 (M).

Floor Covering News: tel. (416) 596-5943; telex 062-19547; f. 1976; Editor HELEN BAHEN; circ. 6,000; 10 a year.

Heavy Construction News: tel. (416) 596-5837; telex 062-19547; f. 1956; Editor ALEX JENKINS; circ. 25,000 (F).

Maclean's Canada's Weekly Newsmazagine: tel. (416) 596-5311; telex 062-19547; f. 1905; Editor KEVIN DOYLE; circ. 644,000 (W).

Marketing: tel. (416) 596-5858; telex 062-19547; f. 1906; Editor COLIN MUNCIE; circ. 10,000 (W).

Medical Post: tel. (416) 596-5748; telex 062-19547; f. 1965; Editor D. C. CASSELS; circ. 37,000 (F).

Office Equipment and Methods: tel. (416) 596-5251; telex 062-19547; f. 1955; Editor ARDEN GAYMAN; circ. 51,000 (M).

Plant Management and Engineering: tel. (416) 596-5801; telex 062-19547; f. 1907; Editor RON RICHARDSON; circ. 26,000 (M).

Style: tel. (416) 596-5754; telex 062-19547; f. 1888; Editor ELIZABETH WATSON; circ. 10,000; 16 a year.

Quebec

L'Actualité: 1001 ouest, blvd De Maisonneuve, Montreal, H3A 3E1; tel. (514) 845-5141; f. 1976; general interest; French; Publr and Editor JEAN PARÉ; circ. 257,000 (M).

Le magazine Affaires: 465 rue St-Jean, Bureau 906, Montreal H2Y 3S4; tel. (514) 842-6491; telex 055-61971; f. 1978; Publr CLAUDE BEAUCHAMP; circ. 57,000; 10 a year.

Allo Police: 1800 rue Parthenais, Montreal H2K 3S4; tel. (514) 527-5730; f. 1953; Editor ANDRÉ PARENT; circ. 78,000 (W).

Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs: 110 ouest, blvd Crémazie, Bureau 422, Montreal H2P 1B9; tel. (514) 382-4350; f. 1918; Publr LUCILLE WAKEFIELD; circ. 120,000 (M).

Canadian Arab World Review: 10935 rue Jeanne Mance, Montreal H3L 3C7; tel. (514) 331-5550; f. 1969; monthly in Arabic, English and French; Editor R. R. KNEIDER.

Châtelaine: 1001 ouest, blvd de Maisonneuve, Montreal H3A 3E1; tel. (514) 845-5141; f. 1960; French; Editor FRANCINE MONTPETIT; circ. 304,000 (M).

CIM Bulletin: 1130 Sherbrooke St West, Suite 400, Montreal H3A 2M8; tel. (514) 842-3461; telex 055-62344; publ. by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; Editor PIERRE MICHAUD; circ. 12,000 (M).

Il Cittadino Canadese: 6896 blvd St Lawrence, Montreal H2S 3C7; tel. (514) 277-3181; f. 1941; Italian; Editor GIUSEPPE MANCINI; circ. 48,000 (W).

Clin d'Oeil: 100 ave Dresden, Montreal, H3P 2B6; tel. (514) 735-6361; Editor-in-Chief CATHERINE ELIE; circ. 86,000 (M).

Commerce: 465 rue St-Jean, Montreal H2Y 2R6; tel. (514) 844-1511; f. 1898; French; Editor MICHEL LORD; circ. 35,000 (M).

Dimanche-Matin: 5701 rue Christophe-Colomb, Montreal H2S 2E9; tel. (514) 274-2501; telex 05-60688; f. 1954; French; Editor JACQUES FRANCOEUR; circ. 153,000 (W).

Echos Vedettes: 225 est, rue Roy, Montreal H2W 1M5; tel. (514) 282-9600; f. 1963; circ. 151,000 (W).

Engineering Journal: 700–2050 rue Mansfield, Montreal; tel. (514) 842-8121; f. 1918; publ. by Engineering Inst. of Canada; Editor MARTA MEANA; circ. 16,000 (Q).

L'Ingénieur: CP 6980, succursale A, Montreal H3C 3L4; tel. (514) 340-4765; f. 1915; Dir C. GILLES CHÉNIER; circ. 10,000; 10 a year.

Jewish Eagle: 4180 De Courtrai, Bureau 218, Montreal H3S 1C3; tel. (514) 735-6577; f. 1907; Yiddish; independent; Editor B. HIRSHTAL; circ. 18,000 (W).

Le Lundi: 10000 Lajeunesse, Bureau 210, Montreal H3L 5S3; tel. (514) 382-8443; f. 1976; Editor JACQUES CHAPUT; circ. 121,000 (W).

Mon Jardin: 110 ouest, blvd Crémazie, Montreal H2P 1B9; tel. (514) 382-4350; f. 1984; Editor-in-Chief PAUL POULIOT; (Q).

Nouvelles Illustrées: 225 est, rue Roy, Montreal H2W 1M5; tel. (514) 282-9600; f. 1954; Editor M. HUGUET; circ. 27,000 (W).

Perspectives: 231 ouest, rue St-Jacques, Montreal; tel. (514) 282-2224; f. 1959; French; Publr ALBERT TREMBLAY; Editor JEAN BOUTHILLETTE; circ. 598,000 (W).

Photo Sélection: 2026 rue Persico, CP 383, Sillery G1T 2R5; tel. (418) 687-3550; f. 1980; Chief Editor YOLANDE RACINE; circ. 18,000; 6 a year.

Le Producteur de Lait Québécois: 555 blvd Roland-Thérrien, Longueuil J4H 3Y9; tel. (514) 679-0530; f. 1980; dairy farming; Dir MARIO DUMAIS; circ. 21,000 (M).

Progrès-Dimanche: 1051 blvd Talbot, Chicoutimi G7H 5C1; tel. (418) 545-4474; Pres. GASTON VACHON; circ. 52,000 (W).

Québec Construction: 465 rue St-Jean, Suite 903, Montreal H2Y 3S4; tel. (514) 842-6491; telex 055-61971; f. 1962; Pres. CLAUDE BEAUCHAMP; circ. 2,000 (W).

Le Québec Industriel: 1001 ouest, De Maisonneuve, Bureau 1000, Montreal H3A 3E1; tel. (514) 845-5141; f. 1946; Editor ANTOINE DI LILLO; circ. 14,000 (M).

Québec Science: 2875 blvd Laurier, Ste Foy G1V 2M3; tel. (418) 657-3551; telex 051-31623; f. 1969; Editor FERNAND GRENIER; circ. 22,000 (M).

Reader's Digest: 215 ave Redfern, Montreal H3Z 2V9; tel. (514) 934-0751; f. 1943; Editor CHARLES W. MAGILL; circ. 1,327,000 (M).

Relations: 8100 blvd St-Laurent, Montreal H2P 2L9; tel. (514) 387-2541; f. 1941; French; Roman Catholic review; Editor-in-Chief ALBERT BEAUDRY, SJ; circ. 5,000 (M).

Rénovation Bricolage: 100 rue Dresden, Montreal, H3P 2B6; tel. (514) 735-6361; f. 1976; Editor-in-Chief BORIS BRUMAT; circ. 40,000 (M).

Revue Commerce: 465 rue St-Jean, Suite 908, Montreal H2Y 2R6; tel. (514) 844-1511; f. 1898; Publr MICHEL LORD; circ. 35,000 (M).

Sélection du Reader's Digest: 215 ave Redfern, Montreal H3Z 2V9; tel. (514) 934-0751; telex 05-25800; f. 1922; Editor DENISE SURPRENANT; circ. 339,000 (M).

La Semaine: 230 est, Henri-Bourassa, Bureau 310, Montreal H3L 1B8; tel. (514) 384-6410; f. 1983; Editor BERNARD LAVOIE; circ. 69,000 (W).

Sunday Express: 225 est, rue Roy, Montreal H2W 2N6; tel. (514) 282-9600; f. 1969; Editor BOB AMESSE; circ. 38,000 (W).

Télé-Radiomonde: 225 est, rue Roy, Montreal H2W 2N6; tel. (514) 282-9600; f. 1939; Editor PIERRE NADEAU; circ. 48,000 (W).

La Terre de Chez Nous: 555 blvd Roland-Thérrien, Longueuil J4H 3Y9; tel. (514) 679-0530; f. 1929; agriculture and forestry; French; Editor MARIO DUMAIS; circ. 49,000 (W).

TV Hebdo/TV Plus: 1001 est, blvd De Maisonneuve, Bureau 1100, Montreal H2L 4P9; tel. (514) 527-9601; f. 1960; Gen. Man. JACQUES PARISIEN; circ. 229,000 (W).

Saskatchewan

The Commonwealth: 1122 Saskatchewan Drive, Regina S4P 0C4; tel. (306) 525-8321; f. 1938; Editor RON THOMPSON; circ. 11,000; 24 a year.

Farm Light & Power: 2352 Smith St, Regina S4P 2P6; tel. (306) 525-3305; f. 1959; Publr L. T. BRADLEY; circ. 192,000; 10 a year.

Western Producer: POB 2500, Saskatoon S7K 2C4; tel. (306) 665-3500; telex 074-2690; f. 1923; world and agricultural news; Editor R. H. D. PHILLIPS; circ. 143,000 (W).

Western Sportsman: POB 737, Regina S4P 3A8; tel. (306) 352-8384; f. 1968; Editor J. B. WILKINSON; circ. 28,000; 6 a year.

Yukon Territory

Yukon Indian News: 22 Nistutlin Drive, Whitehorse Y1A 3S5; tel. (403) 667-7631; circ. 2,200 (F).

The Yukon News: 211 Wood St, Whitehorse Y1A 2E4; tel. (403) 667-6285; f. 1960; circ. 6,000; 3 a week.

NEWS AGENCIES

The Canadian Press: 36 King St East, Toronto, Ont M5C 2L9; tel. (416) 364-0321; f. 1917; 104 daily newspaper mems; national news co-operative; absorbed United Press Canada in 1985; Chair. Charles D'Amour; Pres. Keith Kincaid.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 1390 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Bureau 46, Montreal, Que H3G 1J4; tel. (514) 844-6992; Bureau Chief Pierre Dietsch; also office in Ottawa.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 165 Sparks St, Suite 502, Ottawa K1P 5B9; tel. (613) 230-2282.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 150 Wellington St, Room 703, Press Gallery, Ottawa K1P 5A4; tel. (613) 235-4248; telex 053-4392; Representative Carlo Giacobbe.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 702 National Press Bldg, 150 Wellington, Ottawa K1P 5A4; tel. (613) 234-6024; Representative Barbara Halsig.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 366 Adelaide St East, Toronto, Ont M5A 3X9; tel.(416) 368-8037; Chief Masato Hirayama.

Reuters (UK): POB 764, Station B, Ottawa K1P 5D8; tel. (613) 235-6745; also offices in Toronto and Montreal.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 200 Rideau Terrace, Suite 1305, Ottawa; tel. (613) 745-4310; Correspondent Artem Melikian.

Associated Press (USA), Central News Agency (Taiwan) and Prensa Latina (Cuba) are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Business Press: 100 University Ave, Suite 508, Toronto, Ont M5J 1V6; tel. (416) 593-5497; Chair. Gwen Page; Admin. Man. E. Sellwood; constituent associations:

Agricultural Press Association of Canada: Admin. Man. E. Sellwood.

Magazine Publishers' Association of Canada: Pres. L. M. Hodgkinson.

Periodical Press Association: Programme Co-ordinator M. C. Gowdy.

Canadian Community Newspapers' Association: 705-88 University Ave, Toronto, Ont M5J 1T6; tel. (416) 598-4277; f. 1919; Pres. Kevin Hamm; Exec. Dir Jim Dills; 580 mems.

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association: 321 Bloor St East, Toronto, Ont M4W 1E7; tel. (416) 923-3567; f. 1919; Chair. J. R. Belanger; Pres. John Foy; 80 mems.

Canadian Periodical Publishers Association: 54 Wolseley St, Toronto, Ont M5T 1A5; tel. (416) 362-2546; f. 1973; Exec. Dir Dinah Hoyle.

Canadian Section, Commonwealth Press Union: 150 Bloor St West, Suite 910, Toronto, Ont M5S 2Y9; Hon. Sec. T. J. McCarthy.

Magazines Canada (The Magazine Assen of Canada): 44 Eglinton Ave West, Suite 501, Toronto, Ont M4R 1A1; tel. (416) 488-6575; Chair. James Miller; Pres. John S. Crosbie.

Publishers

Academic Press Canada: 55 Barber Greene Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3C 2A1; tel. (416) 444-7331; f. 1922; general, medical, educational, scholarly; Pres. Anthony W. Craven.

Addison-Wesley Publishers Ltd: 26 Prince Andrew Place, POB 580, Don Mills, Ont M3C 2T8; tel. (416) 447-5101; f. 1966; mathematics, science, language, business and social sciences textbooks, trade, juvenile; CEO George MacD. Bryson.

Thomas Allen and Son Ltd: 250 Steelcase Rd East, Markham, Ont L3R 2S3; tel. (416) 475-9126; telex 06-966716; f. 1916; Pres. John D. Allen.

Annick Press Ltd: 5519 Yonge St, Willowdale, Ont M2N 5S3; tel. (416) 221-4802; f. 1976; children's.

Arsenal Pulp Press: 986 Homer St, Vancouver, BC V6B 2W7; tel. (604) 687-4233; f. 1972; literary, children's, educational.

Black Rose Books Ltd: 3981 blvd St-Laurent, 4e étage, Montreal, Que H2W 1Y5; tel. (514) 844-4076; f. 1970; social studies.

Le Boréal Express Ltée: 5450 chemin de la Côte-des-Neiges, Bureau 212, Montreal, Que H3T 1Y6; f. 1963; history, biography, politics, economics, educational; Pres. Antoine del Busso.

Borealis Press Ltd: 9 Ashburn Drive, Ottawa K2E 6N4; tel. (613) 224-6837; f. 1972; general fiction and non-fiction, drama, juveniles.

Breakwater Books Ltd: POB 2188, Duckworth St, St John's, Nfld A1C 6E6; tel. (709) 722-6680; f. 1973; fiction, general, children's.

Butterworth and Co (Canada) Ltd: 2265 Midland Ave, Scarborough, Ont M1P 4S1; tel. (416) 292-1421; telex 065-25350; f. 1912; legal, professional, academic; Pres. Geoffrey Burn.

Canada Law Book Inc: 240 Edward St, Aurora, Ont L4G 3S9; tel. (416) 773-6300; f. 1855; law reports, law journals, legal textbooks, etc.; Pres. W. L. Cowing.

Centre Educatif et Culturel: 8101 blvd Métropolitain, Anjou, Montreal, Que H1J 1J9; tel. (514) 351-6010; telex 055-62172; f. 1956; textbooks; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Claude Trudel.

The Coach House Press: 401 (rear) Huron St, Toronto, Ont M5S 2G5; tel. (416) 979-2217; f. 1965; fiction, poetry.

Collier Macmillan Canada Inc: 50 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont M3C 3K4; tel. (416) 449-6030; telex 069-59372; f. 1958; trade, textbooks, reference; Pres. Ray Lee.

Wm. Collins, Sons and Co (Canada) Ltd: 100 Lesmill Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3B 2T5; f. 1932; trade, reference, bibles, dictionaries, juvenile, paperbacks; Pres. N. G. Harris.

Copp Clark Pitman: 495 Wellington St West, Toronto, Ont M5V 1E9; tel. (416) 593-9911; f. 1841; textbooks and reference material; Pres. Stephen Mills; Chair. Michael Pitman.

Direction générale des publications gouvernementales: Ministère de Communications, 1283 ouest, blvd Charest, Quebec, Que G1N 2C9; f. 1867; Québec Govt publs; Dir Jacques Pigeon.

Doubleday Canada Ltd: 105 Bond St, Toronto, Ont M5B 1Y3; tel. (416) 977-7891; f. 1944; general, trade, textbooks, mass market; Chair. William R. Havercroft; Pres. Peter Maik.

Douglas and McIntyre Ltd: 1615 Venables St, Vancouver, BC V5L 2H1; tel. (604) 254-7191; telex 06-22174; f. 1971; general non-fiction, juvenile; Pres. Scott McIntyre.

Eden Press Inc: 4626 ouest, rue Ste-Catherine, Montreal, Que H3Z 1S3; tel. (514) 931-3910; f. 1977; scholarly, medical, scientific, general non-fiction; Pres. Sherri Clarkson.

Editions Bellarmin: 8100 blvd St-Laurent, Montreal, Que H2P 2L9; tel. (514) 387-2541; f. 1891; religious, educational, politics, sociology, ethnography, history, sport, leisure; Man. Rev. Maurice Ruest, sj.

Editions L'Etincelle (SCE): 65 ave Hillside, Westmount, Que H3Z 1W1; tel. (514) 935-1314; f. 1972; art, social and political sciences, geography, history, juveniles; Pres. Robert Davies.

Les Editions Fides: 5710 ave Decelles, Montreal, Que H3S 2C5; f. 1937; juvenile, history, textbooks and literature; Dir-Gen. Micheline Tremblay.

Les Editions Françaises Inc: 1411 rue Ampère, CP 395, Boucherville, Que J4B 5W2; tel. (514) 641-0514; telex 05-25107; f. 1951; textbooks; Pres. Roland Rochette.

Editions France-Québec Inc: 3550 est, rue Rachel, Montreal, Que H1W 1A7; tel. (514) 526-5951; f. 1965; Pres. Raymond Garignan.

Editions Héritage: 300 ave Arran, St-Lambert, Que J4R 1K5; tel. (514) 672-6710; f. 1968; history, biography, sport, juveniles; Pres. Jacques Payette.

Editions de l'Hexagone: CP 337, BP N, Montreal, Que H2X 3M4; telex 05-25134; f. 1953; literature; Dir-Gen. Gaston Miron.

Editions Hurtubise HMH: 7360 blvd Newman, Ville LaSalle, Que H8N 1X2; tel. (514) 364-0323; telex 055-67167; f. 1960; general academic; Dir-Gen. Herve Foulon.

Editions Intrinsèque: 3780 rue St-Denis, Montreal, Que H2W 2M1; f. 1976; reference, social and political sciences, folklore, history, sport; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Guy Saint-Jean.

Editions Leméac Inc: 5111 ave Durocher, Outremont, Que H2V 3X7; tel. (514) 274-0354; f. 1957; literary, academic, general; Pres. Gérard Leméac-Vigneau; Dir-Gen. Yves Dubé.

Editions Libre Expression: 244 ouest, rue St-Jacques, Montreal, Que H2Y 1L9; f. 1976; religion, social and political sciences, general fiction and non-fiction, juveniles; Pres. André Bastien.

Editions du Pélican: CP 1182, Quebec, Que G1K 7C3; f. 1956; art, history, education, sport; Man. Réal d'Anjou.

Les Editions la Presse: 7 ouest, rue St-Jacques, Montreal, Que H2Y 1K9; tel. (514) 285-6981; f. 1971; general literature; Pres. ANTOINE DESROCHES.

Editions du Renouveau Pédagogique Inc: 8925 blvd St-Laurent, Montreal, Que H2N 1M5; tel. (514) 384-2690; telex 05-826756; f. 1965; textbooks; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT.

Editions du Richelieu: CP 216, Saint-Jean, Que J3B 6Z4; f. 1935; general fiction and non-fiction, Roman Catholic school religious texts; Pres. RAYMOND VACHON.

Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa: 603 ave Cumberland, Ottawa K1N 6N5; f. 1936; university texts, scholarly, general; Dir-Gen. RALPH HODGSON.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Publications Ltd: 175 Holiday Drive, POB 2249, Cambridge, Ont N3C 3N4; f. 1937; Pres. DAVID DURNAN.

Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd: 195 Allstate Pkwy, Markham, Ont L3R 4T8; tel. (416) 477-0030; f. 1966; textbooks, trade, educational; Pres. ROBERT I. FITZHENRY.

Gage Publishing Ltd: 164 Commander Blvd, Agincourt, Ont M1S 3C7; tel. (416) 293-8141; f. 1844; Pres. and CEO BRUCE R. NEWTON.

General Publishing Co Ltd: 30 Lesmill Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3B 2T6; tel. (416) 445-3333; telex 06-986664; f. 1934; fiction, history, biography, children's, general, textbooks; Pres. JACK E. STODDART.

Ginn and Company: 3771 Victoria Park Ave, Scarborough, Ont M1W 2P9; tel. (416) 497-4600; f. 1929; textbooks; Pres. RICHARD H. LEE.

Grolier Ltd: 16 Overlea Blvd, Toronto, Ont M4H 1A6; tel. (416) 425-1924; f. 1912; reference; Pres. PETER M. TRUELAND.

Harbour Publishing Co Ltd: POB 219, Madeira Park, BC V0N 2H0; tel. (604) 883-2730; f. 1972; British Columbia regional history and culture, literary, children's.

Harlequin Enterprises Ltd; 225 Duncan Mill Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3B 3J5; tel. (416) 445-5860; f. 1949; fiction, paperbacks; Pres. D. A. GALLOWAY.

The Frederick Harris Music Co Ltd: 529 Speers Rd, Oakville, Ont L6K 2G4; tel. (416) 845-3487; f. 1904; music.

Harvest House Ltd: 2335 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montreal, Que H3H 1G6; tel. (514) 932-0666; f. 1960; history and social sciences; Dir MAYNARD GERTLER.

D. C. Heath Canada Ltd: 100 Adelaide St West, Suite 1600, Toronto, Ont M5H 1S9; tel. (416) 362-6483; Pres. ROBERT H. ROSS.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Ltd: 55 Horner Ave, Toronto, Ont M8Z 4X6; tel. (416) 255-4491; f. 1904; general trade, educational, college, reference and children's; Pres. STANLEY J. REID.

Houghton Mifflin Canada Ltd: 150 Steelcase Rd West, Markham, Ont L3R 1B2; tel. (416) 475-1755; educational; Pres. JOHN E. CHAMP.

Hurtig Publishers: 10560 105th St, Edmonton, Alta T5H 2W7; tel. (403) 426-2359; f. 1967; non-fiction, politics, Canadiana; Pres. MEL HURTIG.

Institut de Recherches Psychologiques, Inc: 34 ouest, rue Fleury, Montreal, Que H3L 1S9; tel. (514) 382-3000; f. 1968; educational and laboratory on psychology; Pres. Dr JEAN-MARC CHEVRIER.

Irwin Publishing Inc: 180 West Beaver Creek Rd, Richmond Hill, Ont L4B 1B4; tel. (416) 731-3838; telex 065-25357; f. 1945; trade and educational; Pres. JOHN W. IRWIN.

Key Porter Books: 70 The Esplanade, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ont M5E 1R2; tel. (416) 862-7777; f. 1980; general trade.

Lancelot Press Ltd: POB 425, Hantsport, NS BOP 1P0; tel. (902) 684-9129; f. 1966; non-fiction, regional.

Libraire Beauchemin Ltée: 381 rue St-Jacques, Bureau 400, Montreal, Que H2Y 3S2; tel. (514) 842-1427; f. 1842; textbooks and general; Pres. G. M. FRENETTE.

Lidec Inc: 1083 ave Van Horne, Montreal, Que H2V 1J6; tel. (514) 274-6521; f. 1965; educational, textbooks; Dir-Gen. JEAN-PAUL GUILBAULT.

James Lorimer & Co Ltd: 35 Britain St, Toronto, Ont M5A 1R7; tel. (416) 362-4762; f. 1971; urban and labour studies, children's, general non-fiction.

McClelland and Stewart, Ltd: 25 Hollinger Rd, Toronto, Ont M4B 3G2; tel. (416) 751-4520; telex 06-963591; f. 1906; trade, illustrated and educational; Pres. LINDA MCKNIGHT.

McGill-Queen's University Press: 849 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montreal, Que H3A 2T5; tel. (514) 392-4421; f. 1969; scholarly; Dirs DAVID F. NORTON, DONALD AKENSON, PETER GOHEEN.

McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd: 330 Progress Ave, Scarborough, Ont M1P 2Z5; tel. (416) 293-1911; telex 065-25169; f. 1944; general; Pres. L. H. SCHEIRER.

Methuen Publications: 150 Laird Drive, Toronto, Ont M4G 3V7; tel. (416) 425-9200; f. 1965; trade, textbooks, professional; Gen. Man. FRED D. WARDLE.

Musson Publishing: 30 Lesmill Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3B 2T6; tel. (416) 445-3333; telex 06-986664; f. 1894; a division of General Publishing Co Ltd; general; Pres. and CEO JACK E. STODDART.

Nelson Canada: 1120 Birchmount Rd, Scarborough, Ont M1K 5G4; tel. (416) 752-9100; f. 1914; textbooks; Pres. A. G. COBHAM.

Oberon Press: 401A Inn of the Provinces, Ottawa K1R 7S8; tel. (613) 238-3275; f. 1966; fiction and general non-fiction.

OISE Press: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St, Toronto, Ont M5S 1V6; tel. (416) 923-6641, Ext. 403; f. 1965; educational texts and scholarly.

Oxford University Press: 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont M3C 1J9; tel. (416) 441-2941; f. 1904; general, education, religious, juvenile, Canadiana; Man. L. M. WILKINSON.

PaperJacks Ltd: 330 Steelcase Rd, Markham, Ont L3R 2M1; tel. (416) 475-1261; f. 1971; general paperbacks; Pres. FREDERICK DAERENDINGER.

Penguin Books Canada Ltd: 2801 John St, Markham, Ont L3R 1B4; tel. (416) 475-1571; telex 06-986803; f. 1974; Pres. MORTON MINT.

Pergamon Press Canada Ltd: 150 Consumers Rd, Suite 104, Willowdale, Ont M2J 1P9; tel. (416) 497-8337; f. 1965; scientific and technical journals and books; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. D. CRAWLEY.

Prentice Hall Canada Inc: 1870 Birchmount Rd, Scarborough, Ont M1P 2J7; tel. (416) 293-3621; f. 1960; trade, textbooks; Pres. WALLACE A. MATHESON.

Les Presses de l'Université Laval: CP 2447, Quebec, Que G1K 7R4; tel. (418) 656-3001; f. 1950; scholarly books and periodicals; Dir CLAUDE FRÉMONT.

Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal: CP 6128, succursale A, Montreal, Que H3C 3J7; tel. (514) 343-6929; f. 1962; scholarly and general; Dir DANIELLE ROS.

Les Presses de l'Université du Québec: CP 250, Sillery, Que G1T 2R1; tel. (418) 657-3551; telex 051-31623; f. 1969; scholarly and general; Dir-Gen. FERNAND GRENIER.

Random House of Canada Ltd: 1265 Aerowood Drive, Mississauga, Ont L4W 1B9; f. 1944; Dir D. V. BRADSTREET.

Reader's Digest Association (Canada) Ltd: 215 ave Redfern, Montreal, Que H3Z 2V9; tel. (514) 934-0751; Pres. RALPH HANCOX.

Renouf Publishing Co Ltd: 2182 ouest, rue Ste-Catherine, Montreal, Que H3H 1M7; tel. (514) 937-3519; telex 05-268852; f. 1888; educational, maps, atlases; Pres. INGEBORG HENNINGS.

Saunders of Toronto Ltd: 250 Steelcase Rd East, Markham, Ont L3R 2S3; tel. (416) 475-9126; telex 06-966716; f. 1935; CEO JOHN D. ALLEN.

Simon & Pierre Publishing Co Ltd: POB 280, Adelaide St Postal Station, Toronto, Ont M5C 2J4; tel. (416) 363-6767; f. 1972; drama and performing arts, fiction and non-fiction; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief MARIAN M. WILSON.

Talon Books Ltd: 201–1019 East Cordova St, Vancouver, BC V6A 1M8; tel. (604) 253-5261; f. 1967; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, drama.

Turnstone Press Ltd: 99 King St, Suite 603, Winnipeg, Man R3B 1H7; tel. (204) 947-1555; f. 1976; literary, regional.

University of Alberta Press: 141 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alta T6G 2E8; tel. (403) 432-3662; f. 1969; scholarly, general non-fiction, bibliographies.

University of British Columbia Press: 303-6344 Memorial Rd, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5; tel. (604) 228-3259; f. 1971; humanities, science, social science and scholarly journals; Dir J. J. ANDERSON.

University of Toronto Press: Front Campus, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont M5S 1A6; tel. (416) 667-7791; f. 1901; academic and general university texts and journals; Dir HARALD BOHNE.

John Wiley and Sons Canada Ltd: 22 Worcester Rd, Rexdale, Ont M9W 1L1; tel. (416) 675-3580; Pres. GEOFFREY DEAN.

The Women's Press: 16 Baldwin St, Toronto, Ont M5T 1L2; tel. (416) 598-0082; f. 1972; feminist social issues, history, fiction, children's.

Government Publishing House

Canadian Government Publishing Centre: Supply and Services, Ottawa K1A 0S9; tel. (613) 994-3475; f. 1970; art, business, government, science, social sciences; Dir P. J. Leroux.

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Canadian Publishers: 70 The Esplanade, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ont M5E 1R2; tel. (416) 361-1408; f. 1976; 136 mems; Pres. Karl Siegler; Exec. Dir Phyllis Yaffe.

Canadian Book Publishers' Council: 45 Charles St East, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ont M4Y 1S2; tel. (416) 964-7231; f. 1910; 50 mems; trade assn of firms which publish and/or represent publrs in the UK and the USA; Pres. Alan Cobham; Exec. Dir Jacqueline Hushion.

La Société de Développement du Livre et du Périodique: 1151 Alexandre-De Seve, Montreal, Que H2L 2T7; tel. (514) 524-7528; f. 1961; Pres. Guy Saint-Jean; Dir-Gen. Louise Rochon; constituent asscns:

Association des Editeurs Canadiens: f. 1943; 41 mems; Pres. Antoine DesRoches; Sec.-Gen. Francine Déry.

Association des Libraires du Québec: f. 1969; 45 mems; Pres. Raymond Talbot; Sec.-Gen. Louise Rochon.

Association Québécoise des Presses Universitaires: f. 1972; 4 mems; Pres. Danielle Ros; Vice-Pres. David Norton.

Société des Editeurs de Manuels Scolaires: f. 1960; 11 mems; Pres. Pierre Tisseyre; Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

Radio and Television

The 1968 Broadcasting Act set out the broadcasting policy of Canada, established the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) as the national, publicly owned, broadcasting service and created the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) as the agency regulating radio, television and cable television. The CBC is financed mainly by public funds supplemented by revenue from television advertising. Broadcasters are responsible for content, but freedom of expression is guaranteed; programming is to use predominantly Canadian creative and other resources; and Canadians are entitled to broadcasting services in English and French.

Broadcasting stations make radio and television service available to 98% of the population: 75% of Canadian homes subscribe to cable television service and existing circuits make this service, which is provided by 470 cable television systems, immediately available to 80% of Canadian homes. Most television programming is in colour and 84% of homes have colour TV sets.

Many privately-owned television and radio stations have affiliation agreements with the CBC and help to distribute the national services. The major private networks are CTV, TVA (which serves the province of Quebec) and Global (serving the province of Ontario), as well as the educational networks.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC): 1500 Bronson Ave, POB 8478, Ottawa K1G 3J5; tel. (613) 731-3111; telex 053-4260; f. 1936; financed mainly by public funds, with supplementary revenue from commercial advertising on CBC television; Pres. Pierre Juneau; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. T. Armstrong.

Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC): Ottawa K1A 0N2; telex 053-4253; f. 1968; regional offices in Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver; Chair. André Bureau; Vice-Chair. John E. Lawrence (Telecommunications), Réal Therrien (Broadcasting).

RADIO

The CBC operates two AM networks, one in English and one in French, and FM stereo networks in English and French. In the north, the CBC's northern radio service provides both national network programming in English and French, and special local and short-wave programmes, some of which are broadcast in the languages of the Indian and Inuit peoples. In March 1984 there were 838 outlets for CBC radio (79 CBC-owned stations, 618 CBC-owned relay transmitters, 141 private affiliates and rebroadcasters). CBC radio service, which is virtually free of commercial advertising, is within reach of 99.3% of the population. Radio Canada International, the CBC's overseas short-wave service, has its headquarters in Montreal and its transmitters near Sackville, New Brunswick. It broadcasts daily in 11 languages and distributes recorded programmes free for use by broadcasters throughout the world.

TELEVISION

The CBC operates two television networks, one in English and one in French. Northern television does not yet have the capacity for local production but it supplements the national programmes it carries with English and French programmes from other regions of Canada and with service broadcasting and film documentaries in the Inuktitut language. As of March 1984, CBC television was carried on 899 outlets (30 CBC-owned stations, 606 CBC-owned rebroadcasters, 263 private affiliates and rebroadcasters). CBC television is available to over 97% of the population. CBC transmission methods include leased channels on the Canadian space satellite Anik. Anik 1 started operation in 1973 and was the world's first synchronous domestic communications satellite.

There are five educational services; TV Ontario in Ontario and Radio-Quebec in Quebec operate their own television stations and networks; the Access network in Alberta purchases time for educational cultural programming on the private TV stations of the province; Knowledge Network is involved in the distribution, development and co-ordination of educational television programming to British Columbia communities via Anik satellite and cable; and Saskmedia is involved in the production, acquisition and distributing of educationally-oriented media programming.

In March 1982 the CRTC licensed six companies to provide pay television services; two national and three regional services, together with one local multicultural pay TV service, which became available to cable subscribers in early 1983. Two of these companies, however, subsequently ceased operations. There are now single national English- and French-language services covering all of Canada. In April 1984 the CRTC licensed an all-music channel and an all-sports channel, which became available in September. Consideration is being given to a religious channel, a youth channel and a health channel.

Canadian Satellite Communications Ltd of Whitehorse, Yukon, was licensed in April 1981 to provide a package of television and FM radio signals via Anik satellite to remote and underserved Canadian communities. By March 1984 284 communities had availed themselves of this service.

CTV Television Network: 42 Charles St East, Toronto, Ont M4Y 1T5; tel. (416) 928-6000; telex 06-22080; 25 privately-owned affiliated stations from coast to coast, with 246 rebroadcasters; covers 96.4% of Canadian TV households; Pres. and Man. Dir M. Chercover; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. Ruttle.

Global Television Network: 81 Barber Green Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3C 2A2; tel. (416) 446-5311; telex 06-966767; one station and five rebroadcasters serving southern Ontario; Pres. David Mintz.

TVA: 1600 est, blvd de Maisonneuve, CP 368, succursale C, Montreal, Que H2L 4P2; tel. (514) 526-0476; telex 055-60626; f. 1971; French-language network, with 6 stations in Quebec and 23 rebroadcasters serving 98% of the province and francophone communities in Ontario and New Brunswick; Pres. and Gen. Man. Claude Blain.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; amounts in Canadian dollars)

BANKING

The first Canadian commercial bank was founded in 1817. A further 34 banks were established over the next 50 years, and following Confederation in 1867 the Bank Act of 1871 gave the Federal Government regulatory powers over banking operations throughout Canada.

The Bank Act of 1980 reorganized the banking structure by creating two categories of banking institution: 'Schedule A' banks, comprising the existing chartered banks; and 'Schedule B' banks, which are either subsidiaries of foreign banks (whose total Canadian assets cannot exceed 8% of those of the banking system in total), or Canadian-owned banks under private or semi-private ownership. The Act, which is subject to review at 10-year intervals to allow for changes in government policy and economic conditions, strictly limits the range of permitted operations outside the banking sphere, in order to curtail competition betweeen banks and commercial enterprises. In July 1984 there were 13 'Schedule A' banks (of which no individual shareholder may control more than 10%) and 59 'Schedule B' banks.

The Bank of Canada, established as the central bank in 1934 and controlled by the Federal Government, implements government monetary and credit policies through the commercial banks. It operates the banks' clearing system and also holds the banks' primary and secondary reserves. Direct regulatory inspections of

the commercial banks are carried out by the Ministry of Finance, and a federal agency insures individual deposits up to a limit of C $60,000.

At the end of 1983, there were 7,076 commercial bank branches holding deposits totalling C $171,537m. The banks' combined assets totalled C $368,628m., of which 42.5% were represented by foreign currency holdings, reflecting the importance of international business in Canadian banking.

Trust and loan companies, which were originally formed to deal with mortgage finance and private customer loans, now play an important role in the banking system, offering individual customer current account facilities and providing access to money transfer services.

Central Bank

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington St, Ottawa K1A 0G9; tel. (613) 563-8111; telex 053-4242; f. 1934; cap. and res 30m., dep. 3,833m. (Dec. 1983); Gov. Gerald K. Bouey; Sr Dep. Gov. John W. Crow.

Commercial Banks

Bank of British Columbia: 1725 Two Bentall Centre, 555 Burrard St, Vancouver, BC V7X 1K1; tel. (604) 668-4499; telex 04-508877; f. 1968; cap. and res 128m., dep. 2,926.1m. (July 1984); Chair. and CEO Trevor W. Pilley; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer D. E. McGeachan.

Bank of Montreal: place d'Armes, CP 6002, Montreal, Que H2Y 3S8; tel. (514) 877-7110; telex 055-60513; f. 1817; cap. and res 2,387.6m., dep. 55,319.7m (Oct. 1983); Chair. and CEO William D. Mulholland; Pres. G. L. Reuber.

The Bank of Nova Scotia (Scotiabank): 44 King St West, Toronto, Ont M5H 1H1; tel. (416) 866-6161; telex 019-21709; f. 1832; cap. and res 2,280m., dep. 52,487m. (Oct. 1984); Chair. and CEO C. E. Ritchie; Pres. and Dep. Chair. J. A. G. Bell.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Commerce Court, Toronto, Ont M5L 1A2; tel. (416) 862-2211; telex 065-24116; f. 1961; cap. and res 2,457.4m., dep. 60,269m. (Oct. 1983); Chair. Russell E. Harrison; Pres. and CEO R. Donald Fullerton.

Continental Bank of Canada: Continental Bank Bldg, 130 Adelaide St West, Toronto, Ont M5H 3R2; tel. (416) 868-8000; telex 065-24098; f. 1979; cap. and res 218.4m., dep. 3,665.8m. (Oct. 1983); Chair. S. F. Melloy; Pres. and CEO D. A. Lewis.

The Mercantile Bank of Canada: 770 Sherbrooke St West, Montreal, Que H3A 1G1; tel. (514) 848-6000; telex 055-60533; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 164.6m., dep. 3,544m. (Oct. 1983); Pres., Chair. and CEO Robert L. Davidson.

National Bank of Canada: 500 place d'Armes, Montreal, Que H2Y 4W3; tel. (514) 218-6611; telex 05-25181; f. 1979; cap. and res 520.8m., dep. 16,905m. (Oct. 1982); Chair., Pres. and CEO Michel Bélanger; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Operating Officer Gilles Mercure.

The Royal Bank of Canada: 1 place Ville Marie, CP 6001, Montreal, Que H3C 3A9; tel. (514) 874-2110; telex 055-61086; f. 1869; cap. and res 3,288m., dep. 75,442m. (July 1983); Chair. and CEO Rowland C. Frazee; Pres. Alan R. Taylor.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank: POB 1, Toronto Dominion Centre, 55 King St West and Bay St, Toronto, Ont M5K 1A2; tel. (416) 866-8222; telex 065-24267; f. 1856; assets 45,038m., dep. 39,576m. (Oct. 1982); Chair. and CEO Richard M. Thomson; Pres. R. W. Korthals.

Savings Banks with Federal Charters

Montreal City & District Savings Bank: 262 ouest, rue St-Jacques, Montreal, Que H2Y 1N2; tel. (514) 284-3970; telex 05-24217; f. 1846; cap. p.u. 3m.; Chair. and CEO Raymond Garneau; Gen. Man. Pierre Goyette; 117 brs.

Province of Alberta Treasury Branches: POB 1440, 9925-109 St, Edmonton, Alta T5J 2N6; tel. (403) 427-4206; telex 037-43122; f. 1938; assets 2,355m., dep. 2,202.2m. (March 1981); Supt R. Holgate; 128 brs.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: 33 King St West, 6th Floor, Oshawa, Ont L1H 8H5; f. 1921; Dir C. S. Costanza; 21 brs.

Development Bank

Federal Business Development Bank: 901 Victoria Sq., POB 6021, Montreal, Que H2C 1R1; tel. (514) 283-5904; f. 1975; auth. cap. 475m. (1980); Pres. G. A. Lavigueur.

Trust and Loan Companies

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company: 320 Bay St, Toronto, Ont M5H 2P6; tel. (416) 361-8000; telex 06-217799; f. 1855; combined assets 6,938m. (1982); Chair., Pres. and CEO J. A. C. Hilliker.

Canada Trustco Mortgage Co/The Canada Trust Co: POB 5703, Terminal A, London, Ont N6A 4S4; tel. (519) 869-6231; telex 06-217873; total assets 9,242.5m. (1982); Pres. and CEO M. L. Lahn; Chair. Arthur H. Mingay.

Central Trust Co: 5151 Terminal Rd, POB 2343, Halifax, NS B3J 3C8; tel. (902) 425-7390; telex 019-22578; f. 1980; total assets 2,200m. (1983); Chair. and CEO Henry B. Rhude.

Credit Foncier: 612 rue St-Jacques, Montreal, Que H3C 1E1; tel. (514) 282-1880; telex 052-68622; f. 1880; total assets 2,850m. (July 1984); Chair. and CEO Claude Castonguay; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer Michel M. Lessard.

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada: 366 Bay St, Toronto, Ont M5H 2W5; tel. (416) 863-4975; telex 065-24107; f. 1925; total assets 3,045.9m. (1984); Chair., Pres. and CEO Alan R. Marchment.

Montreal Trust: 1 place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que H3B 3L6; tel. (514) 397-7000; telex 055-61286; f. 1889; total assets 1,861.1m. (1983); Chair. and Pres. Robert Gratton.

National Trust Co Ltd: 18 King St East, Toronto, Ont M5C 1C4; tel. (416) 364-9141; telex 06-22028; f. 1898; total assets 2,787m. (1982); Chair. and CEO J. L. A. Colhoun.

The National Victoria and Grey Trust Co: 1 Ontario St, Stratford, Ont N5A 6S9; f. 1844; total assets 7,800m. (1984); Pres. J. C. C. Wansbrough; Chair. and CEO William H. Somerville.

Royal Trustco Ltd: Royal Trust Tower, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont M5H 1A2; tel. (416) 867-2000; telex 065-24306; f. 1892; total assets 7,065.9m. (1979); Chair. Hartland MacDougall; Pres. and CEO Michael A. Cornelissen; Senior Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Operating Officer John M. Scholes.

Trust Général du Canada: 1100 rue Université, Montreal, Que; telex 055-61407; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 21.8m.; Pres. and CEO Louis Archambault.

Bankers' Organizations

The Canadian Bankers' Association: POB 348, 2 First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont M5X 1E1; tel. (416) 362-6092; telex 06-23402; f. 1891; Chair. A. R. Taylor; Pres. Robert M. MacIntosh; 72 mem. banks.

Trust Companies Association of Canada: Herbert House, 335 Bay St, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ont M5H 2R3; Pres. W. W. Potter; Dir of Admin. and Sec. J. Sayers.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Alberta Stock Exchange: 300 Fifth Ave SW, Calgary, Alta T2P 3C4; tel. (403) 262-7791; telex 03-821793; f. 1914; 26 mems; Pres. R. J. Milliken.

The Montreal Exchange: CP 61, 800 place Victoria, Montreal, Que H4Z 1A9; tel. (514) 871-2424; telex 055-60586; f. 1874; 70 mems; Pres. and CEO Pierre Lortie.

Toronto Stock Exchange: The Exchange Tower, 2 First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ont M5X 1J2; tel. (416) 947-4525; telex 065-24038; f. 1852; 79 mems; Pres. J. P. Bunting.

Vancouver Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange Tower, POB 10333, 609 Granville St, Vancouver, BC V7Y 1H1; tel. (604) 689-3334; telex 04-55480; f. 1907; 62 mems; Chair. J. A. Hepburn; Pres. D. J. Hudson.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange: 303-167 Lombard Ave, Winnipeg, Man R3B 0T6; 19 mems; Pres. J. T. Ethans.

INSURANCE

Principal Companies

Abbey Life Insurance Co of Canada: 3027 Harvester Rd, Burlington, Ont L7N 3G9; Pres. W. D. Millar.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co: POB 1535, Antigonish, NS B2G 2L8; f. 1910; Man. D. J. Chisholm.

Atlantic Mutual Life Assurance Co: POB 489, 140 Garfield St, Moncton, NB E1C 8L9; Sec. D. R. Lennox.

Canada Life Assurance Co: 330 University Ave, Toronto, Ont M5G 1R8; f. 1847; Pres. E. H. Crawford.

Canada Security Assurance Co: 60 Yonge St, Toronto, Ont M5E 1H5; tel. (416) 362-2961; telex 06-219667; f. 1913; Pres. R. H. Stevens.

Canadian General Insurance Co: POB 4030, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont M5W 1K4; f. 1907; Pres. R. E. Bethell.

Canadian Home Assurance Co: 465 ouest, blvd Dorchester, Montreal, Que H2Z 1A8; tel. (514) 866-6631; telex 05-25169; f. 1928; Pres. J. P. Lussier.

Canadian Indemnity Co: Royal Bank Plaza, POB 26, Toronto, Ont M5J 2J1; f. 1912; Pres. H. B. VANNAN.

The Canadian Surety Co: Canada Sq., 2180 Yonge St, Toronto, Ont M4S 2C2; tel. (416) 486-2800; telex 065-24212; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. ROBERTSON.

Century Insurance Co of Canada: 1112 West Pender St, Vancouver, BC V6E 2S1; f. 1890; Pres. G. R. ELLIOTT.

Confederation Life Insurance Co: 321 Bloor St East, Toronto, Ont M4W 1H1; f. 1871; Pres. P. D. BURNS.

Les Coopérants, société mutuelle d'assurance-vie et compagne d'assurance générale: 333 est, rue St-Antoine, Montreal, Que H2X 1R9; f. 1876; Pres. P. DOLAN.

Crown Life Insurance Co: 120 Bloor St East, Toronto, Ont M4W 1B8; tel. (416) 928-4500; telex 06-22651; f. 1900; Chair. R. A. BANDEEN; Pres. A. E. MORSON.

Dominion Insurance Corpn: POB 4024, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont M5W 1K1; f. 1904; Pres. and Gen. Man. W. W. WARD.

Dominion Life Assurance Co: 111 Westmount Rd South, Waterloo, Ont N2J 4C6; f. 1889; Pres. JOHN S. ACHESON.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co: 165 University Ave, Toronto, Ont M5H 3B9; f. 1887; Pres. D. A. WAUGH.

Eaton/Bay Life Assurance Co: 595 Bay St, Toronto, Ont M5G 2C6; f. 1920; Chair. A. L. BEATTIE; Pres. W. R. LIVINGSTON.

Economical Mutual Insurance Co: POB 700, Kitchener, Ont N2G 4C1; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. T. HILL.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co: 145 King St West, Toronto, Ont M5H 3T7; f. 1889; Pres and CEO G. N. FARQUHAR.

Federation Insurance Co of Canada: 275 rue St-Jacques, Montreal, Que H2Y 1M9; f. 1947; Pres. W. J. GREEN.

Fidelity Life Assurance Co: 1130 West Pender St, Vancouver, BC V6E 2S2; f. 1912; Pres. J. S. M. CUNNINGHAM.

General Accident Assurance Co of Canada: The Exchange Tower, Suite 2600, 2 First Canadian Place, POB 410, Toronto, Ont M5X 1J1; tel. (416) 368-4733; telex 065-24272; f. 1906; Pres. LEONARD G. LATHAM.

Gerling Global General Insurance Co: 480 University Ave, Toronto, Ont M5G 1V6; tel. (416) 598-4651; telex 065-24108; f. 1955; Pres. Dr R. R. KERN.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co: 252 Dundas St, Cambridge, Ont N1R 5T3; tel. (519) 623-1910; telex 069-59304; f. 1839; Sec. J. M. GRAY.

Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co: 167 Lombard Ave, Suite 906, Winnipeg, Man R3B 0V9; f. 1919; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. C. AFFLECK.

The Great-West Life Assurance Co: 100 Osborne St North, Winnipeg, Man R3C 3A5; tel. (204) 946-1190; telex 07-57519; f. 1891; Pres. and CEO K. P. KAVANAGH.

Groupe Commerce Compagnie d'assurances: 2450 ouest, blvd Girouard, St-Hyacinthe, Que J2S 3B3; f. 1907; Pres. and CEO GUY ST-GERMAIN; First Exec. Vice-Pres. ANDRÉ BENOIT.

Guardian Insurance Co of Canada: POB 4096, Station A, Toronto, Ont M5N 1N1; f. 1911; Chair. GEORGE ALEXANDER; Pres. N. CURTIS.

Halifax Insurance Co: 1303 Yonge St, Toronto, Ont M4T 1W9; tel. (416) 922-9911; f. 1809; Pres. and CEO J. N. MCCARTHY.

Halifax Life Insurance Co: 1303 Yonge St, Toronto, Ont M4T 1W9; tel. (416) 922-9911; f. 1911; Pres. and CEO J. N. MCCARTHY.

Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada: 95 St Clair Ave West, Toronto, Ont M4V 1N7; f. 1896; Chair., Pres. and CEO CLAUDE BRUNEAU.

Kings Mutual Insurance Co: Berwick, NS B0P 1E0; f. 1904; Pres. C. ELLIOTT; Man. D. C. COOK.

Le Groupe La Laurentienne: 500 est, Grande-Allée, Quebec, Que G1R 2J7; Chair. J. M. POITRAS; Pres. CLAUDE CASTONGUAY.

Comprises 11 companies in Canada:

La Laurentienne, mutuelle d'Assurance;

La Prévoyance, Compagnie d'Assurances;

La Laurentienne, Compagnie d'Assurances générales;

Le Bouclier Laurentien, Compagnie d'Assurances;

Le Fonds Laurentien Inc;

Imperial Life Insurance Co of Canada;

Les Prévoyants du Canada—Assurance Générale;

The Personal Insurance Co of Canada;

Paragon Insurance Co of Canada;

Fonds F-I-C Inc;

Voyages la Cité Inc.

London Life Insurance Co: 255 Dufferin Ave, London, Ont N6A 4K1; tel. (519) 432-5281; f. 1874; Pres. and CEO EARL H. ORSER; Chair. A. T. LAMBERT.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co: 200 Bloor St East, Toronto, Ont M4W 1E5; tel. (416) 926-0100; telex 06-217896; f. 1887; Pres. E. S. JACKSON.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance Co of Canada: 141 Adelaide St West, Toronto, Ont M5H 3N2; f. 1951; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. M. BATTEN.

Missisquoi and Rouville Insurance Co: 30 Principale, Frelighsburg, Que J0J 1C0; tel. (514) 298-5251; f. 1835; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. P. COURTEMANCHE.

Monarch Life Insurance Co: 333 Broadway Ave, Winnipeg, Man R3C 0S9; f. 1904; Chair. D. G. PAYNE; Pres. HAROLD THOMPSON.

Montreal Life Insurance Co: 630 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montreal, Que H3A 1E4; f. 1908; Pres. N. BAUER.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co of Canada: 227 King St South, Waterloo, Ont N2J 4C5, f. 1870; Chair. and CEO J. H. PANABAKER.

The National Life Assurance Co of Canada: 522 University Ave, Toronto, Ont M5G 1Y7; tel. (416) 598-2122; telex 062-17894; f. 1897; Pres. and CEO C. T. P. GALLOWAY.

North American Life Assurance Co: 105 Adelaide St West, Toronto, Ont M5H 1R1; tel. (416) 362-6011; f. 1879; Chair. J. H. TAYLOR; Pres. A. G. MCCAUGHEY.

Northern Life Assurance Co of Canada: POB 2457, 380 Wellington St, Suite 1700, London, Ont; f. 1894; Pres. and CEO G. L. BOWIE; Chair. R. C. BROWN.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co: Portage La Prairie, Man; tel. (204) 857-3415; f. 1884; Pres. E. M. BROWN; Gen. Man. H. G. OWENS.

The Provident Assurance Co: 507 place d'Armes, Montreal, Que H2Y 2W8; Gen. Man. JEAN BAILLARGEON.

Quebec Assurance Co: 10 Wellington St East, Toronto, Ont M5E 1L5; f. 1818; Pres. J. ROBITAILLE.

Royal Insurance Co of Canada: 10 Wellington St East, Toronto, Ont M5E 1L5; tel. (416) 366-7511; f. 1833; Pres. J. ROBITAILLE.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance: 2260 11th Ave, Regina, Sask S4P 0J9; tel. (306) 565-1200; telex 07-12417; f. 1945; Pres. and CEO DONALD W. BLACK.

La Sauvegarde Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie: 1 complexe Desjardins, Montreal, Que H5B 1E2; f. 1901; Pres. and Dir Gen. HENRI LEBLOND.

Société Nationale d'Assurances: 425 ouest, De Maisonneuve, Bureau 1500, Montreal, Que H3A 3G5; tel. (514) 288-8711; telex 05-27370; f. 1940.

The Sovereign Life Assurance Co of Canada: 300 Fifth Ave SW, Calgary, Alta T2P 0L3; f. 1902; Pres. J. H. WALSH.

The Stanstead and Sherbrooke Insurance Co: Toronto Dominion Centre, POB 441, Toronto, Ont M5K 1L9; f. 1835; Pres. HAROLD B. GREER.

Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada: POB 4150, Station A, Toronto, Ont M5W 2C9; f. 1865; Chair. and CEO T. M. GALT; Pres. J. A. BRINDLE.

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co: 112 St Clair Ave West, Toronto, Ont M4V 2Y3; Pres. JOHN T. ENGLISH; Chair DR ALICE W. TURNER.

Travelers Canada: Travelers Tower, 400 University Ave, Toronto, Ont M5G 1S7; Pres. and CEO DANIEL DAMOV.

United Canadian Shares Ltd: 1661 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Man R3J 3V8; f. 1951; Chair. C. S. RILEY; Pres. C. S. RILEY, Jr.

Victoria Insurance Co of Canada: 150 Eglinton Ave East, Toronto, Ont M4P 2C3; tel. (416) 488-5999; telex 06-22237; Chair. and CEO R. W. BROUGHTON.

Waterloo Insurance Co: 14 Erb St West, POB 1604, Waterloo, Ont N2J 4C8; f. 1863; Gen. Man. K. I. TYERS.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co: 191 Broadway, Winnipeg, Man R3C 3P1; tel. (204) 985-3811; telex 07-57564; f. 1896; Pres. I. M. MONTGOMERY.

Western Life Assurance Co: POB 67, Hamilton, Ont L8N 3B3; f. 1910; Chair. MARVIN MEYERSON; Pres. C. RONALD PEARSALL.

York Fire and Casualty Insurance Co: 7501 Keele St, Suite 300, Concord, Ont L4K 1Y2; tel: (416) 738-1707; telex 06-964754; Pres. ALEXANDER A. THAIN.

Zurich Life Insurance Co of Canada: 188 University Ave, Toronto, Ont M5H 3C4; tel. (416) 593-4444; Pres. and CEO P. D. MCGARRY.

Insurance Organizations

Bureau d'assurance du Canada (BAC): 1080, côte du Beaver Hall, Montreal, Que H2Z 1T6.

Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents and Brokers Association: 69 Yonge St, Suite 1306, Toronto, Ont M5E 1K3; tel. (416) 367-1831; f. 1920; Pres. PATRICK J. DUREPOS.

Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association: 20 Queen St West, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ont M5H 3S2; f. 1894; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. M. DEVLIN; 117 mem. companies.

Insurance Bureau of Canada: 181 University Ave, 13th Floor, Toronto, Ont M5H 3M7; Pres. J. L. LYNDON; Gen. Man. C. L. WILCKEN.

Insurance Institute of Canada: 122 St Patrick St, Toronto, Ont M5T 2X8; f. 1952; Chair. J. W. EVANS; Pres. J. C. RHIND; 25,000 mems.

Insurers' Advisory Organization of Canada: 180 Dundas St West, Toronto, Ont M5G 1Z9; tel. (416) 597-1200; f. 1855; Pres. and CEO E. F. BELTON; Sr Vice-Pres. and Chief Actuary H. J. PHILLIPS; 58 mems.

Life Insurance Institute of Canada: 20 Queen St, Suite 2500, Toronto, Ont M5H 3S2; Sec.-Treas. DEBBIE COLE-GAUER.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada: 41 Lesmill Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3B 2T3; tel. (416) 444-5251; f. 1906; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Operating Officer A. W. LINGARD; 20,000 mems.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce: 200 Elgin St, Suite 301, Ottawa K2P 2J7; tel. (613) 238-4000; f. 1926; mems: 600 community chambers of commerce and boards of trade, 50 national trade asscns and 3,000 business corpns; affiliated with all provincial chambers of commerce and with International Chamber and other bilateral orgs; Chair. W. R. WYMAN; Pres. S. F. HUGHES.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

There are about 2,000 trades associations in Canada.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: One Yonge St, Toronto, Ont M5E 1J9; tel. (416) 363-7261; telex 065-24693; f. 1871; the nat. organization of mfrs of Canada; 8,000 mems; Pres and Exec. Dir R. A. PHILLIPS.

Agriculture and Horticulture

Agricultural Institute of Canada: 151 Slater St, Suite 907, Ottawa K1P 5H4; tel. (613) 232-9459; f. 1920; 36 brs; 8 provincial sections; 9 affiliated societies; Gen. Man. A. O. TERAUDS.

Alberta Wheat Pool: POB 2700, 505-2nd St SW, Calgary, Alta T2P 1N8; tel. (403) 290-4910; Pres. A. J. MACPHERSON.

Canada Grains Council: 760-360 Main St, Winnipeg, Man R3C 3Z3; tel. (204) 942-2254; f. 1969; Sec.-Gen. Dr DONALD A. DEVER.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture: 111 Sparks St, Ottawa; K1P 5B5; tel. (613) 236-9997; f. 1935; 14 mems (9 provincial federations); Pres. GLENN FLATEN; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK.

Canadian Horticultural Council: 3 Amberwood Crescent, Nepean, Ont K2E 7L1; tel. (613) 226-4187; f. 1922; Pres. TONY CSINOS; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. DEMPSTER.

Canadian Nursery Trades Association: 1293 Matheson Blvd, Mississauga, Ont L4W 1R1; tel. (416) 629-1367; Exec. Dir ROBERT W. CHEESMAN.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association: POB 8455, Ottawa K1G 3T1; tel. (613) 236-0497; f. 1904; Exec. Dir W. K. ROBERTSON; 6,000 mems.

Canadian Society of Agricultural Engineering: 151 Slater St, Suite 907, Ottawa K1P 5H4; tel. (613) 232-9459.

Dairy Farmers of Canada: 111 Sparks St, Ottawa K1P 5B5; tel. (613) 236-9997; f. 1934; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK; 18 mem. asscns.

National Dairy Council of Canada: 704–141 Laurier Ave West, Ottawa K1P 5J3; tel. (613) 238-4116; Pres. KEMPTON L. MATTE; 250 mems.

National Farmers Union: 250c 2nd Ave South, Saskatoon, Sask S7K 2M1; tel. (306) 652-9465; 6 regional offices; Exec. Sec. STUART THIESSON.

L'Union des Producteurs agricoles: 555 blvd Roland-Therrien, Longueuil, Que J4H 3Y9; tel. (514) 679-0530; f. 1924; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-CLAUDE BLANCHETTE; 50,000 mems.

Building and Construction

Canadian Construction Association: 85 Albert St, Ottawa K1P 6A4; tel. (613) 236-9455; telex 053-4436; f. 1918; Chair. ROBERT B. SCHUETT; Pres. ROBERT E. NUTH; over 25,000 mems.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 201 Consumers Rd, Suite 300, Willowdale, Ont M2J 4G8; tel. (416) 491-4552; telex 06-986547; Pres. H. A. KRENTZ; 50 mems.

Canadian Paint and Coatings Association/L'Association canadienne de l'industrie de la peinture et du revêtement: 515 St Catherine St West, Suite 825, Montreal, Que H3B 1B4; tel. (514) 285-6381; f. 1913; Pres. R. W. MURRY; 90 mems.

Canadian Painting Contractors Association: 150 Consumers Rd, Suite 508, Willowdale, Ont M2J 1P9; tel. (416) 498-1897; Gen. Man. K. EDGAR.

Construction Specifications Canada: 1 St Clair Ave West, Suite 1206, Toronto, Ont M4V 1K6; tel. (416) 922-3159; f. 1954; Exec. Vice-Pres. RENÉ GAULIN; 1,450 mems.

National Concrete Producers' Association: 1013 Wilson Ave, Suite 101, Downsview, Ont M3K 1G1; tel. (416) 635-7179; Pres. W. COATS; Exec. Dir MARK PATAMIA.

Clothing and Textiles

Apparel Manufacturers' Association of Ontario: 430 King St West, Suite 100, Toronto, Ont M5V 1L5; tel. (416) 593-9646; f. 1970; Exec. Dir F. J. BRYAN; 235 mems and 17 assoc. mems.

Canadian Allied Textile Trades Association: 49 Front St East, Toronto, Ont M5E 1B3; tel. (416) 363-4266; telex 06-23441.

Canadian Carpet Institute: 130 Slater St, Suite 325, Ottawa K1P 6E2; tel. (613) 232-7183; f. 1961; Pres. D. S. EDWARDS.

Canadian Textiles Institute: 280 Albert St, Suite 502, Ottawa K1P 5G8; tel. (613) 232-7195; telex 053-4290; Pres. E. L. BARRY; 4 affiliated asscns.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 1010 St Catherine St West, Suite 710, Montreal, Que H3B 3R4; telex 05-268671; f. 1918; Pres. JEAN-GUY MAHEU; Exec. Sec. PIERRE ROBILLARD; 137 mems.

Electrical and Electronics

Canadian Electrical Association: 1 Westmount Sq., Suite 580, Montreal, Que H3Z 2P9; tel. (514) 937-6181; Gen. Man. D. C. CAMPBELL.

Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1 Yonge St, Suite 1608, Toronto, Ont M5E 1R1; tel. (416) 862-7152; Pres. D. E. P. ARMOUR; Chair. of Board J. L. OLSEN; 230 mems.

Electrical Bureau of Canada: 1 Yonge St, Suite 1608, Toronto, Ont M5E 1R1; tel. (416) 862-7152..

Fisheries

Canadian Association of Fish Exporters: 77 Metcalfe St, Suite 608, Ottawa K1P 5L6; tel. (416) 232-6325.

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: 100 West Pender St, Room 400, Vancouver, BC V6B 1R8; Chair. B. J. MCMILLAN; Pres. G. E. JONES; Chair. D. W. SOUTER.

Fisheries Council of Canada: 77 Metcalfe St, Suite 603, Ottawa K1P 5L6; tel. (613) 238-775; Chair. I. H. LANGLANDS; 194 mem. cos, 141 assoc. mem. cos.

Food and Beverages

Bakery Council of Canada: 130 Bloor St West, Suite 1101, Toronto, Ont M5S 2X7; tel. (416) 964-3250; Man. Dir CHARLES W. TISDALL.

Brewers Association of Canada: 151 Sparks St, Suite 805, Ottawa K1P 5E3; tel. (613) 232-9601; telex 61056-21971; f. 1943; Sec. Mrs F. T. BAMFORD.

Canadian Food Brokers Association: 50 River St, Toronto, Ont M5A 3N9; tel. (416) 368-5921; Pres. IAN C. KENNEDY.

Canadian Frozen Food Association: 130 Albert St, Suite 1409, Ottawa K1P 5G4; tel. (613) 233-4049; telex 05-33644; Pres. E. T. BANTING; Exec. Dir C. J. KYTE.

Canadian Grocery Distributors' Institute: 750 blvd Laurentien, Bureau 410, Montreal, Que H4M 2M4; tel. (514) 747-6566; f. 1919; Pres. Raymond C. Bertrand; Dir Richard Descarries; 300 mems.

Canadian Meat Council: 5233 Dundas St West, Islington, Ont M9B 1A6; tel. (416) 239-8411; f. 1919; Gen. Man. D. M. Adams; 82 mems.

Canadian National Millers' Association: 151 Slater St, Suite 205, Ottawa K1P 5H3; tel. (613) 238-2293; f. 1920; Chair. Sol Kanee; Sec. D. E. Murphy; 26 mems.

Canadian Pork Council: 111 Sparks St, Ottawa K1P 5B5; tel. (613) 236-3633; Pres. H. Malcolm; Exec. Sec. William Hamilton; 10 mem. asscns.

Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1185 Eglinton Ave East, Don Mills, Ont M3C 3C6; tel. (416) 429-1046; f. 1919; Pres. Irene A. Gibb; mems: 26 active, 50 associate, 1 affiliate.

Grocery Products Manufacturers of Canada: 56 Sparks St, Suite 800, Ottawa K1P 5A9; tel. (613) 236-0583; Pres. George Fleischmann.

Forestry, Lumber and Allied Industries

Canadian Forestry Association: 185 Somerset St West, Ottawa K2P 0J2; tel. (613) 232-1815; f. 1900; Pres. C. H. Geale; Exec. Dir A. D. Hall.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association: 27 Goulburn Ave, Ottawa K1N 8C7; tel. (613) 233-6205; telex 053-4519; f. 1908; Exec. Dir J. F. McCracken; 400 mems.

Canadian Lumber Standards: 1475–1055 West Hastings St, Vancouver, BC V6E 2E9; tel. (604) 687-2171.

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers Association Inc: 185 Bay St, Toronto, Ont; tel. (416) 364-7362; f. 1916; Exec. Dir W. T. Bainbridge; 125 mems.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association: Sun Life Bldg, 23rd Floor, 1155 Metcalfe St, Montreal, Que H3B 2X9; tel. (514) 866-6621; f. 1913; Pres. Howard Hart; Vice-Pres. I. B. Chenoweth; 67 mems.

Ontario Forest Industries Association: 130 Adelaide St West, Suite 1700, Toronto, Ont M5H 3P5; tel. (416) 368-6188; f. 1943; Pres K. D. Greaves; Man. R. B. Loughlan; 30 mems.

Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd: 1155 Claire-Fontaine, Bureau 1300, Quebec, Que G1R 3B2; tel. (418) 522-4027; f. 1924; Pres. and Dir-Gen. André Duchesne; 27 mems.

Hotels and Catering

Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association: Nu-West Center, 80 Bloor St West, Suite 904, Toronto, Ont M5S 2V1; tel. (416) 923-8416; f. 1944; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. C. Huddart.

Hotel Association of Canada Inc: POB 13516, 85 Thorburn Rd, Thorburn Place, St John's, Nfld A1B 4B8; tel. (709) 722-2000; Exec. Vice-Pres. Edward F. Vincent.

Mining

Canadian Gas Association: 55 Scarsdale Rd, Don Mills, Ont M3B 2R3; tel. (416) 447-6465; telex 06-966824; Pres. F. Capewell.

Canadian Petroleum Association: 633 Sixth Ave SW, Suite 1500, Calgary, Alta T2P 2Y5; tel. (403) 269-6721; Exec. Dir Ian R. Smyth.

Mining Association of Canada: 350 Sparks St, Suite 705, Ottawa K1R 7S8; tel. (613) 233-9391; Man. Dir John L. Bonus.

Northwest Territories Chamber of Mines: POB 2818, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2R1; tel. (403) 873-5281.

Ontario Mining Association: 199 Bay St, Toronto, Ont M5J 1L4; tel. (416) 364-9301; f. 1920; Pres. J. A. Hall; Exec. Dir J. M. Hughes; 30 mems.

Yukon Chamber of Mines: POB 4427, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3T5; tel. (403) 667-2090.

Pharmaceutical

Canadian Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association: 24 Merton St, Toronto, Ont M4S 1A1; tel. (416) 487-8111; f. 1928; Pres. Kenneth W. Baker; Vice-Pres. Sharron Wissler; 250 corporate mems.

Canadian Drug Manufacturers Association: c/o ACIC Ltd, 60 St Clair Ave East, Toronto, Ont M4T 1N5; tel. (416) 561-9681; Chair. Luciano Calenti.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1111 Prince of Wales Drive, Ottawa, Ont K2C 3T2; tel. (613) 236-9993; f. 1914; Pres. Guy Beauchemin; 65 mems.

Retailing

Retail Council of Canada: 214 King St West, Suite 212, Toronto, Ont M5H 1K4; tel. (416) 598-4684; f. 1963; Chair. C. R. Sharpe; Pres. A. J. McKichan; mems represent 65% of total retail store volume.

Retail Merchants' Association of Canada Inc: 1780 Birchmount Rd, Scarborough, Ont M1P 2H8; tel. (416) 291-7903; f. 1896; Pres. and CEO John Gillespie; nat. assen of provincial groups, locally inc. and autonomous.

Transport

Air Transport Association of Canada: 747–99 Bank St, Ottawa K1P 6B9; tel. (613) 233-7727; f. 1934; Pres. A. C. Morrison; Vice-Pres. and Sec. S. T. Grant; 165 mems.

Canadian Institute of Traffic and Transportation: 573 King St East, Toronto, Ont M5A 1M5; tel. 363-5696.

The Canadian Shippers' Council: c/o Canadian Export Association, 99 Bank St, Suite 250, Ottawa K1P 6B9; tel. (613) 238-8888; Sec. J. D. Moore.

Canadian Trucking Association: Varette Bldg, 130 Albert St, Suite 300, Ottawa K1P 5G4; tel. (613) 236-9426; f. 1937; Exec. Dir A. Kenneth Maclaren.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association: 25 Adelaide St East, Suite 1602, Toronto, Ont M5C 1Y7; tel. (416) 364-9333; Pres. J. G. Dykes; 9 mems.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1117 ouest, rue Ste Catherine, Bureau 721, Montreal, Que H3B 1H9; tel. (514) 849-4274; f. 1917; Gen. Man. J. M. Beaupré; 13 full mems and 7 associates.

The Shipping Federation of Canada: 300 St-Sacrement, Bureau 326, Montreal H2Y 1X4; tel. (514) 849-2325; f. 1903; Pres. J. A. Crichton; 63 mems.

Wholesale Trade

Canadian Importers' Association, Inc: World Trade Centre, 60 Harbour St, Toronto, Ont M5J 1B7; tel. (416) 862-0002; telex 065-24115; f. 1932; Pres. Keith G. Dixon; over 850 mems.

Canadian Warehousing Association: 517 Wellington St West, Suite 209, Toronto, Ont M5V 2X5; tel. (416) 596-7489; f. 1917; Pres. David I. Kentish; 55 mems.

Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association: 801–100 Sparks St, Ottawa K1P 5B7; tel. (613) 232-7127; f. 1944; Pres. H. M. Walsh; 24 shipyards and ship repairing firms, 71 allied industries.

Miscellaneous

Canadian Tobacco Manufacturers Council: 1808 Sherbrooke St West, Montreal, Que H3H 1E5; tel. (514) 937-7428; telex 05-268827; Exec. Dir Norman J. MacDonald.

Council of Printing Industries of Canada: 620 University Ave, 11th Floor, Toronto, Ont M5G 2C1; tel. (416) 591-1509; Gen. Man. Franklyn R. Smith.

Industrial Developers' Association of Canada: 350 Sparks St, Suite 602, Ottawa K1R 7S8; tel. (613) 238-1490.

TRADE UNIONS

At the beginning of 1984 there were 3,651,000 union members in Canada, representing 30.6% of the civilian labour force. Of these, 40% belonged to unions with headquarters in the USA.

In 1984 unions affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress represented 56.1% of total union membership.

Canadian Labour Congress: 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa K1V 8X7; tel. (613) 521-3400; f. 1956; about 49% of the membership belong to affiliated unions which are international in scope and have headquarters in the USA; Pres. Dennis McDermott; Sec.-Treas. Shirley G. E. Carr.

Affiliated unions with over 15,000 members:

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union: 601–15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont M3C 1Y8; Co-Dirs Sam Fox, Charles Clark; 30,000 mems (1984).

Amalgamated Transit Union: 606-15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont M3C 1Y8; Int. Vice-Pres. James H. Daley; 17,002 mems (1984).

American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada: 86 Overlea Blvd, Suite 404, Toronto, Ont M4H 1C6; tel. (416) 425-1831; Vice-Pres. from Canada J. Alan Wood; 32,000 mems (1984).

Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers' International Union: 3329 est, rue Ontario, Montreal, Que H1W 1P8; Int. Vice-Pres. ALPHONSE DE CÉSARÉ; 16,000 mems (1984).

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees: 1708 Bank St, Suite 1, Ottawa K1V 7Y6; Vice-Pres in Canada A. PASSARETTI, R. Y. GAUDREAU; 15,000 mems (1984).

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 99 Bank St, Suite 705, Ottawa K1P 6B9; Nat. Pres. R. C. SMITH; 18,000 mems (1984).

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers: 2300 Carling Ave, Ottawa K2B 7G1; tel. (613) 829-8764; f. 1908; Pres. J. D. HUNTER; 37,359 mems (1984).

Canadian Paperworkers Union: 1155 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Bureau 1501, Montreal, Que H3A 2N3; Pres. JAMES M. BUCHANAN; 63,180 mems (1984).

Canadian Union of Postal Workers: 280 Metcalfe St, Ottawa K2P 1R7; Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE PARROT; 24,000 mems (1984).

Canadian Union of Public Employees: 21 Florence St, Ottawa K2P 0W6; tel. (613) 237-1590; telex 053-4878; Nat. Pres. JEFF ROSE; 295,961 mems (1984).

Communications, Electronics, Electrical, Technical and Salaried Workers of Canada: 141 Laurier Ave West, Suite 906, Ottawa K1P 5J3; Pres. FRED W. POMEROY; 40,000 mems (1984).

Energy and Chemical Workers' Union: 44-9912-106 St, Edmonton, Alta T5K 1C5; Nat. Dir CORNELIUS REIMER; 32,000 mems (1984).

Graphic Communications International Union: 1110 Finch Ave West, Suite 600, Downsview, Ont M3J 2T2; Int. Vice-Pres. LEONARD R. PAQUETTE; 22,000 mems (1984).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' International Union: 1410 rue Stanley, Bureau 500, Montreal, Que H3A 1P8; Vice-Pres JAMES STAMOS, A. E. MORGAN; 35,500 mems (1984).

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: 331 Cooper St, Suite 600, Ottawa K2P 0G5; Gen. Vice-Pres. V. E. BOURGEOIS; 55,202 mems (1984).

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW): 205 Placer Court, North York, Willowdale, Ont M2H 3H9; Dir for Canada ROBERT WHITE; 120,000 mems (1984).

International Woodworkers of America: 2088 Weston Rd, Weston, Ont M9N 1X4; f. 1937; Dirs J. M. BÉDARD, J. J. MUNRO; 55,781 mems (1984).

Letter Carriers' Union of Canada: 887 Richmond Rd, Ottawa K2A 0G8; Nat. Pres. BOB MCGARRY; 23,000 mems (1984).

National Union of Provincial Government Employees: 204–2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa K1V 8N4; Pres. JOHN L. FRYER; 242,286 mems (1984).

Office and Professional Employees' International Union: 960 Kingsway, Vancouver, BC V5V 3C4; Canadian Dir FRED TROTTER; 24,800 mems (1984).

Public Service Alliance of Canada: 233 Gilmour St, Ottawa K2P 0P1; tel. (613) 560-4200; telex 053-3724; f. 1966; Pres. PIERRE SAMSON; 160,176 mems (1984).

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 15 Gervais Drive, Suite 310, Don Mills, Ont M3C 1Y8; Vice-Pres. and Dir in Canada DONALD G. COLLINS; 28,000 mems (1984).

Service Employees International Union: 1 Credit Union Drive, Toronto, Ont M4A 2S6; tel. (416) 752-4770; Vice-Pres. S. E. ROSCOE, A. GOHIER; 65,000 mems (1984).

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Canada: 10 Codeco Court, Don Mills, Ont M3A 1A2; tel. (416) 447-5196; f. 1937; Pres. DICK BARRY; 15,497 mems (1984).

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union: 61 International Blvd, Rexdale, Ont M9W 5E8; f. 1979; Vice-Pres and Canadian Dirs CLIFFORD EVANS, F. P. BENN; 140,000 mems (1984).

United Steelworkers of America: 234 Eglinton Ave East, 7th Floor, Toronto, Ont M4P 1K7; tel. (416) 487-1571; Nat. Dir in Canada GERARD DOCQUIER; 180,000 mems (1984).

Other Central Congresses

Canadian Federation of Labour: 107 Sparks St, Suite 300, Ottawa K1P 5B5; f. 1982; Pres. JAMES A. MCCAMBLY; 10 affiliated unions representing 217,697 mems (1984).

Affiliated unions with over 15,000 members:

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: 45 Sheppard Ave, Suite 401, Willowdale, Ont M2N 5Y1; Int.Vice-Pres. KEN ROSE; 72,927 mems (1984).

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: Terrace Tower, 4445 Calgary Trail South, Suite 870, Edmonton, Alta T6H 5R7; Dir of Canadian Affairs RAYMOND A. GALL; 16,800 mems (1984).

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada: 310 Broadway Ave, Suite 310, Winnipeg, Man R3C 0S5; Vice-Pres. and Canadian Dir J. RUSS ST ELOI; 41,399 mems (1984).

Centrale des syndicats démocratiques: 1259 rue Berri, Bureau 600, Montreal, Que H2L 4C7; tel. (514) 842-3801; f. 1972; Pres. JEAN-PAUL HÉTU; 491 affiliated unions representing 57,000 mems (1984).

Confederation of Canadian Unions: 1331½A St Clair Ave West, Toronto, Ont M6E 1C3; f. 1969; Pres. JOHN MEIORIN; 21 affiliated unions representing 40,000 mems (1984).

Confédération des syndicats nationaux: 1601 ave de Lorimier, Montreal, Que H2K 4M5; f. 1921; Pres. GÉRALD LAROSE; 1,624 affiliated unions representing 210,084 mems (1984).

Affiliated unions with over 15,000 members:

Fédération des employés de services publics, inc: 1601 ave de Lorimier, Montreal, Que H2K 4M5; Pres. CÉLINE LAMONTAGNE; 28,000 mems (1984).

Fédération des affaires sociales: 1601 ave de Lorimier, Montreal, Que H2K 4M5; Pres. YVES LESSARD; 93,000 mems (1984).

Fédération du commerce, inc: 1601 ave de Lorimier, Bureau 122, Montreal, Que H2K 4M5; Pres. LOUISE PARENT; 18,000 mems (1984).

Fédération de la métallurgie: 1601 ave de Lorimier, Montreal, Que H2K 4M5; Pres. PIERRE DUPONT; 19,000 mems (1984).

Fédération nationale des syndicats du bâtiment et du bois, inc: 1601 ave de Lorimier, Montreal, Que H2K 4M5; Pres. (vacant); 19,000 mems (1984).

Fédération des travailleurs du papier et de la forêt: 155 est, blvd Charest, Quebec, Que G1K 3G6; Pres. GEORGES CANTIN; 16,000 mems (1984).

The following unions with over 15,000 members are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), with headquarters in Washington, DC, USA.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers: Union Bldg, 212 King St West, Suite 216, Toronto, Ont M5H 1K5; Exec. Dir NORMAN A. WILSON; 19,940 mems (1984).

Laborers' International Union of North America: 151 Slater St, Suite 301, Ottawa K1P 5H3; Dir DOUGLAS FORGIE; 59,310 mems (1984).

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: 5799 Yonge St, Suite 807, Willowdale, Ont M2M 3V3; Officials in Canada JOHN CARRUTHERS, RONALD J. DANCER; 78,000 mems (1984).

Principal Unaffiliated Unions

Alberta Teachers' Association: 11010 – 142 St, Edmonton, Alta T5N 2R1; Pres. A. V. R. COWLEY; 37,381 mems (1984).

British Columbia Nurses' Union: 1200 Burrard St, Suite 700, Vancouver, BC V6Z 2C7; Pres. WILMA BUCKLEY; 17,867 mems (1984).

British Columbia Teachers' Federation: 2235 Burrard St, Vancouver, BC V6J 3H9; Pres. PATRICK CLARKE; 29,780 mems (1984).

Canadian Telephone Employees' Association: place du Canada, Bureau 1465; Montreal, Que H3B 2N2; Pres. ELISABETH H. ROUSSEAU; 19,415 mems (1984).

Centrale de l'enseignement du Québec: 2336 chemin Ste-Foy, Quebec, Que G1V 4E5; tel. (418) 658-5711; telex 051-31547; Pres. YVON CHARBONNEAU; 86,200 mems (1984).

Fédération des syndicats professionnels d'infirmières et d'infirmiers du Québec: 580 est, Grande-Allée, Bureau 240, Quebec, Que G1R 2K2; Pres. HÉLÈNE PELLETIER; 16,000 mems (1984).

Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario: 1260 Bay St, Toronto, Ont M5R 2B8; Pres. Edna Parker; 31,229 mems (1984).

Hospital Employees Union, Local 180: 2286 West 12th Ave, Vancouver, BC V6K 2N5; tel. (604) 734-3431; Pres. Bill MacDonald; 25,000 mems (1984).

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: 3665 Kingsway, Suite 350, Vancouver, BC V5R 5W2; Int. Dir Edward M. Lawson; 91,500 mems (1984).

International Union of Operating Engineers: 17704 – 103 Ave, Edmonton, Alta T5S 1J9; tel. (403) 483-0421; Canadian Dir N. B. Coutts; 37,400 mems (1984).

Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association: 1260 Bay St, 6th Floor, Toronto, Ont M5R 2B4; Pres. John Fauteux; 19,200 mems (1984).

Ontario Nurses' Association: 415 Yonge St, Suite 1401, Toronto, Ont M5B 2E7; Pres. Mary Anne Fish; 36,800 mems (1984).

Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation: 60 Mobile Drive, Toronto, Ont M4A 2P3; Pres. Malcolm Buchanan; 36,072 mems (1984).

Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada: 786 Bronson Ave, Ottawa K1S 4G4; Pres. J. E. Donegani; 18,500 mems (1984).

Syndicat des Fonctionnaires Provinciaux du Québec: 214 ave St-Sacrement, Bureau 200, Quebec, Que G1N 4N9; Pres. Jean-Louis Harguindeguy; 55,242 mems (1984).

Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada: 786 Bronson Ave, Ottawa K1S 4G4; Pres. J. E. Donegani; 18,500 mems (1984).

Syndicat des Fonctionnaires Provinciaux du Québec: 214 ave St-Sacrement, Bureau 200, Quebec, Que G1N 4N9; Pres. Jean-Louis Harguindeguy; 55,242 mems (1984).

Transport

RAILWAYS

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways provide 88% of rail transportation in Canada. There are nearly 120,000 km of track throughout the country.

Algoma Central Railway: POB 7000, Sault Ste Marie, Ont P6A 5P6; tel. (705) 949-2113; telex 067-77146; passenger service, iron ore, coal, grain, forest products and stone transportation; 518 km; Chair. Henry N. R. Jackman; Pres. L. N. Savoie.

B C Rail: POB 8770, Vancouver, BC V6B 4X6; tel. (604) 986-2012; telex 04-352752; f. 1912; 2,609 km; Pres. and CEO M. C. Norris.

Canadian National Railways: 935 ouest, rue LaGauchetière, CP 8100, Montreal, Que H3C 3N4; tel. (514) 877-5430; telex 055-60519; f. 1923; 39,454 km; Chair. E. J. Hewes; Pres. and CEO Dr J. M. LeClair.

Canadian Pacific Ltd: POB 6042, Windsor Station, Montreal, Que H3C 3E4; tel. (514) 395-6589; telex 05-25857; f. 1881; 24,649 km of main line track; also operates Canada's largest road haulage service; interests in air and sea transport, hotels, natural resources, telecommunications, hotels and manufacturing; Chair. and CEO F. S. Burbridge; Pres. W. W. Stinson.

Ontario Northland Railway: 805 Bay St, Toronto, Ont M5S 1Y9; tel. (416) 965-4268; telex 06-219615; operated by Ontario Northland Transportation Comm., an agency of the Govt of Ontario; 919.1 km; Chair. J. W. Spooner; Gen. Man. P. A. Dyment.

Via Rail Canada: 2 place Ville-Marie, 4e étage, Montreal, Que H3B 2G6; tel. (514) 286-2311; telex 052-68530; f. 1977; operates passenger services throughout Canada over existing rail routes; Chair. H. A. Renouf; Pres. and CEO P. A. H. Franche.

ROADS

Provincial governments are responsible for roads within their boundaries. The federal government is responsible for the construction of major roads in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in National Parks. In 1982 there were 391,792 km of roads of which 41.9% were paved.

The Trans-Canada Highway extends from St John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The St Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide Canada and the USA with a system of inland waterways extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the western end of Lake Superior, a distance of 3,769 km (2,342 miles). There is a 10.7-m (35-foot) navigation channel from Montreal to the sea and an 8.25-m (27-foot) channel from Montreal to Lake Erie. The St Lawrence Seaway, which was opened in 1959, was initiated partly to provide a deep waterway and partly to satisfy the demand for more electric power. Power development has been undertaken by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by New York State. The navigation facilities and conditions are within the jurisdiction of the federal governments of the USA and Canada.

St Lawrence River and Great Lakes Shipping

St Lawrence Seaway Authority: Place de Ville, Ottawa K1R 5A3; tel. (613) 992-3949; telex 058-11517; opened 1959 to allow ocean-going vessels to enter the Great Lakes of North America; operated jointly with the USA; Pres. W. A. O'Neil.

Canada Steamship Lines Inc: 759 Victoria Sq., Montreal, Que H2Y 2K3; Chair. Paul E. Martin; Pres. Raymond Lemay; 34 vessels; 750,000 g.r.t.

Halco Inc: 1303 Greene Ave, Westmount, Que H3Z 2A7; tel. (514) 932-2147; telex 052-67630; Sr Vice-Pres. Richard Carson;; 7 tankers, 7 bulk cargo vessels, 1 self-unloader; 279,933 d.w.t.

Paterson, N. M., and Sons Ltd: POB 664, Thunder Bay, Ont P7C 4W6; tel. (807) 577-8421; telex 073-4566; bulk carriers; Vice-Pres. and Dir Robert J. Paterson; 12 vessels; 95,536 g.r.t.

Misener Shipping Ltd: 63 Church St, St Catharines, Ont L2R 6S1; tel. (416) 688-3500; telex 061-5155; bulk cargo; Pres. David K. Gardiner; 13 vessels; 274,698 g.r.t.

Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd: 49 Jackes Ave, Toronto, Ont M4T 1E2; tel. (416) 920-7610; Pres. and Dir J. D. Leitch; bulk carriers; 23 vessels; 475,074 g.r.t.

SHIPPING

British Columbia Ferry Corporation: 818 Broughton St, Victoria, BC V8W 1E4; tel. (604) 387-1401; telex 049-7483; passenger and car ferries; Gen. Man. G. Baldwin; 25 ferries.

CN Marine: 100 Cameron St, Moncton, NB E1C 5Y6; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. J. Tingley; serves east coast of Canada; 18 vessels; 94,474 g.r.t.

Esso Petroleum Canada: External Supply and Transportation Division, 55 St Clair Ave West, Toronto, Ont M5W 2J8; tel. (416) 968-5309; telex 065-28049; a division of Imperial Oil Ltd; coastal, Great Lakes and St Lawrence River, South American, Caribbean and Gulf ports to Canadian east and US Atlantic ports; Pres. G. H. Thomson; Man. Marine Div. H. M. Westlake; 11 vessels; 41,836 g.r.t.

Fednav Ltd: 600 ouest, rue de la Gauchetière, Bureau 2600, Montreal, Que H3B 4M3; tel. (514) 878-6500; telex 055-60637; f. 1944; shipowners, operators, contractors, terminal operators; Pres. L. G. Pathy; owned and chartered fleet of c. 60 vessels.

Papachristidis Maritime Inc; One Westmount Sq., Suite 800, Montreal, Que H3Z 2P9; tel. (514) 937-9293; telex 05-268780; Pres. Niky Papachristidis; world-wide services; 4 vessels owned and managed; 103,808 g.r.t.

Saguenay Shipping Ltd: 85 Richmond St West, Toronto, Ont M5H 1T1; tel. (416) 364-0256.

Seaboard Shipping Co Ltd: Oceanic Plaza, 1066 West Hastings St, POB 12501, Vancouver, BC V6E 3W9; UK-Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mediterranean, West Indies, US Atlantic Coast; Pres. C. D. G. Roberts.

Shell Canadian Tankers Ltd: POB 400, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont; tel. (416) 597-7111; petroleum products in bulk; Pres. and CEO R. G. Naden; Vice-Pres. and Man. D. R. Maconachie; 5 Lake tankers, 20,850 g.r.t.

Société Sofati/Soconav: 2020 rue Université, Bureau 2201, Montreal, Que H3A 2A5; tel. (514) 284-9535; telex 052-67671; Great Lakes, St Lawrence River and Gulf, Atlantic Coast, Arctic and NWT; Chair. Michel Gaucher; Pres. Louis Rochette; Vice-Pres. (Operations) Guy Bazinet; 6 tankers, 34,811 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Canada: place Air Canada, Montreal, Que H2Z 1X5; tel. (514) 879-7000; f. 1937; operates under jurisdiction of Ministry of Transport; Chair. Claude I. Taylor; Pres. and CEO Pierre J. Jeanniot;

operates services throughout Canada and to the USA; also to the UK, Paris, Zürich, Geneva, Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Bombay, Singapore, Antigua, Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Cuba and Jamaica; fleet of 6 Boeing 747, 18 L-1011, 6 DC-8-63, 7 DC-8-61, 1 DC-8-54F, 6 DC-8-73F, 35 DC-9, 37 Boeing 727-233, 10 Boeing 767-233.

CP Air: One Grant McConachie Way, Vancouver International Airport, Vancouver, BC V7B 1V1; tel. (604) 270-5211; telex 043-55587; f. 1942; Pres. and CEO Dan A. Colussy; international scheduled services and charters; fleet of 4 Boeing 747-200B, 5 DC-10-30, 3 DC-10-10, 19 Boeing 737-200.

Eastern Provincial Airways (EPA): POB 5001, Gander, Nfld A1V 1W9; tel. (709) 256-3941; telex 016-43514; Pres. and CEO H. R. Steele; fleet of 6 Boeing 737-200, 4 HS-748.

Nordair: Montreal International Airport, Hangar 5, Dorval, Que H4Y 1B8; telex 05-826806; f. 1957; 86%-owned by Air Canada; Chair. R. G. Lefrançois; Pres. J. E. Douville; scheduled passenger and cargo services connecting Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and the USA; fleet of 3 Boeing 737-200, 5 Boeing 737-200C, 5 Fairchild FH-227, 2 Electra.

Northwest Territorial Airways (NWT Air): Yellowknife Airport, Postal Service 9000, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2R3; telex 034-45527; f. 1961; Pres. Robert P. Engle; scheduled passenger and cargo services within the NWT, international cargo charters and scheduled cargo services to Toronto, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Vancouver; fleet of 4 Electra, 2 L-100 Hercules, 5 DC-3.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd: 700 Second St SW, Calgary, Alta T2P 2W2; tel. (403) 294-2000; telex 043-55610; f. 1946; Pres. and CEO R. T. Eyton; passenger and cargo charters and scheduled services to 50 towns in western Canada and Toronto; fleet of 18 Boeing 737-200, 2 Boeing 767.

Quebecair: Montreal International Airport, CP 490, Dorval 300, Que H4Y 1B5; tel. (514) 636-3890; telex 05-822584; f. 1946; regional carrier and charter services; Chair. Guy Bernier; Pres. A. Hamel; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Richard D. Champagne; fleet of 5 BAC 1-111, 5 CV-580.

Tourism

Canadian Government Office of Tourism: Federal Dept of Regional Industrial Expansion, 235 Queen St, Ottawa K1A 0H5; tel. (613) 996-5651.

Tourism Industry Association of Canada: 130 Albert St, Suite 1016, Ottawa K1P 5G4; tel. (613) 238-3883; f. 1931; national, private sector, non-profit organization which encourages travel to and within Canada; promotes growth and development of travel services and facilities; Vice-Pres. John Lawson.

Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd: 275 Slater St, Ottawa K1A 0S4; tel. (613) 237-3270; telex 053-3126; federal govt agency for nuclear research and development, production of radioactive isotopes and design, development and marketing of power reactors; three research reactors at Chalk River, Ont, and one at Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Man; demonstration or prototype reactors; located at Gentilly-1 in conjunction with Hydro-Québec; nuclear designer for CANDU (Canadian deuterium uranium) reactors; 16 commercial units now in service and 7 others under construction in Canada; one unit in service in India, the Republic of Korea and Argentina; Pres. James Donnelly.

Atomic Energy Control Board: POB 1046, Ottawa K1P 5S9; tel. (613) 992-9206; telex 053-3771; f. 1946; responsible for all nuclear regulatory matters; Pres. J. H. Jennekens; Sec. P. E. Hamel.

CAPE VERDE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cape Verde is an archipelago of 10 islands and five islets in the North Atlantic Ocean, about 500 km (300 miles) west of Dakar, Senegal. The country lies in a semi-arid belt, with little rain and an average annual temperature of 24°C (76°F). The official language is Portuguese, of which the locally spoken form is Creole (Crioulo). Virtually all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and 98% are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has a vertical red stripe at the hoist, with horizontal stripes of yellow and green. The red stripe bears, in the upper hoist, a five-pointed black star and a clamshell enclosed by a wreath of palms. The capital is Cidade de Praia.

Recent History

The Cape Verde Islands were colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. From the 1950s liberation movements in Portugal's African colonies were campaigning for independence and, in this context, the archipelago was linked with the mainland territory of Portuguese Guinea (now Guinea-Bissau). At first, however, the Partido Africano da Independência do Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) made little progress in the islands, although regarding them as an integral part of its territory. The independence of Guinea-Bissau was recognized by Portugal in September 1974, but the PAIGC leadership in the Cape Verde Islands decided to pursue separate independence rather than enter into an immediate federation with Guinea-Bissau. In December 1974 a transitional government, comprising representatives of the Portuguese Government and the PAIGC, was formed; members of other political parties were excluded. A National People's Assembly was chosen on 30 June 1975 in the islands' first general election. Only the PAIGC contested the poll, and there was 92% support for the party's platform of ultimate union with Guinea-Bissau. Independence was granted on 5 July 1975, and Aristides Pereira, Secretary-General of the PAIGC, became Cape Verde's first President. The country's first Constitution was approved in September 1980.

Although Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau remained constitutionally separate, the PAIGC supervised the activities of both states, but progress towards the ultimate goal of unification was slow. Moreover, the Cape Verde Government disapproved of the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau, and in January 1981 the Cape Verde wing of the PAIGC was renamed the Partido Africano da Independência de Cabo Verde (PAICV). In February President Pereira was re-elected unanimously by the National Assembly, and all articles concerning ultimate union with Guinea-Bissau were removed from the constitution. Reconciliation talks were held in June 1982, however, after the release of Luis Cabral, formerly the Head of State in Guinea-Bissau, and relations continued to improve during the summit meeting of Lusophone African states which was held in Praia in September. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalized in 1982.

Sixteen people were imprisoned in June 1982 for inciting riots (in August 1981) in protest against the proposed land reform bill, designed to expropriate absentee landlords and to transfer ownership of land to those who cultivate it.

Cape Verde professes a non-aligned stance in foreign affairs and maintains relations with virtually all the power blocs. Cape Verde's reputation for political independence has led to its being chosen as the venue for several important international conferences: for example, in 1982/83 the talks between Angola and South Africa over Namibia, and a conference of CILSS (the Sahelian grouping of states), were held in Cape Verde. The country also takes an active part in co-operation between the Lusophone African states.

Government

Under the 1980 constitution, legislative power is vested in the National People's Assembly, with 56 deputies elected by universal adult suffrage for five years. Executive power is held by the President, elected for five years by the Assembly. The President appoints and leads the Council of Ministers. The PAICV is the only political party permitted.

Defence

The Popular Revolutionary Armed Forces have been formed from ex-combatants in the liberation wars, and numbered 1,100 (army 1,000, navy 75, air force 25) in July 1984. There is also a police force and paramilitary People's Militia. Estimated defence expenditure in 1981 was US $3.5m. In 1980 the USSR supplied two torpedo boats as the nucleus of a navy.

Economic Affairs

Little was done under Portuguese rule to develop the natural resources of the islands, such as the fishing grounds and the large reserves of underground water, or to alleviate the effects of the recurrent droughts and severe soil erosion. However, the World Bank has estimated that Cape Verde's gross national product (GNP) per head increased, in real terms, at an average rate of 5.5% per year between 1973 and 1980: one of the highest growth rates in Africa. In 1982, according to World Bank estimates, GNP per head was US $350 (at average 1980–82 prices), a little above the average for low-income countries.

The agricultural subsistence economy of the islands, which normally employs about three-quarters of the working population (mainly on smallholdings), has suffered from a drought which was in its 16th consecutive year in 1984. The staple crops are maize, beans and sweet potatoes, and other crops normally grown include sugar cane, cassava, castor beans, bananas, coffee and groundnuts. However, substantial food imports (about 90% of requirements) are needed to combat the serious shortages, and there is extensive rural unemployment, partly remedied by government employment schemes in soil and water conservation and reafforestation projects. Cape Verde's first four-year development plan was announced in 1982. It envisaged investment of US $405m., all from outside sources, the main aims being to move towards self-sufficiency in food and to continue to combat desertification. In 1983 Cape Verde received aid worth $387,500 from the UN Development Programme to help to develop co-operatives and, thereby, to increase food production. The 1984 budget envisaged revenue of 1,630m. escudos and expenditure of 2,134.5m. escudos. Public expenditure was to rise by 16% to cover the public debt, inflation and increases in public sector salaries. The budget stressed the education and health sectors, whose departmental budgets were to be increased by 27% and 29% respectively. Emphasis was also to be laid on job-creation schemes: the budget set a target of 3,000 jobs to be created in 1984.

There are almost 1m. Cape Verdeans living outside the country, principally in the USA, the Netherlands, Portugal and Italy. Remittances that are sent home by workers abroad (covering 39% of the trade deficit in 1979) help to alleviate the economic problems, but foreign aid is indispensable. European and Arab countries, Japan, the USA, the UN and the African Development Fund have all assisted Cape Verde in recent years. Fishing forms a large part of the islands' development potential and accounted for 70% of export revenue in 1979. The most important fish exports are lobster and tuna. A cold-storage plant was opened at Mindelo in 1981, and the Government was to invest a total of US $45m. to develop a modern fishing industry.

There is little manufacturing activity except for a few small fish-processing and canning plants and clothing factories, which together employ 1,700 people and contribute only 5% of the country's GDP. About 95% of all goods consumed in Cape Verde are imported, with Portugal remaining the principal supplier. The Government hopes, however, to exploit the islands' resources of pozzolana, cement and salt, and to develop

construction and packaging materials, soft drinks, pasta and tobacco industries.

Transport and Communications

There were 2,250 km (1,400 miles) of roads in 1981. There are airports on each island, the principal one being at Espargos, on Sal Island. The main port is at Mindelo, on São Vicente, where a shipyard became operational in 1983. In 1983 work started on a new telecommunications network, consisting of three automatic exchanges which will provide international telephone and telex links.

Social Welfare

Medical facilities are limited and there is a severe shortage of staff and buildings, although plans for a national health service are being implemented. In 1978 Cape Verde had 23 hospital establishments, with a total of 575 beds, and there were 51 physicians working in the country. Development plans include the construction of more than 300 small local health units.

Education

Compulsory education is divided into Instrução Primária (for children aged seven to 12 years, of whom 95% were reportedly at school in 1980) and Escola Preparatória (for children aged 12 to 14). From the age of 14, children may attend one of the three liceus, which provide a three-year general course or a two-year pre-university course. In 1982/83 there was also one industrial and commercial school and three teacher training units. In the same year about 50,000 pupils attended 436 primary schools.

Priority is being given to the construction of schools, teacher training and the reduction of the illiteracy rate. Of the population aged 14 and over, 63.1% were illiterate in 1970.

Tourism

The Government launched a tourist development scheme in 1980. A large hotel already exists at Santa Maria beach, on Sal Island, and another was being built in Praia. The islands of Santo Antão, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava offer a combination of mountain scenery and vast beaches.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 1 June (Children's Day), 5 July (Independence Day), 12 September (Day of the Nation), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 20 January (National Heroes' Day), 8 March (Women's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Cape Verde escudo.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 107.804 escudos;
US $1 = 93.015 escudos.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistical Service, Banco de Cabo Verde, Av. Amílcar Cabral, São Tiago; tel. 341; telex 99350.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 4,033 sq km (1,557 sq miles).

Population: 272,571 (census of 15 December 1970); 296,093 (census of 2 June 1980). *By island:* Boa Vista 3,397, Brava 6,984, Fogo 31,115, Maio 4,103, Sal 6,006, Santo Antão 43,198, São Nicolau 13,575, São Tiago 145,923, São Vicente 41,792 (census of 2 June 1980).

Births and Deaths (1981): Live births 9,992; deaths 2,244.

Labour force: 84,869 (census of 15 December 1970). Source: Direcção de Recenseamento e Inquéritos, Praia.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Maize 5, Potatoes 2, Cassava 6, Sweet potatoes 5, Sugar cane 15, Bananas 10.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 13, Pigs 24, Sheep 2, Goats 70, Asses 6, Chickens 65.

Fishing ('000 metric tons, live weight): Total catch 8.8 in 1980; 11.1 in 1981; 10.4 in 1982.

INDUSTRY

Production (metric tons, 1981): Salt 6,445, Biscuits 432, Flour 7,942, Bread 2,340, Canned tuna 315, Frozen fish 1,300, Cigars 13, Alcoholic beverages 208,000 litres, Soft drinks 79,700 litres. Source: Direcção Geral de Estatística, Praia.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centavos = 1 Cape Verde escudo; 1,000 escudos are known as a conto. *Coins:* 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 10, 20 and 50 escudos. *Notes:* 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 107.804 escudos; US $1 = 93.015 escudos; 1,000 Cape Verde escudos = £9.276 = $10.751.

Budget (estimates, million escudos, 1984): Revenue 1,630; Expenditure 2,134.5.
Source: *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens.*

Currency in Circulation ('000 escudos, 1976): Notes 465,609, Coins 8,415.

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index for Praia, excluding clothing and rent; 1974 = 100): 169.4 (1977), 192.0 (1978), 205.2 (1979). Source: US Agency for International Development.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (million escudos at current prices, 1979): Agriculture and forestry 531, Fishing 123, Mining and quarrying 7, Manufacturing 119, Construction 390, Commerce and transport 710, Public services 371; Total 2,251. Source: *IMF Survey* (staff estimates).

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1979): Exports 4.03, Imports −69.62, *Trade Balance* −65.59; Net services 3.98, *Balance of Goods and Services* −61.61; Private transfers 24.23, Government transfers 35.75, *Current Balance* −1.63; Private capital 0.01, Official capital 0.62, Net errors and omissions 6.05; Total (net monetary movements) 5.05.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities ('000 escudos, 1981): *Imports:* Animals and animal products 120,498, Vegetable products 475,231, Fats and oils 141,136, Foodstuffs and beverages 475,369, Mineral products 635,240, Chemical products 201,475, Textiles and textile products 157,187, Base metals 199,678, Machinery and electrical equipment 365,056, Transport equipment 230,763; Total (incl. others) 3,451,649. *Exports:* Animals and animal products 16,728, Vegetable products 86,592, Foodstuffs and beverages 13,900, Mineral products 12,017, Skins and hides 1,135, Machinery and electrical equipment 628, Transport equipment 128, Total (incl. others) 146,996. Source: Direcção Geral de Estatística, Praia.

Principal Trading Partners ('000 escudos, 1981): *Imports:* Angola 19,971, Netherlands 342,588, Portugal 1,378,718, United Kingdom 169,878, USA 168,162; Total (incl. others) 3,451,649. *Exports:* Angola, 14,239, Central African Republic 6,502, Guinea-Bissau 1,217, Portugal 91,819, São Tomé and Príncipe 4, United Kingdom 599, Zaire 2,980; Total (incl. others) 146,996.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use, 1981): Passenger cars 4,000, Motor cycles 2,270, Lorries and buses 1,343.

Shipping (1981): Vessels entered 2,544; freight loaded 146,822 metric tons; freight unloaded 371,812 metric tons; passengers embarked 97,746; passengers disembarked 97,746. Source: Direcção Geral de Estatística, Praia, São Tiago.

Civil Aviation (Amílcar Cabral airport, 1982): Freight loaded 104.7 metric tons; freight unloaded 615.3 metric tons; passengers embarked 23,106; passengers disembarked 21,200. Source: Direcção Geral de Estatística, Praia, São Tiago.

EDUCATION

Primary (1982/83): 436 schools, 50,000 pupils, 1,459 teachers.

Preparatory (1982/83): 13 schools, 7,262 pupils, 500 teachers.

Secondary (1982/83): 3 schools, 3,192 pupils, 103 teachers.

Teacher training (1982/83): 3 units, 199 pupils, 32 teachers.

Industrial school: 1 school, 724 pupils, 40 teachers.

Source: Ministério da Educação e Cultura, CP 111, Praia, São Tiago.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of Cape Verde, the first since the country's independence in 1975, was approved on 7 September 1980. It defines Cape Verde as 'a sovereign, democratic, unitary, anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist republic'. The Head of State is the President of the Republic, who is elected by the National Assembly and has a mandate of five years, as do the Assembly deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Prime Minister is nominated by the same Assembly, to which he is responsible. The President of the National Assembly may act as interim Head of State if necessary. He is not a member of the government.

The Constitution abolishes both the death sentence and life imprisonment. Citizens have equality of rights and duties, without sexual, social, intellectual, religious or philosophical distinction. This extends to all Cape Verde emigrants throughout the world. Citizens also have freedom of thought, expression, association, demonstration, religion, rights and duties and the right to health care, culture and education.

On 12 February 1981 all articles concerning plans for eventual union with Guinea-Bissau were revoked, and an amendment was inserted to provide for the creation of the Partido Africano da Indepêndencia de Cabo Verde (PAICV) to replace the Cape Verde section of the PAIGC (defined in the Constitution as 'the leading force of society').

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Aristides Maria Pereira (took office 5 July 1975).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(December 1984)

Prime Minister: Gen. Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Col Silvino Manuel da Luz.

Minister of National Defence: Col Honorio Chantre Fortes.

Minister of the Interior: Col Julio de Carvalho.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Commdt Osvaldo Lopes da Silva.

Minister of Education and Culture: Corsino Tolentino.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: Herculano Vieira.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Dr Ireneu Gomes.

Minister of Rural Development: Commdt João Pereira Silva.

Minister of Housing and Public Works: Tito Livio Santos de Oliveira Ramos.

Minister of Justice: Dr David Hopffer Cordeiro Almada.

Secretary of State for Co-operation and Planning: Eng. José Brito.

Secretary of State for Public Administration and Labour: João de Deus Maximiano.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Aguinaldo Lisboa Ramos.

Secretary of State for Finance: Dr Arnaldo Vasconcellos Franca.

Secretary of State for Trade, Tourism and Crafts: Virgilio Burgo Fernandes.

Secretary of State for Fishing: Miguel Lima.

Secretary of State for Industry and Energy: Adão Silva Rocha.

Secretary of State for Social Communications: Dr Corsino António Fortes.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Praça 12 de Setembro, CP 16, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 248; telex 51.

Ministry of Economy and Finance: Rua Vasco da Gama, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 684; telex 58.

Ministry of Education and Culture: Av. Amílcar Cabral, CP 111, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 345; telex 57.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Praça 10 de Mayo, CP 60, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 310; telex 70.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs: Praça 12 de Setembro, CP 47, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 422; telex 59.

Ministry of the Interior: Rua Guerra Mendes, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 255; telex 62.

Ministry of Justice: Praça 12 de Setembro, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 336; telex 25.

Ministry of National Defence: Av. Unidade Guiné, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 448; telex 77.

Ministry of Rural Development: Rua António Pussich, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 335; telex 72.

Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications: Rua Guerra Mendes, CP 15, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 601; telex 60.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉIA NACIONAL POPULAR

The National People's Assembly consists of 56 deputies elected by universal adult suffrage. The most recent general election was held on 7 December 1980, when 93% of the votes were in favour of the single list of candidates presented by the PAIGC (later renamed the PAICV).

President: Abílio Augusto Monteiro Duarte.

Vice-President: Olivio Melício Pires.

Political Organizations

Partido Africano da Independência de Cabo Verde (PAICV): (African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde): CP 22, São Tiago; f. January 1981 to replace the Partido Africano da Independência do Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) after the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau, to which event the Cape Verde government was hostile. The PAIGC had formerly favoured ultimate unification with Guinea-Bissau and was the only legal party in Cape Verde; Sec.-Gen. Aristides Maria Pereira; Deputy Sec.-Gen. Pedro Verona Rodrigues Pires.

The **Independent Democratic Union of Cape Verde (UCID)** is an opposition movement based in Lisbon, Portugal, formed by emigrants who oppose Pres. Pereira's regime.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN CAPE VERDE

Brazil: Praia, São Tiago; Ambassador: Fernando Buarque Franco Nette.

China, People's Republic: Praia, São Tiago; Ambassador: Li Chenguang.

Cuba: Praia, São Tiago; Ambassador: Gilberto García Alonso.

France: Praia, São Tiago; Ambassador: Jacques Bertrand.

Portugal: Achada de Santo António, CP 160, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 408-719; telex 55; Ambassador: Dr António Baptista Martins.

USSR: Praia, São Tiago; Ambassador: Nicolai Serioguine.

USA: Rua Hoji Ya Yenna 81, CP 201, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 553; telex 68; Ambassador: John M. Yates.

Judicial System

Supremo Tribunal de Justiça: Praia, São Tiago; the highest court.

There is a network of tribunais populares at the local level.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

In 1982 there were 297,304 Roman Catholics (98% of the total population). Protestant churches, among which the Nazarenes are prominent, represent about 2% of the population.

The Roman Catholic Church

Suffragan Bishop of São Tiago de Cabo Verde: Rt Rev. Paulino do Livramento Evora, CP 46, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 203.

The Press

Boletim Informativo: CP 126, Praia, São Tiago; f.1976; publ. by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; weekly; circ. 1,500.

Boletim Oficial da República de Cabo Verde: Imprensa Nacional, CP 113, Praia, São Tiago; official; weekly.

Raízes: CP 98, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 319; f. 1977; cultural review; quarterly; Editor Arnaldo França; circ. 1,500.

Terra Nova: Ilha do Fogo; weekly.

Unidade e Luta: Praia, São Tiago; organ of the PAICV.

Voz di Povo: CP 118, Praia, São Tiago; publ. by Direcção Geral da Informação; weekly.

Publisher

Government Publishing House

Imprensa Nacional: CP 113, Praia, São Tiago.

Radio

There were an estimated 46,857 radio receivers in use in 1984. There are two radio transmitters, both broadcasting in Portuguese and Creole.

Emissora Oficial da República de Cabo Verde: CP 26, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 344; govt-controlled.

Voz de São Vicente: CP 29, Mindelo, São Vicente; f. 1974; govt-controlled; Dir Francisco Tomar.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; amounts in Cape Verde escudos)

Banco de Cabo Verde: Av. Amílcar Cabral, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 341; telex 99350; f. 1975; central bank; cap. 400m., res 475m., dep. 1,997m. (1981); Gov. Amaio Alexandre da Luz; brs on São Vicente and Sal.

The **Fundo de Solidariedade Nacional** is the main savings institution, the **Fundo de Desenvolvimento Nacional** channels public investment resources, and the **Instituto Caboverdiano** handles international aid.

Trade and Industry

Direcção Nacional das Pescas (DNP): oversees the development of the fishing industry.

Empresa Caboverdeana das Infraestruturas de Pescas (INTERBASE): CP 59, Mindelo, São Vicente; tel. 2434; telex 99384; co-ordinates and equips fishing industry, manages harbour, incl. cold-storage facilities (capacity 9,000 metric tons), ice supply and shipping agency.

Empresa Nacional de Avicultura (ENAVI): CP 135, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 265; telex 72; f. 1979; state enterprise for poultry farming.

Empresa Nacional de Combustíveis, EP: CP 1, Mindelo, São Vicente; f. 1979; state enterprise supervising import and distribution of petroleum; Dir Rui S. Lopes dos Santos.

Empresa Nacional de Produtos Farmacêuticos: Praia, São Tiago; f. 1979; state pharmaceuticals enterprise holding monopoly of local production and medical imports.

Empresa Pública de Abastecimentos (EMPA): CP 107, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 249; telex 54; f. 1976; state provisioning enterprise, supervising imports, exports and domestic distribution.

Instituto Nacional de Cooperativas: Praia, São Tiago; central co-operative organization.

Sociedade de Comercialização e Apoio à Pesca Artesanal (SCAPA): Praia, São Tiago; state-run; co-ordinates small-scale fishing enterprises and promotes modern techniques.

TRADE UNION

União Nacional dos Trabalhadores de Cabo Verde—Central Sindical (UNTC—CS): Praia, São Tiago; f. 1978.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Cape Verde.

ROADS

In 1981 there were about 2,250 km of roads, of which 660 km were paved.

SHIPPING

Cargo-passenger ships call regularly at Mindelo, on São Vicente, and Praia, on São Tiago. Praia and Porto Grande ports are being considerably enlarged, with the help of a US $7.2m. grant from the International Development Association, and a shipyard has been built at Mindelo. Work started in 1982 on a port at Palmeira on Sal.

Comissão de Gestão dos Transportes Marítmos de Cabo Verde: CP 153, São Vincente; tel. 2652; 3,199 grt.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Arca Verde: CP 41, 153 Rua 5 de Julho, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 545; telex 67; f. 1975; 5,471 grt.

Companhia de Navegação Estrella Negra: 48 Rua Kwame N'Kruma, São Vincente; 2,098 grt.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Portuguesa: Agent in São Tiago: João Benoliel de Carvalho, Ltda, CP 56, Praia, São Tiago.

Companhia Portuguesa de Transportes Marítimos: Agent in São Tiago: João Benoliel de Carvalho, Ltda, CP 56, Praia, São Tiago.

Transportes Marítimos de Cabo Verde: Av. Kwame N'Krumah, CP 153, Mindelo, São Vicente; serves Portugal, Cádiz, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Ipswich, Felixtown, Udvalla, Abidjan and Tema.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Espargos, on Sal Island, with capacity for aircraft of up to 50 tons. There is also a small airport on each of the other main islands, except Brava.

Transportes Aéreos de Cabo Verde (TACV): CP 1, Rua Guerra Mendes 11–13, Praia, São Tiago; telex 99365; f. 1955; connects São Vicente, Praia, Ilha do Sal, São Nicolau, Boavista, Fogo, São Filipe, Mosteiros and Maio; also operates weekly services to Senegal and Guinea-Bissau; Gen. Man. Anastacio Filinto Correia e Silva; fleet: 3 BN-2A Islander, 2 HS-748 Avro and 2 DH Twin Otter.

Tourism

Secretaria de Estado de Comércio e Turismo: CP 105, Praia, São Tiago; tel. 573; telex 58.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Central African Republic is a land-locked country in the heart of equatorial Africa. It is bounded by Chad to the north, by Sudan to the east, by the Congo and Zaire to the south and by Cameroon to the west. The climate is tropical, with an average annual temperature of 26°C (79°F) and heavy rains in the south-western forest areas. The national language is Sango, but French is the official language. Many of the population hold animist beliefs, but about one-third are Christians. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) has four horizontal stripes of blue, white, green and yellow, divided vertically by a central red stripe, with a five-pointed yellow star and crescent in the upper hoist. The capital is Bangui.

Recent History

The former territory of Ubangi-Shari (Oubangui-Chari), within French Equatorial Africa, became the Central African Republic (CAR) on achieving self-government in December 1958. Full independence was attained on 13 August 1960. The leading figure in the campaign for self-government was Barthélemy Boganda, founder of the Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire (MESAN). Boganda became the country's first Prime Minister, but he was killed in an air crash in March 1959. He was succeeded by his nephew, David Dacko, who led the country to independence and in 1962 established a one-party state, with MESAN as the sole authorized party. President Dacko was overthrown on 31 December 1965 by a military coup which brought to power his cousin, Col (later Marshal) Jean-Bédel Bokassa, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

In 1966 Col Bokassa formed a new government, rescinded the Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly. Bokassa, who became Life President in 1972 and Marshal of the Republic in 1974, forestalled several alleged coups and used stern measures to suppress opposition.

In 1976 the Council of Ministers was replaced by the Council for the Central African Revolution, and ex-President Dacko was named personal adviser to the President. In December 1976 the Republic was renamed the Central African Empire (CAE) and a new Constitution was instituted. Bokassa was proclaimed the first Emperor, and Dacko became his Personal Counsellor. The Imperial Constitution provided for the establishment of a National Assembly but no elections were held.

The elaborate preparations for Bokassa's coronation in December 1977 were estimated to have consumed about one-quarter of the country's income. In May 1978 Bokassa reshuffled the army leadership and strengthened its powers. In July he dismissed the Council of Ministers and appointed a new Council, headed by Henri Maidou, previously a Deputy Prime Minister. In January 1979 violent protests, led by students, were suppressed, reportedly with the help of Zairian troops. Following the alleged massacre of nearly 100 schoolchildren by Bokassa himself, the Emperor's ambassador in Paris, Sylvestre Bangui, resigned in protest, and in September he set up a government-in-exile, comprising four opposition groups. On 20 September, while Bokassa was in Libya, David Dacko deposed him in a bloodless coup, strongly backed by France, and resumed power as President. The country thus became a republic again, and Henri Maidou was appointed Vice-President.

The prime concern of President Dacko was to establish order and economic stability in the CAR, but his Government was not accepted without some opposition, particularly from students who objected to the continuation in office of CAE Ministers. In September Dacko gave way to demands for the dismissal of both Henri Maidou and the unpopular Prime Minister, Bernard Christian Ayandho. The new Council of Ministers was led by Jean-Pierre Lebouder, formerly Minister of Planning. Bokassa, now in exile, was condemned to death *in absentia* in December 1980.

In February 1981 a new constitution, providing for a multi-party system, was approved by referendum and promulgated by President Dacko. He won a presidential election in March and was sworn in for a six-year term in April. Following accusations by his opponents of electoral malpractice, rioting broke out and a state of siege was declared in Bangui. Political tension increased after a bomb attack on a Bangui cinema in July, in which three people died. The Mouvement centrafricain de libération nationale claimed responsibility and was subsequently banned. A state of siege was again declared, and the army was called in to maintain order. The Chief of Staff of the armed forces, Gen. André Kolingba, deposed President Dacko in a bloodless coup on 1 September, citing 'gross violations of democracy' as reasons for the military take-over, and suspending all political activity. Power was assumed by a 23-member Military Committee for National Recovery, and an all-military Council of Ministers was formed.

In March 1982 the exiled leader of the banned Mouvement pour la libération du peuple centrafricain (MLPC), Ange Patasse, returned to Bangui and was implicated in an unsuccessful coup attempt. Patasse, former Prime Minister under Bokassa and presidential candidate in the March 1981 election, sought asylum in the French embassy in Bangui, from where he was transported to exile in Togo. French support for Patasse strained the military regime's relations with France, but a visit by President Mitterrand to the CAR in October 1982 normalized relations. Some former Government ministers were also implicated in the coup attempt, and in August 1984 two of the accused ex-ministers were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Opposition to Gen. Kolingba's regime continued, despite the suspension of all political activity in September 1981. In August 1983 a clandestine opposition movement was formed, uniting the three main opposition parties. Gen. Kolingba's plans for the creation of a one-party state, with elections to a National Assembly to be held in 1985, were announced in 1982. Kolingba's government remained entirely military after an extensive reshuffle in January 1984. However, several civilians were appointed as high commissioners, to attend meetings of the Council of Ministers upon invitation.

Government

Since the coup of September 1981, all legislative and executive power rests with the Comité militaire pour le redressement national, with 24 members. The Council of Ministers consists entirely of army officers. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into 14 prefectures and 47 sub-prefectures. At community level there are eight communes de plein exercice, four communes de moyen exercice and 164 communes rurales.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces numbered about 2,300 men (army 2,000; air force 300), with a further 1,500 men in paramilitary forces. Military service is compulsory for adult males and for male and female civil servants. France maintains a garrison of 980 men at Bouar. Estimated defence expenditure in 1981 was US $35m.

Economic Affairs

Since independence, the CAR's economic growth has barely kept pace with the increase in the country's population. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, the gross national product per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $310, having increased at an average rate of only 0.6% per year, in real terms, since 1960. The average annual growth of overall gross domestic product (GDP), measured in constant prices, was 1.9% between 1960 and 1970, slowing to 1.4% in 1970–82. The real growth of GDP in 1982 was estimated at 0.5%.

About 86% of the working population are engaged in agriculture, which accounted for 30% of GDP in 1980. The most

important cash crops are cotton and coffee, but subsistence farming predominates. The main subsistence crops are millet, sorghum and cassava. Since independence, both the production and export of food crops have declined. Manufacturing is mainly small-scale and accounted for 11% of GDP in 1980, the main activities being in timber, tanning, textiles and brewing. In August 1984 the Government announced measures to encourage the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Production of cotton declined, following a record harvest of 60,000 tons (unginned) in 1971, to only 17,242 tons in 1981. Output increased to 26,000 tons in 1982/83, and to 33,500 tons in 1983/84, owing mainly to an increase in the area planted and the restructuring of the national agricultural development corporation (SOCADA) as part of the Government's cotton development programme, launched in 1983. Coffee production was 18,000 tons in 1982/83, but widespread drought affected the 1983/84 crop, and output fell to 10,000 tons. Forests, containing more than 60 species of valuable trees, cover 5.5% of land area, and total exploitable potential is estimated to be 87.3 million cu m per year. Problems of transport and organization have hampered removals, but the proposed Bangui–Yaoundé railway and improvements to river navigation should increase efficiency.

Diamonds are found in alluvial deposits, mainly in the west of the country, and were the CAR's principal source of export earnings from the mid-1960s until 1973. The contribution of diamonds to total export revenue fell from 53% in 1968 to 17% in 1976, after which the Government took steps to promote investment in the industry. Revenue then steadily increased, and reached 50% of exports in 1979, falling to 30% in 1981. Production in 1983 was 295,000 carats, compared with a peak of 609,000 carats in 1968. The decline in export revenue is largely due to widespread evasion of export duties, with possibly 60% of total diamond production being smuggled out of the country. A feasibility study for a state uranium mining company, with French and Swiss participation, was begun in 1977; reserves are estimated at approximately 15,000 tons of metal at Bakouma, with a potential capacity to yield 1,000 tons per year. The possibility of petroleum reserves on the border with Chad is being investigated.

Annual inflation was estimated at 11% in 1984. However, salaries have not increased in line with prices, and the cost of living, measured in real terms, was estimated to have risen by 17% in the same year. The budget deficit for 1983 was initially estimated to be 7,500m. francs CFA, but by the end of that year had risen to nearer 10,000m. francs CFA. It was hoped to limit the 1984 budget deficit to 9,500m. francs CFA. The CAR relies heavily on foreign aid, especially from France, which provided 58% of aid from 1960 to 1984. French aid amounted to 14,000m. francs CFA in 1983, of which 5,000m. francs contributed to reducing the budget deficit. The current deficit on the balance of payments was US $16.5m. in 1980. It fell to $4.3m. in 1981 but reached $53.1m. in 1982, owing to the country's severe drought and stagnant economy. The deficit declined to $27.6m. in 1983. Accumulated arrears of debt service led to the rescheduling of payments in 1982 and 1983 on the part of Western governments. Outstanding foreign debt amounted to 91,000m. francs CFA in 1983.

The 1980/81 emergency social and economic Plan de Redressement involved expenditure of 98,000m. francs CFA, drawn largely from French and international aid, and was devoted to infrastructure and the agricultural sector. In 1982, following an interim plan for that year, the Government launched a three-year recovery programme for 1983–85, focusing on development projects totalling 31,300m. francs CFA in agriculture and transport infrastructure, and aiming to achieve a positive GDP growth rate. In July 1984 the IMF approved a 12-month stand-by arrangement, authorizing purchases up to the equivalent of 15m. SDRs in support of the Government's medium-term economic recovery programme. The programme aimed to achieve a 2.7% increase in GDP and a substantial reduction in budgetary and external deficits in 1984. A five-year plan was to be implemented for 1986–90.

Transport and Communications

Bangui is about 1,450 km (900 miles) from the sea but roads radiate east, north and west to Sudan, Chad and Cameroon respectively. The roads are in a poor state of repair but, with the help of international aid, 1,800 km (1,100 miles) were to be restored by 1983. Part of the Trans-Africa highway was completed in 1984, providing a link between the CAR and Cameroon. There are no railways, and the chief artery of transport is the Oubangui river, which flows into the Congo and thereby provides an outlet from Bangui to Brazzaville, the Congolese capital, from where a railway runs to the port of Pointe-Noire. There is an international airport at Mpoko, near Bangui, and numerous airfields allow for extensive internal services.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage for 60,000 employees and provides for the payment of benefits to compensate for accidents at work. There are 36 prefectorial hospitals, 36 maternity hospitals, 108 welfare centres and 200 first-aid centres. Only 84 physicians were working in the CAR in 1979.

Education

Education is officially compulsory for eight years between six and 14 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of six and lasts for six years. Secondary education begins at the age of 12 and lasts for seven years. In 1980 an estimated 54% of children in the relevant age-group (70% of boys; 39% of girls) attended primary schools, while secondary enrolment was equivalent to only 13% (boys 20%; girls 7%). According to estimates by UNESCO, the adult illiteracy rate in 1980 was 67% (males 52%; females 81%).

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the waterfalls, the forests and many varieties of wild animals. There is excellent hunting and also opportunities for fishing. There were an estimated 86,000 tourist arrivals in 1980, when tourist receipts totalled US $15m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (May Day), 16 May (Ascension), 27 May (Whit Monday), 13 August (Independence Day), 15 August (Assumption), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 29 March (Anniversary of death of Barthélemy Boganda), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique Générale et des Etudes Economiques, BP 732, Bangui; tel. 61-38-00; telex 5208.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	622,984*
Population (census of 8–22 December 1975)	
Males	985,224
Females	1,069,386
Total	2,054,610
Population (official estimates at 31 December)	
1980	2,362,000
1982	2,442,000
Density (per sq km) 1982	3.9

* 240,535 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Bangui (capital), population 350,000; Berberati 100,000; Bouar 55,000 (1982 estimates).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 44.4 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 44.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 23.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 22.5 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT ('000—1971)

Agriculture, forestry and mining	475
Manufacturing industry and construction	52
Commerce, transport and other services	32
Administration	7·5
Unemployed	43·5

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Rice (paddy)	13	12	16
Maize	41	46	40
Millet and sorghum	46	55	50
Cassava (Manioc)	1,000	1,040	1,077
Other roots and tubers	108	165	178
Groundnuts (in shell)	123	125	128
Sesame seed	11	11	11
Cottonseed	19*	16*	17
Oranges, lemons and limes	14*	14*	14
Bananas	79*	82*	84
Plantains	61*	62*	62
Coffee (green)	17	17*	18
Tobacco (leaves)	1	1*	1
Cotton (lint)	9†	7†	13†

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cattle	1,236	1,275	1,313
Goats	925	956	988
Sheep	85	86	87
Pigs	132*	136	140
Chickens	1,549	1,600	1,637
Ducks	6	6	6

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	23,000	23,000	23,000
Mutton and lamb	1,000	1,000	1,000
Goats' meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Pig meat	4,000	5,000	5,000
Poultry meat	1,000	1,000	2,000
Other meat	7,000	6,000	6,000
Cows' milk	4,000	4,000	4,000
Cattle hides (fresh)	3,548	3,263	3,665
Hen eggs	990	1,009	1,028
Honey	6,000	6,500	6,660

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1979	1980	1981
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	294	325	337
Other industrial wood	200*	204*	208*
Fuel wood	2,427*	2,485*	2,544*
Total	2,921	3,014	3,089

*FAO estimate.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1979	1980	1981
Total (incl. boxboards)	68	71	70

1982: Production as in 1981 (FAO estimate).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1975	1976	1977
Total catch (freshwater fish)	8.0	10.5	13.0

1978–82: Annual catch as in 1977.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 carats)

	1979	1980	1981
Gem diamonds	205	227*	200*
Industrial diamonds	110	123*	100*

* Estimate by the US Bureau of Mines.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*
1982: Total production 227,000 carats.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Beer	hectolitres	216,000	283,000	208,000
Soft drinks	hectolitres	33,000	32,000	34,000*
Cigarettes and cigars	million	291	316	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics*	'000 sq metres	4,000	4,000	5,000
Footwear	'000 pairs	409	473	380
Motor cycles	number	5,000	7,000	n.a.
Bicycles	number	4,000	4,000	5,000
Electric energy	million kWh	62	64	65

* Estimated or provisional figure.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents
(31 December 1984)
1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)
1981 271.7
1982 328.6
1983 381.1

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	4.45	5.00	4.21
IMF special drawing rights	0.08	0.19	0.74
Reserve position in IMF	—	1.33	1.69
Foreign exchange	69.19	44.85	44.36
Total	73.72	51.37	51.00

* Valued at market-related prices.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET (million francs CFA, provisional figures)

Revenue	1981	1982
Fiscal receipts	22,778	23,650
Direct taxes	5,950	6,090
Income tax	4,260	4,080
Licences and patents	810	670
Indirect taxes	14,931	15,715
Customs duty	10,956	11,402
Domestic consumption tax	1,710	1,702
Stamp duty and registration	505	450
Accessory tax	1,392	1,395
Non-fiscal receipts	11,307	6,345
Special investment acounts	2,925	2,725
Goods and services	722	1,030
Property income	250	190
Subsidies	4,150	700
Loans for economic recovery	3,260	1,700
Total	34,085	29,995

Expenditure	1981	1982
Administrative budget	29,948	32,825
Interest on public debt	8	8
Services	22,758	24,937
Transfers, interventions and subsidies	n.a.	3,729
Common services	3,391	4,152
Equipment budget	4,137	5,378
Communications	n.a.	1,055
Community services	n.a.	696
Participations	n.a.	617
Production	n.a.	188
Research and statistics	n.a.	22
Repayments of public debt	1,900	2,800
Total	34,085	38,203

1983 (million francs CFA): Revenue 36,200; Expenditure 43,200.
1984 (forecasts, million francs CFA): Revenue 38,500; Expenditure 48,000.

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	31.96	31.22	34.34
Demand deposits at commercial and development banks	9.99	9.01	10.09
Checking deposits at post office	0.38	0.33	0.37
Total money	42.33	40.56	44.81

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million francs CFA at constant 1967 prices)
Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity*

	1975	1976	1977
Agriculture and livestock	15,138	15,294	15,742
Forestry and logging	3,407	3,795	4,070
Mining and quarrying	1,417	1,196	1,241
Manufacturing	4,432	4,544	5,243
Electricity, gas and water	697	717	760
Construction	2,118	2,408	3,088
Wholesale and retail trade	11,344	12,252	13,448
Transport, storage and communications	1,045	1,173	1,277
Other services (incl. restaurants and hotels)	3,982	4,136	4,306
GDP in purchasers' values	43,580	45,515	49,175

* Figures exclude the product originating in general government agencies and in public establishments of an administrative nature.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	117.7	111.5	114.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−144.6	−149.7	−137.5
Trade balance	−26.9	−38.2	−22.9
Exports of services	59.7	46.4	38.6
Imports of services	−96.8	−117.2	−114.8
Balance on goods and services	−64.0	−109.0	−99.1
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−13.9	−17.0	−14.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	73.5	72.9	86.2
Current balance	−4.3	−53.1	−27.6
Direct capital investment (net)	5.8	8.8	4.0
Other long-term capital (net)	8.1	−8.7	15.1
Short-term capital (net)	−5.5	8.2	−10.6
Net errors and omissions	−13.4	17.5	−2.8
Total (net monetary movements)	−9.3	−27.3	−21.8
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2.1	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−11.9	−8.6	−1.4
Exceptional financing (net)	12.7	20.0	19.8
Official financing (net)	5.2	−7.8	0.7
Changes in reserves	−1.3	−23.7	−2.7

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

Note: The data exclude trade with other countries in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC): Cameroon, the Congo and Gabon.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports	1975	1976	1977
Machinery	3,150	2,330	2,860
Transport supplies	2,310	2,040	2,670
Base metals and products	1,355	1,425	1,880
Chemicals	1,540	1,260	1,725
Beverages and tobacco	1,055	960	1,200
Textiles	1,045	1,075	1,010
Rubber and plastics	705	495	605
Paper	540	485	535
Flour	555	665	470
Total (incl. others)	14,615	13,154	15,540

Source: *La Zone Franc en 1977.*

Total imports (million francs CFA): 12,372 in 1978; 14,816 in 1979; 17,009 in 1980; 25,646 in 1981.

Exports	1979	1980	1981
Diamonds	9,308	7,031	7,526
Cotton	1,189	1,827	2,948
Coffee	4,156	6,679	5,118
Wood	2,094	7,024	4,275
Total (incl. others)	16,937	24,384	21,323

1982 (million francs CFA): Diamonds 14,816; Wood 8,066.
1983 (million francs CFA): Diamonds 17,021; Wood 7,918.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports	1975	1976	1977
France	8,325	5,990	8,565
Germany, Federal Republic	1,010	1,390	1,145
Italy	205	360	275
Netherlands	420	700	480
UK	265	320	485
USA	505	480	535
Yugoslavia	1,300	520	35
Total (incl. others)	14,615	13,154	15,540

Exports	1975	1976	1977
Belgium/Luxembourg	950	1,285	3,100
Chad	550	400	330
France	4,245	6,215	12,635
Israel	480	545	640
Italy	775	1,920	235
Japan	385	490	130
Spain	245	525	480
USA	840	455	690
Total (incl. others)	10,112	13,996	19,764

Source: *Bulletin mensuel de statistique de l'Empire centrafricain.*

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars	23,750	38,930	41,321
Buses and coaches	79	103	118
Goods vehicles	3,060	3,190	3,720
Motorcycles and scooters	170	278	397
Mopeds	62,518	71,421	79,952

Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics.*

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC—INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING (metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Freight unloaded at Bangui	100,034	101,989	83,632
Freight loaded at Bangui	48,022	34,475	31,000
Total	148,056	136,414	114,632

1980: total freight traffic 263,400 metric tons.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services*)

	1978	1979	1980
Freight carried (tons)	12,930	10,883	14,727
Passengers carried (domestic flights)	59,809	46,230	45,495

*Including one-tenth of the traffic of Air Afrique.

1980: 63,533 passengers (domestic and international flights) passed through Bangui International Airport (Mpoko).
1981: 67,925 passengers and 6,465 tons of freight handled at Bangui.

Tourism

	1978	1979	1980
Foreign tourist arrivals	115,000	126,000	86,000

Communications Media

	1979	1980	1981
Radio receivers	110,000	120,000	130,000
Television receivers	300	700	1,000

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Education

(1983/84)

	Teachers	Students
Pre-primary	284	11,209
Primary	4,263	291,444
Secondary	616	52,417
Technical	58	1,325
Teacher-training	32	387
Higher	105	2,133

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Bangui.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution that had been promulgated on 6 February 1981 was suspended following the coup of 1 September 1981.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery: Gen. André Kolingba (assumed power 1 September 1981).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1984)

Minister for Defence and War Veterans: Gen. André Kolingba.
Minister of State for Agriculture and Livestock: Lt-Col Alphonse Gombadi.
Minister of State for Economy and Finance: Lt-Col Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala.
Minister for Trade and Industry: Capt. Luc Nganafei.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: Sub.-Lt Clement-Michel Nga-Gnii-Voueto.
Minister of Public Works and Urban Affairs: Brig.-Gen. Abel Nado.
Minister of Justice: Maj. Gaspard Kalene.
Minister of the Interior: Lt-Col Christophe Grelombe.
Minister of Education: Commdt Gabriel Ngaindiro.
Minister of the Civil Service, Labour and Social Security: Commdt Stanislas Pollagba.
Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Brig.-Gen. Sylvestre Yangongo.
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: Capt. Raymond Ndougou.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Capt. Samuel Ngaikouma.
Secretary of State for Energy: Col Guillaume-Lucien Djengbot.
Secretary of State for Water Resources: Capt. Rémy Adelaye.

Secretary of State for Government Secretariat: Lt Michel Salle.

High Commissioner for State Enterprises and Joint Ventures: François Gueret.

High Commissioner for Economy, Finance and Budget: Dieudonné Wazoua.

High Commissioner for Planning, Economic and Financial Co-operation: Guy Darlan.

High Commissioner for Scientific and Technical Research: Jean-Claude Kazgui.

High Commissioner for Tourism, Water Resources, Forestry, Hunting and Fisheries: Raymond Mbitikon.

High Commissioner for National Service and Youth Promotion: Emmanuel Abdoul.

High Commissioner for Mining and Geology: Jean-Eudes Teya.

High Commissioner for Information, Sports, Arts and Culture: Joachim da Silva Hzengue.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Bangui.

Ministry of Education: BP 791, Bangui.

Ministry of Planning, Statistics and International Co-operation: BP 732, Bangui; tel. 61-38-00; telex 5208.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The February 1981 Constitution provided for the establishment of a National Assembly, whose members would serve for five years.

Political Organizations

All political activity was banned following the coup of September 1981. In 1983, however, the main opposition groups still extant formed the **Parti révolutionnaire centrafricain (PRC)**, comprising:

Front patriotique oubanguien-Parti du Travail (FPO-PT): Leader Abel Goumba (arrested February 1984).

Mouvement centrafricain de libération nationale (MCLN): Leader Dr Iddi Lala.

Mouvement pour la libération du peuple centrafricain (MLPC): Leader Ange Patasse.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Cameroon: BP 935, Bangui; Ambassador: Fidèle Moïse Bonny Eboumbou.

Chad: BP 461, Bangui; Ambassador: El Hadj Mouli Seid.

China, People's Republic: BP 1430, Bangui; Ambassador: Xu Jingwu.

Congo: BP 1414, Bangui; Chargé d'affaires: Antoine Delica.

Egypt: BP 1422, Bangui; Ambassador: Sameh Samy Darwiche.

France: blvd du Général de Gaulle, BP 884, Bangui; Ambassador: Pierre Couturier.

Gabon: BP 1570, Bangui; Ambassador: Etienne Mboumba Moundounga.

Germany, Federal Republic: ave G. A. Nasser, BP 901, Bangui; tel. 61-07-46; telex 5219; Ambassador: Harro Adt.

Holy See: BP 1447, Bangui; tel. 61-26-54; Pro-Nuncio: Mgr John Bulaitis.

Iraq: BP 369, Bangui; Chargé d'affaires: Abdul Karim Aswad.

Ivory Coast: BP 930, Bangui; Ambassador: Jean-Marie Agnini Bile Malan.

Japan: BP 1367, Bangui; tel. 61-06-68; Chargé d'affaires: Kiyoji Yamakawa.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: BP 1816, Bangui; Ambassador: O Kyong-hwan.

Korea, Republic: BP 841, Bangui; tel. 61-28-88; Ambassador: Joung-Soo Lee.

Libya: BP 1732, Bangui; Head of Mission: Al-Bukhari Hammuda.

Morocco: Bangui; Chargé d'affaires: M. Hardi Moukhario.

Nigeria: BP 1010, Bangui; Ambassador: Gabriel A. Falase.

Romania: BP 1435, Bangui; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Mihai Gaftoniuc.

Senegal: BP 950, Place de la République, angle ave Boganda, Bangui; tel. 28-07.

Sudan: BP 1351, Bangui; Ambassador: Farouk Abdel-Rahman.

USA: BP 924, blvd David Dacko, Bangui; tel. 61-02-00; Ambassador: Edmund Dejarnette.

Yugoslavia: BP 1049, Bangui; Chargé d'affaires: Spiridon Petrović.

Zaire: BP 989, Bangui; Ambassador: Embe Isea Mbambe.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: BP 926, Bangui; highest judicial organ; acts as a Court of Cassation in civil and penal cases and as Court of Appeal in administrative cases; operates in three sections: judicial, administrative and accounts; Pres. Antoine Grothe.

There is also a Court of Appeal, a Criminal Court, an administrative tribunal, 16 tribunaux de grande instance and several labour tribunals.

Religion

It is estimated that 60% of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 5% are Muslims and 35% Christian; Roman Catholics make up 20% of the total population.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

There are 32 parishes, 72 priests and 1,541 mission stations, with a personnel of 3,049. There were 193,505 Roman Catholics in 1981.

Archbishop of Bangui: Mgr Joachim N'Dayen; BP 1518, Bangui; tel. 61-46-21.

Protestant Church

Eglise Protestante de Bangui: Bangui.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Assemblée Spirituelle Nationale: BP 1411, Bangui; tel. 61-44-95; f. 1971; mems resident in over 600 localities.

The Press

DAILY

Centrafric Presse: BP 1290, Bangui.

PERIODICALS

Le Courrier Rural: BP 850, Bangui; publ. by Chambre d'Agriculture.

Journal Officiel de la République Centrafricaine: BP 739, Bangui; f. 1974; economic information; fortnightly; Dir-Gen. Gabriel Agba.

Ta Tene (The Truth): BP 1290, Bangui; monthly.

Terre Africaine: Bangui; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Centrafricaine de Presse (ACAP): Bangui; f. 1974 following nationalization of the Bangui branch of AFP; Gen. Man. Victor Deto Teteya.

TASS (USSR) is the only foreign press agency represented in the CAR.

Publishers

Librairie Centrafricaine: BP 823, ave de l'Indépendance, Bangui; f. 1974; state-owned; Dir-Gen. F. Zagui.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie Centrale d'Afrique: BP 329, Bangui.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 85,000 radio receivers in 1983. Television broadcasting began in 1974 with a 100 kW transmitter at Bimbo. There were an estimated 400 television sets in 1979.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Centrafrique: BP 940, Bangui; telex 2355; f. 1958 as Radiodiffusion Nationale Centrafricaine; govt-controlled; radio programmes in French and Sango; Dir F. P. Zemoniako.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: Headquarters in Yaoundé, Cameroon; BP 851, Bangui; tel. 61-24-00; telex 5236; f. 1972 as the central bank of issue for mem. states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo and Gabon; cap. and res 42,765m.; Gov. Casimir Oye Mba; Dir in CAR Alphonse Koyamba.

Commercial Banks

Banque Nationale Centrafricaine de Dépôt: place de la République, BP 801, Bangui; tel. 61-32-00; telex 5207; f. 1971; cap. 520m. (May 1978); Chair. Jean-Jacques Ngoma; Man. Dir Mme Cécile Koyaga.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale SA (BIAO-Centrafrique): BP 910, Bangui; tel. 61-00-42; telex 5233; f. 1965; cap. 525m. (Oct. 1980); Man. in Bangui François Epaye.

Union Bancaire en Afrique Centrale: BP 59, rue de Brazza, Bangui; tel. 61-29-90; telex 5225; f. 1962; cap. 550m., res 46m., dep. 12,519m. (1981); Pres. M. J. Kossi-Maytengol; Gen. Man. Joseph Koyagbele.

Investment Bank

Banque Centrafricaine d'Investissement (BCI): BP 933, Bangui; tel. 61-00-64; telex 5317; f. 1976; cap. 1,000m.; Man. Dir Abel Zoungoula.

Development Agency

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: BP 817, Bangui; tel. 61-36-34; telex 5291; Dir Nils Robin.

INSURANCE

Agence Centrafricaine d'Assurances (ACA): BP 512, Bangui; tel. 61-06-23; f. 1956; cap. 3.8m.; Dir Mme R. Cerbellaud.

Assureurs Conseils Centrafricains Faugère et Jutheau: BP 743, Bangui; tel. 61-19-33; f. 1968; cap. 1m.; Dir J. Y. Deboudé.

Entreprise d'Etat d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SIRIRI): BP 852, Bangui; tel. 61-36-55; f. 1972; general; cap. 100m.; Dir Gaston Beyina-Gbandi.

Trade and Industry

Chambre d'Agriculture, d'Elevage, des Eaux et Forêts, Chasses et Tourisme: BP 850, Bangui; Chair. Maurice Methot.

Chambre de Commerce: BP 813, Bangui; telex 5275; Chair. M. Dessande; Sec.-Gen. Mathieu Zali.

Chambre des Industries et de l'Artisanat: BP 252, Bangui; telex 5275; Chair. M. Kokpavo.

Mission française de coopération: BP 934, Bangui; telex 5218; supervises bilateral aid from France under terms of agreement signed in 1979; Dir Michel Landry.

PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agence de Développement Caféière (ADECAF): Bangui; national coffee development agency; offers financial aid and training in improved farming methods.

Caisse de Stabilisation et de Pérequation des Produits Agricoles: Bangui; tel. 61-08-00; telex 5278; development of agriculture and agricultural exports; regulates consumer and producer price; Pres. Jacob Gbeti.

Société Centrafricaine de Développement Agricole (SOCADA): BP 997, Bangui; f. 1964; restructured 1980; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; 75% state-owned; cotton ginning, production of cotton oil and groundnut oil; Man. Dir Timothée Malendoma.

Société Centrafricaine des Palmeraies (CENTRAPALM): BP 1355, Bangui; tel. 61-49-40; telex 5271; f. 1975; development of palm products; cap. 1,265m. francs CFA; Gen. Man. O. Copin.

Société Centrafricaine des Tabacs (SCAT): BP 1042, Bangui; tel. 61-37-11; telex 5326; f. 1966; cap. 1,050m. francs CFA; 66% state-owned, 33% SEITA (France); technical supervision of plantations; collecting and curing of tobacco; Man. Dir Joël Beassem.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Centrafrique (UGTC): BP 877, Bangui; became the sole recognized union in 1964 (activities suspended in May 1981).

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways at present but there is a long-term project to connect Bangui to the Transcameroon railway. A railway is also due to be constructed from Sudan's Darfur provinces into the CAR's Vakaga province.

ROADS

In 1983 there were about 63,781 km of roads, including 6,172 km of routes nationales and 12,344 km of secondary roads. Both the total road length and the condition of the roads is inadequate for the traffic that uses the road system. Eight main routes leave Bangui, and those that are surfaced have been toll roads since 1971. The CAR section of the Trans-African Lagos–Mombasa highway was completed in 1984, providing a link with Cameroon.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are two navigable waterways. The first is open all the year, except in the dry season, and is formed by the Congo and Oubangui rivers; convoys of barges (of up to 800 tons load) ply between Bangui, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. The second is the river Sangha, a tributary of the Oubangui, on which traffic is seasonal. There are two ports, at Bangui and Salo, on the rivers Oubangui and Sangha respectively. Efforts are being made to develop the stretch of river upstream from Salo to increase the transportation of timber from this area, and Nola will be developed as a timber port.

Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales: BP 822, Bangui; tel. 61-02-11; telex 5256; f. 1969; development of inland waterways transport system; Man. Dir Justin Ndjapou.

Société Centrafricaine de Transports Fluviaux (SOCATRAF): BP 822, Bangui; f. 1980; 51% state-owned; Man. Dir François Toussaint.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Bangui and 37 small airports for internal services.

Air-Afrique: BP 875, Bangui; tel. 61-46-60; the CAR govt has a 7% share in Air Afrique; Dir in Bangui Albert Bagneres.

Inter-RCA: BP 1413, Bangui; telex 5239; f. 1980 to replace Air Centrafrique; 52% state-owned; extensive internal services; fleet of 1 Caravelle and 1 DC-4; Man. Dir Jules Bernard Ouande.

Tourism

Office national centrafricain du tourisme: BP 655, Bangui; tel. 61-45-66.

CHAD

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Chad is a land-locked country in north central Africa, bordered to the north by Libya, to the south by the Central African Republic, to the west by Niger and Cameroon and to the east by Sudan. The climate is hot and arid in the northern desert regions of the Sahara but very wet (annual rainfall 500 cm) in the south. The official language is French, but Arabic and various African languages are widely spoken. Almost one-half of the population are Muslims, living in the north, while most of the remainder follow animistic beliefs. About 5% are Christians. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical stripes, of blue, yellow and red. The capital is N'Djamena (formerly called Fort-Lamy).

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Chad became an autonomous state within the French Community in November 1958. François (later N'Garta) Tombalbaye, a southerner and leader of the Parti progressiste tchadien (PPT), became Prime Minister in March 1959. Chad achieved independence on 11 August 1960, with Tombalbaye as President. In 1962 President Tombalbaye banned all opposition parties and Chad became a single-party state. Civil disturbances began in 1963, with riots in the capital, and a full-scale rebellion broke out in 1965, concentrated mainly in the north, which had until that year remained under French military control. The Muslims of northern Chad have traditionally been in conflict with their black southern compatriots, who are generally animists or Christians. The banned National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) assumed leadership of the revolt, which was quelled in 1968 with French military help. In 1973 several leading figures of the regime, including the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Félix Malloum, were imprisoned on conspiracy charges. The PPT was replaced by a new political party, the Mouvement national pour la révolution culturelle et sociale (MNRCS).

In April 1975 Tombalbaye was killed in an army coup led by the acting Chief of Staff. General Malloum was released and became President at the head of a Supreme Military Council. The provisional Government dissolved the MNRCS and launched appeals for national reconciliation. Some rebel leaders rallied to the regime, but FROLINAT remained unmoved, receiving clandestine support from Libya, which since 1973 had held the Aozou strip of northern Chad, covering about 70,000 sq km (27,000 sq miles) and believed to be rich in uranium.

In early 1978 FROLINAT refused to negotiate, unified its command under a Revolutionary Council, led by Gen. Goukouni Oueddei, and gained large areas of territory from government forces. The advance of FROLINAT was halted with the help of French reinforcements. In August Gen. Malloum sought a new solution to the conflict in a reshuffle of his government, and a former leader of FROLINAT, Hissène (Hissein) Habré, was appointed Prime Minister. Disagreements between Habré and Malloum soon arose, and by December central authority had completely broken down. Fighting between the Government and FROLINAT flared up again in January 1979. Habré's troops took control of most of the capital, forcing Malloum to flee the country, leaving responsibility with the commmander of the gendarmerie, Lt-Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue. French troops were sent to Chad, and a cease-fire was agreed.

With the failure of conferences held in Nigeria, the main factions, notably FROLINAT and FAN (Habré's Forces armées du nord), took the matter into their own hands, and in April a transitional government was formed under Lol Mahamat Choua, the newly-appointed leader of the Mouvement populaire pour la libération du Tchad, also known as the 'Third Army', which was supported by Nigeria. Goukouni Oueddei became Minister of the Interior, with Habré as Minister of Defence. This government pledged not to monopolize power, but it excluded the extreme factions of the south, now under Lt-Col Kamougue and supported by Libya. Several neighbouring countries, as well as dissatisfied internal factions, denounced the regime.

Sporadic fighting continued, and there was dissension within the Government between Goukouni and Habré. Finally, in August 1979, an agreement was reached between Chad's 11 factions for the formation of an interim Gouvernement d'union nationale de transition (GUNT) under the Presidency of Goukouni, with Lt-Col Kamougue of the southern extremists as Vice-President. A Council of Ministers, representing the various factions, was appointed in November 1979.

Goukouni's authority was undermined by continual disagreements with Habré's forces, and in March 1980 the shaky truce was broken and fighting began in the capital. Despite numerous attempts at mediation and cease-fire agreements, the conflict remained unresolved; in May all French troops withdrew from Chad, and in June a treaty of friendship was signed between Col Gaddafi of Libya and a representative of President Goukouni, without the prior consent of the GUNT. During October 1980 Libyan forces intervened directly in the hostilities, resulting in the defeat of Habré and the retreat of the FAN from N'Djamena. A Libyan force of 15,000 men was established in the country.

In January 1981 there were proposals for a gradual merger of Chad and Libya, but the Libyan presence in Chad was unpopular, and guerrilla warfare continued. Plans were drawn up in Lomé to provide for the formation of an OAU peacekeeping force, and calling for elections to take place during 1981. Habré and other FAN leaders were sentenced to death *in absentia* in June. By September President Goukouni had finally renounced the proposed merger, and Libyan troops were withdrawn in November at Goukouni's request. A neutral inter-African force was installed under the auspices of the OAU.

The OAU proposed a cease-fire date of 30 March 1982, and the holding of elections by July, but neither of these suggestions was implemented, and it became clear in early 1982 that a peaceful settlement was unlikely as President Goukouni refused to negotiate with Habré. In an attempt to strengthen the GUNT, weakened by internal conflicts, the President formed a Conseil d'Etat, appointed a Prime Minister and reshuffled the cabinet in May. Fighting had intensified, however, and by April Habré was in control of one-third of the territory. N'Djamena fell to his forces on 7 June. Goukouni fled to Cameroon and thence to Algeria, where he continued to contest the leadership. In October he formed a 15-member 'government-in-exile'. The OAU force had fully withdrawn by 30 June, and in October Habré took the oath as President and formed a new government. A majority of OAU members finally agreed to recognize Habré's regime in June 1983.

Habré did not succeed in establishing national reconciliation, although some members of Kamougue's Forces Armées tchadiennes (FAT) joined the ranks of the FAN to form a new national army in January 1983. By June 1983, however, Goukouni's rebel forces, with Libyan support, were in a position to capture the northern city of Faya-Largeau. Following appeals for international assistance, Habré obtained US $10m. of military aid from the USA, as well as help from Egypt, Sudan, France and Zaire. Government troops counter-attacked and repossessed Faya-Largeau at the end of July, but, after prolonged bombing by Libyan aircraft, the town again fell to the rebel forces in August. In response to Habré's renewed appeals, France sent 3,000 troops to Chad, ostensibly acting as military instructors, but with orders to retaliate should they come under attack.

In August a proposal from President Mitterrand of France for a Chad federation, as a solution to the dispute, was rejected by a spokesman for Goukouni Oueddei. At the Franco-African summit in October it was decided that the OAU should attempt to resolve the dispute by means of a reconciliation between the Government and the rebels. A defensive line separating the

warring factions was set up along latitude 15°N, and in mid-September it was announced that fighting had ceased.

Following indications from both sides of a willingness to negotiate a peace settlement, a meeting of representatives from all factions was arranged for January 1984 in Addis Ababa. The talks collapsed, however, after a disagreement over protocol and representation. Renewed fighting in January led to the shooting down of a French aircraft and the death of its pilot, and prompted the French decision to extend the defensive zone 100 km northwards, to latitude 16°N. The French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson, visited Chad in February. His proposal to employ a Pan-African 'observer force', however, was rejected as impracticable by the OAU.

In an attempt to consolidate his political power, Habré dissolved his former military arm, FROLINAT-FAN, in June 1984 and created a new political party, the Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance. A government reshuffle followed in July. Major dissension among anti-Habré forces became evident with the formation in August of a new opposition movement, the Rassemblement des Forces Patriotiques, by GUNT factions opposed to Goukouni Oueddei's leadership.

Following a proposal in May 1984 by the Libyan leader, Col Gaddafi, for a simultaneous withdrawal of Libyan 'support elements' and French troops, a Franco-Libyan agreement was reached in September over joint evacuation of both countries' military forces. Chad was not consulted over the deal, and relations with France became strained. Following talks with President Mitterrand of France, however, Habré agreed to a joint Franco-Libyan commission monitoring the withdrawal. In mid-November it was announced that both countries' troops had been evacuated. US and Chad intelligence reports, however, maintained that 3,000 Libyan troops were still in the country, and Col Gaddafi subsequently acknowledged that some Libyan soldiers had remained, in contravention of the September agreement. At the Franco-African summit in December 1984, President Mitterrand declared that France would not use force to drive Libyans from northern Chad, and would intervene only if Libyan forces moved south of the 16th parallel.

The civil war in southern Chad between Habré's forces and various guerrilla commandos ('codos') escalated in October and November 1984, with the Government reportedly carrying out summary executions in an attempt to reassert its authority in the area. More than 50,000 Chadians were estimated to have fled to Sudan, the Central African Republic and Cameroon to escape increasing violence.

Government

The Government comprises a Council of Ministers headed by the President. Executive and legislative power is exercised by the Council, and for administrative purposes the country is divided into 14 Prefectures. In October 1982 a Conseil national consultatif was formed, consisting of two representatives of each Prefecture and two representatives of the city of N'Djamena.

Defence

In January 1983 the various armed groups in Chad which rallied to Hissène Habré's Forces armées du nord (FAN) were merged to form a new national army, the Forces armées nationales tchadiennes (FANT). The total strength of the armed forces in July 1984 was estimated to be 4,200 men. In addition, there are paramilitary forces of approximately 6,000 men. The gendarmerie, once part of the army, has been dissolved and replaced by a military police unit. Military service of 12 months is compulsory for men and women. Defence expenditure in 1983 was an estimated US $51.7m.

Economic Affairs

Chad is a severely underdeveloped country, owing partly to unfavourable climatic conditions, inadequate infrastructure and a paucity of known natural resources. During recent years, continual civil strife has aggravated economic difficulties. In 1982, according to World Bank estimates, Chad's GNP per head was only US $80 (at average 1980–82 prices), the lowest level among African countries and one of the lowest in the world. It was estimated that GNP per head declined by 2.8% annually, in real terms, between 1960 and 1982.

Chad's economy is essentially one of subsistence, based on agriculture, stock-breeding and fishing, which together occupy 90% of the working population. The only significant cash crop is cotton, which provides the basis for Chad's major industry and more than one-half of all export earnings. The country's output of seed (unginned) cotton reached a peak of 174,062 metric tons in 1975/76 but declined in subsequent years, falling to 71,000 tons in 1981/82, when fighting in the southern cotton-growing area severely affected production. Output increased to 102,000 tons in 1982/83 and reached 156,000 tons in 1983/84, the area under cultivation having increased from 133,899 ha in 1981/82 to 175,760 ha in 1983/84. Sugar cane is cultivated at a 6,000-ha agro-industrial complex at Banda, and is processed at a refinery operated by the Société nationale sucrière du Tchad. Annual domestic capacity is 30,000 tons of raw sugar. Production totalled 18,500 tons in 1982, increasing to 25,000 tons in 1983.

Lake Chad and the Logone-Chari basin are well stocked with fish, producing more than 100,000 tons annually. Despite government efforts to protect agriculture by irrigation and reafforestation, crops have been frequently threatened by recurring drought. Livestock normally accounts for about one-fifth of GDP, and is the most important export after cotton. An estimated 80% of meat exports, however, are smuggled out of the country, depriving the Government of substantial tax revenue.

Industry is almost entirely based on agriculture, with manufacturing accounting for only 7% of GDP. Textile production is the most important sector, followed by food and tobacco. There are proven reserves of petroleum near Lake Chad, but development has been hindered by political troubles. There are also known to be substantial deposits of uranium in the disputed northern territory.

After many years of civil war, Chad is now particularly dependent on foreign aid, with its economy in chaos, and many regions suffering critical food shortages. Drought has become increasingly severe and widespread since 1980, and in 1984 the cereals deficit was forecast at 300,000 tons. An estimated 2,000 people died of starvation during August–October 1984 as famine spread to the normally fertile southern areas. Emergency food aid has been supplied in recent years by the UN's World Food Programme and international donors.

The Habré government's budget for 1983 forecast total expenditure of 36,000m. francs CFA, with revenue from taxation at only 8,000m. francs CFA. The balance was to be financed out of foreign aid. Approximately 46% of public expenditure is allocated to defence. France is the main trading partner and the principal supplier of foreign aid; non-military aid from France totalled 12,000m. francs CFA in 1983. International agencies and Arab countries have provided help for agricultural and communications projects.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Chad. The river Chari is navigable from N'Djamena to Sarh in the far south. Roads are inadequate and only short stretches have been surfaced. There is an international airport, at N'Djamena, and more than 40 airfields.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage and other rights for employees. There are four hospitals, 28 medical centres and several hundred dispensaries. In 1978 there were 3,373 beds in government-administered hospital establishments, while only 90 physicians were employed in official medical services.

Education

Education is officially compulsory for six years between eight and 14 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of six and lasts for six years. Secondary education, from the age of 12, lasts for seven years, comprising a first cycle of four years and a second of three years. In 1976 only 25% of children in the primary age-group (37% of boys; 14% of girls) were enrolled at primary schools, while attendance at secondary schools was equivalent to only 3% of the relevant age-group. A National University was opened in 1971, and there are several technical colleges. In 1977 the estimated rate of adult illiteracy was 86%.

Tourism

Chad's potential attractions for tourists include a variety of scenery from the dense forests of the south to the deserts of the north. Wild animals abound, especially in the two national parks and five game reserves.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 25 May ('Liberation of Africa', anniversary of the OAU's foundation), 27 May (Whit Monday), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 11 August (Independence Day), 15 August (Assumption), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 November (Maloud, Birth of the Prophet), 28 November (Proclamation of the Republic), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, BP 453, N'Djamena.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	1,259,200
Inland waters	24,800
Total	1,284,000*
Population (sample survey)	
December 1963–August 1964	3,254,000†
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1977	4,213,000
1978	4,309,000
1979	4,405,000
Density (per sq km) 1979	3.4

* 495,800 sq miles.
† Including areas not covered by the survey.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population in 1979)

N'Djamena (capital)*	303,000	Kélo	27,000
Moundou	66,000	Koumra	27,000
Sarh*	65,000	Bongor	24,000
Abéché	54,000	Pala	22,000
		Doba	21,000

* Fort-Lamy was renamed N'Djamena in November 1973, and Fort-Archambault was renamed Sarh in July 1972. The above estimate does not take into account the fact that between 50,000 and 60,000 people left N'Djamena in February and March 1979.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 44.3 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 44.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 24.2 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 24.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

PREFECTURES

	Area (sq km)	Population (1979)	Density (per sq km)
Batha	88,800	354,000	4.0
Biltine	46,850	175,000	3.8
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (BET)	600,350	88,000	0.1
Chari-Baguirmi	82,910	676,000	8.1
Guéra	58,950	207,000	3.5
Kanem	114,520	200,000	1.7
Lac	22,320	135,000	6.0
Logone Occidental	8,695	295,000	33.9
Logone Oriental	28,035	307,000	10.9
Mayo-Kebbi	30,105	684,000	22.7
Moyen-Chari	45,180	524,000	11.6
Ouadaï	76,240	347,000	4.6
Salamat	63,000	107,000	1.7
Tandjilé	18,045	302,000	16.7
Total	1,284,000	4,405,000	3.4

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ('000 persons, 1977)

	Males	Females	Total
Stock-rearing	138	2	140
Other agriculture	759	301	1,060
Fishing	23	4	27
Industry	70	7	77
Transport and other services	101	15	116
Total	1,091	329	1,420

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	6	6	6
Rice (paddy)	45	47	47
Maize	14	15	15
Millet and sorghum	600	580	600
Sweet potatoes and yams	36	37	39
Cassava (Manioc)	185	188	197
Other roots and tubers	171	176	181
Pulses	59	62	64
Groundnuts (in shell)	110	110	118
Sesame seed	12	12	12
Cottonseed	52	45	73
Cotton (lint)	30*	26*	43*
Dates	27	27	27

*Unofficial figures.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	4,000	3,800	3,800
Goats	2,300	2,300	2,358
Sheep	2,400	2,300	2,358
Pigs	6	6	7
Horses	155	150	151
Asses	260	255	255
Camels	420	420	446
Chickens	3,200	3,300	3,300

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Total meat	50,000	53,000	54,000
Beef and veal	25,000	28,000	28,000
Mutton and lamb	10,000	10,000	11,000
Goats' meat	8,000	8,000	8,000
Poultry meat	2,000	2,000	3,000
Cows' milk	220,000	225,000	232,000
Sheep's milk	8,000	8,000	8,000
Goats' milk	16,000	16,000	16,000
Butter	8,000	10,687	11,000
Hen eggs	2,880	2,970	3,044
Cattle hides	4,440	4,840	4,840
Sheep skins	2,040	2,082	2,117
Goat skins	1,512	1,536	1,546

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, etc.	2	2	2
Other industrial wood	448	457	465
Fuel wood	7,181	7,324	7,477
Total	7,631	7,783	7,944

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974
Total catch	130	105	115*

* FAO estimate.
1975–82: Annual catch as in 1974 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1978	1979	1980
Salted, dried or smoked fish*	'000 metric tons	20	20	20
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	3	4	4
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	17	17	17
Beer	'000 hectolitres	159	161	163
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	25†	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	338	344	349
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 metres	15,142	15,369	15,600
Radio receivers	'000	35†	n.a.	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh	62	63	64

* FAO estimates. † Provisional or estimated figure.
1981: Salted, dried or smoked fish 20,000 metric tons; Electric energy 65 million kWh.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents
(31 December 1984)

1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

GENERAL BUDGETS (million francs CFA)

Revenue	1976*	1977	1978
Direct taxation	3,331	3,356	3,661
Local taxation	1,000	1,000	1,000
Poll tax	1,350	1,200	1,400
Company taxation	660	810	920
Indirect taxation	9,025	8,774	9,551
Customs receipts	7,675	7,489	8,024
Production and consumption taxes	1,061	1,042	1,232
Other revenue	1,406	n.a.	n.a.
Posts and telecommunications	812	n.a.	n.a.
Administration	358	317	352
Land	137	102	97
Extraordinary revenue	2,023	2,240	3,272
Total	15,785	16,182	17,084

Expenditure	1976*	1977	1978
Public debt interest	108	132	113
Services	12,361	13,717	14,267
Defence	4,261	5,254	6,660
Education	1,751	1,896	1,978
Interior	1,200	1,395	1,213
Public health	1,150	1,241	1,122
Community projects	1,752	1,022	1,618
State intervention	1,564	1,311	1,086
Total	15,785	16,182	17,084

Source: *La Zone Franc et l'Afrique.*

1983 Budget: Revenue 8,000 million francs CFA; expenditure 36,000 million francs CFA.

1984 Budget: Estimated expenditure 12,800 million francs CFA.

1985 Budget: Proposed revenue 15,030 million francs CFA; proposed expenditure 39,840 million francs CFA.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	4.45	5.00	4.21
IMF special drawing rights	0.02	0.29	1.54
Reserve position in IMF	4.47	5.58	3.62
Foreign exchange	2.82	6.54	22.84
Total	11.76	17.41	32.21

* National valuation.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1976	1977	1978
Currency outside banks	13.00	14.37	16.49
Demand deposits at commercial and development banks	6.33	7.92	10.87
Checking deposits at post office	0.16	0.22	0.20
Total money	19.49	22.51	27.56

Currency ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December): 22.45 in 1979; 17.36 in 1980; 22.07 in 1981; 23.58 in 1982; 29.12 in 1983.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	83.4	57.7	78.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−81.2	−81.7	−99.1
Trade balance	2.2	−24.0	−20.9
Exports of services	4.1	4.2	28.5
Imports of services	−26.4	−23.0	−80.9
Balance on goods and services	−20.1	−42.8	−73.3
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−0.6	−0.7	−2.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	41.1	61.9	114.1
Current balance	20.4	18.5	37.9
Direct capital investment (net)	−0.1	−0.1	−0.1
Other long-term capital (net)	−1.8	−1.0	−18.0
Short-term capital (net)	0.0	1.2	−3.8
Net errors and omissions	−3.5	−14.0	−8.6
Total (net monetary movements)	14.9	4.6	7.4
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2.1	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	0.5	3.1	−1.7
Exceptional financing (net)	−16.4	−2.0	10.0
Official financing (net)	−0.2	−0.1	0.3
Changes in reserves	0.9	5.5	16.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports	1973	1974	1975
Beverages	373.0	307.8	328.2
Cereal products	851.7	949.0	877.6
Sugar, confectionery, chocolate	2,048.4	2,272.4	3,435.0
Petroleum products	2,954.2	3,247.3	3,371.9
Textiles, clothing, etc.	985.4	863.2	1,074.5
Pharmaceuticals, chemicals	642.7	645.2	652.6
Minerals and metals	1,311.4	1,355.1	1,822.6
Machinery	991.7	2,009.9	3,514.6
Transport equipment	1,524.9	2,034.1	2,439.2
Electrical equipment	570.5	612.1	768.7
Total (incl. others)	18,213.5	20,858.3	28,325.2

Total imports (million francs CFA): 27,593 in 1976; 46,465 in 1977; 49,034 in 1978; 18,132 in 1979; 15,533 in 1980; 29,349 in 1981; 35,701 in 1982.

Exports	1973	1974	1975
Live cattle	439.0	288.2	243.9
Camels	98.8	36.9	4.5
Meat	638.0	2,220.8	647.1
Fish	47.6	44.8	352.6
Oil-cake	n.a.	10.9	116.8
Natron	41.0	23.8	75.5
Gums and resins	22.8	11.0	19.9
Hides and skins	219.9	193.7	83.8
Raw cotton	5,380.5	5,879.8	6,937.3
Total (incl. others)	8,483.2	9,052.7	10,103.3

1976 (million francs CFA): Raw cotton 8,001; Total (incl. others) 14,861.
Total exports (million francs CFA): 26,177 in 1977; 22,329 in 1978; 18,776 in 1979; 14,999 in 1980; 22,665 in 1981; 18,968 in 1982.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports	1973	1974	1975
Belgium/Luxembourg	592.9	762.6	208.8
Cameroon	725.7	932.8	1,364.2
Central African Republic	232.6	285.1	245.4
China, People's Republic	254.8	218.7	289.1
Congo	774.5	474.9	392.4
France	7,728.8	7,642.6	10,597.2
Gabon	489.4	229.4	392.4
Germany, Fed. Republic	410.9	651.0	714.9
Italy	224.7	386.0	1,107.8
Netherlands	232.9	827.9	2,116.3
Nigeria	2,194.3	2,562.4	2,805.1
Senegal	616.0	669.0	594.0
Taiwan	418.7	281.6	412.8
United Kingdom	255.4	373.4	1,542.0
USA	720.8	2,025.1	1,786.7

Source: *Bulletin de Statistique*, Sous-Direction de la Statistique, N'Djamena.

Exports	1973	1974	1975
Cameroon	197.1	128.2	251.7
Central African Republic	208.4	180.4	174.1
Congo	397.9	316.9	492.1
Denmark	44.2	10.9	n.a.
France	215.0	297.6	683.8
Gabon	75.3	64.8	54.6
Germany, Fed. Republic	92.1	10.9	6.2
Libya	129.3	70.5	11.7
Nigeria	538.9	387.8	1,976.1
Spain	54.6	68.2	37.6
United Kingdom	15.3	18.0	3.9
Zaire	121.9	496.5	152.9

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1977
Private cars	7,636
Buses, lorries and coaches	9,668
Tractors	258
Scooters and motorcycles	1,224
Trailers	1,012
Total	19,798

Source: *Annuaire Statistique du Tchad 1977.*

CIVIL AVIATION ('000—scheduled services*)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	3,100	3,200	3,300
Passenger-km	180,000	194,000	210,000
Freight ton-km	15,700	18,200	19,200
Mail ton-km	800	800	900

* Including a portion of the traffic of Air Afrique.
Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Education

(1976)

	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	2,610*	210,882†
Secondary:		
General	590*	18,382
Teacher training	n.a.	549
Vocational	n.a.	649
Higher	62	758

* Public education only.
† Excluding Islamic private education (9,453 pupils in 1975).
Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1983.*
1984: Total pupils 303,654.

Directory

The Constitution

A provisional Constitution was promulgated on 29 September 1982.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Hissène Habré (took office 21 October 1982).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1984)

Minister of State for Agriculture and Rural Development: Djidingar Dono Ngardoum.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Gouara Lassou.
Minister of Internal Affairs and Administrative Reform: Ibrahim Mahamat Itno.
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: Routouang Yoma Golor.
Minister of Economy and Trade: Adoum Moussa Seif.
Minister for the Control of Natural Disasters: Taher Abeldjelil.
Minister for Livestock and Water Resources: Taher Guinassou.
Minister of Finance and Equipment: Elie Romba.
Minister of Planning and Reconstruction: Joseph Yodeyman.
Minister of Public Works, Mining and Petroleum: Moussa Kaddam.
Minister of Transport: Lol Mahamat Choua.
Minister at the President's Office for Information: Soumaila Mahamat.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Assileck Halata.
Minister of Education: Abba Sidick.
Minister of Labour, Employment and Vocational Training: Oudalbaye Naham.
Minister of State Enterprises: Hassan Djamouss.
Minister of Social Affairs and Women's Promotion: Fatimé Kimto.
Minister of Public Health: Koibla Djimasta.
Minister of Tourism, Water and Forests: Ali Djalbor Diard.
Minister at the President's Office for Defence, Veterans and War Victims: Capt. Ndilnodji.
Adviser to the Presidency: Ouwanoutchin Homsala.

There are 10 Secretaries of State.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in N'Djamena.
Ministry of Economy and Trade: BP 453, N'Djamena.
Ministry of Education: BP 731, N'Djamena; tel. 29-68.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly and the Economic and Social Council were both dissolved after the coup of 13 April 1975, and had not been reconstituted by December 1984.

Political Organizations

Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance (UNIR): N'Djamena; f. 1984 after dissolution of the cen. cttee of the Forces Armées du Nord; government party; Chair. Hissène Habré; Exec. Sec. Gouara Lassou.

Various factions have professed allegiance to UNIR, including:

FROLINAT 'original': Leader Abba Siddick.

Rassemblement pour l'unité et la démocratie tchadienne (RUDT): Leader Djidingar Dono Ngardoum.

Rassemblement national démocratique et populaire (RNDP): Leader Kassire Koumakoy.

Conseil National de la Libération (CNL): Bardai (northern Chad); f. 1984 by mems of former Gouvernement d'union nationale de transition (GUNT); Chair. Goukouni Oueddei; Vice-Chair. Muhammad Aba Said.

Comprises various factions, including:

Conseil démocratique révolutionnaire (CDR): (military wing); Leader Rakhis Manani.

Forces Armées Populaires (FAP): Leader Goukouni Oueddei.

Forces Armées Tchadiennes (FAT): Leader Lt-Col Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue.

Rassemblement des Forces Patriotiques (RFP): f. 1984 by former GUNT mems; anti-Goukouni, anti-Habré; favour diplomatic solution; Leader Facho Balaam.

Comprises three former GUNT factions:

Forces Armées de l'Ouest (FAO): Leader Moussa Madèla.

FROLINAT 'fondamental': Leader Hadjéro Sénoussi.

Union Nationale Démocratique (UND): Leader Facho Balaam.

Other anti-Habré groups include:

Action Tchadienne pour l'unité et le Socialisme (ACTUS): Marxist; Sec.-Gen. FIDEL MOUNGAR.

Comité d'action et de Coordination (CAC): f. 1984 by mems of CDR political wing; Pan-Arabist; Pres. ACHEIKH IBN OMAR.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN CHAD

Central African Republic: BP 461, N'Djamena; tel. 32-06; Chargé d'affaires: JEAN-CLAUDE KOHO.

Egypt: BP 1094, N'Djamena; tel. 36-60; telex 5216; Ambassador: MOHSEN AZMI.

France: rue du Lieutenant Franjoux, BP 431, N'Djamena; tel. 25-76; Ambassador: CLAUDE SOUBESTE.

Germany, Federal Republic: ave Félix Eboué, BP 893, N'Djamena; tel. 30-90; Ambassador: HANS-JOACHIM HELDT.

Nigeria: 35 ave Charles de Gaulle, BP 752, N'Djamena; tel. 24-98; telex 5242; Ambassador: SAMUEL A. OLAJIDE.

Sudan: rue de Havre, BP 45, N'Djamena; tel. 34-29; Ambassador: ELTAYEB AHMED HUMMEIDA.

USA: ave du Colonel d'Ornano, BP 413, N'Djamena; tel. 32-69; Ambassador: JAY P. MOFFAT.

Zaire: ave du 20 août, BP 910, N'Djamena; tel. 21-47; Ambassador: Gen. MALU-MALU DIANDA.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court was abolished after the coup of April 1975. There is a Court of Appeal at N'Djamena. Criminal courts sit at N'Djamena, Sarh, Moundou and Abéché and wherever else is necessary, and each of these four major towns has a magistrates' court. There are 43 justices of the peace. In October 1976 a permanent Court of State Security was established, comprising eight civilian or military members.

Religion

It is estimated that 45% of the population are Muslims and 5% Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder follow animistic beliefs.

ISLAM

Head of the Islamic Community: Imam MOUSSA IBRAHIM.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of N'Djamena: Mgr CHARLES VANDAME; BP 456, N'Djamena; tel. 27-11; in addition to the Metropolitan Archdiocese of N'Djamena, there are three suffragan dioceses (Moundou, Pala, Sarh), dependent on the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples; there were 248,000 Roman Catholics in 1978.

Protestant Church

L'Entente évangélique: BP 127, N'Djamena; a fellowship of churches and missions working in Chad: includes Eglise évangélique au Tchad, Assemblées Chrétiennes, Eglise fraternelle Luthérienne and Eglise évangélique des frères.

The Press

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques du Tchad: BP 453, N'Djamena; monthly.

Comnat: BP 731, N'Djamena; tel. 29-68; published by UNESCO National Commission.

Info-Tchad: BP 670, N'Djamena; daily news bulletin issued by Chad Press Agency (ATP); French; circ. 1,500.

Informations Economiques: BP 548, N'Djamena; weekly; published by the Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad.

Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad: N'Djamena.

Tchad et Culture: BP 456, N'Djamena; Christian; publ. by Imprimerie du Tchad; 8 a year; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP): BP 670, N'Djamena.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 83, N'Djamena; Correspondent TAPONA CELESTIN.

Reuters (UK) is also represented in Chad.

Radio

There were an estimated 75,000 radio receivers in use in 1983.

Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne: BP 892, N'Djamena; govt station; programmes in French, Arabic and eight vernacular languages; there are four transmitters; Dir TOUADÉ BEALOUM.

An anti-Government radio station, Radio Bardai, is operated by GUNT supporters at Bardai, northern Chad.

Finance

(cap. = capital; br. = branch; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: BP 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; BP 50, N'Djamena; f. 1972; central bank of issue for mem. states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon; cap. and res 42,765m.; Gov. CASIMIR OYÉ MBA; Dir in Chad MACHAYL BAKO.

National Banks

Banque de Développement du Tchad (BDT): BP 19, N'Djamena; f. 1962; cap. 520m.; 58.4% state-owned; Man. Dir MOUTA ALI ZEZERTI.

Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôt: BP 461, 6 rue Robert-Lévy, N'Djamena; f. 1963; cap. 440m.; 51% state-owned; Pres. ETIENNE DJIRAM MOYTA; Man. Dir MAHAMAT FARRIS; br. at Moundou.

Foreign Banks

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Tchad (BIAT): BP 87, N'Djamena, and BP 240, Sarh; subsidiary of Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale; Dir (N'Djamena) EMILE EMERY.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Tchad (BICIT): 15 ave Charles de Gaulle, BP 38, N'Djamena; branch of the international consortium SFOM; 40% state-owned, 29.4% owned by the Banque Nationale de Paris; Man. Dir HISSEINE LAMINE.

Banque Tchado-Arabe Libyenne pour le Commerce Extérieur et le Développement (BATAL): BP 104, N'Djamena; f. 1973; cap. 250m.; 51% owned by Libyan Arab Foreign Bank, 49% state-owned; Man. Dir ALI SAKKAH.

Bankers' Organizations

Association Professionnelle des Banques au Tchad: N'Djamena.

Conseil National de Crédit: N'Djamena; f. 1965 to create a national credit policy and to organize the banking profession.

INSURANCE

Assureurs Conseils Tchadiens Faugère et Jutheau et Cie: BP 120, N'Djamena; Dir PIERRE HUBERT.

Société de Représentation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines (SORARAF): BP 481, N'Djamena; Dir Mme FOURNIER.

Société Tchadienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances (STAR): N'Djamena; Dir PHILIPPE SABIT.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad: BP 458, N'Djamena; f. 1938; Pres. MADJADOUM KOLINGAR; Sec.-Gen. MAHAMAT RAHMA SALEH; brs at Sarh, Moundou and Abéché.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: BP 478, N'Djamena; Dir ALBERT LOUGNON.

Mission Française de Coopération: BP 898, N'Djamena; French technical mission; Head of Mission P. RICARD.

Office National de Développement Rural (ONDR): BP 896, N'Djamena; Pres. Man. Dir HIDINI WARDOUGOU.

Société pour le Développement de la Région du Lac (SODELAC): BP 782, N'Djamena; f. 1967; cap. 180m. francs CFA; Pres. Man. Dir BRAHIM IDRISSA.

TRADE

Société Nationale de Commercialisation du Tchad (SONACOT): BP 630, N'Djamena; f. 1965; cap. 150m. francs CFA; 76% state-owned; national marketing, distribution and import-export company; Man. Dir MARBROUCK NATROUD.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Syndicale du Tchad (CST): BP 387, N'Djamena.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Tchad (UNATRAT): BP 553, ave Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena.

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1962 Chad signed an agreement with Cameroon to extend the Transcameroon railway from N'Gaoundéré to Sarh, a distance of 500 km. Although the Transcameroon reached N'Gaoundéré in 1974, the proposed extension into Chad has been indefinitely postponed. Other possibilities are being explored of extending Sudanese and Nigerian lines into Chad.

ROADS

In 1976 there were 30,725 km of roads, of which 4,628 km were national roads and 3,512 km were secondary roads. There are also some 20,000 km of tracks suitable for motor traffic during the dry season from October to July. A 4,840-km motor track leads from Rouiba, in Algeria, to Chad. There are projects for road links between N'Djamena and Tripoli, and between Moundou and N'Gaoundéré.

Coopérative des Transportateurs Tchadiens (COPORTCHAD): BP 336, N'Djamena; road haulage; Pres. SALEH KHALIFA.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There is a certain amount of traffic on the Chari and Logone rivers which meet just south of N'Djamena. Both routes, from Sarh to N'Djamena on the Chari and from Bongor and Moundou to N'Djamena on the Logone, are open only during the wet season, August–December, and provide a convenient alternative when roads become impassable.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport at N'Djamena has been in use since 1967, and there are over 40 smaller airfields.

Air Afrique: BP 466, N'Djamena; Chad holds a 7% share; see Ivory Coast.

Compagnie Nationale Air Tchad: BP 168, 27 ave Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena; f. 1966; govt majority holding with 34% UTA interest; regular passenger, freight and charter services within Chad and international charters; Pres. GEORGES N'DIGUIMBAYE; fleet of 1 DC-4, 2 DC-3, 1 Baron, 1 Fokker.

Tourism

Direction du Tourisme: BP 86, N'Djamena; also at BP 62, Sarh; f. 1962; Dir BASSALENGAR M. BAÏMIAN.

Société Hôtelière et Touristique: BP 478, N'Djamena; Dir ANTOINE ABTOUR.

CHILE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Chile is a long, narrow country lying along the Pacific coast of South America, extending from Peru and Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the far south. It is separated from Argentina, to the east, by the high Andes mountains. Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate; between Arica in the north and Punta Arenas in the extreme south, a distance of about 4,000 km (2,500 miles), the average maximum temperature varies by no more than 13°C. Rainfall varies widely between the arid desert in the north and the rainy south. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but the great majority of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and more than 85% are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is divided horizontally: the lower half is red, while the upper half has a five-pointed white star on a blue square, at the hoist, with the remainder white. The capital is Santiago.

Recent History

Chile was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until its independence in 1818. For most of the 19th century it was governed by a small oligarchy of land-owners. Chile won the War of the Pacific (1879–83) against Peru and Bolivia. Most of the present century has been marked by the struggle for power between right- and left-wing forces.

In September 1970 Dr Salvador Allende Gossens, the Marxist candidate of Unidad Popular, a coalition of five left-wing parties including the Communist Party, was elected to succeed Eduardo Frei Montalva, a Christian Democrat who was President between 1964 and 1970. Allende promised to transform Chilean society by constitutional means, and imposed an extensive nationalization programme. The Government failed to obtain a congressional majority in the elections of March 1973 and was confronted with a deteriorating economic situation as well as an intensification of violent opposition to its policies. Accelerated inflation led to food shortages and there were repeated clashes between pro- and anti-Government activists. The armed forces finally intervened in September 1973, claiming that a military take-over was necessary because of the increasingly anarchic situation and economic breakdown. President Allende died during the coup.

Congress was dissolved, all political activity banned and strict censorship introduced. The military junta dedicated itself to the eradication of Marxism and the reconstruction of Chile, and its leader, Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, became Supreme Chief of State in June and President in December 1974. The junta has been widely criticized abroad for its repressive policies and violations of human rights. Critics of the regime were tortured and imprisoned, and several thousand disappeared. Some of those who had been imprisoned were released, as a result of international pressure, and sent into exile.

In September 1976 three constitutional acts were promulgated with the aim of creating an 'authoritarian democracy'. All political parties were banned in March 1977, when the state of siege was extended. Following a UN General Assembly resolution in December 1977, condemning the Government for violating human rights, Gen. Pinochet called a referendum in January 1978 to endorse the regime's policies. As more than 75% of the voters supported the President in his defence of Chile 'in the face of international aggression', he felt able to lift the state of siege, in force since 1973, and replace it by a state of emergency.

A plebiscite in September 1980 showed a 67% vote in favour of a new constitution which had been drawn up by the Government, although dubious electoral practices were allegedly employed. The new constitution was described as providing a 'transition to democracy' but, although Gen. Pinochet ceased to be head of the armed forces, the state of emergency was extended and the additional clauses allowed him to maintain his firm hold on power until 1989. Political murders and the use of torture by the security forces continued.

Opposition to the Government from all sectors of the population, including church leaders, increased, however, and industrial and agricultural interests demanded changes in economic policies. Political demonstrations were violently broken up. In May 1983 a five-member union confederation was formed to demand the restoration of democracy. Monthly demonstrations took place in the capital and the major cities, and the population of Santiago joined in the periodic 'caceroleos', when the banging of kitchen utensils and the sounding of car horns created a deafening form of protest. President Pinochet ordered rough treatment for the demonstrators, thousands of whom were rounded up and interrogated. The armed forces fired into the crowds, and by October 1983 hundreds had been injured and a total of 68 deaths had been recorded. Gen. Pinochet received world-wide condemnation. Trade union leaders were arrested and sent into internal exile and union members who went on strike to demand their release were dismissed. The copper mines were put under military control.

Political parties, which were still officially outlawed, re-emerged, and in July 1983 five centre parties formed a coalition, the 'Alianza Democrática', demanding a return to democratic rule within 18 months. A left-wing coalition was also created. Pinochet threatened opposition politicians with exile, but his own position became uncertain when members of the armed forces began to speak out against him. A 'state of internal disturbance' was declared in September, and a law banning unauthorized demonstrations was decreed in October, although, at the same time, Gen. Pinochet attempted to placate workers and debtors with populist measures and public works projects. More than 1,000 exiles were allowed to return. In August the new Minister of the Interior announced that a referendum might be held to allow for an elected congress to be installed before 1989.

An anti-government campaign of bombings, begun in late 1983 and directed principally against electricity installations, continued throughout 1984. In response, in January 1984 the Government announced new anti-terrorist legislation and extensive security measures. In March a 90-day state of siege was declared, and various opposition publications were censored. Six people were killed during a national day of protest. A further wave of bombings struck Chile's principal cities in May; during one night 40 bombs exploded in Santiago. The first May Day rally in Santiago since 1973 was attended by 150,000 people, and public protests were held throughout the country. As the eleventh anniversary of the 1973 coup approached, the political opposition was joined in its criticism of Gen. Pinochet by the Roman Catholic Church. Relations between Church and State had deteriorated after anti-Government demonstrations at Punta Arenas in February, for which the Government had blamed the Church. Two days of violent clashes between police and demonstrators in September resulted in nine deaths, including that of a French priest. Widespread arrests were carried out, and the President's special powers were extended for six months. Following the demonstrations, the opposition announced its intention to call a general strike in October. During the two days of protests accompanying the strike, a further nine people were killed, and police raids on the suburbs of Santiago resulted in a large number of detentions. In November another state of siege was declared for 90 days, and the offices of opposition parties and publications were raided. Two more days of anti-Government protests met with a muted response from the public.

In February 1984 the Council of State began drafting a law to legalize political parties and to prepare for elections in 1989. In March Gen. Pinochet confirmed that a plebiscite would be held at an unspecified time to decide on a timetable for the elections. In September, however, Gen. Pinochet firmly rejected

any possibility of a return to civilian rule before 1989. In November the entire Cabinet resigned, prompted by the earlier resignation of the Minister of the Interior. It was thought that the Government was preparing to adopt a more severe line towards the opposition, in an attempt to conceal a division of opinion within its ranks over the transfer of power.

Chile has two border disputes: to the north with Bolivia and to the south with Argentina. In 1978 Bolivia broke off diplomatic relations with Chile on the grounds that it had not shown sufficient flexibility over the question of Bolivia's access to the Pacific Ocean. Chile's dispute with Argentina concerns three small islands in the Beagle Channel, south of Tierra del Fuego. The issue of sovereignty over these islands has, on occasions, brought the two countries to the verge of war. In December 1978 the case was referred to papal mediation and the resultant proposals were presented to the two governments in December 1980. Argentina failed to agree to the proposals, but in March 1984 a draft settlement was agreed. In October it was announced that total agreement had been reached. Under the terms of the settlement, Chile was awarded 12 islands and islets to the south of the Beagle Channel, including Lennox, Picton and Nueva. The agreement required the formal approval of the ruling junta before ratification by Gen. Pinochet.

Government

Chile is a republic, divided into 12 regions and a metropolitan area. Since the coup in September 1973 the country has been ruled by a military junta. In 1975 a Council of State was established to draft a new constitution, which was promulgated in March 1981 and will take full effect from 1989 (see Constitution). Meanwhile, executive and legislative power is vested in the President and the junta, assisted by a Cabinet. The clause stating that all Chilean nationals must obey the national authorities was effective from October 1980.

Defence

Military service in the army or the navy lasts two years and is compulsory for men at 19 years of age. In July 1984 the army had a strength of 53,000, the air force 15,000 and the navy 28,000. Paramilitary security forces number about 27,000 carabineros. Defence expenditure for 1984 was expected to be US $1,600m.

Economic Affairs

In 1973 the junta inherited an economy with inflation between 500 and 1,000%, low reserves and a declining GDP. The Allende Government had introduced wide-ranging state control but the Pinochet Government attempted to establish a market-oriented economy by encouraging foreign investment, by denationalizing most of the enterprises which the Allende Government had nationalized, and by drastically reducing import tariffs. After slow growth in earlier years, production expanded considerably in 1977, when the GDP rose by 9.7%, compared with a decline of 14.3% in 1975.

After the coup in 1973, the military regime reversed the agricultural reforms which had been introduced by President Allende: about 30% of the agricultural land which had been redistributed was returned to its original owners, while a further 20% was auctioned. State assistance to small farmers ended.

In 1981 about 15% of the working population were engaged in agriculture, but the sector contributes less than 10% of the GDP. Although the country has great agricultural potential, land use is inefficient. The Government's refusal to protect domestic production against cheaper imports resulted in sharp falls in the production of wheat (down 29%), barley, oats, rye, oil-seeds and fruit in 1981, although production of rice, potatoes, maize and sugar beet increased. Agricultural production continued to decline in 1982. The area sown with rice fell by 17.9%. By 1983 the area sown to wheat, oats, barley, maize and rye was 35% less than in 1975. Dependence on imports increased. Wheat production fell by an estimated 40%, to 586,000 tons, in 1983, the decline being aggravated by severe drought. In 1982 imports of wheat accounted for 60% of the total consumed. In the same period imports of oil-seeds rose from 50% to 90% of the total consumed. In 1983/84 production of major crops improved. Wheat production rose to 998,000 tons and maize output increased from 512,000 tons in 1982/83 to 721,000 tons in 1983/84. Sugar beet production rose from 1.64m. tons in 1982/83 to 2.19m. tons in 1983/84. The sector was expected to grow by over 7% in 1984. The Government has announced plans to invest 2,400m. pesos in the sector over the next three years.

Wood and wood products form the second most important export sector (after copper), accounting for nearly 10% of export earnings in 1980. Fishing also has great development potential, with the total catch reaching 3,673,000 metric tons in 1982. However, a decline in large-scale fishing has slowed growth.

Chile is the world's leading producer of copper, and accounted for 17% of global output in 1981. Its total reserves are estimated to represent 23% of the world's proven resources and are concentrated in the Chuquicamata and El Teniente mines. Copper generates more than 50% of Chile's foreign exchange and the industry accounts for 10% of GDP. Chile's production of copper rose to a record 1.3m. metric tons in 1983, compared with 1.08m. tons in 1981. However, copper's share of total exports by value was reduced from 83% in 1973 to 44% in 1981, partly as a result of fluctuations in world demand. By 1982 the world price of copper, in real terms, had fallen to its lowest level for 50 years. In spite of an improvement in the first half of 1983, prices continued to decline and the sector expected losses in earnings of US $300m. in 1984. The output of gold increased by 29% in 1982 and reached 17.2 tons in 1983. Chile has the largest known reserves of lithium.

Other minerals of economic importance are iron ore (for domestic consumption and export, mainly to Japan), molybdenum, manganese, lead, zinc, silver, mercury, gold, limestone, marble, coal, nitrates and iodine. Petroleum and natural gas are found in the south. Chile imports 57% of its petroleum requirements but, with the discovery of large new deposits in the Magellan Straits, it is hoped to satisfy domestic oil consumption by 2003. It was planned to build a natural gas liquefaction complex at Cabo Negro, with an initial production of 7m. cu m of LNG per day by 1984. Other domestic resources of energy, such as coal and hydroelectricity are also being developed rapidly. Chile's potential hydroelectric generating capacity is estimated to be 18.7m. kW. The Antuco plant has a capacity of 300,000 kW and the Colbún-Machicura project, which is currently under construction, has a planned capacity of 490,000 kW. In 1984 Chile announced plans to purchase seven hydroelectric power stations from the People's Republic of China.

Manufacturing, which accounted for about 21% of the GDP in 1980, faced very strong foreign competition after the Government's drastic reduction of import duties. Industrial production rose by 5% in 1980, and by 1.2% in 1981. Following the onset of the economic recession in mid-1981, demand slumped and high interest rates forced many businesses into liquidation. Industrial production fell by 21% in 1982. By January 1983, 61,000 small businesses were unable to pay debts and were declared insolvent, including 12 subsidiaries of the two leading industrial groups, Vial and Cruzat/Larraín. Despite claims of improved industrial output towards the end of 1983, retail traders reported a 27% drop in sales for the year, while construction was at its lowest level for two years. Industrial production was expected to increase by 9.2% in 1984. The Government's three-year plan, announced in 1984, revealed plans to reactivate the industrial sector by investing 4,373m. pesos and creating 400,000 new jobs.

The economic decline which began in 1981 was the most spectacular in Latin America. Between 1977 and 1980 gross fixed investment represented 15.2% of GNP, one of the lowest ratios in the region. Foreign loans, which had been used for importing consumer goods and for speculation on the lucrative financial market, were no longer forthcoming by mid-1981. The collapse of the domestic economy and the numerous bankruptcies of private companies led to pressure on the private banks, which were unable to service their foreign debts, amounting to US $7,000m. by January 1983. The liquidation of several private banks panicked depositors into withdrawing a total of about US $1,000m. in January 1983 alone. Chile's reserves of foreign exchange declined from $4,099m. in September 1981 to $1,218m. in April 1983. GDP contracted by 14.1% in 1982. A decline in world prices for copper, molybdenum and timber led to trade deficits of $2,477m. in 1981 and $2,600m. in 1982.

In January 1983 Chile's foreign debt, which was US $3,500m.

in 1973, reached $17,454m. (representing the highest level of debt per inhabitant in the world), of which 64% was of the private sector. In July 1983 agreement was reached with Chile's foreign bank creditors on the rescheduling of $3,400m., new loans amounting to $1,300m. and the maintenance of $1,200m. in trade credits. A loan of $900m. from the IMF was signed in January 1983, on the condition that strict monetarist policies would be imposed, and the budget deficit reduced to 2.3% of GDP, compared with 4% in 1982. By March it was clear that the conditions had not been fulfilled and that the budget deficit would be at least 5–6% of GDP in 1983. GDP declined by 1.6% in 1983. The current deficit on the balance of payments declined from $4,733m. in 1981 to $1,068m. in 1983. By December 1983 Chile's foreign exchange reserves had risen to US $2,031m. The peso was devalued, taxes raised and import tariffs doubled to 20%. The IMF agreed to continue the loan payments.

In 1984 the economy showed signs of a modest recovery, and GDP was estimated to have grown by 5.5%. Debt servicing was rendered more difficult by the continuing decline in world copper prices. However, by June 1984 Chile's foreign exchange reserves had risen to US $2,286m. The Government expected exports to increase by 7% in 1984. In February the Government revealed its plans for economic recovery, which included an increase in the permitted budget deficit to 4.6% of GDP. The Government intended to finance the deficit with a loan of US $1,500m. In May the IMF approved the Government's programme, and a loan of US $780m. was secured from foreign banks. In July, however, Chile announced that it would be unable to repay any of the principal due on its foreign debt (then standing at US $18,600m.) for the next five years. Interest payments would be maintained. In September the peso was devalued from 93 to 115 per US dollar. Import duties were increased to 35% to compensate for rising dollar interest rates and falling copper prices. In November Chile commenced negotiations on a further loan of US $800m. and debt rescheduling. New appointments at the Economy and Finance Ministries in April did not result in the changes in the Government's economic policy which had been anticipated.

Inflation was an estimated 27.3% in 1983, but declined to 15.2% by August 1984. Workers' salaries in the private sector lost 50% in purchasing power between August 1981 and October 1983. In October 1984 the Government announced substantial increases of up to 100% in salaries to compensate for price rises in 1984. Unemployment stood at about 33% in August 1983, and 13% of the labour force was employed in a system of minimum employment.

Transport and Communications

The difficult topography of Chile, including mountains, forest and desert, makes communications a formidable problem. The traditional means of communication is the sea. The chief ports are Valparaíso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, San Antonio and Punta Arenas. In 1984 there were 8,100 km of railways. In 1983 there were 88,129 km of roads, of which 10.8% were paved. The principal airports are Chacalluta, 14 km north-east of Arica, and Arturo Merino Benítez, 20 km north-east of Santiago. There are plans to extend the provincial airport network.

Social Welfare

Employees, including agricultural workers, may receive benefits for sickness, unemployment, accidents at work, maternity and retirement, and there are dependants' allowances, including family allowances. In May 1981 social security was transferred to the private sector, and run by the Administradoras de Fondo de Pensiones. All but one of the funds and 40% of the worker investors made losses, totalling US $95m., in 1981. A National Health Service was established in 1952. In 1978 there were 38,622 hospital beds, and in 1979 there were 5,671 physicians.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for eight years. Secondary education is divided into the general programme, geared towards general education and possible entrance to university (lasting four years), and the technical-professional programme geared towards specialist training (lasting five years). An intensive national literacy campaign, launched in 1980, reduced the rate of adult illiteracy from 11% in 1970 to an estimated 5.6% in 1983. The university law of January 1981 banned all political activity in universities, reduced the number of degree courses from 33 to 12, halved future government funding and encouraged the establishment of private specialized universities.

Tourism

Chile has a wide variety of attractions for the tourist, including fine beaches, ski resorts in the Andes, lakes and rivers. There are many opportunities for hunting and fishing in the southern archipelago, where there are plans to make an integrated tourist area with Argentina, requiring investment of US $120m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 21 May (Battle of Iquique), 15 August (Assumption), 18 September (Independence Day), 12 October (Day of the Race), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December (Christmas Day), 31 December (Bank Holiday).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28, 29 March (Good Friday and Easter Saturday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Chilean peso.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 148.63 pesos;
US $1 = 128.24 pesos.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Avda Bulnes 418, Casilla 7597, Correo 3, Santiago.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY*

Area (sq km)	756,626†
Population (census of 22 April 1970)‡	
Males	4,343,512
Females	4,541,256
Total	8,884,768
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	11,487,112
1983	11,682,260
1984	11,878,419
Density (per sq km) 1984	15.7

* Excluding Chilean Antarctic Territory. † 292,132 sq miles.
‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 5.12%.

REGIONS*

		Area (sq km)	Population (30 June 1984)	Capital
I	De Tarapacá	59,104	263,405	Iquique
II	De Antofagasta	125,981	333,876	Antofagasta
III	De Atacama	75,482	212,855	Copiapó
IV	De Coquimbo	40,471	437,249	La Serena
V	De Valparaíso	16,040	1,316,185	Valparaíso
VI	Del Libertador Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins	16,393	585,997	Rancagua
VII	Del Maule	30,536	735,380	Talca
VIII	Del Bío-Bío	36,820	1,558,749	Concepción
IX	De la Araucanía	31,761	675,741	Temuco
X	De Los Lagos	64,065	899,270	Puerto Montt
XI	Aisén del Gen. Carlos Ibáñez del Campo	111,873†	70,597	Coihaique
XII	De Magallanes y Antártida Chilena	132,033‡	116,407	Punta Arenas
	Metropolitan Region (Santiago)	15,480	4,672,708	—

* Before 1975 the country was divided into 25 provinces. With the new administrative system, the 13 regions are sub-divided into 50 new provinces and the metropolitan area of Santiago.
† Area obtained as a residual.
‡ Excluding Antarctic territory.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 30 June 1984)

Gran Santiago (capital)	4,225,299*	Temuco	168,560
Viña del Mar	307,308	Rancagua	147,263
Valparaíso	266,876	Talca	141,295
Talcahuano	216,866	Chillán	126,235
Concepción	213,818	Arica	125,574
Antofagasta	172,669	Valdivia	117,818
		Iquique	116,772

* Including suburbs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Registered live births*		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976	241,296	23.3	73,575	7.0	80,537	7.8
1977	228,286	21.6	74,302	7.0	73,446	7.0
1978	230,085	21.4	77,499	7.2	72.436	6.7
1979	234,840	21.5	80,072	7.3	74,528	6.8
1980	247,013	22.2	86,001	7.7	74,109	6.7
1981	264,809	23.4	90,564	8.0	69,971	6.2
1982	274,335	23.9	80,115	7.0	69,887	6.1

* Figures include adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 5% for 1975–81, 6.5% for 1982.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(Sample surveys†—'000)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	508.2	477.5	509.4
Mining and quarrying	63.3	54.0	59.4
Manufacturing	516.2	373.9	405.9
Construction	169.6	84.1	93.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	26.7	24.6	23.7
Commerce	620.6	509.5	550.4
Transport, storage and communication	218.1	185.1	195.8
Financial services	116.9	109.8	110.1
Others	1,031.3	1,123.8	1,267.9
Total	3,271.0	2,942.3	3,216.1

* Excluding unemployed persons seeking work for the first time.
† Covering 27,500 households.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	686	650	586
Barley	91	118	73
Oats	131	118	146
Rye	9	6	4
Maize	518	484	512
Dry beans	138	163	84
Lentils	18	16	14
Potatoes	1,007	841	684
Rice	100	131	116
Sunflower seed	7	5	5
Sugar beet	1,460	963	1,643
Rapeseed	27	13	3
Tomatoes*	155	158	n.a.
Water melons*	168	168	n.a.
Melons*	145	146	n.a.
Grapes*	980	1,010	n.a.
Dry peas	11	7	n.a.
Chick-peas	6	4	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas; and FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982†
Horses*	450	450	430‡
Cattle	3,664	3,800	3,800
Pigs	1,000	1,000	1,190
Sheep	6,800	6,800	6,308
Goats*	1,100	1,100	600‡

* Unofficial figures.
† Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.
‡ FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	162	185	195
Mutton and lamb	15	16	16
Pig meat	50	56	58
Horse meat	10	8	n.a.
Poultry meat	102	109	95
Cows' milk	1,080	1,200	1,140
Butter	4.0	4.5	n.a.
Cheese	19.5	23.5	22.7
Hen eggs	62.8	69.1	n.a.
Wool:			
greasy	20.6	21.6	22.0
clean	9.6	10.8	n.a.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	11,060	4,000	3,298
Pitprops (mine timber)*	154	154	154
Pulpwood	3,056	3,500	3,100
Other industrial wood*	179	500	399
Fuel wood*	5,603	5,695	5,800
Total	20,052	13,849	12,751

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Total (incl. boxboards)	2,183	1,732	1,000*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing*

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Chilean hake	31.7	32.7	26.4
Patagonian hake	36.7	38.9	44.6
Chilean jack mackerel	562.3	1,060.9	1,494.7
Chilean sprat	33.3	36.5	46.0
Chilean pilchard (sardine)	1,772.7	1,628.2	1,779.8
Anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy)	102.7	325.1	106.0
Chub mackerel	102.3	97.5	21.0
Other marine fishes (incl. unspecified)	58.2	70.8	58.5
Total fish	2,699.9	3,290.6	3,577.0
Crustaceans	10.1	15.5	14.8
Clams	36.1	30.3	24.7
Other molluscs	52.5	38.9	41.4
Other aquatic animals†	18.1	18.0	15.2
Total catch†	2,816.7	3,393.4	3,673.0

* Including quantities landed by foreign fishing craft in Chilean ports.
† Excluding whales, recorded by number rather than by weight. The number of whales caught by Chilean vessels in the Antarctic summer season was: 94 in 1979/80; 64 in 1980/81; nil in 1981/82.

Mining

		1980	1981	1982
Copper (metal content)	'000 metric tons	1,063.0	1,105.5	1,255.1
Coal	'000 metric tons	1,024	1,169	997
Iron ore*	'000 metric tons	8,835	8,514	6,470
Nitrates	'000 metric tons	620	624	577
Calcium carbonate	'000 metric tons	2,766	2,923	1,667
Iodine	metric tons	2,601	2,688	2,596
Sodium sulphate (anhydrous)	metric tons	70,100	n.a.	n.a.
Sodium sulphate (hydrous)	metric tons	1,215	357	536
Molybdenum (metal content)	metric tons	13,668	15,360	20,048
Manganese†	metric tons	27,701	25,557	16,111
Gold	kilograms	6,836	12,456	16,907
Silver	kilograms	298,545	361,107	382,188
Petroleum	cubic metres	1,933,137	2,401,331	2,484,212
Natural gas	'000 cubic metres	5,395,638	5,079,115	5,064,471

* Gross weight. The estimated iron content is 61%.
† Gross weight. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: 9.0 in 1980; 8.6 in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Sugar	'000 metric tons	175	146	193
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,863	1,131	1,255
Liquid cast iron	'000 metric tons	582	453	n.a.
Steel ingots	'000 metric tons	625	479	n.a.
Beer	million litres	190	178	176
Paraffin	million cu metres	258	178	185
Diesel oil	million cu metres	1,224	929	1,184
Fuel oil	million cu metres	1,447	1,180	1,090
Tyres	'000	870	482	595
Cigarettes	million	9,201	7,669	7,680
Glass sheets	'000 sq metres	2,180	475	2,956

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 Chilean peso.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 pesos.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pesos.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 148.63 pesos;
US $1 = 128.24 pesos;
1,000 Chilean pesos = £6.728 = $7.798.

Average Exchange Rate (pesos per US $)

1981	39.00
1982	50.91
1983	78.84

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	660.4	655.9	566.7
IMF special drawing rights	19.1	19.5	5.4
Reserve position in IMF	74.8	77.8	—
Foreign exchange	3,119.4	1,717.1	2,030.9
Total	3,873.7	2,470.3	2,603.0

* Valued at market-related prices.

BUDGET (million pesos)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Income from taxes	289,485	289,981	302,645
Non-tax revenue	159,617	231,926	639,234
Total current revenue	449,102	521,907	941,879

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Current expenditure	385,994	451,516	645,585
Operational expenditure	147,321	163,131	188,768
Remunerations	102,684	112,820	120,098
Purchase of goods and services	38,161	43,862	50,319
Interest on the public debt	6,476	6,449	18,351
Transfers	238,672	288,385	396,625
Capital expenditure	64,639	71,298	60,192
Real investment	35,845	28,122	36,288
Transfers	830	915	7,791
Amortizations	27,964	42,261	16,113
Total	450,633	522,814	705,777

MONEY SUPPLY (million pesos at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	44,736	42,958	51,880
Demand deposits at commercial banks	29,385	38,160	50,840
Total money	74,121	81,118	102,720

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index, annual averages. Base: December 1978 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	186.28	193.01	242.72
Housing	208.40	234.97	296.05
Clothing	178.16	183.22	225.66
Miscellaneous	195.40	230.72	301.81
All items	193.01	212.19	270.03

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1979	1980	1981
Compensation of employees	278,585	411,076	508,484
Operating surplus	321,029	430,916	475,770
Domestic factor incomes	599,614	841,992	984,254
Consumption of fixed capital	76,799	103,518	122,126
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	676,413	945,510	1,106,380
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	95,787	129,758	182,521
GDP in purchasers' values	772,200	1,075,269	1,288,902
Net factor income from abroad	−24,710	−36,266	−55,708
Gross national product (GNP)	747,490	1,039,003	1,233,194
Less Consumption of fixed capital	76,799	103,518	122,126
National income in market prices	670,691	935,485	1,111,068

1982 (million pesos): GDP in purchasers' values 1,228,700; GNP 1,123,100; National income 993,640.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	133,886	163,146	182,518
Private final consumption expenditure	760,472	988,341	945,171
Increase in stocks	46,679	28,309	−48,278
Gross fixed capital formation	178,944	238,730	220,120
Total domestic expenditure	1,119,981	1,418,526	1,249,395
Exports of goods and services	245,387	220,120	267,558
Less Imports of goods and services	290,099	349,744	288,252
GDP in purchasers' values	1,075,269	1,288,902	1,228,700
GDP at constant 1977 prices	363,446	384,232	329,155

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77,706	82,999	75,604
Mining and quarrying	91,985	72,085	75,080
Manufacturing	230,511	283,648	240,493
Electricity, gas and water	22,888	28,002	36,977
Construction	55,763	81,836	61,698
Trade, restaurants and hotels	197,076	245,796	226,081
Transport, storage and communications	52,815	58,797	57,604
Other services	346,525	435,738	455,163
GDP in purchasers' values	1,075,269	1,288,902	1,228,700

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,836	3,706	3,851
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−6,513	−3,643	−2,837
Trade balance	−2,677	63	1,014
Exports of services	1,778	1,448	975
Imports of services	−3,942	−3,924	−3,149
Balance on goods and services	−4,841	−2,413	−1,160
Government unrequited transfers (net)	36	41	49
Private unrequited transfers (net)	72	68	43
Current balance	−4,733	−2,304	−1,068
Direct capital investment (net)	362	384	152
Other long-term capital (net)	3,217	1,297	1,062
Short-term capital (net)	1,119	−466	−705
Net errors and omissions	101	−68	18
Total (net monetary movements)	66	−1,157	−541
Monetization of gold	—	—	24
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	28	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−87	−34	6
Official financing (net)	70	−181	12
Changes in reserves	77	−1,372	−499

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $'000)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Livestock and animal products	84,743	50,529	34,472
Vegetable products	355,818	303,364	292,491
Animal and vegetable fats	62,897	55,790	72,678
Manufactured foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	262,595	166,720	105,747
Mineral products	1,048,092	653,622	86,971
Chemicals	467,079	298,082	325,144
Synthetic plastic rubber	229,011	130,878	152,795
Skins and leather goods	33,521	15,844	4,060
Paper and paper-making materials	119,072	87,863	69,487
Textiles	460,806	240,975	167,747
Plaster, cement, ceramics and glass	98,091	56,179	30,235
Metals and metal goods	319,143	179,527	132,726
Technical and electrical equipment	1,217,750	691,398	445,018
Transport equipment	1,079,397	322,964	137,644
Optical and precision instruments	165,913	107,937	71,460
Total (incl. others)	6,363,800	3,528,500	2,753,976

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Fruit and vegetables	244,300	268,000	278,100
Meat and fish meal fodder	233,700	202,000	256,000
Chemical wood pulp	230,600	203,700	172,800
Natural sodium nitrate	40,200	35,100	28,200
Iron ore and concentrates	157,600	161,900	158,200
Copper ores, refined and unrefined copper metal	2,152,500	1,714,900	1,731,400
Chemicals	146,100	100,700	68,600
Total (incl. others)	4,670,700	3,906,300	3,821,500

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ million)

Imports	1981	1982	1983*
Argentina	141.7	150.4	200.6
Brazil	570.5	258.4	190.2
Canada	94.3	55.5	60.9
Ecuador	99.5	32.6	40.4
France	219.4	124.6	82.9
Gabon	169.7	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic	354.5	214.3	185.2
Italy	146.6	73.1	51.3
Japan	673.0	229.6	161.2
Korea, Republic	40.5	46.0	23.3
Peru	66.9	33.4	37.2
Spain	213.2	149.8	64.3
United Kingdom	171.0	76.1	60.7
USA	1,631.9	916.1	703.5
Venezuela	359.5	260.4	224.8

Exports	1981	1982	1983*
Argentina	191.3	150.5	119.4
Belgium	85.4	100.9	85.3
Brazil	288.2	308.2	164.3
Canada	116.7	77.9	60.4
China, People's Republic	60.7	61.9	93.7
Colombia	70.9	46.3	42.3
France	189.6	152.6	176.7
Germany, Federal Republic	450.0	432.4	484.7
Italy	212.7	174.8	169.8
Japan	426.7	440.8	348.1
Korea, Republic	60.5	52.1	56.6
Netherlands	112.2	153.4	106.2
Peru	70.3	49.0	39.4
Spain	83.4	85.5	72.2
United Kingdom	159.2	205.1	209.2
USA	591.9	798.8	1,083.3
Venezuela	72.0	43.4	29.7

* Source: Banco Central de Chile.

Transport

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS* ('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers (number)	10,983	10,998	9,229
Passenger/km	1,588,200	1,561,631	1,571,600
Freight (tons)	13,239	15,373	12,065

* Includes all international cargo of Ferrocarril Transandino.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1981	1982	1983*
Cars	573,836	607,423	620,000
Buses	22,186	21,181	21,000
Lorries	237,018	235,108	236,000
Motor cycles	36,371	31,763	30,500

* Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics;* estimates.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	13,200	18,383	11,942
Goods unloaded	10,299	15,207	5,208

CIVIL AVIATION

	1980	1981	1982
Kilometres flown ('000)*	27,011	32,183	26,255
Passengers (number)	697,386	962,332	819,102
Freight ('000 ton-km)	329,876	378,580	314,696

* Includes airline taxis.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983*
Arrivals	405,000	264,466	275,000

* Provisional.

Education

(Number of pupils)

	1981	1982	1983
Kindergarten	127,836	136,997	146,369
Basic	2,207,300	2,146,020	2,139,155
Middle	640,659	643,405	685,428
Universities	118,669	119,462	125,363

Directory

The Constitution

Note: Since 1973 Government has been based on the three Constitutional Acts (see below). In accordance with the new Constitution approved by a plebiscite in 1980, the previous 1925 Constitution was abolished and the new Fundamental Law came into effect in March 1981. Provisions concerning the National Congress will be fully effective from 1989.

The three constitutional acts of 1976 provide for a 'new democratic structure' for Chilean society based on the family and rejecting class struggle. The following rights are guaranteed: the right to life and personal integrity, to a defence, to personal liberty and individual security; the right to reside in, cross or leave the country; the right of assembly, petition, association and free expression and the right to work. Men and women are accorded equal rights; no-one shall be obliged to join any association; any group considered to be contrary to morality, public order or state security shall be prohibited; the courts shall be able to prohibit any publication or broadcast considered to be contrary to public morality, order, national security or individual privacy.

The 1981 constitution, described as a 'transition to democracy', separates the presidency from the junta and provides for presidential elections every eight years, with no re-election. The President may dissolve the legislature once during his term of office and may declare a state of emergency for up to 20 days. The bicameral legislature will consist of an upper chamber of 26 elected and nine appointed senators, who are to serve an eight-year term, and a lower chamber of 120 deputies elected for a four-year term. All former presidents are to be senators for life. There is a National Security Council consisting of the President, the Junta (comprising the heads of the armed forces and the police) and the presidents of the Supreme Court and the Senate.

All Marxist and 'totalitarian' groups are banned, limited political activity will be permitted only at the end of the 'transitional period', and there is no amnesty for terrorists. There is limited freedom of assembly and of expression: workers in public or vital sectors may not strike and other employees may strike for no more than 60 days; it is illegal to disseminate doctrines of a 'totalitarian' concept or ones which undermine public morals. The economy is based on the free market system. Abortion is prohibited.

Appended are 29 Transitory Clauses which had immediate effect in March 1981. The holding of elections is postponed until 1989, when the Junta will nominate the president and the 'no re-election' clause will be suspended. The nomination will be submitted to a referendum.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte (assumed power as President of the Military Junta 11 September 1973; sworn in as Supreme Chief of State 27 June 1974; proclaimed President of the Republic 17 December 1974; inaugurated as President 11 March 1981).

JUNTA MILITAR DE GOBIERNO

Adm. José Toribio Merino (Navy).
Gen. César Mendoza Durán (Police).
Gen. Fernando Matthei Aubel (Air Force).
Gen. César Benavides Escobar (Army).

THE CABINET
(January 1985)

Minister of the Interior: Sergio Onofre Jarpa Reyes.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jaime del Valle.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Alfonso Márquez de la Plata.

Minister of Finance: Luis Escobar Cerda.

Minister of Economy: Modesto Collados.

Minister of Public Education: Horacio Aranguiz Donoso.

Minister of Justice: Hugo Rosende.

Minister of National Defence: Adm. Patricio Carvajal Prado.

Minister of Public Works: Brig.-Gen. Bruno Siebert.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: Brig.-Gen. Enrique Escobar.

Minister of Agriculture: Jorge Prado Aranguíz.

Minister of National Property: Gen. René Peri Fagerstrom.

Minister of Planning: Luis Simón Figueroa.

Minister of Mines: Samuel Lira.

Minister of Energy: Gen. Hermán Brady Roche.

Minister of Public Health: Dr Winston Chinchón.

Minister of Housing and Town Planning: Miguel Angel Poduje.

Minister of Production Development (Vice-President of CORFO): Brig.-Gen. Sergio Pérez Hormazábal.

Minister Secretary-General of Government: Francisco Javier Cuadra Linaza.

Head of President's Consultative Committee: Brig.-Gen. Santiago Sinclair Oyaneder.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture: Teatinos 40, Santiago; tel. 6965896.

Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction: Teatinos 120, Santiago; tel. 725522.

Ministry of Energy: Teatinos 120, 7°, Santiago; tel. 6981757.

Ministry of Finance: Teatinos 120, Santiago; tel. 6982051.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palacio de la Moneda, Santiago; tel. 6982501; telex 40595.

Ministry of Housing and Town Planning: Serrano 45, 6°, Santiago; tel. 31624; telex 40079.

Ministry of the Interior: Edif. Diego Portales, Santiago; tel. 222068.

Ministry of Justice: Compañía 111, Santiago; tel. 6968151.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security: Huérfanos 1273, Santiago; tel. 7151333; telex 40559.

Ministry of Mines: Teatinos 120, 9°, Santiago; tel. 711593; telex 40517.

Ministry of National Defence: Plaza Bulnes, Santiago; tel. 6965271; telex 40537.

Ministry of National Planning: Ahumada 48, Santiago; tel. 727033; telex 40767.

Ministry of National Property: Avda Libertador B. O'Higgins 280, Santiago; tel. 224669.

Ministry of Production Development (CORFO): Moneda 921, Casilla 3886, Santiago; tel. 380521; telex 240421.

Ministry of Public Education: Avda Libertador B. O'Higgins 1371, Santiago; tel. 698335; telex 40604.

Ministry of Public Health: Enrique 541, 1°, Santiago; tel. 394001.

Ministry of Public Health: Enrique MacIver 541, 1°, Santiago; tel. 394001.

Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications: Amunátegui 139, Santiago; tel. 726503; telex 240200.

Office of the Comptroller of the Republic: Teatinos 56, Santiago; tel. 724112; telex 40281.

Office of the Minister Secretary-General of Government: Edif. Diego Portales, Santiago; tel. 221201; telex 40073.

Legislature

CONGRESO NACIONAL

The bicameral National Congress (a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies) was dissolved by the armed forces on 13 September 1973. Until 1989 legislative functions will be exercised by the Junta, assisted by four legislative commissions.

Political Organizations

All 'Marxist' political parties were declared unlawful on 14 September 1973, and the activities of all political parties were suspended

on 27 September 1973. All political parties and political activity were banned on 12 March 1977. New legislation regarding party activity was enacted in 1984.

The most prominent political parties (some working from abroad) are:

Izquierda Cristiana: Christian left; Leader RAÚL REYES SUSARTE.

Movimiento de Acción Nacional (MAN): nationalist party; Pres. FEDERICO WILLOUGHBY.

Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitaria—MAPU: Leader OSCAR GARRETÓN.

MAPU—Obrero Campesino: Leader JAIME ANSELMO CUEVAS HORMAZÁBAL.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria—MIR: revolutionary left; Leader ANDRÉS PASCAL ALLENDE.

Movimiento Social Cristiano: f. 1984; centre-right party; Pres. JUAN DE DIOS CARMONA.

Partido Comunista Chileno: Leader JAIME INSUNZA; Sec.-Gen. LUIS CORVALÁN LEPE.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Pres. GABRIEL VALDÉS; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ DE GREGORIO.

Partido Nacional: Santiago; traditional right-wing party; Leader CARMEN SAENZ DE PHILLIPS; Vice-Pres. FERNANDO OCHAGAVIA.

Partido Radical: mem. of Socialist International; Pres. ENRIQUE SILVA CIMMA.

Partido Social Demócrata: Pres. MARIO SHARPE.

Partido Socialista: split into factions; Pres. CARLOS BRIONES.

In mid-1984 a group of right-wing and centre-right parties formed a coalition, Acuerdo Democrático Nacional (ADENA), which was independent from both the Government and other opposition groupings. These groupings included: Alianza Democrática (AD, an alliance of centre and right-wing parties, incl. the Partido Demócrata Cristiano), Movimiento Democrático Popular (MDP, a coalition of left-wing parties, led by Dr MANUEL ALMEYDA, declared unconstitutional in early 1985) and Proyecto para el Desarrollo Nacional (Proden, led by JORGE LAVANDEROS).

Guerrilla groups:

Alianza Chilena Anticomunista (Acha): right-wing.

Frente Patriótica Manuel Rodríguez (FPMR): f. 1984; left-wing.

Grupo Antimarxista (GRAPA): right-wing.

Movimiento Contra el Cáncer Marxista (MCCM): right-wing.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN CHILE

Argentina: Ahumada 341, 5°, Casilla 9867, Santiago; tel. 33785; Ambassador: JOSÉ MARÍA ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

Australia: Gertrudis Echenique 420, Casilla 33, Correo 10, Las Condes, Santiago; Ambassador: W. K. FLANAGAN.

Austria: Barrios Errázuriz 1968, 3°, Santiago; Ambassador: HARALD KREID.

Belgium: Moneda 1160, 6°, Santiago; tel. 63161; Chargé d'affaires: MICHEL CARLIER.

Brazil: Alonso Ovalle 1665, Santiago; tel. 82486; telex 340350; Ambassador: JORGE CARLOS RIBEIRO.

Canada: Ahumada 11, 10°, Casilla 427, Santiago; tel. 6962256; Ambassador: CLAYTON BULLIS.

China, People's Republic: Pedro de Valdivia 550, Santiago; tel. 250755; Ambassador: TANG HAIGUANG.

Colombia: Américo Vespucio Norte 722, Casilla 1262, Santiago; Ambassador: VICENTE BORRERO.

Costa Rica: Rancagua 059, Santiago; Ambassador: FABIO CRUZ BRICEÑO.

Dominican Republic: Padre Román 5013, Casilla 16077, Santiago; Ambassador: RAFAEL VÁLDEZ HICARIO.

Ecuador: Avda Providencia 1979, 5°, Santiago; tel. 235742; Ambassador: CÉSAR VALDIVIESO CHIRIBOGA.

Egypt: Roberto del Río 1871, Santiago; tel. 748881; Ambassador: (vacant).

El Salvador: Juana de Arco, Of. 32, Santiago; tel. 251096; Ambassador: (vacant).

France: Avda Condell 65, Casilla 38-D, Santiago; tel. 251030; Ambassador: PAUL DEPIS.

Germany, Federal Republic: Agustinas 785, 7° y 8°, Santiago; tel. 335031; telex 240583; Ambassador: HERMANN HOLZHEIMER.

Guatemala: Avda Américo Vespucio Norte 958, Santiago; Ambassador: ENRIQUE CASTELLANOS CARRILLO.

Haiti: Las Carretas, Santiago; tel. 237063; Ambassador: MAX JADOTTE.

Holy See: Montolin 200, Santiago (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 41229; Nuncio: Excmo Rev. Mgr ANGELO SODANO.

Honduras: Avda 11 de Septiembre 2155, Of. 1005, Santiago; tel. 2314161; Ambassador: Ing. AUGUSTO CÉSAR COELLO.

India: Triana 871, Casilla 10433, Santiago; tel. 2231548; Ambassador: MUKUR KANTI KHISHA.

Israel: Merced 136, 7°, Casilla 1224, Santiago; tel. 384186; Ambassador: DAVID EPHRATI.

Italy: Triana 843, Casilla 3114, Santiago; tel. 2259439; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: FRANCESCO CARUSO (in 1973 relations were broken off and in 1984 had still not been fully restored).

Japan: Huérfanos 757, 8°, Santiago; tel. 31163; Ambassador: KOICHI KOMURA.

Jordan: Avda Providencia 545, Apdo 55, Casilla 10431, Santiago; tel. 2231177; Ambassador: SAMIH EL-FARAJ.

Korea, Republic: Holanda 916, Santiago; Ambassador: SUH KYUNG-SUK.

Lebanon: Avda Andrés Bello, Santiago; Ambassador: IBRAHIM KRAIDY.

Malta: Merced 286, 8°, Santiago; Ambassador: CORRADO ZAMPETTI.

Netherlands: Las Violetas 2368, Casilla 56-D, Santiago; tel. 2236825; telex 340381; Ambassador: PATRICK S. J. RUTGERS.

New Zealand: Avda Isidora Goyenechea 3516, Las Condes, Casilla 112, Santiago; tel. 2314204; telex 3440066; Ambassador: IAN LANDON-LANE.

Nicaragua: Avda Nueva Los Leones 82, Santiago; tel. 44212; Ambassador: ALBERTO SALINAS MUÑOZ.

Norway: Américo Vespucio Norte 548, Casilla 2431, Santiago; tel. 2281024; telex 440150; Ambassador: HELGE VINDENES.

Panama: Bustos 2199, Correo 9892, Santiago; Ambassador: RICARDO MORENO VILLALAZ.

Paraguay: Huérfanos 886, Santiago; Ambassador: Dr FABIO RIVAS ARAUJO.

Peru: Avda Andrés Bello 1751, Providencia, Santiago 9, Casilla 16277, Santiago; tel. 2238883; telex 440095; Ambassador: JOSÉ LUIS BUSTAMENTE Y RIVERA.

Romania: Benjamín 2955, Casilla 290, Santiago; tel. 482917; Chargé d'affaires: DRAGOMIR TANASE.

South Africa: Carlos Antúnez 1959, Casilla 16189, Santiago; tel. 2250415; telex 340484; Ambassador: Lt.-Gen. ANTONIE MICHAL MULLER.

Spain: Avda Andrés Bello 1895, Casilla 16456, Santiago; tel. 742021; Ambassador: MIGUEL SOLANO AZA.

Sweden: Darío Urzúa 2165, Santiago; tel. 495052; Chargé d'affaires: LARS SCHONANDER.

Switzerland: Avda Providencia 2653, 16°, Casilla 3875, Santiago; Ambassador: YVES R. MORET.

Syria: Carmencita 111, Casilla 12, Correo 10, Santiago; tel. 2327471; telex 240095; Ambassador: HISHAM HALLAJ.

Turkey: N. Sótero Sanz 136, Providencia, Santiago; tel. 2237566; telex 340278; Ambassador: EKREM GÖKŞIN.

United Kingdom: La Concepción 177, Casilla 72 D, Santiago; tel. 2239166; telex 340483; Ambassador: JOHN K. HICKMAN.

USA: Agustinas 1343, 7°, Santiago; tel. 82801; Ambassador: JAMES D. THEBERGE.

Uruguay: Avda Pedro de Valdivia 711, Casilla 2636, Santiago; tel. 743569; Ambassador: JULIO CÉSAR LUPINACCI.

Venezuela: Mar del Plata 2055, Casilla 16577, Santiago; Ambassador: HÉCTOR VARGAS ACOSTA.

Judicial System

The following are the main tribunals:

The Supreme Court, consisting of 13 members, appointed for life by the President of the Republic from a list of five names submitted by the Supreme Court when vacancies arise.

There are sixteen Courts of Appeal (in the cities or departments of Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Copiapó, La Serena, Valparaíso,

Santiago, Presidente Aguirre Cerda, Rancagua, Talca, Chillán, Concepción, Temuco, Valdivia, Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas) whose members are appointed for life from a list submitted to the President by the Supreme Court. The number of members of each court varies. Judges of the lower courts are appointed in a similar manner from lists submitted by the Court of Appeal of the district in which the vacancy arises.

Corte Suprema: Bandera 344, Santiago; tel. 6980561.

President of the Supreme Court: Rafael Retamal López.

Ministers of the Supreme Court:

José M. Eyzaguirre Echeverría
Israel Bórquez Montero
Luis Maldonado Boggiano
Octavio Ramírez Miranda
Víctor Manuel Rivas del Canto
Enrique Correa Labra
Osvaldo Erbetta Vaccaro
Emilio Ulloa Muñoz
Marcos Aburto Ochoa
Estanislao Zúñiga Collao
Abraham Meersohn Schijman
Carlos Letelier Bobadilla

Attorney-General: Gustavo Chamorro Garrido.

Secretary: René Pica Urrutia.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Roman Catholicism is the principal religion, with an estimated 8,955,542 adherents in 1976.

Archbishop of Santiago: Juan Francisco Fresno Larraín, Casilla 30-D, Santiago; tel. 63275.

Archbishop of Antofagasta: Carlos Oviedo Cavada, Casilla E, Antofagasta; tel. 221164.

Archbishop of Concepción: José Manuel Santos Ascarza, Casilla 65-C, Concepción; tel. 25258.

Archbishop of Puerto Montt: Eladio Vicuña Aránguiz, Casilla 17, Puerto Montt; tel. 2215.

Archbishop of La Serena: Bernardino Piñera, Casilla 613, La Serena; tel. 211324.

The Baptist Church

Baptist Evangelical Convention of Chile: Casilla 1055-22, Santiago; tel. 2224085; Gen. Sec. Faustino Aguilera Ch.; Pres. Esteban Jofre C.

The Press

Most newspapers of nationwide circulation in Chile are published in Santiago. Since the assumption of power by the military government there has been some form of censorship in force. A decree introduced in 1981 makes it illegal for the press to 'emphasize or highlight news related to terrorist or extremist acts which have occurred within the country'. In 1984 more stringent regulations concerning censorship were imposed.

DAILIES

Santiago

Circulation figures listed below are supplied by the Asociación Nacional de la Prensa. Other sources give much lower figures.

Diario Oficial de la República de Chile: Agustinas 1269, Santiago; tel. 6983969; Dir Enrique Menchaca Salgado; circ. 15,000.

Fortín Mapocho: Santiago; f. 1984; independent; Dir Jorge Donoso.

El Mercurio: Compañía 1214, Casilla 13-D, Santiago; tel. 6961111; f. 1827; morning; conservative; independent; Man. Dir Agustín Edwards; circ. 150,000 (weekdays), 300,000 (Sundays).

La Nación: Agustinas 1269, Santiago; tel. 6982222; f. 1980 to replace government-subsidized *El Cronista*; morning; Propr Sociedad Periodística *La Nación*; Dir Orlando Poblete; circ. 30,000.

La Segunda: Avda Santa María 5542, Santiago; tel. 2287048; f. 1931; evening; Dir Cristián Zegers A.; circ. 48,000.

La Tercera de la Hora: Casilla 9-D, Calle V. Mackenna 1870, Santiago; tel. 517067; f. 1950; morning; independent; Dir Iván Cienfuegos Uribe; circ. 300,000.

Las Últimas Noticias: Avda Santa María 5542, Santiago; tel. 2287048; f. 1902; morning; independent; Man. Dir Héctor Olave Vallejos; owned by the Proprs of *El Mercurio*; circ. 85,000 (except Saturdays and Sundays).

Antofagasta

La Estrella del Norte: Calle Matta 2112, Antofagasta; tel. 222847; f. 1966; evening; Dir Roberto Retamal Pacheco; circ. 10,000.

El Mercurio: Calle Matta 2112, Antofagasta; tel. 223406; f. 1906; morning; conservative independent; Proprs Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir Darío Canut de Bon Urrutia; circ. 25,000.

Arica

Estrella de Arica: San Marcos 580, Arica; tel. 31834; telex 221051; f. 1976; Dir Enrique Jorquera Márquez; circ. 11,600.

Calama

La Estrella del Loa: Félix Hoyos 2065, Calama; tel. 212535; f. 1969; Propr Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir Roberto Retamal Pacheco; circ. 4,000 (weekdays), 7,000 (Sundays).

El Mercurio: Félix Hoyos 2071, Calama; tel. 212535; f. 1968; Propr Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir Darío Canut de Bon; circ. 4,500 (weekdays), 7,000 (Sundays).

Chillán

La Discusión de Chillán: Casilla 14-D, Calle 18 de Septiembre 721, Chillán; tel. 22651; f. 1870; morning; independent; Propr Universidad de Concepción; Dir Carlos Godoy; circ. 8,500.

Concepción

El Sur: Casilla 8-C, Calle Freire 799, Concepción; tel. 25825; f. 1882; morning; independent; Editor Hernán Alvez; circ. 35,000.

Copiapó

Atacama: Manuel Rodríguez 740, Copiapó; tel. 2255; morning; independent; Dir Samuel Salgado; circ. 6,500.

Curicó

La Prensa: Casilla 6-D, Merced 373, Curicó; tel. 132-453; f. 1898; morning; right-wing; Man. Dir Oscar Ramírez Merino; circ. 4,000.

Iquique

La Estrella de Iquique: Luis Uribe 452, Iquique; tel. 22401; telex 223134; f. 1966; evening; Dir Arcadio Castillo Ortiz; circ. 8,500.

La Serena

El Día: Casilla 13-D, Brasil 395, La Serena; tel. 211853; f. 1944; morning; Dir Antonio Puga Rodríguez; circ. 10,800.

Los Angeles

La Tribuna: Casilla 15-D, Calle Colo Colo 464, Los Angeles; tel. 23196; independent; Dir Lothar Hemmelmann Troncoso; circ. 10,000.

Osorno

Diario Austral: Plazuela Yungay 581, Osorno; tel. 5191; Dir Germán Carmona.

Diario 24 Horas: Ramírez 951, 2°, Osorno; tel. 2300; Dir Roberto Silva Bajit.

Puerto Montt

El Llanquihue: Antonio Varas 167, Puerto Montt; f. 1885; morning; independent; Dir Miguel Esteban Veyl Betanzo; circ. 6,000.

Punta Arenas

La Prensa Austral: Waldo Seguel 636, Casilla 9-D, Punta Arenas; tel. 21976; f. 1941; morning; independent; Dir Pablo Cruz Noceti; circ. 9,500, Sunday (*El Magallanes*; f. 1894) 6,000.

Rancagua

El Rancagüino: Campos 527, Rancagua; tel. 21483; f. 1915; independent; Dir Miguel González; circ. 10,000.

Talca

La Mañana de Talca: 1 Norte 911, Talca; tel. 33005; Dir Juan C. Bravo; circ. 5,000.

Temuco

El Diario Austral: Bulnes 699, Casilla 1-D, Temuco; tel. 31050; f. 1916; morning; commercial, industrial and agricultural interests; Dir Germán Carmona; Propr Soc. Periodística Araucanía, Ltda; circ. 26,000.

Tocopilla

La Prensa: Matta 2112, Antofagasta, Casilla 2099, Tocopilla; f. 1924; morning; independent; Dir Roberto Retamal; circ. 8,000.

Valdivia

Diario 24 Horas: Galería Picarte 461, Of. 15, Valdivia; tel. 2062; Dir Roberto Silva Bajit.

El Correo de Valdivia: Valdivia; f. 1895; morning; non-party; Dir Patricio Gómez Couchot; circ. 12,000.

El Diario Austral: Bulnes 699, Valdivia; tel. 3353; Editor Gustavo Serrano Cotapos; circ. 3,500.

Valparaíso

La Estrella: Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57-V, Valparaíso; tel. 52797; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir Julio Hurtado Ebel; owned by the Proprs of *El Mercurio*; circ. 25,000, 30,000 (Saturdays).

El Mercurio: Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57-V, Valparaíso; tel. 52797; f. 1827; morning; Dir Leopoldo Tassara Cavada; owned by the Proprs of *El Mercurio* in Santiago; circ. 50,000.

Victoria

Las Noticias: Casilla 92, Avda Suiza 895, Victoria; f. 1910; morning; independent; Dir Tránsito Bustamente Molina; circ. 8,000.

El Pehuén de Curacautín: Casilla 92, Avda Central 895, Victoria; morning; independent; Dir Gino Bustamente Barría; circ. 3,000.

PERIODICALS

Santiago

Análisis: Manuel Montt 425, Santiago; tel. 2234386; fortnightly; political, economic and social affairs; published by Emisión Ltda; Dir Juan Pablo Cárdenas; circ. 18,000; (temporarily suspended).

Apsi: Gen. Bari 115, Providencia, Santiago; tel. 2258215; fortnightly; Dir Marcelo Contreras; circ. 10,000.

AUCA Revista Oficial del Colegio de Arquitectos de Chile AG: Triana 857, Santiago; tel. 2513511; f. 1964; 3 a year; architects' magazine; Editor Arq. Jaime Márquez Rojas; circ. 5,000.

El Campesino: Tenderini 187, Casilla 40-D, Santiago; tel. 383324; telex 240760; f. 1838; monthly; farming; Dir Patricio Montt; circ. 3,000.

Carola: San Francisco 116, 4°, Santiago; tel. 336433; fortnightly; women's magazine; published by Editorial Antártica, SA; Dir María Elena Aguirre.

Cauce: Huérfanos 1055, Of. 805, Santiago; tel. 725835; weekly; political, economic and social affairs; Dir Edwin Harrington; circ. 40,000; (temporarily suspended).

Chileagrícola: Casilla 2, Correo 13, Teresa Vial 1170; tel. 516039; f. 1976; monthly; farming; Dir Ing. Agr. Raúl González Valenzuela; circ. 10,000.

Chile Filatélico: Casilla 13245, Santiago; f. 1929; quarterly; Editor Ricardo Boizard G.

Chile Forestal: Huérfanos 554, 6°, Santiago; tel. 396172; f. 1974; monthly; technical information and features on forestry sector; Dir Ing. Carlos Sierra Silva; circ. 7,300.

Cosas: Almirante Pastenes 329, Providencia, Santiago; tel. 2258630; telex 340905; f. 1976; fortnightly; international affairs; Editors Mónica Comandari Kaiser, Verónica López Helfmann; circ. 20,000.

Creces: Manuel Montt 1922, Santiago; tel. 2234337; monthly; science and technology; Dir Sergio Prenafeta; circ. 6,000.

Economía y Sociedad: Fidel Oteíza 1969-B, Santiago; Dir José Piñera; circ. 2,500.

Economic and Financial Survey: Santiago; tel. 2227553; weekly; Dir Rubén Corvalan.

Entretelones: Estado 115, Of. 1302, Santiago; tel. 397283; fortnightly; political, economic and social affairs; published by Editorial Salamanca, SA; Dir Antonio Recabarren; circ. 6,000.

Ercilla: Las Hortensias 2340, Casilla 63-D, Santiago; tel. 2255055; f. 1936; weekly; general interest; Dir Manfredo Mayol Durán; circ. 80,000.

Estanquero 11: Obispo Donoso 6, Of. A, Providencia, Santiago; published by Sociedad Periodística Estanquero Once Ltda; Dir Gastón Acuña MacLean; circ. 6,000.

Estrategia: Rafael Cañas 114, Casilla 16845, Correo 9, Santiago; tel. 745494; telex 440001; f. 1978; weekly; financial affairs; Pres. Víctor Ojeda Méndez; Dir Francisco Argote Magnere; circ. 15,000.

Gestión: Los Leones 2279, Santiago; tel. 742210; monthly; management; Dir Francisco Argote Magnere; circ. 2,500.

Guía Turística: Ferrocarriles del Estado, Casilla 134-D, Santiago; tel. 394271; telex 240662; yearly tourist guides with maps, hotel, and general information; railway services; Dir Alfredo Barahona Zuleta.

Hoy: Mons. Miller 74, Santiago; tel. 2236102; telex 240861; f. 1977; weekly; general interest; Dir Emilio Filippi; circ. 85,000.

Mensaje: Almirante Barroso 24, Casilla 10445, Santiago; tel. 6960653; monthly; general interest; Dir Renato Hevia; circ. 10,000.

Microbyte: Merced 346, Of. F, Santiago; tel. 393866; monthly; computer science; Dir José Kaffman; circ. 5,000.

Paula: Providencia 711, Santiago; tel. 2253447; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir Constanza Vergara Vicuña; circ. 20,000.

¿Qué Pasa?: Darío Urzua 2109, Casilla 13279, Santiago; tel. 2514151; telex 34129; f. 1971; weekly; general interest; Dir Roberto Pulido E.; circ. 18,000.

Revista Médica de Chile: Esmeralda 678 Interior, Casilla 23-D, Santiago; tel. 392944; f. 1872; monthly; official organ of the Sociedad Médica de Santiago; Editor Alejandro Goić; circ. 2,000.

Teécnica del Trabajo y Previsión Social: Lira 92, Torre 14, Of. 24, Santiago; tel. 2229304; Dir Juan Esteban Montero Pozo.

Vea: Luis Thayer Ojeda 1626, Providencia, Santiago; tel. 748321; telex 240161; f. 1939; weekly; general interest, illustrated; Dir Darío Rojas Morales; circ. 40,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Bandera 84, Of. 411, Santiago; tel. 6966431; Pres. Carlos Paúl Lamas; Sec. Jaime Martínez Williams.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Informativa Orbe de Chile Ltda: Phillips 56, 6°, Of. 66, Santiago; tel. 394774; Dir Emilio Benavides.

Foreign Bureaux

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Huérfanos 1022, Of. 208, Santiago; tel. 6985811; telex 349260; f. 1954; Bureau Chief Giorgio Bagoni Bettollini.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Tenderini 85, 10°, Of. 100, Casilla 2653, Santiago; tel. 335015; telex 440234; Bureau Chief Richard Boudreaux.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Los Infantes 0455, P. de Valdivia Norte, Casilla 3290, Santiago; tel. 393633; Bureau Chief Carlos Dorat.

EFE (Spain): Coronel Santiago Bueras 188, Santiago; tel. 380179; Bureau Chief Albino Mallo.

Reuters (UK): Huérfanos 1117, Of. 414, Santiago; tel. 722539; Bureau Chief Simon Alterman.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Nataniel 49, 9°, Santiago; tel. 60162; Bureau Chief Anthony Boadle.

Publishers

Ediciones Paulinas: Vicuña MacKenna 10777, Casilla 3746, Santiago; tel. 6989145; Catholic texts.

Ediciones Universitarias de Valparaíso: Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Montt Saavedra 44, Casilla 4059, Valparaíso; tel. 252900; also Moneda 673, 8°, Santiago; tel. 332230; f. 1970; general literature, social sciences, engineering, education, music, arts, textbooks; Gen. Man. Karl Heinz Laage H.

Editora Nacional Gabriel Mistral Ltda: Avda Santa María 076, Santiago; tel. 779522; literature, history, philosophy, religion, art, education; government-owned; Man. Dir José Harrison de la Barra.

Editorial Andrés Bello/Jurídica de Chile: Avda R. Lyon 946, Casilla 4256, Santiago; tel. 2253600; f. 1947; medicine, history, arts, literature, law and social science; Gen. Man. William Thayer.

Editorial El Sembrador: Sargento Aldea 1041, Casilla 2037, Santiago; tel. 5569454; Dir Isaías Gutiérrez.

Editorial Nascimento, SA: Chiloé 1433, Casilla 2298, Santiago; tel. 5569405; f. 1898; general; Man. Dir Carlos George Nascimento Márquez.

Editorial Universitaria, SA: María Luisa Santander 0447, Casilla 10220, Santiago; tel. 2234555; f. 1947; general literature, social science, technical, textbooks; Man. Dir Gabriela Matte Alessandri.

Empresa Editora Zig-Zag SA: Amapolas 2075, Casilla 84-D, Santiago; tel. 2235766; telex 340455; general publishers of literary works, reference books and magazines; Pres. Sergio Mújica L.; Gen. Man. Rodrigo Castro C.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Chilena del Libro: Ahumada 312, Of. 806, Santiago; tel. 6989519; Pres. Manuel Melero Abaroa; Sec. Jorge Barros T.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 17,000,000 radio receivers and 3,850,000 television receivers in use. There were 5 short-wave, 150 medium-wave and 151 FM stations.

RADIO

Asociación de Radiodifusores de Chile (ARCHI): Pasaje Matte 957, Of. 801, Casilla 10476, Santiago; tel. 398755; f. 1936; 241 broadcasting stations; Pres. Ricardo Bezanilla Renovales; Vice-Pres. Ernesto Corona Bozzo; Sec.-Gen. Carlos Wilson Marín.

Radio Nacional de Chile: Morandé 25, 2°, Casilla 244, Santiago; tel. 6982496; government station; domestic service and international service in Arabic, English, French, German and Italian; Dir Luis Cordova Ballesteros.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional de Chile: Bellavista 0990, Casilla 16104, Santiago; tel. 774552; telex 440181; 108 stations; Dir-Gen. Hugo Morales Courbis.

Corporación de Televisión de la Universidad Católica de Chile—Canal 13: Inés M. Urrejola 0848, Casilla 14600, Santiago; tel. 2514000; telex 440182; f. 1959; non-commercial; Exec. Dir Eleodoro Rodríguez Matte; Production Dir Ruby Anne Gumpertz; Sec.-Gen. Jorge Fernández Parra.

Universidad Católica de Valparaíso—Canal 4: Variante Agua Santa Alto 2455, Casilla 4059-2, Viña del Mar; tel. 56136; f. 1959; Dir Víctor Bielefeld.

Universidad de Chile—Canal 11: Ines M. Urrejola 0825, Casilla 16457, Santiago; tel. 776273; telex 340492; f. 1960; educational; Vice-Pres. Sergio Melnick.

Universidad del Norte—Canal 3: Carrera 1625, Casilla 1045, Antofagasta; tel. 226725; telex 40665; f. 1977; Dir Horacio Hernández Rigou.

Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, SA—ENTEL CHILE: Santa Lucía 360, Casilla 4254, Santiago; tel. 712121; telex 240683; f. 1964; operates the Chilean land satellite stations of Longovilo, Punta Arenas and Coihaique, linked to INTELSAT system; Gen. Man. Col Gerson Echavarría Mendoza.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; amounts in pesos unless otherwise specified)

BANKING

In 1980 the law referring to banks was amended to eliminate the categories of commercial and provincial banks.

Supervisory Authority

Superintendencia de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras: Moneda 1123, 6°, Santiago; tel. 721246; f. 1925; run by Ministry of Finance; Superintendent Hernán Buchi Buc.

Central Bank

Banco Central de Chile: Agustinas 1180, Santiago; tel. 6962281; telex 240658; f. 1926; under Ministry of Finance; bank of issue; cap. and res 219,092.5m., dep. 79,379.4m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Col Enrique Seguel; Gen. Man. Carlos Molina Orrego; 7 brs.

State Bank

Banco del Estado de Chile: B. O'Higgins 1111, Casilla 24, Santiago; tel. 716001; telex 240536; f. 1953; state bank; cap. and res 27,992.6m. (July 1983); Pres. Hernán Arze de Souza Ferreira; Gen. Man. Jorge Casenave Besoaín; 184 brs.

National Banks

Santiago

Banco de A. Edwards: Agustinas 733, Santiago; tel. 382525; telex 441160; f. 1851; cap. and res 2,143.7m. (July 1983); Pres. Agustín Edwards Eastman; Gen. Man. Jorge Armanet Izquierdo; 21 brs.

Banco de Chile: Ahumada 251, Casilla 151, Santiago; tel. 383044; telex 240750; f. 1894; cap. and res 13,473.8m. (July 1983); placed under state control Jan. 1983; Provisional Administrators Alvaro Valdés Tagle, Guillermo Tagle Castillo; 97 brs.

Banco Colocadora Nacional de Valores: Moneda 1096, Santiago; tel. 716453; telex 340781; cap. and res 1,482m., dep. 7,449m.; placed under state control Jan. 1983; Provisional Administrator Adolfo Rojas Gandulfo; 13 brs.

Banco de Concepción: Huérfanos 1072, Santiago; tel. 6982741; telex 340268; f. 1871; cap. and res 4,552m. (June 1984); placed under state control Jan. 1983; Provisional Administrator Cecil Chellew Cáceres; 34 brs.

Banco Continental: Huérfanos 1219, Casilla 10492, Santiago; tel. 6968201; telex 440244; f. 1958; cap. and res 1,097.0m. (July 1983); Del. of the Supervisory Authority Leandro Omegna O.; 11 brs.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Huérfanos 1134, Casilla 136-D, Santiago; tel. 713132; telex 340773; f. 1937; cap. and res 4,080.1m. (July 1983); Pres. Jorge Yarur Banna; Gen. Man. Luis Enrique Yarur Rey; 83 brs.

Banco del Desarrollo: Avda B. O'Higgins 949, 3°, Santiago; tel. 6982901; telex 340654; cap. and res 769.3m. (July 1983); Pres. Domingo Santa María Santa Cruz; Gen. Man. Vicente Caruz Middleton.

Banco Empresarial de Fomento: Huérfanos 673, Santiago; f. 1981; cap. and res 396m., dep. 99m. (July 1982); Provisional Administrators José L. Corvalán Bucher, Gonzalo Prieto Smythe.

Banco Español-Chile: Agustinas 920, Santiago; tel. 381501; telex 240441; cap. and res 3,326.3m. (July 1983); Pres. Emilio Botín Sanz de Sautuola y García de los Ríos; Gen. Man. Miguel Estrugo S.

Banco Exterior: Matías Cousiño 72, Santiago; tel. 6962182; telex 340462; cap. and res 528.0m. (July 1983); Pres. Francisco Fernández Ordóñez; Gen. Man. Samuel Martín González.

Banco Hipotecario de Fomento Nacional: Huérfanos 1234, Santiago; tel. 6981842; telex 340269; f. 1883; cap. and res 1,885.4m. (July 1983); Pres. Ignacio Cousiño Aragón; Gen. Man. Jorge Prieto Sánchez; 13 brs.

Banco Industrial y de Comercio Exterior: Teatinos 220, Santiago; tel. 728733; telex 340270; cap. and res 1,007.0m. (July 1983); Pres. Eliodoro Matte Larraín; Gen. Man. Gonzalo Valdés Budge; 1 br.

Banco Internacional: San Antonio 76, Casilla 135-D, Santiago; tel. 723623; telex 94423; f. 1944; cap. and res 1,231.8m. (July 1983); placed under state control Jan. 1983; Provisional Administrator León Dobry Folkman; 11 brs.

Banco Morgan Finansa: Moneda 843, Santiago; tel. 383536; telex 240720; cap. and res 1,420m., dep. 8,796m.; Pres. Fernando Léniz Cerda; Gen. Man. John G. Ogilvie; 15 brs.

Banco Nacional: Bandera 287, Santiago; tel. 6982091; telex 340830; f. 1906; cap. and res 2,441.8m. (July 1984); Pres. Francisco Errázuriz Talavera; Gen. Man. Renato Gazmuri Schleyer; 31 brs.

Banco O'Higgins: Bandera 201, Casilla 51-D, Santiago; tel. 723600; telex 240438; f. 1956; cap. and res 3,547.1m. (June 1984); Pres. Vladimir Radic Piraino; Gen. Man. Luis Antonio Marchant Subercaseaux; 20 brs.

Banco Osorno y La Unión: Eleuterio Ramírez 902, Osorno, Santiago; tel. 718164; telex 240755; f. 1908; cap. and res 2,425.7m. (July 1983); Pres. Carlos Olivos Marchant; Gen. Man. Patricio Claro Grez; 32 brs.

Banco del Pacífico: Moneda 888, Santiago; tel. 6981873; telex 645295; cap. and res 483m. (July 1983); Pres. Francisco Javier Comandari García; Gen. Man. Francisco Javier Aguirre Valenzuela; 6 brs.

Banco de Santiago: Bandera 172, Santiago; tel. 728072; telex 441096; f. 1977; cap. and res 12,421m., dep. 20,754m. (July 1983);

placed under state control Jan. 1983; Provisional Administrator Julio Barriga Silva; 25 brs.

Banco Sudamericano: Morandé 226, Casilla 90-D, Santiago; tel. 6982391; telex 40436; f. 1944; cap. and res 3,343.5m. (July 1983); Pres. José Borda Arextabala; Gen. Man. Gonzalo Ruiz Undurraga; 23 brs.

Banco del Trabajo: Bandera 102, Casilla 9595, Santiago; tel. 714133; telex 340370; f. 1955; cap. and res US $34.1m., dep. $216.3m., total assets $825.6m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Roberto Kelly; Gen. Man. Ricardo Bacarreza R.; 38 brs.

Banco Urquijo de Chile: Agustinas 621, Santiago; tel. 381620; telex 440430; cap. and res 757.9m. (July 1984); Pres. José María Loizaga; Gen. Man. Javier García B.

Curicó

Banco Comercial de Curicó: Yungay 655, Casilla 15-D, Curicó; f. 1906; cap. and res 370.4m., dep. 1,143.9m. (1978); Dels of Supervisory Authority Sergio Valdés Undurraga, Armando Alvarez Marín; 16 brs.

Foreign Banks

Foreign banks that have opened branches in Chile include the following:

American Express International Banking Corporation (USA), Banco do Brasil, Banco de Colombia, Banco do Estado de São Paulo (Brazil), Banco de la Nación Argentina, Banco Real (Brazil), Banco Sudameris (France), Bank of America NT & SA (USA), Bank of Tokyo (Japan), Centrobanco, Chase Manhattan Bank (USA), Chicago Continental Bank (USA), Citibank NA (USA), Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong), First National Bank of Boston (USA), Republic National Bank of New York (USA).

Association

Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile: Agustinas 1476, 10°; Santiago; tel. 717149; telex 340958; Pres. Jorge Yarur Banna; Gen. Man. María Elena Ovalle M.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: La Bolsa 64, Casilla 123-D, Santiago; tel. 6982001; f. 1893; 31 mems; Pres. Eugenio Blanco Ruiz; Man. Juan Gasman Castro.

Bolsa de Valores: Prat 798, Casilla 218-V, Valparaíso; f. 1905; Pres. Lionel Pascal García Huidobro; Man. Adolfo Hurtado Guajardo.

INSURANCE

In September 1984 there were 29 general insurance, 16 life insurance and 3 reinsurance companies operating in Chile.

Supervisory Authority

Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros: Teatinos 120, 6°, Casilla 2167, Santiago; tel. 6962194; under Ministry of Finance; Supt Fernando Alvarado Elissetche.

Principal Companies

(Selected by virtue of premium income)

(p.i. = premium income; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

Cía de Seguros Aetna Banchile, SA: Coyancura 2270, 11°, Santiago; tel. 2314566; telex 241295; f. 1981; general; p.i. 1,859m., total assets 3,133m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Sergio Baeza Valdés.

Cía de Seguros La Chilena Consolidada: Bandera 131, Santiago; tel. 721525; telex 240474; f. 1853; general; p.i. 1,350m., total assets 2,004m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Sergio de Castro Spikula.

Cía de Seguros Cruz del Sur, SA: Ahumada 370, 4°, Santiago; tel. 718181; telex 40204; f.1974; general; p.i. 1,439m., total assets 2,301m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. José T. Guzmán Dumas.

Instituto de Seguros del Estado (ISE): Moneda 1025, 7°, Santiago; tel. 6964271; telex 0387; f. 1953; general; p.i. 1,439m., total assets 2,576m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Luis Escobar Cerda.

Cía de Seguros Generales Consorcio Nacional de Seguros, SA: Bandera 236, 16°, Santiago; tel. 718232; telex 240466; f. 1916; general; p.i. 1,480m., total assets 3,046m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Carlos Eugenio Lavín García-Huidobro.

Cía de Seguros Interamericana: Miraflores 178, 9°, Santiago; tel. 382508; telex 440295; f. 1980; life; Pres. Ricardo Peralta Valenzuela.

Cía de Seguros Renta Nacional: Dr Sotero del Río 326, 3°, Santiago; f. 1982; life; Pres. Francisco Errázuriz Talavera.

Cía de Seguros de Vida Consorcio Nacional, SA: Bandera 236, 9°, Santiago; tel. 718232; telex 240466; f. 1916; life; p.i. 5,513m., total assets 9,313m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Carlos Eugenio Lavín García-Huidobro.

Reinsurance

Caja Reaseguradora de Chile, SA: Bandera 84, 6° piso, Santiago; tel. 6982941; telex 34076; f. 1980; general; total assets 4,549m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Gustavo Dupuis Pinillos.

Cía Reaseguradora Bernardo O'Higgins: Bandera 206, 7° piso, Santiago; tel. 6967929; telex 242155; f. 1982; general; total assets 619m.; Pres. Luis Merino Espiñeira.

Insurance Association

Asociación de Aseguradores de Chile: Agustinas 785, 10°, Casilla 2630, Santiago; tel. 330059; telex 340260; f. 1931; Pres. Andrés Chaparro Kaufman.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Chile, AG: Santa Lucía 302, 3°, Casilla 1297, Santiago; tel. 330962; telex 240868; f. 1919; 1,000 mems; Pres. Julio Chaná Cariola; Exec. Sec. Oscar Sálas Elgart.

There are Chambers of Commerce in all major towns.

STATE ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

In 1980 the Government began a policy of denationalization and by early 1981 over 500 state companies had been sold. Only those concerns considered to be of strategic importance continue in the state sector and each must show an annual profit of 10% of its capital.

Comisión Nacional de Energía: Teatinos 120, 7°, Santiago; tel. 6981757; telex 240948; f. 1978 to determine Chile's energy policy and approve investments in energy-related projects; Exec. Sec. Bruno Philippi Yrarrázabal.

Corporación de Fomento de la Producción—CORFO: Moneda 921, Casilla 3886, Santiago; tel. 380521; telex 240421; holding group of principal state enterprises; under Ministry of Economic Affairs; responsible for sale of non-strategic enterprises; privatized in June 1983; Vice-Pres. Brig.-Gen. Sergio Pérez Hormazábal; Gen. Man. Aurelio Palomina de Bernardis; controls:

Cía Chilena de Electricidad—CHILECTRA: Santo Domingo 789, Casilla 1557, Santiago; tel. 382000; telex 40645; f. 1921; generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy; Exec. Vice-Pres. Brig.-Gen. (retd) Hernán Bejares González.

Cía de Acero del Pacífico SA de I—CAP (Pacific Steel Company): Bandera 84, Santiago; f. 1946; cap. US $690m., fixed assets $1,260.2m. (1981); Gen. Man. Iván de la Barra Valle.

Cía de Teléfonos de Chile—CTC: San Martín 50, Santiago; tel. 86616; Man. Lt-Col Ivan van de Wyngard Mellado.

Complejo Forestal y Maderero Panguipulli Ltda: Avda Bulnes 285, Santiago; tel. 60724; Gen. Man. Ramón Silva Muñoz.

Empresa de Computación e Informática Ltda—ECOM: José Domingo Cañas 2681, Santiago; Gen. Man. Leandro Sanhueza Lagos.

Empresa Minera de Aysén: Arturo Prat s/n, Coyhaique; zinc and lead mining; Gen. Man. Marcos Fardella.

Empresa Nacional del Carbón—ENACAR: Moneda 1025, 6°, Casilla 2056, Santiago; tel. 68241; in charge of coal production; Gen. Man. Col Sergio Valenzuela Ramírez.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad—ENDESA: Santa Rosa 76, Santiago; tel. 2229080; telex 240491; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 88,899m. pesos; installed capacity 2m. kW; Dir Ludolf K. Lausen; Gen. Man. Hiram Peña Hernández.

Empresa Nacional de Explosivos—ENAEX: Agustinas 1350, 3° piso, Santiago; tel. 82326; Gen. Man. Col (retd) Hernán Opitz de la Barra.

Industria Azucarera Nacional—IANSA: Avda Bustamente 26, Casilla 6099, Correo 22, Santiago; tel. 2258077; f. 1953; cap. US $14.3m.; average annual production 250,000 tons sugar; factories in Curicó, Linares, Los Angeles and Nuble; Gen. Man. M. Verónica González Gil.

Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile—SOQUIMICH: Olivares 1229, Santiago; tel. 711121; Exec. Gen. Man. Eduardo Bobenrieth Giglio.

Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (CODELCO—CHILE): Huérfanos 1189, 8°, Santiago; tel. 712376; f. 1976 as a state-owned enterprise with four copper-producing operational divisions at Chuquicamata, Salvador, Andina and El Teniente; attached to Ministry of Mines; Exec. Pres. Maj.-Gen. Patricio Torres Rojas.

Corporación Nacional Forestal—CONAF: Avda Bulnes 285, Of. 501, Santiago; telex 440138; f. 1972 to centralize forestry activities, to administer subsidies for afforestation projects and to increase and preserve forest resources; manages 22m. ha designated as National Parks and National Reserves; under Ministry of Agriculture; Exec. Dir Iván Castro Poblete.

Empresa Nacional de Minería—ENAMI: Mac-Iver 459, 2° piso, Casilla 100-D, Santiago; tel. 382122; telex 240574; promotes the development of the small and medium-sized mines; attached to Ministry of Mines; Exec. Vice-Pres. Maj.-Gen. Rigoberto Rubio Ramírez.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleo—ENAP: Ahumada 341, Santiago; tel. 381845; telex 240447; f. 1950; controls the petroleum industry; attached to Ministry of Mines; Man. Dir Ernesto Silva.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional—ODEPLAN: Ahumada 48, 7°, Casilla 9140, Santiago; tel. 722033; f. 1967 to assist the President of the Republic in all matters relating to social and economic planning; 1982–89 projected expenditure of US $5,100m. on c. 11,000 projects; Dir Minister of Planning.

PRO-CHILE: Santiago; export promotion agency; Dir Julio Dittborn.

Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero: Avda Bulnes 140, 8° piso, Santiago; tel. 712323; under Ministry of Agriculture; Exec. Dir Jaime de la Sotta Benavente.

Sociedad Agrícola y Servicios Isla de Pascua: Miraflores 590, 1°, Of. 2, Santiago; administers agriculture and public services on Easter Island; Gen. Man. Fernando Maira Palma.

Subsecretaría de Pesca: Teatinos 120, 10° piso, Santiago; tel. 716620; controls fishing industry; part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs; Dir Roberto Verdugo Gormaz.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederación de la Producción y del Comercio: Estado 337, Of. 507, Casilla 9984, Santiago; f. 1936; Pres. Jorge Fontaine A.; Man. Santiago Letelier S.

Affiliated organizations:

Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile (q.v.).

Cámara Chilena de la Construcción: Huérfanos 1052, 9°, Casilla Clasificador 679, Santiago; f. 1951; Pres. Máximo Honorato Alamos; Gen. Man. Fernando Alvear Artaza; 1,300 mems.

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Chile: Santa Lucía 302, 4°, Casilla 1015, Santiago; tel. 397694; telex 240868; f. 1858; Pres. Juan Carlos Délano Ortúzar; Man. Humberto Prieto C.; 120 mems.

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril—SOFOFA: Agustinas 1357, 11°, Casilla 44-D, Santiago; f. 1883; largest employers' organization; Pres. Luis Ayala; Man. Federico Montes L.; 2,000 mems.

Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura: Tenderini 187, 2°, Casilla 40-D, Santiago; tel. 398050; telex 40760; f. 1838; landowners' association; controls Radio Stations CB 57 and XQB8 (FM) in Santiago, CB-97 in Valparaíso, CD-120 in Los Angeles; Pres. Manuel Valdés Valdés; Gen. Sec. Raúl García Astaburuaga.

Sociedad Nacional de Minería: Teatinos 20, Of. 33, Casilla 1807, Santiago; tel. 81696; f. 1883; Pres. Manuel Feliú J.; Man. Alfredo Araya M.

Confederación de Asociaciones Gremiales y Federaciones de Agricultores de Chile: Lautaro 218, Los Angeles; registered with Ministry of Economic Affairs 1981; Pres. Domingo Durán Neumann.

Confederación Gremial del Comercio Detallista de Chile: Merced 380, 8°, Santiago; retail trade; registered with Ministry of Economic Affairs 1980; Pres. Ernesto Ayala.

Confederación Gremial Nacional Unida de la Mediana y Pequeña Industria, Servicios y Artesanado—CONUPIA: Estado 115, entrepiso, Santiago; registered with Ministry of Economic Affairs 1980; small- and medium-sized industries and craftsmen; Pres. Roberto Parraque Bonet.

There are many federations of private industrialists, organized by industry and region.

TRADE UNIONS

In September 1973 the Central Única de Trabajadores de Chile was outlawed as it was deemed to be a political organ of the Communist Party. Trade union activities have been severely curtailed under the present regime and in 1978 seven trade union federations, representing 529 trade unions and some 400,000 workers were banned, as they were deemed to be Marxist, and their property confiscated.

New labour legislation introduced in 1979 and embodied in the 1981 constitution included: the right of association; that unions are to be organized only on a company basis; that the Government's right to control union budgets is to be abolished; that union representatives must not engage in any political activity; that strikes involving stoppages to essential public services or which endanger national security are to be prohibited and that strikes may last no longer than 60 days.

There are over 20 national labour federations and unions. The confederations include:

Confederación de Empleados Particulares: trade union for workers in private sector; Pres. Federico Mújica.

Confederación Marítima de Chile: Santiago; Leader Eduardo Ríos; 5,000 mems.

Coordinadora Nacional Sindical—CNS: national co-ordinating body; Pres. Manuel Bustos; c. 700,000 mems.

Federación de Trabajadores Demócrata Cristiana—FTDC: Christian Democratic trade union organization; Pres. Ernesto Fogel; Sec.-Gen. Luis Sepúlveda.

Grupo de los Diez: Christian Democratic trade union organization.

Unión Democrática de Trabajadores—UDT: f. 1981; 49 affiliated organizations; set up under auspices of Grupo de los Diez; Leader Hernol Flores; c. 780,000 mems.

In 1983 the copper workers' union (CTC) and four other unions formed the Comando Nacional de Trabajadores (Leader Rodolfo Seguel) in order to press for a return to democracy in Chile.

Transport

In April 1981 the Minister of Transport and Telecommunications announced the Government's intention to denationalize its transport and telecommunications organizations.

Ministerio de Transportes y Telecomunicaciones: Amunátegui 139, Santiago; tel. 726503; telex 240200.

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railway system in Chile was 8,500 km in 1984, about 95% of which is state-owned. The privately owned lines are in the north. There are also five international railways, two to Bolivia, two to Argentina and one to Peru.

In 1983 management of the State Railways system was decentralized and divided into three autonomous operating regions, consisting of Northern, Southern and the Arica–La Paz railways. Future expansion of the Santiago underground transport system is to be carried out by private enterprise.

State Railways

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Avda Bernardo O'Higgins 924, Casilla 134-D, Santiago; tel. 382577; telex 240662; f. 1851; 8,100 km of track (1984). The State Railways are divided between the Ferrocarriles Norte y Sur (Northern and Southern Systems) and the Ferrocarril Arica–La Paz; Gen. Man. Ing. Jorge Augusto Correa Gatica.

Private Railways

Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Co Ltd: Bolívar 255, Casillas S-T, Antofagasta; telex 25226; British-owned; Pres. Andrónico Luksic Abaroa; Gen. Man. G. M. Duque. The Chilean part of the system consists of the international railway from Antofagasta to Ollague on the Bolivian border, and branches; total track length 728 km.

Ferrocarril Codelco-Chile: Huérfanos 1189, 5°, Santiago; Gen. Man. M. Acevedo V.

Diego de Almagro a Potrerillos: 99 km; transport of forest products, minerals and manufactures.

Ferrocarril Rancagua–Teniente: 68 km; transport of forest products, livestock, minerals and manufactures.

Ferrocarril Tocopilla–Toco: Calle Olivares 1229, Santiago; owned by Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile, SA; 172 km; Gen. Man. E. Bobenrieth.

In 1975 an underground railway in Santiago was begun:

Metro de Santiago: Red de Transporte Colectivo Independiente, Dirección General del Metro, Avda Libertador B. O'Higgins 1426, Santiago; started operations Sept. 1975; 25 km open in Sept. 1980; 2 lines; service to be expanded by 4 km in 1985; Dir-Gen. Ing. Ludolf Lausen Kuhlmann.

ROADS

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59, 2°, Santiago; tel. 724506; the authority responsible for roads; the total length of roads in Chile in 1983 was 79,583 km of which 9,583 km were paved. The road system comprises the Pan American Highway extending 3,521 km from north to south, almost completely paved, and about 57,106 km of transversal roads. Important projects include the resurfacing of sections of the Pan American Highway, the construction of the Southern Longitudinal Highway and a conservation programme to resurface the most important national routes; investment of US $185.1m. (1983); Dir Ing. Remberto Urrea Muster.

SHIPPING

Chile's merchant fleet had a total displacement of 1,166,465 dwt in 1983.

Supervisory Authorities

Asociación Nacional de Armadores: Blanco 869, Valparaíso; tel. 21257; also Teatinos 20, Of. 91, 9°, Santiago; tel. 710126; shipowners' association; Pres. Beltrán Urenda Zegers; Man. Sergio Núñez Ramírez.

Cámara Marítima de Chile: Blanco 869, Valparaíso; tel. 250313; telex 230491; Pres. Gabriel Fonso; Man. Rodolfo García.

Dirección General de Territorio Marítimo y Marina Mercante: Errázuriz 537, 4°, Valparaíso; telex 230662; Dir Rear Adm. Ernesto Huber von Appen.

Empresa Portuaria de Chile: Blanco 839, Valparaíso; tel. 255749; telex 230313; also Huérfanos 1055, Of. 804, Santiago; tel. 6982232; telex 240624; Dir Vice-Adm. (retd) Jorge Baeza Concha.

Santiago

Cía Marítima Isla de Pascua, SA (COMAIPA): MacIver 225, Of. 2001, 20°, Santiago; tel. 383036; telex 240646; Pres. Federico Barraza.

Valparaíso

A. J. Broom y Cía, SAC: Blanco 951, POB 910, Valparaíso and Agustinas 853, 6°, POB 448, Santiago; f. 1920; Pres. Capt. Jens Sorensen; Gen. Man. Marcelo Vargas Muñoz.

Cía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica SA: Plaza de la Justicia 59, Casilla 1410, Valparaíso; tel. 259001; telex 230386; also Avda L. B. O'Higgins 949, Santiago; tel. 6968147; telex 240486; f. 1930; regular sailings to Brazil, River Plate, South Africa, Japan, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, USA and Europe; bulk and dry cargo services; Pres. Vice-Adm. (retd) Arturo Troncoso Daroch; Gen. Man. Antonio Jabat Alonso.

Cía Sud-Americana de Vapores: Blanco 895, Casilla 49-V, Valparaíso; tel. 259061; telex 230001; also Moneda 970, 10°, 11°, Santiago; tel. 714130; telex 240480; f. 1872; 12 cargo vessels; regular service between Chile and US/Canadian East Coast ports, US Gulf ports, North European, Mediterranean, Scandinavian and Far East ports; bulk carriers, tramp and reefer services; Pres. José Luis Cerda Urrutia; Man. Patricio Falcone Schiavetti.

Empresa Marítima del Estado (Empremar): Almirante Gómez Carreño 49, Casilla 105-V, Valparaíso; tel. 258061; telex 230382; also Estado 359, 4°, Santiago; tel. 392837; telex 240482; f. 1953; state-owned; 16 vessels; international and coastal services; Dir Francisco García Huidobro González; Vice-Pres. Francisco Lobos B.

Naviera Chilena del Pacífico, SA: Errázuriz 556, Casilla 370, Valparaíso; tel. 250551; telex 230357; also Serrano 14, Of. 502, Santiago; tel. 333063; telex 240457; cargo; 3 vessels; Pres. Arturo Fernández; Gen. Man. Pablo Simian.

Naviera Interoceangas, SA: Cochrane 813, 8°, Valparaíso; tel. 7681; telex 230308; also Agustinas 1357, 3°, Santiago; tel. 722978; telex 240223; Man. Gastón Artozón Silvester.

Pacific Steam Navigation Co: Blanco 625, 6°, Valparaíso; tel. 213191; telex 230384; also Agustinas 1070, 6°, Casilla 4087, Santiago; brs in Antofagasta and San Antonio; Man. David Kimber Smith.

Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Petrolera (SONAP): Avda Errázuriz 471, 3°, Casilla 1870, Valparaíso; tel. 259476; telex 230392; f. 1953; tanker services; 4 vessels; Deputy Man. Eduardo Ruiz C.

Transmares Naviera Chilena Ltda: Blanco 853, Valparaíso; tel. 259051; telex 40483; also Moneda 970, 18°, Casilla 193-D, Santiago; tel. 722686; telex 240483; f. 1969; dry cargo service Chile–Uruguay–Brazil; Gen. Man. Wolf von Appen.

Several foreign shipping companies operate services to Valparaíso.

Ancúd

Sociedad Transporte Marítimo Chiloé-Aysén Ltda: Casilla 387, Ancúd; tel. 317; Deputy Man. Pedro Hernández Lehman.

Puerto Montt

Naviera Magallanes Ltda (NAVIMAG): Angelmó s/n, Puerto Montt; telex 270055; also Agustinas 1357, 3°, Santiago; Man. Francisco Sahli Cruz.

Punta Arenas

Cía Marítima de Punta Arenas, SA: Casilla 337, Punta Arenas; telex 280009; also Casilla 2829, Santiago; tel. 6963211; f. 1949; shipping agents and owners operating in the Magellan Straits; Dir Roberto Izquierdo Menéndez.

San Antonio

Naviera Aysén Ltda: 21 de Mayo 280, San Antonio; tel. 32578; telex 238503; also Huérfanos 1147, Of. 542, Santiago; tel. 6988680; Mans Enrique Paschold, Raúl Quintana A.

Naviera Paschold Ltda: 21 de mayo 280, Casilla 51, San Antonio; tel. 31654; telex 238603; also Huérfanos 1147, Santiago; tel. 6988680; telex 240982; Gen. Man. Fernando Martínez M.

Talcahuano

Naviera Pulmalal Ltda: Anibal Pinto 85, Of. 502, Talcahuano; Dirs Feliciano Palma, Julio Alegría.

CIVIL AVIATION

Línea Aérea Nacional de Chile (LAN-Chile): Huérfanos 757 (Subterráneo), Santiago; tel. 394411; telex 441061; government airline; f. 1929; operates scheduled internal passenger and cargo services, also Santiago–Easter Island; international services to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, French Polynesia, Peru, the USA, Uruguay and Venezuela; Gen. Man. Jorge Patricio Sepúlveda Cerón; fleet: 2 Boeing 737, 5 Boeing 707, 2 DC 10-30.

Línea Aérea del Cobre SA (LADECO): POB 13740, Avda Bulnes 147, Santiago; tel. 727226; telex 240116; f. 1958; internal services; international passenger services to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and the USA; Pres. José González García; Gen. Man. Roberto Hirigoyen Sarhy; fleet: 2 Boeing 737, 3 Boeing 727.

Tourism

Servicio Nacional de Turismo: Calle Catedral 1165, 3° y 5°, Casilla 14082, Santiago; tel. 67141; f. 1975; Dir Margarita Ducci Budge.

Asociación Chilena de Empresas de Turismo—ACHET: Ahumada 312, Of. 722, Casilla 3402, Santiago; f. 1946; 150 mems; Pres. José Martínez Urtubia.

Atomic Energy

Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear: Amunátegui 95, Casilla 188-D, Santiago; tel. 748138; telex 340468; f. 1965; government body to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy; autonomous organization that concentrates, regulates and controls all matters related to nuclear energy; Pres. Lt-Gen. Herman Brady Roche; Exec. Dir Ing. Juan Mir Dupouy.

In 1980 the Government decided to postpone the building of a nuclear power station until the end of the century on grounds of commercial viability.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Note: The Pinyin system of transliteration has replaced the Wade-Giles system.

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of eastern Asia, with Mongolia to the north, the USSR to the north and west, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the west, and India, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Laos and Viet-Nam to the south. The country borders the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north-east, and has a long coastline on the Pacific Ocean. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 10°C (50°F) in the north, and from the monsoon climate of East China to the aridity of the north-west. The principal language is Northern Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Xizangzu (Tibetans), Wei Wuer (Uighurs), Menggus (Mongols) and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Daoism. There are also small Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is plain red with one large and four small five-pointed gold stars in the upper hoist. The capital is Beijing (Peking).

Recent History

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed on 1 October 1949, following the victory of Communist forces over the Kuomintang government, which fled to the island province of Taiwan. The new Communist regime received widespread international recognition, but it was not until 1971 that the People's Republic was admitted to the United Nations, in place of the Kuomintang regime, as the representative of China. Most other countries now recognize the People's Republic.

With the establishment of the People's Republic, the leading figure in China's political affairs was Mao Zedong, who was Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) from 1935 until his death in 1976. Chairman Mao, as he was known, also became Head of State in October 1949 but he relinquished this post in December 1958. His successor was Liu Shaoqi, First Vice-Chairman of the CCP, who was elected Head of State in April 1959. Liu was dismissed in October 1968, during the Cultural Revolution (see below), and died in prison in 1969. The post of Head of State was left vacant, and was formally abolished in January 1975, when a new Constitution (replacing that of 1954) was adopted.

The first Premier (Head of Government) of the People's Republic was Zhou Enlai, who held this office from October 1949 until his death in 1976. Zhou was also Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1949 to 1958, and subsequently remained largely responsible for China's international relations.

In the early years of the People's Republic, China was dependent on the USSR for economic and military aid, and Chinese planning was based on the Soviet model, with highly centralized control. From 1955 onwards, however, Mao Zedong set out to develop a distinctively Chinese form of socialism. As a result of increasingly strained relations between Chinese and Soviet leaders, partly as a result of ideological differences, the USSR withdrew all technical aid to China in August 1960. Chinese hostility to the USSR increased, and was aggravated by territorial disputes between the two countries.

Sino-Soviet friction was accompanied by an improvement in China's relations with Japan and the West during the 1970s. Almost all Western countries had recognized the Government of the People's Republic as the sole legitimate government of China, and had consequently withdrawn recognition from the 'Republic of China', which had been confined to Taiwan since 1949. The People's Republic claimed Taiwan as an integral part of its territory, although the island remained to be 'liberated'. For many years, however, the USA refused to recognize the People's Republic but, instead, regarded the Taiwan regime as the legitimate Chinese government. In February 1972 President Richard Nixon of the USA visited the People's Republic and acknowledged that 'Taiwan is a part of China'. In January 1979 the USA recognized the People's Republic and severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

The economic progress which was achieved during the early years of Communist rule enabled China to withstand the effects of the industrialization programmes of the late 1950s (called the 'Great Leap Forward'), the drought of 1960–62 and the withdrawal of Soviet aid in 1960. To prevent the establishment of a ruling class, Chairman Mao launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. The ensuing excesses of the Red Guards caused the army to intervene; Liu Shaoqi, Head of State, and Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary of the CCP, were disgraced. In 1971 an attempted coup by the Defence Minister, Marshal Lin Biao, was unsuccessful, and by 1973 it was apparent that Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou Enlai had retained power. In 1975 Deng Xiaoping re-emerged as first Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff. Zhou Enlai died in January 1976. Hua Guofeng, hitherto Minister of Public Security, was appointed Premier, and Deng was dismissed. Mao died in September 1976. His widow, Jiang Qing, tried unsuccessfully to seize power, with the help of three radical members of the CCP's Politburo. The 'gang of four' and six associates of Lin Biao were tried in November 1980. All were found guilty.

In October 1976 Hua Guofeng succeeded Mao as Chairman of the CCP and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army. The 11th Congress of the CCP, held in August 1977, restored Deng Xiaoping to his former posts. In September 1980 Hua Guofeng resigned as Premier but retained his chairmanship of the CCP. The appointment of Zhao Ziyang, a Deputy Premier since April 1980, to succeed Hua as Premier, confirmed the dominance of the moderate faction of Deng Xiaoping. In June 1981 Hua Guofeng was replaced as Chairman of the CCP by Hu Yaobang, former Secretary-General of the Politburo, and as Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission by Deng Xiaoping. A sustained campaign by Deng to purge the Politburo of leftist elements led to Hua's demotion to a Vice-Chairman of the CCP and, in September 1982, to his exclusion from the Politburo.

In March 1982 the State Council (Cabinet) was restructured, and the number of ministries reduced, in order to combat bureaucracy, while in September the CCP was reorganized and the post of Party Chairman abolished. Hu Yaobang became, instead, General Secretary of the CCP. In October 1983 a 'rectification' (purge) of the CCP was launched, aimed at expelling 'Maoists', who had risen to power during the Cultural Revolution, and those opposed to the pragmatic policies of Deng. China's new Constitution, adopted in December 1982, restored the office of Head of State, and in June 1983 Li Xiannian, a former Minister of Finance, was elected President of China by the sixth National People's Congress.

In 1983–84 several moves were made to consolidate the authority of the Government: following the announcement of a major anti-crime drive in late 1983, thousands of people were reported to have been executed, while at the same time a campaign was launched against 'spiritual pollution'; stricter censorship was introduced to limit the effects of Western cultural influences. The reorganization of the CCP continued, and several senior cadres were dismissed or discredited. The second session of the Sixth National People's Congress, held in May 1984, endorsed these changes and emphasized that economic development would continue to be China's main priority. A programme of modernization for the armed forces continued during 1984, culminating in October in a large-scale military parade through Beijing to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. Deng Xiaoping expressed his intention to rejuvenate the army, by encouraging senior officers to give way to younger leaders, while in July and October

1984 five members of the State Council were replaced by considerably younger politicians. It was announced in September that the CCP would hold its next congress in 1985, two years earlier than scheduled, when it was expected that a new Central Committee would be elected.

China condemned Viet-Nam's invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, and launched a punitive attack into northern Viet-Nam in February 1979. Armed clashes across the border have continued, and talks between the two countries have failed. Taiwan has repeatedly rejected China's proposals for reunification, under which Taiwan would become a 'special administrative region'. China has, however, confirmed its intention to re-establish sovereignty over Hong Kong when the existing lease on most of the territory expires in 1997; in September 1984, following protracted negotiations, China reached agreement with the British Government over the terms of Chinese administration of the territory after that date. High-level talks with Soviet officials in 1982–84 marked a thaw in Sino-Soviet relations, despite a setback following China's *rapprochement* with the USA in 1984: Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Washington in January, and President Ronald Reagan visited Beijing in April, when a bilateral agreement on industrial and technological co-operation was signed. The main obstacle to Sino-US relations remains the question of Taiwan, and, in particular, the continued sale of US armaments to Taiwan. China's 'open door' policy has led to increased contacts with a wide range of countries; in early 1983, for example, Zhao Ziyang undertook an 11-nation tour of Africa, and in June 1984 he visited six West European countries.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions, including Xizang (Tibet), and three municipalities (Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin). The highest organ of state power is the National People's Congress (NPC). In 1984 the NPC had 2,978 deputies, indirectly elected for five years by the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and the People's Liberation Army. The NPC elects a Standing Committee to be its permanent organ. The current Constitution, adopted by the NPC in December 1982, was China's fourth since 1949. It restored the office of Head of State (President of the Republic).

Executive power is exercised by the State Council (Cabinet), comprising the Premier, Vice-Premiers and other Ministers heading ministries and commissions. The State Council is appointed by, and accountable to, the NPC.

Local people's congresses are the local organs of state power. Local revolutionary committees, created during the Cultural Revolution, were abolished in January 1980 and replaced by local people's governments.

Defence

China is divided into 11 major military units. All armed services are grouped in the People's Liberation Army (PLA). In July 1984, according to Western estimates, the regular forces totalled 4,000,000: the army numbered 3,160,000, the navy 350,000, and the air force 490,000. There is also a public security force and a civilian militia. All males are conscripted and military service lasts for three years in the army, for four years in the air force, and for five years in the navy. Defence expenditure for 1984 was officially reported at 17,870m. yuan.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture represents about one-quarter of China's total national output, and employed about 75% of the working population in 1982. China, with 22% of the world's population, accounts for 15% of the world's production of cereals and groundnuts, and almost 40% of the world's pig numbers. China is the world's largest producer of rice, accounting for 35% of the world harvest in 1981. The gross value of China's farm output increased by about 50% in the decade up to 1978. In 1983 agricultural output grew by 9.5%, compared with an increase of 11.2% in 1982. The 1983 harvest of grain (cereals, pulses and tubers in 'grain equivalent') exceeded all expectations, reaching a record 387.3m. tons, following the successful implementation of a system of 'rural responsibility' which provided more incentives for agricultural workers.

China has large mineral deposits, such as coal and iron ore, which serve the iron and steel works at Anshan, Shanghai, Baotou, Wuhan and smaller plants elsewhere. Other important minerals include tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, tin, lead, mercury, bauxite, phosphate rock and manganese. The gross value of China's industrial output doubled in the decade to 1978. Since 1979 emphasis has shifted from heavy to light industry, but in 1982 heavy industry unexpectedly grew by 9.3% in terms of output value, while light industry grew by only 5.6%, reversing the trend of previous years. In 1983 the output of heavy industry increased by 12.4% over 1982, while light industry grew by 8.7%. More than 900m. yuan was allocated to the development of China's chemical industry in 1984, while the electronics sector is of growing importance and has moved into areas of high technology, such as microelectronics, satellite communications and computer technology. The energy sector is being given priority in development; in April 1984 an extensive nuclear power programme was published, and in August the discovery of further recoverable reserves of natural gas in the South China Sea was announced. The potential generating capacity of hydroelectric power in China is estimated at 680m. kW, of which 380m. kW are exploitable. The petroleum industry is expanding steadily, although four-fifths of the country's fuel and power needs are still met by coal. Since 1973 China has been self-sufficient in petroleum and its derivatives, and in 1983 the country produced 106.1m. tons of crude petroleum. By the end of 1983, foreign oil companies had invested US $490m. in the exploration of China's offshore petroleum reserves, one of the principal areas for joint-venture contracts. China is developing its own petrochemical industries, including fibres and plastics, and is a major producer and consumer of nitrogenous fertilizers.

The development of the economy since 1953 has been within the framework of five-year plans, but recessions occurred in the wake of the Great Leap Forward (1958–60) and during the Cultural Revolution (1966–68). In 1980 it was decided to replace the unrealistic 1976–85 Plan by a Ten-Year Plan (1981–90) and a Five-Year Plan (1981–85), and to slow down the 'four modernizations' (agriculture, industry, defence, and science and technology). In 1984 it was reported that several of the 1985 production targets had been achieved two years ahead of schedule; the new Five-Year Plan (1986–90) aims to slow industrial growth and to concentrate on major economic reforms, especially in the sectors of banking, agriculture and pricing policy. In 1983 net material product (NMP) increased by an estimated 9% over the 1982 total. An ambitious development programme is under way, calling for output from agriculture and industry to quadruple between 1980 and 2000.

In 1983 the value of imports increased by 17.9% over the 1982 total, while exports grew by 5.8%. However, the value of exports was 1,650m. yuan higher than that of imports. Since the late 1970s China has pursued a much more liberal economic policy. Joint ventures and the acceptance of foreign loans are now permitted, and commercial links have been diversified. Four 'Special Economic Zones' have been set up, with more autonomy and flexibility, in an attempt to attract foreign investment; by January 1984 they had attracted $2,800m. in foreign investment, and it was announced in May that 14 coastal cities were also to be opened for investment. The commune system is being downgraded, and a degree of free enterprise is now encouraged as a means of raising living standards (the per caput annual income of peasants rose by 14.7% between 1982 and 1983). Further liberal reforms include measures to introduce capitalist-style market forces and to reduce central government control, with increased incentives for workers and a new system of taxes. It is hoped that the successes of the reforms in China's agriculture can thus be transferred to industry. China has no serious problems with its balance of payments, but trade deficits are being met in part by deferred payments in Japan and Western Europe. In 1983 official figures for China's foreign debt were published for the first time; total debts at the end of September stood at US $3,000m., mainly to the IMF, the World Bank and Japan.

Transport and Communications

The total length of railways measured 51,600 km in 1983. Roads are unevenly developed; national and provincial highways total more than 900,000 km. About 57,000 km of inland waterways

are navigable by steamships. Coastal shipping is important, and the merchant fleet is expanding rapidly. There are international airports at Beijing and Xiamen.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities and, to a lesser degree, in rural areas. A fee is charged. In 1981 there were 1.2m. doctors and 190,000 health establishments (including 66,000 hospitals). About 1.4m. 'barefoot doctors', semi-professional peasant physicians, assist with simple cures, treatment and the distribution of contraceptives. There were 2,020,000 hospital beds in 1981. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Industrial wage-earners qualify for pensions.

Education

The education system expanded rapidly after 1949. Higher education only is free of charge. Much importance is attached to kindergartens. Primary education begins for most children at seven years of age and lasts for five years. Secondary education usually begins at 12 years of age and also lasts five years. During the Cultural Revolution PLA-worker teams took control of schools and universities, and selection for admission was based on political assessment. After 1977 there was a return to conventional standards, with the reintroduction of entrance examinations. As a proportion of the total school-age population, enrolment at primary and secondary schools declined from 95% in 1978 to 83% in 1981. In 1983 China still had 235m. adult illiterates or semi-literates, representing just over 23% of the population. In 1983 some 136m. pupils attended primary schools, while 44m. were at middle schools and 1,207,000 received higher education.

Tourism

Tourism is developing rapidly. Tours are organized for groups of visitors, and Western-style hotels exist in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and elsewhere. In 1983 9.5m. foreigners and overseas Chinese tourists visited China, raising 1,860m. yuan in foreign exchange.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 1 August (Army Day), 1, 2 October (National Days).

1986: January/February* (Lunar New Year), 8 March (International Women's Day).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force, but some traditional Chinese units are still used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fen = 10 jiao = 1 yuan.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 3.240 yuan;
US $1 = 2.796 yuan.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): State Statistical Bureau, San Li He, Beijing; tel. 863667.

Note: Wherever possible, figures in this Survey exclude Taiwan province. In the case of unofficial estimates for China, it is not always clear if Taiwan is included or excluded. Where a Taiwan component is known, either it has been deducted from the all-China figure or its inclusion is noted.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	9,571,300*
Population (census results)	
1 July 1964	694,580,000
1 July 1982	
Males	519,433,369
Females	488,741,919
Total	1,008,175,288
Population (official estimates at 31 December)	
1981	1,000,720,000
1982	1,015,410,000
1983	1,024,950,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	107.1

* 3,695,500 sq miles.

BIRTH AND DEATHS (sample survey, 1983)

Birth rate 18.6 per 1,000; Death rate 7.1 per 1,000.

LIFE EXPECTANCY (years at birth)

Males 61.8 in 1970–75, 66.0 in 1975–80; Females 64.6 in 1970–75, 68.6 in 1975–80 (UN estimates, including Taiwan).

1981 (official estimates): 67.88 (Males 66.43; Females 69.35).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (Previous spelling given in brackets)

	Area ('000 sq km)	Population (1982 census)* Total	Density (per sq km)	Capital of province or region	Estimated population ('000), at 31 Dec. 1982†
Provinces					
Sichuan (Szechwan)	567	99,713,310	176	Chengdu (Chengtu)	2,470
Shandong (Shantung)	153	74,419,054	485	Jinan (Tsinan)	1,320
Henan (Honan)	167	74,422,739	446	Zhengzhou (Chengchow)	1,424
Jiangsu (Kiangsu)	103	60,521,114	590	Nanjing (Nanking)	2,130
Hebei (Hopei)	188	53,005,875	282	Shijiazhuang (Shihkiachwang)	1,070
Guangdong (Kwangtung)	212	59,299,220	280	Guangzhou (Canton)	3,120
Hunan (Hunan)	210	54,008,851	257	Changsha (Changsha)	1,072
Anhui (Anhwei)	139	49,665,724	356	Hefei (Hofei)	815
Hubei (Hupeh)	186	47,804,150	257	Wuhan (Wuhan)	3,230
Zhejiang (Chekiang)	102	38,884,603	382	Hangzhou (Hangchow)	1,180
Liaoning (Liaoning)	146	35,721,693	245	Shenyang (Shenyang)	4,020
Yunnan (Yunnan)	394	32,553,817	83	Kunming (Kunming)	1,430
Jiangxi (Kiangsi)	169	33,184,827	196	Nanchang (Nanchang)	1,046
Shaanxi (Shensi)	206	28,904,423	140	Xian (Sian)	2,180
Heilongjiang (Heilungkiang)	469	32,665,546	70	Harbin (Harbin)	2,550
Shanxi (Shansi)	156	25,291,389	162	Taiyuan (Taiyuan)	1,750
Guizhou (Kweichow)	176	28,552,997	162	Guiyang (Kweiyang)	1,314
Fujian (Fukien)	121	25,873,259‡	214	Fuzhou (Foochow)	712
Jilin (Kirin)	187	22,560,053	121	Changchun (Changchun)	1,740
Gansu (Kansu)	454	19,569,261	43	Lanzhou (Lanchow)	1,430
Qinghai (Tsinghai)	721	3,895,706	5	Xining (Hsining)	364
Autonomous regions					
Guangxi Zhuang (Kwangsi Chuang)	236	36,420,960	154	Nanning (Nanning)	866
Nei Monggol (Inner Mongolia)	1,183	19,274,279	16	Hohhot (Huhehot)	747
Xinjiang Uygur (Sinkiang Uighur)	1,600	13,081,681	8	Urumqi (Urumchi)	947
Ningxia Hui (Ninghsia Hui)	66	3,895,578	59	Yinchuan (Yinchuen)	576
Xizang (Tibet)	1,228	1,892,393	2	Lhasa (Lhasa)	105
Municipalities					
Beijing (Peking)	17	9,230,687	543	—	5,550
Shanghai (Shanghai)	6	11,859,748	1,913	—	6,270
Tianjin (Tientsin)	11	7,764,141	706	—	5,130
Total	9,571	1,003,937,078	105		

* Excluding armed forces, totalling 4,238,210.

† Excluding population in counties under cities' administration.

‡ Excluding islands administered by Taiwan, mainly Jinmen (Quemoy) and Mazu (Matsu), with 57,847 inhabitants at 31 May 1982.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Wade-Giles or other spellings in brackets)

Population at 31 December 1982 (official estimates in '000)

Shanghai (Shang-hai)	6,270
Beijing (Pei-ching or Peking, the capital)	5,550
Tianjin (T'ien-chin or Tientsin)	5,130
Shenyang (Shen-yang or Mukden)	4,020
Wuhan (Wu-han or Hankow)	3,230
Guangzhou (Kuang-chou or Canton)	3,120
Chongqing (Ch'ung-ch'ing or Chungking)	2,650
Harbin (Ha-erh-pin)	2,550
Chengdu (Ch'eng-tu)	2,470
Zibo (Tzu-po or Tzepo)	2,234
Xian (Hsi-an or Sian)	2,180
Nanjing (Nan-ching or Nanking)	2,130
Taiyuan (T'ai-yüan)	1,750
Changchun (Ch'ang-ch'un)	1,740
Dalian (Ta-lien or Dairen)	1,480
Kunming (K'un-ming)	1,430
Lanzhou (Lan-chou or Lanchow)	1,430
Zhengzhou (Cheng-chou or Chengchow)	1,424
Tangshan (T'ang-shan)	1,333
Jinan (Chi-nan or Tsinan)	1,320
Guiyang (Kuei-yang or Kweiyang)	1,314
Qiqihar (Chi'-ch'i-ha-erh or Tsitsihar)	1,222
Anshan (An-shan)	1,210
Fushun (F'u-shun)	1,190
Hangzhou (Hang-chou or Hangchow)	1,180
Qingdao (Ch'ing-tao or Tsingtao)	1,180
Fuzhou (Fu-chou or Foochow)	1,122
Changsha (Chang-sha)	1,072
Jilin (Chi-lin or Kirin)	1,071
Shijiazhuang (Shih-chia-chuang or Shihkiachwang)	1,070
Nanchang (Nan-ch'ang)	1,046
Baotau (Pao-t'ou or Paotow)	1,042
Huainan (Huai-nan or Hwainan)	1,036
Luoyang (Lo-yang)	978
Urumqi (Urumchi)	947
Hantan (Han-tan)	920
Datong (Ta-t'ung or Tatung)	896
Nanning (Nan-ning)	866
Hefei (Ho-fei)	815
Yichun (I-ch'un or Ichun)	803
Wuxi (Wu-hsi or Wusih)	799
Jixi (Chi-hsi)	793
Benxi (Pen-ch'i or Penki)	788
Xuzhou (Hsü-chou or Süchow)	773
Hohhot (Huhehot)	747
Jinzhou (Chin-chou or Chinchow)	712
Suzhou (Su-chou or Soochow)	670
Fuxin (Fu-hsin or Fusin)	636

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(official estimates, '000 persons at 31 December 1982)

Industry*	59,300
Construction and resources prospecting	13,400
Agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorology	320,130
Transport, posts and telecommunications	8,500
Commerce, catering trade, service trade and supply and marketing of materials	18,200
Scientific research, culture, education, public health and social welfare	16,460
Government agencies and people's organizations	6,110
Others	4,960
Total labour force	447,060

* Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(FAO estimates, unless otherwise indicated, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat†	55,210	59,640	68,420
Rice (paddy)†	139,910	143,960	161,240
Barley	2,700	3,100	2,500
Maize†	62,600	59,205	60,295
Rye	1,000	1,100	800
Oats	500	600	500
Millet	5,445	5,765	6,580
Sorghum	6,775	6,650	9,465
Other cereals	3,050	3,310	2,200
Potatoes	15,500	15,500	15,000
Sweet potatoes	128,150	114,350	120,000
Cassava (Manioc)	3,000	3,100	3,150
Other roots and tubers	1,230	1,250	1,280
Dry beans	1,700	1,700	1,600
Dry broad beans	2,700	2,500	2,200
Dry peas	2,300	2,200	1,900
Soybeans (Soyabeans)†	7,940	9,325	9,030
Groundnuts (in shell)†	3,600	3,826	3,916
Castor beans	113	137	155
Sunflower seed	910	1,332	1,286
Rapeseed†	2,384	4,065	5,656
Sesame seed†	259	510	342
Linseed	80	85	95
Flax fibre	110	115	120
Cottonseed	5,414	5,936	7,204
Cotton (lint)†	2,707	2,968	3,598
Vegetables and melons*	80,228	81,698	83,116
Fruit (excl. melons)*	8,407	9,581	9,687
Tree nuts*	414	413	438
Sugar cane†	22,807	29,668	36,882
Sugar beet†	6,305	6,360	6,712
Tea (made)†	304	343	397
Tobacco (leaves)	900	1,496	2,176
Jute and jute substitutes†	1,098	1,260	1,060
Natural rubber†	113	128	153

* Including Taiwan. † Official estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

1983 (official estimates, '000 metric tons): Wheat 81,390; Rice (paddy) 168,870; Soybeans (Soyabeans) 9,760; Groundnuts 3,951; Rapeseed 4,287; Sesame seed 349; Cotton (lint) 4,637; Sugar cane 31,141; Sugar beet 9,182; Tea (made) 401; Jute and jute substitutes 1,019.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	11,042	10,972	10,981
Mules	4,166	4,325	4,464
Asses	7,748	8,415	8,999
Cattle and buffaloes	71,676	73,301	76,073
Camels	614	628	610
Pigs	305,431	293,702	300,780
Sheep and goats	187,311	187,730	181,790
Poultry*	900,000	1,000,000	1,100,000

* FAO estimates.

1983 ('000 head at 31 December): Cattle and buffaloes 78,080; Pigs 298,540; Sheep and goats 166,950.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal*	1,682	1,802	1,952
Buffalo meat*	497	513	531
Mutton and lamb*	398	413	428
Goats' meat*	349	361	376
Pig meat*	16,438	16,762	17,285
Horse meat*	40	40	39
Poultry meat*	2,992	3,206	3,410
Other meat*	357	384	412
Edible offals*	n.a.	655	682
Lard*	726	736	760
Tallow*	61	61	64
Cows' milk	5,550	5,750	5,895
Buffaloes' milk	1,390	1,410	1,450
Sheep's milk	489	495	504
Goats' milk	226	258	275
Butter*	110.3	116.5	122.4
Cheese*	184.9	191.8	198.7
Hen eggs	4,500	4,700	4,900
Other poultry eggs*	28.5	28.8	29.0
Honey*	80.8	115.6	117.6
Raw silk (incl. waste)†	35.4	37.4	37.1
Wool:			
greasy†	176.0	189.0	202.0
clean	105.6	113.4	120.0
Cattle and buffalo hides*	367.9	390.8	418.8
Sheep skins*	74.2	77.0	79.8
Goat skins*	53.5	55.2	57.6

* Including Taiwan. † Official estimates.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

Other official estimates ('000 metric tons): Beef, mutton and pig meat 12,055 (beef 269, mutton 445, pig meat 11,341) in 1980, 12,609 (beef 249, mutton 476, pig meat 11,884) in 1981, 13,508 (beef 266, mutton 524, pig meat 12,718) in 1982, 14,021 (beef 315, mutton 545, pig meat 13,161) in 1983; Milk 1,141 in 1980, 1,291 in 1981, 1,618 in 1982, 1,845 in 1983.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, including Taiwan)

	1978	1979	1980
Industrial wood	61,943	64,942	68,060
Fuel wood	150,568	153,535	156,568
Total	212,511	218,477	224,628

1981–82: Annual output as in 1980 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Timber production (official estimates, '000 cubic metres): 54,390 in 1979; 53,590 in 1980; 49,420 in 1981; 50,410 in 1982; 52,320 in 1983.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, including Taiwan)

	1979	1980	1981
Coniferous sawnwood	12,676	13,292	10,365
Broadleaved sawnwood	7,443	7,807	7,807
Total	20,119	21,099	18,172

1982: Production as in 1981 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Fishes	3,349.2	3,485.2	3,908.5
Crustaceans	471.7	469.3	518.3
Molluscs	405.5	404.5	479.2
Jellyfishes	9.0	18.0	20.6*
Total catch	4,235.3	4,377.0	4,926.7
of which:			
Inland waters	1,239.9	1,373.5	1,562.0
Pacific Ocean	2,995.4	3,003.5	3,364.7

* FAO estimate.

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 1,589.6 in 1980; 1,387.4 in 1981; 1,381.9 in 1982.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Aquatic products (official estimates, '000 metric tons): 4,497 in 1980; 4,605 in 1981; 5,160 in 1982; 5,460 in 1983.

Mining

(Unofficial estimates, unless otherwise indicated)

		1979	1980	1981
Coal (incl. brown coal)* †	'000 metric tons	610,000	594,000	593,000
Crude petroleum*	'000 metric tons	106,150	105,950	101,220
Iron ore‡	'000 metric tons	37,500	37,500	35,100
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	1,500	1,500	1,500
Copper ore‡	'000 metric tons	200	200	200
Lead ore‡	'000 metric tons	155	155	155
Magnesite	'000 metric tons	2,000	2,000	2,000
Manganese ore‡	'000 metric tons	300	300	320
Zinc ore‡	'000 metric tons	160	160	160
Salt (unrefined)*	'000 metric tons	14,770	17,280	18,320
Phosphate rock	'000 metric tons	5,500	5,500	5,500
Potash§	'000 metric tons	16	12	11
Sulphur (native)	'000 metric tons	200	200	200
Iron pyrites (unroasted)	'000 metric tons	3,700	3,800	3,800
Natural graphite	'000 metric tons	182	160	160
Antimony ore‡	metric tons	10,000	10,000	10,000
Mercury	metric tons	700	700	700
Molybdenum ore‡	metric tons	2,000	2,000	2,000
Silver‡	metric tons	62	78	78
Tin concentrates‡	metric tons	17,000	16,000	16,000
Tungsten concentrates‡	metric tons	13,000	18,900	17,000
Gold‡	kg	6,221	6,998	52,876
Natural gas*	million cu m	14,510	14,270	12,740

* Official estimates.

† After deducting estimated waste ('000 metric tons): 25,000 in 1979; 26,000 in 1980; 27,000 in 1981.

‡ Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

§ Potassium oxide (K_2O) content of potash salts mined.

Sources: For tin, Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany); for all other minerals, US Bureau of Mines.

Official estimates ('000 metric tons): Coal (incl. waste) 666,000 in 1982, 715,000 in 1983; Crude petroleum 102,120 in 1982, 106,070 in 1983; Salt 16,380 in 1982, 16,130 in 1983; Natural gas (million cubic metres) 11,930 in 1982, 12,210 in 1983.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS
Unofficial Estimates

		1979	1980	1981
Soyabean oil (crude)[1]	'000 metric tons	520	515	n.a.
Cottonseed oil (crude)[1]	'000 metric tons	380	400	n.a.
Groundnut oil (crude)[1]	'000 metric tons	352	405	n.a.
Palm oil (crude)[2]	'000 metric tons	184	190	190
Tung oil[2]	'000 metric tons	n.a.	48	58
Beer[3]	'000 hectolitres	1,900	n.a.	n.a.
Rayon continuous filaments[4]	'000 metric tons	68.0	75.0	80.0
Rayon discontinuous fibres[4]	'000 metric tons	85.0	95.0	105.0
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments[4]	'000 metric tons	45.0	66.0	82.0
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres[4]	'000 metric tons	128.0	204.0	241.8
Plywood[2, 5]	'000 cu m	1,575	1,613	1,634
Mechanical wood pulp[2, 5]	'000 metric tons	862	934	934
Chemical wood pulp[2, 5]	'000 metric tons	1,319	1,412	1,412
Other fibre pulp[3]	'000 metric tons	4,214	4,263	4,063
Newsprint[3]	'000 metric tons	357	376	355
Other paper and paperboard[2]	'000 metric tons	2,445	2,635	2,635
Synthetic rubber[3]	'000 metric tons	120.6	123.0	124.9
Sulphur[6, 7] (a)	'000 metric tons	400	400	400
(b)	'000 metric tons	1,682	1,700	1,700
Motor spirit (petrol)[6]	'000 metric tons	10,700	10,500	9,500
Kerosene[3]	'000 metric tons	17,000	16,500	15,500
Distillate fuel oils[6]	'000 metric tons	18,750	18,500	17,500
Residual fuel oil[6]	'000 metric tons	31,000	30,500	29,000
Coke-oven coke[6, 8]	'000 metric tons	33,540	34,000	34,500
Aluminium (unwrought)[6]	'000 metric tons	360	360	360
Refined copper (unwrought)[6]	'000 metric tons	280	280	280
Lead (unwrought)[6]	'000 metric tons	170	170	170
Tin (unwrought)[9]	'000 metric tons	17	15	16
Zinc (unwrought)[6]	'000 metric tons	160	160	160

[1] Source: US Department of Agriculture. [2] Source: FAO.
[3] Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.
[4] Source: Textile Economics Bureau Inc., New York, USA. [5] Including Taiwan.
[6] Source: US Bureau of Mines.
[7] Figures refer to (a) sulphur recovered as a by-product in the purification of coal-gas, in petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores; and (b) the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.
[8] Excluding breeze.
[9] Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany.

1982 (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons): Palm oil 200; Tung oil 62.

Official Estimates

		1981	1982	1983
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	3,166	3,380	3,771
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	3,170	3,354	3,270
Woven cotton fabrics	million metres	14,268	15,350	14,880
Woollen fabrics	'000 metres	113,080	127,000	143,000
Silk fabrics	'000 metres	834,730	914,000	999,000
Chemical fibres	'000 metric tons	527.3	517	541
Paper and paperboard	'000 metric tons	5,400	5,890	6,610
Rubber tyres	'000	7,290	8,640	12,710
Ethylene (Ethene)	'000 metric tons	504.8	564.9	652
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	7,807	8,175	8,700
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	'000 metric tons	1,923	2,073	2,123
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	'000 metric tons	1,652	1,735	1,793
Insecticides	'000 metric tons	484.3	457	331
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a)*	'000 metric tons	9,857	10,219	11,094
Phosphate fertilizers (b)*	'000 metric tons	2,508	2,450	2,666
Potash fertilizers (c)*	'000 metric tons	25	30	29
Plastics	'000 metric tons	916	1,003	1,121
Coke (machine-made)	'000 metric tons	31,720	33,110	34,510
Cement	'000 metric tons	84,000	95,200	108,250
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	34,170	35,510	37,380
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	35,600	37,160	40,020
Internal combustion engines†	'000 horse-power	20,040	22,960	28,990
Tractors (over 10 horse-power)	'000	52.8	40.3	37.0
Sewing machines	'000	10,391	12,860	10,870
Railway locomotives (diesel)	number	398	486	589
Railway freight wagons	number	8,779	10,560	15,785
Road motor vehicles	'000	175.6	196.3	240
Bicycles	'000	17,543	24,200	27,580
Wrist watches	'000	28,724	33,010	34,690
Radio receivers‡	'000	40,572	17,240	19,990
Television receivers	'000	5,394	5,920	6,840
Cameras	'000	623	742	926
Electric energy	million kWh	309,300	327,700	351,400

* Production in terms of (a) nitrogen; (b) phosphoric acid; or (c) potassium oxide.
† Sales. ‡ Portable battery sets only.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 fen (cents) = 1 jiao (chiao) = 1 Renminbiao (People's Bank Dollar), usually called a yuan.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2 and 5 fen.
Notes: 10, 20 and 50 fen; 1, 2, 5 and 10 yuan.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 3.240 yuan;
US $1 = 2.796 yuan;
100 yuan = £30.86 = $35.77.

Average Exchange Rate (yuan per US $)

1981	1.7050
1982	1.8887
1983	1.9772

STATE BUDGET (million yuan)

Revenue	1983	1984*
Tax receipts	77,559	81,020
Receipts from enterprises	24,052	29,830
Depreciation funds of enterprises	2,729	2,300
Receipts from state treasury funds	4,158	4,000
Funds from energy and transport projects	9,300	8,000
Other domestic receipts	3,318	3,600
Foreign loans	3,783	5,100
Total	124,899	133,850

Expenditure	1983	1984*
Capital construction	38,281	44,160
Subsidies to enterprises	7,871	7,410
Circulating funds for enterprises	1,289	—
Geological prospecting	2,360	2,600
Agriculture and rural communes	8,670	8,100
Urban construction and civil air defence	3,136	3,650
Education, science and health services	22,354	23,500
Social relief	2,400	2,400
National defence	17,713	17,870
Administrative expenses	10,220	9,582
Repayment of foreign loans	3,656	3,800
General reserve fund	—	1,350
Total (incl. others)	129,245	136,850

* Planned figures.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	516	491	464
IMF special drawing rights	275	214	335
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	176
Foreign exchange	4,773	11,125	14,342
Total	5,564	11,830	15,317

* Valued at 35 SDR per troy ounce.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million yuan at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Total money	107,040	115,700	137,050
of which:			
Currency in circulation	39,630	43,910	52,980

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index. Base: 1975 = 100)

	1979	1980	1981
All items	105.7	113.6	116.5

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
Net Material Product* (million yuan at current prices)

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	146,700	165,800	189,300
Industry	168,800	170,900	179,200
Construction	16,900	17,500	19,400
Transport	11,700	12,000	13,300
Commerce	24,700	27,800	23,500
Total	368,800	394,000	424,700

1983: Total 467,300 million yuan.

* Defined as the total net value of goods and 'productive' services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

External Trade

COMMODITY GROUPS (million yuan)

Imports f.o.b.	1981	1982
Food and live animals	6,048	7,788
Beverages and tobacco	355	241
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6,710	5,585
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	138	340
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	166	199
Chemicals and related products	4,372	5,444
Basic manufactures	6,741	7,241
Machinery and transport equipment	9,798	5,940
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	931	902
Other commodities and transactions	1,514	2,090
Total	36,773	35,769

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982
Food and live animals	4,885	5,393
Beverages and tobacco	100	180
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,256	3,064
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	8,732	9,852
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	148	144
Chemicals and related products	2,241	2,218
Basic manufactures	7,860	7,976
Machinery and transport equipment	1,815	2,341
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,222	6,864
Other commodities and transactions	1,502	3,401
Total	36,761	41,433

1983 (million yuan): Total imports 42,180; total exports 43,830.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ million)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	639.9	708.7*	340.5*
Austria	46.5	56.0	39.9
Belgium/Luxembourg	113.8	200.6	195.3*
Canada	776.1	1,004.8	1,294.8
Denmark	34.7	129.3	58.2
Finland	42.0	38.9	44.9
France	274.1	335.8	450.0
Germany, Federal Republic	1,016.6	852.6	1,074.9
Italy	330.7	210.3	264.5
Japan	5,097.2	3,510.8	4,917.6
Netherlands	98.0	66.3	132.5
Norway	18.4	52.1	42.0
Spain	74.1	111.9	109.1
Sweden	67.3	57.3	108.8
Switzerland	122.8	128.1	124.2
United Kingdom	n.a.	178.5	243.6
USA	3,613.1	2,912.0	2,173.1

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	339.7	271.9*	230.1
Austria	42.4	29.1	31.5
Belgium/Luxembourg	171.5	138.4	105.5*
Canada	183.4	165.1	199.5
Denmark	63.4	58.2	95.4
Finland	28.2	30.6	35.1
France	509.5	436.6	432.3
Germany, Federal Republic	769.1	701.5	768.0
Italy	400.8	427.8	413.8
Japan	5,291.8	5,352.4	5,087.4
Netherlands	246.7	192.8	178.5
Norway	28.3	31.0	28.8
Spain	110.4	99.6	84.2
Sweden	98.3	86.3	76.9
Switzerland	78.5	72.2	75.0
United Kingdom	n.a.	339.2	351.3
USA	1,897.0	2,283.7	2,240.0

* Jan.–Nov. only.
Note: Figures refer to the value of trade as reported by partner countries.

Transport

	1981	1982	1983
Freight (million ton-km):			
Railways	571,200	612,000	664,600
Roads	78,000	94,900	108,400
Inland waterways	515,000	547,700	578,800
Air	170	200	229,000
Passenger-km (million):			
Railways	147,300	157,500	177,600
Roads	83,900	96,400	110,600
Inland waterways	13,800	14,500	15,400
Air	5,000	6,000	5,900

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded and unloaded	219,310	237,640	249,520

Communications Media

(million copies)

	1981	1982	1983
Newspapers	14,070	14,000	15,510
Magazines	1,460	1,510	1,770
Books	5,580	5,880	5,800

Television receivers: 9m. in 1982.

Education

('000 pupils)

	1981	1982	1983
Pre-primary	10,562	n.a.	11,402
Primary	143,330	139,720	135,780
Middle	48,596	47,550	43,997
Secondary technical	1,069	1,039	1,143
Higher	1,280	1,154	1,207

Directory

The Constitution

A new constitution was adopted on 4 December 1982 by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Its principal provisions are set out below. The Preamble, which is not included here, states that 'Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China'.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1: The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 2: All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people.

The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels.

The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law.

Article 3: The state organs of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism.

The National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels are instituted through democratic election. They are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision.

All administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the state are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and under whose supervision they operate.

The division of functions and powers between the central and local state organs is guided by the principle of giving full play to the initiative and enthusiasm of the local authorities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

Article 4: All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate their secession are prohibited.

The state helps the areas inhabited by minority nationalities speed up their economic and cultural development in accordance with the peculiarities and needs of the different minority nationalities.

Regional autonomy is practised in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of the right of autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own ways and customs.

Article 5: The state upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system.

No law or administrative or local rules and regulations shall contravene the Constitution.

All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings must abide by the Constitution and the law. All acts in violation of the Constitution and the law must be looked into.

No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law.

Article 6: The basis of the socialist economic system of the People's Republic of China is socialist public ownership of the means of production, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people.

The system of socialist public ownership supersedes the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'

Article 7: The state economy is the sector of socialist economy under ownership by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy. The state ensures the consolidation and growth of the state economy.

Article 8: Rural people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives, and other forms of co-operative economy such as producers', supply and marketing, credit and consumers' co-operatives, belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people. Working people who are members of rural

economic collectives have the right, within the limits prescribed by law, to farm private plots of cropland and hilly land, engage in household sideline production and raise privately-owned livestock.

The various forms of co-operative economy in the cities and towns, such as those in the handicraft, industrial, building, transport, commercial and service trades, all belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people.

The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the urban and rural economic collectives and encourages, guides and helps the growth of the collective economy.

Article 9: Mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land, beaches and other natural resources are owned by the state, that is, by the whole people, with the exception of the forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land and beaches that are owned by collectives in accordance with the law.

The state ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. The appropriation or damage of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 10: Land in the cities is owned by the state.

Land in the rural and suburban areas is owned by collectives except for those portions which belong to the state in accordance with the law; house sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land are also owned by collectives.

The state may in the public interest take over land for its use in accordance with the law.

No organization or individual may appropriate, buy, sell or lease land, or unlawfully transfer land in other ways.

All organizations and individuals who use land must make rational use of the land.

Article 11: The individual economy of urban and rural working people, operated within the limits prescribed by law, is a complement to the socialist public economy. The state protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy.

The state guides, helps and supervises the individual economy by exercising administrative control.

Article 12: Socialist public property is sacred and inviolable.

The state protects socialist public property. Appropriation or damage of state or collective property by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 13: The state protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other lawful property.

The state protects by law the right of citizens to inherit private property.

Article 14: The state continuously raises labour productivity, improves economic results and develops the productive forces by enhancing the enthusiasm of the working people, raising the level of their technical skill, disseminating advanced science and technology, improving the systems of economic administration and enterprise operation and management, instituting the socialist system of responsibility in various forms and improving organization of work.

The state practises strict economy and combats waste.

The state properly apportions accumulation and consumption, pays attention to the interests of the collective and the individual as well as of the state and, on the basis of expanded production, gradually improves the material and cultural life of the people.

Article 15: The state practises economic planning on the basis of socialist public ownership. It ensures the proportionate and co-ordinated growth of the national economy through overall balancing by economic planning and the supplementary role of regulation by the market.

Disturbance of the orderly functioning of the social economy or disruption of the state economic plan by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 16: State enterprises have decision-making power in operation and management within the limits prescribed by law, on condition that they submit to unified leadership by the state and fulfil all their obligations under the state plan.

State enterprises practise democratic management through congresses of workers and staff and in other ways in accordance with the law.

Article 17: Collective economic organizations have decision-making power in conducting independent economic activities, on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and abide by the relevant laws.

Collective economic organizations practise democratic management in accordance with the law, with the entire body of their workers electing or removing their managerial personnel and deciding on major issues concerning operation and management.

Article 18: The People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners to invest in China and to enter into various forms of economic co-operation with Chinese enterprises and other economic organizations in accordance with the law of the People's Republic of China.

All foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations in China, as well as joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment located in China, shall abide by the law of the People's Republic of China. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by the law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 19: The state develops socialist educational undertakings and works to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

The state runs schools of various types, makes primary education compulsory and universal, develops secondary, vocational and higher education and promotes pre-school education.

The state develops educational facilities of various types in order to wipe out illiteracy and provide political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional education for workers, peasants, state functionaries and other working people. It encourages people to become educated through self-study.

The state encourages the collective economic organizations, state enterprises and undertakings and other social forces to set up educational institutions of various types in accordance with the law.

The state promotes the nationwide use of Putonghua (common speech based on Beijing pronunciation).

Article 20: The state promotes the development of the natural and social sciences, disseminates scientific and technical knowledge, and commends and rewards achievements in scientific research as well as technological discoveries and inventions.

Article 21: The state develops medical and health services, promotes modern medicine and traditional Chinese medicine, encourages and supports the setting up of various medical and health facilities by the rural economic collectives, state enterprises and undertakings and neighbourhood organizations, and promotes sanitation activities of a mass character, all to protect the people's health.

The state develops physical culture and promotes mass sports activities to build up the people's physique.

Article 22: The state promotes the development of literature and art, the press, broadcasting and television undertakings, publishing and distribution services, libraries, museums, cultural centres and other cultural undertakings, that serve the people and socialism, and sponsors mass cultural activities.

The state protects places of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other important items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Article 23: The state trains specialized personnel in all fields who serve socialism, increases the number of intellectuals and creates conditions to give full scope to their role in socialist modernization.

Article 24: The state strengthens the building of socialist spiritual civilization through spreading education in high ideals and morality, general education and education in discipline and the legal system, and through promoting the formulation and observance of rules of conduct and common pledges by different sections of the people in urban and rural areas.

The state advocates the civic virtues of love for the motherland, for the people, for labour, for science and for socialism; it educates the people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism and in dialectical and historical materialism; it combats capitalist, feudalist and other decadent ideas.

Article 25: The state promotes family planning so that population growth may fit the plans for economic and social development.

Article 26: The state protects and improves the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevents and remedies pollution and other public hazards.

The state organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

Article 27: All state organs carry out the principle of simple and efficient administration, the system of responsibility for work and the system of training functionaries and appraising their work in order constantly to improve quality of work and efficiency and combat bureaucratism.

All state organs and functionaries must rely on the support of the people, keep in close touch with them, heed their opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and work hard to serve them.

Article 28: The state maintains public order and suppresses treasonable and other counter-revolutionary activities; it penalizes actions that endanger public security and disrupt the socialist

economy and other criminal activities, and punishes and reforms criminals.

Article 29: The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. Their tasks are to strengthen national defence, resist aggression, defend the motherland, safeguard the people's peaceful labour, participate in national reconstruction, and work hard to serve the people.

The state strengthens the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces in order to increase the national defence capability.

Article 30: The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

(1) The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;

(2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;

(3) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities.

All autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are national autonomous areas.

Article 31: The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions.

Article 32: The People's Republic of China protects the lawful rights and interests of foreigners within Chinese territory, and while on Chinese territory foreigners must abide by the law of the People's Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China may grant asylum to foreigners who request it for political reasons.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Article 33: All persons holding the nationality of the People's Republic of China are citizens of the People's Republic of China.

All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

Every citizen enjoys the rights and at the same time must perform the duties prescribed by the Constitution and the law.

Article 34: All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election, regardless of nationality, race, sex, occupation, family background, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, except persons deprived of political rights according to law.

Article 35: Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration.

Article 36: Citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of religious belief.

No state organ, public organization or individual may compel citizens to believe in, or not to believe in, any religion; nor may they discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in, any religion.

The state protects normal religious activities. No one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state.

Religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to any foreign domination.

Article 37: The freedom of person of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable.

No citizen may be arrested except with the approval or by decision of a people's procuratorate or by decision of a people's court, and arrests must be made by a public security organ.

Unlawful deprivation or restriction of citizens' freedom of person by detention or other means is prohibited; and unlawful search of the person of citizens is prohibited.

Article 38: The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false charge or frame-up directed against citizens by any means is prohibited.

Article 39: The home of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Unlawful search of, or intrusion into, a citizen's home is prohibited.

Article 40: The freedom and privacy of correspondence of citizens of the People's Republic of China are protected by law. No organization or individual may, on any ground, infringe upon the freedom and privacy of citizens' correspondence except in cases where, to meet the needs of state security or of investigation into criminal offences, public security or procuratorial organs are permitted to censor correspondence in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

Article 41: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to criticize and make suggestions to any state organ or functionary. Citizens have the right to make to relevant state organs complaints and charges against, or exposures of, violation of the law or dereliction of duty by any state organ or functionary; but fabrication or distortion of facts with the intention of libel or frame-up is prohibited.

In case of complaints, charges or exposures made by citizens, the state organ concerned must deal with them in a responsible manner after ascertaining the facts. No one may suppress such complaints, charges and exposures, or retaliate against the citizen making them.

Citizens who have suffered losses through infringement of their civic rights by any state organ or functionary have the right to compensation in accordance with the law.

Article 42: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right as well as the duty to work.

Using various channels, the state creates conditions for employment, strengthens labour protection, improves working conditions and, on the basis of expanded production, increases remuneration for work and social benefits.

Work is the glorious duty of every able-bodied citizen. All working people in state enterprises and in urban and rural economic collectives should perform their tasks with an attitude consonant with their status as masters of the country. The state promotes socialist labour emulation, and commends and rewards model and advanced workers. The state encourages citizens to take part in voluntary labour.

The state provides necessary vocational training to citizens before they are employed.

Article 43: Working people in the People's Republic of China have the right to rest.

The state expands facilities for rest and recuperation of working people, and prescribes working hours and vacations for workers and staff.

Article 44: The state prescribes by law the system of retirement for workers and staff in enterprises and undertakings and for functionaries of organs of state. The livelihood of retired personnel is ensured by the state and society.

Article 45: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to material assistance from the state and society when they are old, ill or disabled. The state develops the social insurance, social relief and medical and health services that are required to enable citizens to enjoy this right.

The state and society ensure the livelihood of disabled members of the armed forces, provide pensions to the families of martyrs and give preferential treatment to the families of military personnel.

The state and society help make arrangements for the work, livelihood and education of the blind, deaf-mute and other handicapped citizens.

Article 46: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the duty as well as the right to receive education.

The state promotes the all-round moral, intellectual and physical development of children and young people.

Article 47: Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural pursuits. The state encourages and assists creative endeavours conducive to the interests of the people that are made by citizens engaged in education, science, technology, literature, art and other cultural work.

Article 48: Women in the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life, political, economic, cultural and social, including family life.

The state protects the rights and interests of women, applies the principle of equal pay for equal work for men and women alike and trains and selects cadres from among women.

Article 49: Marriage, the family and mother and child are protected by the state.

Both husband and wife have the duty to practise family planning.

Parents have the duty to rear and educate their minor children, and children who have come of age have the duty to support and assist their parents.

Violation of the freedom of marriage is prohibited. Maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited.

Article 50: The People's Republic of China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad and pro-

tects the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and of the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad.

Article 51: The exercise by citizens of the People's Republic of China of their freedoms and rights may not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens.

Article 52: It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the unity of the country and the unity of all its nationalities.

Article 53: Citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, keep state secrets, protect public property and observe labour discipline and public order and respect social ethics.

Article 54: It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to safeguard the security, honour and interests of the motherland; they must not commit acts detrimental to the security, honour and interests of the motherland.

Article 55: It is the sacred obligation of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend the motherland and resist aggression.

It is the honourable duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and join the militia in accordance with the law.

Article 56: It is the duty of citizens of the People's Republic of China to pay taxes in accordance with the law.

STRUCTURE OF THE STATE

The National People's Congress

Article 57: The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 58: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise the legislative power of the state.

Article 59: The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and by the armed forces. All the minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation.

Election of deputies to the National People's Congress is conducted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress and the manner of their election are prescribed by law.

Article 60: The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years.

Two months before the expiration of the term of office of a National People's Congress, its Standing Committee must ensure that the election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress is completed. Should exceptional circumstances prevent such an election, it may be postponed by decision of a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all those on the Standing Committee of the incumbent National People's Congress, and the term of office of the incumbent National People's Congress may be extended. The election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress must be completed within one year after the termination of such exceptional circumstances.

Article 61: The National People's Congress meets in session once a year and is convened by its Standing Committee. A session of the National People's Congress may be convened at any time the Standing Committee deems this necessary, or when more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress so propose.

When the National People's Congress meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its session.

Article 62: The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to amend the Constitution;

(2) to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution;

(3) to enact and amend basic statutes concerning criminal offences, civil affairs, the state organs and other matters;

(4) to elect the President and the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China;

(5) to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon nomination by the President of the People's Republic of China, and to decide on the choice of the Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions and the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier;

(6) to elect the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and, upon his nomination, to decide on the choice of all the others on the Central Military Commission;

(7) to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court;

(8) to elect the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(9) to examine and approve the plan for national economic and social development and the reports on its implementation;

(10) to examine and approve the state budget and the report on its implementation;

(11) to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

(12) to approve the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government;

(13) to decide on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted there;

(14) to decide on questions of war and peace; and

(15) to exercise such other functions and powers as the highest organ of state power should exercise.

Article 63: The National People's Congress has the power to recall or remove from office the following persons:

(1) the President and the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China;

(2) the Premier, Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions and the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council;

(3) the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and others on the Commission;

(4) the President of the Supreme People's Court; and

(5) the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 64: Amendments to the Constitution are to be proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or by more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress and adopted by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all the deputies to the Congress.

Statutes and resolutions are adopted by a majority vote of more than one half of all the deputies to the National People's Congress.

Article 65: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following:

the Chairman;

the Vice-Chairmen;

the Secretary-General; and

members.

Minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The National People's Congress elects, and has the power to recall, all those on its Standing Committee.

No one on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall hold any post in any of the administrative, judicial or procuratorial organs of the state.

Article 66: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is elected for the same term as the National People's Congress; it exercises its functions and powers until a new Standing Committee is elected by the succeeding National People's Congress.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 67: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to interpret the Constitution and supervise its enforcement;

(2) to enact and amend statutes with the exception of those which should be enacted by the National People's Congress;

(3) to enact, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial supplements and amendments to statutes enacted by the National People's Congress provided that they do not contravene the basic principles of these statutes;

(4) to interpret statutes;

(5) to examine and approve, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial adjustments to the plan for national economic and social development and to the state budget that prove necessary in the course of their implementation;

(6) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

(7) to annul those administrative rules and regulations, decisions or orders of the State Council that contravene the Constitution or the statutes;

(8) to annul those local regulations or decisions of the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government that contravene the Constitution, the statutes or the administrative rules and regulations;

(9) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the choice of Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions or the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier of the State Council;

(10) to decide, upon nomination by the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, on the choice of others on the Commission, when the National People's Congress is not in session.

(11) to appoint and remove the Vice-Presidents and judges of the Supreme People's Court, members of its Judicial Committee and the President of the Military Court at the suggestion of the President of the Supreme People's Court;

(12) to appoint and remove the Deputy Procurators-General and Procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, members of its Procuratorial Committee and the Chief Procurator of the Military Procuratorate at the request of the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and to approve the appointment and removal of the Chief Procurators of the People's Procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;

(13) to decide on the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives abroad;

(14) to decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states;

(15) to institute systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel and of other specific titles and ranks;

(16) to institute state medals and titles of honour and decide on their conferment;

(17) to decide on the granting of special pardons;

(18) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the country or in fulfilment of international treaty obligations concerning common defence against aggression;

(19) to decide on general mobilization or partial mobilization;

(20) to decide on the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in particular provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the Central Government; and

(21) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress may assign to it.

Article 68: The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress presides over the work of the Standing Committee and convenes its meetings. The Vice-Chairmen and the Secretary-General assist the Chairman in his work.

Chairmanship meetings with the participation of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Secretary-General handle the important day-to-day work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Article 69: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports on its work to the Congress.

Article 70: The National People's Congress establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Law Committee, a Finance and Economic Committee, an Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, a Foreign Affairs Committee, an Overseas Chinese Committee and such other special committees as are necessary. These special committees work under the direction of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress when the Congress is not in session.

The special committees examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills and draft resolutions under the direction of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 71: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee may, when they deem it necessary, appoint committees of inquiry into specific questions and adopt relevant resolutions in the light of their reports.

All organs of state, public organizations and citizens concerned are obliged to supply the necessary information to those committees of inquiry when they conduct investigations.

Article 72: Deputies to the National People's Congress and all those on its Standing Committee have the right, in accordance with procedures prescribed by law, to submit bills and proposals within the scope of the respective functions and powers of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Article 73: Deputies to the National People's Congress during its sessions, and all those on its Standing Committee during its meetings, have the right to address questions, in accordance with procedures prescribed by law, to the State Council or the Ministries and Commissions under the State Council, which must answer the questions in a responsible manner.

Article 74: No deputy to the National People's Congress may be arrested or placed on criminal trial without the consent of the presidium of the current session of the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, without the consent of its Standing Committee.

Article 75: Deputies to the National People's Congress may not be called to legal account for their speeches or votes at its meetings.

Article 76: Deputies to the National People's Congress must play an exemplary role in abiding by the Constitution and the law and keeping state secrets and, in production and other work and their public activities, assist in the enforcement of the Constitution and the law.

Deputies to the National People's Congress should maintain close contact with the units which elected them and with the people, listen to and convey the opinions and demands of the people and work hard to serve them.

Article 77: Deputies to the National People's Congress are subject to the supervision of the units which elected them. The electoral units have the power, through procedures prescribed by law, to recall the deputies whom they elected.

Article 78: The organization and working procedures of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee are prescribed by law.

The President of the People's Republic of China

Article 79: The President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China are elected by the National People's Congress.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and to stand for election and who have reached the age of 45 are eligible for election as President or Vice-President of the People's Republic of China.

The term of office of the President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China is the same as that of the National People's Congress, and they shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 80: The President of the People's Republic of China, in pursuance of decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, promulgates statutes; appoints and removes the Premier, Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of Ministries or Commissions, and the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General of the State Council; confers state medals and titles of honour; issues orders of special pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and issues mobilization orders.

Article 81: The President of the People's Republic of China receives foreign diplomatic representatives on behalf of the People's Republic of China and, in pursuance of decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad, and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.

Article 82: The Vice-President of the People's Republic of China assists the President in his work.

The Vice-President of the People's Republic of China may exercise such parts of the functions and powers of the President as the President may entrust to him.

Article 83: The President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the new President and Vice-President elected by the succeeding National People's Congress assume office.

Article 84: In case the office of the President of the People's Republic of China falls vacant, the Vice-President succeeds to the office of President.

In case the office of the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China falls vacant, the National People's Congress shall elect a new Vice-President to fill the vacancy.

In the event that the offices of both the President and the Vice-President of the People's Republic of China fall vacant, the National People's Congress shall elect a new President and a new Vice-President. Prior to such election, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall temporarily act as the President of the People's Republic of China.

The State Council

Article 85: The State Council, that is, the Central People's Government, of the People's Republic of China is the executive body of the highest organ of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration.

Article 86: The State Council is composed of the following: the Premier; the Vice-Premiers; the State Councillors; the Ministers in charge of ministries; the Ministers in charge of commissions; the Auditor-General; and the Secretary-General.

The Premier has overall responsibility for the State Council. The Ministers have overall responsibility for the respective ministries or commissions under their charge.

The organization of the State Council is prescribed by law.

Article 87: The term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

The Premier, Vice-Premiers and State Councillors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

Article 88: The Premier directs the work of the State Council. The Vice-Premiers and State Councillors assist the Premier in his work.

Executive meetings of the State Council are composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, the State Councillors and the Secretary-General of the State Council.

The Premier convenes and presides over the executive meetings and plenary meetings of the State Council.

Article 89: The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to adopt administrative measures, enact administrative rules and regulations and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution and the statutes;

(2) to submit proposals to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee;

(3) to lay down the tasks and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions of the State Council, to exercise unified leadership over the work of the ministries and commissions and to direct all other administrative work of a national character that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the ministries and commissions;

(4) to exercise unified leadership over the work of local organs of state administration at different levels throughout the country, and to lay down the detailed division of functions and powers between the Central Government and the organs of state administration of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;

(5) to draw up and implement the plan for national economic and social development and the state budget;

(6) to direct and administer economic work and urban and rural development;

(7) to direct and administer the work concerning education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and family planning;

(8) to direct and administer the work concerning civil affairs, public security, judicial administration, supervision and other related matters;

(9) to conduct foreign affairs and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign states;

(10) to direct and administer the building of national defence;

(11) to direct and administer affairs concerning the nationalities, and to safeguard the equal rights of minority nationalities and the right of autonomy of the national autonomous areas;

(12) to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad and protect the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and of the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad;

(13) to alter or annul inappropriate orders, directives and regulations issued by the ministries or commissions;

(14) to alter or annul inappropriate decisions and orders issued by local organs of state administration at different levels;

(15) to approve the geographic division of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and to approve the establishment and geographic division of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;

(16) to decide on the enforcement of martial law in parts of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;

(17) to examine and decide on the size of administrative organs and, in accordance with the law, to appoint, remove and train administrative officers, appraise their work and reward or punish them; and

(18) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee may assign it.

Article 90: The Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions of the State Council are responsible for the work of their respective departments and convene and preside over their ministerial meetings or commission meetings that discuss and decide on major issues in the work of their respective departments.

The ministries and commissions issue orders, directives and regulations within the jurisdiction of their respective departments and in accordance with the statutes and the administrative rules and regulations, decisions and orders issued by the State Council.

Article 91: The State Council establishes an auditing body to supervise through auditing the revenue and expenditure of all departments under the State Council and of the local government at different levels, and those of the state financial and monetary organizations and of enterprises and undertakings.

Under the direction of the Premier of the State Council, the auditing body independently exercises its power to supervise through auditing in accordance with the law, subject to no interference by any other administrative organ or any public organization or individual.

Article 92: The State Council is responsible, and reports on its work, to the National People's Congress or, when the National People's Congress is not in session, to its Standing Committee.

The Central Military Commission

Article 93: The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China directs the armed forces of the country.

The Central Military Commission is composed of the following: the Chairman; the Vice-Chairmen; and members.

The Chairman of the Central Military Commission has overall responsibility for the Commission.

The term of office of the Central Military Commission is the same as that of the National People's Congress.

Article 94: The Chairman of the Central Military Commission is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

(Two further sections, not included here, deal with the Local People's Congresses and Government and with the Organs of Self-Government of National Autonomous Areas respectively.)

The People's Courts and the People's Procuratorates

Article 123: The people's courts in the People's Republic of China are the judicial organs of the state.

Article 124: The People's Republic of China establishes the Supreme People's Court and the local people's courts at different levels, military courts and other special people's courts.

The term of office of the President of the Supreme People's Court is the same as that of the National People's Congress; he shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of people's courts is prescribed by law.

Article 125: All cases handled by the people's courts, except for those involving special circumstances as specified by law, shall be heard in public. The accused has the right of defence.

Article 126: The people's courts shall, in accordance with the law, exercise judicial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations or individuals.

Article 127: The Supreme People's Court is the highest judicial organ.

The Supreme People's Court supervises the administration of justice by the local people's courts at different levels and by the special people's courts; people's courts at higher levels supervise the administration of justice by those at lower levels.

Article 128: The Supreme People's Court is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's courts at different levels are responsible to the organs of state power which created them.

Article 129: The people's procuratorates of the People's Republic of China are state organs for legal supervision.

Article 130: The People's Republic of China establishes the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the local people's procuratorates at different levels, military procuratorates and other special people's procuratorates.

The term of office of the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate is the same as that of the National People's Congress; he shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The organization of people's procuratorates is prescribed by law.

Article 131: People's procuratorates shall, in accordance with the law, exercise procuratorial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations or individuals.

Article 132: The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate directs the work of the local people's procuratorates at different levels and of the special people's procuratorates; people's procuratorates at higher levels direct the work of those at lower levels.

Article 133: The Supreme People's Procuratorate is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at different levels are responsible to the organs of state power at the corresponding levels which created them and to the people's procuratorates at the higher level.

Article 134: Citizens of all nationalities have the right to use the spoken and written languages of their own nationalities in court proceedings. The people's courts and people's procuratorates should provide translation for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken or written languages in common use in the locality.

In an area where people of a minority nationality live in a compact community or where a number of nationalities live together, hearings should be conducted in the language or languages in common use in the locality; indictments, judgements, notices and other documents should be written, according to actual needs, in the language or languages in common use in the locality.

Article 135: The people's courts, people's procuratorates and public security organs shall, in handling criminal cases, divide their functions, each taking responsibility for its own work, and they shall co-ordinate their efforts and check each other to ensure correct and effective enforcement of law.

THE NATIONAL FLAG, THE NATIONAL EMBLEM AND THE CAPITAL

Article 136: The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 137: The national emblem of the People's Republic of China is Tian'Anmen in the centre illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

Article 138: The capital of the People's Republic of China is Beijing.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Li Xiannian (appointed at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress in June 1983).

Vice-President: Gen. Ulanhu.

STATE COUNCIL
(December 1984)

Premier: Zhao Ziyang.

Vice-Premiers: Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Li Peng, Tian Jiyun.

State Councillors:

Fang Yi	Ji Pengfei	Wu Xueqian
Gu Mu	Zhang Jingfu	Gen. Zhang Aiping
Kang Shien	Wang Bingqian	Song Ping
Miss Chen Muhua		

Secretary-General: Tian Jiyun.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Wu Xueqian.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. Zhang Aiping.

Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission: Song Ping.

Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission: Lu Dong.

Minister in Charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System: Zhao Ziyang.

Minister in Charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: Song Jian.

Minister of Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence: Chen Bin.

Minister in Charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission: Yang Jingren.

Minister of Public Security: Liu Fuzhi.

Minister of State Security: Ling Yun.

Minister of Civil Affairs: Cui Naifu.

Minister of Justice: Zou Yu.

Minister of Finance: Wang Bingqian.

Auditor-General: Yu Mingtao.

President of the People's Bank of China: Lu Peijian.

Minister of Commerce: Liu Yi.

Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: Miss Chen Muhua.

Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery: He Kang.

Minister of Forestry: Yang Zhong.

Minister of Water Conservancy and Power: Miss Qian Zhengying.

Minister of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection: Rui Xingwen.

Minister of Geology and Minerals: Sun Daguang.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: Li Dongye.

Minister of Machine-Building Industry: Zhou Jiannan.

Minister of Nuclear Industry: Jiang Xinxiong.

Minister of Aviation Industry: Mo Wenxiang.

Minister of Electronics Industry: Jiang Zemin.

Minister of Ordnance Industry: Yu Yi.

Minister of Space Industry: Zhang Jun.

Minister of Coal Industry: Gao Yangwen.

Minister of Petroleum Industry: Tang Ke.

Minister of Chemical Industry: Qin Zhongda.

Minister of Textile Industry: Miss Wu Wenying.

Minister of Light Industry: Yang Bo.

Minister of Railways: Chen Puru.

Minister of Communications: Qian Yongchang.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Yang Taifang.

Minister of Labour and Personnel: Zhao Shouyi.

Minister of Culture: Zhu Muzhi.

Minister of Radio and Television: Wu Lengxi.

Minister of Education: He Dongchang.

Minister of Public Health: Cui Yueli.

Minister in Charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Li Menghua.

Minister in Charge of the State Family Planning Commission: Wang Wei.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery: Hepingli, Dongcheng District, Beijing; tel. 668581.

Ministry of Aviation Industry: Beijing; tel. 441405.

Ministry of Chemical Industry: Liupukang, Deshengmenwai, Beijing; tel. 446561.

Ministry of Civil Affairs: 147 Donganmen, Beijing: tel. 551731.

Ministry of Coal Industry: Xinghua Rd, An Ding Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 555891.

Ministry of Commerce: 45 Fuxingmenwai St, Beijing; tel. 668581.

Ministry of Communications: 10 Fuxing Rd, Beijing; tel. 8642021.

Ministry of Culture: 2 North Shatan St, Beijing; tel. 442131.

Ministry of Education: 37 Damucang Hutong, Xicheng District, Beijing; tel. 668421.

Ministry of Electronics Industry: Beijing; tel. 810731.

Ministry of Finance: South Sanlihe St, Fuxingmenwai, Beijing; tel. 868451.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 225 Chaonei St, Dongsi, Beijing; tel. 555831.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: 2 Changan East St, Beijing; tel. 553031; telex 22168.

Ministry of Forestry: Hepingli, Dongchang District, Beijing; tel. 463061.

Ministry of Geology and Minerals: 64 Fuxingmenwai St, Beijing; tel. 668571.

Ministry of Justice: 2 South Shuncheng St, Xizhimennai, Beijing; tel. 668971.

Ministry of Labour and Personnel: Beijing.

Ministry of Light Industry: 12 East Changan St, Beijing; tel. 556687.

Ministry of Machine-Building Industry: Beijing; tel. 867008.

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry: 46 West Dongsi St, Beijing; tel. 557031.

Ministry of National Defence: Beijing; tel. 440518.

Ministry of Nuclear Industry: Beijing; tel. 868381.

Ministry of Ordnance Industry: Beijing.

Ministry of Petroleum Industry: Liupukang, Deshengmenwai, Beijing; tel. 444631.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: 13 West Chang-an St, Beijing; tel. 660540.

Ministry of Public Health: 44 Houhaibeiyan, Beijing; tel. 440531.

Ministry of Public Security: East Changan St, Beijing; tel. 553871.

Ministry of Radio and Television: Beijing.

Ministry of Railways: 10 Fuxing Rd, Beijing; tel. 863855.

Ministry of Space Industry: c/o China Astronautics Society, 31 Baishiqiao Lu, Beijing; tel. 895040.

Ministry of Textile Industry: 12 East Changan St, Beijing; tel. 556831.

Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection: Beijing.

Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power: 2 Ertiao, Baiguang St, Guanganmen, Beijing; tel. 335987.

COMMISSIONS

State Economic Commission: Sanlihe, Fuxingmenwai, Beijing; tel. 868521.

State Family Planning Commission: 44 Houhaibeiyan, Beijing; tel. 442891.

State Nationalities Commission: 252 Taipingqiao St, Beijing; tel. 666931.

State Physical Culture and Sports Commission: 5 Tiyuguan Rd, Beijing; tel. 757231.

State Planning Commission: 38 Sanlihe, Fuxingmenwai, Beijing; tel. 868521.

State Scientific and Technological Commission: 52 Sanlihe, Fuxingmenwai, Beijing; tel. 868361.

Legislature

QUANGUO RENMIN DIABIAO DAHUI
(National People's Congress)

The National People's Congress (NPC) is the highest organ of state power. The Second Session of the Sixth NPC was convened in Beijing in May 1984, and was attended by 2,700 deputies. The Second Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), a revolutionary united front organization led by the Communist Party, took place simultaneously. The CPPCC holds democratic discussions and consultations on the important affairs in the nation's political life. Members of the CPPCC National Committee or of its Standing Committee may be invited to attend the NPC or its Standing Committee as observers.

Standing Committee

In June 1983, 133 members were elected to the Standing Committee.

Chairman: Peng Zhen.

Vice-Chairmen:
Chen Pixian
Gen. Wei Guoqing
Peng Chong
Gen. Seypidin
Geng Biao
Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme
Xu Deheng
Hu Juewen
Hu Yuzhi
Rong Yiren
Ye Fei
Miss Shi Liang
Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain (Panchen Lama)
Zhu Xuefan
Wang Renzhong
Zhou Gucheng
Yan Jici
Lt-Gen. Liao Hansheng
Col-Gen. Han Xianchu
Huang Hua

Secretary-General: Wang Hanbin.

Local People's Congresses

Province	Chairman of People's Congress
Anhui	Yang Weiping
Fujian	Hu Hong
Gansu	Li Dengying
Guangdong	Luo Tian
Guizhou	Wu Shi
Hebei	Liu Bingyan
Heilongjiang	Zhao Dezun
Henan	Zhao Wenfu
Hubei	Han Ningfu
Hunan	Sun Guozhi
Jiangsu	Chu Jiang
Jiangxi	Ma Jikong
Jilin	Yu Ke
Liaoning	Zhang Zhengde
Qinghai	Song Lin
Shaanxi	Yan Kelun
Shandong	Qin Hezhen
Shanxi	Ruan Bosheng
Sichuan	Du Xinyuan
Yunnan	Liu Minghui
Zhejiang	Li Fengping
Special Municipalities	
Beijing	Zhao Pengfei
Shanghai	Hu Lijiao
Tianjin	Zhang Zaiwang
Autonomous Regions	
Guangxi Zhuang	Huang Rong
Nei Monggol	Batu Bagen
Ningxia Hui	Ma Qingnian
Xinjiang Uygur	Tomur Dawamat
Xizang	Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme

People's Governments

In July 1979 the Second Session of the Fifth NPC resolved to abolish the Revolutionary Committees, set up during the Cultural Revolution to administer each of the 29 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions and replace them by People's Governments with effect from January 1980.

Province	Governor
Anhui	Wang Yuzhao
Fujian	Hu Ping
Gansu	Chen Guangyi
Guangdong	Liang Lingguang
Guizhou	Wang Chaowen
Hebei	Zhang Shuguang
Heilongjiang	Chen Lei
Henan	He Zhukang
Hubei	Huang Zhizhen
Hunan	Liu Zheng
Jiangsu	Miss Gu Xiulian
Jiangxi	Zhao Zengyi
Jilin	Zhao Xiu
Liaoning	Quan Shuren
Qinghai	Huang Jingbo
Shaanxi	Li Qingwei
Shandong	Liang Buting
Shanxi	Wang Senhao
Sichuan	Yang Xizong
Yunnan	Pu Chaozhu
Zhejiang	Xue Ju
Special Municipalities	**Mayor**
Beijing	Chen Xitong
Shanghai	Wang Daohan
Tianjin	Li Ruihuan
Autonomous Regions	**Chairman**
Guangxi Zhuang	Wei Chunshu
Nei Monggol	Bu He
Ningxia Hui	Hei Boli
Xinjiang Uygur	Ismail Amat
Xizang	Doje Cedain

Political Organizations

COMMUNIST PARTY

Zhongguo Gongchan Dang (Chinese Communist Party): Beijing; f. 1921; publ. *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily).

The Chinese Communist Party had more than 40m. members at mid-1984. At the first plenary session of the Twelfth Central Committee, in September 1982, the post of Chairman was abolished, giving the most senior Party position to the General Secretary. Following the approval of the new Constitution, a new Central Committee of the Party was elected, which later elected its Politburo and Party Secretariat. The second plenary session was held in October 1983.

Twelfth Central Committee

General Secretary: Hu Yaobang.

In September 1982, 210 Members and 138 Alternate Members were elected to the Twelfth Central Committee.

Politburo

Members of the Standing Committee:

Hu Yaobang	Li Xiannian
Deng Xiaoping	Chen Yun
Zhao Ziyang	

Other Full Members:

Gen. Wei Guoqing	Miss Deng Yingchao
Gen. Ulanhu	Wang Zhen
Fang Yi	Peng Zhen
Marshal Nie Rongzhen	Wan Li
Ni Zhifu	Yang Shangkun
Gen. Li Desheng	Song Renqiong
Yu Qiuli	Xi Zhongxun
Gen. Zhang Tingfa	Hu Qiaomu
Marshal Xu Xiangqian	Gen. Yang Dezhi

Alternate Members: Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Miss Chen Muhua.

Secretariat:

Wan Li	Deng Liqun
Gu Mu	Chen Pixian
Yu Qiuli	Hu Qili
Yao Yilin	Qiao Shi
Xi Zhongxun	Miss Hao Jianxiu

Chairman of Central Advisory Committee: Deng Xiaoping.

Vice-Chairmen: Bo Yibo, Gen. Xu Shiyou, Tan Zhenlin.

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

China Association for Promoting Democracy: tel. 447128; f. Shanghai 1945; Cen. Cttee at Beijing; mems mainly drawn from cultural and educational circles, especially teachers, editors and publrs; Chair. Ye Shengtao.

China Democratic League: Beijing; f. 1941; formed from reorganization of League of Democratic Parties and Organizations of China; mems mainly intellectuals working in education, science and culture; Chair. Shi Liang; Vice-Chair. Hu Yuzhi and 13 others.

China Democratic National Construction Association: 93 Beiheyan Dajie, Beijing; tel. 554231; f. 1945; mems mainly industrialists and businessmen; Chair. Hu Juewen; Sec. Gen. Jiang Daning.

China Zhi Gong Dang: Beijing; f. 1925; reorganized 1947; mems mainly drawn from returned overseas Chinese; Chair. Huang Dingchen.

Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party: f. 1947; fmrly known as Provisional Action Cttee of the Kuomintang; mems mainly drawn from field of public health and medicine; Chair. Ji Fang; Vice-Chair. Zhou Gucheng.

Communist Youth League: f. 1922; 48.5m. mems; First Sec. of Cen. Cttee Wang Zhaoguo.

Guomindang (Kuomintang) Revolutionary Committee: f. 1948; mainly fmr Kuomintang mems, and those in cultural, educational, health and financial fields; Chair. Wang Kunlun.

Jiu San Society: f. 1945; fmrly Democratic and Science Soc.; mems mainly scientists and technologists; Chair. Xu Deheng; Vice-Chair. Mao Yisheng.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: f. 1947; recruits Taiwanese living on the Mainland; Chair. Su Ziheng.

The People's Liberation Army

Apart from its strategic role as a defensive force, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is closely tied to the political leadership of the country. The People's Republic of China is divided into 11 Military Units.

Chairman of Central Military Commission: Deng Xiaoping.

Vice-Chairmen: Marshal Xu Xiangqian, Marshal Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun.

Chief of General Staff: Gen. Yang Dezhi.

Chief of the General Political Department (Chief Political Commissar): Yu Qiuli.

Commander, PLA Navy: Rear-Adm. Liu Huaqing.

Commander, PLA Air Force: Gen. Zhang Tingfa.

Head, General Logistics Department: Col-Gen. Hong Xuezhi.

Military Units	Commander
Beijing	Gen. Qin Jiwei
Chengdu	Gen. Wang Chenghan
Fuzhou	Maj.-Gen. Jiang Yonghui
Guangzhou	Gen. You Taizhong
Jinan	Vice-Adm. Rao Shoukun
Kunming	Maj.-Gen. Zhang Zhixiu
Lanzhou	Zheng Weishan
Nanjing	Gen. Xiang Shouzhi
Shenyang	Gen. Li Desheng
Urumqi (Xinjiang)	Maj.-Gen. Xiao Quanfu
Wuhan	Gen. Zhou Shizhong

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Afghanistan: 8 Dong Zhi Men Wai, Da Jie Chao Yang Qu, Beijing; Ambassador: (vacant).

Albania: 28 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521120; Ambassador: Dhimiter Stamo.

Algeria: Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, 7 San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Abdel Kader Kamara.

Argentina: 11 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Héctor Alberto Subiza.

Australia: 15 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Dennis Walter Argall.

Austria: 5 Xiu Shui Nan Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Wolfgang Wolte.

Bangladesh: 42 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521819; telex 22143; Ambassador: Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser.

Belgium: 6 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Roger Denorme.

Benin: 38 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing: Ambassador: Cosme Deguenon.

Brazil: 27 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing: Ambassador: Italo Zappa.

Bulgaria: 4 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Dontcho Georgiev Dontchev.

Burkina Faso: 52 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Monvel Michel Dah.

Burma: 6 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie Chao Yang Qu, Beijing; tel. 521344; Ambassador: U Hla Shwe.

Burundi: 25 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: (vacant).

Cameroon: 7 San Li Tun, Dong Wu Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: John Nkengong Monie.

Canada: 10 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Michel Gauvin.

Central African Republic: 1 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Jean Pierre Sohahong Kombet.

Chad: 21 Guang Hua Lu, Jianguo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Djona Golo May-Rigaza.

Chile: Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Benjamín Agustín Opazo Brull.

Colombia: 34 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Luis Eduardo Villar Borda.

Congo: 7 San Li Tun, Dong Si Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Jean Claude Ganga.

Cuba: 1 Xiu Shui Nan Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Rolando López del Amo.

Cyprus: Beijing; Ambassador: Procopisiu Vanezis.

Czechoslovakia: Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men, Wai, Beijing; tel. 521531; Ambassador: Zdenko Cheben.

Denmark: 1 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522431; telex 22255; Ambassador: Flemming Hedegaard.

Ecuador: 2–41 San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Juan Manuel Aguirre.

Egypt: 2 Ri Tan Dong Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Umar Abd-al-Aziz Sharaf.

Equatorial Guinea: 2 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Salvador Ela Nseng Abegue.

Ethiopia: 3 Xiu Shui Nan Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: (vacant).

Finland: 30 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Risto Hyvärinen.

France: 3 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Charles Malo.

Gabon: 36 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 522810; telex 62210; Ambassador: Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya.

German Democratic Republic: 3 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Rolf Berthold.

Germany, Federal Republic: 5 Dong Zhi Men Wai, Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 522161; telex 22259; Ambassador: Günther Schoedel.

Ghana: 8 San Li Tun, Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: George H. Arthur.

Greece: 19 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; tel. 521993; Ambassador: Panayotis Rellas.

Guinea: 7 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523649; Ambassador: Koikoi Grovogui.

Guyana: 1 Xiu Shui Dong Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Ashik Altaf Mohammed.

Hungary: 10 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 521683; Ambassador: László Ivan.

Iceland: Beijing; Ambassador: Petur Thorsteinsson.

India: 1 Ri Tan Dong Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Ayilam Panchapakesa Venkateswaran.

Iran: Dong Liu Ji, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Ali Khorram.

Iraq: 25 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Dr Rashid Mohamed Saied al-Rifai.

Ireland: 3 Ri Tan Dong Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Dermot Waldron.

Italy: 2 Dong Er Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522131; Ambassador: Raffaele Marras.

Ivory Coast: Beijing; Ambassador: (vacant).

Japan: 7 Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Yosuke Nakae.

Jordan: 54 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523906; telex 22651; Ambassador: Kemal Al Hamoud.

Kenya: 1–81 San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Joshua S. Odanga.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ri Tan Bei Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Sin In Ha.

Kuwait: 23 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Abdulhadi Hadji al-Mahmeed.

Lebanon: 51 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Selim Tadmoury.

Liberia: 1 Western St, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523549; telex 22165; Ambassador: J. Christopher Ricks.

Libya: 55 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Abdalla al-Harari.

Luxembourg: 21 Nei Wu Bu Jie, Beijing; tel. 556175; telex 22638; Ambassador: Carlo Ketter.

Madagascar: 3 Dong Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Jean-Jacques Maurice.

Malaysia: 13 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Ahmad Kamil Jaafar.

Mali: 8 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing: Ambassador: Boubacar Touré.

Malta: 2-2-71 Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 523114; telex 22670; Chargé d'affaires: Clifford Borg-Marks.

Mauritania: 9 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Diagana Youssouf.

Mexico: 5 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522122; Ambassador: Eugenio Anguiano.

Mongolia: 2 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren.

Morocco: 16 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Abderrahim Harkett.

Nepal: 12 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Guna Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana.

Netherlands: 10 San Li Tun, Dong Si Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: A. G. O. Smitsendonk.

New Zealand: 1 Ri Tan, Dong Er Jie, Chaoyang District, Beijing; tel. 522731; telex 22124; Ambassador: Francis Anthony Small.

Niger: 50 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Pierre Ausseil.

Nigeria: 2 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Adeuga Adekoye.

Norway: 1 San Li Tun, Dong Yi Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Arne Arnesen.

Oman: 1–71 Ban Gong Lou, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Awad Badr Ash-Shanfari.

Pakistan: 1 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Dr Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty.

Peru: 2–82 San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Juan Alayza Rospigliosi.

Philippines: 23 Xiushui Bei Jie, Jianguo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Fortunato U. Abat.

Poland: 1 Ri Tan Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Zbigniew Dębowski.

Portugal: 2–72 San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 523220; telex 22326; Ambassador: António da Costa Lobo.

Romania: Dong Er Jie, Ri Tan Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Angelo Miculescu.

Rwanda: 30 Xiu Shui Bei Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Denis Magira Bigirimana.

Senegal: 1 Ri Tan Dong Yi Jie, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 522576; Ambassador: Ahmed Tidiane Kane.

Sierra Leone: 7 Dong Zhi Men Wai, Da Jie, Beijing; tel. 521222; Ambassador: Caleb Babatunda Aubee.

Somalia: 2 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Salah Mohamed Ali.

Spain: 9 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; tel. 523629; telex 22108; Ambassador: Mariano Ucelay de Montero.

Sri Lanka: 3 Jian Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Kandage Newton Samarasinghe.

Sudan: 1 Dong Er Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Muhammad Hamad Muhammad Mattar.

Sweden: 3 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Lars Bergquist.

Switzerland: 3 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522831; telex 22251; Ambassador: Hans Müller.

Syria: 6 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Zakaria Shuraiki.

Tanzania: 53 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Clement George Kahama.

Thailand: 40 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Orachun Tanophong.

Togo: 11 Dong Zhi Men Wai Da Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: Boomdera Allassounouma.

Tunisia: 1 Dong Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: Ridha Bach Baouab.

Turkey: 9 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 522650; Ambassador: Necdet Tezel.

Uganda: 5 Dong Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: George Paliel Ofoyuru.

USSR: 4 Dong Zhi Men Wai Zhong Jie, Beijing; Ambassador: I. S. Shcherbakov.

United Kingdom: 11 Guang Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 521961; telex 22191; Ambassador: Sir Richard Evans.

USA: 17 Guang Hua Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: Arthur W. Hummel.

Vanuatu: Beijing; Ambassador: Barak Sope.

Venezuela: 14 San Li Tun Lu, Beijing; Ambassador: (vacant).

Viet-Nam: 32 Guang Hua Lu, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Ambassador: Nguyen Trong Vinh.

Yemen Arab Republic: 4 Dongzhi Men Wai Dajie, Beijing; Ambassador: Ahmed Muhammad al-Wadidi.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 5 Dong San Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: (vacant).

Yugoslavia: 56 Dong Liu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: SAVA OBRADOVIĆ.

Zaire: 6 Dong Wu Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: MUSHOBEKWA KALIMBA WA KATAWA.

Zambia: 5 Dong Si Jie, San Li Tun, Beijing; Ambassador: MATHIAS MAINZA CHONA.

Zimbabwe: Beijing; Ambassador: GABRIEL PHINEAS CHISESE.

Judicial System

The general principles of the Chinese judicial system are laid down in Articles 123–135 of the December 1982 constitution (q.v.).

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Beijing; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the state; directs and supervises work of lower courts; Pres. ZHENG TIANXIANG (term of office four years).

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supreme People's Procuratorate: Beijing; acts for the National People's Congress in examining govt depts, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases. Procurator-Gen. YANG YICHEN (elected by the National People's Congress for four years).

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensure that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institute, or intervene in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the state and the people.

Religion

During the Cultural Revolution places of worship were closed. After 1977 the Government adopted a policy of religious tolerance, and the 1982 Constitution states that citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief, and that legitimate religious activities are protected. Many churches, temples and mosques are reopening.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism was introduced into China from India in AD 61, and flourished during the Sui and Tang dynasties (6th–8th century) when eight sects were established. It now bears little resemblance to the religion in its original form, a number of native Chinese legends, traditions, rites and deities having been added. The Chan and Pure Land sects are the most popular.

Buddhist Association of China: f. 1953; Pres. ZHAO PUCHU; Vice-Pres. LI RONGXI.

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China. There were an estimated 3m. Christians in China in 1984.

Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association: Chair. Mgr ZONG HUAIDE; Vice-Chair. FU TIESHAN; 3,000 mems.

Protestant Church: Chair. of Council Bishop DING GUANGXUN; 1m. adherents.

The Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, Si-She-Ku, Beijing; Bishop of Beijing (vacant).

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living.

DAOISM

Daoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Lao Zi, born 604 BC. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied into a ritual.

China Daoist Association: Beijing; Pres. CHEN YINGNING; Chair. LI YUHANG.

ISLAM

According to Muslim history, Islam was introduced into China in AD 651. It has over 13m. adherents in China, chiefly among the Wei Wuer and Hui people.

Beijing Islamic Association: Dongsi Mosque, Beijing; f. 1979; Chair. Imam Al-Hadji SALAH AN SHIWEI.

China Islamic Association: Beijing; f. 1953; Hon. Chair. BURHAN SHAHIDI; Chair. Al-Hadji MOHAMMED ALI ZHANG JIE.

The Press

In 1983 there were 2,700 newspapers and magazines, with a combined circulation of 224m. copies per issue. Each province publishes its own daily. Only the major newspapers and periodicals are listed below, and only a restricted number are allowed abroad.

NEWSPAPERS

Beijing Ribao (Beijing Daily): Beijing; f. 1952; Editor-in-Chief HUANG SEN; circ. 1m.

Beijing Wanbao (Beijing Evening News): Beijing; f. 1958; Editor GU XING; circ. 500,000.

Can Kao Xiao Xi (Reference News): Beijing; reprints from foreign newspapers; publ. by Xinhua (New China News Agency); circ. 8m.

China Daily: 2 Jintai Xilu, Beijing; telex 22022; f. 1981; English; coverage: China's political, economic and cultural developments; world, financial and sports news; Editor-in-Chief FENG XILIANG; circ. 72,000.

Dazhong Ribao (Dazhong Daily): 41 Lishan Rd, Jinan, Shandong Province; tel. 43821; telex 9993; f. 1939; circ. 530,000.

Fu Xiao Bao: Suxian County, Anhui Province; f. 1981; 3 a week.

Guangming Ribao (Brightness Daily): Beijing; f. 1949; literature, art, science, history, economics, philosophy; Editor-in-Chief DU DAOZHENG; circ. 1.5m. (mainly among intellectuals).

Gongren Ribao (Workers' Daily): Beijing; f. 1949; trade union activities and workers' lives; also major home and overseas news; Editor-in-Chief XING FANGQUN; circ. 1.8m.

Guizhou Ribao (Guizhou Daily): Guiying, Guizhou Province; circ. 300,000.

Hebei Ribao (Hebei Daily): Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province; f. 1949.

Hunan Ribao (Hunan Daily): Changsha, Hunan; f. 1949.

Jiangxi Ribao (Jiangxi Daily): Nanchang, Jiangxi Province; f. 1949.

Jiefangjun Bao (Liberation Army Daily): Beijing; f. 1955; official organ of the PLA; circ. 100m.

Jiefang Ribao (Liberation Daily): 274 Han Kou Rd, Shanghai; tel. 221300; telex 6078; f. 1949; Chief Editor CHEN NIANYUN; circ. 1m.

Jingji Ribao (Economic Daily): Beijing; f. 1983; financial affairs, domestic and foreign trade; Editor-in-Chief AN GANG; circ. 1.59m.

Nanfang Ribao (Nanfang Daily): Guangzhou, Guangdong Province; circ. 1m.

Nongmin Ribao (Peasants' Newspaper): 61 Fuxing Lu, Beijing; tel. 812565; telex 0809; f. 1980; for peasants in rural areas throughout China; Prin. Officer LI QIANFANG; 3 a week; circ. 1m.

Qinghai Tibetan Language Newspaper: Xining, Qinghai Province; 3 a week.

Renmin Ribao (People's Daily): 2 Jin Tai Xi Lu, Beijing; f. 1948; organ of the Communist Party of China; Dir QIN CHUAN; Editor-in-Chief LI ZHUANG; circ. 5m.

Shanxi Ribao (Shanxi Daily): Taiyuan, Shanxi Province.

Sichuan Ribao (Sichuan Daily): Chengdu, Sichuan; f. 1952; circ. 1.35m.

Tianjin Ribao (Tianjin Daily): 66 Am Shan Rd, Tianjin; f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief LU SI; circ. 600,000.

Wen Hui Bao: Shanghai; f. 1938; Editor-in-Chief MA DA; circ. 1.7m.

Wenxue Qingnian (Youth Literature Journal): Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province; f. 1981; 2 a week.

Xin Hua Ribao (New China Daily): Nanjing, Jiangsu; circ. 900,000.

Xin Min Wan Bao (Xin Min Evening News): Shanghai.

Xizang Ribao (Xizang Daily): Lhasa, Xizang; f. 1956.

Zhongguo Cai Mao Bao (Finance-Trade Journal): Beijing; f. 1978; 3 a week.

Zhongguo Qingmian Bao (China Youth News): Beijing; f. 1951; aimed at 14–25 age-group; Dir and Chief Editor SHE SHIGUANG; 4 a week; circ. 3m.

PERIODICALS

Ban Yue Tan (Fortnightly Conversations): Beijing; f. 1980; Editor-in-Chief LI FENG.

Beijing Review: 24 Baiwanzhuang Rd, Beijing 37; weekly; in English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German.

China Reconstructs: China Welfare Institute, Wai Wen Bldg, Beijing 37; monthly; economic, social and cultural affairs; illustrated; in English, Spanish, French, Arabic, Portuguese, Chinese and German; Editor-in-Chief ISRAEL EPSTEIN.

China's Foreign Trade: Fu Xing Men Wai St, Beijing; tel. 863790; f. 1956; monthly; carries information about Chinese exports and explains foreign trade and economic policies; in Chinese, English, French and Spanish; Dir and Editor-in-Chief YE JIXIU.

China Sports: Beijing; f. 1957; monthly; illustrated; in English.

Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion: f. 1981; 2 a month; publ. by Chinese Soc. of Acupuncture and Inst. of Acupuncture under Acad. of Traditional Chinese Medicine; partly in English; available abroad.

Chinese Literature: 24 Bai Wan Zhuang Rd, Beijing 37; f. 1951; literary; includes art reproductions; quarterly; in English and French; Chief Editor YANG XIANYI.

Chinese Science Abstracts: Science Press, 137 Chaoyang Men Wai St, Beijing; f. 1982; science and technology; monthly in English; Chief Editor WANG MINGYANG.

Cixi Nongji Bao (Cixi Agrotechnical News): Cixi, Zhejiang; f. 1983; 2 a month; agrotechnical information for peasants; circ. 12,000.

Feitian (Fly Skywards): Lanzhou, Qinghai Province; f. 1961; monthly.

Friends of the Fine Arts: 32 Beizongbu Hutong, East City Region, Beijing; tel. 552260; telex 5019; f. 1982; 2 a month; art review journal, providing professional and amateur artists with information on fine arts publs in China and abroad; Editors PENG SHEN, BAOLUN WU.

Guangxi Qiaobao: f. 1957; aimed at overseas Chinese; weekly.

Guoji Xin Jishu (New International Technology): Zhanwang Publishing House, Beijing; f. 1984; also published in Hong Kong; introduces world technology, and international scientific and technical information.

Hai Xia: 27 De Gui Lane, Fuzhou, Fujian Province; f. 1981; literary journal; quarterly; Prin. Officers YANG YU, JWO JONG LIN.

Hong Qi (Red Flag): Beijing; f. 1958; 2 a month; official organ of the Chinese Communist Party; Chief Editor XIONG FU.

Huasheng Bao: 4 Beixingqiao-santiao, Beijing; tel. 440331; f. 1983; weekly; intended mainly for overseas Chinese; Vice Editor-in-Chief ZHANG BOSHU.

Liaowang (Observation Post): Beijing; f. 1981; current affairs; weekly.

New Film Era: Xian, Shanxi Province; tel. 52971; f. 1981; film magazine; 6 a year.

New Sports: 8 Tiyuguan Rd, Beijing; f. 1950; sponsored by the All-China Sports Fed.; monthly; in Chinese; circ. 1.2m.

People's Pictorial: Huayuancun, Beijing 28; f. 1950; monthly; edns in 16 languages, including English.

Renmin Wujing Bao (People's Armed Police Newspaper): Beijing; f. 1983; official organ of the Party Cttee of the Armed Police HQ.

Rensheng (Family Planning): Beijing; f. 1981; quarterly.

Shandong Fazhi Bao (Shandong Legal System Periodical): Shandong Province; f. 1983.

Shichang (Market): Beijing; f. 1979; weekly in Chinese; trade, commodities and financial and economic affairs; publ. by Renmin Ribao; circ. 1m.

Tibet Science and Technology Journal: 2 a month.

Tourist: China Youth Publishing House, Beijing; tel. 552631; f. 1955; monthly; Chinese beauty spots, customs, cultural relics.

Urban Construction: Beijing; monthly.

Wen Zhai Bao (Newspaper Digest): Beijing; f. 1981; weekly.

Women of China: 50 Deng Shi Kou, Beijing; f. 1956; women's rights and status, marriage and family, education, family planning, arts, cookery etc.; monthly; illustrated; in English.

Xinghuo Liaoyuan: Beijing; f. 1980; revolutionary educational journal; quarterly.

Zhongguo Guangbo Dianshi (China Radio and Television): Newspaper and Periodical Distribution Bureau, Beijing; f. 1982; sponsored by Ministry of Radio and Television; reports and comments on radio and television; monthly.

Zhongguo Jiaotong Bao (China Communications Journal): Beijing; f. 1984; official journal of the Ministry of Communications.

Zhongguo Laonian: Beijing; f. 1983; aimed at older readers.

Zhongguo Shaonian Bao: Beijing; f. 1951; weekly; illustrated; wide readership among children; circ. 7,260,000.

Zong Heng: Beijing; f. 1983; journal on history, politics, economy, science, religion, etc.; publ. by historical data research cttee.

NEWS AGENCIES

Xinhua (New China) News Agency: 57 Xuanwumen W. St, Beijing; tel. 667064; telex 22316; f. 1931; offices in all Chinese provincial capitals, and about 90 overseas bureaux; news service in Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian, feature and photographic services; Dir-Gen. MU QING.

China News Service: POB 1114, Beijing; f. 1952; office in Hong Kong; supplies news features, special articles and photographs for newspapers and magazines in Chinese printed overseas; services in Chinese.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP) (France): 10–83 Qi Jia Yuan, Beijing; Bureau Chief MICHÈLE HOUX; Correspondents PIERRE-ANTOINE DONNET, JACQUES SEURRE.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 2–2–132 Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 523449; telex 22167; Rep. JOSEP BOSCH GRAU.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 2–81 Ban Gong Lou, 2–81 San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521954; telex 22290; Agent PIERLUIGI ZANATTA.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Jian Guo Men Wai, Qi Jia Yuan Gong Yu 3–62, Beijing; Correspondent OTTO MANN.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 7-2-52 Qi Jia Yuan, Diplomatic Quarters, Beijing; tel. 523419; telex 22196; Bureau Chief JEFF BRADLEY.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 1–4–13 Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; Bureau Chief DIMITRE IVANOV MASLAROV.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Ban Gong Lou, San Li Tun, Apt 1–31, Beijing; tel. 521473; telex 22297; Correspondent DIETMAR SCHULZ.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 9–1–13 Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 522924; telex 22381; Correspondent KIKUO SHIMURA.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 8–41 Qi Jia Yuan, Beijing; tel. 522680; telex 8522324; Correspondent HIROSHI NAKAJIMA.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 1–42 Ban Gong Lou, San Li Tun, Beijing; Correspondent FERENC KŐVÁCS.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 6 Wai Jiao Da Lou; tel. 521831; telex 22284; Correspondent JOSÉ LUIS ROBAINA.

Reuters (UK): 1–11 Ban Gong Lou, San Li Tun, Beijing; tel. 521921; telex 22702.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Jian Guo Men Wai, Qi Jia Yuan Gong Yu, Beijing; Correspondent GRIGORIY ARSLANOV.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 7–1–11 Qi Jia Yuan, Beijing; tel. 523456; telex 22197; Correspondents RON REDMOND, ANN SCOTT.

The following are also represented: Agerpres (Romania), ČTK (Czechoslovakia), Korean Central News Agency (Democratic People's Republic of Korea), Tanjug (Yugoslavia) and VNA (Viet-Nam).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

All China Journalists' Association: Beijing; Chair. WU LENGXI; Sec. WANG YI.

Publishers

There are 214 publishing houses in China, of which 20 publish books in minority nationality languages.

National Publishing Administration of China (NPA): Beijing; administers publishing, printing and distribution under the Ministry of Culture; Dir BIAN CHUN GUANG.

China International Book Trading Corporation (Guoji Shudian): POB 399, Chegongzhuang Xilu 21, Beijing; telex 22496; f. 1949; foreign trade org. specializing in publs, including books, periodicals, art and crafts, microfilms etc.; import and export distribution; Pres. WANG QINGYUN.

China Printing Corporation: administers printing of books and periodicals.

China Social Science Publishing House: 29 Jian Guo Men Nei Dajie, Beijing; f. 1978; Dir GUO JING.

China Youth Publishing House: Beijing; tel. 444761; f. 1950; books and periodicals; Dir WANG CHICHANG; Chief Editor QUE DAOLONG.

Chinese Cultural Relics Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1956; books and materials on Chinese relics in museums and on those recently discovered; Dir WANG FANGZI.

Commercial Press: 36 Wang Fu Jing St, Beijing; f. 1897; state publr; specializes in translation of foreign books on social sciences and publication of dictionaries and reference books of Chinese and foreign languages; Prin. Officer CHEN YUAN.

Ditu Chubanshe: 3 Baizhifang Xijie, Beijing; telex 1955; cartographic publr.

Encyclopaedia of China Publishing House: A–1 Wai Guan Dong Jie, An Ding Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 464389; f. 1978; specializes in encyclopaedias; Chief Editor JIANG CHUNFANG; Dir CHANG PING.

Foreign Languages Press: Beijing 37; f. 1952; state publr; books in foreign languages reflecting political, economic and cultural progress in People's Republic of China; Chief Editor LUO LIANG.

Fujian People's Publishing House: Fuzhou, Fujian Province; f. 1951.

Guangdong People's Publishing House: 10 Si Ma Lu, Da Sha Tou, Guangzhou; tel. 35210; Dir MA BINGSHAN.

Guangdong Scientific and Technological Publishing House: Guangzhou; f. 1978; Dir and Chief Editor WU JIAN.

Hunan People's Publishing House: Changsha, Hunan Province; f. 1951; Dir LI WEIXIN.

Liberation Army Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1966; fmrly Fighters' Publishing House; Dir MA FARAN.

Lingnan Art Publishing House: 25 Xinji Rd, Xiti, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province; tel. 82328; telex 1306; f. 1981; works on classical and modern painting, picture albums, photographic, painting techniques; Editor-in-Chief LIN KANGSHENG.

Nationalities Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1953; books in Chinese and minority languages, e.g. Wei Wuer, Mongolian, Tibetan, Kazakh, Uigur, Korean, etc.

People's Educational Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1950; educational, scientific, engineering.

People's Medical Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1953; Dir LIU XUEWEN.

People's Fine Arts Publishing House: 32 Beizongbu Hutong, Beijing; f. 1951; works by Chinese and foreign painters, books on ancient Chinese art; Dir TIAN YUWEN.

People's Literature Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1951; largest state publr of literary works and translations into Chinese; Dir YAN WENJING.

People's Sports Publishing House: 8 Tiyuguan Rd, Beijing; f. 1954; sports books, pictures and pictorial magazines; Man. Dir LIU XUZHENG.

People's Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1950; political, economic and general; Dir CHEN MAOYI; Chief Editor ZENG YANXIU.

Qinghai Nationalities Publishing House: Xining, Qinghai Province; f. 1976.

Shanxi People's Publishing House: Taiyuan, Shanxi Province; f. 1951; Chief Editor LI PING.

Scholar Books Publishing House: Shanghai; f. 1982; academic, including personal academic works at authors' own expense.

Shenghuo-Dushi-Xinzhi Joint Book Store: Beijing; f. 1948; state publr; philosophy and social science; Gen. Man. FAN YONG.

Workers' Press: Beijing; f. 1949; publishing house of All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Dir and Chief Editor XING FANGQUN.

The Workers' Publishing House: Beijing; f. 1949; Dir XING FANGQUN.

Xinhua (New China) Book Store: 135 Beilishilu, Fucheng Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 892280; in charge of distribution; over 6,400 brs; Gen. Man. WANG YIQIAN.

Yangtze Art and Literature Publishing House: Wuhan, Hubei Province.

Zhong Hua Book Co: 36 Wangfujing St, Beijing; f. 1912; specializes in Chinese classics; Gen. Man. CHEN ZHIXIANG.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Publishers' Association of China: Beijing; f. 1979; arranges academic exchanges with foreign publrs; Chair. CHEN HANBO; Sec.-Gen. SONG MUWEN.

Radio and Television

There are 122 radio broadcasting stations and 502 transmitting and relay stations. In 1978, 63% of households in the countryside had loudspeakers connected to the radio rediffusion system. There were an estimated 13m. radio receivers in 1983.

There are 52 television stations and 385 transmitting and relay stations equipped with transmitters of 1,000 Watts or more. A colour television centre, due to be completed by 1986, is under construction in Beijing. In 1983 there were an estimated 36.11m. television receivers.

Ministry of Radio and Television: Outside Fu Xing Men St 2, Beijing; tel. 862753; telex 22236; controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station, the Central TV Station, Radio Beijing, China Record Company, Beijing Broadcasting Institute, Broadcasting Research Institute, the China Broadcasting Art Troupe, etc.; Minister of Radio and Television WU LENGXI.

RADIO

Central People's Broadcasting Station: Outside Fu Xing Men St 2, Beijing; domestic service in Chinese, Guanghua (Cantonese), Zang Wen (Tibetan), Chaozhou, Min Nan Hua (Amoy), Ke Jia (Hakka), Fuzhou Hua (Foochow dialect), Hasaka (Kazakh), Wei Wuer (Uygur), Menggu Hua (Mongolian) and Chaoxian (Korean); Dir YANG ZHAOLIN.

Radio Beijing: Outside Fu Xing Men St 2, Beijing; foreign service in 38 languages including Arabic, Burmese, Czech, English, Esperanto, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Lao, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish and Vietnamese.

TELEVISION

Central People's Television Broadcasting Section: Bureau of Broadcasting Affairs of the State Council, Beijing; f. 1958.

Finance

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in yuan)

Central Bank

People's Bank of China: San Li Ho, West City, Beijing; f. 1948; the state bank of the People's Republic of China; more than 16,700 brs; Pres. LU PEIJIAN; Vice-Pres. LIU HONGRU.

Other Banks

Agricultural Bank of China: Beijing; f. 1963; functions directly under the State Council and handles state agricultural investments; total deposits 6,200m. (Aug. 1979); Pres. HAN LEI.

Bank of China: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; tel. 338521; telex 22254; f. 1912; handles foreign exchange and international settlements; cap. p.u. 1,000m., res 2,155m. (1982); Pres. JIN DEQIN; Chair. BU MING; 190 brs, 19 abroad.

Bank of Communications: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; telex 61466; f. 1908; operates for the People's Bank of China; handles state investments in the joint state-private enterprises; cap. p.u. 400m., res 248m. (1983); Gen. Man. CHANG YANQING.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 250m., res 155m. (1983); Gen. Man. CUI PING.

China International Trust and Investment Corporation: 2 Qianmen Dongdajie, Beijing; tel. 753600; telex 22305; f. 1979;

responsible to the State Council; raises funds abroad for investment in China and engages in joint investment ventures in China and abroad; auth. cap. 600m.; Pres. Xu Zhaolong; Chair. Rong Yiren.

China Investment Bank: Beijing; f. 1981; specializes in raising foreign funds for domestic investment and credit; Chair. Wu Boshan.

China State Bank Ltd: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 250m., res 145m. (1983); Gen. Man. Li Pinzhou.

Guangdong Provincial Bank: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 300m., res 166m. (1983); Gen. Man. Cheng Kedong.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China: Beijing; f. 1984; handles industrial and commercial credits; Chair. Zhu Tianshun; Pres. Chen Li.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; telex 73405; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 300m., res 195m. (1983); Gen. Man. Xiang Kefang.

National Commercial Bank Ltd: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; f. 1907; cap. p.u. 250m., res 148m. (1983); Gen. Man. Wang Weicai.

People's Construction Bank of China: Ministry of Finance, San Li Ho, Beijing; f. 1954 to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approval by the state; issues long- and medium-term loans to enterprises and short-term loans to contractors; Pres. Zhou Daojiong.

Sin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank Ltd: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 300m., res 193m. (1983); Gen. Man. Cui Yanxu.

Yian Yieh Commercial Bank Ltd: 17 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; cap. p.u. 250m., res 187m. (1983); Gen. Man. Jiang Wengui.

Foreign Banks

Barclays Bank (UK): Exhibition Centre Hotel, South Building, Block 1, Xi Zhi Men St, Beijing; Man. Peter Rock.

First National Bank of Chicago (USA): Room 7022, Beijing Hotel, Beijing; Vice-Pres. Fong Chi.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): POB 151, 185 Yuan Ming Yuan Lu, Shanghai; tel. 216030; telex 33058; f. 1865; Man. K. Holt.

Midland Bank PLC (UK): Room 6055, Beijing Hotel, Beijing; tel. 556110; telex 22594; Sr Group Rep. Philip Pritchard.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd (Singapore): f. 1932; brs in Xiamen (Amoy) and Shanghai; Chair. Tan Sri Tan Chin Tuan.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): POB 2135, 185 Yuan Ming Yuan Lu, Shanghai; f. 1853.

The following foreign banks also have branches in Beijing: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Bank of Brazil, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Banque de l'Union Européenne, Banque Indosuez, Banque Paribas, Chase Manhattan, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, National Bank of Pakistan, National Commercial Banking Corporation of Australia, Royal Bank of Canada, Société Generale de Banque.

INSURANCE

China Insurance Co Ltd: POB 20, 22 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; tel. 654231; telex 42001; f. 1931; cargo, hull, freight, fire, life, personal accident, industrial injury, motor insurance, reinsurance, etc.; Man. Song Guo Hua.

The People's Insurance Co of China (PICC): POB 2149, 22 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; tel. 654231; telex 22102; f. 1949; hull, marine cargo, aviation, motor, life, fire, accident, liability and reinsurance, etc.; Chair. Shang Ming; Vice-Chair. Li Pinzhou.

Tai Ping Insurance Co Ltd: 22 Xi Jiao Min Xiang, Beijing; tel. 654231; telex 42001; marine freight, hull, cargo, fire, life, personal accident, industrial injury, motor insurance, reinsurance, etc.; Man. Lin Zhen Feng.

Trade and Industry

EXTERNAL TRADE

All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce: 93 Beiheyan Dajie, Beijing; tel. 554231; telex 22044; f. 1953; promotes overseas trade relations; Chair. Hu Ziang; Sec.-Gen. Fan Taozhai.

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade: Fu Xing Men Wai St, Beijing; tel. 867504; telex 22315; f. 1952; encourages foreign trade and economic co-operation; sponsors and arranges Chinese exhbns abroad and foreign exhbns in China; promotes foreign investment and organizes tech. exchanges with other countries, etc.; Chair. Wang Yaoting.

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade: 2 Changan East St, Beijing; tel. 553031; telex 22168; f. 1982; Minister Chen Muhua.

Export and Import Corporations

Beijing Foreign Trade Corporation: Bldg 17, Yong An Dong Li, Jiao Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 595182; telex 22470; controls import-export trade, foreign trade transportation, export commodity packaging and advertising for Beijing; Deputy Gen. Mans Gao Sen, Lu Zhenya.

China International Book Trading Corporation: see under Publishers.

China International Water and Electric Corporation: Liupukang, Beijing; tel. 442784; telex 22485; f. 1956, as China Water and Electric International Corporation, name changed 1983; exports equipment for projects in the field of water and electrical engineering, and undertakes such projects; Chair. Li Daigeng; Pres. Zhang Jinong.

China National Aerotechnology Import-Export Corporation: 67 Jiaonan St, Beijing; tel. 442444; telex 22318; exports signal flares, electric detonators, tachometers, parachutes, general purpose aircraft, etc.; Gen. Man. Wei Zuye.

China National Animal Breeding Stock Import and Export Corporation: Hepingli, Beijing; tel. 464344; telex 22233; sole agency for import and export of stud animals including cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, donkeys, camels, rabbits, poultry, etc., as well as pasture seeds and feed additives.

China National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; tel. 552187; telex 22155; deals in jewellery, ceramics, handicrafts, pottery, wicker, bamboo, etc.; Pres. Yu Zhiting.

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; tel. 555180; telex 22281; imports and exports cereals, vegetable oils, meat, eggs, fruit, dairy produce, vegetables, wines and spirits etc.; Gen. Man. Cao Wantong.

China National Chartering Corporation (SINOCHART): Import Building, Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 890931; telex 22153; f. 1955; run by Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; agents for SINOTRANS (see below); arranges chartering of ships, booking space, etc.; Gen. Man. Liu Ruoming.

China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 891289; telex 22243; deals in rubber, petroleum, paints, fertilizers, inks, dyestuffs, chemicals and drugs; Pres. Sun Suochang.

China National Coal Import and Export Corporation (CNCIEC): 3A Dong Huang Si Da Jie, Andingmenwai, Beijing; telex 22494; imports and exports coal and technology equipment for coal industry, joint coal development and compensation trade; Pres. Li Lu.

China National Electronic Technology Import and Export Corporation: 49 Fuxing Rd, Beijing; tel. 811188; telex 22383; Chair Li Zhengang.

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation (SINOTRANS): Import Building, Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 890931; telex 22153; f. 1955; run by Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; agents for Ministry's import and export corpns; arranges customs clearance, deliveries, forwarding and insurance for sea, land and air transportation; Gen. Man. Li Chun Tian.

China National Import and Export Commodities Inspection Corporation: Bldg 17, Yongandongli, Jian Guo Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 595685; telex 22168; inspects, tests and surveys import and export commodities for overseas trade, transport, insurance and manufacturing firms; Gen. Man. Zhang Huadong.

China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 890931; telex 22304; imports telecommunications, electronic and laboratory equipment etc.; Pres. Wang Zhongyuan.

China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; tel. 556749; telex 22282; imports electrical appliances, radio and TV sets, photographic equipment, films, paper goods, building materials, etc.; exports bicycles, sewing machines, enamelware, stainless steel goods, footwear, leather goods, watches and clocks, cosmetics, stationery, electrical appliances, etc. Gen. Man. Wang Yongan.

China National Machine Tools Corporation: San Li He, Beijing; single and multipurpose machines, indexing-table and indexing-drum machines, vertical drilling and boring machines and transfer lines, etc.

China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation: 12 Fuxing Menwai, Beijing; tel. 362561; telex 22186; f. 1978; imports and exports machine tools, all kinds of machinery, automobiles, hoisting and transport equipment, electric motors, photographic equipment, etc.; Gen. Dir JIA QINGLIN.

China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 890931; telex 22242; imports and exports machine tools, diesel engines and boilers and all kinds of machinery; Gen. Man. ZHOU CHUANRU.

China Metallurgical Import and Export Corporation (CMIEC): 46 Dongsi Xidajie, Beijing; telex 22461; f. 1980; imports spare parts, automation and control systems, exports metallurgical products, technology and equipment; establishes joint ventures and trade with foreign companies; Gen. Man. LIN HUA.

China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 890931; telex 22241; f. 1950; principal imports and exports include steel, antimony, tungsten concentrates and ferrotungsten, zinc ingots, tin, mercury, pig iron, cement, etc.; Gen. Man. WANG YAN.

China National Native Produce and Animal By-Products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; telex 22283; imports and exports tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, fibres, etc.

China National Packaging Import and Export Corporation: 2 Dongchangan St, Beijing; tel. 557610; telex 22168; handles import and export of packaging materials, containers, machines and tools; contracts for the processing and converting of packaging machines and materials using raw materials supplied by foreign clients; Gen. Man. LIU JINGCI.

China National Publications Import and Export Corporation: POB 88, Beijing; tel. 440731; telex 22313; imports principally foreign books, newspapers and periodicals, records, etc., exports Chinese scientific and technical journals published in foreign languages; Exec. Vice-Pres. TAO SHAOWEN.

China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation: POB 614, Beijing; telex 22497; exports books, journals, paintings, woodcuts, watercolour prints and rubbings; holds book fairs abroad; undertakes joint publication.

China National Seed Corporation: 16 Donghuan Bei Lu, Beijing; tel. 593619; telex 22233; imports and exports crop seeds, including cereals, cotton, oil-bearing crops, vegetables, etc.; Man. LIU CHUN.

China National Technical Import Corporation: Erlikou, Xijiao, Beijing; tel. 890931; telex 22244; f. 1952; imports all kinds of complete plant and equipment, acquires modern technology and know-how from abroad, undertakes co-production and joint-venture, and technical consultation and updating of existing enterprises; Gen. Man. XU DEEN.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation: 82 Donganmen, Beijing; tel. 553793; telex 22280; imports synthetic fibres, raw cotton, wool, etc.; exports cotton yarn, knitwear, silk garments, etc.; Man. Dir ZHU YOULAN.

China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO): 7A Yuetan Nan Jie, Beijing; tel. 866898; telex 22339; exports measuring tools, bearings, calipers, optical instruments, hydraulic presses, dynamite, chemical products, etc.; Chair. ZHANG ZHEN.

China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation: POB 2139, Beijing; exports air filters, vacuum valves, dosimeters, radioactive detection elements and optical instruments.

China Road and Bridge Engineering Co: 2 Waiguan Jie, An Ding Men Wai, Beijing; tel. 463378; telex 22336; overseas building of highways, urban roads, bridges, tunnels, industrial and residential buildings, airport runways and parking areas; contracts to do all surveying, designing, pipe-laying, building, etc., and/or to provide technical or labour services; Gen. Man. MA JIANGDA.

China Water and Electric International Corporation (CWE): Liu Pu Kang, Beijing; contracts projects abroad relating to water resources and electrical engineering; provides tech. labour services and specialized training for contracts.

Shanghai Foreign Trade Corporation: 27 Zhongshan Rd, E1, Shanghai; tel. 217350; telex 330334; handles import-export trade, foreign trade transportation, chartering, export commodity packaging, storage and advertising for Shanghai municipality.

Shanghai International Trust Service Corporation: POB 3066, Shanghai; tel. 226650; f. 1979; provides purchasing and mail order facilities for overseas buyers of art works and certain consumer goods, etc.

INTERNAL TRADE

State Administration for Industry and Commerce: 10 San Li He Dong Lu, Xichengqu, Beijing; tel. 863031; under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir REN ZHONGLIN.

TRADE UNIONS

All-China Federation of Trade Unions: 10 Fuxingmenwai St, Beijing; tel. 367631; f. 1925; organized on an industrial basis; 15 affiliated national industrial unions, 29 affiliated local trade union councils; membership is voluntary; trade unionists enjoy extensive benefits; in 1983 there were more than 73m. members; Chair. NI ZHIFU; Sec.-Gen. GU DACHUN.

TRADE FAIR

Chinese Export Commodities Fair (CECF): Guangzhou Foreign Trade Centre, 117 Lui Hua Rd, Guangzhou; tel. 62690; telex 44165; f. 1957; organized by the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; 2 trade fairs a year: 15 April–5 May; 15 October–5 November.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: 10 Fuxing Rd, Beijing; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Xizang, where construction is in progress. Total length measured 51,600 km in 1983, of which at least 2,500 km was electrified. In addition, special railways serve factories and mines. There is an extensive development programme to improve the rail network by 1985. Some of the major routes are Beijing–Guangzhou, Tianjin–Shanghai, Manzhouli–Vladivostok, Jiaozuo–Zhicheng and Lanzhou–Badou.

There is an underground system serving Beijing. Its total length was 23 km in 1984, and further lines are under construction.

ROADS

In 1982 China had more than 900,000 km of highways. Four major highways link Lhasa with Sichuan, Xinjiang, Qinghai Hu and Kathmandu (Nepal). By 1986 33,000 km of highways will be built and 15,000 km of roads will be upgraded, while there are plans to build 11 motorways by 1990, with a total length of 2,000 km.

WATER TRANSPORT

Bureau of Water Transportation: Controls rivers and coast traffic. In 1982 there were 108,634 km of navigable inland waterways in China. The main rivers are the Huanghe, Changjiang and Zhu. The Changjiang is navigable by vessels of 10,000 tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km from the coast. Vessels of 1,000 tons can continue to Chongqing upstream. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water. In 1981 the 1,782 km-long, 1,400-year-old Grand Canal was opened to foreign tourists for the first time since 1949.

SHIPPING

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in nine major ports: Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Xingang, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Huangpu (Whampoa), Guangzhou and Zhanjiang. Three-quarters of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress. In 1983 China's merchant fleet totalled 450 ships with a deadweight capacity of 8m. tons.

China Ocean Shipping Co (COSCO): 6 Dongchangan St, Beijing; tel. 555431; telex 22264; br. offices: Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Qingdao, Dalian; merchant fleet of 451 vessels of various types with a dwt of 8.25m. tons; also operates chartered foreign ships amounting to 1.7m. dwt; serves China/Japan, China/SE Asia, China/Australia, China/Gulf, China/Europe and China/N. America; Man. Dir LIN ZUYI.

China Ocean Shipping Agency: 6 Dongchangan St, Beijing; telex 22264; f. 1961; br. offices at Chinese foreign trade ports; the sole agency which undertakes business for ocean-going vessels calling at Chinese ports; arranges sea passage, booking space, transhipment of cargoes; attends to chartering, purchase or sale of ships etc; Man. Dir LIN ZUYI.

Minsheng Shipping Company: Chongging; f. 1984; Dir LU GUOJI.

CIVIL AVIATION

New international airports were opened at Beijing in 1980 and Xiamen in 1983. The construction of international airports at other major centres is planned, while other airports (e.g. at Shanghai and Chengdu) are being expanded.

General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC): 115 Dong-si (West) Street, Beijing; established in 1949, superseded the Civil Aviation Administration of China. CAAC controls all civil aviation activities in China, including the current domestic network of more than 171 routes, with a total length of over 210,000 km and with services to all 29 provinces and autonomous regions except Taiwan. External services operate from Beijing to Addis Ababa, Baghdad, Bangkok, Belgrade, Bucharest, Frankfurt, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moscow, Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Paris, Pyongyang, Rangoon, San Francisco, Sharjah, Teheran, Tokyo and Zürich; there is a weekly charter service between Chengdu and Hong Kong; Dir-Gen. SHEN TU; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 4 707-320B, 6 707-320C, 5 Ilyushin Il-62, Il-18, Trident, Viscount 800, Antonov An-24, Il-14/Li-2 and a number of smaller aircraft.

Tourism

A total of 9.5m. tourists visited China in 1983, including many from Hong Kong and Macau. China's expanding tourist industry brought in 1,860m. yuan in foreign exchange, a rise of 18.5% over 1982.

China International Travel Service (Lüxingshe): 6 Dongchangan, Beijing; tel. 554192; makes travel arrangements for foreign parties; Gen. Dir and Man. ZHANG LIAN HUA; general agency in Hong Kong, business offices in London, Paris, New York and Tokyo.

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries: Beijing; Pres. WANG BINGNAN.

General Administration for Travel and Tourism of China: Beijing; Dir HAN KE HUA.

Atomic Energy

By the end of 1983 China had built 317 nuclear reactors, with a total capacity of 190m. kW. China's first 300,000 kW nuclear power station at Qinshan in Zhejiang Province, and a second plant at Daya Bay in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Guangdong Province (1,800,000 kW), were under construction in 1984. China expects to have nuclear power plants with a combined generating power of 10,000 MW by the end of the century. In October 1983 China was admitted to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Atomic Energy Institute: POB 275, Beijing; f. 1958; research in the field of physics, chemistry and chemical engineering, reactor engineering, preparation of isotopes, environmental and radiation protection, radiometrology, etc.; Dir DAI CHUANZENG.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Pendi, Xingjiang; f. 1953; Dir WANG GANZHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Beijing; Dir Dr JIAN XUESAN.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of China has, since 1949, been confined mainly to the province of Taiwan (comprising one large island and several much smaller ones), which lies off the south-east coast of the Chinese mainland. The territory under the Republic's effective jurisdiction consists of the island of Taiwan (also known as Formosa) and nearby islands, including the P'enghu (Pescadores) group, together with a few other islands which lie just off the mainland and form part of the province of Fujian (Fukien), west of Taiwan. The largest of these is Chinmen (Jinmen), also known as Quemoy, which (with three smaller islands) is about 10 km from the port of Xiamen (Amoy), while five other islands under Taiwan's control, mainly Matsu (Mazu), lie further north, near Fuzhou. Taiwan itself is separated from the mainland by the Taiwan (Formosa) Strait, which is about 145 km (90 miles) wide at its narrowest point. The island's climate is one of rainy summers and mild winters. Average temperatures are about 15°C (59°F) in the winter and 26°C (79°F) in the summer. The average annual rainfall is 2,565 mm (101 in). The official language is Northern Chinese (Mandarin). The predominant religion is Buddhism but there are also Muslims, Daoists, Roman Catholics and Protestants. The philosophy of Confucianism has a large following. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a dark blue rectangular canton, containing a white sun, in the upper hoist. The capital of Taiwan is Taipei.

Recent History

China ceded Taiwan to Japan in 1895. The island remained under Japanese rule until 1945, when the Second World War ended. As a result of Japan's defeat in the war, Taiwan was returned to Chinese control, becoming a province of the Republic of China, then ruled by the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party). The leader of the Kuomintang was Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Republic since 1928.

The Kuomintang government's forces were defeated in 1949 by the Communist revolution in China. President Chiang and many of his supporters withdrew from the Chinese mainland and established themselves on Taiwan, where they set up a Kuomintang regime in succession to their previous all-China administration. This regime continued to assert that it was the rightful Chinese Government, in opposition to the People's Republic of China, which had been proclaimed by the victorious Communists in 1949. Since establishing their base in Taiwan, the Nationalists have successfully resisted attacks by their Communist rivals and have, in turn, declared that they intend to recover control of mainland China from the Communists.

Although its effective control was limited to Taiwan, the Kuomintang regime continued to be dominated by politicians who had formerly been in power on the mainland. In support of the regime's claim to be the legitimate government of all China, Taiwan's legislative bodies are filled mainly by surviving mainland members, and the representatives of the island's native Taiwanese majority occupy only a minority of seats. Unable to replenish their mainland representation, the National Assembly (last elected fully in 1947) and other organs extended their terms of office indefinitely, although fewer than half of the original members were alive on Taiwan in the 1980s. While it has promised eventually to reconquer the mainland, the Kuomintang regime has been largely preoccupied with ensuring its own survival, and promoting economic development, on Taiwan. The political domination of the island by immigrants from the mainland has caused some resentment among Taiwanese, and has led to demands for increased democratization and for the recognition of Taiwan as a state independent of China.

In 1954 the USA, which had refused to recognize the People's Republic of China, signed a mutual security treaty with the Kuomintang Government, pledging to protect Taiwan and the Pescadores. In 1955 the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, lying just offshore from the mainland, were included in the protected area.

In spite of being confined to Taiwan, the Kuomintang regime continued to represent China at the United Nations (and as a permanent member of the UN Security Council) until 1971, when it was replaced by the People's Republic. Nationalist China was subsequently expelled from several other international organizations. In 1984 the Taiwan regime was recognized by only 23 countries.

Legislative elections were held in December 1972, for the first time in 24 years, to fill 53 seats in the National Assembly. The new members, elected for a fixed term of six years, joined 1,376 surviving 'life-term' members of Assembly. In 1973 the Government rejected an offer from the People's Republic to hold secret talks on the reunification of China, and this policy has since been strongly reaffirmed. In October 1981 Taiwan rejected China's suggested terms for reunification, under which Taiwan would become a 'special administrative region' and would have a high degree of autonomy, including the retention of its own armed forces and its relatively high standard of living. In 1983 China renewed its offer of autonomy for Taiwan, including a guarantee to maintain the *status quo* in Taiwan for 100 years if the province agreed to reunification. In 1984, following the agreement between the People's Republic of China and the United Kingdom that China would regain sovereignty over the British colony of Hong Kong after 1997, Chinese leaders urged Taiwan to accept similar proposals for reunification on the basis of 'one country—two systems'. The Taipei Government, however, insisted that Taiwan would never negotiate with Beijing until the mainland regime renounced communism.

President Chiang Kai-shek remained in office until his death in April 1975. He was succeeded as leader of the ruling Kuomintang by his son, Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, who had been Prime Minister since May 1972. The new President was Dr Yen Chia-kan, Vice-President since 1966. In May 1978 President Yen retired and was succeeded by Gen. Chiang, who appointed Sun Yun-suan, hitherto Minister of Economic Affairs, to be Prime Minister. Economic and political stability continued to be the regime's main priority. Legislative elections, postponed from December 1978, were held in December 1980. At elections for the Legislative Yuan in December 1983, the Kuomintang won an overwhelming victory, confirming its dominance over the independent 'Tangwai' (non-party) candidates. In March 1984 President Chiang was re-elected for a second six-year term, and Lee Teng-hui, a former Mayor of Taipei and a native Taiwanese, became Vice-President. In May a major government reshuffle took place, and Yu Kuo-hwa, formerly the Governor of the Central Bank, replaced Sun Yun-suan as Prime Minister.

In January 1979 Taiwan suffered a serious setback when the USA established full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic and severed relations with Taiwan. The USA also terminated the mutual security treaty with Taiwan. Commercial links are still maintained, however, under the terms of the USA's Taiwan Relations Act of March 1979. Taiwan's purchase of armaments from the USA has remained a controversial issue and has caused increased tension with mainland China. In August 1982 Taiwan's morale was further damaged when a joint Sino-US communiqué was published, in which the USA pledged to reduce gradually its sale of armaments to Taiwan. Despite this, substantial sales of weapons have continued. In April 1984 the US President, Ronald Reagan, gave an assurance that he would continue to support Taiwan, despite the improved relations between the USA and the People's Republic, which had provoked uncertainty in Taiwan.

Government

The Head of State is the President, who is elected for a term of six years by the National Assembly. There are five Yuans

(governing bodies), the highest legislative organ being the Legislative Yuan, to which the Executive Yuan (the Council of Ministers) is responsible. In July 1984 the Legislative Yuan comprised 364 (mainly life) members. Elections for supplementary seats are held every three years. There are also Control, Judicial and Examination Yuans. The Legislative Yuan submits proposals to the National Assembly. Elections to the Assembly are by universal adult suffrage, but the great majority of Assembly seats are held by life members who formerly represented mainland constituencies. In February 1984 the Assembly had 1,067 members.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 484,000 men: army 330,000, air force 77,000, navy 38,000, with a marine corps of 39,000. Military service lasts for two years. Defence expenditure for 1983/84 was estimated at NT $135,900m.

Economic Affairs

Despite the strain of maintaining large armed forces, Taiwan's economy has developed rapidly since 1950, owing mainly to the considerable expansion of foreign trade. By the 1980s, Taiwan was among the world's 20 leading exporting countries (ranking 17th in terms of total foreign trade turnover in 1983). Agriculture's role in the economy has declined significantly since the 1950s; in 1952 it provided more than 90% of total exports and contributed 56.1% of GDP, while employing 56% of the labour force. The principal crops were rice, sugar cane and sweet potatoes. By 1980, however, agricultural products provided less than 10% of total exports; in 1983 the sector contributed only 7.2% of GDP, and employed 18.6% of the labour force.

Between 1970 and 1980, Taiwan's economy grew by about 10% per year, progressing towards self-sufficiency, as the industrial infrastructure developed. Textiles were the main source of income, providing 32% of export earnings in 1970, but recently this proportion has declined, as rising labour costs have encouraged the development of more capital- and technology-intensive industries, such as the manufacture of electronic equipment and plastic products. Other major exports include machinery and metals (following massive investment in heavy industry), plywood and furniture, and petrochemicals. Taiwan has a 65% share of the world market in shipbreaking, centred on the port of Kaohsiung. Despite Taiwan's diplomatic isolation, trade and economic links with the rest of the world have thrived. Exports are still dominated by the US market, which accounts for one-third of Taiwan's foreign trade, followed by Japan, but efforts are being made to expand and diversify export markets in Europe, Africa and South-East Asia.

Mineral resources include coal, marble, gold, petroleum and natural gas. Taiwan's petrochemical industry is the third largest in Asia. Energy supplies have always been a problem, and Taiwan is heavily dependent on imported petroleum. There are three nuclear power plants in operation, providing around 37% of Taiwan's total power generation, and additional plants are planned.

Following the recession in world markets, Taiwan's GDP grew by only 3% in 1982, well below the target growth rate of 7.5%. In 1983, however, following an export-led recovery, GDP grew by 7%. Exports increased by 13.1%, while imports increased by 7.4%, and the trade surplus increased from US $2,843m. in 1982 to $4,830m. in 1983. The economic recovery was expected to continue in 1984, with GNP growth predicted at 9% or more. The unemployment rate was about 2% in 1983, while the inflation rate averaged 3.5%. Taiwan's GNP per head was more than US $2,500 in 1982. The 1982–85 Four-Year Plan, which envisaged an average annual growth rate of 8%, aimed to increase investment, to stimulate trade and to develop industry. There are plans to develop Taiwan's role as an offshore banking centre, with increased financial services, while a free trade zone, to attract foreign investment, is to be established. The first offshore banking licences were granted in May 1984, as the first step towards an eventual liberalization of Taiwan's foreign exchange controls.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,036.7 km of railway and 17,600 km of roads. The ports of Keelung, Hualien, Kaohsiung, Taichung and Suao handled 122.5m. metric tons of cargo in 1982. There are international airports at Taipei and Kaohsiung. Construction of a subway system began in Taipei in July 1983.

Social Welfare

The Labour Security Programme covers around 3.3m. workers and provides benefits for injury, disability, birth, death and old age. In June 1984, 467,000 government employees were covered by a separate scheme. In 1978 a system of supplementary benefits for those with low incomes was introduced. In 1983 Taiwan had 11,976 hospital establishments, with a total of 57,419 beds, and there were 14,669 physicians (including Chinese herb doctors) working in the country.

Education

Education at primary schools and junior high schools is free and compulsory between the ages of six and 15 years. Secondary schools consist of junior and senior middle schools, normal schools for teacher-training and vocational schools. There are also a number of private schools. Higher education is provided in universities, colleges, junior colleges and graduate schools. In 1982/83 there were more than 2.2m. pupils enrolled in state primary schools, with about 1.6m. in secondary schools. There are 16 universities and 11 independent colleges.

Tourism

Festivals, ancient art treasures and the island scenery are the principal attractions. In 1983 Taiwan received 1,457,404 foreign visitors. Japanese visitors account for about 40% of total tourist arrivals.

Public Holidays

1985: 22 June (Dragon Boat Festival), 28 September (Teachers' Day—Birthday of Confucius), 30 September (Mid-Autumn Moon Festival), 10 October (Double Tenth Day, anniversary of 1911 revolution), 25 October (Retrocession Day, anniversary of end of Japanese occupation), 31 October (Birthday of Chiang Kai-shek), 12 November (Birthday of Sun Yat-sen), 25 December (Constitution Day).

1986: 1 January (Founding of the Republic), January/February* (Chinese New Year), 29 March (Youth Day), 5 April (Ching Ming).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force, but some traditional Chinese units are still used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 New Taiwan dollar (NT $).
Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = NT $45.73;
US $1 = NT $39.46.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, Taipei.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	36,000*
Population (census results)	
16 December 1975	16,191,609
28 December 1980	
Males	9,362,026
Females	8,587,082
Total	17,949,108
Population (official estimates at 31 December)	
1981	18,135,508
1982	18,457,923
1983	18,732,938
Density (per sq km) 1983	520.4

* 13,900 sq miles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Live births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1980	412,558	23.38	174,742	9.91	83,965	4.76
1981	412,777	22.97	167,165	9.30	86,848	4.83
1982	404,006	22.08	161,780	8.84	87,225	4.77
1983	382,153	20.55	158,296	8.51	90,555	4.87

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at 31 December 1983)

Taipei (capital)	2,388,374	Fengshan	255,268
Kaohsiung	1,261,743	Chiayi	252,906
Taichung	636,406	Chungli	228,567
Tainan	622,073	Yungho	226,937
Panchiau	454,948	Taoyuan	195,895
Keelung	351,707	Pingtun	195,288
Shanchung	342,980	Changhwa	193,789
Hsinchu	292,740	Hsintien	184,126

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(annual averages in '000)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,257	1,284	1,317
Mining and quarrying	63	69	79
Manufacturing	2,137	2,151	2,272
Construction	585	557	523
Electricity, gas and water	29	31	33
Commerce	1,107	1,158	1,229
Transport, storage and communications	387	389	384
Finance and insurance	153	166	174
Other services	954	1,005	1,059
Total in employment	6,672	6,811	7,070
Unemployed	92	149	197
Total labour force	6,764	6,959	7,267

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Rice*	2,375.1	2,482.6	2,485.2
Sweet potatoes	833.8	741.4	560.0
Asparagus	81.3	52.8	45.6
Soybeans	15.9	12.0	8.6
Maize	96.2	118.4	143.2
Tea	25.2	24.1	24.3
Tobacco	22.7	25.6	22.7
Groundnuts	81.7	82.8	62.5
Cassava (Manioc)	159.3	118.4	80.2
Sugar cane	8,422.0	8,274.9	7,070.1
Bananas	185.3	202.9	196.3
Pineapples	181.0	144.9	115.2
Citrus fruit	388.9	391.3	379.5
Vegetables	2,929.9	3,074.1	3,012.3
Mushrooms	66.9	59.7	56.9

* Figures are in terms of brown rice.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	80.1	78.4	82.3
Buffaloes	53.7	49.7	47.1
Pigs	4,820.2	4,825.9	5,182.5
Sheep and goats	186.4	180.8	183.1
Chickens	41,393.4	43,899.5	48,475.0
Ducks	9,927.7	10,457.0	12,192.0
Geese	1,399.2	1,421.5	1,768.0
Turkeys	675.3	637.5	643.0

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Beef (metric tons)	5,190	5,740	6,619
Pig meat (metric tons)	658,481	644,359	653,640
Goat meat (metric tons)	649	605	662
Chickens* ('000 head)	115,670	122,353	154,815
Ducks* ('000 head)	32,026	33,932	35,901
Geese* ('000 head)	2,797	3,144	3,334
Turkeys* ('000 head)	1,310	1,238	1,281
Milk (metric tons)	51,154	55,859	58,022
Duck eggs ('000)	476,204	469,376	485,235
Hen eggs ('000)	2,048,760	2,119,955	3,070,472

* Figures refer to numbers slaughtered.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m)

	1981	1982	1983
Industrial wood	530.0	494.9	616.1
Fuel wood	64.9	67.8	78.7
Total	594.9	562.7	694.8

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1981	1982	1983
Total catch	911.7	922.5	930.6

Mining*

	1981	1982	1983
Coal	2,445,782	2,383,579	2,236,065
Gold (kg)	1,763.4	2,232.3	1,628.6
Silver (kg)	6,683.5	15,678.9	10,739.1
Electrolytic copper	52,230	47,377	37,960
Pyrite	20	19	n.a.
Crude petroleum ('000 litres)	182,812	138,986	134,644
Natural gas ('000 cu m)	1,501,959	1,232,495	1,237,140
Salt	351,330	262,103	79,188
Gypsum	1,985	1,320	1,522
Sulphur	9,849	20,080	26,846
Marble (cu m)	3,269,094	3,154,831	3,412,178
Talc	24,774	30,661	27,053
Asbestos	2,317	2,392	2,819
Dolomite	359,405	261,337	228,017

* Amounts in metric tons unless otherwise specified.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	500.3	494.9	498.6
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	796.7	641.0	646.4
Alcoholic beverages (excl. beer)	'000 hectolitres	1,911.5	2,002.3	1,941.4
Cigarettes	million	27,361	28,122	29,864
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	156.4	161.3	164.8
Paper	'000 metric tons	471.4	485.9	467.1
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	818.6	685.0	677.9
Spun synthetic yarn	'000 metric tons	144.5	144.2	128.4
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	2,068.1	2,250.3	2,769.8
Diesel oil	million litres	3,301.9	3,146.6	3,481.4
Cement	'000 metric tons	14,342.0	13,432.1	14,809.8
Pig iron	'000 metric tons	185.6	148.1	166.5
Steel ingots	'000 metric tons	1,600.2	1,712.3	1,742.9
Transistor radios	'000 units	9,657.3	6,686.7	8,458.5
Television receivers	'000 units	6,923.5	4,752.2	5,177.7
Ships	'000 gross tons	776.2	925.4	861.2
Electric energy	million kWh	40,149.6	40,899.1	45,517.0
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 metric tons	434.6	400.4	465.4

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 New Taiwan dollar (NT $).

Denominations
Coins: 50 cents; 1, 5 and 10 dollars.
Notes: 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = NT $45.73;
US $1 = NT $39.46;
NT $1,000 = £21.87 = US $25.34.

Average Exchange Rate (NT $ per US $)

1981	36.849
1982	39.124
1983	40.065

BUDGET (estimates, NT $ million, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84
Taxes	217,407	191,456
Monopoly profits	25,900	26,086
Non-tax revenue from other sources	94,993	105,603
Total	338,300	323,145

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84
General administration and defence	159,402	148,189
Education, science and culture	35,292	34,283
Reconstruction and communications	27,135	27,652
Enterprise fund	33,505	28,980
Social affairs, relief and health	52,651	52,799
Obligations	7,004	13,532
Others	23,309	17,710
Total	338,300	323,145

1984/85: Revenue and expenditure each projected at NT $358,800m.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Foreign exchange	7,235	8,532	11,859

MONEY SUPPLY (NT $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	128,299	142,694	162,870
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	323,261	379,207	453,290

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for urban areas. Base: 1981 = 100)

	1980	1982	1983
Food	85.33	103.86	106.21
Clothing	93.78	101.73	103.21
Housing	88.08	103.82	106.19
Transport and communications	90.26	100.58	100.01
Medicines and medical care	77.51	101.79	102.00
Education and entertainment	82.78	105.71	108.82
All items (incl. others)	85.96	103.38	105.28

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (NT $ million in current prices)

National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983*
Compensation of employees	859,353	934,628	1,580,755
Operating surplus	483,863	522,634	
Domestic factor incomes	1,343,216	1,457,262	1,580,755
Consumption of fixed capital	134,289	151,966	170,503
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	1,477,505	1,609,228	1,751,258
Indirect taxes	234,396	231,613	241,341
Less Subsidies	8,083	11,374	
GDP in purchasers' values	1,703,818	1,829,467	1,992,599
Factor income from abroad	47,189	59,635	62,674
Less Factor income paid abroad	56,525	60,831	60,922
Gross national product (GNP)	1,694,482	1,828,271	1,994,351
Less Consumption of fixed capital	134,289	151,966	170,503
National income in market prices	1,560,193	1,676,305	1,823,848
Other current transfers from abroad	3,257	3,040	3,115
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	6,643	8,167	7,647
National disposable income	1,556,807	1,671,178	1,819,316

* Preliminary estimates. Revised totals (in NT $ million) are: GDP in purchasers' values 1,995,406; GNP 1,998,107; National income 1,830,194.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983*
Government final consumption expenditure	280,028	316,377	332,417
Private final consumption expenditure	883,100	956,003	1,030,199
Increase in stocks	18,450	−28,749	−6,377
Gross fixed capital formation	483,413	479,172	460,432
Total domestic expenditure	1,664,991	1,722,803	1,816,671
Exports of goods and services	909,524	954,243	1,099,448
Less Imports of goods and services	870,697	847,579	923,520
GDP in purchasers' values	1,703,818	1,829,467	1,992,599
GDP at constant 1976 prices	1,059,733	1,095,405	1,171,746

* Preliminary estimates. Revised totals of GDP (in NT $ million) are: 1,995,406 in current prices; 1,174,908 at 1976 prices.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983*
Agriculture and livestock	96,496	111,601	
Forestry and logging	5,287	4,245	147,514
Fishing	24,648	27,003	
Mining and quarrying	15,829	15,120	14,287
Manufacturing	677,130	714,783	793,422
Construction	107,762	103,906	103,950
Electricity, gas and water	64,542	68,514	80,721
Transport, storage and communications	105,043	111,542	121,865
Trade, restaurants and hotels	229,073	245,316	267,777
Finance, insurance and real estate	73,002	71,958	67,220
Housing services†	89,091	100,505	111,864
Government services	166,911	190,901	200,200
Other services	101,470	115,040	129,098
Sub-total	1,756,284	1,880,434	2,037,918
Less Imputed bank service charge	52,466	50,967	45,319
GDP in purchasers' values	1,703,818	1,829,467	1,992,599

* Preliminary estimates. Revised total is NT $1,995,406 million.
† Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	22,408	21,776	25,028
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−20,583	−18,130	−19,077
Trade balance	1,825	3,646	5,951
Exports of services	3,672	3,915	3,845
Imports of services	−4,886	−5,178	−5,301
Balance on goods and services	611	2,383	4,495
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−84	−125	−42
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−8	−10	−1
Current balance	519	2,248	4,452
Direct capital investment (net)	91	71	130
Other long-term capital (net)	1,234	1,771	947
Short-term capital (net)	3,473	−2,179	−1,797
Net errors and omissions	−326	−498	−392
Total (net monetary movements)	4,991	1,413	3,340
Monetization of gold (net)	111	100	156
Valuation changes (net)	−67	−145	−18
Changes in reserves	5,035	1,368	3,478

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (NT $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Wheat (unmilled)	4,890.7	5,610.0	5,295.0
Maize (unmilled)	18,340.3	14,565.0	19,649.6
Soybeans	14,073.7	13,232.0	14,849.9
Logs	17,917.0	15,895.0	16,314.9
Natural rubber	2,319.6	2,068.3	3,002.8
Crude petroleum	163,599.2	150,839.6	164,233.7
Raw cotton	11,782.0	14,967.8	13,166.4
Yarn from synthetic fibres	1,230.7	957.6	1,363.3
Distillate fuels	16,956.2	4,845.1	5,137.2
Polyacids and derivatives	6,288.3	6,802.4	5,676.0
Thin iron and steel sheets	13,218.8	9,322.0	4,872.3
Thermoplastic resins	6,021.0	5,755.4	8,619.9
Iron and steel scrap	4,436.2	3,231.8	3,775.6
Spinning, extruding machines	5,106.5	4,875.5	3,827.6
Electrical switchgear	7,949.6	6,961.3	9,788.1
Television receivers	347.8	405.9	398.4
Internal combustion engines other than for aircraft	4,335.6	3,601.9	3,115.9
Ships for breaking	9,636.6	12,093.3	12,435.4
Total (incl. others)	778,633.3	736,083.4	813,904.1

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Fresh bananas	919.6	1,516.1	1,319.4
Canned mushrooms	1,928.7	2,512.1	2,483.6
Canned asparagus	3,984.6	3,518.2	2,476.4
Raw sugar	4,310.5	2,983.2	1,554.1
Cotton fabrics	5,765.3	5,864.3	4,928.6
Yarn from synthetic fibres	9,366.6	10,617.3	11,086.2
Synthetic fabrics	17,180.2	15,546.1	16,075.2
Plywood	14,658.7	12,995.7	14,489.9
Clothing (incl. knitted and crocheted fabrics)	96,358.1	101,813.6	n.a.
Thermionic articles, valves, tubes, photocells, transistors etc.	21,619.8	22,644.0	25,972.4
Calculating machines	8,138.0	9,933.3	19,724.4
Television receivers	20,431.8	14,166.7	17,742.7
Radio receivers	12,689.7	9,538.9	11,565.4
Plastic articles	59,325.0	58,350.7	71,302.5
Dolls and toys	19,377.2	19,973.8	23,850.7
Total (incl. others)	829,756.0	864,247.7	1,005,422.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ '000)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	593,081	643,540	682,371
Canada	268,063	316,408	361,468
Germany, Federal Republic	646,428	788,292	691,733
Hong Kong	308,911	307,393	298,896
Indonesia	467,068	259,551	344,516
Italy	194,952	187,539	179,822
Japan	5,928,616	4,780,204	5,586,697
Korea, Republic	301,396	232,776	165,094
Kuwait	2,244,405	1,281,517	1,132,490
Malaysia	452,541	469,638	493,742
Philippines	120,803	68,495	91,245
Saudi Arabia	1,797,259	1,968,510	1,925,481
Singapore	199,367	152,144	167,226
Thailand	117,461	107,056	74,462
United Kingdom	302,069	270,130	307,568
USA	4,765,671	4,563,255	4,646,443
Total (incl. others)	21,199,551	18,888,375	20,287,078

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	676,905	643,550	634,367
Canada	567,588	509,624	727,616
Germany, Federal Republic	906,220	788,199	850,931
Hong Kong	1,896,957	1,564,969	1,643,625
Indonesia	423,989	422,491	429,072
Italy	214,806	204,621	180,666
Japan	2,454,159	2,369,061	2,477,067
Korea, Republic	280,141	198,605	222,634
Kuwait	167,064	300,167	214,299
Malaysia	183,521	221,737	223,695
Philippines	280,315	234,992	245,791
Saudi Arabia	606,594	719,326	760,238
Singapore	588,735	561,808	710,574
Thailand	195,269	214,220	263,833
United Kingdom	566,131	527,792	617,124
USA	8,158,392	8,757,795	11,333,712
Total (incl. others)	22,611,179	22,204,270	25,122,747

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers ('000)	131,666	130,286	130,390
Passenger-km ('000)	7,981,907	8,204,037	8,533,066
Freight ('000 metric tons)	31,723	28,130	30,833
Freight ton-km ('000)	2,527,152	2,276,889	2,580,964

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	425,443	506,291	592,154
Buses and coaches	18,004	18,790	19,181
Goods vehicles	237,521	277,866	314,555
Motorcycles and scooters	3,965,515	4,591,547	5,100,500

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded	11,289	12,480	15,231
Goods unloaded	46,609	48,863	52,109

CIVIL AVIATION

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers	9,701,436	9,629,624	10,026,614
Freight (metric tons)	252,722	253,854	308,012

Communications Media

	1981	1982	1983
Television licences	4,502,076	4,164,517	5,000,000
Telephones	3,820,207	4,356,765	4,854,861

Education

(1982/83)

	Schools	Full-time teachers	Pupils/ Students
Pre-school	1,470	8,736	193,744
Primary	2,457	70,055	2,226,699
Secondary (incl. Vocational)	1,038	73,155	1,663,643
Higher	105	18,258	375,696
Special	9	525	2,760
Supplementary	372	4,425	262,379
Total (incl. others)	5,451	175,154	4,724,921

Directory

The Constitution

On 1 January 1947 a new Constitution was promulgated for the Republic of China (confined to Taiwan since 1949). The form of government that was incorporated in the Constitution is based on a five-power system and has the major features of both cabinet and presidential government. The following are the principal organs of government:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly, composed of elected delegates, meets to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution, or to vote on proposed constitutional amendments that have been submitted by the Legislative Yuan. Since the overthrow of the Republic of China on the mainland, most of the seats are held by 'life-term' members, originally elected to represent mainland constituencies.

PRESIDENT

Elected by the National Assembly for a term of six years, and may be re-elected for a second term (the two-term restriction is at present suspended). Represents country at all state functions, including foreign relations; commands land, sea and air forces, promulgates laws, issues mandates, concludes treaties, declares war, makes peace, declares martial law, grants amnesties, appoints and removes civil and military officers, and confers honours and decorations. He also convenes the National Assembly, and subject to certain limitations, may issue emergency orders to deal with national calamities and ensure national security.

EXECUTIVE YUAN

Is the highest administrative organ of the nation and is responsible to the Legislative Yuan; has five categories of subordinate organization:

Executive Yuan Council
Ministries and Commissions
Secretariat
Government Information Office and Personnel Administration Bureau
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN

Is the highest legislative organ of the state, composed of elected members; holds two sessions a year; is empowered to hear administrative reports of the Executive Yuan, and to change government policy. Like the National Assembly, most of its seats are held by 'life-term' members.

JUDICIAL YUAN

Is the highest judicial organ of state and has charge of civil, criminal and administrative cases, and of cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries (see Judicial System).

EXAMINATION YUAN

Supervises examinations for entry into public offices, and deals with personal questions of the civil service.

CONTROL YUAN

Is a body elected by local councils to impeach or investigate the work of the Executive Yuan and the Ministries and Executives; meets once a month, and has a subordinate body, the Ministry of Audit.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: CHIANG CHING-KUO (took office 20 May 1978).
Vice-President: LEE TENG-HUI.
Secretary-General: MA CHI-CHUANG.

THE EXECUTIVE YUAN
(December 1984)

Premier: YU KUO-HWA.
Vice-Premier: LIN YANG-KANG.
Secretary-General: WANG CHANG-CHING.
Minister of the Interior: WU PO-HSIUNG.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHU FU-SUNG.
Minister of National Defence: Adm. SOONG CHANG-CHIH.
Minister of Finance: LOH JEN-KANG.
Minister of Education: LEE HUAN.
Minister of Justice: SHIH CHI-YANG.
Minister of Economic Affairs: HSU LI-TEH
Minister of Communications: LIEN CHAN.
Ministers of State: LI KWOH-TING, HENRY YU-SHU KAO, CHANG FENG-SHU, CHAO YAO-TUNG, CHOW HONG-TAO, KUO WEI-FAN, MA CHI-CHUANG.
Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: TSENG KWANG-SHUAN.
Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission: TUNG SHU-FAN.
Director-General of the Government Information Office: JAMES C. Y. SOONG.
Director-General of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics: CHUNG SHIH-YI.
Director-General of Central Personnel Administration: CHEN KWEI-HUA.
Director-General of National Health Administration: HSU TZU-CHIU.

MINISTRIES AND COMMISSIONS

Ministry of Communications: 2 Changsha St, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3112661.
Ministry of Economic Affairs: 15 Foochow St, Taipei; tel. 3517270.
Ministry of Education: 5 Chungshan South Rd, Taipei 100; tel. 3513111.
Ministry of Finance: 2 Aikuo West Rd, Taipei; tel. 3511611; telex 11840.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 2 Chiehshou Rd, Taipei 100; tel. 3119292; telex 11299.
Ministry of the Interior: 107 Roosevelt Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei; tel. 3415241.
Ministry of Legal Affairs: 124 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei 100; tel. 3113101.
Ministry of National Defence: Chiehshou Hall, Chungking South Rd, Taipei 100; tel. 3117001.
Office of the Director-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics: 1 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3514074.
Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission: 109 Roosevelt Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei; tel. 3513131.
Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: 1 Chungshan North Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei 100; tel. 3915231.

Legislature

KUO-MIN TA-HUI
(National Assembly)

Most of the seats in the Assembly are held by members who were originally elected to represent constituencies on the Chinese mainland. Since the overthrow of the Republic on the mainland in 1949, these members hold office for life. The last general election was held on 7 December 1980, when 76 new members were elected. In February 1984 the National Assembly had 1,067 members. Delegates meet to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution or to vote on proposed Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

LI-FA YUAN
(Legislative Yuan)

The Legislative Yuan is the highest legislative organ of state. Members serve for a term of three years and are eligible for re-election. In July 1984 there were 364 members, comprising 266 surviving life members; 27 representatives appointed by the President; and 71 new members elected in December 1983 (62 of whom were KMT members, six 'Tangwai' or non-party candidates and three non-Tangwai independents).

President: NIEH WEN-YAH.

Vice-President: LIU KUO-TSAI.

CONTROL YUAN

Exercises powers of impeachment and censure, and powers of consent in the appointment of the President, Vice-President and the grand justices of the Judicial Yuan, and the president, vice-president and the members of the Examination Yuan, and power of audit (see the Constitution).

President: YU CHUN-HSIEN.

Vice-President: HUANG TZUEN-CHIOU.

Political Organizations

China Democratic Socialist Party: Taipei; f. 1932; aims: to promote democracy; to protect fundamental freedoms; to promote public welfare and social security.

Kuomintang (KMT) (Nationalist Party of China): 11 Chung Shan South Rd, Taipei; f. 1894; the ruling party; aims: to overthrow Communist rule in China, to promote constitutional government and to unify China under the 'Three Principles of the People'; 2,070,000 mems; Chair. CHIANG CHING-KUO; Sec.-Gen. TSIANG YIEN-SI; Deputy Secs-Gen. MA YING-CHIU, LIANG HSIAO-HUANG, CHEN SHUI-FONG.

Young China Party: Taipei; f. 1923; aims: to recover and maintain territorial sovereignty; to safeguard the Constitution, and democracy; to better international understanding between free China and the free world; Chair. LI HUANG.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Bolivia: 44 Lane 441, Chung Shan North Rd, Sec. 6, Taipei; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: RENÉ SORIA GALVARRO.

Costa Rica: 10 Lane 172, Chung Shan North Rd, Sec. 6, Taipei; Ambassador: FEDERICO FAERRON VÁLDEZ.

Dominican Republic: 54 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; Ambassador: PEGUERO HERMIDA.

El Salvador: 2nd Floor, 12 Min Chu East Rd, Taipei; Ambassador: JOSÉ DOLORES GERARDO HERRERA.

Guatemala: 6 Lane 44, Chien Kuo North Rd, Taipei; Ambassador: EDGAR ARTURO LÓPEZ CALVO.

Haiti: 11 Second Rd, Tien Mou, Taipei; Ambassador: RAYMOND PERODIN.

Holy See: 87 Ai Kuo East Rd, Taipei 106; tel. 3216847; Chargé d'affaires: Mgr PAUL GIGLIO.

Korea, Republic: 345 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei; Ambassador: KIM CHONG-KON.

Nicaragua: 3rd Floor, 270 Chung Shan North Rd, Sec. 6, Taipei; Ambassador: JORGE HUEZO CASTRILLO.

Panama: 4th Floor, 614 Lin Shen North Rd, Taipei; Ambassador: JOSÉ MARÍA SERRANO TEJEIRA.

Paraguay: 20 Lane 59, Chung 12 Rd, Shih Lin, Taipei; tel. 8355340; telex 13744; Chargé d'affaires: ANÍBAL RAÚL CASAL.

Saudi Arabia: 11th Floor, 550 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei; tel. 7035855; Ambassador: Gen. ASAAD ABDUL AZIZ AL-ZUHAIR.

South Africa: 13th Floor, Bank Tower, 205 Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; tel. 7133250; telex 21954; Ambassador: PIETER HENDRIK JOHANNES JANSSEN VAN VUUREN.

Uruguay: 7th Floor, 16 Min Chu East Rd, Taipei; Ambassador: (vacant).

Judicial System

The interpretative powers of the Judicial Yuan are exercised by the Council of Grand Justices nominated and appointed for nine years by the President of the Republic of China with the consent of the Control Yuan. The President of the Judicial Yuan also presides over the Council of Grand Justices.

The Judicial Yuan has jurisdiction over the high court and district courts. The Ministry of Justice is under the jurisdiction of the Executive Yuan.

Judicial Yuan: Pres. HUANG SHAO-KU; Vice-Pres. HUNG SHOU-NAN; Sec.-Gen. FAN KUEI-SHU; the highest judicial organ, and the interpreter of the constitution and national laws and ordinances. Its judicial powers are exercised by:

Supreme Court: Court of last instance for civil and criminal cases; Chief Justice CHIEN KUO-CHEN.

High Courts: Courts of second instance for appeals of civil and criminal cases.

District Courts: Courts of first instance in civil, criminal and non-contentious cases.

Administrative Court: Court of last resort in cases brought against govt agencies; Chief Justice WANG CHIA-YI.

Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries: Chair. KU RU-SHING; metes out disciplinary measures to persons impeached by the Control Yuan.

Religion

BUDDHISM

Buddhists belong to the Mahayana and Theravada schools. Leader PAN SHENG. The Buddhist Association of Taiwan has c. 1,039 group members and more than 809,900 devotees.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion: Bishop of Taiwan (Protestant Episcopal Church) Rt Rev. PUI-YEUNG CHEUNG, 7, Lane 105, Hangchow South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; c. 2,250 adherents.

The Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop of Taipei MATTHEW KIA YEN-WEN; Archbishop's House, 94 Loli Rd, Taipei 106; tel. 7071311; c. 291,598 adherents.

Tai-oan Ki-tok Tiu-Lo Kau-Hoe (Presbyterian Church in Taiwan): 89–5 Chang-Chun Rd, Taipei 104; tel. (02) 5115286; telex 19685; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. Dr C. M. KAO; 190,191 mems (1982).

DAOISM (TAOISM)

There are about 1,153,082 devotees.

ISLAM

Leader DAWUD FS HSU; c. 54,000 adherents.

The Press

DAILIES

Taipei

Central Daily News: 83 Chung Hsiao West Rd, Sec. 1; tel. 3813939; f. 1928; morning; official Kuomintang organ; Publr YAO PENG.

China Daily News (Northern Edn): 131 Sungkiang Rd; tel. 5819511; morning; Chinese; f. 1946; Publr HUANG TSAO-HENG; Pres. HUANG CHAO-HENG; Editor-in-Chief WANG HSIAO-HAN.

China News: 277 Hsinyi Rd, Sec. 2; tel. 3210882; f. 1949; afternoon; English; Publr SHELLY LO; Dir TING WEI-TUNG; Editor JAMES SHEN; circ. 25,000.

China Post: 8 Fu Shun St; tel. 5943042; f. 1952; morning; English; Publr YU MENG-YEN; Editor HUANG CHIH-HSIANG.

China Times: 132 Da Li St; tel. 308711; telex 26464; f. 1950; morning; Chinese; Chair. YU CHI-CHUNG; Publr CHU CHING-CHIH; Editor HU LI-TAI; circ. 1.2m.

Chung Cheng Pao: 70 Li-hsing Rd, Shing-den; f. 1948; morning; armed forces; Publr TSAO HSING-HUA; Editor LIANG CHI-LUNG.

Commercial Times: 132 Da Li St; tel. 3087111; f. 1978; Publr YU FAN-YING; Editor-in-Chief LIN SU-TUNG.

Economic Daily News: 555 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 4; tel. 7681234; f. 1967; morning; Publr WANG PI-LY; Editor LIN HSIAO-FENG.

Independent Evening Post: 15 Chinan Rd, Sec. 2; tel. 3519621; f. 1947; afternoon; Chinese; Publr WU SAN-LIEN; Editor-in-Chief YEN WEN-SHUAN.

Mandarin Daily News: 10 Fuchow St; tel. 3412448; f. 1948; morning; Publr HSIA CHENG-YING; Editor YANG RU DER.

Min Sheng Pao: 555 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 4; tel. 7681234; f. 1978; Publr WANG SHAW-LAN; Editor CHEN WEN-SEN.

Min Tsu Evening News: 235 Kunming St; tel. 3816710; f. 1950; afternoon; Chinese; Publr WANG CHENG-YUNG; Editor YANG SHANG-CHIANG.

Ta Hua (Great China) Evening News: 1 Lane 61, Chiu Chuen St; tel. 5919133; f. 1950; afternoon; Publr KENG HSIU-YEH; Editor TUAN SHOU-YU.

Taiwan Hsin Sheng Pao: 110 Yenping South Rd; tel. 3119634; f. 1945; morning; Chinese; Publr SHEN YUEH; Editor HSU CHANG.

United Daily News: 555 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 4; tel. 7681234; f. 1951; morning; Publr WANG PI-CHENG; Editor CHAO YU-MING.

Youth Warrior Daily: 3 Hsin Yi Rd, Sec. 1; tel. 3517813; f. 1952; morning; Chinese; armed forces; Publr LIU YEN-SHENG; Editor CHAO LI-NIEN.

Provincial

Cheng Kung Times: 24 Chiao Nan Rd, Chiao Nam Village, Kaohsiung; f. 1956; afternoon; Publr YEN HAI-CHIU; Dir SUN WU-NAN; Editor CHOU HSIAO-HUNG; circ. 12,000.

Chien Kuo Daily News: 36 Min Sheng Rd, Makung, Chen, Penghu; tel. 272675; f. 1949; morning; Publr YU CHING-MEI; Editor HO TIEH-CHUN; circ. 15,000.

China Daily News (Southern Edn): 57 Hsi Hwa St, Tainan; tel. 2202697; f. 1946; morning; Publr HUANG CHAO-HENG; Editor CHENG CHI-LING; circ. 230,000.

China Evening News: 98 Chung Hwa 3rd Rd, Kaohsiung; tel. 2827181; f. 1955; afternoon; Publr LIU HEN-HSIU; Editor LIU TIEN-LUNG; circ. 65,000.

Chung Kuo Daily News: 147 10 Chung Ching Rd, Sec. 2, Taichung; tel. 222702; f. 1956; morning; Publr CHENG SEN-CHI; Editor YU CHUNG-HO; circ. 5,000.

Daily Free Press: 409–12 Psitun Rd, Taichung; tel. 348366; f. 1978; morning; Publr CHIEN WEN-FA; Editor TSAI HSIN-CHANG; circ. 20,000.

Keng Sheng Daily News: 36 Wuchuan St, Hualien; tel. 323784; f. 1947; morning; Publr HSIEH YING-YI; Editor TSENG JUI-CHIN; circ. 5,000.

Kinmen Daily News: Wu Chiang Village, Kinmen; tel. 2374; f. 1965; morning; Publr CHOU HSIAO-YU; Editor LI CHIEN-AN; circ. 5,000.

Matsu Daily News: Matsu; tel. 2236; f. 1957; morning; Publr CHAO TIEN-HSIA; Editor CHIN I-PING.

Min Chung Daily News: 410 Chung Shan 2 Rd, Kaohsiung; tel. 2711181; f. 1950; morning; Publr LEE SHUI-PIAO; Editor YAO CHIH-HAI; circ. 148,000.

Min Sheng Daily News: 406 Fu-Shing Rd, Sec. 1, Taichung; tel. 622626; f. 1946; morning; Publr HSU KENG-NAN; Editor HSU SHIH-YU; circ. 20,000.

Shang Kung Daily News: 413 Chungshan Rd, Chiayi; tel. 222860; f. 1953; morning; Publr KUNG SHENG-TAO; Editor LIU KUEI-NAN; circ. 20,000.

Taiwan Daily News: 24 Chung Shan Rd, Taichung; tel. 296191; morning; f. 1964; Chair. HSU HENG; Publr CHEN MAO-PANG; Editor CHANG TSU-AN; circ. 250,000.

Taiwan Shin Wen Pao Daily News: 249 Chung Cheng 4 Rd, Kaohsiung; tel. 2212154; f. 1949; morning; Publr YEH CHIEN-LI; Editor YEH YUN-I.

Taiwan Times: 167 Chung Cheng 4 Rd, Fengshan, Kaohsiung; tel. 2725781; f. 1971; Publr WU CHI-FU; Editor KANG CHI-MING; circ. 148,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Agri-week: 14 Wenchow St, Taipei; tel. 3938148; f. 1975; weekly; Editor NED LIANG; Publr H. T. CHANG.

The Artist Monthly: 3rd Floor, 5 Lane 118, Chung Ching South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3719693; Publr HO CHENG KWANG.

Biographical Literature: 4th Floor, 230 Hsinyi Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 3410213; Publr LIU TSUNG-HSIANG.

The Chinese Literary Monthly: Hua Hsin Publications, 4th Floor, 86 Ning-Po West St, Taipei; tel. 3516011; Publr YIN KUANG-JUNG.

Continent Magazine: 52 Roosevelt Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel 3518310; f. 1950; archaeology, history and literature; fortnightly; Publr HSU KOU-PIAO.

Crown: 52 Lane 120, Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; tel. 7003422; monthly; Publr PING SIN TAO.

Free China Review: 3 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3319551; f. 1950; illustrated; English; monthly; Publr C. Y. SOONG; Editor-in-Chief CHENG SU-MING.

Free China Journal: 3 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3319551; f. 1984 (formerly Free China Weekly); news review; English; Publr C. Y. SOONG; Editor-in-Chief CHENG SU-MING.

The Gleaner: Kaohsiung Refinery, POB 25–12, Tsoying, Kaohsiung; tel. 5824141; Publr CHIN KAI-YIN.

Harvest Farm Magazine: 14 Wenchow St, Taipei; tel. 3936724; f. 1951; fortnightly; Editor NED LIANG; Publr H. T. CHANG.

The Kaleidoscope Monthly: 7–2 Hsin Sheng South Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; tel. 3123369; Publr WANG CHENG SHENG.

Music and Audiophile: 3rd Floor, 3 Hangchow South Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 3937201; f. 1973; Publr ADAM CHANG.

National Palace Museum Bulletin: Wai Shuang Hsi, Shih Lin, Taipei; tel. 8812021; f. 1966; art history research in Chinese with summaries in English; Publr CHING HSIAO-I; Editor-in-Chief CHIANG CHAO-SHEN.

National Palace Museum Monthly: Wai Shuang Hsi, Shih Lin, Taipei; tel. 8812021; f. 1983; monthly in Chinese; Publr CHIN HSIAO-YI.

Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn): 6th Floor, 189 Yenping South Rd, Taipei; monthly; Editor-in-Chief LIN TAI-YI.

Sinorama: Rm 600, Central Bldg, 2 Chungshan North Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3122846; cultural; editions in Japanese, Spanish and English; monthly; Publr Y. L. KAN.

Taiwan Pictorial: 20 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 3115586; f. 1951; general illustrated; fortnightly; Chinese; Publr CHUNG CHEN-HUNG; Editor-in-Chief LIN HUA-TAI.

Tien Sia (Commonwealth Monthly): 201 Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; tel. 7123127; monthly business magazine; Pres. CHARLES H. C. KAO; Publr and Editor DIANE YING.

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency Inc. (CNA): 209 Sungkiang Rd, Taipei 104; tel 5611181; f. 1924; Pres. PAN HUAN-KUN; Editor-in-Chief LENG JUO-SHUI.

Chiao Kwang News Agency: 6th Floor, 3 Lane 1, Ta-an St, Taipei; tel. 3960315; Dir HUANG HO.

China Youth News Agency: 131 Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei 105; tel. 7153372; f. 1955; Dir PENG CHAO-HSIUNG.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 48 Lane 369, Tun Hua South Rd, Taipei; Correspondent CALIX CHU.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 6th Floor, 209 Sunkiang Rd, Taipei; tel. 5216651; telex 21835; Correspondents PAN YUEH-KAN, WENDAL CHANG, CHANG FU-CHUNG.

Reuter (UK): 6th Floor, 209 Sunkiang Rd, Taipei; Correspondents LIONEL TSAI, JOHN NGAI.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 209 Sunkiang Rd, Taipei; Correspondents SHULLEN SHAW, YAO CHU-CHI, YANG HSIN-HSIN, CHEN PING-YAO.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Taipei Journalists Association: 209 Sung Chiang Rd, Taipei; c. 3,050 mems representing editorial and business executives of newspapers and broadcasting stations.

Publishers

Art Book Co: 4th Floor, 18 Lane 283, Roosevelt Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; Publr HO KUNG SHANG.

Buffalo Publishing Co: 2nd Floor, 135 Chin Shan South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; Publr PENG CHUNG HANG.

Business Publications Ltd: 3rd–4th Floor, Hui Feng Bldg, 20 Lane 14, Chi Lin Rd, Taipei; tel. 5216457; telex 21032; f. 1978; international business textbooks; Man. Dir MICHELLE YANG.

Cheng Chung Book Co: 20 Hengyang Rd, Taipei; humanities, social sciences, medicine, fine arts; Publr CHIANG LIEN-JU.

Cheng Wen Publishing Co: 3rd Floor, 9 Lane 6, Hang Chou South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; Publr HUANG CHENG CHU.

Chinese Culture Press: 1 Yu Cheng Rd, Hua Kang, Shih Lin, Taipei; tel. 8611862; Publr CHU CHUNG-SHENG.

Chung Hwa Book Co Ltd: 94 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3117365; humanities, social sciences, medicine, fine arts, school books; Gen. Man. HSIUNG DUN SENG.

The Eastern Publishing Co Ltd: 121 Sec. 1, Chungking South Rd, Taipei; tel. 3114514; Publr CHENG LI-TSU.

Far East Book Co: 10th Floor, 66–1 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3312022; art, education, history, physics, mathematics, literature, dictionaries; Publr GEORGE C. L. PU.

Ho Chi Book Co: 249 Wuhsing St, Taipei; Publr WU FU CHANG.

Hua Hsin Culture and Publications Center: 2nd Floor, 133 Kuang Fu North Rd, Taipei; f. 1960; Dir Dr JAMES K. CHENG; Editor-in-Chief Miss FEI-FEI YU.

International Cultural Enterprises: 6th Floor, 25 Po Ai Rd, Taipei; Publr HU TZE-DAN.

Li-Ming Cultural Enterprise Co: 11th Floor, 213 Hsin Yi Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; Publr PAI WAN-HSIANG; Gen. Man. TIEN YUAN.

San Min Book Co: 61 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1953; literature, history, philosophy, social sciences; Publr LIU CHEN-CHIANG.

Taiwan Kaiming Book Co: 77 Chung Shan North Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; Publr CHAO LIU CHING-TI; Gen. Man. CHEN TING-CHUN.

The World Book Co: 99 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1921; Chair. CHEN SHEH WOO; Gen. Man. SHAW TSUNG MOU.

Youth Cultural Enterprise Co Ltd: 3rd Floor, 66–1 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; Publr HU KWEI; Gen. Man. WANG SEN-NAEY.

Yuan Liou Publishing Co Ltd: 7F, 782-5 Ting Chou Rd, Taipei; tel. 3923707; Publr WANG JUNG-WEN.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 5.06m. licensed radio receivers, and 5.0m. licensed television sets. Broadcasting stations are mostly privately owned, but the Ministry of Communications determines power and frequencies and supervises the operation of all stations, whether private or governmental.

RADIO

In 1984 there were 32 radio broadcasting corporations, of which the following are the most important:

Broadcasting Corpn of China: 53 Jen Ai Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei 106; tel. 7512171; f. 1928; domestic (6 networks) and external services in 14 languages and dialects; 46 stations, 127 transmitters; Pres. CHIANG HSIAO-WU; Chair. MAH SOO-LAY.

Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Corpn: 7–8th Floors, 66–1 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; f. 1950; 9 stations; Chair. LEE LIEN; Gen. Man. TU HSIN-SHIH.

Fu Hsing Broadcasting Corpn: POB 799, Taipei; 27 stations; Dir HO MUH-CHAO.

TELEVISION

Taiwan Television Enterprise Ltd: 10 Pa Te Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; telex 25714; f. 1962; Chair. HSU CHING-TEH; Pres. STONE K. SHIH.

China Television Company Ltd: 53 Jen Ai Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1969; Chair. TSU SUNG-CHIU; Pres. H. P. CHUNG

Chinese Television Service Ltd: 100 Kuang Fu South Rd, Taipei; tel. 751-0321; telex 24195; f. 1971; cultural and educational; Chair. YEE CHIEN-CHIU; Pres. WU PAO-HWA.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in New Taiwan dollars)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of China: 2 Roosevelt Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3936161; telex 21532; f. 1928; bank of issue; cap. 12,000m., dep. 411,847m. (1984); Gov. CHANG CHI-CHENG; Dep. Govs ROBERT C. CHIEN, SHIRLEY W. Y. KUO.

National Banks

Bank of Communications: 91 Heng Yang Rd, Taipei; tel. 3313561; telex 11341; f. 1907; cap. 8,311m., dep. 86,074m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. S. C. SHIEH; Pres. H. P. CHIA; 11 brs.

Bank of Taiwan: 120 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei 100; tel. 3717171; telex 11201; f. 1946; cap. 8,000m., dep. 308,843m. (June 1984); Chair. LIU SHIH-CHENG; Pres. C. D. WANG.

Co-operative Bank of Taiwan: 77 Kuan Chien Rd, Taipei; tel. 3118811; telex 23749; f. 1946; acts as central bank for co-operatives, and as major agricultural credit institution; 66 brs; cap. 66,000m. (1983); Chair. H. S. CHANG; Pres. H. A. CHEN.

Farmers Bank of China: 53 Huai Ning St, Taipei; tel. 3110680; telex 21610; f. 1933; cap. 2,728m., dep. 52,419m. (1983); Chair. Y. H. LIN; Pres. L. S. LIN.

International Commercial Bank of China: 100 Chi Lin Rd, Taipei 104; tel. 5633156; telex 11300; f. 1912; cap. 3,311m., dep. 51,976m. (1983); Chair. K. H. KING; Pres. RONALD H. C. HO.

Land Bank of Taiwan: 46 Kuan Chien Rd, Taipei; tel. 3313571; f. 1946; cap. 2,000m., dep. 172,508m. (June 1984); Chair. Y. D. SHEU; Pres. C. C. LEE.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Kaohsiung: 21 Wu Fu 3rd Rd, Kaohsiung; f. 1982; cap. 450m., dep. 5,489m. (1983); Chair. K. C. CHEN; Pres. GEORGE C. H. YANG.

Central Trust of China: 49 Wu Chang St, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3111511; telex 11377; f. 1935; govt institution; cap. 2,500m., dep. 11,295m. (1983); Chair. C. C. CHANG; Pres. W. S. KING.

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd: 38 Tsuyu Rd, Sec. 2, Taichung; tel. 222001; telex 51248; f. 1905; cap. 3,000m., dep. 138,905m. (1984); Chair. CHEN PAO-CHUAN; Pres. HUBERT M. F. HSU; 101 brs.

First Commercial Bank: 30 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3619611; telex 11310; f. 1899; cap. 3,264m., dep. 128,141m. (1983); Chair. Dr. LIANG KUO-SHU; Pres. H. A. LEE; 104 brs.

Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd: 33 Kaifeng St, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3619666; telex 11307; f. 1919; cap. 2,520m., dep. 122,360m. (1983); Chair. F. H. CHANG; Pres. K. H. LO.

Overseas Chinese Commercial Banking Corpn: 8 Hsiang Yang Rd, Taipei; f. 1961; general banking and foreign exchange; cap. p.u. 1,011m., dep. 11,622m. (1983); Chair. H. K. THUA; Gen. Man. S. LIN.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank: 16 Jen Ai Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; f. 1915; cap. p.u. 450m., dep. 2,894m. (1983); Chair. J. T. CHU; Gen. Man. C. S. CHOU.

Taipei City Bank: 50, Sec. 2, Chungshan North Rd, Taipei 100; f. 1969; cap. 2,000m., dep. 59,812m. (1983); Chair. C. H. YANG; Pres. C. Y. LEE.

United World Chinese Commercial Bank: 65 Kuan Chien Rd, Taipei 100; tel. 3818160; telex 21378; f. 1974; cap. 1,000m., dep. 18,122m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. SNIT VIRAVAN; Pres. T. M. YEE.

There are also a number of Medium Business Banks throughout the country.

Foreign Banks

American Express International Banking Corpn (USA): 4th Floor, 214 Tun Hua South Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 7151581; Vice-Pres. GARY L. JONES.

Bangkok Bank Ltd (Thailand): 125 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 2, POB 22419, Taipei; tel. 5713275; Vice-Pres. and Man. PRASONG UTHAISANGCHAI.

Bank of America NT and SA (USA): 205 Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; tel. 7154111; Vice-Pres. and Man. MYRON LAWRENCE GREENBURG.

Chase Manhattan Bank NA (USA): 72 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 2, POB 3996, Taipei; tel. 5213262; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RODNEY D. FREED.

Chemical Bank (USA): 7th Floor, Worldwide House, 683-5 Ming Sheng East Rd, POB 48–11, Taipei; tel. 7121181; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. CHARLES R. GOW.

Citibank NA (USA): 742 Min Sheng East Rd, POB 3343, Taipei; tel. 7155931; Vice-Pres. FREDERICK C. COPELAND.

Continental Bank (USA): 62 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 5210240; Gen. Man. STEVEN R. CHAMPION.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd (Japan): 23 Chang An East Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 5614371; Pres. KYOZO YUMOTO.

First Interstate Bank of California (USA): 221 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; tel. 5633443; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. D. DAUGHENBAUGH.

International Bank of Singapore: 178 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 5810531; Vice-Pres. CHEN HOONG.

Irving Trust Company (USA): 10–12 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3114682; telex 21710; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM P. VAN VOOREN.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co (Philippines): 52 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 5214191; telex 21688; Gen. Man. HENRY SO UY.

Société Générale (France): 683 Min Sheng East Rd, Taipei; tel. 7155050; Vice-Pres. CLAUDE SCHAEFFER.

Toronto Dominion Bank (Canada): 20 Pa Teh Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; tel. 7712161; Man. BYRON JOSEPH FORDYCE.

The following foreign banks also have branches in Taipei: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank (Netherlands), Bankers Trust Co (USA), Banque Nationale de Paris (France), Banque Paribas (France), Crédit Lyonnais SA (France), Development Bank of Singapore, European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany), First National Bank of Boston (USA), Grindlays Bank (UK), Hollandsche Bank-Unie NV (Netherlands), Lloyds Bank International (UK), Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co (USA), Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York (USA), Rainier National Bank (USA), Royal Bank of Canada, Seattle First National Bank (USA).

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

China Development Corpn: 7th–10th Floor, Cathay Gemini Bldg, 581 Tun Hua South Rd, Taipei 106; tel. 7002780; telex 23147; f. 1959 as privately-owned development finance company to assist in creation, modernization and expansion of private industrial enterprises in Taiwan, to encourage participation of private capital in such enterprises; cap. 1,000m. (1984); Chair. YUNG-LIANG LIN; Pres. W. L. KIANG.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Taiwan Stock Exchange Corpn: 9th Floor, City Bldg, 85 Yen-ping South Rd, Taipei; tel. 3969271; f. 1962; 39 mems; Chair. T. Y. TSAI.

INSURANCE

Cathay Life Insurance Co Ltd: 1 Hsiang Yang Rd, Taipei; tel. 3113575; telex 24994; f. 1962; Chair. TSAI WAN-LIN; Vice-Chair. HONG-TU TSAI.

Central Trust of China, Life Insurance Dept: 5th–7th Floor, 76 Poai Rd, Taipei; tel. 3144327; f. 1941; life insurance; Pres. KING WEI-SHIN; Man. TUAN YUAN-TI.

China Mariners' Assurance Corpn Ltd: 62 Hsinsheng South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3913201; Chair T. F. FAN; Gen. Man. K. T. FAN.

Chung Kuo Insurance Co Ltd: 10th–12th Floor, ICBC Bldg, 100 Chilin Rd, Taipei; tel. 5513345; telex 21573; fmrly China Insurance Co Ltd; Chair. GEORGE L. T. CHIEN; Pres. C. T. WANG.

Tai Ping Insurance Co Ltd: 3rd–5th Floor, 550 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei; tel. 7002700; telex 21641; f. 1929; Chair. GEORGE Y. L. WU; Man. Dir. CHANG HOO-CHUNG.

Taiwan Life Insurance Co Ltd: 45 Kuan Chien Rd, Taipei; tel. 3116411; Chair. W. K. WU; Pres. M. H. TSAI.

There are 16 other insurance companies in Taipei.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China: Rose Mansion, 7th Floor, 162 Shin Yee Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; tel. 7080350; telex 11396; Chair. WANG YOU-THENG; Sec.-Gen. CHIANG CHI-LIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

China External Trade Development Council: 201 Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; tel. 7522311; telex 21676; trade promotion body; Sec.-Gen. K. H. WU.

China Productivity Centre: 11th Floor, 201/26 Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; tel. 7137731; telex 22954; f. 1955; industrial management and technical consultants; Gen. Man. SHIH TZY-I.

Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce: 17th Floor, 30 Chungking S. Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3148001; Chair. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec.-Gen. WU TSU-PING.

Chinese National Federation of Industries: 17th Floor, 30 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3149405; f. 1948; 128 mem. asscns; Chair. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec.-Gen. HO CHUN-YIH.

Industrial Development and Investment Centre: 10th Floor, 7 Roosevelt Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei 104; tel. 3947213; f. 1959 to assist investment and planning; 4 overseas brs; Dir T. Y. WAN.

Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Centre: 1 Hsu Chow Rd, Taipei; tel. 3413731; telex 28944; f. 1956; Chair. K. C. WANG; Man. Dir PHILLIP P. C. LIU.

Trading Department of Central Trust of China: 49 Wuchang St, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3111511; telex 26254; f. 1935; export and import agent for private and govt-owned enterprises.

CO-OPERATIVES

In December 1983 there were 4,228 co-operatives with a total membership of 3,333,664 people and total capital of NT$6,903.6m. Of the specialized co-operatives the most important was the consumers' co-operative (3,453 co-ops; 2,037,999 mems; cap. NT$144m.).

The centre of co-operative financing is the Co-operative Bank of Taiwan, owned jointly by the Taiwan government and 596 co-operative units (see Finance section). The Co-operative Institute (f. 1918) and the Co-operative League (f. 1940), which has 423 institutional and 14,528 individual members, exist to further the co-operative movement's national and international interests; departments of co-operative business have been set up on three university campuses.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Council of Agriculture (COA): 37 Nanhai Rd, Taipei 107; tel. 3317541; f. 1984 to replace the Council for Agricultural Planning and Development (CAPD), and the Bureau of Agriculture (BOA); govt agency directly under the Executive Yuan, with ministerial status; administration of all affairs related to food, crops, forestry, fisheries and the animal industry; Chair. Dr Y. T. CHANG; Sec.Gen. H. Y. CHEN.

TRADE UNIONS

Chinese Federation of Labour: 11th Floor, 201–18 Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; f. 1948; mems: 1,944 unions representing 1,285,327 workers; Pres. CHEN HSI-CHI; Gen. Sec. LU KUO-HUA.

National Federations

Chinese Federation of Postal Workers: 4th Floor, 51 Kweilin Rd, Taipei; f. 1930; 18,931 mems; Pres. CHEN SHEE-SHING.

Chinese National Federation of Railway Workers: 107 Chin Chou Rd, Taipei; f. 1947; 24,237 mems; Chair. LIU CHIA-YÜ.

National Chinese Seamen's Union: 2nd Floor, 115 Hang-Chow South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3941321; f. 1913; 35,000 mems; Pres. LI CHING-CHIH.

Regional Federations

Taiwan Federation of Textile and Dyeing Industry Workers' Unions (TFTDWU): 2 Lane 64, Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; f. 1957; 37,683 mems; Chair. J. H. LIU.

Taiwan Provincial Federation of Labour: 11th Floor, 44 Roosevelt Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 3916241; f. 1948; 48 mem. unions and 745,790 mems; Pres. PENG KUANG-CHENG; Sec.-Gen. S. W. KUO.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Taiwan Railway Administration (TRA): 2 Yen Ping North Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 5511131; telex 21837; a public utility under the provincial govt of Taiwan, it operates both the west line and east line systems with a route length of 1,075.3 km; the west line

is the main trunk line from Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south, with several branches; electrification of the main trunk line was completed in 1979; the east line runs down the east coast linking Hualien with Taitung; the north link line, with a length of 82.3 km from New Suao to Tienpu, connecting Suao and Hualien, was inaugurated in February 1980; Man. Dir Y. L. Po.

There are also 1,879.1 km of private narrow-gauge railroads operated by the Taiwan Sugar Corpn, the Forestry Administration and other organizations. These railroads are mostly used for freight but they also provide public passenger and freight services which connect with those of TRA.

ROADS

There were 17,600 km of highways in 1983, most of them asphalt-paved. The North–South Freeway was completed in 1978.

Taiwan Highway Bureau: 70 Chung Hsiao West Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3110929; Dir-Gen. Chi Chan Yen.

Taiwan Motor Transport Co Ltd: 4th Floor, Taiwan Pineapple Bldg No. 15, Sec. 1, Chunking South Rd, Taipei; tel. 3113456; f. 1980; operates national bus service; Chair. Chang Fu-sheng; Gen. Man. Lee Kuo-ping.

SHIPPING

Taiwan has four international ports: Kaohsiung, Keelung, Taichung and Hualien. In 1983 the merchant fleet totalled 3,329,000 grt. In August 1982 plans were announced for a shipbuilding programme to boost the merchant fleet: 46 vessels totalling 1.51m. dwt will be built by 1986.

China Union Lines Ltd: 2nd Floor, 7 Tsingtao West Rd, Taipei; tel. 3317521; telex 11217; f. 1948; 1 banana carrier, tramp service; Chair. Y. S. Kung; Pres. S. Y. Chu.

Evergreen Marine Corpn: 63 Sung-chiang Rd, Taipei; tel. 5614121; telex 11476; f. 1968; 50 container vessels, 2 training ships; world-wide container liner services from the Far East to the USA, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, Europe and South-East Asia; Chair. Chang Yung-fa; Pres. S. S. Lin.

Far Eastern Navigation Corpn Ltd: 7th Floor, 10 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; 1 bulk carrier; Chair. W. H. E. Hsu.

First Steamship Co Ltd: 7th Floor, 15 Chi Nan Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3949412; telex 11288; 5 cargo vessels; worldwide service; Chair. H. C. Tung; Pres. S. C. Chu.

Great Pacific Navigation Co Ltd: 2nd Floor, 79 Chung Shan North Rd, Sec. 2, Taipei; tel. 5713211; telex 21983; 1 reefer vessel; fruit and refrigeration cargo services worldwide; Chair. Chen Cha-mou.

Taiwan Navigation Co Ltd: 6 Chungking South Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei; tel. 3113882; telex 11233; f. 1947; 4 bulk carriers, 4 tankers, 4 barges, 3 general cargo, 2 container vessels, 2 pushers, 1 refrigerator, 1 passenger vessel; Chair. H. L. Huang; Pres. T. H. Chen.

Yangming Marine Transport Corpn: 4th Floor, Hwai Ning Bldg, 53 Hwai Ning St, Taipei; tel. 3812911; telex 11572; 18 cargo vessels, 6 bulk carriers, 5 tankers; Chair. Chih Meng-bing; Pres. Kuo Hung-wei.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports, Chiang Kai-shek (Taoyuan) near Taipei, which opened in 1979, and Kaohsiung. The former international airport at Sungshan is now used for domestic flights.

China Air Lines Ltd (CAL): 131 Nanking East Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei; telex 11346; f 1959; domestic services and international services to Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, UAE and the USA; fleet comprises 3 Boeing 767, 3 707, 3 737, 9 747, 4 Airbus-300; Chair. Yeuh Wu; Pres. Gen. Chang Lin-teh.

Far Eastern Air Transport Corpn: 5, Alley 123, Lane 405, Tun Hua North Rd, Taipei; telex 11639; f. 1957; domestic services and chartered flights; fleet: 2 Boeing 737-130, 5 Boeing 737-200, 2 Bell 212; Chair. K. T. Siao; Pres. T. C. Hwoo.

Tourism

In 1983 there were 1,457,404 foreign visitors to Taiwan.

Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Communications: 9th Floor, 280 Chung Hsiao East Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei; tel. 7218541; telex 26408; f. 1966; Dir-Gen. Yu Wei.

Taiwan Visitors' Association: 5th Floor, 111 Minchuan East Rd, Taipei; tel. 5943261; f. 1956; Chair. A. C. Sammy Yuan.

Atomic Energy

Four nuclear reactors were operational in 1983, and two further plants are under construction. Nuclear power generation provided about 37% of Taiwan's total power generation in 1983.

Atomic Energy Council (AEC): 67 Lane 144, Keelung Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei; tel. 3924180; telex 26554; f. 1955; promotes the advancement of nuclear science and technology, enforces safety requirements; Chair. Chen-hsing Yen; Sec. Yu Hao-lee.

Institute of Nuclear Energy Research (INER): POB 3, Lung Tan, Taiwan 325; telex 34154; f. 1968; national nuclear research centre; Dir Liu Kuang-chi.

COLOMBIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Colombia lies in the north-west of South America, with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela and Brazil to the east, and Peru and Ecuador to the south, while Panama connects it with Central America. The coastal areas have a tropical rain forest climate, the plateaux are temperate, and in the Andes mountains there are areas of permanent snow. The language is Spanish. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and about 95% are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes, of yellow (one-half of the depth), dark blue and red. The capital is Bogotá.

Recent History

Colombia was under Spanish rule from the 16th century until 1819, when it achieved independence as part of Gran Colombia, which included Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela. Ecuador and Venezuela seceded in 1830, when Colombia (then including Panama) became a separate republic. In 1903 the province of Panama successfully rebelled and became an independent country.

For more than a century, Colombia has been dominated by two political parties, the Conservatives (Partido Conservador) and the Liberals (Partido Liberal), whose rivalry has often led to violence. Liberal governments held power in 1860–84 and 1930–46, with Conservative governments in 1884–1930 and 1946–53. From 1922 to 1953, with one exception, every President of Colombia completed his four-year term of office. The assassination in April 1948 of Bogotá's left-wing Liberal mayor, Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, led to intense political violence, amounting to civil war, between Conservative and Liberal factions. According to official estimates, lawlessness between 1949 and 1958, known as 'La Violencia', caused the deaths of about 280,000 people.

President Laureano Gómez, who had been elected 'unopposed' in November 1949, ruled as a dictator until his overthrow by a coup in June 1953, when power was seized by Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. President Rojas established a right-wing dictatorship but, following widespread rioting, he was deposed in May 1957, when a five-man military junta took power.

In an attempt to restore peace and stability, the Conservative and Liberal Parties agreed to co-operate in a National Front. Under this arrangement, the presidency was to be held by Liberals and Conservatives in rotation, while Cabinet portfolios would be divided equally between the two parties and both would have an equal number of seats in each house of the bicameral Congress. In December 1957, in Colombia's first vote on the basis of universal adult suffrage, this agreement was overwhelmingly approved by a referendum. It was subsequently incorporated in Colombia's constitution.

In May 1958 the first presidential election under the amended constitution was won by the National Front candidate, Dr Alberto Lleras Camargo, a Liberal who had been President in 1945–46. He took office in August 1958, when the junta relinquished power. During the rule of President Lleras Camargo, who was in power until 1962, left-wing guerrilla groups were established in Colombia. As provided by the 1957 agreement, he was succeeded by a Conservative, Dr Guillermo León Valencia, who held office until 1966, when another Liberal, Dr Carlos Lleras Restrepo, was elected. Despite continuing political violence, President Lleras Restrepo was able to bring about some recovery in Colombia's economy. In the presidential election of 1970, the National Front candidate, Dr Misael Pastrana Borrero of the Conservative Party, narrowly defeated Gen. Rojas, the former dictator, who campaigned as leader of the Alianza Nacional Popular (ANAPO). At elections to Congress, held simultaneously, the National Front lost its majority in both houses.

The bipartisan form of government ended formally with the presidential and legislative elections of April 1974, although the 1974–78 Cabinet remained subject to the parity agreement. The Conservative and Liberal Parties together won an overwhelming majority of seats in Congress, and the vote for ANAPO was greatly reduced. The presidential election was won by the Liberal Party candidate, Dr Alfonso López Michelsen, who gained 56% of the votes. President López promised wide-ranging reforms and a more equitable distribution of income. His failure to achieve these aims led to strikes, rioting and increased guerrilla violence, and a state of siege was announced in June 1975.

At elections to Congress in February 1978, the Liberal Party won a clear majority in both houses, and in June the Liberal Party candidate, Dr Julio César Turbay Ayala, won the presidential election. President Turbay kept to the National Front agreement, and attempted to tackle the problems of urban terrorism and drug trafficking, but had little success. In October 1981 a Peace Commission was set up under ex-President Lleras Restrepo. In early 1982 the guerrillas suffered heavy losses after successful counter-insurgency operations, combined with the activities of a new anti-guerrilla group which was associated with drug-smuggling enterprises, the Muerte a Secuestradores (MAS, Death to Kidnappers), whose targets later became trade union leaders and human rights activists. In April the majority of the Peace Commission resigned when the Government opposed the granting of a total amnesty, although the state of siege was lifted in June.

At congressional elections in March 1982, the Liberal Party maintained its majority in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. In the presidential election in May, the Conservative candidate, Dr Belisario Betancur Cuartas, received the most votes, owing to a division within the Liberal Party between the unpopular ex-President López, the 'official' candidate (whose career has been chequered by corruption charges), and a young Senator, Dr Luis Carlos Galán Sarmiento, who was the leader of the party's radical faction (Nuevo Liberalismo) and a protégé of ex-President Lleras Restrepo.

President Betancur, who took office in August 1982, declared a broad amnesty to the guerrillas in November, reconvened the Peace Commission and ordered an investigation into the MAS. Several hundred political prisoners were released. He embarked on a programme which was more radical than that of the Liberals, involving increased expenditure on education, health and housing, the elimination of crime and corruption, and greater control of the country's large financial conglomerates. The internal pacification programme, which was begun in November 1982, met with only moderate success. An estimated 2,000 guerrillas accepted the Government's offer of amnesty. The death squads of the MAS group were increasingly active, and in 1983 a further wave of kidnapping took place, during which the President's brother was abducted. In October 1983 President Betancur met with the leaders of the M-19 left-wing guerrilla group in Madrid, and in November the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) sought a cease-fire with effect from January 1984, and revealed plans to become a political party.

President Betancur encountered opposition from the army, which was angered by government attempts to put on trial officers who were suspected of collaborating with the MAS, and from the judiciary, which declared the state of economic emergency to be unconstitutional. The Government was reshuffled in August 1983. The Plan Cuatrienal de Paz, launched in 1983, provided US $800m. for revitalization of the economy, further social reform, and the consolidation of economic development, with specific reference to the regions affected by guerrilla activity. In January 1984, following a dispute over whether to

deal with the guerrillas by force or negotiation, President Betancur warned the armed forces not to intervene in politics, as a result of which the Defence Minister and the army and air force commanders resigned.

In February 1984 President Betancur announced the resumption of talks between the Peace Commission and the principal guerrilla organizations. Hopes of an early settlement were temporarily dashed when, in March, the Government declared a state of siege throughout four departments, following an attack on the town of Florencia by members of the M-19 group. In late March, however, the Peace Commission and the FARC agreed conditions for a cease-fire, which was to take effect for one year from May. Under the terms of the accord, the Government agreed to the demilitarization of rural areas. The FARC was to be allowed to assume an active political role. In July, following protracted negotiations, the M-19 group and the Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL) agreed to a cease-fire but refused to relinquish their weapons. In spite of the murder of the M-19's founder, Carlos Toledo Plata, and subsequent reprisals by those guerrillas still active, including an attack on the town of Yumbo in western Colombia, the peace accord was signed in August. Factions of the FARC, EPL and the M-19 group which were opposed to the truce continued to fight against the Government. It was believed that some members of the armed forces were still reluctant to co-operate with the guerrillas, and scepticism was expressed over the Government's ability to maintain the cease-fire.

A major setback to the Government's campaign for internal peace occurred in May 1984, when the Minister of Justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, was assassinated. His murder was regarded as a consequence of his energetic efforts to eradicate the flourishing drugs industry, and Colombia's leading drugs dealers were implicated in the killing. The Government immediately declared a nation-wide state of siege and announced its intention to adopt severe measures against the dealers, including the enforcement of its hitherto unobserved extradition treaty with the USA.

At departmental and municipal elections in March, the Partido Liberal secured a majority over the ruling Partido Conservador, winning approximately 56% of the votes cast. In June the resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs prompted a Cabinet reshuffle.

The long-standing border dispute with Venezuela has yet to be resolved, and in 1980 Nicaragua laid claim to the Colombian-controlled islands of Providencia and San Andrés. Colombia has a territorial dispute with Honduras over cays in the San Andrés and Providencia archipelago. Relations with Argentina were strained following the Falklands War, but rumours of the existence of a US military base on San Andrés were denied by the Colombian Government, which announced allegiance to the Non-Aligned Movement in late 1982. The visit to Bogotá in December 1982 by President Ronald Reagan of the USA failed to secure Colombian support for US policy in Central America. President Betancur's efforts to reverse Colombian foreign policy led to improved relations with Nicaragua and Cuba, and an attempt to revive the Andean Pact. As a member of the Contadora group, Colombia sought a new peace initiative for Central America and supported the withdrawal of US forces from El Salvador and Honduras.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the President (assisted by a Cabinet), who is elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. Legislation is carried out by Congress, consisting of the Senate (112 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (199 members elected for four years). The country is divided into 23 Departments, four Intendencies and three Commissaries.

Defence

At 18 years of age, every male (with the exception of students) must present himself as a candidate for two years' military service. In July 1984 the strength of the army was 57,000, the navy 8,500 (including 2,500 marines) and the air force 4,200. The paramilitary police force numbers about 50,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1983 was 35,940m. pesos.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends principally on coffee, of which Colombia is the world's second largest producer, with a 16% share of the world market. Production rose from 8m. bags (each of 60 kg) in 1974/75 to 13.3m. bags in 1980/81. Exports, however, declined to 9m. bags in 1981/82 as a result of falling demand. In the first nine months of 1983, sales of coffee accounted for 54% of export income. The major problems facing the industry in 1983 were over-production and the appearance of coffee rust fungus in Colombia. Heavy rains and disease were expected to reduce the 1984 harvest by up to 50%. Other important cash crops are cotton, bananas, sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa and cut flowers. The principal food crops are rice, sorghum, maize, wheat and barley. Agricultural output accounts for about 22% of Colombia's GDP, but in the years 1977–80 the increase in agricultural production was outstripped by the rise in domestic demand. In 1980 food imports reached record levels, while production grew by only 1.3%. In 1983 the agricultural sector was estimated to have grown by only 1%. Under the national development plan (1983–86), agriculture received an allocation of $1,170m. It was anticipated that production would increase by 4% per annum, and exports by 10%. The illegal trade in Colombian hemp (marijuana) and cocaine is increasing, and it is believed that contraband exports of these drugs could now exceed the value of legal exports.

Manufacturing accounts for over 20% of the GDP, and prominent industries are food processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products and transport equipment. By 1981, when production fell by 1% after an increase of 2.6% in 1980, the sector was suffering from loss of competitiveness abroad, and industrialists were seeking import tariffs. In 1983 the Government introduced exchange and import controls, which required more than 80% of imports to hold prior licences. In September a ban on the import of motor cars was imposed. Industrial production fell by over 2.5% in 1983. Under the 1983–86 development plan, $21,400m. is to be invested in 100 projects, including the development of electric energy, mining, transport and industry. The rapidly-developing construction industry which accounts for almost 4% of GDP, received an allocation of US $2,900m. to provide 400,000 additional housing units and to generate 300,000 more jobs. In March 1982 the World Bank made a loan of $359m. (the largest ever in Latin America) for the Guavio hydroelectric project (capacity 1,600 MW), to be completed in 1986. A further loan of US $70m. from the IDB has been used to construct the San Carlos hydroelectric plant (capacity 620,000 kW), near Medellín. There are plans to construct five small hydro plants with an initial installed capacity of 16,100 kW. The country's estimated potential is 60,985 MW. Hydroelectricity provided 70% of energy needs in 1983, compared with 17% in 1960. Production of crude petroleum fell from 219,043 b/d in 1970 to 123,836 in 1979 but rose to 145,000 b/d in 1983, reducing imports to 50,000 b/d. Production was expected to reach 173,000 b/d in 1984. Following significant discoveries in Arauca, northern Colombia, and Vichada, reserves were estimated to be in excess of 1,000m. barrels. Joint projects with foreign companies were expected to produce sufficient petroleum for both domestic consumption and export by 1986. Production of natural gas exceeds local needs. Known gas reserves total 4,716,000m. cubic feet. The Guajira field came 'on stream' in 1977. The gas will supply power for the proposed Palomino petro-chemical complex.

Colombia possessed 40% of Latin America's proven reserves of coal in 1982. Total proven reserves are 1,267m. metric tons and potential reserves may be five times as great. Colombia aims to supply 10% of the world market by 1999. The richest field is at El Cerrejón (with estimated reserves of 1,600m. metric tons), for which Exxon undertook a US $3,200m. development contract in 1980. Production began in 1984 and was hoped to yield 15m. metric tons per year by 1999. Export of coal was expected to reach 5m. tons in 1985 and 27m. tons after 1990. Further developments are taking place at La Loma and La Jagua. The Cerro Matoso nickel plant, costing $400m., was inaugurated in June 1982 and was expected to produce 22,600 metric tons for export annually. Proven reserves are 25m. tons, while total reserves are estimated to be 70m. tons. Colombia produces 95% of the world's emeralds. Gold, silver, platinum, lead, zinc, copper, mercury, limestone and phosphates are also mined, and there are substantial reserves of uranium.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Colombia's economic development was more promising than in most Latin American countries, with the annual GDP growth rate averaging 6.2% between 1966 and 1976. By 1981 the growth rate had fallen to 2.1% (from 5.4% in 1979), and by 1983 it had fallen to 1.5%. The Government continued to borrow from abroad in order to maintain economic growth, and this contributed towards high interest rates and an inflation rate of 16.8% at the end of 1983, although Colombia continued to have a low rate of indebtedness compared with the rest of Latin America. In 1983 Colombia remained the only Latin American country which was capable of raising syndicated loans on the international markets without difficulty, and in October Colombia secured a loan of US $210m. from a 21-bank syndicate. Colombia has received authorization from the World Bank to borrow a further $9,600m. between 1983 and 1986 at a rate of $2,000m. per year. Although export earnings began to fall in 1981, the long-term outlook was encouraging because of developments in the mining industry, which is expected to overtake coffee in importance by the end of the decade.

In 1984 Colombia's economy was severely affected by the decline in domestic demand and the recession among its neighbours. The sharp drop in exports in 1982–83, coupled with the considerable flight of capital, resulted in a significant decline in reserves of foreign exchange, which fell from $3,489m. in December 1982 to $774m. in September 1984. Unemployment rose to 13.6% in June 1984. In addition, the banking sector was severely affected by the financial difficulties of several major private concerns and by its involvement with Colombia's parallel economy, centred on the drugs industry. In response to the mounting economic problems, the Government adopted a programme of austerity measures, which included strict import restrictions applied to 80% of imports, an exchange rate programme of progressive currency devaluations, and improved tax collection. In 1985 Colombia intended to borrow $2,000m. from commercial banks in order to avoid rescheduling its foreign debt of $11,000m.

Colombia is a member of ALADI (see p. 171) and the Andean Pact (p. 95), and became a party to GATT (p. 63) in May 1981.

Transport and Communications

The high mountains make land transport difficult, so the principal means of long-distance transport is by air. There are more than 100 airports, including six international airports. There were 74,735 km of roads in 1980 and 3,403 km of railways in 1984. There are plans to construct a new Jungle Edge highway to provide direct access to the interior. Major road projects are the Bogotá–Medellín highway, the final stretch of the Pan-American highway, near the Panamanian border, and the reconstruction of the Turbo–Medellín highway. Under the 1983 Plan, funds have been secured for the construction of 288 km of the Caribbean highway, in addition to 559 km of other new roads. A further 500 km of secondary and access roads will also be built. As a result of the development of the El Cerrejón coal field, Colombia's first deep-water port has been constructed at Bahía de Portete, and a 150-km rail link between El Cerrejón and the port is due to become operational in 1986. Much freight and cattle, as well as passenger traffic, is carried on the River Magdalena.

Social Welfare

There is compulsory social security paid for by the Government, employers and employees, and administered by the Institute of Social Security. It provides benefits for disability, old age, death, sickness, maternity, industrial accidents and unemployment. Large firms must provide life insurance for their employees and there is a comprehensive system of pensions. In 1978 there were 809 hospitals and clinics, with 43,098 beds. The benefits of the health service do not reach all inhabitants, and a report issued by the Family Welfare Institute in 1981 put the level of infant mortality at 64 per 1,000 live births, one of the highest rates in the world.

Education

Education commences at nursery level for children under six years of age. Primary education is free and compulsory for five years. No child may be admitted to secondary school unless these five years have been successfully completed. Secondary education is for four years. Following completion of this period, there are four terms of vocational study, leading to the Bachiller examination. In 1981 the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 85% of children aged six to 16. In 1983 there were an estimated 216 institutions of higher education. There are plans to construct an Open University to meet the increasing demand for higher education. Adult illiteracy declined from 19.2% in 1973 to an estimated 12.4% in 1980.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the Caribbean coast (including the island of San Andrés), the 16th-century walled city of Cartagena, the Amazonian town of Leticia, the Andes mountains of up to 5,700 m above sea-level, the extensive forests and jungles and pre-Columbian relics and monuments of colonial art. Since 1978 tourism has been the second biggest foreign exchange earner. Most of the 1,083,437 visitors in 1982 came from Venezuela, Ecuador, Europe and the USA.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 29 June (SS. Peter and Paul), 20 July (Independence), 7 August (Battle of Boyacá), 15 August (Assumption), 12 October (Discovery of America), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 11 November (Independence of Cartagena), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), 19 March (St Joseph's Day), 27 March (Maundy Thursday), 28 March (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Colombian peso.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 132.00 pesos;
US $1 = 113.89 pesos.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Vía El Dorado, Apdo Aéreo 80043, Bogotá; tel. 2691100; telex 044573; Colombia Information Service, New York, NY, USA.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	1,038,704
Inland water	100,210
Total	1,138,914*
Population (census results)	
15 July 1964	17,484,508
24 October 1973	
Males	10,955,240
Females	11,596,571
Total	22,551,811
Population (official estimates at 24 October)	
1979	26,586,970
1980	27,326,463
Density (per sq km) 1980	24.0

* 439,737 sq miles.

DEPARTMENTS (estimated population at 24 October 1979)

Department		Capital
Antioquia	3,647,246	Medellín
Atlántico	1,274,357	Barranquilla
Bogotá, DE	4,055,909	Bogotá*
Bolívar	1,080,070	Cartagena
Boyacá	1,188,342	Tunja
Caldas	757,375	Manizales
Caqueta	255,000	Florencia
Cauca	830,815	Popayán
César	514,718	Valledupar
Chocó	259,979	Quibdo
Córdoba	921,183	Montería
Cundinamarca	1,226,521	Bogotá*
Guajira	272,867	Riohacha
Huila	556,039	Neiva
Magdalena	697,237	Santa Marta
Meta	334,181	Villaricencio
Nariño	1,018,941	Pasto
Quindío	359,088	Armenia
Risaralda	501,614	Pereira
Santander del Norte	892,263	Cúcuta
Santander del Sur	1,308,323	Bucaramanga
Sucre	439,839	Sincelejo
Tolima	1,038,382	Ibagué
Valle del Cauca	2,868,186	Cali
Intendencies		
Casanare		Yopal
Putumayo		Mocoa
Vichada	448,874	Puerto Carreño
Commissaries		
Amazonas		Leticia
Guainía		Obando
Vaupés		Mitu
Total	26,586,970	

* The capital city, Bogotá, is the capital of two departments: Bogotá, DE, and Cundinamarca. The City's population is included only in Bogotá, DE.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(estimated population at 24 October 1979)

Bogotá DE (capital)	4,055,909	Bucaramanga	402,379
Medellín	1,506,661	Cúcuta	376,625
Cali	1,316,137	Ibagué	272,625
Barranquilla	855,195	Pereira	257,039
Cartagena	435,361	Manizales	247,280

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1970	n.a.	n.a.	54,596	2.6	140,990	6.8
1971	797,160	36.6	52,848	2.4	160,412	7.5
1972	578,478	26.4	50,967	2.3	160,412	7.1
1973	347,380	15.4	62,469	2.8	163,563	7.3
1974	363,036	15.7	67,199	2.9	163,096	7.1
1975	386,132	16.2	72,370	3.0	153,238	6.5
1976	655,964	26.8	80,336	3.3	153,966	6.3
1977	806,492	32.0	88,401	3.5	145,426	5.8

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence. Figures for births in 1970–73 and (except for Bogotá) marriages are based on baptisms and marriages recorded in Roman Catholic church registers. Figures for births after 1973 refer to births registered in the same year. Figures for deaths are based on burial permits. Registration is incomplete and the UN estimates average annual rates as: births 33.3 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 32.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80; deaths 9.0 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 8.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(household survey, 1980)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,412,413
Mining and quarrying	49,740
Manufacturing	1,136,735
Electricity, gas and water	44,233
Construction	242,191
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,261,633
Transport, storage and communications	352,623
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	278,210
Community, social and personal services	1,998,460
Activities not adequately described	690,762
Total Labour Force	8,467,000*

* Males 6,247,000; females 2,220,000.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1982	1983	1984
Wheat	70.7	77.8	91.3
Rice (paddy)	2,018.2	1,780.3	1,780.3
Barley	55.6	27.8	33.1
Maize	898.5	863.8	889.6
Sorghum	568.4	595.2	610.9
Potatoes	2,149.0	2,188.0	2,016.9
Cassava (Manioc)	1,552.3	1,554.8	1,716.8
Soyabeans	98.8	122.4	77.4
Seed cotton	153.6	130.4	248.5
Cabbages	469.0	475.3	480.0
Tomatoes	273.6	266.0	330.0
Onions	277.7	261.0	308.0
Sugar cane	13,029	13,794	13,992
Bananas	1,146.6	1,173.0	1,220.5
Coffee (green)	727.6	816.0	816.0
Cocoa beans	39.4	37.0	39.8
Tobacco (leaves)	48.7	49.5	51.9

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1982	1983	1984
Horses	1,710	1,710	1,710
Mules	590	590	590
Asses	640	640	640
Cattle	24,251	24,251	24,251
Pigs	2,179	2,244	2,311
Sheep	2,255	2,255	2,255
Goats	879	879	879
Chickens	82,800	83,000	85,100

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1982	1983	1984
Beef and veal	635	643	672
Pig meat	93	108	110
Cows' milk	1,718	1,788	1,877
Cheese*	47	47	n.a.
Butter and ghee*	13	13	n.a.
Hen eggs	216	220	227
Cattle hides*	89	89	89

* FAO estimates.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	2,090	2,160	1,960
Pitprops	280	283	283
Pulpwood	569	393	305
Other industrial wood	115	118	125
Fuel wood	13,078*	13,362*	13,639*
Total	16,132	16,316	16,312

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawnwood	930	966	681
Railway sleepers	40	40	40*
Total	970	1,006	721

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Mining and Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Gold ('000 troy oz)	516.6	459.5	430.9
Silver ('000 troy oz)	133.8	124.2	78.6
Salt (incl. sea salt) ('000 metric tons)	716.2	423.9	538.6
Iron ore (metric tons)	410,584	445,434	436,068
Crude petroleum ('000 barrels)	48,852	51,769	54,244
Diesel oil ('000 barrels)	9,665	9,653	10,337
Fuel oil ('000 barrels)	16,300	17,815	19,487
Motor fuel ('000 barrels)	20,945	21,062	21,259
Sugar (metric tons)	1,212,377	1,318,048	1,347,445
Cement ('000 metric tons)	4,459.3	4,720.7	4,721.0
Carbonates (metric tons)	106,219	110,805	118,289
Caustic soda (metric tons)	18,535	15,006	20,686
Steel ingots (metric tons)	217,095	215,052	271,733

Source: Banco de la República, Laboratorios de Fundición y Ensaye, Concesión Salinas and Ministerio de Minas y Energía.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	46.9	47.7	49.0
Atlantic Ocean	5.2	9.4	6.4
Pacific Ocean	24.1	37.6	16.0
Total catch	76.2	94.7	71.4

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 Colombian peso.

Denominations
Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 pesos.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pesos.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 132.00 pesos;
US $1 = 113.89 pesos;
1,000 Colombian pesos = £7.576 = $8.780.

Average Exchange Rate (pesos per US $)

1981	54.498
1982	64.111
1983	78.868

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	764	933	n.a.
IMF special drawing rights	139	179	198
Reserve position in IMF	177	193	274
Foreign exchange	4,485	3,489	1,429
Total	5,565	4,794	n.a.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million pesos at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	101,820	130,330	165,910
Demand deposits at commercial banks	147,180	180,830	220,890

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET (million pesos)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Direct taxation	66,662	78,696	79,306
Indirect taxation	145,906	188,115	194,254
Rates and fines	4,451	5,792	6,829
Revenue under contracts	4,773	7,352	16,570
Credit resources	32,443	35,827	60,892
Total	264,235	315,783	357,958

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Public debt	28,159	37,691	45,408
Defence	20,439	25,214	39,821
Education	52,620	68,643	86,528
Public works	26,995	28,748	34,404
Police	15,389	19,114	29,981
Development	11,561	17,826	16,779
Agriculture	6,231	7,588	10,262
Health	17,040	20,352	25,459
Other items	85,428	106,304	113,157
Total	263,862	331,480	401,799

Source: Banco de la República.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos at current prices)
National Income and Product*

	1977	1978	1979
Compensation of employees	231,626	306,901	399,474
Operating surplus	370,166	454,074	567,042
Domestic factor incomes	601,792	760,975	966,516
Consumption of fixed capital	60,822	80,181	114,367
Gross domestic product at factor cost	662,614	841,156	1,080,883
Indirect taxes	60,276	83,384	121,521
Less Subsidies	4,415	7,980	8,780
GDP in purchasers' values	718,475	916,560	1,193,624
Net factor income from abroad	−10,149	−11,779	−14,311
Gross national product	708,326	904,781	1,179,313
Less Consumption of fixed capital	60,822	80,181	114,367
National income in market prices	647,504	824,600	1,064,946
Other current transfers from abroad	3,011	4,123	4,013
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	1,368	1,383	1,703
National disposable income	649,147	827,340	1,067,257

* Figures are provisional. Revised totals (in '000 million pesos) are: GDP 716.0 in 1977, 909.5 in 1978, 1,188.8 in 1979, 1,579.1 in 1980, 1,982.8 in1981, 2,458.8 in 1982; National income 706.1 in 1977, 898.0 in 1978, 1,178.1 in 1979, 1,567.9 in 1980, 1,960.4 in 1981, 2,414.9 in 1982.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	159,371	206,874	271,286
Private final consumption expenditure	1,104,816	1,430,105	1,774,263
Increase in stocks	36,223	58,879	68,680
Gross fixed capital formation	264,894	350,048	439,397
Total domestic expenditure	1,565,304	2,045,906	2,553,626
Exports of goods and services	274,637	257,482	300,828
Less Imports of goods and services	260,811	320,615	395,666
GDP in purchasers' values	1,579,130	1,982,773	2,458,788
GDP at constant 1975 prices	525,800	537,700	542,800

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	305,718	381,639	455,376
Mining and quarrying	36,127	48,820	68,240
Manufacturing	367,460	422,615	492,698
Electricity, gas and water	20,716	33,235	50,054
Construction	74,526	102,130	135,924
Wholesale and retail trade	209,553	269,371	334,202
Transport, storage and communications	140,553	169,787	215,340
Other services*	424,497	555,176	706,954
Total	1,579,130	1,982,773	2,458,788

* Including restaurants and hotels.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,219	3,215	3,002
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−4,763	−5,404	−4,757
Trade balance	−1,544	−2,189	−1,755
Exports of services	1,795	1,756	1,244
Imports of services	−2,389	−2,631	−2,400
Balance on goods and services	−2,138	−3,064	−2,911
Unrequited transfers (net)	243	169	173
Current balance	−1,895	−2,895	−2,738
Direct capital investment (net)	212	338	285
Other long-term capital (net)	1,410	1,271	1,045
Short-term capital (net)	344	371	−243
Net errors and omissions	316	64	−263
Total (net monetary movements)	388	−850	−1,913
Monetization of gold	239	169	177
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	25	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−438	−65	−53
Official financing (net)	45	−24	5
Changes in reserves	259	−770	−1,783

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ '000)

Imports	1982	1983
Vegetables and vegetable products	278,895	320,385
Food and drink	152,410	112,444
Mineral products	708,928	681,234
Chemical products	671,465	625,872
Plastic and rubber products	237,795	214,740
Paper and paper products	213,102	187,054
Textiles and textile products	110,536	89,097
Metals	604,434	478,015
Mechanical and electrical equipment	1,309,960	1,227,093
Transport equipment	776,867	647,895
Total (incl. others)	5,477,701	4,968,080

Exports	1982	1983
Meat	45,621	30,529
Bananas	161,119	147,696
Raw coffee	1,561,494	1,506,187
Raw sugar	54,720	68,922
Fuel oil	212,847	381,324
Cotton, raw and manufactured	66,494	58,586
Synthetic emeralds	40,220	35,196
Total (incl. others)	3,094,967	3,080,893

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ '000)

	1981		1982		1983†	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Total ALADI	999,022	564,630	1,115,925	523,046	998,379	262,689
Andean Group	607,682	456,668	603,022	452,909	620,327	181,870
Bolivia	12,026	3,756	6,981	891	4,089	1,585
Ecuador	83,411	66,272	90,203	51,881	160,054	42,728
Peru	102,611	45,400	151,468	33,994	62,602	19,633
Venezuela	409,634	341,240	354,570	366,143	393,582	117,924
Other ALADI members	391,340	107,962	512,903	70,137	378,052	80,819
Argentina	47,795	51,418	73,291	36,398	49,921	42,982
Brazil	176,140	4,524	286,312	3,694	166,647	5,372
Chile	84,861	28,288	68,006	11,681	56,702	11,126
Mexico	67,915	20,961	80,888	17,143	99,214	20,762
Paraguay	10,631	659	1,778	431	1,135	203
Uruguay	3,999	2,112	2,628	790	4,433	374
Central American Common Market (CACM)	4,839	18,224	5,020	14,291	3,334	25,939
Rest of Latin America	171,861	71,589	179,308	77,114	87,387	59,584
Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM)	1,635	19,661	12,055	25,011	818	16,456
USA*	1,787,359	692,559	1,895,560	722,594	1,768,627	871,985
Canada	179,801	30,651	190,158	33,958	176,156	26,831
Rest of North America	182,645	31,682	158,326	36,279	176,969	69,987
Eastern Europe	82,209	107,633	72,735	128,618	122,911	110,105
European Economic Community	858,809	954,710	817,145	1,093,054	691,528	1,022,507
European Free Trade Association	215,364	192,864	202,817	191,141	196,746	170,440
Rest of Western Europe	146,115	96,446	149,815	77,596	139,897	71,459
China, People's Republic	552	133	945	6,712	—	—
Asia (excluding Middle East and People's Republic of China)	547,486	134,495	653,408	136,010	574,294	156,974
Middle East	8,019	5,947	6,505	2,106	5,320	4,763
Africa (excluding Middle East)	9,933	33,226	10,472	25,523	9,125	41,059
Australasia and the Pacific	2,304	1,179	1,531	1,232	1,333	3,886
Unspecified	1,203	771	5,976	682	15,256	166,429
Total	5,199,156	2,956,400	5,477,701	3,094,967	4,968,080	3,080,893

* Including Puerto Rico. † Preliminary.

Transport

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1979	1980
Passengers carried	2,456	2,215
Passenger-kilometres	322,405	315,215
Freight ('000 metric tons)	2,394	1,934
Freight ton-kilometres	1,105,421	861,564

Freight carried (1981): 1,300,000 metric tons.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1980	1981
Passenger cars	322,247	672,385
Buses and coaches	4,418	57,153
Goods vehicles	33,034	110,943
Total	359,699	840,481

Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics.*

INLAND WATERWAYS (River Magdalena)

	1975	1976
Passengers carried	17,975	6,533
Freight carried (metric tons)	4,587,837	3,268,976
Cattle carried	30,529	44,894

Freight carried (1977): 2,326,071 metric tons; (1978): 2,880,024 metric tons.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
('000 net registered tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Vessels entered*	10,942	11,230	11,200

* Including vessels in ballast.
Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

CIVIL AVIATION

	1978	1979	1980
Domestic			
Passengers:			
arrivals	4,834,627	5,224,133	5,097,706
departures	4,834,627	5,224,133	n.a.
Freight ('000 metric tons):			
loaded	76,740.4	60,869	62,639
unloaded	76,740.4	60,869	62,639
International			
Passengers:			
arrivals	558,520	613,136	610,069
departures	581,400	651,784	648,453
Freight ('000 metric tons):			
loaded	49,840	45,600	51,828
unloaded	43,045	42,985	43,148

Tourism

(visitors)

Country of Origin	1980	1981	1982
Argentina	13,308	15,368	7,196
Ecuador	644,166	577,025	136,345
France	10,717	11,881	9,517
Germany, Federal Republic	13,412	16,126	9,965
Netherlands Antilles	5,000	13,349	2,278
Spain	9,440	11,992	9,800
USA	79,333	113,069	67,133
Venezuela	341,485	385,506	745,103
Total (incl. others)	1,277,666	1,284,885	1,083,437

Education

(1983 estimates)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Nursery	4,406	9,156	243,334
Primary	33,974	132,210	4,065,546
Secondary (general)	4,369	91,646	1,846,458
Higher (incl. universities)	216	39,238	365,772

Source: Ministerio de Educación Nacional, Oficina Sectorial de Planeación Educativa, División de Estadística y Sistemas.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution which is now in force was promulgated in 1886 and has been amended from time to time. In 1957 it was amended to provide for the alternation of the presidency between the two major parties. All citizens over 18 years of age are eligible to vote. Civil rights and social guarantees include freedom of education, the right to strike (except in the public sector), public aid to those unable to support themselves, freedom of assembly, of the press, and the right to petition. All male citizens are required to present themselves for possible military service at the age of 18.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular suffrage for a four-year term of office. The President cannot hold office for two consecutive terms but may be re-elected at a later date.

The President is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet which he appoints. A substitute (primer designado) is elected by Congress, subject to biannual reappointment, to act in the event of a Presidential vacancy. The President appoints the governors of the twenty-four departments, the three intendencies and the three commissaries.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is exercised by Congress, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of both chambers are elected by direct suffrage for a period of four years. The President in each House is elected for six months.

JUDICIARY

The administration of justice is in the hands of the Supreme Court, superior district tribunals, and lower courts. The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice are elected by Congress from lists presented by the President. The term of office is five years and the magistrates may be re-elected indefinitely.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Direction of the nation's finances is in the hands of the Controller-General who is appointed for two years. A National Economic Council including five ministers and also representatives of banking, industrial and agricultural interests, has functioned since 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the country is divided into 24 departments, three intendencies and three commissaries. The departments are further divided into municipalities. Governors for the departments are appointed by the President, but regional legislatures are elected by the local inhabitants and enjoy considerable autonomy, including the management of local finances. Mayors for the municipalities are appointed by the governors.

AMENDMENTS

Various constitutional reforms were promulgated in December 1968, including the following amendments: to increase the membership of the Senate from 106 to 112, and the maximum membership of the House of Representatives from 204 to 214; to increase from two to four years the term of office of representatives; to eliminate the two-thirds majority required for matters of importance; to enable the Government to legislate by decree for a maximum period of 90 days in any one year in the event of an economic crisis, though such decrees must relate only to the matters which caused the crisis; from 1970, proportional representation to be allowed in departmental and municipal elections; the same principle to apply to congressional elections after 1974. An amendment was also promulgated whereby the 'minority' party must have 'adequate' representation in government positions.

Note: A state of siege has been in force intermittently since 1948. It was last declared in October 1976 and lifted in August 1982.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr Belisario Betancur Cuartas (took office 7 August 1982).

Primer Designado: Dr Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo.

CABINET

(January 1985)

(A coalition of Partido Conservador (C) and Partido Liberal (L).)

Minister of the Interior: Jaime Castro C. (L).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Augusto Ramírez Ocampo (C).

Minister of Justice: Enrique Parejo Gonzales (L).

Minister of Finance and Public Credit: Dr Roberto Junguito Bonnet (C).

Minister of National Defence: Gen. Miguel Vega Uribe.

Minister of Agriculture: Gustavo Castro Guerrero (L).

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Dr Oscar Salazar Chávez (L).

Minister of Public Health: Amaury García Burgos (C).

Minister of Economic Development: Iván Duque Escobar (C).

Minister of Mines and Energy: Alvaro Leyva Durán (C).

Minister of Education: Doris Eder de Zambrano (L).

Minister of Communications: Dra Nohemi Samin Posada (C).

Minister of Public Works and Transportation: Hernán Beltz Peralta (C).

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture: Carrera 10, No 20-30, 2°, Bogotá; tel. 2419005; telex 44470.

Ministry of Communications: Edif. Murillo Toro, 5°, Carreras 7 y 8, Calle 12A y 13, Bogotá; tel. 2825465; telex 41249.

Ministry of Economic Development: Calle 28, No 13A-15, 35°, Bogotá; tel. 2419030; telex 44508.

Ministry of Education: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Of. 501, Avda El Dorado, Bogotá; tel. 2683311.

Ministry of Finance and Public Credit: Carrera 8, No 6-40, Of. 308, Bogotá; tel. 2845400; telex 44473.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palacio San Carlos, Calle 10, No 5-51, Bogotá; tel. 2421501; telex 45209.

Ministry of the Interior: Calle 13, No 8-38, Of. 315, Bogotá; tel. 2862324; telex 45406.

Ministry of Justice: Calle 12, No 4-65, 2°, Bogotá; tel. 2839493.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security: Avda 19, No 6-68, Bogotá; tel. 2823032; telex 45445.

Ministry of Mines and Energy: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), 6°, Avda El Dorado, Bogotá; tel. 2444520; telex 45898.

Ministry of National Defence: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), 2°, Avda El Dorado, Bogotá; tel. 2884184.

Ministry of Public Health: Calle 16, No 7-39, Of. 701, Bogotá; tel. 2820002.

Ministry of Public Works and Transportation: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Of. 420, Avda El Dorado, Bogotá; tel. 2669150; telex 45656.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 30 May 1982

Candidate	Votes Cast
Dr Belisario Betancur Cuartas (Partido Conservador)	3,189,278
Dr Alfonso López Michelsen (Partido Liberal)	2,797,627
Dr Luis Carlos Galán Sarmiento (Nuevo Liberalismo)	745,738
Dr Gerardo Molina (Unidad Democrática de la Izquierda)	82,858
Dr Florentino Porras Pardo (Independent)	199

CONGRESO

General Election, 26 February 1982

Party	Seats	
	Senate	House of Representatives
Partido Liberal	62	114
Partido Conservador	51	84
Unidad Democrática de la Izquierda	1	1
Total	112	199

President of the Senate: Dr José Name Terán.

President of the House of Representatives: Dr Daniel Mazuera Gómez.

Political Organizations

Alianza Nacional Popular (ANAPO): Bogotá; f. 1971; right-wing; Leader Joaquín Mejía.

Democracia Cristiana: Avda 42, 18-08, Apdo 25867, Bogotá; f. 1964; Christian Democrat party; 10,000 mems; Pres. José Agustín Linares; Sec.-Gen. José Albendea.

Frente por la Unidad del Pueblo (FUP): Bogotá; extreme left-wing front comprising socialists and Maoists.

Movimiento Obrero Independiente Revolucionario (MOIR): Bogotá; left-wing workers' movement; Maoist; Leader Diego Betancur Alvarez.

Partido Conservador: Calle 36, No 16-56, Bogotá; tel. 328127; f. 1815; 2.5m. mems; Leader Misael Pastrana Borrero.

Partido Liberal: Avda Jiménez 8–56, Bogotá; f. 1815; divided into two factions, the official group (led by Alfonso López Michelsen and Julio César Turbay) and the independent group: Nuevo Liberalismo (New Liberalism, led by Luis Carlos Galán).

Unidad Democrática de la Izquierda (Democratic Unity of the Left): Bogotá; f. 1982; Leader Dr Gerardo Molina; left-wing coalition incorporating the following parties:

Firmes: Bogotá; democratic party.

Partido Comunista de Colombia (PCC): Bogotá; Moscow-line; Leader Gilberto Vieira.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST): Bogotá; workers' socialist party; Leader María Socorro Ramírez.

In 1984 the Government reached agreement on a cease-fire with the following guerilla groups:

Ejército Popular de Liberación (EPL): Maoist guerrilla movement; splinter group from Communist Party; Leader Ernesto Rojas.

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC): military wing of the pro-Soviet Communist Party; Leader Manuel Marulanda Vélez.

M-19: f. 1970; left-wing urban guerrilla group; Leaders Iván Marino Ospina, Alvaro Fayad, Andrés Almarales.

The following guerrilla groups continue to operate in Colombia:

Comando Ricardo Franco-Frente Sur: f. 1984; common front formed by dissident factions from the FARC and M-19; Leader Gustavo Arías Londoño (alias Boris).

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN) : Castroite guerrilla movement; f. 1965; Leader Fabio Vásquez Castaño.

Movimiento de Autodefensa Obrera (MAO): workers' self-defence movement; Trotskyite; Leader Adelaida Abadia Rey.

The following guerrilla organizations are also active:

Juventudes Inconformes de Colombia (JIC): disaffected youths of Colombia; left-wing; opposed to illicit trading in drugs.

Legión Aguilas Blancas: f. 1984; extreme right-wing.

Muerte a Secuestradores (MAS): right-wing paramilitary organization; funded by drug dealers.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN COLOMBIA

Argentina: Avda 40a, 13-09, 16°, Bogotá; Ambassador: Alberto Rodríguez Galán.

Austria: Carrera 11, No 75-29, Bogotá; Ambassador: Dr Manfred Ortner.

Belgium: Calle 26, No 4a, 45, Bogotá; tel. 2828881; telex 41203; Ambassador: Roberto van Overberghe.

Bolivia: Calle 13a, No 79-39, Bogotá; Chargé d'affaires: Dra Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

Brazil: Calle 93, No 14-20, Bogotá; Ambassador: João Hermes Pereira de Araújo.

Bulgaria: Calle 81, No 7-71, Bogotá; tel. 2128028; telex 41217; Ambassador: Barouh Moche Grinberg.

Canada: Calle 76, No 11-52, Apdo Aéreo 53531, Bogotá 2; tel. 2355211; telex 44568; Ambassador: J. E. G. Gibson.

Chile: Carrera 5, No 74a-68, Bogotá; Ambassador: (vacant).

China, People's Republic: Ambassador: Tao Dazhao.

Costa Rica: Calle 59, No 13-37, Bogotá; Ambassador: María Helena Chassoul.

Czechoslovakia: Avda 13, No 104a-30, Bogotá; Chargé d'affaires: Vasil Mochác.

Denmark: Calle 37, No 7-43, 9°, Apdo 52965, Bogotá; Ambassador: C. Ulrik Haxthausen.

Dominican Republic: Carrera 30, No 46-46, Bogotá 2; Ambassador: (vacant).

Ecuador: Calle 89, No 13-07, Bogotá; Ambassador: Carmen Córdoba.

Egypt: Carrera 11, No 92-20, 2°, Bogotá; Ambassador: Mahmoud Eldin Elsousi.

El Salvador: Carrera 16, No 79-55, Apdo 089394, Bogotá; tel. 2361178; telex 45261; Ambassador: Ernesto Arrieta-Peralta.

France: Avda 39, No 7-84, Bogotá; tel. 2854311; telex 201418; Ambassador: Pierre de Boisdeffre.

German Democratic Rebublic: Carrera 7, No 81-57, Bogotá; Ambassador: Karlheinz Möbus.

Germany, Federal Republic: Carrera 4, No 72-35, Apdo Aéreo 91808, Bogotá; tel. 2592501; Ambassador: Hans-Heinrich Nobel.

Guatemala: Carrera 15, No 83-43, Bogotá; Ambassador: Aquiles Pinto Flórez.

Haiti: Carrera 19, No 93-19, Apdo Aéreo 52224, Bogotá; tel. 2361525; Ambassador: Max Jadotte.

Holy See: Carrera 15, No 36-33, Bogotá (Apostolic Nunciature); Nuncio: Mgr Angelo Acerbi.

Honduras: Carrera 13, No 63-51, Bogotá; Ambassador: Vicente Machado Valle.

Hungary: Carrera 6, No 77-46, Bogotá; tel. 2356894; Ambassador: (vacant).

India: Calle 45a, No 9-77, 3°, Bogotá; Ambassador: Rajbars Saxena.

Israel: Calle 35, No 7-25, 14°, Bogotá; Ambassador: Jaime Aron.

Italy: Calle 70, No 10-25, Bogotá; Ambassador: Federico Barberio.

Japan: Calle 72, No 13-23, Apdo Aéreo 7407, Bogotá; Ambassador: Masao Ito.

Korea, Republic: Calle 94, No 9-39, Bogotá; Ambassador: Yong Hoon Lee.

Lebanon: Calle 74, No 12-44, Bogotá; Ambassador: Salim Naffah.

Malta: Carrera 7, No 29-34, 4°, Bogotá; Ambassador: Luigi Marengón.

Mexico: Calle 99, No 12-08, Bogotá; Ambassador: Antonia Sánchez-Gavito.

Netherlands: Calle 77, No. 15-80, Bogotá; Ambassador: Miss J. C. Ferringa.

Nicaragua: Avda 13, No 86-97, Bogotá; Ambassador: José Sansón Terán.

Panama: Calle 87, No 11a-64, Bogotá; tel. 2367531; Ambassador: César A. Rodríguez Maylín.

Paraguay: Calle 54, No 10-81, Bogotá; Chargé d'affaires: Oscar Gorostiaga.

Peru: Calle 54, No 10-80, Bogotá; Ambassador: Antonio Belaúnde Moreya.

Poland: Calle 104a, No 23-48, Bogotá; Ambassador: Andrzej Jedynak.

Portugal: Calle 92, No 15-48, 4°, Bogotá; Ambassador: Amandio C. R. Pinto.

Romania: Carrera 7, No 92-58, Bogotá; Ambassador Georghe Droba.

Spain: Calle 92, No 12-68, Bogotá; Ambassador: Emilio Martín Martín.

Sweden: Calle 72, 5-83, Bogotá; tel. 2553777; telex 44626; Ambassador: Karl Wärnberg.

Switzerland: Carrera 9, No 74-08/1101, Bogotá; tel. 2553945; telex 41230; Ambassador: Daniel Dayer.

USSR: Carrera 104A, No 23-43, Bogotá; tel. 2878100; telex 44503; Ambassador: Leonid Romanov.

United Kingdom: Calle 98, No 9-03, 4°, Casilla 4508, Bogotá; tel. 2181850; telex 44503; Ambassador: John A. Robson.

USA: Calle 37, No 8-40, Bogotá; tel. 2851300; Ambassador: (vacant).

Uruguay: Carrera 11B, No 98-21, Bogotá; Ambassador: (vacant).

Venezuela: Calle 33, No 6-94, Bogotá; tel. 2563015; Ambassador: Pedro Contreras Pulido.

Viet-Nam: Ambassador: Nguyen Minh Phuong.

Yugoslavia: Calle 93, No 9A-22, Apdo 91074, Bogotá; tel. 2570290; telex 45155; Ambassador: Uros Markić.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court of Justice is divided into four subsidiary courts of Civil Cassation, Criminal Cassation, Labour Cassation and Constitutional Procedure. The 24 judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life, although they may be removed from office if considered to be unfit by reason of conduct or age. Vacancies are filled from within the Court by election by the members. For matters of great importance and government business, the three courts of the Supreme Court sit together as a Plenary Court.

The country is divided into judicial districts, each of which has a superior court of three or more judges. There are also other Courts of Justice for each judicial district, and judges for each province and municipality.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

Palacio de Justicia, Plaza de Bolívar, Bogotá; tel. 2415015.

President: Dr Humberto Murcía Ballén.

Vice-President: Dr Juan Hernández Saenz.

Secretary: Dr Rafael Rojas Negrelli.

Court of Civil Cassation: Carrera 8A, No 11-56, Of. 317, Bogotá.

President: Dr Humberto Murcía Ballén.

Secretary: Luis H. Mera.

Court of Criminal Cassation: Plaza Bolívar, Of. 401, Bogotá.

President: Dr Luis E. Aldana Rozo.

Secretary: María Alberto Mora.

Court of Labour Cassation: Plaza Bolívar, Of. 414, Bogotá.

President: Dr Ismael Coral Guerrero.

Secretary: Berta Salazar.

Court of Constitutional Procedure: Plaza Bolívar, Of. 409, Bogotá.

President: Dr Manuel Gaona Cruz.

Secretary: Luis Francisco Serrano.

Attorney General: Carlos Jiménez Gómez (Lib.).

Religion

Roman Catholicism is the religion of 95% of the population.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Bogotá: Mons. Mario Revollo Bravo, Carrera 7A, No 10-20, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2437700.

Archbishop of Barranquilla: Germán Villa Gaviria, Carrera 42 F, No 75B-220, Apdo Aéreo 1160, Barranquilla 4; tel. 354108.

Archbishop of Bucaramanga: Héctor Rueda Hernández, Calle 33, No 21-18, Bucaramanga; tel. 25132.

Archbishop of Cali: Alberto Uribe Urdaneta, Carrera 5A, No 11-42, piso 2°, Cali; tel. 821756.

Archbishop of Cartagena: Carlos José Ruiseco, Apdo Aéreo 400, Cartagena; tel. 45903.

Archbishop of Ibagué: José Joaquín Flórez Hernández, Calle 10, No 2-58, Ibagué, Tolima; tel. 32680.

Archbishop of Manizales: José de Jesús Pimiento Rodríguez, Carrera 23, No 19-22, Manizales; tel. 31179.

Archbishop of Medellín: Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo, Calle 57, No 48-28, Medellín; tel. 317980.

Archbishop of Nueva Pamplona: Pablo Emilio Alvarez G., Calle 5, No 4-109, Nueva Pamplona; tel. 2328540.

Archbishop of Popayán: Samuel Silverio Buitrago Trujillo, Calle 5, No 6-71, Popayán; tel. 1711.

Archbishop of Tunja: Augusto Trujillo Arango, Calle 17, No 9-85, Tunja, Boyacá; tel. 2260.

Other Christian Churches

The Baptist Convention: Apdo Aéreo 51988, Medellín; tel. 389623; Exec. Sec. Rev. Ramiro Pérez Hoyos; Pres. Ramón Medina Ibáñez.

The Episcopalian Church: Bishop of Colombia: Rt Rev. Bernardo Merino, Carrera 6, No 49-85, Apdo Aéreo 52964, Bogotá; tel. 2883167; there are 3,163 baptized mems, 2,544 communicant mems, 25 parishes, missions and preaching stations; 2 schools with 900 pupils; 9 clergy and 8 candidates for ordination.

Iglesia Evangélica Luterana de Colombia: Carrera 13, No 55-56, Apdo Aéreo 51538, Bogotá 2; 2,000 mems; Pres. Viesturs Pavasars.

JUDAISM

There is a community of about 25,000 with 66 synagogues.

The Press

DAILIES

Bogotá, DE

El Espacio: Carrera 61, No 45-35, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2636666; telex 44501; f. 1965; evening; Dir Jaime Ardila Casamitjana; circ. 100,000.

El Espectador: Carrera 68, No 22-71, Apdo Aéreo 3441, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2606044; telex 44718, 44881; f. 1887; morning; supports New Liberalism; Dir Guillermo Cano; Editor Luis Gabriel Cano; circ. 215,000.

La República: Calle 16, No 4-96, Apdo Aéreo 6806, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2821055; f. 1953; morning; economics; Dir Rodrigo Ospina Hernández; circ. 50,000.

El Siglo: Avda El Dorado No 96-50, Apdo Aéreo 5452, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2345080; telex 044458; f. 1925; Conservative; Dir Gabriel Melo Guevara; circ. 50,000.

El Tiempo: Avda El Dorado No 59-70, Apdo Aéreo 3633, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2635555; telex 44812; f. 1911; morning; Liberal; Dir Hernando Santos Castillo; circ. 210,000 (weekdays), 350,000 (Sundays).

Barranquilla, Atlántico

Diario del Caribe: Calle 42, No 50-B-32, Barranquilla, Atlántico; tel. 314660; telex 033473; f. 1946; daily; Liberal; Dir Alfonso Fuenmayor; circ. 40,000.

El Heraldo: Calle 53B, No 46-25, Barranquilla, Atlántico; tel. 416066, 312020; telex 033348, 31231; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir Juan B. Fernández; circ. 65,000.

La Libertad: Carrera 53, No 55-166, Barranquilla, Atlántico; tel. 311517; Liberal; Dir Roberto Esper Rebaje; circ. 25,000.

Bucaramanga, Santander del Sur

El Deber: Carrera 12, No 30-35, Apdo Aéreo 698, Bucaramanga, Santander del Sur; f. 1923; morning; Conservative; Dir Jorge Gutiérrez Reyes; circ. 1,000.

Diario del Oriente: Calle 35, No 12-62, 2°, Bucaramanga, Santander del Sur; tel. 24759; Dir José M. Jaimes; circ. 10,000.

El Frente: Calle 35, No 12-40, Apdo Aéreo 665, Bucaramanga, Santander del Sur; tel. 24949; telex 077777; f. 1942; morning; Conservative; Dir Dr Rafael Ortiz González; circ. 10,000.

Vanguardia Liberal: Calle 34, No 13-42, Bucaramanga, Santander del Sur; tel. 27134; telex 77762; f. 1919; morning; Liberal; Sunday illustrated literary supplement and women's supplement; Dir and Man. Alejandro Galvis Ramírez; circ. 50,000.

Cali, Valle del Cauca

Occidente: Calle 12, No 5-22, Cali, Valle del Cauca; tel. 851110; telex 55509; f. 1961; morning; Conservative; Dir Alvaro H. Caicedo González; circ. 50,000.

El País: Carrera 2a, No 24-46, Apdo Aéreo 1608, Cali, Valle del Cauca; tel. 893011; telex 55527; f. 1950; Conservative; Dir Alvaro José Lloreda C.; circ. 65,071 (weekdays), 72,938 (Saturdays), 108,304 (Sundays).

El Pueblo: Avda 3a, Norte 35-N-10, Cali, Valle del Cauca; tel. 688110; telex 055669; morning; Liberal; Dir Luis Fernando Londoño Capurro; circ. 50,000.

Cartagena, Bolívar

El Universal: Calle 31, No 3-81, Cartagena, Bolívar; tel. 40028; telex 037788; daily; Liberal; Dir Gonzalo Zúñiga; Man. Gerardo Aranjo; circ. 20,000.

Cúcuta, Santander del Norte

Diario de la Frontera: Calle 14, No 3-44, Cúcuta, Santander del Norte; tel. 28494; f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir Teodosio Cabeza Quiñones; circ. 10,000.

La Opinión: Avda 4, No 16-12, Cúcuta, Santander del Norte; tel. 23967; morning; Liberal; Dir Dr Eustorgio Colmenares; circ. 10,000.

Manizales, Caldas

La Patria: Carrera 20, No 21-51, Apdo Aéreo 70, Manizales, Caldas; tel. 23060; telex 042583; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir Dr Luis José Restrepo Restrepo; circ. 25,000.

Medellín, Antioquia

El Colombiano: Calle 54, No 51-22, Apdo Aéreo 782, Medellín, Antioquia; tel. 510444; telex 44727; f. 1912; morning; Conservative; Dir Juan Gómez Martínez; circ. 123,707.

El Mundo: Calle 53, No 73-146, Apdo Aéreo 53874, Medellín, Antioquia; tel. 342800; telex 65058; Dir Darío Arizmendi Posada; circ. 60,000.

Neiva

Diario del Huila: Calle 8a, No 6-30, Neiva; tel. 22619; Dir María M. Rengifo de D.; circ. 10,000.

Pasto, Nariño

El Derecho: Calle 20, No 26-20, Pasto, Nariño; tel. 2170; telex 53740; f. 1928; Conservative; Pres. Dr José Elías del Hierro; Dir Eduardo F. Mazuera; circ. 12,000.

Pereira, Quindío

Diario del Otún: Carrera 8a, No 22-69, Apdo Aéreo 2533, Pereira, Quindío; tel. 53012; Dir Dr Javier Ramírez González;; circ. 10,000.

El Imparcial: Apdo Aéreo 57, Pereira, Quindío; f. 1948; morning; Editor Zahur Zapata Cardona; circ. 15,000.

La Tarde: Carrera 9a, No 20-54, Pereira, Quindío; tel. 43013; telex 08832; Dir Dr Gonzalo Vallejo Restrepo; circ. 10,000.

Popayán, Cauca

El Liberal: Carrera 3a, No 2-60, Apdo Aéreo 538, Popayán, Cauca; tel. 2418; f. 1938; Dir Guillermo A. González Mosquera; circ. 10,000.

Santa Marta, Magdalena

El Informador: Santa Marta, Magdalena; f. 1921; Liberal; Dir José B. Vives; circ. 9,000.

Tunja, Boyacá

Diario de Boyacá: Tunja, Boyacá; Dir-Gen. Dr Carlos H. Mojica; circ. 3,000.

El Oriente: Tunja, Boyacá; Dir-Gen. Luis López Rodríguez.

Villavicencio, Meta

Clarín del Llano: Calle 36, No 30-16, Villavicencio, Meta; tel. 23207; Conservative; Dir Elías Matus Torres; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

Bogotá, DE

Antena: Bogotá, DE; television, cinema and show business; circ. 7,000.

Arco: Carrera 6, No 35-52, Apdo Aéreo 8624, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2456310; telex 45153; f. 1959; monthly; art, literature, politics and economics; Dir Alvaro Valencia Tovar; circ. 10,000.

Arte en Colombia: Apdo Aéreo 90193, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2622200; telex 044611; f. 1976; quarterly; art, architecture, films and photography; English summary; Dir Celia Sredni de Birbragher; circ. 9,000.

El Campesino: Carrera 39a, No 15-11, Bogotá, DE; f. 1958; weekly; cultural; Dir Joaquín Gutiérrez Macías; circ. 70,000.

Consigna: Diagonal 34, No 5-11, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2871157; fortnightly; Turbayista; Dir Carlos Lemos; circ. 10,000.

Costa Libre: Avda 3, No 19-60, Bogotá, DE; monthly; Dir Marco Antonio Contreras.

Cromos Magazine: Calle 70a, No 7-81, Apdo Aéreo 59317, Bogotá, DE; f. 1916; weekly; illustrated; general news; Dir Fernando Garavito; circ. 65,000.

As Deportes: Calle 20, No 4-55, Bogotá, DE; f. 1978; sports; circ. 25,000.

Documentos Políticos: Bogotá, DE; monthly; organ of the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

Escala: Calle 30, No 17-70, Bogotá, DE; architecture.

Guión: Carrera 16, No 36-89, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2322660; f. 1977; weekly; general; Conservative; Dir Juan Carlos Pastrana; circ. 15,000.

Hit: Calle 20, No 4-55, Bogotá, DE; cinema and show business; circ. 20,000.

El Informador Andino: Carrera 7, No 22-86, 2°, Bogotá, DE; economic affairs.

MD en Español: Calle 77a, No 13a-20, Bogotá; medicine.

Menorah: Apdo Aéreo 9081, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2433609; f. 1950; independent monthly review for the Jewish community; Dir Eliécer Celnik; circ. 10,000.

Nueva Frontera: Carrera 7a, No 17-01, 5°, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2343763; f. 1974; weekly; political; Liberal; Dir Carlos Lleras Restrepo; circ. 20,000.

Pluma: Apdo Aéreo 12190, Bogotá, DE; monthly; art and literature; Dir Jorge Valencia Jaramillo; circ. 70,000.

Que Hubo: Bogotá, DE; weekly; general; Editor Consuelo Montejo; circ. 15,000.

Revista Diners: Carrera 10, No 64-65, 3°, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2122873; telex 45304; f. 1963; Dir Consuelo Mendoza de Riaño; circ. 110,000.

Semana: Calle 85, No 10-46, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2575400; Dir Felipe López Caballero.

Síntesis Económica: Calle 37, No 15-52, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2325434; monthly; economics; Dir Daniel Mazuera Gómez.

Sucesos: Bogotá, DE; weekly; Dir Nestor Espinoza; circ. 15,000.

Teorema: Bogotá, DE; art and literature; Dir Alberto Rodríguez; circ. 5,000.

Tribuna Médica: Calle 8a, No 68a-41, Bogotá, DE; fortnightly; medical and scientific.

Tribuna Roja: Apdo Aéreo 19042, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2430371; f. 1971; quarterly; organ of the MOIR (pro-Maoist Communist party); Dir Carlos Naranjo; circ. 300,000.

Vea: Calle 20, No 4-55, Bogotá, DE; weekly; popular; circ. 90,000.

Voz Proletaria: Carrera 34, No 9-28, Apdo Aéreo 19857/8886, Bogotá, DE; f. 1957; weekly; Communist; Dir M. Cepeda Vargas; circ. 45,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ciep—El País: Carrera 16, No 36-55, Bogotá; tel. 2326816; Dir Jorge Téllez.

Colombia Press: Calle 18, No 8-35, Of. 404, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2419282; Dir José María Romero.

Colprensa: Diagonal 34, No 5-63, Bogotá; tel. 2859508; Dir Orlando Cadavid.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Carrera 5, No 16-14, Of. 807, Apdo Aéreo 4654, Bogotá 1; tel. 2412899; Dir Daniel Priollet.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Carrera 16, No 39 A-69, Apdo 16038, Bogotá; tel. 2851576; telex 44577; Bureau Chief Jesús Fonseca Escartín.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Carrera 7, No 14-40, Of. 701, Bogotá; tel. 2437394; Rep. José Arizala.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Carrera 4, No 67-30, Apdo Aéreo 16077, Bogotá; tel. 2125409; telex 003544982; Bureau Chief Alberto Rojas Morales.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Edif. Condiminio Parque Santander, Carrera 6, No 14-98, Of. 902, Bogotá; tel. 2418808; telex 44641; Bureau Chief THOMAS G. WELLS.

Central News Agency Inc. (Taiwan): Carrera 13A, No 98-34, Bogotá; tel. 256342; Correspondent CHRISTINA CHOW.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Carrera 7, No 17-01, Of. 914, Apdo Aéreo 044245, Bogotá; tel. 2818065; Correspondent CARLOS ALBERTO RUEDA.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Calle 57, No 35A-41, Apdo Aéreo 30372, Bogotá; tel. 2115266; Correspondent TOMÁS DÍAZ ACOSTA.

Reuters (UK): Carrera 6A, No 14-98, Of. 13-05, Apdo Aéreo 29848, Bogotá; tel. 2340741; Correspondent HERNANDO OROZCO.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Calle 20, No 7-17, Of. 901, Bogotá; tel. 2437394; Correspondent GENNADY KOCHUK.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Carrera 5, No 16-14, Of. 502, Apdo Aéreo 57570, Bogotá; tel. 2119106; telex 44892; Man. Dr LUIS EDUARDO AZUAJE.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): Calle 74, No 4-26, Apdo 501, Bogotá; tel 2115347; telex 45620; Dir PAN GOUJUN.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Colombiana de Periodistas: Avda Jiménez, No 8-74, Of. 509, Bogotá.

Asociación de Diarios Colombianos (ANDIARIOS): Calle 61, No 5-20, Apdo Aéreo 13663, Bogotá; tel. 2114181; f. 1962; 30 affiliated newspapers; Pres. Dr CARLOS PINILLA BARRIOS; Exec. Dir LUIS GUILLERMO ANGEL CORREA.

Círculo de Periodistas de Bogotá: Calle 26, No 13A 23, P-23, Bogotá.

Publishers

Bogotá

Cultural Colombiana Ltd: Calle 72, No 16-15 y 16-21, Apdo Aéreo 6307, Bogotá; tel. 2355494; f. 1951; textbooks; Dir JOSÉ PORTO.

Ediciones Lerner Ltda: Avda Jiménez de Quesada, No 4-35 y Calle 8A, No 68A-41, Apdo Aéreo 8304, Bogotá; tel. 430567; telex 43195; f. 1959; literature, history, medicine; Man. Dir YACK GRINBERG.

Ediciones Paulinas: Carrera 23, No 169-98, Apdo 100383, Bogotá; tel. 2345036; f. 1956; religion, philosophy, textbooks; Dir ANTONIO J. ORTIZ.

Ediciones Tercer Mundo Ltda: Carrera 30, No 42-32, Apdo Aéreo 4817, Bogotá; tel. 695129; f. 1961; literature, social science; Man. Dir LUIS CARLOS IBÁÑEZ.

Editorial El Globo, SA: Calle 16, No 4-96, Apdo Aéreo 6806, Bogotá.

Editorial Gustavo Gili, Ltda: Calle 22, No 6-28, Apdo Aéreo 10440, Bogotá; technical.

Editorial Interamericana, SA: Carrera 17, No 33-71, Apdo Aéreo 6131, Bogotá; tel. 2454786; Gen. Man. VÍCTOR CORTES.

Editorial Mercurio, SA: Calle 70A, No 7–81, Apdo Aéreo 59317, Bogotá; tel. 2110800; telex 41384; f. 1977; Pres. Dr RAFAEL SANABRIA V.

Editorial Norma y Cía SCA: Calle 37, No 13-08, Apdo Aéreo 53550, Bogotá; tel. 453152; telex 44855; f. 1964; general, children's, textbooks, education; Pres. ALBERTO JOSÉ CARVAJAL; Gen. Man. HUMBERTO SERNA GÓMEZ.

Editorial Pluma Ltda: Carrera 20 No 39B50, Apdo Aéreo 345, Bogotá; tel. 2457606; telex 45422; politics, psychology, philosophy; Man. Dir ERNESTO GAMBOA.

Editorial Temis SCA: Calle 13, No 6-45, Apdo Aéreo 5941, Bogotá; tel. 2694721; f. 1951; law, sociology, politics; Man. Dir JORGE GUERRERO.

Fundación Centro de Investigación de Educación Popular: Carrera 5, No 33-A-08, Apdo Aéreo 25916, Bogotá; tel. 2324440; f. 1959; politics, economics and sociology; Man. Dir MANUEL URIBE RAMÓN.

Instituto Caro y Cuervo: Apdo Aéreo 51502, Bogotá; tel. 557 753; f. 1942; philology, general linguistics and reference; Man. Dir RAFAEL TORRES QUINTERO; Gen. Sec. FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ ARÉVALO.

Legislación Económica Ltda: Avda Las Américas, No 58-51, Apdo Aéreo 8646, Bogotá; tel. 2634100; f. 1952; economics, law, commerce and industry; Pres. TITO LIVIO CALDAS GUTIÉRREZ.

Publicar SA: Calle 15, No 8-68, 6°, Apdo Aéreo 8010, Bogotá; tel. 2345600; telex 44588; f. 1954; directories; Man. Dr FABIO CABAL P.

Siglo XXI Editores de Colombia Ltda: Avda 3, No 17-73, Apdo Aéreo 19434, Bogotá; tel. 2813906; f. 1966; arts, politics, anthropology, history, fiction, etc.; Man. Dir SANTIAGO POMBO V.

Voluntad Editores Ltda y Cía SCA: Calle 37, No 7-43, 2°, Apdo 4692, Bogotá; tel. 2858711; f. 1930; school textbooks; Pres. SAMUEL DE BEDOUT.

Medellín

Editorial Bedout, SA: Calle 61, No 51-04, Apdo Aéreo 760, Medellín; tel. 316900; f. 1888; social science, literature and textbooks; Man. LIBARDO SATIZABAL CAMPO.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Colombiana de la Industria Editorial: Carrera 7A, No 17-51, Of. 409, Apdo Aéreo 8998, Bogotá; tel. 821117; Exec. Dir HIPÓLITO HINCAPIÉ.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 3,025,000 radio receivers, and an estimated 1,800,000 television receivers in use.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones, División de Telecomunicaciones: Edif. Murillo Toro, Apdo Aéreo 14515, Bogotá; broadcasting authority; Dir Minister of Communications.

Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión—INRAVISION: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Vía del Aeropuerto El Dorado, Bogotá; tel. 2697242; telex 43311; f. 1954; government-run TV and radio broadcasting network; educational and commercial broadcasting; Dir FERNANDO BARRERO CHAVES.

RADIO

In 1984 there were 468 radio stations officially registered with the Ministry of Communications. Most radio stations belong to ANRADIO. The principal radio networks are as follows:

Cadena Líder de Colombia: Carrera 5, No 14-80, 3°, Bogotá; tel. 2831323; Pres. EFRAÍN PAEZ ESPITÍA.

Caracol, Primera Cadena Radial Colombiana, SA: Calle 19, No 8-48, Apdo Aéreo 9291, Bogotá; tel. 2822088; telex 044880; 44 stations; radio and television services; Pres. FERNANDO LONDOÑO HENAO.

Circuito Todelar de Colombia: Calle 57, No 18-13, Bogotá; tel. 2111690; 66 stations; Pres. GERMÁN TOBÓN MARTÍNEZ.

RCN (Radio Cadena Nacional, SA): Calle 37, No 13A-19, Bogotá; 64 stations; official network; Gen. Man. Dr OSCAR BAYTER POSADA.

Radiodifusora Nacional: CAN, Vía Eldorado, Bogotá; Dir HJALMAR DE GREIFF BERNAL.

Super Radio: Calle 39, No 18-12, Apdo Aéreo 23316, Bogotá; 27 stations; Man. ALVARO PAVA CAMELO.

TELEVISION

Television services began in 1954 and are operated by the state monopoly, INRAVISIÓN, which controls two commercial and one educational station. Broadcasting time is distributed among competing programmers through a public tender and most of the commercial broadcast time is dominated by programmers such as RTI, Punch, Caracol and Colvisión. The first channel broadcasts daily for about 17 hours, the second channel for about 8 hours. The educational station broadcasts for 5½ hours per day. The NTSC colour television system was adopted in 1979.

ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Medios de Comunicación (ASOMEDIOS): Carrera 22, No 85-72, Bogotá; f. 1978 and merged with ANRADIO (Asociación Nacional de Radio, Televisión y Cine de Colombia) in 1980; Pres. Dr TULIO ANGEL ARBELÁEZ.

Federación Nacional de Radio (FEDERADIO): Calle 18, No 6-47, Of. 501, Bogotá; Dir LIBARDO TABORDA BOLÍVAR.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts are given in pesos)

Contraloría General de la República: Calle 17, No 9-82, P4, Bogotá; tel. 2823549; Controller-General Dr Rodolfo González García.

BANKING

In 1976 the Government legislated that all foreign banks operating in Colombia should be at least 51% locally owned by 30 June 1978.

Superintendencia Bancaria: Carrera 7a, No 7-56, Apdo Aéreo 3460, Bogotá; tel. 2437050; telex 41443; Banking Superintendent Germán Tabares Cardona.

Junta Monetaria (Monetary Board): Carrera 7, 14-78, Bogotá; regulates banking operations and monetary policy; Advisers Dr Carlos Caballero Argaez, Dr Manuel Ramírez.

Central Bank

Banco de la República: Carrera 7, No 14-78, Apdo Postal 402, Aéreo 3531, Bogotá; tel. 2831111; telex 0044559; f. 1923; sole bank of issue; cap. 153.9m., res 157.5m. (March 1980); Gen. Man. Dr Hugo Palacios Mejía; 33 brs.

The Banco de la República also administers the following financial funds that channel resources to priority sectors:

Fondo de Inversiones Privadas: f. 1963; private investment fund for industrial development.

Fondo Financiero Agrario: agriculture and livestock finance fund.

Fondo Financiero Industrial: industrial finance fund.

Fondo de Ahorro y Vivienda: savings and housing finance fund.

Fondo de Desarrollo Eléctrico: electric development finance fund.

Commercial Banks

Bogotá

Banco Anglo-Colombiano (fmrly Bank of London and South America Ltd): Carrera 8, No 15-46/60, Apdo Aéreo 3532, Bogotá; tel. 2811788; telex 044884; f. 1976; cap. and res 504.4m. (June 1984), dep. 2,564.9m. (June 1983); Pres. José Joaquín Casas Fajardo; Regional Man. M. P. Mulholland; 35 brs.

Banco de Bogotá: Carrera 10, No 14-33, Apdo Aéreo 3436, Bogotá; tel. 2880510; telex 44730; f. 1870; cap. and res 3,475.7m. (June 1984), dep. 27,047.5m. (June 1983); Pres. Jorge Mejía Salazar; 251 brs.

Banco Cafetero: Calle 28, No 13a-15, 34°, Apdo Aéreo 240332, Bogotá; tel. 2846800; telex 44546; f. 1953; cap. and res 4,255.9 (May 1984), dep. 24,608.4 (June 1983); government-owned; acts both as a commercial lending institution and development bank for rural coffee regions; Gen. Man. José Vicente Vargas Salgado; 288 brs.

Banco Central Hipotecario: Carrera 6a, No 15-32, Bogotá; tel. 2813840; telex 45720; f. 1932; cap. 3,715m., dep. 83,539m. (June 1984); provides urban housing development credit; Gen. Man. Dr Mario Calderón Rivera; 110 brs.

Banco de Colombia: Calle 30a, No 6-38, Apdo Aéreo 6836, Bogotá; tel. 2850300; telex 44744; f. 1874; cap. and res 3,556.3m. (May 1984), dep. 22,948.3m. (1983); Pres. Dr Ignacio Copete; 270 brs.

Banco Colombo-Americano (fmrly Bank of America): Carrera 7a, No 24-89, 47° piso, Apdo Aéreo 12327, Bogotá; tel. 2816700; telex 44511; cap. 332.1m. (June 1984), dep. 1,175.8m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Guillermo Gómez; 12 brs.

Banco Colpatria: Carrera 7a, No 24-89, 10°, Apdo Aéreo 30241, Bogotá; tel. 2340600; telex 44637; cap. and res 864.7m. (June 1984), dep. 24,608.4m. (June 1983); 16 brs.

Banco del Comercio: Calle 13, No 8-52, Apdo Aéreo 4749, Bogotá; tel. 2826400; telex 044450; f. 1949; cap. and res 2,181.9m. (June 1984), dep. 14,411.5m. (June 1983); Pres. Jaime Rodríguez Saldarriaga; 33 brs.

Banco de Crédito: Carrera 10a, No 16-39, 6°, Apdos Aéreos 6800, 6454, Bogotá; tel. 2827288; telex 44789; f. 1963; cap. and res 544.7m. (June 1984), dep. 1,474.5m. (June 1983); Pres. Luis Fernando Mesa Prieto; 10 brs.

Banco del Estado: Carrera 10a, No 18-15, 11°, Apdo Aéreo 8311, Bogotá; tel. 2338100; telex 44719; f. 1884; cap. and res 1,230.2m., dep. 7,614.0m. (June 1983); Pres. Dr Luis Prieto Ocampo; 58 brs.

Banco Exterior de Los Andes y de España—EXTEBANDES: Calle 74, No 6-65, Apdo Aéreo 241247, Bogotá; tel. 2127200; telex 45374; f. 1982; cap. and res 501.0m., dep. 2,331m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Armando González Quintero.

Banco Ganadero: Carrera 5a, No 15-80, Apdo Aéreo 7290, Bogotá; tel. 2336400; telex 45448; f. 1956; government-owned; provides financing for cattle development; cap. and res 1,864.9m. (June 1984), dep. 18,942.1m. (June 1983); Pres. Jesús Enrique Villamizar; 115 brs.

Banco Internacional de Colombia: Avda Jiménez, No 8-89, Apdo Aéreo 4134, Bogotá; tel. 2835888; telex 44721; cap. and res 869.9m. (June 1984), dep. 2,987.8m. (June 1983); Pres. Luis Fernando Tobón; 23 brs.

Banco Mercantil: Carrera 7a, No 14-23, Apdo Aéreo 6826, Bogotá; tel. 2848800; telex 44709; f. 1954; cap. and res 1,014.0m. (June 1984), dep. 2,600.6m. (June 1983); Exec. Pres. Dr Eduardo Zárate Miranda; 22 brs.

Banco Real de Colombia (fmrly Banco Real SA): Carrera 7a, No 33-80, Apdo Aéreo 034262, Bogotá; tel. 2879300; telex 44688; f. 1976; cap. and res 301.5m. (June 1984), dep. 876.6m. (June 1983); Pres. Dr Walter Ribeiro; 9 brs.

Banco Royal Colombiano (fmrly Royal Bank of Canada): Carrera 8a, No 14-35, 3°, Apdo Aéreo 3438, Bogotá; tel. 2820077; telex 44609; cap. and res 576.1m. (June 1984), dep. 1,956.0m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Phillip Bruce Arthur Williams; 11 brs.

Banco Santander: Carrera 10a, No 28-49, 10°, Bavaria Torre A, Apdo Aéreo 4740, Bogotá; tel. 2843100; telex 45417; cap. and res 1,161.8m. (June 1984), dep. 3,602.5m. (June 1983); Pres. Dr Francisco Ochoa Palacios; 37 brs.

Banco Sudameris Colombia (fmrly Banco Francés e Italiano): Carrera 8, No 15-42, Apdo Aéreo 3440, Bogotá; tel. 2838700; telex 044725; cap. and res 583.2m., dep. 2,493.7m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. Guillermo Villaveces; 25 brs.

Banco Tequendama: Diagonal 27, No 6-70, 4°, Apdo Aéreo 3030, Bogotá; tel. 2875711; telex 33475; cap. and res 725.8m. (June 1984); Pres. Eduardo Nieto Calderón; 11 brs.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Calle 13, No 7-60, Apdo Aéreo 17645, Bogotá; tel. 2338200; telex 41430; cap. and res 405.4m. (June 1984), dep. 1,706.8m. (June 1983); Pres. Dr Felio Andrade Manrique; 19 brs.

Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero: Carrera 8a, No 15-43, Apdo Aéreo 3534, Bogotá; tel. 2844600; telex 44457; f. 1931; cap. and res 7,419.3m., dep. 40,381.4m. (Dec. 1982); government owned development bank; Gen. Man. Dr Mariano Ospina Hernández; 874 brs.

Caja Social de Ahorros: Calle 59, No 10-60, 7°, 9°, Apdo Aéreo 53889, Bogotá; tel. 2115192; telex 45685; Jesuit-run; cap. and res 569.0m. (Apr. 1984), dep. 8,133.3m. (Dec. 1982); Gen. Man. Ismael Cabrera Dussán; 69 brs.

Cali

Banco de Occidente: Carrera 5a, No 12-42, Apdo Aéreo 4400, Cali; tel. 711132/39; telex 55655; cap. and res. 1,874.5m. (June 1984), dep. 9,825.3m. (June 1983); Pres. Dr Guillermo Sarmiento Angulo; 98 brs.

Banco Popular: Carrera 4a, No 9-60, Apdo Aéreo 1869, Cali; tel. 893124/29; telex 055656; f. 1950; government-owned; cap. and res 2,927.7m. (June 1984), dep. 28,724.9m. (June 1983); Pres. Florángela Gómez de Arango; 182 brs.

Manizales

Banco de Caldas: Carrera 22, No 21-03, Apdo Aéreo 617, Manizales; tel. 30438; telex Bogotá 83512; f. 1965; cap. and res 480.3m. (June 1984), dep. 1,888.7m. (June 1983); Pres. Eduardo Arango Restrepo; 13 brs.

Medellín

Banco Comercial Antioqueño: Edif. Vicente Uribe Rendón, Carrera 46, No 52-36, 14°, Medellín; tel. 515200; telex 65339; f. 1912; cap. and res 1,521.4m., dep. 13,578.4m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Hernán Rincón Gómez; 122 brs.

Banco Industrial Colombiano: Calle 50, No 51-66, Apdo Aéreo 45635, Medellín; tel. 317900; telex 06743; f. 1945; cap. and res 1,289.6m. (June 1984), dep. 9,037.3m. (June 1983); Pres. Javier Gómez Restrepo; 83 brs.

Banking Association

Asociación Bancaria de Colombia: Carrera 7a, No 17-01, 3°, Apdo Aéreo 13994, Bogotá; f. 1936; 56 mem. banks; Pres. Guillermo Núñez Vergara; Vice-Pres. Gerardo A. Moncada Vega.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Comisión Nacional de Valores: Carrera 7A, No 31-10, 4°, Apdo Aéreo 39600, Bogotá; tel. 2873300; telex 44326; f. 1979 to regulate the securities market; Pres. Dr JUAN CAMILO RESTREPO SALAZAR.

Bolsa de Bogotá: Carrera 8A, No 13-82, 8°, Apdo Aéreo 3584, Bogotá; tel. 2436501; telex 044807; f. 1928; Pres. CARLOS DEL CASTILLO; Vice-Pres. HERMANN URIBE PERALTA; Sec.-Gen. LUIS MIGUEL GÓMEZ SJOBERG.

Bolsa de Medellín: Carrera 50, No 50-48, 2°, Apdo Aéreo 3535, Medellín; tel. 318708; telex 66787; Pres. IVÁN MARULANDA GÓMEZ.

Bolsa de Occidente: Calle 8, No 3-14, 17°, Cali; tel. 817022.

INSURANCE

Principal National Companies
(selected by virtue of premiums)

(n.p.i. = net premiums issued; amounts in pesos)

Aseguradora Colseguros SA: Calle 17, No 9-82, Bogotá; tel. 2839100; telex 044710; f. 1874; n.p.i. 4,965.1m. (1983); Pres. Dr ORLANDO CABRALES MARTÍNEZ; Gen. Sec. ABEL ENRIQUE JIMÉNEZ.

Aseguradora del Valle, SA: Calle 13, No 4-25, 8°, Edificio Carvajal, Cali; tel. 93895061; telex 055703; n.p.i. 648.1m. (1983); Pres. Dr JORGE E. HOLGUÍN CÓRDOBA.

Aseguradora Grancolombiana SA: Calle 31, 6-41, 4°, 12° y 15° pisos, Apdo Aéreo 10454, Bogotá; tel. 2856520; telex 41328; n.p.i. 3,225.7m. (1983); Pres. RAFAEL PADILLA ANDRADE; Gen. Man. RAFAEL PADILLA ANDRADE.

Colpatria, Compañía de Seguros Patria SA: Carrera 7A, No 24-89, Apdo 7762, Bogotá; tel. 2412020; telex 43200; n.p.i. 1,260.8m. (1983); Pres. CARLOS PACHECO DEVÍA; 40 brs.

Cía Agrícola de Seguros SA: Calle 67, No 7-94, piso 17°, Bogotá; tel. 2121327; telex 45501; n.p.i. 1,843.6m. (1983); Pres. Dr ARIEL JARAMILLO ABAD.

Cía Central de Seguros: Carrera 5A, No 15-80, 21°, Apdo Aéreo 5764, Bogotá; tel. 2435519; n.p.i. 1,151.5m. (1983); f. 1957; Man. Dir J. EFRÉN OSSA GÓMEZ.

Cía de Seguros Bolívar, SA: Carrera 10A, No 16-39, Apdo Aéreo 4421, Bogotá; tel. 2830100; telex 044873; f. 1939; n.p.i. 3,496m. (1983); Pres. Dr JOSÉ ALEJANDRO CORTÉS O.

Cía de Seguros Colmena: Carrera 7, No 73-51, 6° y 7°, Bogotá; tel. 2119111; telex 45217; n.p.i. 607.6m.; Pres. Dr BERNARDO BOTERO MORALES.

Cía de Seguros La Andina, SA: Carrera 7, No 72-13, 8° y 10°, Bogotá; tel. 2118411; telex 45713; n.p.i. 529.7m.; Man. JOHN S. PHILLIPS.

Cía de Seguros La Fénix de Colombia SA: Carrera 7A, No 32-33, 5°, Bogotá; tel. 2811400; telex 41335; n.p.i. 732.3m. (1983); Pres. PHILIP M. TIBBLE.

Cía Suramericana de Seguros, SA: Centro Suramericana, Carrera 64B, No 49A-30, Apdos Aéreos 780 y 2030, Medellín; tel. 94302100; telex 66639; f. 1944; n.p.i. 3,813.5m. (1983); Pres. Dr NICANOR RESTREPO SANTAMARÍA.

La Continental Cía de Seguros, SA: Carrera 13, No 26-45, 9°, Bogotá; tel. 2420670; n.p.i. 774.3m. (1983); Gen. Man. ROBERT W. REINECKE.

La Interamericana Cía de Seguros Generales, SA: Calle 78, No 9-57, 5° piso, Bogotá; tel. 2559700; telex 44631; n.p.i. 862.4m. (1983); Pres. GLEN LAWSON.

La Nacional Cía de Seguros Generales, SA: Calle 42, No 56-01, Apdo Aéreo 5627, Bogotá; tel. 2685800; telex 44567; f. 1952; n.p.i. 2,530m. (1983); Pres. EDUARDO VERANO PRIETO.

Mundial de Seguros, SA: Calle 33, No 6-94, 2° y 3°, Bogotá; tel. 2855600; telex 43183; n.p.i. 556.3m.; Pres. Dr EDMUNDO PÉREZ GARCÉS.

Seguros Colina, SA: Calle 38, No 8-66, 14°-16°, Bogotá; tel. 2854400; telex 43120; n.p.i. 558.4m.; Gen. Man. Dr OSCAR CHÁVEZ.

Seguros del Comercio, SA: Calle 71A, No 6-30, 2°, Apdo Aéreo 57227, Bogotá; tel. 2124900; telex 044582; n.p.i. 1,047.9m. (1983); Pres. Dra MARISTELLA SANÍN DE ALDANA.

Seguros del Estado, SA: Carrera 11, No 87, Bogota; telex 6810; n.p.i. 672.3; Pres. Dr JORGE MORA SÁNCHEZ.

Seguros Médicos Voluntarios, SA: Calle 72, No 6-44, 9°, Apdo 11777, Bogotá; tel. 2127611; telex 43354; n.p.i. 1,200.8m. (1983); Gen. Man. Dr FRANCISCO DI DOMENICO.

Seguros Tequendama, SA: Carrera 7A, No 26-20, 7°, Apdo 7988, Bogotá; tel. 2858200; telex 0441426; n.p.i. 737.3m. (1982); Pres. Dr JULIÁN EFRÉN OSSA.

Skandia Seguros de Colombia, SA: Avda 19, No 113-30, Apdo Aéreo 100327, Bogotá; tel. 2141200; telex 043398; n.p.i. 2,700m. (1984); Pres. JAN CARENDI.

Numerous foreign companies are also represented.

Insurance Association

Unión de Aseguradores Colombianos—FASECOLDA: Carrera 7A, No 26-20, 11° y 12°, Apdo Aéreo 5233, Bogotá; f. 1976; 64 mems; Pres. Dr WILLIAM R. FADUL.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación Colombiana de Cámaras de Comercio—CONFECAMARAS: Carrera 13, No 27-47, Oficina 502, Apdo Aéreo 29750, Bogotá; tel. 2884179; telex 44416; f. 1969; 43 mem. organizations; Exec.-Pres. GASTÓN E. ABELLO; Pres. MAURICIO CAMARGO ESPINOSA.

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 9A, No 16-21, Apdo Aéreo 29824, Bogotá; tel. 2819900; telex 45574; f. 1878; 1,500 mem. organizations; Dir Dr MARIO SUÁREZ MELO; Pres. ALBERTO GALOFRE HENRÍQUEZ.

There are also local Chambers of Commerce in the capital towns of all the Departments and in many of the other trading centres.

STATE INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Carbones de Colombia—CARBOCOL: Calle 7, No 31-10, 13°, Apdo Aéreo 29740, Bogotá; tel. 2873100; telex 45779; f. 1976; initial cap. 350m. pesos; state enterprise for the exploration, mining, processing and marketing of coal; Pres. ENRIQUE DANÍES RINCONES; Vice-Pres. RAIMUNDO ALDANA.

Colombiana de Minería—COLMINAS: Carrera 13, No 46-76, 5°, Bogotá; state mining concern; Man. ALFONSO RODRÍGUEZ KILBER.

Corporación de La Industria Aeronáutica Colombiana: Aeropuerto El Dorado Entrada 1 Int 2, Bogatá; tel. 2684642; telex 45254; Man. Gen. ALVARO MEJÍA SOTO.

Departamento Nacional de Planeación: Calle 26, No 13-19, Bogotá; tel. 2824055; telex 45634; supervises and administers development projects; approves foreign investments; Dir JORGE OSPINA SARDI.

Empresa Colombiana de Minas—ECOMINAS: Calle 32 No 13-07, Apdo Aéreo 17878, Bogotá; tel. 2875588; administers state resources of emerald, copper, gold, sulphur, gypsum, phosphate rock and other minerals except coal and uranium; Gen. Man. CECILIA GARCÍA BAUTISTA.

Empresa Colombia de Niquel—ECONIQUEL: Carrera 7, No 26-20, Bogotá; tel. 2323839; telex 43262; administers state nickel resources; Dir JAVIER RESTREPO TORO.

Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos—ECOPETROL: Carrera 13, No 36-34, Apdo Aéreo 5938, Bogotá; tel. 2856400; f. 1951; responsible for exploration, production and refining of petroleum; Pres. Dr RODOLFO SEGOVIA.

Empresa Colombiana de Uranio—COLURANIO: Centro Administrativo Nacional CAN, Ministerio de Minas y Energía, 4°, Bogotá; tel. 2445440; f. 1977 to further the exploration, processing and marketing of radio-active minerals; initial cap. US $750,000; Dir JAIME GARCÍA.

Empresa de Comercialización de Productos Perecederos—EMCOPER: Carrera 30, No 45-A-68, Bogotá; tel. 2442421; attached to Ministry of Agriculture; Dir LUIS FERNANDO LONDOÑO RUIZ.

Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones—TELECOM: Calle 23, No 13-49, Bogotá; national telecommunications enterprise; Pres. HERMAN GONZÁLEZ SORZANO.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones—PROEXPO: Calle 28, No 13A-15, 35°-42°, Apdo Aéreo 240092, Bogotá; tel. 2825151; telex 44452; f. 1967; aims to diversify exports, strengthen the balance of payments and augment the volume of trade, by granting financial aid for export operations and acting as consultant to export firms, also undertaking market studies; Dir ALBERTO SCHLESINGER VÉLEZ.

Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo—FONADE: Calle 26, No 13-19, 18°, Apdo Aéreo 24110, Bogotá; tel. 2829400;

telex 45634; f. 1968; responsible for channelling loans towards economic development projects; administered by a committee under the head of the Departamento Administrativo de Planeación; FONADE works in close association with other official planning organizations; Man. RAÚL SANABRIA.

Fundación para el Desarrollo Industrial: Calle 8, No 3-14, Apdo Aéreo 7482, Cali; industrial development organization; Pres. SAMIR CAMILO DACCACH; Exec. Dir MARIO ERNESTO CALERO BUENDÍA.

Industria Militar—INDOMUL: Diagonal 40, No 47-75, Apdo Aéreo 7272, Bogotá; tel. 2699911; telex 45816; attached to Ministry of Defence; Man. Maj. Gen. HERNÁN HURTADO VALLEJO.

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario—ICA: Calle 37, No 8-43, 8°, Apdo Aéreo 7984, Bogotá; tel. 2855520; telex 44586; Man. FERNANDO GÓMEZ MONCAYO.

Instituto Colombiano de Comercio Exterior—INCOMEX: Calle 28, No 13A-15, Apdo Aéreo 240193, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2833284; telex 44860; government agency; sets and executes foreign trade policy; Dir GUSTAVO TOBÓN LONDOÑO.

Instituto Colombiano de Energía Eléctrica—ICEL: Carrera 13, No 27-00, Apdo Aéreo 16243, Bogotá; tel. 2420181; telex 43319; formulates policy for the development of electrical energy; Man. JUAN B. PÉREZ RUBIANO.

Instituto Colombiano de Hidrología, Meteorología y Adecuación de Tierras—HIMAT: Carrera 10, No 20-19, Apdo Aéreo 20032, Bogotá; tel. 2412305; responsible for irrigation flood control, hydrology and meteorology; Dir FABIO BERMÚDEZ GÓMEZ.

Instituto Colombiano de la Reforma Agraria—INCORA: Apdo Aéreo 151046, Bogotá; tel. 2447520; f. 1962; a public institution which, on behalf of the Government, administers public lands and those it acquires; reclaims land by irrigation and drainage facilities, roads, etc. to increase productivity in agriculture and stock-breeding; provides technical assistance and loans; supervises the redistribution of land throughout the country; Man. ERNESTO MUÑOZ OROZCO.

Instituto de Crédito Territorial—ICT: Carrera 13, No 18-51, Apdo Aéreo 40377, Bogotá; tel. 2343560; telex 44826; Man. MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS DE MORENO DÍAZ.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial—IFI: Calle 16, No 6-66, Apdo Aéreo 4222, Bogotá; tel. 2822055; telex 044642; f. 1940; state finance corporation for the promotion of manufacturing activities; cap. 5,160.2m. pesos, res 160.2m. pesos (1984); Man. SERGIO RESTREPO LONDOÑO.

Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario—IDEMA: Carrera 10, No 16-82, Apdo Aéreo 4534, Bogotá; tel. 2829911; telex 43315; state enterprise for the marketing of agricultural products; Man. AUGUSTO RAMÍREZ RAMÍREZ.

Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal—INSFOPAL: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Apdo Aéreo 8638, B-2; tel. 2690177; telex 45328; Gen. Man. NELSON AMAYA.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Geológico-Mineras—INGEOMINAS: Diagonal 53, No 34-53, Apdo Aéreo 4865, Bogotá; tel. 2125400; telex 32363500; f. 1968; responsible for mineral research, geological mapping and research including hydrogeology, remote sensing, geochemistry and geophysics; Dir ALFONSO LÓPEZ REINA.

Instituto de Desarrollo de Recursos Naturales Renovables y del Ambiente—INDERENA: Diagonal 34 No 5-18, 3°, Apdo Aéreo 13458, Bogotá; tel. 2854417; telex 44428; f. 1968; agency regulating the development of natural resources; Dir Dra MARGARITA MARIÑO DE BOTERO.

Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio—SUPERINDUSTRIA: Carrera 13, No 27-00, 5°, Bogotá; tel. 2342035; supervises chamber of commerce; controls standards and prices; Man. Dr DIEGO NARANJO MEZA; Supt ROBERTO NAVARRO DE LA OSSA.

Superintendencia de Sociedades—SUPERSOCIEDADES: Calle 14, No 8-27, 1° al 9°, Apdo Aéreo 4188, Bogotá; tel. 2830562; overseas activities of local and foreign corporations; Supt LUIS FERNANDO SANMIGUEL.

There are several other agricultural and regional development organizations.

TRADE FAIR

Corporación de Ferias y Exposiciones, SA: Carrera 40, No 22C-67, Apdo Aéreo 6843, Bogotá; tel. 2440141; telex 44553; f. 1954; holds the biannual Bogotá International Fair and the biannual International Agricultural Fair (AGROEXPO); Man. OSCAR PÉREZ GUTIÉRREZ.

EMPLOYERS' AND PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI): Carrera 23, No 41-94, Apdo Aéreo 16451, Bogotá, DE; tel. 2442741; f. 1951; association of small industrialists; Pres. FRANCISCO DE PAULA OSSA URIBE; Man. RAMIRO SERNA JARAMILLO.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar (ASOCAÑA): Calle 58N, No 3N-15, 4°, Apdo Aéreo 4448, Cali; tel. 689111; telex 51136; f. 1959; sugar planters' association; Pres. HERNÁN BORRERO URRUTIA.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores (ANALDEX): Carrera 7A, No 26-20, 27°, Apdo Aéreo 4448, Bogotá; tel. 2859303; telex 43326; exporters' association; Pres. ALFONSO ROJAS LLORENTE.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores de Café de Colombia: Carrera 7, No 32-33, Of. 25-04, Bogotá; tel. 2830669, 2830698; telex 44802; f. 1938; private association of coffee exporters; Pres. GILBERTO ARANGO LONDOÑO.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (ANDI) (National Association of Manufacturers): Calle 52, No 47-48, Apdo 997, Medellín; tel. 420200, Ext. 37; telex 06631; f. 1944; Pres. FABIO ECHEVERRI CORREA; 7 brs; 722 mems.

Federación Colombiana de Ganaderos (FEDEGAN): Carrera 14, No 36-65, Apdo Aéreo 9709, Bogotá; tel. 2327129; f. 1975; cattle raisers' association; about 350,000 affiliates; Gen. Man. HERNÁN VALLEJO MEJÍA.

Federación Nacional de Algodoneros: Carrera 8A, No 15-73, 5°, Apdo Aéreo 8632, Bogotá; tel. 2343221; telex 44864; f. 1953; federation of cotton growers; Gen. Man. ANTONIO AVELLO ROCA; 14,000 mems.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (National Federation of Coffee Growers): Avda Jiménez de Quesada, No 7-65, 5°, Apdo Aéreo 3938, Bogotá; tel. 2829200; telex 44723; f. 1927; totally responsible for fostering and regulating the coffee economy; Gen. Man. JORGE CÁRDENAS GUTIÉRREZ; 203,000 mems.

Federación Nacional de Cultivadores de Cereales (FENALCE): Carrera 7, No 79-75, Of. 402, Apdo Aéreo 8694, Bogotá; tel. 2112015; f. 1960; federation of grain growers; Gen. Man. ADRIANO QUINTANA SILVA; 1,500 mems.

Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia (SAC) (Colombian Farmers' Society): Carrera 7A, No 24-89, 44°, Apdo Aéreo 3638, Bogotá; tel. 2418084; f. 1871; Pres. CARLOS OSSA ESCOBAR.

There are several other organizations, including those for rice and cocoa growers, engineers and financiers.

TRADE UNIONS

Consejo Nacional Sindical: comprises:

Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia—UTC (National Union of Colombian Workers): Carrera 10, No 7-33, Bogotá; tel. 2336745; f. 1946; mainly Conservative; incorporates 22 regional federations, 5 industry federations and 18 national unions; affiliated to the ICFTU and ORIT; Pres. VÍCTOR M. ACOSTA VALDEBLÁNQUEZ; 1.2m. mems.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia—CTC (Colombian Confederation of Workers): Calle 16, No 14-13, 5°, Apdo Aéreo 4780, Bogotá; tel. 2697119; f. 1934; mainly Liberal; 600 affiliates, including 6 national organizations and 20 regional federations; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. MANUEL FELIPE HURTADO; 400,000 mems.

Confederación General de Trabajadores—CGT: Calle 17, No 10-68, Apdo Aéreo 5415, Bogotá; tel. 2835817; Christian Democrat; Pres. Dr ALVARO RAMÍREZ PINILLOS.

Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores de Colombia—CSTC: Carrera 14, No 15-42, Bogotá; tel. 2412441; Communist; Pres. Dr GUSTAVO OSORIO.

Transport

Instituto Nacional del Transporte (INTRA): Edif. Minobras (CAN), 6°, Apdo 24990, Bogotá; tel. 2449100; government body; Dir Dr EUGENIO MARULANDA GÓMEZ.

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia (National Railways of Colombia): Calle 13, No 18-24, Bogotá; tel. 2775577; Pres. Dr HERNÁN BELTZ PERALTA; Man. Dr TITO RUEDA G.

The Administrative Council for the National Railways operated 3,403 km of track in 1984. The system is divided into five divisions, each with its own management: Central, Pacific, Antioquia, Santander and Magdalena.

In 1984 work was due to begin on the Medellín urban transport project, which will provide a 29-km underground system with 24 stations, to be operational by 1988. A similar transit project has been proposed for Bogotá, and a final decision was expected in 1984.

ROADS

Fondo Vial Nacional: Bogotá; f. 1966; administered by the Ministerio de Obras Públicas; to execute development programmes in road transport.

In 1980 there were 74,735 km of roads. The country's main highways are the Caribbean Trunk Highway, the Eastern and Western Trunk Highways, the Central Trunk Highway and there are also roads into the interior. There are plans to construct a Jungle Edge highway to give access to the interior, a link road between Turbo, Bahía Solano and Medellín, a highway between Bogotá and Villavicencio and to complete the short section of the Pan-American highway between Panama and Colombia.

There are a number of national bus companies and road haulage companies.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Dirección de Navegación y Puertos: MINOBRAS CAN, Of. 560, Bogotá; tel. 694827; responsible for river transport; the waterways system is divided into four sectors: Magdalena, Atrato, Orinoquia, and Amazonia; Dir-Gen. Daniel Lorduy; Man. Dr Alfredo Laverde López.

The Magdalena river is the centre of river traffic and is navigable for 1,761 km. The River Orinoco is navigable for 2,259 km, the Amazon for 3,326 km and the Atrato for 687 km. There are plans to construct an Atrato–Truandó inter-oceanic canal.

SHIPPING

The four most important ocean terminals are Buenaventura on the Pacific coast and Santa Marta, Barranquilla and Cartagena on the Atlantic coast. The port of Tumaco on the Pacific coast is gaining in importance and there are plans for construction of a deep-water port at Bahía Solano.

Empresa Puertos de Colombia—COLPUERTOS (Colombian Port Authority): Carrera 10a, No 15-22, 10°, Apdo Aéreo 13037, Bogotá; tel. 2343574; f. 1959; Man. Capt. (retd) Jaime Sánchez Cortés.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, SA: Carrera 13, No 27-75, Apdo Aéreo 4482, Bogotá; tel. 836600; telex 44853; owned by the Colombian Coffee Growers' Federation (80%) and Ecuador Development Bank (20%); f. 1946; one of Latin America's leading cargo carriers serving 51 countries worldwide and transporting 70% of all government imports; Gen. Man. Enrique Vargas R.; Sec.-Gen. Julio César Uribe Acosta; 25 vessels.

Colombiana Internacional de Vapores, Ltda (Colvapores): Avda Caracas, No 35-02, Apdo 17227, Bogotá; cargo services mainly to the USA.

Linéas Agromar, Ltda: Carrera 30 y Calle 4, Apdo Aéreo 3259, Barranquilla; tel. 328896; telex 33462; Pres. M. del Dago.

Several foreign shipping lines call at Colombian ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Colombia has six international airports: Bogotá (El Dorado Airport), Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena and on the San Andrés Islands. All airports are government-owned and operated by the Fondo Aeronáutico Nacional.

Airports Authority

Departamento Administrativo de Aeronáutica Civil (Aerocivil): Aeropuerto El Dorado, Bogotá; Dir Juan Guillermo Penagos.

National Airlines

AVIANCA (Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia): Avda El Dorado 93-30, Bogotá; telex 44427; f. 1919; operates domestic services to all cities in Colombia and international services to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, the Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, the USA, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain; Pres. Dr Andrés Cornelissen Salzedo; fleet: 3 Boeing 747, 12 Boeing 727-100, 7 Boeing 727-200, 7 Boeing 707.

Sociedad Aeronáutica de Medellín Consolidada, SA (SAM): Calle 52, No 52-11, Apdo Aéreo 1085, Medellín; Avda Jiménez, No 5-14, Bogotá; f. 1945; subsidiary of Avianca; internal services; and international cargo services to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and the USA; Gen. Man. Javier Zapata; fleet: 3 Boeing 727-100, 2 Boeing 727-100C.

Servicio Aéreo a Territorios Nacionales (Satena): Aeropuerto El Dorado, Entrada No 1, Interior No 11, Carrera 10, Bogotá; tel. 2679578; telex 44561; f. 1962; commercial enterprise attached to the Ministry of National Defence; internal services; Man. Brig. Alberto Guzman Molina; fleet: 2 Fokker F-28, 2 HS-748, 6 Pilatus Porter PC 6, 5 Casa 212-200.

In addition the following airlines operate scheduled domestic passenger and cargo services: Aerolíneas Centrales de Colombia, SA (ACES), Aerovías de Pesca y Colonización del Suroeste Colombiano (Aeropesca) and Aerovías Colombianas (ARCA).

Tourism

Corporación Nacional de Turismo: Calle 28, No 13-a-15, 16°, Apdo Aéreo 8400, Bogotá; tel. 2839466; telex 441350; f. 1968; Gen. Man. Dr Alfredo Riascos Noguera; 8 brs throughout Colombia and brs in Europe, the USA and Venezuela.

Asociación Colombiana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo—ANATO: Calle 19, No 6-68, Of. 304, Apdo Aéreo 7088, Bogotá; f. 1949; Pres. Dr Oscar Rueda García; Dir Dr Rafael Eduardo Avella.

Atomic Energy

Instituto de Asuntos Nucleares—IAN: Avda El Dorado, Carrera 50, Apdo Aéreo 8595, Bogotá 1, DE; tel. 2440809; telex 45898; f. 1959; experimental facilities; Pres. of Board of Dirs Dr Carlos Martínez Simahan; Dir Dr Ernesto Villarreal Silva.

THE COMOROS*

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros is an archipelago in the Mozambique Channel, between the island of Madagascar and the east coast of the African mainland. The group comprises four main islands (Njazidja, Nzwani and Mwali, formerly Grande-Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli respectively, and Mayotte) and numerous islets and coral reefs. The climate is tropical, with considerable variations in rainfall and temperature from island to island. The official languages are Arabic and French but the majority of the population speak Comoran, a blend of Swahili and Arabic. Islam is the state religion. The flag is green, with a white crescent moon and four five-pointed stars in the centre. The capital is Moroni, on Njazidja.

Recent History

Formerly attached to Madagascar, the Comoros became a separate French Overseas Terrritory in 1947. The islands achieved internal self-government in December 1961, with a Chamber of Deputies and a Government Council to control local administration.

Elections in December 1972 produced a large majority for parties advocating independence, and Ahmed Abdallah became President of the Government Council. In June 1973 he was restyled President of the Government. A referendum in December 1974 resulted in a 96% vote in favour of independence, despite the opposition of the Mayotte Party, seeking the status of a French Department for the island of Mayotte.

On 6 July 1975, after France decided that any constitutional settlement must be ratified by all the islands voting separately, the Chamber of Deputies voted for immediate independence. The Chamber elected Abdallah to be first President of the Comoros and constituted itself as the National Assembly. France made no attempt to intervene but maintained control of Mayotte. President Abdallah was deposed in August, and the Assembly was abolished. A National Executive Council was established, with Prince Said Mohammed Jaffar, leader of the opposition Front National Uni, as its head and Ali Soilih, leader of the coup, among its members. In November the Comoros was admitted to the UN, as a unified state comprising the whole archipelago, but France continued to support Mayotte, although recognizing the independence of the three remaining islands in December. In February 1976 Mayotte voted overwhelmingly to retain its links with France.

As relations with France deteriorated, all development aid and technical assistance were withdrawn. Ali Soilih was elected Head of State in January 1976, and a new constitution gave him extended powers. Many citizens reported political repression.

In May 1978 Soilih was shot dead following a coup by a group of about 50 European mercenaries, led by a Frenchman, Bob Denard, on behalf of the exiled former President, Ahmed Abdallah. A Federal Islamic Republic was proclaimed. In July the Comoros was expelled from the OAU because of the continued presence of the mercenaries.

A new constitution was drawn up and approved by a referendum in October, on the three islands excluding Mayotte, by 99.31% of votes. Abdallah was elected President in the same month, and in December elections were held to form a Federal Assembly. In January 1979 the Assembly approved the formation of a one-party state. Unofficial opposition groups, however, continue to exist, and 150 people were arrested in February 1981 after officially-denied reports of an attempted coup. Ali Mroudjae, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, was appointed Prime Minister in February 1982, and legislative elections were held in March. Constitutional amendments, adopted in October, strengthened the President's power by reducing that of each island's Governor. In May 1983 President Abdallah announced an amnesty for all political prisoners who were serving sentences of less than 10 years. In December a plot to overthrow the Government was discovered. A group of British mercenaries was to have staged a coup on behalf of a former Comoran diplomat, Said Ali Kemal, but the plot was foiled by the arrest of the mercenary leaders in Australia. Abdallah was the sole candidate at a presidential election in September 1984. Despite calls by the opposition for voters to boycott the election, there was a turn-out of 98%. Abdallah's candidacy was endorsed by 99.44% of voters, and he was therefore returned to office for a further six years. In January 1985 the constitution was amended to abolish the position of Prime Minister, and President Abdallah assumed the office of Head of Government. In the same month, Abdallah effected a major ministerial reshuffle, in which the Council of Ministers was considerably enlarged, to include four new Ministers of State.

Diplomatic relations with France were resumed in July 1978, and in November the two countries signed agreements on military and economic co-operation, apparently deferring any decision on the future of Mayotte. The OAU (see p. 188) readmitted the Comoros in February 1979.

Government

According to the Constitution of October 1978 (q.v.), the Comoros is ruled by a President, elected for six years by universal adult suffrage. He is assisted by an appointed Council of Ministers. Legislative power lies with the Federal Assembly, with 38 members directly elected for five years, while each island has a degree of autonomy under a Governor and Council. Constitutional amendments in October 1982 gave the President the power to appoint each Governor, while the Federal Government became responsible for each island's resources.

Defence

The national army, the Forces Armées Comoriennes, has between 700 and 800 men, and there are about 20 French officers.

Economic Affairs

The economy of the Comoros is severely underdeveloped. Apart from a minute industrial sector, which concentrates on the distillation of essences, vanilla processing, soft drinks and woodwork, the population work in primitive agriculture. In 1979 about 87% of the working population were employed in the agricultural sector. Cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas and rice are the main food crops, but more than one-half of the islands' food is imported. Rice imports totalled 2,400m. Comoros francs in 1982 and 2,279m. francs in 1983. Imports were expected to rise sharply in 1984, as the entire domestic crop was reported to have been destroyed by a hurricane. The dominant sector, that of the colonial plantations, is geared exclusively to the cultivation of ylang-ylang, vanilla, cloves and copra for export to a world market in recession, and earnings are quite inadequate to cover the cost of imports. The soil is over-exploited, ill-suited to arable or pasture and, in places, severely eroded. Over-population, high unemployment, poor harvests, landlessness, lack of natural resources, poor communications and the emigration of trained personnel to the Gulf states all add to the country's economic problems. However, the Government is aiming for self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs, and by 1981 major projects involving maize, coconuts and poultry had also been established. Plans were made to develop stock-breeding and small fishing concerns, although the latter's potential is limited.

* Most of the information contained in this chapter refers to the whole Comoros archipelago, which the independent Comoran state claims as its national territory. However, the island of Mayotte (Mahoré) is, in fact, administered by France. Separate information on Mayotte may be found in the chapter on French Overseas Possessions (p. 1670).

In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, the Comoros' gross national product per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $340, having increased by an average of only 0.9% annually, in real terms, since 1960.

Until 1975 French aid kept the economy afloat, but no effort to develop a basis for an independent economy was made. When France cut off all aid in July 1975, it left the islands virtually bankrupt. After diplomatic relations were restored in July 1978, aid resumed, and in 1982 totalled 61.2m. French francs. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and the EEC also contribute to development projects. The country's first international aid donors' conference, held in July 1984, was attended by 17 countries and 24 aid agencies. The conference considered projects outlined in the 1983–90 Development Plan, and raised US $114.6m. in project finance. Of this, $15.25m. was allocated for the construction of a hydroelectric power plant on Nzwani.

The balance of trade showed a deficit of 3,783m. Comoros francs in 1980, rising to 4,291m. francs in 1982 and to 5,680m. francs in 1983. The budget for 1984 envisaged revenue of 6,507m. francs and expenditure of 7,975m. francs.

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are very limited, even between the islands themselves, and most inland traffic is carried on by sailing boats. In 1977 there were approximately 750 km (470 miles) of roads, of which 398 km (247 miles) were paved. There are air and sea links with the rest of the world via Madagascar and East Africa. In 1980 work began on 70 km of new roads, and improvement to Moroni-Hahaya airport. In 1983 work started on a project, costing US $45.8m., to extend Mutsamudu port by converting the existing jetty to accommodate vessels of up to 11m. draught. The project was due for completion in April 1985. The Government planned to develop Moroni port as well, and in 1984 was seeking financial aid for the project.

Social Welfare

In 1976 there were two hospitals, five general welfare centres and a number of maternity units. Health personnel totalled 182 in 1978, including 20 physicians and 124 nurses. In 1983 the Government was granted a loan of $2.8m. by the International Development Association for a programme to curb population growth and to improve health facilities on the islands. Two new maternity clinics were planned, and existing health centres were to be renovated.

Education

Education is officially compulsory for eight years betwen seven and 15 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of six and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at 12 years of age, lasts for seven years, comprising a first cycle of four years and a second of three years. Total enrolment at primary and secondary schools, as a proportion of all school-age children, increased from 19% in 1970 to 64% (boys 77%; girls 52%) in 1980. Secondary education ceased after the withdrawal of all French teaching staff in late 1975 but some schools were reopened in 1976 with the aid of teachers from other French-speaking countries. According to a UNICEF study, there are enough Comoran teachers to provide basic education for all children through traditional Koranic schools, which 31,600 pupils were attending in 1978/79. In 1980 there were 59,709 pupils attending primary schools and 13,798 pupils at secondary schools. An education project was launched in 1980, financed by the African Development Fund.

Tourism

There is a developing tourist industry but fewer than 2,000 tourists per year stay in the islands' four hotels. The chief attractions are the beaches, underwater fishing and mountain trips.

Public Holidays

1985: 21 May* (Ramadan begins), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 6 July (Independence Day), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September* (Muharram, Islamic New Year), 25 September* (Ashoura), 25 November* (Mouloud, birth of the Prophet).

1986: 7 April* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

* Religious holidays, which are dependent on the Islamic lunar calendar, may differ by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Comoros franc.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 Comoros franc = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 Comoros francs;
US $1 = 482.25 Comoros francs.

Statistical Survey

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, Statistical Survey includes figures for Mayotte.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 2,236 sq km (863.3 sq miles) *By island:* Njazidja (Grande-Comore) 1,148 sq km, Nzwani (Anjouan) 424 sq km, Mwali (Mohéli) 290 sq km, Mahoré (Mayotte) 374 sq km.

Population: 408,000 (census of March 1980); 421,000 (official estimate for 1 July 1983). *By island:* Njazidja 189,000, Nzwani 148,000, Mwali 19,000, Mahoré 52,000 (census of March 1980).

Principal Towns (estimated population in 1978): Moroni (capital) 16,000; Mutsamudu 10,000; Fomboni 4,500.

Births and Deaths: 8,700 registered live births (birth rate 30.7 per 1,000) in 1973; 5,284 registered deaths (death rate 19.5 per 1,000) in 1970. Average annual birth rate (1970–75) 47.1 per 1,000; average annual death rate (1970–75) 19.6 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Cassava (Manioc) 88, Sweet potatoes and yams 16, Rice (paddy) 14, Maize 5, Copra 3, Coconuts 45, Bananas 33.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 81, Sheep 8, Goats 88, Asses 4, Chickens 300.

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 3,500 in 1976; 4,000 in 1977; 4,000 per year (FAO estimates) in 1978–82.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centimes = 1 Comoros franc. *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 francs. *Notes:* 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 558.5 Comoros francs; US $1 = 482.25 Comoros francs; 1,000 Comoros francs = £1.7905 = $2.0736. *Average Exchange Rate* (Comoros francs per US $): 271.7 in 1981; 328.6 in 1982; 381.1 in 1983.

Budget (million Comoros francs, 1982): *Current revenue:* Indirect taxes 1,629.5, Turnover tax 144.0; Total (incl. others) 1,989.4. *Current expenditure:* Public debt 207.9, Federal Assembly 178.1, President of the Republic 183.7, National defence 610.8, Foreign affairs and co-operation 218.8, National education, youth and sports 598.4, Home affairs, civil service, employment 168.4, Equipment and environment 127.4, Transport, tourism and telecommunications 109.8, Justice and information 140.1, Other expenditure 269.8; Total 3,208.4. *Capital budget:* Revenue 667, Expenditure 853.6.

Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (estimates, US $ million at current prices, 1975): Government consumption 17.4, Private consumption 46.9, Fixed capital formation 31.9, Exports of goods and services 8.4, *Less*: Imports of goods and services 24.9; Gross Domestic Product (in purchasers' values) 79.7. Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa.*

Gross Domestic Product by Kind of Economic Activity (estimates, US $ million at current factor cost, 1975): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 21.3, Manufacturing and electricity 2.2, Construction 11.6, Commerce 10.5, Transport and communications 4.4, Public administration and defence 16.0, Other 7.3, Gross Domestic Product 73.3. Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million French francs, 1980): *Imports:* Fuels 26.1, Rice 19.6, Vehicles 5.7, Clothing 3.1, Sugar 5.6; Total (incl. others) 122.9. *Exports:* Vanilla 3.9, Ylang-ylang 8.1, Cloves 24.9, Copra 1.7; Total (incl. others) 54.2. Source: Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, Paris.

Principal Trading Partners (million French francs, 1977; figures exclude Mayotte): *Imports:* People's Republic of China 4.0, France 33.6, Kenya and Tanzania 7.6, Madagascar 16.1, Pakistan 6.8; Total (incl. others) 81.1. *Exports:* France 28.8, Federal Republic of Germany 1.5, Madagascar 2.2, USA 9.4; Total (incl. others) 44.0.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1977): 750 km of officially classified roads, of which 398 km are tarmacadamized; 3,600 motor vehicles.

Shipping (1973): 279 vessels (displacement 112,000 nrt) entered; freight: 8,700 metric tons loaded, 54,391 metric tons unloaded.

Civil Aviation (1973): 15,227 passenger arrivals, 15,674 passenger departures, 909 tons of freight handled.

EDUCATION

Primary (1980): 236 schools; 1,292 teachers; 59,709 pupils.

Secondary (1980): 449 teachers; 13,798 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros was approved by popular referendum on 1 October 1978. Several amendments were made in October 1982 and in January 1985. It is not in effect on the island of Mayotte (q.v.), which it envisages as eventually 'rejoining the Comoran community'.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The preamble affirms the will of the Comoran people to derive from the state religion, Islam, inspiration for the regulation of government, to adhere to the principles laid down by the Charters of the UN and the OAU, and to guarantee the rights of citizens in accordance with the UN Declaration of Human Rights. Sovereignty resides in the people, through their elected representatives. All citizens are equal before the law.

ISLAND AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

The Comoros archipelago constitutes a Federal Islamic Republic. Each island has autonomy in matters not assigned by the Constitution to the federal institutions, which comprise the Presidency and Council of Government, the Federal Assembly, and the Supreme Court. There is universal secret suffrage for all citizens over 18 in full possession of their civil and political rights. The number of political parties may be regulated by federal law.

The President of the Republic is Head of State and Head of Government and is elected for six years by direct suffrage, and may not serve for more than two terms. He nominates ministers to form the Council of Government. The Governor of each island is nominated by the President of the Republic for five years, and appoints not more than four Commissioners to whom administration is delegated. Should the Presidency fall vacant, the President of the Supreme Court temporarily assumes the office until a presidential election takes place.

The Federal Assembly is directly elected for five years. Each electoral ward elects one deputy. The Assembly meets for not more than 45 days at a time, in April and October and if necessary in extraordinary sessions. Matters covered by federal legislation include defence, posts and telecommunications, external and inter-island transport, civil, penal and industrial law, external trade, federal taxation, long-term economic planning, education and health.

The Council of each island is directly elected for four years. Each electoral ward elects one councillor. Each Council meets for not more than 15 days at a time, in March and December and if necessary in extraordinary sessions. The Councils are responsible for non-federal legislation.

THE JUDICIARY

The judiciary is independent of the legislative and executive powers. The Supreme Court acts as a Constitutional Council in resolving constitutional questions and supervising presidential elections, and as High Court of Justice it arbitrates in any case where the government is accused of malpractice.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President and Head of Government: Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane (elected 22 October 1978; re-elected 30 September 1984.)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(February 1985)

Ministers of State

Minister of State for Internal and Social Affairs, Justice, Labour, Employment, Professional Training, Information, Culture, Youth and Sports: Ali Mroudjae.

Minister of State for Production, Industry, Economy, Trade, Tourism and Small Business: Saïd Hassan Hachim.

Minister of State for National Planning, National Development, Environment, Town Planning, Housing, Transport and Telecommunications: Ali Bezi Selim.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs, Defence, Management, State Enterprises, Commercial and Industrial Organizations: Ahmed Abdou.

Ministers

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Saïd Kafe.

Minister of Finance: Ali Nassor.

Minister-Delegate to the Minister of State for the Interior in charge of Justice, Labour, Employment and Professional Training: Ali Hassan Ali.

Minister-Delegate to the Minister of State for Production, in charge of Economy, Trade and Tourism: Ben Ali Bacar.

Minister-Delegate to the Minister of State at the President's Office, in charge of Management, State Companies and Commercial and Industrial Public Organizations: Saïd Ahmed Saïd Ali.

Minister-Delegate to the Minister of State for National Planning, in charge of Transport and Telecommunications: Salim Idarousse.

Secretaries of State

Secretary of State to the Minister of State for the Interior, in charge of Youth and Sports: Saïd Abdou Djaha.

Secretary of State to the Minister of State for the Interior, in charge of Information, Culture and Research: Atoumane Abdou.

MINISTRIES
(December 1984)

Office of the Head of Government: BP 421, Moroni; tel. 2413; telex 233.

Ministry of Agricultural Production and Small Manufacturing: BP 41, Moroni; tel. 2292; telex 219.

Ministry of the Civil Service, Labour and Employment: BP 109, Moroni; tel. 2098; telex 219.

Ministry of Defence: BP 246, Moroni; tel. 2646; telex 233.

Ministry of Finance and Economy: BP 324, Moroni; tel. 2767; telex 219.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade: BP 428, Moroni; tel. 2306; telex 219.

Ministry of Justice and Information: BP 520, Moroni; tel. 2411; telex 219.

Ministry of National Education, Culture, Youth and Sports: BP 446, Moroni; tel. 2420; telex 219.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: Moroni; tel. 2343.

Ministry of Public Health: BP 42, Moroni; tel. 2277; telex 219.

Ministry of Transport and Tourism: Moroni; tel. 2098; telex 219.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE FÉDÉRALE

Elections for a Federal Assembly of 38 members were held in March 1982.

President: Mohamed Taki.

Political Organizations

During Ali Soilih's presidency, political parties ceased to play an active role, though still legally in existence. The 1978 Constitution provided for the free activity of political parties, but in January 1979 the Federal Assembly voted for the establishment of a one-party system for the following 12 years. The **Union comorienne pour le progrès** thus became the sole legal party.

However, unofficial opposition groups continue to exist, mostly based in France. These include **FNUK-UNIKOM** (f. from the merger of the Front national uni des komores and the Union des komoriens), led by Abubakar Ahmed Nurdin; the **Comité national de salut public,** led by Saïd Ali Kemal; and the **Association des stagiaires et des étudiants comoriens.**

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE COMOROS

China, People's Republic: Moroni; tel. 2721; Ambassador: He Gongkai.

France: blvd de Strasbourg, BP 465, Moroni; tel. 2353; telex 220; Ambassador: Alain Deschamps.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court consists of two members chosen by the President of the Republic, two elected by the Federal Assembly, one by the Council of each island, and former Presidents of the Republic; Pres. Haribou Chebani.

Religion

The majority of the population are Muslims.

The Press

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Comores Presse (ACP): Moroni.

Radio

In 1984 there were an estimated 40,000 radio receivers in use.

Radio-Comoros: BP 250, Moroni; tel. 2261; formerly controlled by France-Régions 3, the radio was taken over by the Comoran state in November 1975; home service in Comoran and French; international service in Arabic, French, English and Swahili; Tech. Dir Kombo Soulaimana.

Finance

BANKING

(cap. = capital; m. = million; amounts in Comoros francs)

Banque Centrale des Comores: BP 405, Moroni; tel. 2101; telex 213; f. 1975; bank of issue; Pres. Ahmed Dahalani; Dir-Gen. Mohamed Halifa.

Banque de Développement des Comores: Moroni; f. 1982; provides loans, guarantees and equity participation for small and medium-scale projects; Banque Centrale des Comores and Comoran govt hold two-thirds of shares, European Investment Bank and Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique (France) each own one-sixth; cap. 300m.

Banque des Comores: Moroni; tel. 2108; f. 1974; from Comoran section of Banque de Madagascar et des Comores; cap. 125m.; Chair. Roger Seydoux; Gen. Man. Hubert Martin.

Trade

CEFADER: a rural design, co-ordination and support centre, with branches on each island.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture: BP 66, Moroni.

Office National du Commerce: Moroni, Njazidja; Chair. Saïd Mohamed Djohar.

Société de développement de la pêche artisanale des Comores (SODEPAC): state-run agency overseeing fisheries development programme.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs des Comores: BP 405, Moroni.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in the Comoros.

ROADS

There are approximately 750 km of roads serviceable throughout the year. A major road-improvement scheme was launched in 1979, with foreign assistance, and in 1984 a French company won the contract to resurface 170 km of roads on Njazidja and Nzwani islands.

SHIPPING

Large vessels anchor off Moroni, Mutsamudu and Fomboni, and the port of Mutsamudu can now accommodate ships of medium tonnage alongside the quay. Goods from Europe come via Madagascar, and coasters serve the Comoros from the east coast of Africa. In March 1983 the contract for the expansion of the port at Mutsamudu was granted to a French company. The existing jetty was to be extended to accommodate vessels of up to 11 m draught, and work was due to be completed in April 1985. The overall cost of the scheme is estimated at US $45.8m. It is expected that, on completion of this project, Mutsamudu will supersede Moroni as the major port.

Société Comorienne de Navigation: Moroni; services to Madagascar.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is at Moroni-Hahaya on Njazidja and each of the three other islands has a small airfield.

Air Comores (Société Nationale des Transports Aériens): BP 544 Moroni; telex 218; f. 1975; state-owned; services to Nzwani, Mwali and Dzaoudzi and to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa; fleet of 1 Boeing 737 and 1 Fokker F27; Gen. Man. Djamaleddine Ahmed.

Tourism

Fewer than 2,000 tourists a year stay in the islands' four hotels, owing to limited accommodation, few flights to the islands and their political and commercial isolation. In 1981 the government was studying projects aimed at increasing hotel capacity from 87 to 166 rooms, which included the construction of a new hotel in Moroni.

Société Comorienne de Tourisme et d'Hôtellerie (COMOTEL): Itsandra Hotel Njazidja; tel. 2365; national tourist agency.

THE CONGO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of the Congo has a short coastline on the Atlantic Ocean, from which the country extends northward to Cameroon and the Central African Republic. It is bordered by Gabon in the west, with Zaire to the east, while in the south there is a short frontier with the Cabinda exclave of Angola. The climate is tropical, with temperatures averaging 21°–27°C (70°–80°F) throughout the year. The average annual rainfall is about 1,200 mm (47 in). The official language is French, and many African languages are also used. More than 50% of the population still follow traditional beliefs, although over 30% are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Muslim minorities. The national flag is red, with the state emblem (two green palms enclosing a crossed hammer and hoe, surmounted by a gold star) in the upper hoist. The capital is Brazzaville.

Recent History

Formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, Middle Congo became the autonomous Republic of the Congo, within the French Community, in November 1958. The Congo became fully independent on 15 August 1960. The leading figure in this period was the Abbé Fulbert Youlou, a former Roman Catholic priest who, in contravention of ecclesiastical orders, became involved in politics and was suspended from priestly office. In November 1958 Youlou became Prime Minister, and in November 1959 he was elected President of the Republic by the National Assembly. After independence, the Assembly approved a new constitution for the Congo in March 1961. Under its provisions, Youlou was re-elected President (unopposed) by popular vote. A plan to establish a one-party state was announced by President Youlou in August 1962 and overwhelmingly approved by the National Assembly in April 1963.

However, on 15 August 1963 (the third anniversary of independence and the date scheduled for the introduction of one-party rule) Youlou was forced to resign, following anti-government demonstrations and strikes by trade unionists. On the following day, a provisional government was formed, with the support of military and trade union leaders. Alphonse Massamba-Débat, a former Minister of Planning, became Prime Minister. In December a national referendum approved a new constitution, and a general election was held for a new National Assembly. Later in the month, Massamba-Débat was elected President for a five-year term. The new regime adopted a policy of 'scientific socialism', and in July 1964 the Mouvement national de la révolution (MNR) was established as the sole political party. In June 1965 ex-President Youlou was sentenced to death *in absentia*.

Tension between the armed forces and the MNR culminated in a military coup in August 1968. The leader of the coup was Capt. (later Major) Marien Ngouabi, a paratroop officer, who became Chief of the General Staff. The National Assembly was replaced by the National Council of the Revolution, led by Ngouabi. The President was briefly restored to office, with reduced powers, but was dismissed again in September, when Capt. (later Major) Alfred Raoul, the new Prime Minister, also became Head of State. In January 1969 he relinquished this position to Major Ngouabi, although remaining Prime Minister until the end of that year.

Ngouabi set up a regime which proclaimed itself Marxist but maintained close economic ties with France. The People's Republic of the Congo, as it became in January 1970, was governed by a single political party, the Parti congolais du travail (PCT). The regime was threatened by left-wing protests and attempted coups, and there were serious ethnic jealousies between the rival tribes. In 1973 Ngouabi introduced a new Constitution and a National Assembly with delegates elected from a single party list. However, Ngouabi felt increasingly insecure, and in 1976 he dismissed the Political Bureau of the PCT, replacing it by a Special Revolutionary General Staff.

In March 1977 Ngouabi was assassinated. Ex-President Massamba-Débat was charged with organizing the attempted coup and later executed. The Government was taken over by an 11-man Military Committee of the PCT, and in April 1977 Col (later Brig.-Gen.) Joachim Yhombi-Opango, the Chief of Staff, was named as the new Head of State.

The worsening economic crisis and the inherited regional and ethnic imbalances, however, made Yhombi-Opango's regime vulnerable to both left and right. In April 1977 he abrogated the Constitution and suspended the National Assembly. In August 1978 a plot to overthrow the Government was reported. In February 1979 Yhombi-Opango and the Military Committee handed over their powers to the Central Committee of the PCT. Following an election in March, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso became President of the Republic, having assumed power in the interim month as head of a Provisional Committee. In July a National Assembly and regional councils were also elected, and the new socialist Constitution was overwhelmingly approved in a referendum. At the Third PCT Congress in July 1984, Sassou-Nguesso was unanimously re-elected President of the PCT Central Committee and President of the Republic for a second five-year term. An extensive government reshuffle followed, with the aim of 'strengthening the revolutionary process'. Ex-President Yhombi-Opango, who had been detained since March 1979, was released in November 1984.

In foreign policy, the Congo has moved away from being within the Soviet sphere of influence, as was apparent in the mid-1970s, and has fostered links with France, the USA and the People's Republic of China. There was an improvement in relations with France following the victory of the French left in the 1981 elections, and President Mitterrand paid an official visit to the Congo in October 1982. Western nations, particularly France, remain the chief source of development aid, but some Eastern bloc aid is received in the form of military and security assistance. The Congo is committed to the survival of the OAU (see p. 188), and is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC) (see p. 154).

Government

There is only one political party, the Parti congolais du travail (PCT), which professes Marxist-Leninist principles. The President of the Central Committe of the PCT is the President of the Republic, Head of State and Head of Government, elected for a five-year term by the Congress of the PCT. Executive power rests with the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic. The main legislative body is the People's National Assembly, which was re-established in 1979. The 153 members are elected by universal adult suffrage from a list put forward by the PCT. The Assembly is responsible to the Prime Minister, himself responsible to the PCT.

Responsibility for local administration is vested in nine Popular Regional Councils, each with an Executive Committee elected by universal franchise. They act under the direction of 10 Commissars designated by the Central Committee of the PCT.

Defence

In July 1984 the army numbered 8,000, the navy 200 and the air force 500. There were 3,000 men in paramilitary forces, and 750 Cuban troops were stationed in the country. National service is compulsory for men and women. The defence budget for 1984 was 21,597m. francs CFA.

Economic Affairs

Prior to the development of the petroleum industry, the most important economic activity was traditionally forestry, employing, with agriculture, 33% of the working population in 1981. Forests cover approximately 60% of the country's area, and

more than half is exploitable. Reserves of timber are estimated to be between 90m. and 120m. cu m, with a production capacity of 850,000 cu m per year. Species include okoumé and limba. In 1978 major eucalyptus plantations were installed, and there are now plans for a wood-pulp plant near Pointe-Noire, with capacity of 250,000 tons per year. Poor transport facilities have greatly hindered the development of forestry production. As a result of the decline in world demand for timber in the early 1970s, production of industrial logs, 845,000 cu m in 1971, had virtually ceased by 1975. The market began to recover in 1976, as a result of public investment, both in reafforestation and in research, but in 1981 exports amounted to only 205,053 cu m. The state-owned timber monopoly, Société Nationale d'Exploitation des Bois, suffered losses totalling 81.4m. francs CFA in 1982, largely owing to stagnation in world timber prices.

Agriculture accounts for about 12% of GDP. The staple crops are cassava and plantains, while maize, groundnuts and rice are also cultivated. The major cash crops are sugar cane, oil palm, cocoa and coffee. Cocoa is cultivated on 8,000 ha in the north-west Sangha region, and production of cocoa beans in 1982 was estimated at 4,000 metric tons. Coffee production totalled an estimated 5,000 tons in 1982. Sugar production has been taken over by a Franco-Dutch concern, while the output of tobacco, once a major cash crop, has dwindled as a result of the drift of producers into more profitable crops. The Government is undertaking extensive development and plantation projects to revive production of palm oil, coffee and cocoa, following a general decline in agricultural production since independence. Low prices for coffee and cocoa in 1981/82 depressed export earnings from these commodities to only 76% of expected revenue.

By 1983 there were seven oil fields in operation, and further exploration was being carried out on and off shore. The Congo's first field, at Pointe-Indienne, began production in 1960 but was in decline by 1981. The largest field, Emeraude, has estimated reserves of 800m. tons, but had yielded only 13m. tons by 1982 because the viscosity of the petroleum hampers extraction. A scheme to inject steam into the oil, to facilitate extraction, was being considered in 1984. The Congo's total production of crude petroleum rose from 2.6m. tons in 1979 to 4.5m. tons in 1982 and to 5.4m. tons in 1983. Production was expected to reach 6m. tons in 1984 and to stabilize at 7m. tons per year from 1985. The operative oil companies are mainly French and Italian, and interest has been shown by US oil corporations. The Congo is not a member of OPEC. A refinery at Pointe-Noire, with an annual distillation capacity of 1m. tons, began production in 1982, to handle 25% of national output, producing heavy fuel oil, kerosene and motor spirit. Sales of petroleum and derivatives accounted for 88.7% of export revenue in 1981. Since 1980 the Government's revenue from petroleum has contributed between 60% and 70% of the national budget. There are deposits of natural gas at Pointe-Indienne, where production was 1.4m. cu m in 1979, but remaining reserves are not large enough to warrant commercial exploitation.

Although one of the most industrialized countries in Africa, the Congo is still economically dependent since agriculture does not supply all the food needs of the urban areas, nor provide enough materials for industry. The Government's development planning is now concentrated on improving the transport infrastructure, to enable forest potential to be exploited, increasing food production, and halting the rural exodus which has resulted in a big increase in urban unemployment since 1977. As part of the Government's programme to restructure the agricultural sector, several 'pilot villages' are being constructed to promote community life in rural areas. Proposed expenditure under the 1982–86 Plan was originally 1,108, 900m. francs CFA, but the Government has had to adopt a flexible approach to planned spending in the light of recent fluctuations in the price of petroleum. Economic growth during the late 1960s averaged only 2.6% annually, despite a high rate of investment. Following a period of stagnation, GDP growth in 1974–79 increased to an annual average of 3.5%, mainly as a result of increased petroleum production and higher prices. GDP totalled 804,000m. francs CFA in 1983.

In 1982, according to World Bank estimates, the Congo's GNP per head was US $1,180 (at average 1980–82 prices), one of the highest levels in sub-Saharan Africa. It was estimated that the average annual increase in GNP per head was 2.7%, in real terms, between 1960 and 1982.

Transport and Communications

The River Congo and its tributary the Oubangui are the principal means of transport. Brazzaville is an important port on the River Congo. The rivers and the railway line, from Pointe-Noire on the Atlantic to Brazzaville (with a branch to the manganese mines at Mouanda in Gabon), are important links between Chad, the Central African Republic and the coast. A major realignment project, financed by international aid, is nearing completion. The new track runs to the south of the original line and is suitable for faster trains and more traffic. Roads are few, with only 8,246 km usable throughout the year. The Congo has its own internal air service and the Government has a share in Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

There is a state pension scheme and a system of family allowances and other welfare services. The health system consists of three general hospitals, 32 medical centres, 371 dispensaries, 17 school and university clinics and eight centres for contagious diseases, giving a total of 5,417 hospital beds. In 1981 there were 266 physicians and 849 qualified nurses.

Education

Education is officially compulsory for 10 years between six and 16 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of six and lasts for six years. Secondary education, from 12 years of age, last for seven years, comprising a first cycle of four years and a second of three years. In 1978 the literacy rate among children of school age was 93%, one of the highest in Africa. In 1965 all private schools were taken over by the government. A number of students go to France for technical instruction. The Marien Ngouabi University, at Brazzaville, was founded in 1971.

Tourism

There were 558 hotel rooms in 1981 but provision is made in the 1982–86 development plan to increase this to 1,000 rooms. Brazzaville has three international hotels, but there is a shortage of accommodation in Pointe-Noire, where the oil and business sectors are increasing demand. A regional hotel chain is to be set up to cater for travellers in the provinces. There are plans to turn Mbamou Island into a tourist attraction. Tourist arrivals in 1980 totalled 36,000.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 31 July (Revolution Day), 15 August (Independence Day), 25 December (Christmas), 31 December (Foundation of the Party).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 18 March ('Day of Supreme Sacrifice', anniversary of President Ngouabi's assassination), 28 March (Good Friday), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction du Service National de la Statistique, BP 2031, Brazzaville; tel. 81-43-24.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	342,000*
Population (census of 7 February 1974)	
Males	641,059
Females	659,061
Total	1,300,120
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1977	1,440,000
1980	1,550,882
1981	1,580,000
Density (per sq km) 1981	4.6

* 132,047 sq miles.
† Figures for 1978 and 1979 are not available.

REGIONS (estimated population in 1980)

Bouenza	128,800	Niari	106,380
Cuvette	121,470	Plateaux	102,670
Kouilou	76,280	Pool	208,420
Lekoumou	62,730	Sangha	41,360
Likouala	31,930		

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population in 1974)

Brazzaville (capital)	289,700	Kayes (Jacob)	30,600
Pointe-Noire	141,700	Loubomo (Dolisie)	29,600

1980 estimates: Brazzaville 422,400; Pointe-Noire 185,110; Nkayi 32,520; Loubomo 30,830.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 45.0 per 1,000 in 1970–75; 44.7 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 20.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75; 20.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	113	65	179
Industry	67	25	92
Services	89	67	157
Total	269	158	428

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

1974 census (provisional): Total labour force 487,267 (males 270,033; females 217,234).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Maize	11*	15	15
Rice (paddy)	4	4	4
Sugar cane	203	225	225
Sweet potatoes and yams	25	26	26
Cassava (Manioc)	520†	530	533
Bananas	25	26	26
Plantains	34	34	35
Palm kernels	0.6	0.6	0.6
Groundnuts (in shell)	12*	14	14
Coffee (green)	4*	5*	5
Cocoa beans	4	4	4

* Unofficial figure.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	74	75	78
Pigs	52	53	56
Sheep	69	71	72
Goats	129	134	139
Chickens	1,100	1,150	1,183

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	2	2	2
Pig meat	1	1	1
Other meat	8	9	9
Cows' milk	3	3	3
Hen eggs	0.8	0.9	0.9
Animal skins (fresh)	0.4	0.4	0.4

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	603	527	517
Other industrial wood*	199	204	209
Fuel wood*	1,394	1,431	1,470
Total	2,196	2,162	2,196

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

1983: Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers: 491,000 cu m.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1981	1982	1983
Total (incl. boxboards)	70	66	65

Source: mainly FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	1.0	1.0	1.0
Atlantic Ocean	19.6	17.4	17.9
Total catch	20.6	18.4	18.9

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Note: A study completed in 1982 by the FAO, as part of a technical co-operation programme, estimates the annual freshwater fish catch to be 12,500 metric tons.

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Crude petroleum ('000 metric tons)	4,283	4,480	5,365
Natural gas (terajoules)	100	n.a.	n.a.
Copper ore* ('000 metric tons)	1.3†	n.a.	n.a.
Gold (kg.)	2	3	3
Lead concentrates ('000 metric tons)	3.5†	8.0	9.4
Zinc concentrates ('000 metric tons)	3.0†		

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.
† Estimate.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	2	3	2
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	8	9	8
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	16	28	21
Beer	'000 hectolitres	646	691	788
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	223	246	261
Cigarettes	metric tons	830	801	895
Veneer sheets	'000 cu metres	66	63	n.a.
Soap	metric tons	4,400	5,800	5,100
Cement	'000 metric tons	52	39	29
Electricity	million kWh	158	200	233
Footwear	'000 pairs	857	876	928

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984).
1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

BUDGET (million francs CFA)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Tax receipts	121,546	159,460	219,915
Income tax and domestic taxes	19,589	32,800	55,915
Tax on oil companies	80,498	97,660	124,000
Customs duty	21,459	29,000	40,000
Income from property and services	44,238	54,040	84,085
Property income	192	471	1,684
Petroleum revenue	42,653	52,340	80,000
Services	1,393	1,229	2,401
Total	165,784	213,500	304,000

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Personnel	43,800	53,800	58,270
Material	17,000	20,600	24,355
Common services	10,400	13,100	13,139
Public debt	28,200	49,300	97,019
Transfers	66,500	76,700	111,216
Investment budget	45,100	50,000	n.a.
Total	165,800	213,500	304,000

1984: Budget estimate: 412,421m. francs CFA.
1985: Budget estimate: 381,045m. francs CFA.

Source: Centre National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Brazzaville.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	4.45	5.00	4.21
IMF special drawing rights	1.05	1.06	0.22
Reserve position in IMF	2.40	3.64	3,12
Foreign exchange	119.92	32.32	4.02
Total	127.82	42.02	11.57

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

1982–86 DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(proposed expenditure in million francs CFA)

Primary sector	
Stockraising and agriculture	73,420
Marine fishing	7,450
Water, forestry and freshwater fishing	194,830
Mining and power	132,050
Secondary sector	
Industry	95,550
Public works and construction	195,360
Tertiary sector	
Presidency and ministries	120,310
Transport	138,780
Trade	20,330
Information, posts and telecommunications	36,530
Social services and health	28,040
Education	22,660
Tourism	11,900
Culture	5,880
Miscellaneous	25,820
Total	1,108,900

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	30.65	43.19	41.84
Demand deposits at commercial and development banks	43.94	51.82	43.93
Checking deposits at post office	0.53	2.59	3.65
Total money	75.12	97.60	89.42

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,072.7	1,108.5	1,066.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−803.6	−663.8	−649.5
Trade balance	269.1	444.7	416.7
Exports of services	100.6	97.2	93.2
Imports of services	−842.1	−855.3	−906.7
Balance on goods and services	−472.4	−313.4	−396.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−32.3	−47.2	−41.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	44.8	29.8	41.6
Current balance	−459.8	−330.8	−396.3
Direct capital investment (net)	30.8	35.3	56.1
Other long-term capital (net)	93.5	413.6	118.9
Short-term capital (net)	205.5	−246.5	121.7
Net errors and omissions	174.0	43.5	67.3
Total (net monetary movements)	44.0	−85.0	−32.3
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2.2	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−21.4	−4.1	2.8
Exceptional financing (net)	18.5	3.4	—
Official financing (net)	0.3	−0.6	−0.1
Changes in reserves	43.6	−86.4	−29.7

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

Note: Figures exclude trade with other states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Machinery	11,020.4	19,151.3	58,906.3
Transport equipment	8,541.0	17,483.3	21,834.2
Petroleum products	6,160.0	13,463.2	20,304.9
Chemicals and related products	8,156.2	7,294.4	13,366.2
Textile materials and manufactures	4,901.3	4,675.8	10,342.9
Iron and steel	10,689.3	15,329.9	27,740.3
Other metal products	14,012.6	18,411.6	35,420.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	19,606.4	17,909.8	33,992.4
Plastic and rubber goods	2,777.3	3,201.0	5,563.7
Precision instruments, watches, etc.	1,200.3	1,543.0	4,884.7
Total (incl. others)	81,502.5	118,418.3	225,198.1

Exports f.o.b.*	1978	1979	1980
Petroleum and petroleum products	14,345	92,381	181,512
Wood	6,158	6,395	9,246
Diamonds	1,977	5,230	8,152
Coffee	951	1,487	1,155
Cotton fabrics	0.4	178	431
Cocoa	949	775	419
Metal manufactures	0.2	0.1	325
Lead and copper ores	34	411	237
Fish	6	135	180
Beverages (beer)	2	23	121
Iron and steel	65	18	110
Total (incl. others)	26,686	108,462	202,625

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,871	9,891	7,674
China, People's Republic	830	1,427	1,716
France	42,089	65,620	137,581
Gabon	6,148	620	1,219
Germany, Fed. Republic	4,447	2,745	7,482
Italy	3,683	4,192	5,038
Japan	2,807	5,158	7,523
Netherlands	3,683	4,192	5,038
Spain	1,665	1,438	3,094
USA	3,909	4,207	7,436

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	11,987	1,161	8,797
Brazil	35,130	20,358	2,434
France	2,735	23,766	32,719
Germany, Fed. Republic	2,177	3,074	3,151
Italy	79,086	60,157	68,350
Netherlands	13,347	14,175	1,530
Spain	17,437	25,881	33,555
USA	25,681	33,601	165,529

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger-km (million)	358	390	381
Freight ton-km (million)	546*	511*	437

* Including service traffic and passengers' baggage.

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 motor vehicles in use)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	45.4	49.0	30.5
Commercial vehicles	38.6	60.0	78.6

Source: Régie nationale des Transports et des Travaux Publics.

INLAND WATERWAYS (freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

Port of Brazzaville	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded	76.0	88.5	86.6
Goods unloaded	485.9	432.4	457.2

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

Port of Pointe-Noire	1981	1982	1983
Vessels entered ('000 net registered tons)	5,936	6,671	6,686
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	6,205	6,364	7,656
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	826	896	547

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)*

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried ('000)	102	113	117
Passenger-km (million)	171	185	197
Freight ton-km (million)	15.1	17.5	18.5

* Including a portion of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Passengers carried ('000): 117 in 1981; 147 in 1982; 149 in 1983.

Communications Media

	1979	1980	1981
Radio receivers ('000)	92	93	98
Television receivers ('000)	3.3	3.5	3.7
Telephones in use ('000)	14	n.a.	n.a.
Daily newspapers	3	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Education

(1981/82)

	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Pre-primary	35	3,607	405
Primary	1,377	406,835	6,997
Secondary	122*	169,924	3,451
Teacher-training	n.a.	1,938	187
Technical	36*	18,150	1,261
University	1	7,255†	291†

* 1979 figure. † 1980 figure.

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was approved by national referendum on 8 July 1979. The Constitution was amended in July 1984. The following is a summary of its provisions:

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The People's Republic of the Congo is a sovereign independent state, in which all power springs from the people and belongs to the people. Treason against the people is the greatest crime. All nationals are guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion, and religious communities are free to practise their faith, but political organizations based on religion are banned. The land is the property of the people, and as necessary the state shall regulate its use. The state directs the economic life and development of the country according to the general plan. The right to own and inherit private property is guaranteed, and expropriation is governed by law.

HEAD OF STATE

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Parti congolais du travail (PCT) is the President of the Republic, Head of State and Head of Government. He is elected for a five-year term by the Congress of the PCT.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic. It directs and orientates the action of the Government; Ministers are appointed by the Prime Minister, who is responsible to the party.

THE LEGISLATURE

Most legislative powers are vested in the People's National Assembly. It has 153 members, elected by all adults over the age of 18 from a list put out by the PCT, with representatives from the party, mass organizations (including women and students), and workers, peasants and craftsmen. It is responsible to the Prime Minister and undertakes tasks entrusted to him by the party. The President of the National Assembly is second in rank only to the President of the Republic.

THE PARTY

The sole political party is the Parti congolais du travail (PCT). Its Political Bureau of 10 members takes part in government. Its Central Committee consists of 60 members, including the Political Bureau, most of the Ministers and the Chief of Staff of the army, chaired by the President of the Republic and Head of State. The Central Committee's powers include the initiation of revisions to the constitution, which become final when approved by the National Assembly, and the appointment of judges to the Revolutionary Court of Justice.

Note: In August 1984 a Constitutional Council was established by Presidential statute, assuming powers hitherto exercised by the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso (appointed President of the Provisional Committee of the PCT 8 February 1979; elected President of the Republic 31 March 1979; re-elected July 1984).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1985)

Prime Minister: Ange-Edouard Poungi.

Minister of Finance: Justin Lekoundzou Osse Toumba.

Minister of Administration and Local Government: Raymond Damas-Ngollo.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: François Xavier Katali.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Antoine Ndinga Oba.

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: Hilaire Mounthault.

Minister of Labour, Civil Service and Social Insurance: Bernard Combo Matsiona.

Minister of Public Works, Construction and Housing: Benoît Moundele Ngolo.

Minister of Culture and Arts: Jean-Baptiste Tat-Loutard.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Gabriel Oba Apounou.

Minister of Planning: Pierre Moussa.

Minister of Secondary and Higher Education: Daniel Abibi.

Minister of Basic Education and Literacy: Bernadette Bayonne.

Minister of Industry and Manufacturing: Ambroise Noumazalaye.

Minister of Mines and Oil: Rodolphe Adada.

Minister of Energy and Water Power: Joseph Elenga Ngaporo.

Minister of Scientific Research: Pierre Damien Boussoukou-Boumba.

Minister of Forestry: Henri Ndombo.

Minister of Justice: Dieudonné Kimbembe.

Minister of Tourism, Leisure and Environment: Pierre Ngaka.

Minister of Small and Medium Enterprises: Alphonse Poati.

Minister of Fisheries: Ossebi Douniam.

Minister of Trade and Consumption: Ambroise Gambouele.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Christophe Bouramoue.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: Christian Gilbert Bembet.

Minister of Rural Supply and Co-operative Action: Alphonse Gisset.

Head of the President's Office: Aime Emmanuel Yoka.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Brazzaville.

Ministry of Education: BP 169, Brazzaville; tel. 81-24-60.

Ministry of Planning: BP 2031, Brazzaville; tel. 81-43-24.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE POPULAIRE

A new body of 153 representatives to the People's National Assembly was elected on 8 July 1979.

Political Organization

Parti congolais du travail (PCT): Brazzaville; f. 1969 to replace the Mouvement national de la révolution; Marxist-Leninist party committed to scientific socialism. The National Party Congress, the highest authority of the PCT, meets every five years; last meeting July 1984; the 75-mem. Cen. Cttee, which meets three times a year, directs party policy; the day-to-day direction of the party is in the hands of a 13-member Politburo, which exercises the powers of the Cen. Cttee between its sessions. There is a 13-mem. Military Cttee and three specialized organs: Confédération syndicale congolaise (CSC), Union révolutionnaire des femmes congolaises (URFC) and Union de la jeunesse socialiste congolaise (UJSC). Pres. of Cen. Cttee Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso; Gen. Sec. Camille Bongou.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE CONGO

Algeria: BP 2100, Brazzaville; tel. 81-39-15; Ambassador: Djamel-Edine Ghernati.

Angola: BP 388, Brazzaville; tel. 81-14-71; Ambassador: José Agostinho Neto.

Belgium: BP 225, Brazzaville; tel. 81-29-63; Ambassador: Christian Deleu.

Bulgaria: BP 2460, Brazzaville; tel. 81-27-33; Ambassador: Georgi Vladikov.

Cameroon: BP 2136, Brazzaville; tel. 81-34-04; Chargé d'affaires: Gustave Hond.

Central African Republic: BP 10, Brazzaville; tel. 81-40-14; Ambassador: Timothée Kongba Mengui.

Chad: BP 386, Brazzaville; tel. 81-22-22; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Neatobei Bidi.

China, People's Republic: BP 213, Brazzaville; tel. 81-11-20; Ambassador: Du Yi.

Cuba: BP 80, Brazzaville; tel. 81-29-80; Ambassador: Darío de Urra Torriente.

Czechoslovakia: BP 292, Brazzaville; tel. 81-08-37; Ambassador: Karel Svoboda.

Egypt: BP 917, Brazzaville; tel. 81-44-28; Ambassador: Nosrat Aly Naim.

France: rue Alfassa, BP 2089, Brazzaville; tel. 81-14-23; Ambassador: Christian Dutheil de la Rochère.

Gabon: ave Fourneau, BP 2033, Brazzaville; tel. 81-05-90; Ambassador: Constant Tsoumou.

German Democratic Republic: BP 2244, Brazzaville; tel. 81-44-54; Ambassador: Gert Rekherdt.

Germany, Federal Republic: BP 2022, Brazzaville; tel. 81-29-90; Ambassador: Armin Hiller.

Guinea: BP 2477, Brazzaville; tel. 81-24-66; Ambassador: Bonata Dieng.

Italy: 2-3 blvd Lyantey, BP 2484, Brazzaville; tel. 81-40-47; Ambassador: Vittorio Fumo.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: BP 2032, Brazzaville; tel. 81-41-98; Ambassador: Kim Bong Kon.

Libya: BP 920, Brazzaville; Secretary of People's Bureau: Abou Kassim Abdel Razak.

Nigeria: BP 790, Brazzaville; tel. 81-13-16; Chargé d'affaires: Dr Udo Moses Williams.

Romania: BP 2413, Brazzaville; tel. 81-32-79; Ambassador: Gheorghe Popescu.

United Kingdom: BP 1038, Brazzaville; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Clive Almond.

USSR: BP 2132, Brazzaville; tel. 81-44-39; Ambassador: Vladimir Konstantinovich Lobachev.

USA: BP 1015, Brazzaville; tel. 81-20-70; Ambassador: Alan W. Lukens.

Viet-Nam: BP 988, Brazzaville; tel. 81-26-21; Ambassador: Tran Xuan Man.

Yugoslavia: BP 2062, Brazzaville; tel. 81-42-46; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Djuso Majkic.

Zaire: 130 ave de l'Indépendance, BP 2450, Brazzaville; tel. 81-29-38; Ambassador: Ikolo Mboloko.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: acts as a Cour de Cassation; Pres. Charles Assemekang.

Revolutionary Court of Justice: created January 1969; competent in cases involving the security of the state; has nine judges selected by Cen. Cttee of PCT; Pres. Popossi Manzimba.

In addition to the Supreme Court and the Revolutionary Court of Justice, there is a court of appeal, labour courts, and tribunaux coutumiers (courts of common law), the latter to be replaced by tribunaux d'instance. In August 1978, after the discovery of a plot to overthrow the government, a state security court was established by decree to try 'current and future crimes against the Congolese revolution'.

Religion

It is estimated that about half the population follow traditional animist beliefs. Just under half are Christians (Roman Catholics 530,000, Protestants 134,650). Muslims number about 41,540. In February 1978 the government banned all religions and sects, except the Roman Catholic Church, the Congo Evangelical Church, the Salvation Army, Islam and the followers of Simon Kibangou Prophet, Lassy Zephirin Prophet and Terynkyo.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church: Metropolitan Archdiocese of Brazzaville and two suffragan dioceses (Owando and Pointe-Noire); there are 130 priests.

Archbishop of Brazzaville: Mgr Barthélémy Batantu; BP 2301, Brazzaville; tel. 81-17-93.

Eglise Evangélique du Congo: BP 3205, Brazzaville; 107,819 mems (1982); Pres. Rev. Jean Mboungou.

Protestant Churches: In all four equatorial states (the Congo, the CAR, Chad and Gabon) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

The Press

A censorship committee for all the media was established in 1972.

DAILIES

Courrier d'Afrique: BP 2027, Brazzaville.

L'Eveil de Pointe-Noire: BP 660, Pointe-Noire.

Le Journal de Brazzaville: BP 132, Brazzaville; Publr M. J. Devoue.

Journal Officiel de la République du Congo: BP 58, Brazzaville.

Mweti: BP 991, Brazzaville; tel. 81-10-87; national news; Dir Claude Bivoua; circ. 8,000.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce de Brazzaville: BP 92, Brazzaville; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique: Centre Nationale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, BP 2031, Brazzaville; monthly.

Effort: BP 64, Brazzaville; monthly.

Etumba: BP 23, Brazzaville; tel. 81-13-89; telex 5286; weekly journal of PCT; Dir DOMINIQUE MBANGO.

Paris-Brazzaville: BP 377, Brazzaville; weekly.

La Semaine Africaine: BP 2080, Brazzaville; f. 1952; publ. by Archdiocese of Brazzaville; weekly; circulates in the Congo, Gabon, Chad and the CAR; Dir A. DUCRY; circ. 8,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Congolaise d'Information (ACI): BP 2144, Brazzaville; f. 1961; Dir AUGUSTE MPASSI MUBA.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 2042, Brazzaville; Correspondent J. KOKOLO-MOUKAKOU.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): BP 170, Brazzaville; Bureau Chief G. KUSHCHIN.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): BP 379, Brazzaville; tel. 81-44-33; Correspondent SERGEY SOLOVIEV.

Printers and Publishers

Imprimerie Centrale d'Afrique (ICA): BP 745, Brazzaville; f. 1949; Man. Dir M. GIORDANO.

Société Congolaise Hachette: BP 919, Brazzaville; general fiction, literature, education, juvenile, textbooks.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie Nationale: BP 58, Brazzaville.

Radio and Television

Television began transmission in 1963 and now transmits for 46 hours a week, with most programmes in French but some in Lingala and Kikongo. Colour transmissions began in 1983. In 1983 there were an estimated 96,000 radio receivers and 4,500 television receivers in use.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Congolaise: BP 2241, Brazzaville; tel. 81-24-73; Dir LEVY CHARLES NGOMA-MBY; Head of Programmes GASTON PEBO.

La Voix de la Révolution Congolaise: BP 2241, Brazzaville; tel. 81-24-73; national broadcasting station; radio programmes in French, Lingala, Kikongo, Subia, English and Portuguese; transmitters at Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire; foreign service to Angola in Portuguese and vernaculars; Dir F. ITOUA.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; br. = branch; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BEAC): Headquarters: BP 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; BP 126, Brazzaville; tel. 81-28-14; telex 5200; f. 1973 as the central bank of issue for mem. states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon; cap. and res 42,765m.; br. in Pointe-Noire; Gov. CASIMIR OYE MBA; Man. in the Congo G. BOKILO.

Commercial Banks

Banque Commerciale Congolaise (BCC): BP 79, ave Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville; tel. 81-08-79; telex 5237; f. 1962; absorbed Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale in 1974; cap. 3,500m.; 57.8% state-owned; brs in Loubomo, Mossendjo, N'Kayi, Ouesso, Owando and Pointe-Noire; Chair. JEAN-PIERRE THYSTÈRE TCHICAYA.

Banque Internationale du Congo (BIDC): BP 645, ave Patrice-Lumumba, Brazzaville; tel. 81-14-11; f. 1983; cap. 600m.; 51% state-owned; Chair. ITIHI OSSETOUMBA LEKOUNDZOU; Gen. Man. CLÉMENT MOUAMBA.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo (BNDC): BP 2085, Brazzaville; tel. 81-30-13; telex 5312; f. 1961; cap. 1,087m.; 79% state-owned; gives financial and technical help to all development projects; Chair. ITIHI OSSETOUMBA-LEKOUNDZOU; Man. Dir ANDRÉ BATANGA.

Union Congolaise de Banques (UCB): BP 147, ave Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville; tel. 81-10-68; telex 5206; f. 1974 by the merger of Société Générale de Banques au Congo and Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie; cap. 3,000m.; 51% state-owned; Chair. PIERRE MOUSSA; Man. Dir PAUL ANDELY.

Development Bank

Banque de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (BDEAC): BP 1177, Brazzaville; tel. 81-02-12; telex 5306; f. 1975; cap. 38,400m.; shareholders: Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Congo and Gabon (12.5% each), BEAC (12.5%), France (6.25%), Federal Republic of Germany (6.25%), Kuwait (6.25%), Banque africaine de Développement (2.5%); Man. Dir CÉLESTIN GAOMBALET.

INSURANCE

Assurances et Réassurances du Congo (ARC): BP 977, ave Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville; tel. 81-01-71; telex 5236; f. 1973; cap. 350m.; set up by the govt to acquire the business of all insurance companies operating in the Congo; Dir RAYMOND IBATA.

Trade and Industry

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY BODIES

Régie Nationale des Palmeraies du Congo (RNPC): BP 8, Brazzaville; tel. 81-08-25; plantation of palm groves, development of palm oil industry, oil mills and related industries; cap. 776m. francs CFA; Man. Dir PROSPER N'GOLO.

Régie Nationale des Transports et des Travaux Publics (RNTP): BP 2073, Brazzaville; tel. 81-35-58; Man. Dir HECTOR BIENVENU OUAMBA.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole (BDPA): BP 2222, Brazzaville; Dir M. GARREAU.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: BP 96, Brazzaville; tel. 81-03-20; cap. 500m. French francs; Dir PHILIPPE PROUST.

Mission de Coopération de la République française en République Populaire du Congo: BP 2175, Brazzaville; tel. 81-15-03; f. 1959; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the agreement for co-operation signed in January 1974; Dir PHILIPPE DARGE.

Société de Développement Régional de la Vallée de Niari et de Kayes: Kayes; f. 1966; controlled by the BNDC; Dir JEAN-MICHEL MOUMBOUNOU.

MARKETING BOARDS

Office National du Commerce (OFNACOM): BP 2305, Brazzaville; tel. 81-43-99; telex 5309; f. 1964; importers and distributors of general merchandise; holds monopoly for imports of salted and dried fish, cooking salt, rice, tomato purée, buckets, enamelled products and blankets; Dir AGATHON NOTE.

Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles (ONCPA): BP 144, Brazzaville; f. 1964; marketing of all agricultural products except sugar; promotion of rural co-operatives; Dir JEAN-PAUL BOCKONDAS.

Office du Café et du Cacao (OCC): BP 2488, Brazzaville; tel. 81-19-03; f. 1978; state-owned; cap. 1,500m. francs CFA; purchase and marketing of coffee and cocoa; Man. Dir PAUL YORA.

Office Congolais des Matériaux de Construction (OCMC): BP 2913, Brazzaville; tel. 81-22-80; f. 1964; 66% state-owned; building projects agency; cap. 130m. francs CFA; Man. Dir ALBERT AHOUE OWANGO.

Office Congolais des Bois: BP 1229, Pointe-Noire; tel. 94-22-38; cap. 1,500m. francs CFA; monopoly of purchase and marketing of all log products; Chair. and Man. Dir ALEXANDRE DENGUET-ATTIKI.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Brazzaville: BP 92, Brazzaville; Pres. CHRISTIAN DIALLO-DRAMEY; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN TCHIKAYA.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Kouilou-Niari: BP 665, Pointe-Noire; tel. 94-12-80; f. 1948; Chair. François Bita; Sec.-Gen. A. G. Saboga.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Union Patronale et Inter-professionnelle du Congo (UNICONGO): BP 42, Brazzaville; tel. 81-05-51; telex 5289; employers' union; Pres. Jacques-Guy Huguet.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Syndicale Congolaise (CSC): BP 2311, Brazzaville; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. Jean-Michel Boukamba Yangouma.

Transport

Agence Transcongolaise des Communications (ATC): BP 670, Pointe-Noire; tel. 94-15-32; telex 8231; f. 1969 to control nationalization of transport; has four sections: Congo-Océan Railway, inland waterways, general transport facilities at Pointe-Noire and the port of Pointe-Noire; is the largest state enterprise with a budget of 20,200m. francs CFA in 1980; Man. Dir François Bita.

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan: BP 651, Pointe-Noire; tel. 94-25-63; telex 8231; there are 510 km of track from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire. A 286-km section of privately-owned line links the manganese mines at Moanda (in Gabon), via a cableway to the Congo border at M'Binda, with the main line to Pointe-Noire; a major realignment of the railway was due to be completed in 1985. Dir Noël Bouanga.

INLAND WATERWAYS

ATC-Direction des Voies Navigables, Ports et Transports Fluviaux: BP 2048, Brazzaville; tel. 81-06-27; waterways authority; the Congo and Oubangui rivers form two axes of a highly developed inland waterway system. The Congo river and seven tributaries in the Congo basin provide 2,300 km of navigable river and the Oubangui river, developed in co-operation with the Central African Republic, 2,085 km. Dir J. P. Bockondas.

Société Congolaise de Transports (SOCOTRANS): BP 617, Pointe-Noire; tel. 94-23-31; f. 1977; cap. 17m. francs CFA; Mans Yves Criquet, Henri Benatouil.

Transcap-Congo: BP 1154, Pointe-Noire; tel. 94-01-46; telex 8218; f. 1962; Chair. Marc Bonnet.

SHIPPING

ATC-Direction du Port de Pointe-Noire: BP 711, Pointe-Noire; tel. 94-00-52; telex 8318; port authority; Pointe-Noire is the main port of the Congo; Brazzaville, on the river Congo, is an inland port. In November 1977 the two ports were nationalized. Dir A. M'Bama.

La Congolaise de Transport Maritime (COTRAM): f. 1984; national shipping company; state-owned; planned to become fully operational by 1986 and handle 40% of the Congo's traffic.

ROADS

Régie Nationale des Transports et des Travaux Publics: BP 2073, Brazzaville; tel. 81-35-58; Dir-Gen. Hector Bienvenu Ouamba; in 1980 there were 8,246 km of roads usable throughout the year, of which 849 km were bitumenized. The network consists of 4,519 km of main roads and 3,727 km of secondary roads, with the principal routes linking Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire in the south and Brazzaville and Ouesso in the north.

CIVIL AVIATION

Agence Nationale de l'Aviation Civile: BP 128, Brazzaville; Gen. Man. A. Bouiti. There are international airports at Brazzaville (Maya-Maya) and Pointe-Noire. There are also 37 smaller airfields. An aeronautical development programme covering 1982–86 includes the construction of airports at six regional capitals.

Air Afrique: BP 172, Brazzaville; tel. 81-01-73; the Congo govt holds a 7% share; see under Ivory Coast; Dir Benjamin Dedegbe.

Lina Congo (Lignes Nationales Aériennes Congolaises): ave du 28 août 1940, BP 2203, Brazzaville; telex 5243; f. 1965; state-owned; operates an extensive internal network, plus services to Gabon; fleet of 1 Boeing 737-200C, 1 F.27-600, 1 Fokker F.28-1000, 2 Twin Otter 300; Man. Dir M. Carombo-Oukouno.

Tourism

Direction Générale du Tourisme: BP 456, Brazzaville; Dir-Gen. Paul Pascal Gassackys.

COSTA RICA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Costa Rica lies in the Central American isthmus, with Nicaragua to the north, Panama to the south, the Caribbean Sea to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The climate is warm and damp in the lowlands (average temperature 27°C (81°F)) and cooler on the Central Plateau (average temperature 22°C (72°F)) where two-thirds of the population live. The language is Spanish. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and the overwhelming majority adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, the state religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five horizontal stripes, of blue, white, red, white and blue, the red stripe being twice the width of the others. The state flag, in addition, has on the red stripe (to the left of centre) a white oval enclosing the national coat of arms, showing three volcanic peaks between the Caribbean and the Pacific. The capital is San José.

Recent History

Costa Rica was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until 1821, when independence was declared. The only significant interruption in the country's constitutional government since 1920 occurred in February 1948, when the result of the presidential election was disputed. The legislature annulled the election in March but a civil war ensued. The anti-government forces, led by José Figueres Ferrer, were successful, and a revolutionary junta took power in April. Costa Rica's army was abolished in December 1948. After the preparation of a new constitution, the victorious candidate of the 1948 election took office in January 1949.

Figueres, who founded the socialist Partido de Liberación Nacional (PLN), dominated national politics for decades, holding presidential office in 1953–58 and 1970–74. Under his leadership, Costa Rica became one of the most democratic countries in Latin America. Since the 1948 revolution, there have been frequent changes of power, all achieved by constitutional means. Figueres' first Government nationalized the banks and instituted a comprehensive social security system. The presidential election of 1958 was won by a conservative, Mario Echandi Jiménez, who reversed many PLN policies. His successor, Francisco Orlich Bolmarich (President from 1962 to 1966), was supported by the PLN but continued the encouragement of private enterprise. Another conservative, José Joaquín Trejos Fernández, held power in 1966–70. In 1974 the PLN candidate, Daniel Oduber Quirós, was elected President. Communist and other left-wing parties were legalized in 1975. In 1978 Rodrigo Carazo Odio of the conservative Partido Unidad Opositora (PUO) coalition (subsequently the Coalición Unidad) was elected President. During Carazo's term of office the worsening instability in Central America led to diplomatic tension, and in 1981 the President was criticized for his alleged involvement in illegal arms trafficking between Cuba and El Salvador.

At presidential and legislative elections in February 1982, Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez of the PLN gained a comfortable majority and his party won 33 of the 57 seats in the Legislative Assembly. Monge was inaugurated as President in May. He announced a 100-day emergency economic programme and a policy of fiscal conservatism in an attempt to rescue the country from the near-bankruptcy inherited from President Carazo. Unlike other members of the Socialist International, Monge did not denounce the elections in El Salvador in March 1982, although he continued a policy of neutrality regarding Nicaragua. Incursions from across the border increased, and in May a national alert was declared. The rebel Nicaraguan, Edén Pastora Gómez, was expelled from Costa Rica to prevent the country from becoming a base for anti-Sandinista military activity. Relations with Nicaragua continued to worsen as guerrilla activity spread to San José and included a spate of kidnappings. The formation of the paramilitary Organización para Emergencias Nacionales (OPEN) increased speculation that President Monge intended to re-establish a national army, following pressure from the USA and Israel. In May 1983 Costa Rica requested that an OAS peace-keeping force be sent to the border with Nicaragua, and in October plans for the acquisition of an anti-aircraft defence system were announced.

Throughout 1983, President Monge came under increasing pressure from liberal members of the cabinet and PLN supporters to adopt a more neutral stance in foreign policy. In March ministers from Costa Rica and Nicaragua met to discuss plans for trade and economic co-operation. Three leading members of the anti-Sandinista movement were expelled from Costa Rica in May, and 80 of Pastora's supporters were arrested in September. In addition, some 82 guerrilla camps were dismantled by the Civil Guard. In November 1983 President Monge declared Costa Rica's neutrality in an attempt to elicit foreign support for his country. This declaration was opposed by the USA and led to the resignation of the Foreign Minister.

In January 1984 the cancellation of a US-financed plan, involving the use of American soldiers in construction work along Costa Rica's border with Nicaragua, was regarded as an indication of the Government's desire to seek improved relations with Nicaragua. In May, however, relations deteriorated following reports of an air raid by the Nicaraguan Air Force on a border village in Costa Rica and of an increasing number of incursions by the Sandinista forces. As a result of the skirmishes, the US Government disclosed that Costa Rica had requested US $9.6m. in security aid, including $2.8m. in emergency aid. It was believed that the US Government was exerting considerable pressure on Costa Rica to abandon its policy of neutrality and to join other Central American countries in condemning the Sandinistas. Costa Rica denied reports that it would participate in joint manoeuvres with US forces. Public opposition to any renunciation of neutrality was emphasized by a demonstration in support of peace and neutrality, held in San José and attended by over 20,000 people. In an attempt to defuse the tense situation at the border, the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments, assisted by representatives of the Contadora group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela) which seeks to mediate in disputes involving Central America, agreed to form a commission of supervision and prevention to monitor events in the border area. In late May, however, the attempt to assassinate Edén Pastora Gómez near the Costa Rican border exacerbated the rift within the Cabinet over Nicaragua.

During 1983 there were signs of increasing urban unrest in response to the Government's austerity measures and to the agrarian crisis, which had produced heavy unemployment, principally among workers on banana plantations. By August 1984 the Government's position was regarded as unstable. The division within the Cabinet over policy towards Nicaragua, coupled with the effects of the unpopular austerity programme and a protracted strike by banana plantation workers, which had resulted in two deaths, led to fears of a coup. At President Monge's request, the Cabinet resigned, and in the subsequent reshuffle four Ministers were replaced.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1949, executive power is vested in the President, assisted by two Vice-Presidents (or, in exceptional circumstances, one Vice-President) and an appointed Cabinet. The President is elected for a four-year term by compulsory adult suffrage, and a successful candidate must receive at least 40% of the votes. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly, with 57 members who are similarly elected for four years.

Defence

There have been no armed forces since 1948. Rural and Civil Guards total 7,000 men, and there is a paramilitary force of 2,800 men. Spending on the security forces was estimated to be US $28m. in 1983.

Economic Affairs

Costa Rica's economy is based on the export of coffee, bananas, meat, sugar and cocoa. Staples such as maize, beans and potatoes are also grown. The agricultural and livestock sector generates 22.8% of GDP, employs 61% of the work-force and contributes 61% of Costa Rica's exports. In 1983 coffee and bananas accounted for 25% and 27% of export earnings respectively. The fall in the banana price was offset by a rise in production, but the fall in the world coffee price, which did not recover until 1982, considerably worsened the balance of trade. In 1984 a 72-day strike by banana plantation workers was expected to cause losses of over US $13m. In 1983 a record coffee harvest of 2.3m. bags (each of 60 kg) was produced, and export earnings reached $237m., thereby encouraging government hopes that the coffee industry would play an important part in the country's economic recovery. In 1984 production was expected to increase by 19% in spite of coffee rust disease and a shortage of credit. In 1984 a record output of 245,000 metric tons of raw sugar was expected.

The Government is to develop the estimated 150m. tons of bauxite which has been discovered in the Boruca region. Construction of an aluminium smelter (annual production 280,000 metric tons) and an associated hydroelectric scheme was due to be completed by 1986.

The principal manufacturing sectors are food processing, textiles, chemicals and plastics. During the first half of 1984 industrial output increased by 6%. Investment is concentrated on the energy sector. Hydroelectric capacity totalled 460 MW in 1983 and is scheduled to rise to about 1,000 MW by 1988 with the opening of four new stations. There were plans to develop a 150 MW pilot geothermal project in the north-western Sierra by 1985. In 1981 a programme to develop fuel alcohol from sugar cane and bananas was operating. In 1983 trade agreements were signed with Romania and Mexico to provide technical assistance for the design and building of tourist projects, and financial aid of US $28m. for petroleum exploration in Valle Talamanca. Petroleum production began on a small scale in June 1984.

From a comparatively healthy position in 1977, when the GDP grew by 8.9%, the economy began to deteriorate in 1982, when GDP fell by 5.9%. However, growth of 1% in GDP was recorded in 1983. The trade deficit rose to US $522m. in 1980, as a result of the rising cost of petroleum, the fall in coffee prices and increased imports of consumer goods. However, it improved to $34m. in 1982. Between 1980 and 1983 industrial investment in Costa Rica fell by 38%, with manufacturers working at only 30%–45% of their total capacity. The public sector debt rose from $1,800m. in December 1980 to $2,400m. in September 1981. All $40m. of gold reserves were sold off in May 1981. By December 1982 the public sector debt had reached $3,460m. and the private sector debt totalled $650m. Arrears on servicing totalled $280m. Although Costa Rica had broken three IMF agreements in two years, talks with the IMF were resumed and some interest payments made in June. In December 1982 the IMF agreed to a loan of $100.7m., conditional upon the implementation of an austerity programme. IMF demands included devaluation of the colón, which fell on the free market to 62 per US dollar, representing an 86% depreciation since December 1980. Subsidies on basic items were removed, and the cost of public services rose by up to 90%. Inflation rose from 20% in 1980 to 54% in 1981 and had reached 82% by 1982. A dramatic decline to 11% was recorded in 1983. Unemployment, which had risen to 9.4% by July 1982, remained constant. Wages declined in real terms by 40% from 1982 to 1983. In 1983 the USA gave $145m. in economic aid under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. In September 1983, after two years of negotiations with 200 of its creditor banks, Costa Rica finally agreed terms for rescheduling debts of $1,200m. Under the agreement, a further $350m. in revolving trade facilities would be provided by the banks.

In March 1984 the IMF delayed approval of Costa Rica's request for a loan of US $500m. after the Legislative Assembly had refused to ratify the programme of austerity measures established by the IMF as a condition for the loan. In June the Government announced new controls on foreign exchange and imposed a 200% surtax on 58 imported items. In September the IMF's austerity programme was ratified by the Assembly. Under the terms of the programme, the public sector deficit was to be reduced to 1.5% of GDP while taxes and the cost of essential services were to be increased. In October the colón was devalued for the fourth time in 1984, by 6.6%, to 48.00 per US dollar. In 1984 the balance-of-payments deficit was expected to exceed US $400m. The USA was expected to allocate $180m. in economic aid to Costa Rica in 1984.

Transport and Communications

Excluding 683 km of the Pan-American Highway, there were 28,903 km of roads in 1983. The railway network totalled 833 km in 1984. The principal international ports are Limón and Moín on the Caribbean coast, and Puntarenas, Caldera and Golfito on the Pacific coast. There are also local shipping services to other Central American ports. Caldera has been developed as part of a multi-million dollar project to replace Puntarenas as the principal Pacific port. The main towns and outlying areas are connected by internal air services and there is an international airport outside San José.

Social Welfare

Costa Rica possesses one of the world's most advanced social welfare systems, which provides a complete programme of care and assistance for all wage earners and their dependants.

All social services are co-ordinated by the National Development Plan, run by the Ministry of Planning, and are organized by state institution. Approximately 7% of the GDP and 12% of public spending are allocated to the social services. The Social Security Fund provides health services and general social insurance, the National Insurance Institute provides professional insurance and the Ministry of Health operates a preventive health programme through a chain of health units throughout the country. Benefits include disability and retirement pensions, workers' compensation and family assistance. In 1979 there were 1,506 registered physicians, not all resident and working in Costa Rica. In 1982 there were 28 hospitals and 76 health centres, with a total of 7,706 beds.

Education

All education is free, and elementary education is compulsory between six and 13 years of age. Official secondary education is free and consists of a three-year basic course, followed by a more highly specialized course of two years. Attendance figures are very high: in 1981 an estimated 92% of children aged six to 11 were enrolled at primary schools, while 40% of those aged 12 to 16 received secondary education. There are four universities, one of which is an 'open' university. At 94%, Costa Rica has the highest adult literacy rate in Central America. The education system received 22% of the total budget in 1983.

Tourism

The main tourist features are the Irazú and Poás volcanoes, the Orosí valley, the ruins of the colonial church at Orosí and the jungle train to Limón. Tourists also visit San José, the capital, and the Pacific beaches of Guanacaste and Puntarenas. Tourism is a major growth sector. In 1983 Costa Rica received 326,242 tourists.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 29 June (SS. Peter and Paul), 25 July (Anniversary of the Annexation of Guanacaste Province), 2 August (Our Lady of the Angels), 15 August (Assumption), 15 September (Independence Day), 12 October (Columbus Day), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December (Christmas Day), 28–31 December (San José only).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 19 March (Feast of St Joseph), 27 March (Maundy Thursday), 28 March (Good Friday), 11 April (Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 Costa Rican colón.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 55.63 colones;
US $1 = 48.00 colones.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Ministerio de Economía y Comercio, Apdo 10163, San José; tel. 210883.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	51,060
Inland water	40
Total	51,100*
Population (census results)	
14 May 1973	1,871,780
11 June 1984	
Males	1,231,024
Females	1,229,202
Total	2,460,226
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1981	2,271,000
1982	2,324,000
1983	2,379,000
Density (per sq km) 1984	48.1

* 19,730 sq miles.

† Not adjusted to take account of the 1984 census result.

PROVINCES (population at 1984 census)*

	Population	Capital (with population)
Alajuela	430,634	Alajuela (33,929)
Cartago	269,860	Cartago (23,884)
Guanacaste	193,024	Liberia (14,093)
Heredia	195,389	Heredia (20,867)
Limón	187,057	Limón (43,158)
Puntarenas	291,008	Puntarenas (47,851)
San José	893,254	San José (245,370)
Total	2,460,226	—

* Preliminary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (rates per 1,000)

Births 31.1 in 1980, 31.0 in 1981, 30.7 in 1982, 29.6 in 1983; Marriages 7.8 in 1980, 7.3 in 1981, 7.7 in 1982, 7.5 in 1983; Deaths 4.1 in 1980, 3.9 in 1981, 3.9 in 1982, 3.8 in 1983.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION* (1973 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	208,642	4,584	213,226
Mining and quarrying	1,490	67	1,557
Manufacturing	51,667	18,250	69,917
Electricity, gas and water	5,258	273	5,531
Construction	38,901	177	39,078
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	49,690	17,985	67,675
Transport, storage and communications	23,838	1,126	24,964
Finance, insurance, real estate, etc.	11,562	2,111	13,673
Community, social and personal services	54,198	64,775	118,973
Activities not adequately described	9,032	1,253	10,285
Total	454,278	110,601	564,879

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 20,434 (males 18,002; females 2,432) at the time of the census.

1983: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 233,692; Manufacturing 138,458; Construction 45,799; Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels 147,975; Finance, insurance, real estate, etc. 46,567; Community, social and personal services 209,661; Activities not adequately described 5,074; Total (including others) 843,813.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	180	210	180*
Maize	65	88	90*
Beans (dry)	12	12	13†
Sugar cane	2,516	2,522	2,500*
Bananas	1,092	1,114	1,150†
Coffee (green)	109	120	113*
Cocoa beans	5	3	6*

* Unofficial estimate. † FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	113	113	113*
Cattle	2,181	2,275	2,416*
Pigs†	223	240	243
Poultry	5,500	5,300	5,496*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

MEAT PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Beef and veal	77	80	77
Pork	10	10	8

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,107	985	985
Other industrial wood*	150	154	161
Fuel wood*	1,475	1,475	1,481
Total	2,732	2,614	2,627

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Total	524	534	378

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	0.4	0.4	0.5
Atlantic Ocean	0.1	0.1	0.2
Pacific Ocean	14.4	12.0	10.2
Total catch	14.9	12.6	10.9

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Cement ('000 metric tons)	528	554	500*
Salt (unrefined) ('000 metric tons)	46	40	39
Fish (tinned) ('000 metric tons)	3.8	3.0	1.9
Palm oil* ('000 metric tons)	23	23	24
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	194	190	190
Cocoa powder (metric tons)	394	901	468
Cocoa butter (metric tons)	1,676	1,723	1,208
Cigarettes (million units)	2,403	2,452	2,472
Beer† ('000 hectolitres)	180*	190*	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers†‡ ('000 metric tons)	33*	36*	40*
Motor spirit (petrol) ('000 metric tons)	70	87	85
Kerosene ('000 metric tons)	24	20	18*
Distillate fuel oils ('000 metric tons)	85	151	150*
Residual fuel oils ('000 metric tons)	181	216	180
Bitumen ('000 metric tons)	12	12*	15*
Electric energy (million kWh)	1,987	2,227	2,300

* Estimate.
† Twelve months ending 30 September of the year stated.
‡ Production in terms of nitrogen.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 céntimos =1 Costa Rican colón.

Denominations:
Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 colones.
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 colones.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 55.63 colones;
US $1 = 48.00 colones;
1,000 Costa Rican colones = £17.975 = $20.833.

Average Exchange Rate (colones per US $)

1981	21.76
1982	37.41
1983	41.09

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	12.30	22.60	n.a.
IMF special drawing rights	—	0.08	2.98
Foreign exchange	131.42	226.04	308.29
Total	143.72	248.72	n.a.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million colones at 31 December)

	1978	1979	1980
Currency outside banks	1,704	1,955	2,255
Demand deposits at commercial banks	3,857	4,231	4,862

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING (Consumer price index for San José metropolitan area; base: 1970 = 100)

	1980	1981	1982
Food	303.9	415.5	887.4
Fuel and light	378.9	518.0	853.3
Clothing	155.1	321.2	405.1
Rent	285.4	297.3	314.4
All items (incl. others)	279.4	382.9	727.7

1983: Food 1,173.3; All items 965.6.

Source: ILO, mainly *Year Book of Labour Statistics.*

BUDGET (million colones)

Revenue*	1979	1980	1981
Tax revenue	5,961.0	6,930.2	9,647.0
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	937.6	1,008.5	1,486.6
Social security contributions	1,833.3	2,128.7	2,567.9
Taxes on property	55.1	60.4	68.2
Domestic taxes on goods and services	1,772.2	2,247.4	2,623.1
Sales tax	580.2	695.1	787.0
Excises	1,135.0	1,497.3	1,799.3
Import duties	760.5	817.1	899.3
Export duties	511.1	564.8	1,879.4
Banana tax	208.0	217.7	1,080.1
Stamp taxes	66.8	77.3	91.4
Non-tax current revenue	346.6	429.0	541.1
Property income	84.3	106.1	145.4
Social security funds	61.2	66.3	93.7
Administrative fees and charges and non-industrial sales	104.0	124.5	178.5
Contributions to government employee pension funds within government	89.8	125.0	146.5
Capital revenue	0.7	0.1	—
Total	6,308.3	7,359.3	10,188.1

* Excluding grants (million colones): 8.6 in 1979; 14.1 in 1980; 10.4 in 1981.

Expenditure†	1979	1980	1981
General public services	772.7	922.3	1,087.1
Defence	234.5	265.1	316.8
Education	2,131.6	2,548.5	2,838.3
Health, social security and welfare	2,807.6	3,715.8	4,799.2
Housing and community amenities	221.9	229.0	279.0
Housing	14.8	25.1	116.4
Sanitary services	164.2	158.7	132.7
Other community and social services	163.3	212.4	197.1
Economic services	1,585.6	1,899.7	1,823.3
General administration, regulation and research	49.1	132.9	125.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	293.6	351.8	331.4
Roads	1,117.9	1,300.8	1,268.3
Other transport and communications	67.6	70.6	82.1
Other purposes	824.7	1,156.9	1,262.9
Sub-total	8,741.9	10,898.7	12,603.7
Adjustment	−141.1	−581.0	−609.3
Total	8,600.8	10,368.7	11,994.4

† Excluding lending minus repayments (million colones): 57.5 in 1979; 66.8 in 1980; −156.2 in 1981.

Source: IMF, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,000.9	1,002.6	870.8
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,375.2	−1,090.6	−780.3
Trade balance	−374.3	−88.0	90.5
Exports of services	217.7	196.7	223.7
Imports of services	−521.8	−544.9	−547.8
Balance on goods and services	−678.4	−436.2	−233.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	19.8	27.2	29.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−5.3	−0.1	6.3
Current balance	−663.9	−409.1	−198.1
Direct capital investment (net)	48.1	66.2	32.6
Other long-term capital (net)	340.3	120.5	−76.4
Short-term capital (net)	39.3	−477.6	−93.8
Net errors and omissions	−70.0	77.3	99.9
Total (net monetary movements)	−306.2	−622.7	−235.7
Monetization of gold (net)	—	−27.6	6.5
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	5.6	5.3	—
Valuation changes (net)	1.1	4.4	5.3
Exceptional financing (net)	297.7	579.6	350.6
Official financing (net)	100.7	−5.6	10.8
Changes in reserves	98.9	−66.6	137.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ million)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Consumer durables	75.0	32.6	47.6
Consumer non-durables	129.5	134.4	167.7
Oil and fuel	58.0	86.5	100.0
Primary commodities	450.9	438.2	481.8
Building material	53.1	26.4	33.6
Machinery and equipment	49.2	34.9	31.0
Others	155.6	113.8	126.1
Total	971.3	866.8	987.8

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Coffee	249.0	236.9	155.2
Bananas	224.8	239.0	153.9
Sugar	42.0	13.2	14.3
Cattle and meat	76.5	54.7	14.9
Total (incl. others)	1,020.2	871.6	560.0

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ '000)

Imports	1980	1981	1982*
El Salvador	67,648	22,656	18,585
Germany, Federal Republic	70,900	35,147	28,791
Guatemala	100,500	64,929	46,208
Japan	171,300	37,158	30,855
Netherlands	11,100	4,061	3,384
United Kingdom	25,800	12,478	10,690
USA	502,100	401,104	274,706
Total (incl. others)	1,523,797	1,208,529	866,815

* January to October only.

Exports	1980	1981	1982*
El Salvador	52,500	43,526	27,675
Germany, Federal Republic	116,300	123,283	102,648
Guatemala	65,500	75,822	53,195
Japan	8,100	5,392	5,700
Netherlands	29,200	25,524	23,562
United Kingdom	2,600	10,501	16,598
USA	327,500	303,457	216,276
Total (incl. others)	1,001,700	1,030,203	720,572

* January to October only.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger journeys	1,811,607	2,397,147	2,508,959

ROAD TRAFFIC (Motor vehicles in use)

	1981	1982	1983
Cars and jeeps	89,125	91,350	101,251
Lorries	62,327	62,309	62,363
Buses	3,300	3,640	3,310
Industrial vehicles	10,719	10,322	10,812
Motor cycles	29,634	33,979	32,308
Total	195,105	201,600	210,044

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded	6,685.8	1,603.7	1,063.7
Goods unloaded	1,871.1	1,583.1	1,031.2

CIVIL AVIATION

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers:			
Domestic	119,249	123,892	70,943
International	464,061	517,658	529,947
Freight (metric tons):			
Domestic	454,400	383,700	175,900
International	19,107,400	17,746,600	19,602,500

Source (all transport statistics): Ministry of Public Works and Transport, San José.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Visitors	333,102	371,582	326,242
Revenue (US $)	93,694,586	131,142,737	130,613,348

Source: Instituto Costarricense de Turismo.

Education

(1981)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	3,509	11,615	377,274
Secondary	242	8,213	165,649

Directory

The Constitution

The present Constitution of Costa Rica was promulgated in November 1949.

GOVERNMENT

The government is unitary: provincial and local bodies derive their authority from the national government. The country is divided into seven provinces administered by a governor who is appointed by the President. The provinces are divided into cantons, and each canton into districts. There is an elected municipal council in the chief city of each canton, the number of its members being related to the population of the canton. The municipal council supervises the affairs of the canton. Municipal government is closely regulated by national law, particularly in matters of finance.

LEGISLATURE

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which meets in regular session twice a year—from 1 May to 31 July, and from 1 September to 30 November. Special sessions may be convoked by the President to consider specified business. The Assembly is composed of 57 deputies elected for four years. The chief powers of the Assembly are to enact laws, levy taxes, authorize declarations of war and, by a two-thirds vote, suspend, in cases of civil disorder, certain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

Bills may be initiated by the Assembly or by the Executive and must have three readings, in at least two different legislative periods, before they become law. The Assembly may override the presidential vote by a two-thirds vote.

EXECUTIVE

The executive branch is headed by the President, who is assisted by his Cabinet. If he should resign or be incapacitated, the executive power is entrusted to the First Vice-President, and from him to the Second Vice-President, and finally to the President of the Legislative Assembly.

The President sees that the laws and the provisions of the Constitution are carried out, and maintains order. He has power to appoint and remove his ministers and diplomatic representatives; and to negotiate treaties with foreign nations (which are, however, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly). He is assisted in his duties by a Cabinet, each member of which is head of an executive department.

ELECTORATE

Suffrage is universal, compulsory and secret for persons over the age of 18 years.

DEFENCE

A novel feature of the Costa Rican Constitution is the clause outlawing a national army. Only by a continental convention or for the purpose of national defence may a military force be organized.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lic. Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez (took office 8 May 1982).

Vice-President: Lic. Armando Araúz Aguilar.

THE CABINET

(January 1985)

Minister of the Presidency: Lic. Danilo Jiménez Veiga.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. Carlos José Gutiérrez.

Minister of the Interior: Lic. Enrique Obregón Valverde.

Minister of Finance: Lic. Porfirio Morera Batres.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. José Calvo Madrigal.

Minister of Health: Dr Juan Jaramillo Antillón.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: Lic. Hernán Azofeifa Víquez.

Minister of Public Security: Lic. Benjamín Piza Carranza.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. Carlos Manuel Rojas López.

Minister of Public Education: Lic. Eugenio Rodríguez Vega.

Minister of Economy and Trade: Lic. Odalier Villalobos.

Minister of Industry, Energy and Mines: Calixto Chaves Zamora.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport: Lic. Hernán González Gutiérrez.

Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy: Juan Manuel Villasuso Estomba.

Minister of Justice and Grace: Hugo Alfonso Muñoz Quesada.

Minister of Housing and Human Settlement: Ing. Clara Zommer.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock: Apdo 10.094, San José; tel. 312341.

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport: Apdo 10.227, San José; tel. 227581.

Ministry of Economy and Trade: Apdo 10.216, San José; tel. 238555; telex 2414.

Ministry of Finance: Apdo 10.104, San José; tel. 229122; telex 2277.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Apdo 10.027, San José; tel. 237555; telex 2107.

Ministry of Health: Apdo 10.123, San José; tel. 230333.

Ministry of Housing and Human Settlement: Paseo Estudiantes 222, San José; tel. 332579.

Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines: Avda 8–10, Calle 25, Apdo 4752, San José; tel. 334533; telex 3363.

Ministry of the Interior: Apdo 10.006, San José; tel. 232395.

Ministry of Justice and Grace: Apdo 5685, San José; tel. 237344.

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare: Apdo 10.133, San José; tel. 237166.

Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy: Apdo 10.127, San José; tel. 232322; telex 2962.

Ministry of the Presidency: Casa Presidencial, Apdo 10.089, San José; tel. 246155.

Ministry of Public Education: Apdo 10.087, San José; tel. 231666.

Ministry of Public Security: Apdo 1006, San José; tel. 232395.

Ministry of Public Works and Transport: Apdo 10.176, San José; tel. 260033; telex 2493.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Presidential Election, 7 February 1982

Candidates	Percentage of Votes Cast
Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez (PLN)	57.3
Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier (CU)*	32.7
Mario Echandi Jiménez (MN)	3.7
Rodrigo Roberto Gutiérrez (PU)	3.2
Edwin Retana Chaves (PD)†	3.1

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA

President: JORGE LUIS VILLANUEVA.

General Election, 7 February 1982

Party	Seats
Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN)	33
Coalición Unidad (CU)*	18
Coalición Pueblo Unido (PU)	4
Movimiento Nacional (MN)	1
Acción Democrática Alajuelense	1
Total	57

* The CU became part of the Partido Unidad Social Cristiana in 1984.

† The PD was dissolved in February 1984.

Political Organizations

NATIONAL PARTIES

Acción del Pueblo: San José; Pres. ANGEL RUÍZ ZÚÑIGA; Sec. HENRY MORA JIMÉNEZ.

Alianza Nacional Cristiana: Pres. VÍCTOR HUGO GONZÁLEZ MONTERO; Sec. JUAN RODRÍGUEZ VENEGAS.

Coalición Pueblo Unido (PU): Calle 4, Avda 7 y 9, San José; tel. 230032; Pres. RODRIGO ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ SÁENZ; Sec. ARNOLDO FERRETO SEGURA; left-wing coalition comprising:

Partido Socialista Costarricense: San José; socialist; Pres. ALVARO MONTERO MEJÍA; Sec. ALBERTO SALOM ECHEVERRÍA.

Partido de los Trabajadores: San José; Maoist; Pres. JOHNNY FRANCISCO ARAYA MONGE; Sec. ILSE ACOSTA POLONIO.

Partido Vanguardia Popular: Avda 12, No 1.420, San José; tel. 232138; f. 1943; Communist; Pres. HUMBERTO ELÍAS VARGAS CARBONELL; Sec. ARNOLDO FERRETO SEGURA.

Defensa Nacional: Pres. JOSÉ FRANCISCO HERRERA ROMERO; Sec. MARÍA E. HIDALGO BRENES.

Movimiento Nacional (MN): San José; Pres. MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ; Sec. RODRIGO SANCHO ROBLES.

Partido Concordia Costarricense: Calle 2 y 4, Avda 10, San José; tel. 232497; Pres. EMILIO PIEDRA JIMÉNEZ; Sec. ROBERTO FRANCISCO SALAZAR MADRIZ.

Partido Ecológico Costarricense: San José; f. 1984; Leader ALEXANDER BONILLA.

Partido Independiente: San José; Pres. EUGENIO JIMÉNEZ SANCHO; Sec. GONZALO JIMÉNEZ CHAVES.

Partido de Liberación Nacional (PLN): Calle 28, Avda Central y 2, Apdo 2.244, San José; tel. 227489; f. 1948; social democratic party; affiliated to the Socialist International; Pres. JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER; Sec.-Gen. ROLANDO ARAYA MONGE.

Partido Nacional Democrático: San José; Pres. RODOLFO CERDAS CRUZ; Sec. ELADIO JARA JIMÉNEZ.

Partido Radical Demócrata: San José; Pres. JUAN JOSÉ ECHEVERRÍA BREALEY; Sec. RODRIGO ESQUIVEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Partido Republicano Nacional: San José; Pres. ROLANDO RODRÍGUEZ VARELA; Sec. FERNANDO PEÑA HERRERA.

Partido Unidad Social Cristiana: San José; Pres. CRISTIÁN TATTEMBACH YGLESIAS; Sec. ROBERTO TOVAR FAJA.

Partido Unión Generaleña: San José; Pres. CARLOS A. FERNÁNDEZ VEGA; Sec. HUGO SÁENZ MARÍN.

Partido Unión Nacional: San José; Pres. OLGA MARTA ULATE ROJAS; Sec. RODRIGO GONZÁLEZ SABORÍO.

PROVINCIAL PARTIES

Acción Democrática Alajuelense: Alajuela; Pres. FRANCISCO ALFARO FERNÁNDEZ; Sec. JUAN BAUTISTA CHACÓN SOTO.

Partido Auténtico Limonense: Limón; Pres. MARVIN WRIGTH LINDO; Sec. GUILLERMO JOSEPH WIGNALL.

Partido Obrero Campesino: Pres. JUAN DIEGO CASTRO FERNÁNDEZ; Sec. PRISCILLA QUESADA ROJAS.

Unión Agrícola Cartagines: Cartago; Pres. JUAN BRENES CASTILLO; Sec. RODRIGO FALLAS BONILLA.

Unión Parlamentaria de Cartago: Cartago; Pres. HÉCTOR MATA NAVARRO; Sec. ANTONIO MORALES BRENES.

LOCAL PARTIES

Partido Alajuelita Nueva: Alajuela; Pres. ANNIE BADILLA CALDERÓN; Sec. CARLOS ALBERTO RETANA R.

Partido Laborista: Pres. MIGUEL ANGEL MENDOZA HERNÁNDEZ; Sec. JORGE PACHECO ALVARADO.

Partido Nacional Costarricense: Pres. CARLOS RODRÍGUEZ QUIRÓS; Sec. MARIO RODRÍGUEZ MATAMOROS.

The following parties are in suspension:

Acción Socialista: San José; Pres. MARCIAL AGUILUZ ORELLANA; Sec. ARNOLDO FERRETO SEGURA.

Partido Nacional Independiente (PNI): Calles 18 y 20, Avda Central, San José; tel. 580644; Pres. JORGE GONZÁLEZ MARTÉN; Sec. ALBERTO PINTO GUTIÉRREZ.

Partido Unificación Nacional (PUN): Avda 9, Calle 29, San José; Pres. GUILLERMO VILLALOBOS ARCE; Sec. ROGELIO RAMOS VALVERDE.

The following guerrilla group is active:

Ejército del Pueblo Costarricense (EPC): f. 1984; right-wing.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN COSTA RICA

Argentina: Calle 27, Avda Central, Apdo 1963, San José; tel. 213438; Ambassador: RUBÉN ANTONIO VELA.

Belgium: 4A, entrada de Los Yoses, Apdo 3.725, San José; tel. 256255; telex 2909; Ambassador: Baron PANGAERT D' OPDORP.

Brazil: Edif. Plaza de la Artillería, 7°, Calle 4, Avda Central y 1, Apdo 10.132, San José; tel. 234325; Ambassador: FERNANDO PAULO SIMAS MAGALHÃES.

Bulgaria: 100 m Sur Hotel Balmoral, Edif. Delcoré, 3°, Apdo 4.752, San José; Ambassador: KIRIL ZLATKOV NIKOLOV.

Canada: Edif. Cronos 6°, Avda Central, Calle 3, Apdo 10.303, San José; tel. 230446; Ambassador: FRANCIS M. FILLEUL.

Chile: De la Pulpería La Luz 125 metros Norte, Casa 116, Apdo 10.102, San José; tel. 244243; Ambassador: PEDRO PALACIOS CAMERÓN.

China (Taiwan): Edif. Mendiola, 3°, Avda Central 917, Apdo 907, San José; tel. 213752; Ambassador: Dr WEN-HUI WU.

Colombia: Calle 5A, Avda 5A, San José; tel. 210725; Ambassador: CARLOS BORDA MENDOZA.

Czechoslovakia: Residencial El Prado, Carretera a Curridabat 75 metros oeste de la POPS, Apdo 3.910, San José; Chargé d'affaires: MIROSLAV GREPL.

Dominican Republic: frente costado al norte de la Nunciatura Apostólica, Barrio Rohrmoser, Apdo 4.746, San José; Ambassador: JOSÉ MARCOS IGLESIAS IÑIGO.

Ecuador: Avda 5 y Calle 1, Edif. Jiménez, 3°, Apdo 1.374, San José; tel. 236281; Ambassador: RAÚL SORROZO ENCALDA.

El Salvador: Edif. Trianón 3°, Avda Central y Calle 5A, Apdo 1.378, San José; tel. 225536; Ambassador: CARLOS MATAMOROS GUIROLA.

France: Carretera a Curridabat Del Indoor Club, 200 al Sur y 25 al Oeste, Apdo 10.177, San José; tel. 250733; Ambassador: JEAN-LOUIS MARFAING.

German Democratic Republic: San José; Ambassador: Dr JOACHIM NAUMANN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Calle 36, Avda 3A, San José; tel. 215811; Ambassador: FRANZ ELLES.

Guatemala: Avda Primera detrás Más y Menos del Paseo Colón, Avda 2, San José; tel. 228991; Ambassador: Dr CARLOS URRUTIA-APARICIO.

Holy See: Urbanización Rohrmoser, Sabana Oeste, Apdo 992, Centro Colón, San José; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr PIER GIACOMO DE NICOLÒ.

Honduras: Edif. Jiménez de la Guardia, 2°, Calle 1, Avda 5, Apdo 2.239, San José; tel. 222145; Ambassador: (vacant).

Israel: Calle 2, Avdas 2 y 4, Apdo 5.147, San José; tel. 216444; telex 2258; Ambassador: DAVID TOURGEMAN.

Italy: Calle 29, Avdas 8 y 10, Apdo 1.729, San José; tel. 2502087; Ambassador: Dr GIAN LUIGI QUENTIN.

Japan: De la 1era entrada del Barrio Rohrmoser (Sabana Oeste) 500 metros y 100 Norte, Apdos 501 y 10.145, San José; tel. 321255; Ambassador: HIROYUKI KIMOTO.

Korea, Republic: Calle 28, Avda 2, Barrio San Bosco, Apdo 3.150, San José; tel. 212398; Ambassador: Jae Hoon Kim.

Malta: Avda Central, Apdo 1.597, San José; Ambassador: (vacant).

Mexico: Avda 7, No 1371, Apdo 10.107, San José; tel. 225496; Ambassador: Pilar Saldívar y Fernández del Valle.

Netherlands: Avda 2, Calle 1, Edif. Metropolitano, 7°, Apdo 10.285, San José; tel. 227355; telex 2187; Ambassador: Jan Willem Bertens.

Nicaragua: Edif. Trianón, Calle 25 y 27, Avda Central, San José; tel. 224749; Ambassador: expelled 1982.

Panama: 200m al sur, 25m al este de Higueron, La Granja, San Pedro de Montes de Oco, San José; tel. 253401; Ambassador: Joaquín Meza I.

Peru: Edif. Plaza Artillería, 7°, Calle 4 y Avda Central, Apdo 4.248, San José; tel. 225644; Ambassador: Alfonso Espinosa Palacios.

Romania: Avda 1a, Calles 29–33, Barrio Escalante 2981, San José; tel. 225479; Ambassador: (vacant).

Spain: Paseo Colón No 3072, Apdos 10.150 y 2.058, San José; tel. 211933; Ambassador: Gonzalo Fernández de Córdova.

Switzerland: Calle 5, Avda 3 y 5, San José; tel. 214829; Ambassador: (vacant).

USSR: Apdo 6.340, San José; tel. 255780; Ambassador: Yuri Pavlov.

United Kingdom: Edif. Centro Colón, 11°, POB 815, 1007 San José; tel. 215566; telex 2169; Ambassador: Peter Wayne Summerscale.

USA: Calle 1, Avda 3, Apdo 10.054, San José; tel. 225566; Ambassador: Lewis A. Tambs.

Uruguay: Calle 2, Avda 1, San José; tel. 232512; Ambassador: (vacant).

Venezuela: Avda Central 5a Entrada Los Yoses, Apdo 10.230, San José; tel. 255813; Ambassador: Francisco Quijada G.

Yugoslavia: Calles 30 y 32, Paseo Colón, San José; tel. 220619; Ambassador: (vacant).

Judicial System

Ultimate judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court, the seventeen justices of which are elected by the Assembly for a term of eight years, and are automatically re-elected for an equal period, unless the Assembly decides to the contrary by a two-thirds vote. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the Supreme Court in plenary session.

The Supreme Court may also meet as the Corte Plena, with power to declare laws and decrees unconstitutional. There are also four appellate courts, criminal courts, civil courts and special courts. The jury system is not used.

La Corte Suprema: Apdo 01, San José 1000; tel. 230666; telex 1548.

President of the Supreme Court: Ulises Odio Santos.

Religion

Under the Constitution all forms of worship are tolerated. Roman Catholicism is the official religion of the country, and there were 1,852,021 adherents in 1976. Various Protestant churches are represented. There are an estimated 7,000 members of the Methodist Church.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Costa Rica: Román Arrieta Villalobos, Arzobispado, Apdo 497, San José; tel. 217692.

The Baptist Church

Baptist Convention of Costa Rica: Apdo 61, Guadalupe, San José; tel. 256963; Pres. Jorge Cordero.

The Press

Ministry of Information and Press: Apdo 4752, San José; Dir Lic. Armando Vargas.

DAILIES

Boletín Judicial: La Uruca, Apdo 5.024, San José; tel. 320623; f. 1878; journal of the judiciary; Dir Rodrigo Salas Campos; circ. 2,200.

La Gaceta: La Uruca, Apdo 5.024, San José; tel. 320623; f. 1878; official gazette; Dir Rodrigo Salas Campos; circ. 4,925.

La Nación: Llorente de Tibás, Apdo 10.138, San José; tel. 351211; f. 1946; morning; independent; Dir Manuel Fernández Boschini; circ. 118,000.

La Prensa Libre: Calle 4, Avda 4, Apdo 10.121, San José; tel. 236666; f. 1889; morning and evening; independent; Dir Alvaro Banchs Fabregat; circ. 59,000.

La República: Apdo Postal 2.130, San José; tel. 230266; f. 1950, reorganized 1967; morning; independent; Dir Eugenio Pignataro Pacheco; circ. 58,000.

PERIODICALS

Abanico: Calle 4, esq. Avda 4, Apdo 10.121, San José; weekly supplement of *La Prensa Libre* for women; Editor Ligia Marta Lacayo; circ. 42,500.

Contrapunto: Apdo Postal 1.980, San José; tel. 313331; f. 1978; fortnightly; Dir Eugenia María Sancho Montero; circ. 9,000.

El Acta Médica: San José; f. 1954; organ of the Colegio de Médicos; every 4 months; Editor Dr Eric Mora Morales; circ. 2,000.

Eco Católico: Avda 10, Calles 5 y 7, Apdo 1.064, San José; tel. 225903; f. 1931; Catholic weekly; Dir Oldemar Araya Grossi; circ. 12,500.

Gaceta Legislativa: Apdo Postal 10.162, San José; f. 1980; monthly; official organ of the Legislative Assembly; Dir Enrique Esquivel Tovar; circ. 4,000.

Libertad: Avda 6 y 8, Calle 8, San José; tel. 239394; f. 1963; weekly; organ of the Partido Vanguardia Popular; Dir Eduardo Mora Valverde; circ. 21,500.

Mujer y Hogar: Avda 15, 1916, Apdo 89, Barrio Aránjuez, San José; tel. 223525; f. 1943; weekly; women's journal; Editor and Gen. Man. Carmen Cornejo Méndez; circ. 15,000.

La Nación Internacional: Llorente de Tibás, Apdo 10.138, San José; f. 1981; weekly; Editor Marcela Angulo; circ. 6,000.

Noticiero del Café: Apdo 37, San José; tel. 226411; telex 2279; f. 1964; monthly; coffee journal; owned by the Oficina del Café; Dir Helena Fernández Carballo; circ. 4,200.

Polémica: Icadis, Apdo 1.006, Paseo de los Estudiantes, San José; tel. 333964; f. 1981; every 2 months; left-wing.

Pueblo: Calle 8, Avda 11 y 13, No 1157, San José; f. 1972; weekly; general interest; Dir Javier Solís Herrera; circ. 20,000.

San José News: Apdo 7-2.730, San José; 2 a week; Dir Christian Rodríguez.

Semanario Universidad: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San Pedro Montes de Oca, San José; f. 1970; weekly; Dir Lic. Carlos Morales Castro; circ. 15,000.

The Tico Times: Apdo 4.632, San José; weekly; in English; Dir Richard Dyer; circ. 7,500.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Colegio de Periodistas de Costa Rica: Sabana Este, Apdo 5.416, San José; f. 1969; 330 mems; Admin. Dir Dionisio Porras Carrillo.

Sindicato Nacional de Periodistas: Calle 42, Avda 4, San José; tel. 227589.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

ACAN-EFE (Central America): Edif. Rex 4°, Apdo 5.664, San José; Correspondent Wilfredo Chacón Serrano.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Calles 27 y 29, Avda 2, San José; tel. 241560.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): c/o Diario la República, Barrio San Gerardo, Guadalupe, 2.130 San José; tel. 230840; telex 00376 2538; Correspondent Yehudi Monestel Arce.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Avda 7b, Calle 11 y 13, POB 2218, San José; Correspondent Joseph Frazier.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Edif. Trifami, Of. 606, Calle 2, Avda 1, San José; tel. 330604; Correspondent Danilo Arias Madrigal.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Edif. Cava, No 370, Calle 3 y 5, San José; tel. 245920; telex 2263; Correspondent Rafael Ugalde.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Apdo 4.334, San José; Correspondent William Cesedes Chavarría.

TASS (USSR) and Reuters (UK) are also represented.

Publishers

Alfalit Internacional: Apdo 292, Diagonal a los Tribunales de Justicia, Alajuela; f. 1961; educational; Dir R. Kenneth Vargas A.

Antonio Lehmann Librería, Imprenta y Litografía, Ltda: Avda Central, Calles 1a y 3a, Apdo 2.014, San José; tel. 350011; telex 2540; f. 1896; general fiction, textbooks; Man. Dir Antonio Lehmann Struve.

Editorial Caribe: Apdo 1.307–1.000, San José; f. 1949; religious textbooks; Pres. Rev. Juan Rojas.

Editorial Costa Rica: Calle 1era, Avda 18, Apdo 10.010, San José; tel. 234875; f. 1959; government-owned; Gen. Admin. Mary Nassar de Olaso.

Editorial Fernández Arce: Apdo 6.523, San José; tel. 216321; f. 1967; textbooks for secondary and university education; Dir Mario Fernández Lobo.

Editorial Texto Ltda: Apdo 2.988-1.000, San José; tel. 227961; Dir Frank Thomas Gallardo.

Editorial de la Universidad Autónoma de Centroamérica (UACA): Apdo 7.651-1.000, San José; tel. 235822; telex 2907; f. 1981; Dir Gabriel Bonilla Picado.

Editorial de la Universidad Estatal a Distancia (EUNED): Plaza González Víquez, Apdo 2, San José; tel. 235430; telex 3003; f. 1979; Dir Carlos Alberto Arce.

Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana (EDUCA): Apdo 64, Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José; tel. 258740; telex 3011; f. 1969; organ of the CSUCA; science, art, philosophy; Editorial Dir Carmen Maranjo.

Mesen Editores: Apdo 146-2.400 Desamparados, San José; tel. 269182; Dir Denis Mesén Segura.

Trejos Hermanos Sucs. SA: Curridabat, Apdo 10.096, San José; tel. 242411; telex 2875; f. 1912; general and reference; Man. Alvaro Trejos.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Costarricense del Libro: San José; Pres. Luis Fernando Calvo Fallas.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 190,000 radio receivers and an estimated 450,000 television sets.

Control Nacional de Radio: Ministerio de Gobernación, Apdo 10.006, San José; tel. 232395; f. 1954; governmental supervisory department; Dir Jorge Gamboa Suárez.

Cámara Nacional de Medios de Comunicación Colectiva (CANAMECC): Avda 7 y 9, Calle 3 Bis, Apdo 6.574, San José; tel. 224820; f. 1954; Pres. Eugenio Pignataro Pacheco.

Cámara Nacional de Radio (CANARA): Avda 7 y 9, Calle 3 Bis, Edif. Teresa, Apdo 6.574, San José; tel. 224820; Pres. Arnoldo Alfaro Chavarría.

Sistema de Radio y TV Cultural: Apdo 7-1.980, San José; tel. 313331; telex 2374; f. 1978; government radio and TV network; transmits news and cultural programmes; Dir-Gen. Armando Vargas Araya.

Asociación Costarricense para Información y Cultura (ACIC): San José; f. 1983; independent body; controls private radio stations; Pres. Lilia Castelán de Lara.

RADIO

Non-Commercial

Faro del Caribe: Apdo 2.710, 1000 San José; tel. 262618; f. 1948; call letters TIFC; religious and cultural programmes in Spanish and English; Man. Juan Jacinto Ochoa F.

Radio Cadena Nacional SA: Apdo 4.318, San José; tel. 219022; f. 1967; 8 stations; Pres. Róger Barahona Gómez; Gen. Admin. Roberto E. Meoño Chavarría.

Radio Chorotega: Santa Cruz de Guanacaste, Apdo 92; tel. 680447; f. 1983; Catholic station; Dir Rohanny Vallejo.

Radio Emasus: San Vito de Coto Brus; tel. 773101; f. 1962.

Radio Fides: Calle 1a, Avdas 2–4, Apdo 5.079, 1000 San José; tel. 221252; f. 1952; Catholic station; Dir P. Jorge Luis Campos.

Radio Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José; tel. 253936; f. 1949; classical music; Dir José Tasies Solís.

Radio Sinai: Apdo 262, San Isidro del General, Pérez Zeledón; tel. 710367; f. 1957; Dir Alvaro Coto Orozco.

Commercial

There are about 40 commercial radio stations including:

Cadena Musical: Apdo 854, San José; tel. 219022; f. 1954; Dir J. Castro C.

Radio Columbia: Calle y Avda Central, Apdo 708, San José; tel. 242204; Man. Arnoldo Alfaro Chavarría.

Radio Eco: Apdo 512, San José; tel. 226258; f. 1965; Dir Rodolfo Bazo Odor.

Radio Libertad: Desamparados, Apdo 301, San José; tel. 277474; Man. Samuel Bermúdez Jiménez.

Radio Monumental: Apdo 800, San José; tel. 220000; f. 1929; Man. Sra Lilia de Berrocal.

Radio Reloj: Apdo 341, San José; tel. 224344; f. 1945; Dir Róger Barahona Gómez.

Radio Titania: Apdo 10.279, San José; tel. 226033; f. 1939; Dir Rodolfo Bazo Odor.

TELEVISION

Government-Owned

Red Nacional de TV: Apdo 7-1.980, San José; tel. 329627; cultural; Dir Armando Vargas Araya.

Commercial

Corporación Costarricense de Televisión: Apdo 1.860, San José; tel. 210255; telex 2443; Gen. Man. Mario Sotela Blen.

Multivisión de Costa Rica: Apdo 4.666, San José; tel. 334444; telex 3043; operates Radio Sistema Universal A.M. (f. 1956), Channel 9 (f. 1962) and Channel 4 (f. 1964) and FM (f. 1980); Gen. Man. Arnold Vargas V.

Televisora de Costa Rica, SA (Teletica): Apdo 3.876, San José; tel. 322222; telex 2220; f. 1960; Pres. Olga de Picado; Gen. Man. René Picado Cozza.

Canal 6: Casilla 2.860, San José; tel. 329255; f. 1965; Pres. Mario Sotela Pacheco.

Teleonce: Apdo 5.542, San José; tel. 213452; Pres. F. Ulbrich.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in colones)

BANKING

Banco Central de Costa Rica: Apdo 10.058, San José; tel. 235866; telex 2163; f. 1950; cap. 5m., dep. 30,751.4m. (Sept. 1981); Exec. Pres. Dr Eduardo Lizano; Gen. Man. Carlos Montoya U.

State-Owned Banks

Banco Anglo-Costarricense: Apdo 10.038, San José; tel. 223322; telex 2132; f. 1863; responsible for servicing commerce; cap. and res 837m., dep. 4,840m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Edgar Arroyo Cordero; Gen. Man. José Manuel Peraza.

Banco de Costa Rica: Avda Fernández Güell y Calle 4, Apdo 10.035, San José; tel. 331100; telex 2103; f. 1877; responsible for industry; cap. and res 1,414m., dep. 13,207m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr Jorge Elías Ramírez; Gen. Man. Carlos Montoya U.; 15 brs.

Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago: Calle 5 a 2, Apdo 297, Cartago; tel. 513011; f. 1918; responsible for housing; cap. 377,049m., dep. 3,341m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Jorge Eduardo Coto Barboza; Gen. Man. Francisco Marín Alvarado; 5 brs.

Banco Nacional de Costa Rica: Avda 1a, Calles 2 y 4, Apdo 10.015, San José; tel. 232221; telex 02120; f. 1914; responsible for the agricultural sector; cap. and res 1,800m., dep. 12,683m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Oscar Auilas; Gen. Man. Lic. Porfirio Morera Batres; 13 brs.

Banco Popular y de Desarrollo Comunal: Calle 1, Avda 2 y 4, Apdo 10.190, San José; tel. 228122; f. 1969; cap. 260m., res 6m., dep. 940m. (June 1981); Pres. Mario Montenegro Mora; Gen. Man. Alvaro Ureña Alvarez.

Private Banks

Banco de la Construcción, SA: Calle 38, Paseo Colón, Apdo 5.099, San José; tel. 220535; f. 1974; cap. p.u. 10m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. Dr Antonio Peña Charanía; Man. Hernán Volio Calleja.

Banco Latinoamericano (Costa Rica), SA: Apdo 1.967, San José; f. 1974; cap. 5m.; Pres. Fernando Berrocal S.; Man. Fred O'Neill G.

Banco Lyon, SA: Calle 2, No 32 Norte, Apdo 10.184, San José; tel. 212611; telex 2577; f. 1871; res 11.8m. (June 1984); Pres. Jorge Lyon Chavarría; Gen. Man. Jorge Arturo Granados M.

Banco de Santander: Avda Central 11, Apdo 6.714, San José; tel. 228066; telex 2666; f. 1977; cap. 5m. (1979); Pres. Emilio Botín Sanz de S.; Gen. Man. Mariano Martínez Pérez.

Bank of America, SA: Calle Central, Avdas 3 y 5, Apdo 5.445, San José; tel. 219911; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 5m., res 2.6m. (June 1978); Pres. Donn R. Davis; Man. Víctor Pedroso.

Credit Co-operatives

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito y Servicios Múltiples (Fedecrédito): Calle 1, 471, Apdo 4.748, San José; tel. 214630; f. 1963; 125 co-operatives, with 147,500 mems; combined cap. US $25m.; Gen. Man. Lic. Manuel A. Azaya Barboza.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa Nacional de Valores, SA: Avda 1, Calle Central, Edif. Cartagena, 7° piso, Apdo 1.736, San José; tel. 228011; f. 1972; Exec. Pres. Ing. Humberto Pérez Bonilla.

INSURANCE

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: Avda 7, Calles 9 y 9B, Apdo 10.061, 1000 San José; tel. 235800; telex 2290; f. 1924; administers the state monopoly of insurance; services of foreign insurance companies may be used only by authorization of the Ministry of Economy and after the Instituto has certified it will not accept the risk; cap. and res 3,389m. colones (Dec. 1983); Exec. Pres. Dr Jorge Elías Ramírez; Gen. Man. Víctor Julio Brenes Zúñiga.

Trade and Industry

STATE AGENCIES

Cámara Nacional de Artesanía y Pequeña Industria de Costa Rica: Calle 11, Avda 1, Apdo 8–6.540, San José; tel. 232763; f. 1963; development, marketing and export of small-scale industries and handicrafts; Man. William Trigueros.

Centro de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones: Apdo 5.418, San José; tel. 217166; telex 2385; f. 1968 to encourage increased investment in export oriented activities and greater exports of non-traditional products; Exec. Dir Muni Fugueres de Jiménez.

CINDE: Apdo 7.170, 100 San José; tel. 331313; coalition for development initiatives to attract foreign investment for production and export of new products; Dir Fernano Naranjo.

CODESA: San José; state development corporation; Dir Alfonso Carro.

Consejo Nacional de Producción: Calle 36 a 12, Apdo 2.205, San José; tel. 236033; telex 2273; f. 1948 to encourage agricultural and fish production and to regulate production and distribution of basic commodities; Pres. Edgar Quirós González.

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad: Apdo 10.032, 1000 San José; tel. 327732; telex 2140; state power and telecommunications agency; Pres Ing. Tiófilo de la Torre A.; Gen. Man. Ing. Rodrigo Suárez Mejido.

Instituto de Fomento y Asesoría Municipal: Apdo 10.187, San José; tel. 233714; f. 1970; municipal development institute; Pres. Luis Antonio Monge Román; Exec. Dir Harry Jager Contreras.

Instituto de Desarrollo Agrícola (IDA): San José; tel. 246066; Exec. Pres. Lic. José Manuel Salazar.

Instituto Mixto de Ayuda Social (IMAS): Calle 29 entre Avdas 2 y 4, Apdo 2.613, San José; tel. 252555; telex 1559; Pres. Dr Germán Volio Hernández.

Instituto Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados: Calle 9 a 10, Apdo 5.120, San José; tel. 235555; water and sewerage; Exec. Pres. Dr Miguel Angel Chavarría Méndez.

Instituto Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo: Apdo 10.103, San José; tel. 234355; f. 1973; to encourage the establishment of co-operatives and to provide technical assistance and credit facilities; Pres. Roberto Cerdas Solavo; Exec. Dir Lic. Rafael A. Rojas Jiménez.

Instituto Nacional de Vivienda y Urbanismo: Apdo 2.534, San José; tel. 215266; telex 2908; housing and town planning institute; Exec. Pres. Minister of Housing and Human Settlement; Man. Otto Starke Jiménez.

Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica: Apdo 10.127, 1000 San José; tel. 237833; f. 1963; formulates and supervises execution of the National Development Plan; main aims: to increase national productivity; to improve distribution of income and social services; to increase citizen participation in solution of socio-economic problems; Dir Minister of National Planning and Economic Policy.

Oficina del Café: Calle 1, Avdas 18 y 20, Apdo 37, San José; tel. 226411; telex 2279; f. 1948 to develop the coffee industry, to control production and to regulate marketing; Pres. Fernando Altmann Ortiz; Exec. Dir. Lic. Mario Fernández Urpí.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica: Calle 25, Avda 10, Apdo 1.114, San José; tel. 210005; telex 2646; f. 1915; 1,000 mems; Pres. Edwin Méndez Mata; Man. Julio Ugarte.

Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica: Calles 13–15, Avda 6, Apdo 10.003, San José; tel. 232411; telex 2474; f. 1943; Chair. Jorge Woodbridge.

Unión de Cámaras: San José; business federation; Chair. Arturo Lizano.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara Nacional de Agricultura: Antiguo Colegio La Salle, Sabana Sur, 5°, San José; tel. 210778; Pres. Ing. Juan Rafael Azofeira González.

Cámara de Azucareros: Calle 3, Avda Fernández Güell, Apdo 1.577, San José; tel. 212103; f. 1949; sugar growers; Pres. Ing. Julián Mateo Herrero.

Cámara Nacional de Bananeros: Calle 3, Avda Central y Primera, Edif. Jiménez, Apdo 10.273, San José; tel. 227891; f. 1967; banana growers; Pres. Ing. Asdrúbal Carballo Chaves.

Cámara Nacional de Cafetaleros: Calle 3, Avdas 6 y 8, Apdo 1.310, San José; tel. 218207; telex 2525; f. 1948; 300 mems; coffee growers; Pres. Ronald Peters.

Cámara Nacional de Ganaderos: Calle 4, Apdo 4.564, San José; tel. 221652; cattlemen; Pres. Víctor Wolf Fournier.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democráticos (Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers): Calles 3–5, Avda 12, Apdo 2.167, San José; tel. 221981; telex 2167; f. 1966; mem. ICFTU and ORIT; Sec.-Gen. Miguel Calderón Sandí; 50,000 mems.

Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT): Avda 12, Calles 1 y 3, Casa No 142, San José; tel. 335805; f. 1980 from a merger of the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Públicos and the Confederación General de Trabajadores; linked to Coalición Pueblo Unido; 53 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. Lic. Rodrigo Ureña Quirós; c. 55,000 mems.

Central Auténtica de Trabajadores Democráticos (Democratic Workers' Union): Calle 13 a 10 y 12, Solera; tel. 532971; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Carlos Vargas.

Central de Trabajadores Costarricenses (Costa Rican Workers' Union): Calle 20 a 3 y 5, San José; tel. 217701; Sec.-Gen. Alsimiro Herrera Torres.

There were 20 national trade union federations in 1978.

Transport

Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Transportes: Apdo 10.176, San José; tel. 260033; telex 2493; the ministry is responsible for setting tariffs, allocating funds, maintaining existing systems and constructing new ones.

Cámara Nacional de Transportes: Calle 20, Avda 7, San José; tel. 225394; national chamber of transport.

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles de Costa Rica, SA (FECOSA): Apdo No 1, 1009 FE al P Estación, Zona 3, San José; tel. 260011; telex 2393; government-owned; 583 km, of which 228 km are electrified; Exec. Pres. Ing. G. Lara Bustamante.

FECOSA comprises:

Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico: San José to Puntarenas.

Ferrocarril Nacional al Atlántico: formerly British-owned; main line San José to Puerto Limón; br. lines Puerto Limón to Finca 5 and San José to Alajuela.

Cía Bananera de Costa Rica-Golfito: POB 30, San José; tel. 750095; telex 3036243; owned by United Brands Co (USA); 250 km; Gen. Man. F. Stargardter.

ROADS

In 1983 there were 28,903 km of roads, of which over 11,000 km were all-weather roads, excluding 683 km of the Pan-American Highway.

SHIPPING

Local services operate between the Costa Rican ports of Puntarenas and Limón and those of Colón and Cristóbal in Panama and other Central American ports. The multi-million dollar project at Caldera on the Gulf of Nicoya is now in operation as the main Pacific port; Puntarenas is being used as the second port. The Caribbean coast is served by the port complex of Limón/Moír. International services are operated by various foreign shipping lines.

Cooperativa de Pescadores del Pacífico: Apdo 336, Puntarenas.

Junta de Administración Portuaria y de Desarrollo de la Vertiente Atlántica (JAPDEVA): Calle 17, Avda 7, Apdo 8–5.330, 1000 San José; tel. 335301; telex 2435; state agency for the development of Pacific ports; Exec. Pres. Lic. Rafael Barrientos Germé.

Instituto Costarricense de Puertos del Pacífico (INCOP): Calle 36 a 3, San José; tel. 237111; state agency for the development of Pacific ports; Exec. Pres. Rodrigo Araúz Bonilla.

Naviera Multinacional del Caribe, SA (NAMUCAR): Avda Segunda 746, 2 Calle 7 y 9, Apdo 10.095, San José; tel. 213666; telex 2463.

CIVIL AVIATION

Costa Rica's main international airport is the Juan Santamaría Airport, 16 km from San José at El Coco and there are regional airports at Liberia, Limón and Pavas (Tobías Bolaños Airport).

Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses, SA—LACSA (Costa Rican Airlines): Apdo 1.531, San José; tel. 323555; telex 2188; f. 1949; operates international services to Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Puerto Rico, Venezuela and the USA; Chair. and Chief Exec. Capt. Otto Escalante W.; fleet: 3 Boeing 727-200, 2 DC-8-55F-JT (cargo).

Servicios Aéreos Nacionales, SA (SANSA): Paseo Colón, Apdo 999-1000, Centro Colón, San José; tel. 332714; telex 2914; internal services; Gen. Man. Lic. Carlos Manuel Delgado Aguilar; fleet: 2 Aviocar C-212.

Tourism

A total of 326,242 tourists visited Costa Rica in 1983. The political instability elsewhere in Central America has discouraged foreign visitors.

Cámara Nacional de Turismo: Avda Central, Calle 5 y 7, San José; tel. 228629.

Instituto Costarricense de Turismo: Apdo 777, San José; tel. 231733; telex 2281; f. 1964; Exec. Pres. Roberto Lobo Anaya.

Atomic Energy

Comisión de Energía Atómica de Costa Rica: Calle 5, 555, Apdo Postal 6681, San José; tel. 231997; f. 1967; Pres. Dr Manuel Constenla Umaña; Dir Dr Nilo Vicarioli Corradi.

CUBA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cuba is an archipelago of two main islands, Cuba and the Isle of Youth (formerly the Isle of Pines), and about 1,600 keys and islets. It lies in the Caribbean Sea, 145 km (90 miles) south of Florida, USA. Other nearby countries are the Bahamas, Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical, with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 25°C (77°F) and hurricanes are frequent. The language is Spanish. Most of the inhabitants are Christians, of whom the great majority are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has five equal horizontal stripes, of blue, white, blue, white and blue, with a red triangle, enclosing a five-pointed white star, at the hoist. The capital is Havana (La Habana).

Recent History

Cuba was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until 1898, when the island was ceded to the USA after Spain's defeat in the Spanish-American War. Cuba became an independent republic on 20 May 1902, but the USA retained its naval bases on the island and, until 1934, reserved the right to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs. In 1933 an army sergeant, Fulgencio Batista Zaldivar, came to power at the head of a military revolt. Batista ruled the country, directly or indirectly, until 1944, when he retired after serving a four-year term as elected President.

In March 1952, however, Gen. Batista (as he had become) seized power again, deposing President Carlos Prío Socarrás in a bloodless coup. Batista's new regime soon proved to be unpopular and became harshly repressive. In July 1953 a radical opposition group, led by Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, attacked the Moncada army barracks in Santiago de Cuba. Castro was captured, with many of his supporters, but later released. He went into exile and formed a revolutionary movement which was committed to Batista's overthrow. In December 1956 Castro landed in Cuba with a small group of followers, most of whom were captured or killed. However, 12 survivors, including Castro and the Argentine-born Dr Ernesto ('Che') Guevara, escaped into the hills of the Sierra Maestra, where they formed the nucleus of the guerrilla forces which, after a prolonged struggle, forced Batista to flee from Cuba on 1 January 1959.

The assumption of power by the victorious rebels was initially met with great popular acclaim. The 1940 constitution was suspended in January 1959, being replaced by a new 'Fundamental Law'. Executive and legislative power was vested in the Council of Ministers, with Fidel Castro as Prime Minister and his brother Raúl as his deputy. Guevara reportedly ranked third in importance. The new regime ruled by decree but promised to hold elections within 18 months. When it was firmly established, the Castro Government adopted a radical economic programme, including agrarian reform and the nationalization of industrial and commercial enterprises. These drastic reforms, combined with the regime's authoritarian nature, provoked opposition from some sectors of the population, including former supporters of Castro, and many Cubans went into exile.

All US business interests in Cuba were expropriated, without compensation, in October 1960, and the USA severed diplomatic relations in January 1961. A US-sponsored force of anti-Castro Cuban émigrés landed in April 1961 at the Bay of Pigs, in southern Cuba, but the invasion was thwarted by Castro's troops. Later in the year, all pro-government groups were merged to form the Integrated Revolutionary Organizations (ORI). In December 1961 Fidel Castro publicly announced that Cuba had become a Communist state, and he proclaimed a 'Marxist-Leninist' programme for the country's future development. In January 1962 Cuba was excluded from active participation in the Organization of American States (OAS). The USA instituted a full economic and political blockade of Cuba. Hostility to the USA was accompanied by increasingly close relations between Cuba and the USSR. In October 1962 the USA revealed the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba but, after the imposition of a US naval blockade, the weapons were withdrawn. In 1964 the OAS imposed diplomatic and commercial sanctions against Cuba.

The ORI was replaced in 1962 by a new United Party of the Cuban Socialist Revolution (PURSC), which was established, under Fidel Castro's leadership, as the country's sole legal party. Guevara resigned his military and government posts in April 1965, subsequently leaving Cuba to pursue revolutionary activities abroad. In October 1965 the PURSC was renamed the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC). Although it is ostracized by most other Latin American countries, the PCC Government has maintained and consolidated its internal authority, with little effective opposition. Supported by considerable aid from the USSR, the regime has made significant progress in social and economic development, including improvements in education and public health. At the same time, Cuba has continued to give active support to left-wing revolutionary movements in Latin America and in many other parts of the world. Guevara was killed in Bolivia in October 1967.

In June 1974 the country's first elections since the revolution were held for municipal offices in Matanzas province. Cuba's first 'socialist' constitution was submitted to the first Congress of the PCC, held in December 1975, and came into force in February 1976, after being approved by popular referendum. The PCC Congress also elected a new Central Committee and an enlarged Politburo. In addition, the existing six provinces were reorganized to form 14. As envisaged by the new constitution, elections for municipal assemblies were held in October 1976. These assemblies later elected delegates to provincial assemblies and deputies to the National Assembly of People's Power, inaugurated in December 1976 as 'the supreme organ of state'. The National Assembly chose the members of a new Council of State, with Fidel Castro as President. The second Congress of the PCC was held in December 1980, when Fidel and Raúl Castro were re-elected First and Second Secretaries respectively. The Politburo and the Central Committee were enlarged, and details of the 1981–85 Plan were announced. Election of candidates to the 169 municipal assemblies took place in October 1981. The National Assembly was inaugurated for a second five-year term in December. Fidel Castro was re-elected by the Assembly as President of the Council of State, and Raúl Castro re-elected as First Vice-President.

Although the OAS voted in favour of allowing member countries to normalize their relations with the Cuban Government in 1975, Cuba remained excluded from participation in OAS activities. Relations with the USA deteriorated because of Cuban involvement in the Angolan war in 1976 and in the Ethiopian–Somali war in 1977, and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Africa was made the condition for lifting the US trade embargo. The raising of emigration restrictions in April 1980 resulted in an attempt by more than 125,000 Cubans to enter the USA by landing in Florida. In 1981 the hostility between the two countries was exacerbated by US allegations concerning the extent of Cuban political and military activity abroad, and by the Cuban accusation that the USA had been instrumental in introducing the five agricultural diseases and epidemics which had decimated Cuban crops and livestock, resulting in the deaths of more than 150 people.

In 1981 Cuba expressed interest in discussing foreign policy with the USA, and declared that the shipment of arms to guerrilla groups in Central America had ceased. High-level talks between the two countries took place in November 1981 but US hostility increased. Economic sanctions were tightened, the major air link was closed, and tourism and investment by US nationals was prohibited in April 1982. A naval blockade was considered. Cuba's support of Argentina during the 1982 crisis concerning the Falkland Islands improved relations with the

rest of Latin America, and the country's legitimacy was finally acknowledged when it was elected chairman of the UN General Assembly Committee on Decolonization in September 1982, while continuing to play a leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement despite its firm alliance with the Soviet bloc.

In July 1983 President Castro announced his support for the peace initiative of the Contadora group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela), which called for a negotiated settlement to the problems in Central America. In addition, President Castro proposed a reciprocal arrangement between Cuba and the USA to allow for a reduction in the number of military personnel in Central America and for a halt to the supply of armaments to the region. However, an increase in US military activity in Honduras and the Caribbean region led President Castro to declare a 'state of national alert' in August. The US invasion of Grenada in October, and the ensuing short-lived confrontation between US forces and Cuban personnel on the island, severely damaged hopes that the two countries might reach an agreement over Central America, and left Cuba isolated in the Caribbean, following the weakening of its diplomatic and military ties with Suriname in November.

Cuba's concern that the probable re-election of the US President, Ronald Reagan, in November 1984 would increase the possibility of an invasion by the USA, aimed at the overthrow of the Castro regime, prompted moves to expand and strengthen the civil defence system. In public speeches throughout 1984, however, President Castro appeared to adopt a more conciliatory approach towards relations with the USA. In June Cuba granted the release of 48 Cuban and US prisoners who had been detained for political and criminal offences. In July official negotiations were begun with the USA on the issues of immigration and repatriation. In December agreement was reached on the resumption of Cuban immigration to the USA and the repatriation of 2,746 Cuban 'undesirables', who had accompanied other Cuban refugees to the USA in 1980.

In January 1984 plans were announced for a reduction in the number of Cuban personnel in Ethiopia, from 10,000 to 3,000 men. In addition, Cuba was believed to be agreeable to a gradual withdrawal of its estimated 25,000 troops in Angola, conditional upon a concurrent withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia. In November Cuba was reported to be ready to sign a four-part agreement on its withdrawal from Angola.

Government

Under the 1976 constitution, the first since the 1959 revolution, the supreme organ of state, and the sole legislative authority, is the National Assembly of People's Power, with 500 deputies elected for five years by municipal assemblies. The National Assembly elects 31 of its members to form the Council of State, the Assembly's permanent organ. The Council of State is the highest representative of the state, and its President is both Head of State and Head of Government. Executive and administrative authority is vested in the Council of Ministers, appointed by the National Assembly on the proposal of the Head of State. Municipal, regional and provincial assemblies have also been established. The Communist Party of Cuba, the only authorized political party, is 'the leading force of society and the state'.

Defence

Conscription for military service is for a three-year period from 17 years of age, and conscripts also work on the land. In July 1984, according to Western estimates, the army numbered 125,000, the navy 12,000 and the air force 16,000. Army reserves numbered a further 190,000. Paramilitary forces include 15,000 State Security troops, 3,500 border guards and a Youth Labour Army of about 100,000. In 1980 a local militia organization (Milicias de Tropas Territoriales—MTT), comprising 1.2m. men and women, was formed. Estimated expenditure on defence and internal security for 1985 was 1,470.9m. pesos. Considerable aid is received from communist countries, notably the USSR.

Economic Affairs

The state-controlled Cuban economy is basically agricultural and is heavily dependent upon the annual output of cane sugar, which provides the country with 80–85% of its export revenue. Production of raw sugar reached a record 8.2m. metric tons in the 1981/82 season, and seven new sugar mills were under construction. Most of Cuba's sugar exports are sold at fixed prices under long-term agreements, mainly to the USSR and other countries in the Eastern bloc. Any surplus production for export is sold on the free market. However, the world sugar price of 8 US cents per lb. in 1982, down from 28 cents per lb. in 1980, did not even cover production costs. As a result, Cuba's export earnings from sugar in 1982 were 11% less than in 1981. A further setback for the industry was the devastating rainfall during the first four months of 1983, which reduced the annual output of raw sugar to 7.2m. metric tons. Because of the fall in production, Cuba was unable to fulfil its quota (2.4m. metric tons) of free-market exports under the International Sugar Agreement. Production was expected to reach 8.2m. metric tons in 1983/84. In spite of falling world prices for sugar and the problems inherent in economic dependence upon one commodity, additional resources are to be devoted to increasing production, which it was hoped would reach 11m. metric tons by 1990. The annual harvest of Cuba's second most important export crop, tobacco, was also severely damaged by the rains in 1983, following a record output of 54,000 tons in 1981/82, and amounted to only 45,000 tons in 1982/83. It was expected to increase to 50,000 tons in 1983/84. The financial loss which was caused by the destruction of other crops in 1983 amounted to US $60m. Cuban exports of citrus fruits are of increasing significance. With heavy investment by other CMEA countries, Cuba planned to increase overall production of citrus fruits to 1.4m. tons in 1985, and to 2.6m. tons in 1990, in an attempt to reduce dependence on sugar. Dairy cattle are being introduced on a large scale, and the livestock sector expanded by 6.2% in 1983. Overall growth in the agricultural sector in 1983 was 0.6%. As a result of extensive government investment in the fishing industry, Cuba's total catch rose from 27,100 tons in 1959 to a record 213,000 tons in 1978.

Cuba possesses about one-tenth of the world's known nickel reserves, and nickel is Cuba's second most important export commodity. Production of nickel and cobalt fell from 40,260 metric tons in 1981 to 37,603 tons in 1982, but was expected to reach 78,000 tons in 1985, when a third plant was due to come into operation. Cuba supplies 35% of the CMEA's nickel requirements. There are also deposits of copper, chromite, manganese and iron ore. Cuba is dependent on the USSR for 98% of its petroleum requirements of 206,000 barrels per day. Cuba was guaranteed 61m. tons of petroleum in 1981–85. Exploration for petroleum in Cuba is being undertaken with Soviet and Mexican assistance, and considerable finds on the northern coast, near Varadero, have been announced. Domestic production in 1983 was 280,000 metric tons. It was hoped that production would reach 770,000 tons in 1984 and 2m. tons in 1989. A new petroleum refinery, under construction at Cienfuegos, is due to come into operation in 1987. Cuba's refining capacity is 6.5m. tons. A nuclear energy plant is also under construction at Juraguá, Cienfuegos, and will have a generating capacity of 1,760 MW.

The bulk of installed industrial capacity is made up of plants for processing agricultural produce and for the production of cement, fertilizers, textiles, domestic consumer goods and agricultural machinery. Industrial development is accorded high priority and the 1983 budget allocated 3,500m. pesos to industrial concerns. Cuba's output of crude steel rose from 301,200 metric tons in 1982 to 363,700 tons in 1983. Plans for Cuban-Soviet co-operation, announced in 1981, included an integrated steelmill with an annual capacity of 1.3m. tons. In 1981 the Karl Marx cement factory, with a capacity of 1.65m. metric tons per year, was completed at a cost of US $208m. (equivalent). A plant for the assembly of motor vehicles from imported parts is planned. Industrial production is hampered by Cuba's dependence on Western technology and by a shortage of spare parts for US-made industrial machinery. In 1983 the industrial sector recorded growth of 4.7%. In 1983 trade agreements were signed with other CMEA countries to provide Cuba with quality steel, food products and medicine.

In 1983 Cuba's trade turnover (imports plus exports) with Eastern bloc countries amounted to US $4,600m., about 80% of the country's total trade. In 1982 total Soviet aid was estimated at US $4,000m. In November 1980 an economic exchange agreement was signed, pledging Soviet aid up to the year 2000 at a total value of at least $35,000m. US trade sanctions have restricted potential trade with Western countries and increased

dependence on the USSR. In an attempt to improve the country's foreign debt situation, a programme of stringent economic measures was enforced, and imports of 'hard currency' goods were allowed to decline from 49% of total imports in 1975 to 14% in 1983. In addition, Cuba hopes to increase trade with the West from 23% of the total in 1981 to more than 30% by 1985. Falling prices of tobacco, nickel and especially sugar have brought about a severe economic crisis. In 1983 exports in hard currency declined by 354m. pesos to 1,020m. pesos. The trade deficit in 1980 was US $1,400m. despite cheap supplies of petroleum and generous prices for exports of sugar and nickel to the USSR. The total debt to the USSR in June 1982 was $9,000m., and repayment has been delayed until 1986. Reserves were reduced to $130m. in September 1981, when foreign banks withdrew loans and deposits of $570m. In January 1983 Cuba announced that there would be no repayments on debt principal which was to fall due between January 1983 and December 1985. Interest payments would be maintained. However, following negotiations with creditor banks, only US $675m. of debt awaited rescheduling by December 1983. Cuba's total debt to the West was US $3,300m. at the end of 1983. In 1984 Cuba hoped to reschedule US $350m. in outstanding debts to commercial banks. In December 1984 agreement was reached on the rescheduling of US $130m. of debt.

In 1981 the Cuban economy expanded by 12%, mainly as a result of the recovery by the agricultural sector. In 1983 Cuba's gross output (excluding non-material services) went up by 5.2%. In the first quarter of 1984 economic growth of 11.7% was achieved, a large proportion of which was attributed to increased productivity of 22.9% in the sugar industry. The official figure for economic growth in the whole of 1984, however, was 7%. The first Five-Year Development Plan (1981–85), based on high projected world prices for sugar, proved to be too ambitious and costly, and a new, more realistic plan, which involved no new investment, was being developed. State subsidies were reduced by about two-thirds, with a loss of more than 170m. pesos to state enterprises, while public spending and imports both declined in 1982. Consumer prices rose by 10%, and unemployment was estimated to be 3.4%. After 1970, financial incentives were introduced to boost productivity, and in 1980 a free market for surplus agricultural produce was introduced to undermine the 'black market' which had developed as a result of shortages and rationing. However, the free market was suspended after corrupt practices were discovered. In spite of severe economic measures, a consumer boom was reported, revealing an increase in the level of personal income of 218.6% between 1970 and 1982. In February 1982 the need for hard currency prompted an invitation to foreign companies to engage in joint projects to build factories and tourist facilities with a 49% interest and generous fiscal incentives. Several companies expressed interest but were deterred by fear of US sanctions.

Transport and Communications

In 1984 there were 14,834 km of railways and 34,000 km of roads. An eight-lane highway runs the length of the island from Pinar del Río to Santiago de Cuba. In 1983 the merchant fleet comprised 96 vessels with a cargo capacity of more than 1m. d.w.t. The 1981–85 Development Plan envisages investment in port facilities of US $350 m., mostly in the two principal ports of Havana Bay and Cienfuegos. There are international airports at La Habana, Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey. Work began in October 1984 on a new international airport, to be built between Varadero and Matanzas. There are plans to construct an underground system of transport in Havana.

Social Welfare

Through the State Social Security System, employees receive benefits for sickness, accidents, maternity, disability, retirement and unemployment. Health services are free. In 1984 there were 60,037 hospital beds and 17,000 physicians. The 1983 budget allocation for health and education was 2,158.3m. pesos.

Education

Education is universal and free at all levels. Education is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and combines study with manual work. The 1981–85 Development Plan emphasizes improvement of professional and technological education, especially in medicine, economics, accountancy and teaching.

Pre-school national schools are run by the state for children of five years of age, and day nurseries are available for all children after their 45th day. Primary education, from six to 12 years of age, is compulsory, and secondary education lasts from 13 to 16 (to be extended to 18) years of age. In 1978 an estimated 99% of children aged six to 11 attended primary schools, while 61% of those aged 12 to 17 were enrolled at secondary schools. In 1984 there were 220,000 students in higher education. Workers undergoing university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Courses at intermediate and higher levels have an emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. In 1979 the estimated illiteracy rate among persons aged 15 to 49 was only 4.6% (males 4.3%; females 4.9%). Adult education centres gave basic education to 342,769 people in 1981/82.

Tourism

Cuba has much to attract the tourist, including a colonial cultural heritage, forests, mountains and a coastline with many bays and inlets, providing excellent bathing, diving and fishing. Tourism began to develop after 1977, with the lifting of travel restrictions by the USA, and the country subsequently attracted European tourists. The majority of visitors come from Canada, Spain and Mexico. US travel restrictions were reimposed in 1982. However, more than 100,000 tourists visited Cuba in 1983, compared with only 4,000 in 1973. Twenty-nine new hotels were opened between 1976 and 1981, and 30 new hotels are planned, with a projected total capacity of 20,200 rooms. Investment in tourism during 1983 amounted to 21m. pesos, and included the development of new and existing sites.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 25–27 July (Anniversary of the 1953 Revolution), 10 October (Wars of Independence Day).

1986: 1 January (Liberation Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Cuban peso.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.0425 pesos;
US $1 = 89.95 centavos.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Cámara de Comercio de Cuba, Calle 21, No 661, Apdo 4237, Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-3356; telex 51-1752; Comité Estatal de Estadísticas, Havana, Cuba; tel. 70-2586.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	110,860*
Population (census results)	
6 September 1970	8,569,121
11 September 1981	
Males	4,914,873
Females	4,808,732
Total	9,723,605
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	9,782,000
1983	9,884,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	89.2

* 42,803 sq miles.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE STATE SECTOR
(annual averages in '000)

	1980	1981	1982
Industry*	546.1	576.4	599.9
Construction	273.4	266.3	260.7
Agriculture	624.2	618.5	615.6
Forestry	20.1	20.9	20.7
Transport	171.4	180.9	179.5
Communications	21.8	22.7	23.5
Trade	302.0	310.7	324.1
Social services	93.1	90.8	85.7
Science and technology	19.0	20.3	21.3
Education	329.5	347.8	357.0
Arts and culture	30.3	32.5	35.0
Public health	126.7†	138.2	153.7
Total (incl. others)	2,733.8	2,824.4	2,881.7

* Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water.
† Including social assistance, sports and tourism.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(estimated population on 31 December 1982)

Havana (capital)	1,951,373	Matanzas	102,697
Santiago de Cuba	350,902	Bayamo	102,260
Camagüey	251,293	Pinar del Río	97,989
Holguín	190,534	Las Tunas	86,917
Santa Clara	173,906	Ciego de Avila	76,698
Guantánamo	169,634	Sancti Spíritus	72,986
Cienfuegos	105,008		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births†		Registered marriages‡		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976	187,555	19.9	61,297	6.5	53,080	5.6
1977	168,960	17.7	62,113	6.5	56,084	5.9
1978	148,249	15.4	58,361	6.1	55,100	5.7
1979	143,551	14.8	62,834	6.5	54,838	5.6
1980	136,900	14.1	68,941	7.1	55,707	5.7
1981	136,211	14.0	72,824	7.5	57,814	5.9
1982	159,759	16.3	80,295	8.2	56,485	5.8
1983	165,647	16.8	n.a.	7.7	58,238	5.9

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.
† Births registered in the National Consumers Register, established on 31 December 1964.
‡ Including consensual unions formalized in response to special legislation.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Sugar cane	73,567.8	74,137.6	n.a.
Potatoes	272.9	258.3	206.7
Sweet potatoes	199.7	177.4	200.5
Plantains	86.9	79.8	96.8
Rice (paddy)	460.9	519.8	517.6
Tobacco (leaves)	54.6	44.9	30.2
Tomatoes	311.8	226.5	151.4
Citrus fruits	470.6	530.0	530.7
Bananas	173.9	191.9	195.8
Mangoes	57.6	52.3	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head; state enterprises only)

	1981	1982	1983
Horses	839.7	819.9	812.2
Pigs	840.2	853.1	867.2
Sheep	259.1	314.9	375.3
Poultry	23,988.7	23,052.4	25,700

Fishing

(metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	186,408	164,528	195,245

Mining

		1980	1981	1982
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	273	253	541
Natural gas	'000 cu metres	17,755	13,285	10,700
Copper concentrates	metric tons	3,305	2,908	2,645
Nickel and cobalt	metric tons	38,207	40,260	37,603
Refractory chromium	metric tons	28,457	20,500	27,300
Salt	metric tons	71,100	89,500	112,000
Silica and sand	'000 cu metres	4,003	4,700	4,652
Crushed stone	'000 cu metres	10,027	9,717	8,867

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	329.8	301.2	363.7
Corrugated steel bars	'000 metric tons	275.0	203.7	239.7
Grey cement	'000 metric tons	3,292.2	3,163.3	3,200
Mosaics	'000 sq metres	2,239.3	2,305.2	n.a.
Motor spirit (Gasoline)	metric tons	989,344	846,900	n.a.
Kerosene	metric tons	428,613	456,700	n.a.
Sulphuric acid (98%)	'000 metric tons	412.8	332.9	355.9
Fertilizers	metric tons	1,067,200	1,026,400	1,081,700
Tyres	'000	326.5	218.3	353.2
Woven textile fabrics	'000 sq metres	171,925.9	153,336.7	170,700
Cigarettes	million	15,408.5	17,043.6	16,801.9
Cigars	million	230.3	358.4	n.a.
Raw sugar*	'000 metric tons	7,646.6	7,777.6	n.a.
Leather footwear	'000 pairs	15,500†	13,500	13,100
Electric energy	million kWh	10,559.0	11,069.7	11,553.4

* Corresponding to calendar year. † Including leather-fabric shoes.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units:
100 centavos = 1 Cuban peso.

Denominations:
Coins: 1, 5, 20 and 40 centavos.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 pesos.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 1.0425 pesos;
US $1 = 89.95 centavos;
100 Cuban pesos = £95.92 = $111.17.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million pesos)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	746.1	766.7	802.2
Beverages and tobacco	16.1	11.3	10.0
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	57.4	57.0	47.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	188.0	214.9	185.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	911.5	1,166.2	1,497.9
Chemicals and related products	291.1	313.8	357.6
Basic manufactures	678.6	753.9	717.0
Machinery and transport equipment	1,638.7	1,719.7	1,712.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	99.3	110.3	200.9
Total	4,627.0	5,114.0	5,530.6

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Sugar and sugar products	3,320.2	3,339.9	3,808.1
Minerals and concentrates	192.9	332.6	299.8
Tobacco and tobacco products	36.5	55.8	103.8
Fish and fish preparations	90.4	98.2	98.6
Total (incl. others)	3,966.7	4,223.8	4,933.2

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 pesos)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium	22,404	28,100	10,883
Bulgaria	145,966	174,730	170,261
Canada	111,008	78,994	47,862
Czechoslovakia	100,808	137,471	182,222
Finland	3,323	5,508	3,065
France	118,838	105,157	33,734
German Democratic Republic	165,334	171,218	205,698
Germany, Federal Republic	82,904	99,297	54,032
Hungary	51,417	62,026	97,316
Italy	28,043	41,067	24,283
Japan	182,168	160,275	135,899
Poland	68,872	52,214	68,383
Spain	139,072	163,005	95,184
Sweden	37,219	36,985	31,852
USSR	2,903,700	3,233,956	3,744,391
United Kingdom	77,171	62,877	49,670
Yugoslavia	5,260	4,813	3,954

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium	14,418	7,929	9,370
Bulgaria	111,433	136,805	160,258
Canada	115,006	119,905	46,188
Czechoslovakia	75,027	81,324	113,283
Finland	26,852	46,867	7,800
France	25,228	45,320	45,259
German Democratic Republic	121,740	175,974	163,891
Germany, Federal Republic	16,761	13,618	44,348
Hungary	27,486	62,607	62,293
Italy	31,681	27,243	26,167
Japan	112,023	118,630	71,245
Poland	35,899	38,407	12,764
Spain	46,351	64,122	87,985
Sweden	3,489	14,762	3,120
USSR	2,253,464	2,357,486	3,289,610
United Kingdom	14,839	16,021	24,318
Yugoslavia	4,342	5,076	6,264

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passengers ('000)	19,963.1	20,126.4	23,139.1
Passenger-kilometres (million)	1,801.8	1.916.1	2,073.3
Freight carried ('000 metric tons)	14,143.8	16,545.2	16,606.6
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	2,165.3	2,675.9	2,549.8

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	7,535.7	8,882.2	8,838.6
Goods unloaded	16,877.2	17,906.2	16,897.8

CIVIL AVIATION (million)

	1980	1981	1982
Passengers carried ('000)	754.3	791.8	894.5
Passenger-kilometres	1,357.6	1,642.8	1,939.0
Freight ton-kilometres	21.9	22.1	24.8

Education

(1981/82)

	Teachers*	Pupils
Pre-primary	4,868	123,302
Primary	72,045	1,409,765
Secondary	50,241	654,840
Pre-university	12,622	171,637
Teacher-training	6,472	67,693
Technical and professional	19,486	263,981
Adult education	23,011	342,769
Youth education	1,747	16,937
Special education	4,477	33,291
Universities	12,068	165,496
Others	338	2,610

* The figure includes other personnel related to education at the corresponding levels.

Directory

The Constitution

Following the assumption of power by the Castro regime on 1 January 1959, the Constitution was suspended and a Fundamental Law of the Republic was instituted with effect from 7 February 1959. In February 1976 Cuba's first socialist Constitution came into force after being submitted to the first Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in December 1975 and to popular referendum in February 1976.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES

The Republic of Cuba is a socialist state in which all power belongs to the working people. The Communist Party of Cuba is the leading force of society and the state. The socialist state carries out the will of the working people and guarantees work, medical care, education, food, clothing and housing. The Republic of Cuba is part of the world socialist community. It bases its relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with other socialist countries on socialist internationalism, friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance. It hopes to establish one large community of nations within Latin America and the Caribbean.

The State organizes and directs the economic life of the nation in accordance with a central social and economic development plan. Foreign trade is the exclusive function of the State. The State recognizes the right of small farmers to own their lands and other means of production and to sell that land. The State guarantees the right of citizens to ownership of personal property in the form of earnings, savings, place of residence and other possessions and objects which serve to satisfy their material and cultural needs. The State also guarantees the right of inheritance.

Cuban citizenship is acquired by birth or through naturalization.

The State protects the family, motherhood and matrimony.

The State directs and encourages all aspects of education, culture and science.

All citizens have equal rights and are subject to equal duties.

The State guarantees the right to medical care, education, freedom of speech and press, assembly, demonstration, association and privacy. In the socialist society work is the right and duty, and a source of pride for every citizen.

GOVERNMENT

National Assembly of People's Power

The National Assembly of People's Power is the supreme organ of the State and is the only organ with constituent and legislative authority. It is composed of deputies over the age of 18 elected by the Municipal Assemblies of People's Power, for a period of five years. All Cuban citizens over the age of 16, except those who are mentally incapacitated or who have committed a crime, are eligible to vote. The National Assembly of People's Power holds two ordinary sessions a year and a special session when requested by one third of the deputies or by the Council of State. More than half the total number of deputies must be present for a session to be held.

All decisions made by the Assembly, except those relating to constitutional reforms, are adopted by a simple majority of votes. The deputies may be recalled by their electors at any time.

The National Assembly of People's Power has the following functions:

to reform the constitution;

to approve, modify and annul laws;

to supervise all organs of the State and government;

to decide on the constitutionality of laws and decrees;

to revoke decree-laws issued by the Council of State;

to discuss and approve economic and social development plans, the state budget, monetary and credit systems;

to approve the general outlines of foreign and domestic policy, to ratify and annul international treaties, to declare war and approve peace treaties;

to approve the administrative division of the country;

to elect the President, First Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents and other members of the Council of State;

to elect the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the National Assembly;

to appoint the members of the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the President of the Council of State;

to elect the President, Vice-President and other judges of the People's Supreme Court;

to elect the attorney-general and the deputy attorney-generals;

to grant amnesty;

to call referendums.

The President of the National Assembly presides over sessions of the Assembly, calls ordinary sessions, proposes the draft agenda, signs the Official Gazette, organizes the work of the commissions appointed by the Assembly and attends the meetings of the Council of State.

Council of State

The Council of State is elected from the members of the National Assembly and represents that Assembly in the period between sessions. It comprises a President, one First Vice-President, five Vice-Presidents, one Secretary and 23 other members. Its mandate ends when a new Assembly meets. All decisions are adopted by a simple majority of votes. It is accountable for its actions to the National Assembly.

The Council of State has the following functions:

to call special sessions of the National Assembly;

to set the date for the election of a new Assembly;

to issue decree-laws in the period between the sessions of the National Assembly;

to decree mobilization in the event of war and to approve peace treaties when the Assembly is in recess;

to issue instructions to the courts and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic;

to appoint and remove ambassadors of Cuba abroad on the proposal of its President, to grant or refuse recognition to diplomatic representatives of other countries to Cuba;

to suspend those provisions of the Council of Ministers that are not in accordance with the Constitution;

to revoke the resolutions of the Executive Committee of the local organs of People's Power which are contrary to the Constitution or laws and decrees formulated by other higher organs.

The President of the Council of State is Head of State and Head of Government and for all purposes the Council of State is the highest representative of the Cuban state.

Head of State

The President of the Council of State is the Head of State and the Head of Government and has the following powers:

to represent the State and Government and conduct general policy;

to call and preside over the sessions of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers;

to supervise the ministries and other administrative bodies;

to propose the members of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly of People's Power;

to receive the credentials of the heads of foreign diplomatic missions;

to sign the decree-laws and other resolutions of the Council of State;

to assume command of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

In the case of absence, illness or death of the President of the Council of State, the First Vice-President assumes the President's duties.

The Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers is the highest-ranking executive and administrative organ. It is composed of the Head of State and Government, as its President, the First Vice-President, the Vice-Presidents, the Ministers and the President of the Central Planning Board. Its Executive Committee is composed of the President, the First Vice-President and the Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers has the following powers:

to conduct political, economic, cultural, scientific, social and defence policy as outlined by the National Assembly;

to approve international treaties;

to propose projects for the general development plan and, if they are approved by the National Assembly, to supervise their implementation;

to conduct foreign policy and trade;

to draw up bills and submit them to the National Assembly;

to draw up the draft state budget;

to conduct general administration, implement laws, issue decrees and supervise defence and national security.

The Council of Ministers is accountable to the National Assembly of People's Power.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The country is divided into 14 provinces and 169 municipalities. The provinces are: Pinar del Rio, Habana, Ciudad de la Habana, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spíritus, Ciego de Avila, Camagüey, Las Tunas, Holguín, Granma, Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo.

Voting for delegates to the municipal assemblies is direct, secret and voluntary. All citizens over 16 years of age are eligible to vote. The number of delegates to each assembly is proportionate to the number of people living in that area. A delegate must obtain more than half the number of votes cast in the constituency in order to be elected. The Municipal Assemblies are elected for a period of two and a half years and are headed by Executive Committees elected from the members of the Municipal Assemblies. The members of the Executive Committees form five Regional Assemblies and the members of the Regional Assemblies in turn form Provincial Assemblies also headed by an Executive Committee. Membership of regional and provincial executive committees is proposed by a commission of Communist Party members and youth and trade union representatives. The President and Secretary of each of the regional and the provincial assemblies are the only full-time members, the other delegates carrying out their functions in addition to their normal employment.

The regular and extraordinary sessions of the local Assemblies of People's Power are public. More than half the total number of members must be present in order for agreements made to be valid. Agreements are adopted by simple majority.

JUDICIARY

Judicial power is exercised by the People's Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals and courts. The People's Supreme Court is the supreme judicial authority and is accountable only to the National Assembly of People's Power. It can propose laws and issue regulations through its Council of Government. Judges are independent but the courts must inform the electorate of their activities at least once a year. Every accused person has the right to a defence and can be tried only by a tribunal.

The Office of the Attorney-General is subordinate only to the National Assembly and the Council of State and is responsible for ensuring that the law is properly obeyed.

The Constitution may be modified only by a two-thirds majority vote in the National Assembly of People's Power.

The Government

(January 1985)

Head of State: Dr Fidel Castro Ruz (took office 2 December 1976).

COUNCIL OF STATE

President: Dr Fidel Castro Ruz.

First Vice-President: Gen. Raúl Castro Ruz.

Vice-Presidents:
Juan Almeida Bosque.
Ramiro Valdés Menéndez.
Guillermo García Frías.
Blas Roca Calderío.
Dr Carlos Rafael Rodríguez Rodríguez.

Secretary: Dr José M. Miyar Barruecos.

Members:
Pedro Miret Prieto.
Dr Armando Hart Dávalos.
Dr Sergio del Valle Jiménez.
Dr José Ramón Machado Ventura.
Diocles Torralba González.
Flavio Bravo Pardo.
Joel Domenech Benítez.
Luis Orlando Domínguez Muñiz.
Roberto Veiga Menéndez.
Vilma Espín Guillois.
José Ramírez Cruz.
Armando Acosta Cordero.
Severo Aguirre del Cristo.
Reinaldo Castro Yedra.
Marta Depréss Arozarena.
José Ramón Fernández Alvarez.
Braulio Maza Oliva.
Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán.
Senén Casas Regueiro.
Abelardo Colomé Ibarra.
Jorge Lezcano Pérez.
(Two posts vacant).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President: Dr Fidel Castro Ruz.

First Vice-President: Gen. Raúl Castro Ruz.

Vice-Presidents:
Dr Carlos Rafael Rodríguez Rodríguez.
Ramiro Valdés Menéndez.
Guillermo García Frías.
Joel Domenech Benítez.
Antonio Esquivel Yebra.
Diocles Torralba González.
José Ramón Fernández Alvarez.
Humberto Pérez González.
José López Moreno.
Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán.
Pedro Miret Prieto.

Secretary: Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán.
Minister of Agriculture: Adolfo Díaz Suárez.
Minister of Foreign Trade: Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz.
Minister of Internal Trade: Manuel Vila Sosa.
Minister of Communications: Pedro Guelmes González.
Minister of Construction: José López Moreno.
Minister of Culture: Dr Armando Hart Dávalos.
Minister of Education: José Ramón Fernández Álvarez.
Minister of Higher Education: Ing. Fernando Vecino Alegret.
Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces: Gen. Raúl Castro Ruz.
Minister of the Food Industry: Alejandro Roca Iglesias.
Ministry of the Sugar Industry: Diocles Torralba González.
Minister of Light Industry: Manuel Millares Rodríguez.
Minister of the Fishing Industry: Jorge A. Fernández-Cuervo-Vinent.
Minister of the Iron and Steel and Metallurgical Industries: Ing. Marcos Lage Coello.
Minister of Heavy Industry: Marcos Portal León.
Minister of the Interior: Gen. Ramiro Valdés Menéndez.
Minister of Justice: Dr Juan Escalona Reguera.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.
Minister of Public Health: Dr Sergio del Valle Jiménez.
Minister of Transport: Guillermo García Frías.
Minister, President Central Planning Board: Humberto Pérez González.
Minister, State Committee for Technical and Material Supplies: Irma Sánchez Valdés.
Minister, State Committee for Economic Co-operation: Héctor Rodríguez Llompart.
Minister, State Committee for Statistics: Fidel Vascós González.
Minister, State Committee for Finance: Francisco García Valls.
Minister, State Committee for Standardization: Ramón Darias Rodés.
Minister, State Committee for Prices: Arturo Guzmán Pascual.
Minister, State Committee for Labour and Social Security: Joaquín Benavides Rodríguez.
Minister, President of the Banco Nacional de Cuba: Raúl León Torras.
Minister, President of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba: Wilfredo Torres Yribar.
Ministers without Portfolio: José A. Naranjo Morales, Levi Farah Balmaseda, José A. Rodríguez Maurell.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture: Avda Independencia, entre Conill y Sta Ana, Havana; tel. 70-8091; telex 511966.
Ministry of Communications: Plaza de la Revolución, Havana; tel. 70-5581; telex 511915.
Ministry of Construction: Avda Carlos M. de Céspedes y Calle 35, Havana; tel. 70-9411; telex 511275.
Ministry of Culture: Calle 2, entre 11 y 13, Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-3124; telex 511400.
Ministry of Education: Obispo No 160, Havana; tel. 62-4011; telex 511188.
Ministry of the Fishing Industry: Ensenda de Pote y Atarés, Havana; tel. 99-1561; telex 511206.
Ministry of the Food Industry: Calle 41, No 4455, Playa, Havana; tel. 2-6801; telex 511163.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Calzada No 360, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-3279; telex 511122.
Ministry of Foreign Trade: Infanta No 16, Vedado, Havana; tel. 70-9341; telex 511174.
Ministry of Heavy Industry: Avda Salvador Allende, No 666, Havana; tel. 70-7711; telex 511183.
Ministry of Higher Education: Calle 23 y F, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-6655; telex 511253.
Ministry of the Interior: Plaza de la Revolución, Havana.
Ministry of Internal Trade: Calle Habana, No 258, Havana; tel. 6-6984; telex 511171.
Ministry of the Iron and Steel and Metallurgical Industries: Avda Rancho Boyeros y Calle 100, Havana; tel. 44-2211; telex 511179.
Ministry of Justice: Calle 0, No 216, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-4526; telex 511331.
Ministry of Light Industry: Empedrado No 302, Havana; tel. 61-7971; telex 511141.
Ministry of Public Health: Calle 23, No 201, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-2561; telex 511149.
Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces: Plaza de la Revolución, Havana.
Ministry of the Sugar Industry: Calle 23, No 171, Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-5061; telex 511664.
Ministry of Transport: Rancho Boyeros y Tulipán, Havana; tel. 70-7751; telex 511181.
Central Planning Board: 20 de Mayo y Ayestarán, Plaza de la Revolución, Havana; tel. 79-7501; telex 511158.
State Committee for Economic Co-operation: Calle 1a, No 201, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-6661; telex 511297.
State Committee for Finance: Obispo esq. Cuba, Havana; tel. 61-1691; telex 511101.
State Committee for Labour and Social Security: Calle 23, esq. Calle P, Vedado, Havana; tel. 70-4571; telex 511225.
State Committee for Prices: Amistad No 552, Havana; tel. 6-7050.
State Committee for Standardization: Egido No 610, Havana; tel. 6-7901; telex 512245.
State Committee for Statistics: Almendares No 156, Havana; tel. 79-6506; telex 511257.
State Committee for Technical and Material Supplies: Monserrate No 261, Havana; tel. 6-8881; telex 511757.

Legislature

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DEL PODER POPULAR

The National Assembly of People's Power was constituted on 2 December 1976. The Assembly's second five-year term began in December 1981. It consists of 500 deputies.

President: Flavio Bravo Pardo.
Vice-President: Jorge Lezcano Pérez.
Secretary: José Arañaburo García.

Political Organization

Partido Comunista Cubano (PCC) (Communist Party of Cuba): Havana; f. 1961 as the Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from a fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and the Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo; became the Partido Unido de la Revolución Socialista (PURS) in 1962; renamed as the Communist Party of Cuba in 1965; 148-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; c. 450,000 mems in 1980.

Political Bureau: mems Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, Gen. Raúl Castro Ruz, Juan Almeida Bosque, Gen. Ramiro Valdés Menéndez, Dr Armando Hart Dávalos, Guillermo García Frías, Dr Sergio del Valle Jiménez, Blas Roca Calderío, José Ramón Machado Ventura, Carlos Rafael Rodríguez Rodríguez, Pedro Miret Prieto, Jorge Risquet Valdés, Julio Camacho Aguilera, Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán.

Secretariat: Dr Fidel Castro Ruz (First Sec.), Gen. Raúl Castro Ruz (Second Sec.), Antonio Pérez Herrero, Jorge Risquet Valdés, Pedro Miret Prieto, José Ramón Machado Ventura, Lionel Soto Prieto, Jesús Montane Oropesa, Julián Rizo.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN CUBA

Afghanistan: Calle 24, No 4314, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-3555; Ambassador: Abdul Samad Azhar.
Albania: Calle 13, No 851, Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-2788; Chargé d'affaires: Pertef Hasamataj.

Algeria: Calle 13, No 760, Vedádo, Havana; tel. 3-9947; Ambassador: Hocine Zatout.

Angola: Avda 5, No 1012, entre 10 y 12, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-2205; Ambassador: Mawette João Baptista.

Argentina: Calle 36, No 511, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-4992; Ambassador: Luis Raúl Claraso de la Vega.

Austria: Calle 4, No 101 esq. a 1, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-4394; Ambassador: Dr Elmar Gamper.

Belgium: Avda 5a, No 7408, Miramar-Playa, Havana; tel. 29-6440; telex 1482; Ambassador: Jacques van der Vennet.

Benin: Calle 20, No 119, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-3595; Ambassador: Frédéric Assogba Affo.

Bulgaria: Calle B, No 252, Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-0256; Ambassador: Petar Ivanov Marinkov.

Burkina Faso: Avda 5a, No 11003, entre 110 y 112, Miramar; tel. 2-8935; Ambassador: Bureima Compaore.

Canada: Calle 30, No 518, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6421; telex 511586; Ambassador: K. B. Williamson.

China, People's Republic: Calle 13, No 551, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-5205; Ambassador: Wang Jin.

Congo: Avda 5, No 1003, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6513; Ambassador: Roger Issombo.

Czechoslovakia: Avda Kohly, No 259, Nuevo Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-0024; Ambassador: Miloš Vojta.

Denmark: Paseo de Martí No 20, Havana; tel. 61-6610; Ambassador: Poul Bent Søndergaard.

Ecuador: Avda 5a-A, No 4407, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-2034; telex 511770; Ambassador: Eduardo Santos Alvite.

Egypt: Avda 5, No 1801, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-2541; Ambassador: Hassan A. El Abbadí.

Ethiopia: Calle 6, No 318, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-1260; Ambassador: Ayrmo Wondmagenehu.

Finland: Avda 5a, No 9202, Miramar, Apdo. 3304, Havana; tel. 22-4098; Ambassador: Tero Heikki Mainio Lehtovaara.

France: Calle 15, No 607, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-5335; Ambassador: Pierre Decamps.

German Democratic Republic: Calle 13, No 652, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-6626; Ambassador: Heinz Langer.

Germany, Federal Republic: Calle 28, No 313, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-2560; Ambassador: Joachim Kampmann.

Ghana: Avda 5a, No 1808, esq. Calle 20, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-3513; Ambassador: Kojo Amov-Gattfried.

Guinea: Calle 20, No 504, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6428; Ambassador: Mamadoubah Bangourah.

Guinea-Bissau: Calle 14, No 113, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-8794; Ambassador: Pascoal Correia Alves.

Guyana: Calle 18, No 506, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-1249; Ambassador: Cecil Stanley Pilgrim.

Holy See: Calle 12, No 514, Miramar, Havana (Apostolic Nunciature); Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Giulio Einaudi.

Hungary: Calle 19, No 407, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-6526; Ambassador: István Bognár.

India: Calle 21, No 202, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-5777; Ambassador: V. C. Khanna.

Iran: Calle 30, No 302, entre 3ra y 5ta, Miramar, Havana; Ambassador: Mostafa Mokhlesi.

Iraq: Avda 5a, No 8201, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6461; Ambassador: Saheb Hussein Taher.

Italy: Paseo No 606 (altos), Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-0334; Ambassador: Vincenzo Manno.

Japan: Calle N, No 62, esq. 15, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-5554; Ambassador: Haruyuki Mabuchi.

Kampuchea: Avda 5a, No 7001, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-6779; Ambassador: Long Visalo.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Calle 17, No 752, Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-5132; Ambassador: Pak Yong Se.

Laos: Avda 5a, No 2808, esq. 30, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6198; Ambassador: Soukthavon Keola.

Lebanon: Calle 174, No 1707, Siboney, Havana; tel. 21-9030; Ambassador: Gilberto Gazzi.

Libya: Calle 8, No 309, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-4892; Ambassador: Mohamed al-Ejili.

Malta: Calle 20, No 712, 1°, entre 7a y 9a, Miramar, Havana; Ambassador: Fernando Espá y Cuenca Benet.

Mexico: Calle 12, No 518, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-8634; Ambassador: Rodolfo Echeverría Ruiz.

Mongolia: Calle 66, No 505, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-5080; Ambassador: Bayarjuuguin Nanzad.

Mozambique: Calle 36a, No 704, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-8332; Ambassador: Daniel António.

Netherlands: Calle 8, No 307, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6511; Ambassador: Coenraad Fredrick Stork.

Nicaragua: Avda 7a, No 1402, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6810; Ambassador: Marco Antonio Valle Martínez.

Nigeria: Avda 5a, No 1401, Apdo 6232, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-1091; telex 1589; Ambassador: Peter Ochala Osuman.

Panama: Calle 26, No 109, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-4096; Ambassador: Juan Angel Gómez.

Peru: Calle 36a, No 109, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-4477; Chargé d'affaires: Jorge Velázquez de la Torre.

Poland: Avda 5, No 4405, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-1015; Ambassador: Stanisław Jarzabek.

Portugal: Avda 5a, No 6604, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6871; Ambassador: Constantino Ribeiro Vaz.

Romania: Calle 21, No 307, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-4303; Ambassador: Gheorghe Dumitrache.

Sierra Leone: Calle 36, No 716, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-1897; Ambassador: Alimamy Yamba Komeh.

Spain: Cárcel No 51, esq. Zulueta, Havana; tel. 6-4741; Ambassador: Enrique Larroque de la Cruz.

Sweden: Avda 31, No 1411, Miramar, Havana; tel. 292871; telex 511208; Ambassador: Jan Ståhl.

Switzerland: Avda 5, No 2005, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-6452; telex 1194; Ambassador: Armin Kamer.

Syria: Avda 5, No 7402, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-5266; Ambassador: Mohamed Najdy al-Jazzar.

Turkey: Avda 1a A, No 4215, entre 42 y 44, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-3933; Ambassador: Gundogdu Can.

USSR: Calle 13, No 651, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-3667; Ambassador: Konstantin Katushev.

United Kingdom: Edif. Bolívar, Cárcel No 101–103, e Morro y Prado, Apdo 1069, Havana; tel. 61-5681; telex 511656; Ambassador: Robin Fearn.

USA: (Relations broken off in 1961); Calzada entre L y M, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-0551; Counsellor: John A. Ferch.

Venezuela: Avda 5a, No 7802, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-5497; Ambassador: (vacant).

Viet-Nam: Avda 5a, No 1802, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-3367; Ambassador: Hoang Luong.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Avda 7a, No 1086, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-2594; Ambassador: Mohamad Abdul Aziz Salam.

Yugoslavia: Calle 42, No 115, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-4982; Ambassador: Ronald Strelec.

Judicial System

The judicial system comprises the People's Supreme Court, the People's Provincial Courts and the People's Municipal Courts. The People's Supreme Court exercises the highest judicial authority.

PEOPLE'S SUPREME COURT

The People's Supreme Court comprises the Plenum, the five Courts of Justice in joint session and the Council of Government. When the Courts of Justice are in joint session they comprise all the professional and lay judges, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Justice. The Council of Government comprises the President and Vice-President of the People's Supreme Court, the Presidents of each Court of Justice and the Attorney-General of the Republic. The Minister of Justice may participate in its meetings.

President: Dr José Raúl Amaro Salup.

Vice-President: Dr Francisco Varona Duque de Estrada.

Criminal Court:

President: Dr José García Alvarez.

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Civil and Administrative Court:

President: Dr Luis M. Buch Rodríguez.

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Labour Court:

President: Dr Wilfredo Pérez Marchante.

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Court for State Security:

President: Dr Everildo Domínguez Domínguez.

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Military Court:

President: Lt-Col Víctor M. Paz-Lago Rodríguez.

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Attorney-General: Dr Idalberto Ladrón de Guevara Quintana.

Religion

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of San Cristóbal de la Habana: Jaime Lucas Ortega y Alamino, Calle Habana 152, Apdo 594; tel. 6-8463.

Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba: Mgr Pedro Meurice Estiu, Sánchez Hechevarría 607, Apdo 26; tel. 5-4801.

The Protestant Church

Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental: Apdo 581, Calle 1, No 101, Rpto Fomento, Santiago; tel. 6643; f. 1905; Pres. Rev. Víctor Ruiz Victores; Sec. Rev. Félix Santos Perrand.

The Press

DAILIES

Havana

Granma: Avda General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución José Martí, Apdo 6260, Havana; tel. 70-3521; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución;* official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly editions; also weekly editions in Spanish, English and French; Editor Jorge Enrique Mendoza; circ. 600,000.

Juventud Rebelde: Prado, 533, Havana 2; tel. 61-6274; f. 1965; organ of the Young Communist Union; evening; Dir Jorge López Pimentel; circ. 300,000.

Los Trabajadores: San Carlos y Peñalver, Havana; tel. 70-6164; f. 1970; for the labour movement; Dir Magaly García Moré; circ. 100,000.

Tribuna de la Habana: Virtudes 257 entre Aguila y Galiano, Havana; tel. 70-6164; f. 1980; Dir Roberto Pavón Tamayo; circ. 60,000.

Provinces

Adelante: Goyo Benítez 19, Camagüey; f. 1959; morning; Dir Armando Boudet; circ. 32,000.

Ahora: Frexes y Rastro, Holguín; f. 1962; Dir Ezequiel Hernández; circ. 20,000.

Cinco de Septiembre: Calle 35, No 5609, entre 56 y 58, Cienfuegos; f. 1980; Dir Enrique Román Hernández; circ. 6,000.

La Demajagua: Calle Martí 68, Bayamo; f. 1978; Dir José Fernández Vega; circ. 14,000.

Escambray: Adolfo del Castillo 10, Sancti Spíritus; f. 1979; Dir Rafael García Ruíz; circ. 9,300.

Girón: San Juan de Díos 3, Matanzas; f. 1960; Dir Othoniel González Quevedo; circ. 25,000.

Guerrillero: Colón esq. Delicias y Adela Azcuy, Pinar del Río; f. 1969; Dir Ronald Suárez; circ. 21,000.

Invasor: Marcial Gómez 401 esq. Estrada Palma, Ciego de Avila; Dir Digno Rolando Cedeño; circ. 6,000.

Sierra Maestra: Santa Lucía 356, Santiago de Cuba; f. 1959; Dir Orlando Guevara Núñez; circ. 25,000.

Vanguardia: Plácido 4, Matanzas; f. 1962; Dir Pedro Hernández Soto; circ. 24,000.

Venceremos: Cuartel 715 entre Narcisco López y J. del Sol, Guantánamo; f. 1962; Dir Roberto Torres; circ. 3,000.

Ventiseis: Calle Colón 157 entre Francisco Vega y Julián Santana, Las Tunas; Dir José Infantes Reyes; circ. 4,500.

Victoria: Calle 41 entre 24 y 26, Nueva Gerona, Isla de la Juventud; f. 1967; Dir Nieve Varona Puente; circ. 9,400.

PERIODICALS

Havana

ANAP: Línea 351, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961; monthly; information for small farmers; Dir Ricardo Machado; circ. 90,000.

Bohemia: Avda de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Havana; tel. 7-4820; f. 1908; weekly; politics; Dir José Arias; circ. 257,000.

El Caimán Barbudo: Paseo 613, Vedado, Havana; f. 1966; monthly; cultural; Dir Roberto Romay Requeiro; circ. 30,000.

Casa de las Américas: Tercera y G, Vedado, Havana; f. 1960; every 2 months; literary; Dir Roberto Fernández Retamar; circ. 15,000.

Con la Guardia en Alto: Avda Salvador Allende 601, Havana; f. 1961; monthly; for mems of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution; Dir Aurelio Alvarez; circ. 60,000.

Cuba Internacional: Avda Simón Bolívar 352, Apdo 3603, Havana; tel. 6-5323; f. 1959; monthly; political; in Spanish and Russian; Dir Aurelio Martínez; circ. 30,000.

Cubatabaco: Amargura 103, Havana; f. 1972; quarterly; tobacco industry; Dir Zoila Couceyro; circ. 10,000.

Cubatabaco International: Amargura 103, Havana; f. 1979; 2 a year; tobacco industry; Dir Zoila Couceyro; circ. 3,000 (in English).

El Deporte Derecho del Pueblo: Vía Blanca y Boyeros, Havana; f. 1964; monthly; sport; Dir Mario Torres; circ. 15,000.

Granma Campesino: Gen. Suárez y Territorial, Havana; f. 1966; Dir Roberto Mendoza; circ. 100,000.

Industria Alimenticia: Amargura 103, Havana; f. 1977; quarterly; food industry; Dir Zoila Couceyro; circ. 10,000.

Juventud Técnica: O'Reilly 251, Havana; f. 1965; monthly; scientific-technical; Dir Homero Alfonso; circ. 50,000.

L.P.V.: Vía Blanca y Boyeros, Havana; f, 1961; weekly; sport; Dir Irenes Forbes; circ. 15,000.

Magacín: O'Reilly 316, Havana; f. 1975; monthly; commerce; Dir Mirta Muñiz; circ. 40,000.

Mar y Pesca: San Ignacio 303, Havana; f. 1965; monthly; fishing; Dir Fabián Delgado Pérez; circ. 44,000.

El Militante Comunista: Calle 11, No 160, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-7581; f. 1967; monthly; Communist Party publication; Dir Jorge L. Canela; circ. 180,000.

Moncada: Belascoaín esq. Zanja, Havana; f. 1966; monthly; Dir Jesús Hernández; circ. 40,000.

Muchachas: Galiano 264 esq. Neptuno, Havana; f. 1980; young women's magazine; Dir Carolina Aguilar; circ. 84,000.

Mujeres: Galiano 264 esq. Neptuno, Havana; f. 1961; monthly; women's magazine; Dir Carolina Aguilar; circ. 270,000.

Opina: Calle Línea 157 entre K y L, Vedado, Havana; f. 1979; monthly; consumer-orientated; published by Institute of Internal Demand; Dir Eugenio Rodríguez Balari; circ. 500,000.

Palante: Calle 21, No 954, entre 8 y 10, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961; weekly; humorous; Dir Francisco Blanco; circ. 150,000.

Pionero: Calle 17, No. 354, Havana; tel. 32-4571; f. 1961; weekly; children's magazine; Dir Ricardo García Pampín; circ. 225,000.

Prisma: Reina 352, Havana; f. 1979; Dir Aurelio Martínez; circ. 30,000 (Spanish), 20,000 (English), 15,000 (Portuguese).

Revolución y Cultura: Ministerio de Cultura, Avda 47, No 2822 esq. 28 y 34, Reparto Kohly, Municipio Playa, Havana; f. 1972; monthly; cultural; Dir Gilda Betancourt Roa; circ. 15,000.

RIL: O'Reilly 358, Havana; f. 1972; bi-monthly; technical; Dir Exec. Council of Publicity Dept, Ministry of Light Industry; circ. 16,000.

Sol de Cuba: Calle 19, No 60 entre M y N, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-9881; telex 511955; f. 1983; every 2 months; Spanish, English and French editions; Gen. Dir Gary González; Editorial Dir Félix Guerra; circ. 50,000.

Somos Jóvenes: Calle 17, No 354, esq. H, Vedado, Havana; f. 1977; monthly; Dir Guillermo Cabrera; circ. 200,000.

Verde Olivo: Avda de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Havana; tel. 79-8373; f. 1959; weekly; organ of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Dir Maj. Eduardo Yasells; circ. 100,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Unión de Periodistas de Cuba: Calle 23, No 452, Vedado, Apdo 6646, Havana; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. Ernesto Vera Méndez.

Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba: (Union of Writers and Artists): Calle 17, No 351, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-4551; Pres. Nicolás Guillén; Vice-Pres. José Antonio Portuondo.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia de Información Nacional (AIN): Calle 23, No 358 esq. a J, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-1269; national news agency; Dir Fausto Suárez.

Prensa Latina (Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana, SA): Calle 23, No 201 esq. a N, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-9514; telex 511132; f. 1959; Dir Hurtado Robreño Dolz.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Calle O, No 202, esq. 23, 5°, Depto 18, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief Pierre Cayrol.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Calle 36, No 110, Apdo 5, Miramar, Havana; Bureau Chief María Soledad Marín Martín.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Calle E, No 158, esq. a 9, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief Ivan Petushkov.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Calle Paseo 158, Apdo 403, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-7308; telex 511903; Correspondent Giannina Bertarelli.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Edif. Focsa, Apdo 27-A, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief Werner Ullman.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Edif. Fajardo, Calle 17 y M, Apdo 22-E, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief Jordanka Vozhilova.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Edif. Fajardo, Calle 17 y M, Apdo 3-A, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief Pavel Pimper.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): Calle 21, No 2, 5°, esq. 21, Apdo 4, Vedado, Havana; Correspondent István Gózon.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): Calle 3, No 3406, Apdo 2-B entre 34 y 36, Miramar, Havana; Bureau Chief Radivoje Vukcević.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland): Calle E, entre Línea y Calzada, No 158, Apdo 11-A, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief Ryszard Rymaszewski.

Reuters (UK): Edif. Altamira, Calle O, No 58, Apdo 116, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-4345; telex 511584.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Calle 13, entre A y B, 651, Havana 4; tel. 32-5839; Bureau Chief Yuriy Berezhnoy.

Viet-Nam Agency (VNA): Calle 16, No 514, 1°, entre 5a y 7a, Miramar, Havana; Bureau Chief Loi Phan Ding.

Xinhua (New China News Agency) (People's Republic of China): Calle G, No 259, esq. a 13, Vedado, Havana; Bureau Chief Liu Wangshiang.

Publishers

Havana

Casa de las Américas: Calle G y Avda 3a, Vedado, Havana; f. 1960; Latin American literature; Dir Roberto Fernández Retamar.

Ciencias Sociales: Calle 14, No 4104, entre 41 y 43, Miramar, Playa, Havana; tel. 2-3959; f. 1967; social and political literature, history, philosophy, juridical sciences and economics; Dir Ricardo García Pampín.

Científico-Técnica: Calle 2, No 58, entre 3ra y 5ta, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-9417; technical and scientific literature; Dir Jorge Luis Victorero.

Ediciones Unión: Calle 17, No 351, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-8114; Cuban literature, art; Dir Joaquín G. Santana.

Editorial Arte y Literatura: Calle O'Reilly No 4, esq. Tacón, Habana Vieja, Patrimonio de la Humanidad, Havana; tel. 62-3708; world literature and art; Dir Miguel A. Botalín.

Editorial para libros de Texto: Calle 3a A, No 4605, entre 46 y 60, Playa, Havana; textbooks; Dir Modesto González Sedeño.

Gente Nueva: Calle 8, No 469 esq. a 21, Vedado, Havana; tel. 3-7251; children's books; Dir Elena Rodríguez.

Letras Cubanas: Calle O'Reilly No 4, Habana Vieja, Havana; Cuban art and literature; Dir Abel E. Prieto.

Orbe: Havana; tel. 3-5138; Dir Humberto González.

Pueblo y Educación: Havana; tel. 30-3724; textbooks; Dir Ana María Santana.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 2,130,000 radio receivers and an estimated 725,000 television receivers.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Plaza de la Revolución José Martí, Havana; tel. 7-4378; Dir of Radiocommunications José Hidalgo.

Empresa Cubana de Radio y Televisión: Calle 110, No 512, esq. a 5a B, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-5893; telex 511600; Man. Dir Armando Joblar.

Instituto Cubano de Radiofusión: Televisión Nacional, Calle M, No 312, Vedado, Havana 4; tel. 32-4775; telex 511158; f. 1962; Pres. Nivaldo Herrera Sardiñas; Vice-Pres. Silvio Alvarez.

RADIO

In 1978 there were 5 national networks, 14 provincial networks, 7 provincial radio stations and 26 municipal radio stations with a total of 128 transmitters. In 1984 there were 58 radio stations.

Radio Habana Cuba: Avda Menocal, 105, Apdo 7026, Havana; tel. 79-2619; f. 1961; shortwave station; broadcasts in Spanish, English, French, Arabic, Portugese, Quechua, Guaraní and Creole; Dir Alfredo Viñas.

Radio Musical Nacional: Calle 23, No 258, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-8944; national network; classical music programmes; 18 hours daily; Dir Juan Hernández.

Radio Progreso: Avda Menocal, No 105, Havana; tel. 70-0135; national network; mainly entertainment and music; Dir Mario Robaina.

Radio Rebelde Nuevo Estilo: Calle M 23 y 21, Apdo 3440, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-3531; f. 1984 (after merger of former Radio Rebelde and Radio Liberación); national network; 24-hour news programmes, music and sports; Dir Luis Más Martín.

Radio Reloj: Edif. Radiocentro, Calle P entre 23 y Humbolt, Vedado, Havana; tel. 70-6697; f. 1947; national network; 24-hour news service; Dir Omar Mendoza.

TELEVISION

Televisión Cubana (Canal 6): Calle M, No 312, Vedado, Havana; operates 2 national networks with 51 transmitters; broadcasts in colour.

Tele Rebelde: Mazón No 52, Vedado, Havana; broadcasts in colour.

Finance

Comité Estatal de Finanzas: Obispo esq. a Cuba, Havana; tel. 61-1691; f. 1976; charged with the direction and control of the State's financial policy, including preparation of the budget.

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in October 1960. In October 1984 a bill establishing the national banking system was approved by the Council of State.

Central Bank

Banco Nacional de Cuba (National Bank of Cuba): Cuba 402, esq. a Lamparilla, Apdo 736, Havana; tel. 6-5361; telex 511146; f. 1950, reorganized 1975; total assets 9,607m. pesos (31 Dec. 1982); sole bank of issue; arranges short- and long-term credits, finances investments and operations with other countries, and acts as the clearing and payments centre; 483 brs and agencies throughout the country; Pres. Raúl León Torras; First Vice-Pres. Osvaldo Fuentes Torres.

Finance Bank

Banco Financiero Internacional, SA: Havana; f. 1984; autonomous; promotes Cuban exports and banking relations.

Savings Bank

Banco Popular del Ahorro: Havana; f. 1983; savings bank.

INSURANCE

State Organizations

Empresa del Seguro Estatal Nacional (ESEN): Obispo esq. a Cuba, Apdo 109, Havana; tel. 62-2963; f. 1981; Man. Dir CÉSAR GARCÍA AMPUDIA.

Empresa de Seguros Internacionales de Cuba—Esicuba: Obispo No 257, 3°, Apdo 79, Havana; tel. 61-8906; telex 511616; f. 1963; Man. Dir ANDRÉS GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

Trade and Industry

IMPORT-EXPORT BOARDS

Havana

Alimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Alimentos): Infanta 16, 3°, Apdo 7006, Havana; tel. 7-4971; telex 511454; controls import of foodstuffs and liquors; Man. Dir BADITH SAKER.

Autoimport (Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Equipos de Transporte Ligero): Galiano 213, entre Concordia y Virtudes, Havana; tel. 6-5926; telex 511417; imports cars, light vehicles, motor cycles and spare parts; Man. Dir RAFAEL LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Aviaimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Aviación): Calle 23, No 64, La Rampa, Vedado, Havana; tel. 79-8009; telex 511174; import of aircraft and components; Man. Dir MANUEL GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ.

Caribex (Empresa Exportadora del Caribe): Ensenada de Pote y Atarés, Habana Vieja, Apdo 138, Havana; tel. 9-5349; telex 511189; import and export of seafood and marine products; Man. Dir CLAUDIO BETANCOURT.

Construimport (Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Equipos de Construcción): Carretera de Varona, Km. 1½, Capdevila, Havana; tel. 44-2111; telex 511213; controls the import and export of construction machinery and equipment; Man. Dir JESÚS SERRANO.

Consumimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Artículos de Consumo General): Calle 23, No 55, Apdo 6427, Vedado, Havana; tel. 70-3571; telex 511174; imports and exports general consumer goods; Dir EVELIO LASTRA.

Coprefil (Empresa de Correos, Prensa y Filatelía): O'Reilly 524, Apdo 1000, Havana; tel. 61-3308; telex 51949; imports and exports postage stamps, postcards, calendars, handicrafts, communications equipment, electronics, watches, etc.; Man. Dir RAMÓN GARCÍA VALDIVIA.

Cubaequipos (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Productos Mecánicos y Equipos Varios): Calle 23, No 55, Vedado, Havana; tel. 70-2546; telex 511371; imports of mechanical goods and equipment; Man. Dir JORGE DOMÍNGUEZ.

Cubaexport (Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Alimentos y Productos Varios): Calle 23, No 55, Vedado, Apdo 6719, Havana; tel. 70-4521; telex 511178; export of foodstuffs; Man. Dir JOSÉ M. BARROS.

Cubafrutas (Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Frutas Tropicales): Calle 23, No 55, Vedado 4, Apdo 6683, Havana; tel. 70-4521; telex 511849; f. 1979; controls export of fruits, vegetables and canned foodstuffs; Man. Dir JORGE AMARO.

Cubaindustria (Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Productos Industriales): Calle 15, No 410, entre F y G, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-5522; telex 511677; controls export of industrial products; Man. Dir JORGE REYES.

Cubametales (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Metales): Infanta 16, 4°, Apdo 6917, Vedado, Havana; tel. 70-2561; telex 511452; controls import of metals (ferrous and non-ferrous), crude oil and oil products; also engaged in the export of oil products and ferrous and non-ferrous scrap; Pres. PEDRO PÉREZ.

Cubaniquel (Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Minerales y Metales): Calle 23, No 55, Apdo 6128, Havana; tel. 7-8460; telex 511178; sole exporter of minerals and metals; Man. Dir WALTER S. LEO.

Cubatabaco (Empresa Cubana del Tabaco): O'Reilly No 104, Apdo 6557, Havana; tel. 62-1857; telex 511174; f. 1962; controls export of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; Man. Dir JAIME MÁS MANZANARES.

Cubatécnica (Empresa de Contratación de Asistencia Técnica): Avda 1a, No 4, entre 0 y 2, Hotel Sierra Maestra, Miramar, Havana; tel. 22-2574; telex 511360; controls export and import of technical assistance; Man. Dir JUAN INFANTE DILÚ.

Cubatex (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Fibras, Tejidos, Cueros y sus Productos): Calle 23, No 55, Vedado, Apdo 7115, Havana; tel. 70-2531; telex 511175; controls import of fibres, textiles, hides and by-products and export of fabric and clothing; Dir SILVIA ORTA.

Cubazucar (Empresa Cubana Exportadora de Azúcar y sus Derivados): Calle 23, No 55, 7°, Apdo 6647, Havana; tel. 70-3526; telex 511147; f. 1962; controls export of sugar, molasses and alcohol; Man. Dir EMILIANO LEZCANO VIQUEIRA.

Decuba (Empresa de Intercambio de Mercancías y Exportación de Artesanías): Calle D, No 52, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-3740; controls import and export of various surplus produce; Man. Dir IRIA RÁMIRA MORO.

Distribuidora de Acuñaciones Cubanas, SA: Aguiar 411 esq. Lamparilla y Obrapía, Havana; tel. 6-8974; telex 1451; controls export of coins, jewels and precious metals; Man. Dir EMILIO FERREIRA (acting).

Ecimact (Empresa Comercial de Industrias de Materiales, Construcción y Turismo): Avda Independencia y 19 de Mayo, Plaza de la Revolución, Apdo 6039, Havana; tel. 79-5282; telex 511404; controls import and export of engineering services and plant for industrial construction and tourist complexes; Man. Dir RAÚL BENCE VIJANDE.

Ecimetal (Empresa Comercial para la Industria Metalúrgica y Metal mecánica): Avda Independencia y 19 de Mayo, Havana; tel. 7-5648; telex 511555; controls import of plant for shaping and milling metals; Man. Dir ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ CARNOT.

Ediciones Cubanas (Empresa de Comercio Exterior de Publicaciones): Obispo 461, Apdo 605, Havana; tel. 61-3146; telex 511400; controls import and export of books and periodicals; Man. Dir JOSÉ MANUEL CASTRO RODRÍGUEZ.

Egrem (Empresa de Grabaciones y Ediciones Musicales): Campanario No 315, entre San Miguel y Neptuno, Apdo 2217, Havana; tel. 62-2998; telex 512172; controls the import and export of records, tapes, printed music and musical instruments; Man. Dir ROBERTO QUIJANO.

Emexcon (Empresa Exportadora de la Construcción): Calle 25, No 2606, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-4093; telex 511693; f. 1978; consulting engineer services, contracting, import and export of building materials and equipment; Pres. Lic. ELIODORO PÉREZ.

Emidict (Empresa Especializada Importadora, Exportadora y Distribuidora para la Ciencia y la Técnica): Calle 16, No 102, Miramar, Havana 13; tel. 2-5316; telex 511290; controls import and export of scientific and technical products and equipment; Man. Dir ABELARDO IGLESIAS.

Empoft (Empresa Operadora de Fuerza de Trabajo—UNECA): Calle 9a, No 614, entre 6 y 10, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-4576; telex 511678; manages specialized personnel for building projects; Man. Dir ALEJANDRO GAUBECA.

Energoimport (Empresa Importadora de Objetivos Electroenergéticos): Calle 7a No 2602, esq. a 26, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-8156; telex 511812; f. 1977; controls import of equipment for electricity generation; Dir LÁZARO HERNÁNDEZ.

Fecuimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Ferrocarriles): Avda 7a, No 6209, entre 62 y 66, Miramar, Havana; tel. 2-3764; telex 511174; imports and exports railway equipment; Man. Dir RICARDO ESPINO MARTÍNEZ.

Ferrimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Artículos de Ferretería): Calle 23, No 55, 2°, Apdo 6258, Vedado, Havana; tel. 70-2531; telex 511144; import of ironware; Man. Dir MIGUEL SOSA.

Fondo Cubano de Bienes Culturales: Muralla No 107, esq. S. Ignacio, Havana; tel. 62-0085; telex 511400; controls export of fine handicraft and works of art; Man. Dir NISIA AGÜERO.

ICAIC (Empresa Distribuidora Internacional de Películas): Calle 23, No 1155, Vedado, Havana 4; tel. 3-4400; telex 511419; f. 1960; imports and export films and newsreel; Man. Dir ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ.

Imexin (Empresa Importadora y Exportadora de Infraestructura): Avda 5a, No 1007, esq. a 12, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-2700; telex 511404; controls import and export of infrastructure; Man. Dir MANUEL GRAÑA.

Imexpal (Empresa Importadora y Exportadora de Plantas Alimentarias, sus Complementos y Derivados): Calle 22, No 313, entre 3a y 5a, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-1671; telex 511404; controls import and export of food processing plants and related items; Man. Dir Ing. MARIO A. TRAVIESO.

Maprinter (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Materias Primas y Productos Intermedios): Infanta 16, Apdo 2110, Havana; tel. 70-

0975; telex 511453; controls import of raw materials and intermediate products; Man. Dir LESLIE EDWARD PATTERSON.

Maquimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Maquinarias y Equipos): Calle 23, No 55, Vedado, Apdo 6052, Havana; tel. 70-2546; telex 511371; controls import of machinery and equipment; Man. Dir ARMANDO VERA GIL.

Marpesca (Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Buques Mercantes y de Pesca): Conill No 580, esq. Avda 26, Nuevo Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-1971; telex 511687; imports and exports ships and port and fishing equipment; Man. Dir REYNALDO LUIS CABRERA.

Medicuba (Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Productos Médicos): Máximo Gómez 1, esq. a Egido, Havana; tel. 6-7936; telex 511658; enterprise for the export and import of medical and pharmaceutical products; Man. Dir ORLANDO ROMERO.

Quimimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora de Productos Químicos): Calle 23, No 55, Vedado, Apdo 6088, Havana; tel. 70-8066; telex 511283; controls import of chemical products; Man. Dir NANCY BLANCO MIR.

Tecnoimport (Empresa Cubana Importadora y Exportadora de Productos Técnicos): Infanta 16, Apdo 7024, Havana; tel. 22-3861; telex 511572; imports technical products; Man. Dir CARMEN GARCÍA ROSQUETE.

Tractoimport (Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Maquinaria Agrícola y sus Piezas): Avda Rancho Boyeros y Calle 100, Apdo 6301, Havana; tel. 44-2411; telex 511162; f. 1960 for the import of tractors and agricultural equipment; also exports pumps and agricultural implements; Man. Dir MANUEL CASTRO AGUILA.

Transimport (Empresa Central de Abastecimiento y Venta de Equipos de Transporte Pesados y sus Piezas): Calle 102 y Avda 63, Marianao, Apdo 6665, Havana; tel. 20-0325; telex 511150; controls import of land vehicles and transportation equipment; Man. Dir LORENZO ORTEGA.

UNECA (Unión de Empresas Constructoras Caribe): Avda 9a, No 614, entre 6 y 10, Miramar, Havana; tel. 29-4576; telex 511678; undertakes construction work abroad; Man. Dir ANGEL GÓMEZ TRUEBA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba: Calle 21, No 661, Apdo 4237, Vedado, Havana; tel. 30-3356; telex 511752; f. 1963; mems include all Cuban foreign trade enterprises and the most important agricultural and industrial enterprises; Pres. JOSÉ M. DÍAZ MIRABAL.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Asociación Nacional de Agricultores Pequeños—ANAP (National Association of Small Farmers): Calle 1, No 206, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961; 201,000 mems (July 1984); Pres. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ; Vice-Pres. LEOPOLDO ARIZA.

TRADE UNIONS

All workers have the right to become members of a national trade union according to their industry and economic branch.

The following industries and labour branches have their own unions: Agriculture, Chemistry and Energetics, Civil Workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Commerce and Gastronomy, Communications, Construction, Culture, Education and Science, Food, Forestry, Health, Light Industry, Merchant Marine, Mining and Metallurgy, Ports and Fishing, Public Administration, Sugar, Tobacco and Transport.

Central de Tradajadores de Cuba—CTC (Confederation of Cuban Workers): Palacio de los Trabajadores, San Carlos y Peñalver, Havana; tel. 7-4901; telex 511403; f. 1939; affiliated to WFTU and CPUSTAL; 17 national trade unions affiliated; Gen. Sec. ROBERTO VEIGA; 2,666,000 mems (1982).

Transport

The Ministry of Transport controls all public transport.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in 1984 was 14,834 km, of which 9,638 km were used by the sugar industry. The remaining 5,196 km are public service railways operated by Ferrocarriles de Cuba. All railways were nationalized in 1960.

Ferrocarriles de Cuba: Ministerio del Transporte, Avda de Rancho Boyeros y Tulipán, Havana; tel. 61-8381; f. 1960; operates public services; Dir-Gen. ADRIÁN BETANCOURT PÉREZ; divided as follows:

División Occidente: serves Pinar del Río, Ciudad de la Habana, Havana Province and Matanzas.

División Centro: serves Villa Clara, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spíritus.

División Centro-Este: serves Camagüey, Ciego de Avila and Tunas.

División Oriente: serves Santiago de Cuba, Granma, Guantánamo and Holguín.

División Camilo Cienfuegos: serves part of Havana Province and Matanzas.

ROADS

The total length of roads in 1984 was 34,000 km, of which 10,127 km were paved. The Central Highway runs from Pinar del Río in the west to Santiago, for a length of 1,144 km. In addition to this paved highway, there are a number of secondary and 'farm-to-market' roads. A small proportion of these secondary roads is paved, but the majority are unsurfaced earth roads. There are in addition many hundred kilometres of tracks and paths, some of which can be used by motor vehicles during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Cuba's principal ports are Havana, which handles 60% of all cargo, Santiago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, Matanzas, Antilla, Guayabal and Mariel. Maritime transport has developed rapidly since 1959 and in 1983 there was a merchant fleet of 96 ships and a coastal trading and deep-sea fleet of 65 ships. A supertanker port is under construction at Matanzas. A major development of the port of Nuevitas has been planned.

Empresa Consignataria Mambisa: Lamparilla No 2, 2°, Apdo 1785, Havana; tel. 6-8311; telex 511197; shipping agent, ship-chandlers; Man. Dir JULIO AIRA PRADO.

Empresa Cubana de Fletes (Cuflet): Calle Oficios No 170, entre Teniente Rey y Amargura, Apdo 6755, Havana; tel. 6-7355; telex 512181; freight agents for Cuban cargo; Man. Dir ORLANDO BORREGO DÍAZ.

Empresa de Navegación Caribe (Navecaribe): Lamparilla 2, 4°, Apdo 1784, Havana; tel. 61-9836; telex 511262; operates Cuban coastal fleet; Gen. Man. ARNOLDO MENÉNDEZ TOMASEVICH.

Empresa de Navegación Mambisa: San Ignacio No 104, Apdo 543, Havana; tel. 61-7901; telex 511131; operates dry cargo, reefer and bulk carrier vessels; Gen. Man. JORGE FERNÁNDEZ.

There are regular passenger and cargo services by Cuban vessels between Cuba and northern Europe, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and Japan and by Soviet, Bulgarian and Czechoslovak vessels between Cuba and the Baltic and the Black Sea. A regular Caribbean service is maintained by Empresa Multinacional del Caribe (Namucar). The Cuban fleet also runs regular container services to northern Europe, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey.

Empresa Cubana de Aviación (Cubana): Calle 23 y P, No 64, Apdo 6215, La Rampa, Vedado, Havana; tel. 7-4911; telex 511737; f. 1929; international services to Angola, Barbados, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Iraq, Libya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Spain and Trinidad; internal services from Havana to 7 other cities; Gen. Man. DIXON ARJONA LEDEA; fleet: 10 Ilyushin 62, 2 Ilyushin 18, 4 Ilyushin 14, 5 Tupolev, 1 Britannia 300, 7 Antonov 24 and 6 YAK 40.

Tourism

Empresa de Turismo Internacional (Cubatur): Calle 23, No 156, Apdo 6560, Vedado, Havana; tel. 32-4521; telex 511366; Gen. Dir JORGE DEBASA.

Empresa de Turismo Nacional (Viajes Cuba): Calle 23, No 158, Vedado, Apdo 6560, Havana; tel. 32-4672; telex 511366; f. 1981; Dir FRANCISCO VIDAL.

Instituto Nacional de Turismo (INTUR): Malecón y G, Vedado, Havana 4; tel. 32-0571; telex 511238; f. 1959; Pres. José

Luis Padrón González; Vice-Pres Gustavo Gutiérrez, Jesús Jiménez.

Atomic Energy

In 1980 construction of Cuba's first nuclear power station was approved. It is to be built in Cienfuegos with help from the USSR and will have a capacity of 880 MW. In 1983 plans were announced to modernize the national research institute. The institute will also receive a 10 MW reactor.

Comisión Nacional para el Uso Pacífico de la Energía Atómica: Apdo 2169, Havana 2; f. 1974; concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy; Pres. José R. Fernández; Exec. Sec. Fidel Castro Díaz-Balart.

DJIBOUTI

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Djibouti is in the Horn of Africa, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea. It is bounded on the north, west and south-west by Ethiopia, and on the south-east by Somalia. The land is volcanic desert and the climate hot and arid. There are two main ethnic groups, the Issa, who are of Somali origin and comprise 50% of the population, and the Afar, who comprise 40% of the population and are of Ethiopian origin. Both groups are Muslims, and they speak related Cushitic languages. The official languages are Arabic and French. The flag has two equal horizontal stripes, of blue and green, with a white triangle, enclosing a five-pointed red star, at the hoist. The capital is Djibouti.

Recent History

French involvement in the territory began in 1859 and centred on the port of Djibouti, whose position at the entrance to the Red Sea invests the country with its strategic importance and economic potential. In 1945 the area (then known as French Somaliland) was proclaimed an overseas territory, and in 1967 was renamed the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas. The Afars and the Issas have strong connections with Ethiopia and Somalia respectively.

In the late 1950s divisions between the two communities were not marked, the Issas dominating local politics through their greater numbers in the port, but in the 1960s conflicting interests in the Horn of Africa and the French policy of favouring the minority Afar community combined to reveal tensions in the Territory. Demands for independence were growing, and the violence which had been sporadic since 1967 brought matters to a head in 1975, when Ali Aref Bourhan, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, lost the support of 13 of his deputies. International assurances to respect the rights of a free Djibouti ushered in negotiations for its independence.

Ali Aref resigned in July 1976, and it was finally agreed that a referendum on independence and elections to a new Chamber of Deputies would be held simultaneously in May 1977, and that independence would follow in June; all parties united to form the Rassemblement Populaire pour l'Indépendance, which became the Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progrès (RPP) in 1979.

The Territory voted overwhelmingly for independence in the referendum, while in the parallel elections to the Chamber of Deputies 77% of votes cast were in support of a single list of candidates. Hassan Gouled Aptidon was elected President and on 27 June 1977 Djibouti became independent.

The most important task facing the new state was that of resolving tensions between Afar and Issa. The first administration attempted to balance all ethnic and political interests but the Afars soon complained of discrimination and attacked the Government's pro-Somali policies; following the arrest of 600 Afars in December 1977, Ahmed Dini, the Prime Minister, and four other Afar Ministers resigned. A special Commission of Afars was created, and the President agreed to its demands for more Afar representation in the Government, the civil service and the armed forces, and the release of most Afar detainees. In February 1978 a new Cabinet with a careful tribal balance was announced, and in September Barkad Gourad Hamadou, a former Minister of Health, became Prime Minister and declared a policy of 'rapid detribalization'. Throughout 1979, however, the Afars continued to express discontent.

In February 1981 a law providing for the election of the President by universal suffrage was passed; President Gouled, the sole candidate, was subsequently re-elected in June. Other laws, passed in October, led to the establishment of a one-party state. Legislative elections were held in May 1982, when candidates were chosen from a single list approved by the RPP, and turn-out was 91%, indicating general approval of government policies. The new Government, formed in June, differed little from its predecessor.

Separate treaties of friendship and co-operation were signed in 1981 with Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya and Sudan in an effort to begin the peace process in East Africa. In August 1984 the Minister of Foreign Affairs reaffirmed Djibouti's policy of maintaining a neutral stance in the conflict between its neighbours in the Horn of Africa, and expressed his Government's willingness to act as a mediator. In April 1984 a new scheme for repatriating Ethiopian refugees (estimated to number 35,000), under the aegis of the UNHCR, was begun. By December it was estimated that around 16,000 had returned to Ethiopia. Djibouti also suffered the effects of drought in 1984, and was granted US $215,000 in famine relief aid from the EEC.

Government

The Government is formed from the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 65 members elected for five years by universal adult franchise. It comprises a Council of Ministers, presided over by a Prime Minister, and an elected President, to whom it is responsible. The Republic forms a single electoral district. Djibouti became a one-party state in October 1981.

Defence

Since French withdrawal, a large portion of the annual budget has been set aside for military expenditure, and defence costs were estimated at US $25m. in 1982. In July 1984 there were about 3,250 French soldiers stationed in Djibouti. The total armed forces of Djibouti itself numbered 2,700, and there was a paramilitary force of 2,100.

Economic Affairs

There is little arable farming. The land is volcanic desert, one of the least hospitable and productive terrains in Africa. More than one-half of the population are pastoral nomads, herding goats, sheep and camels. The development of underground water supplies for irrigation is being studied, and deep-water wells have been dug to combat the spells of drought. Agricultural and fisheries development schemes were under way in 1981.

Industry is limited to a few small-scale concerns. A mineral-bottling factory was opened in 1981 and a dairy plant was to be built. Several industry and infrastructure contracts, worth more than US $80m., were awarded in 1983, including one for the construction of a cement works in the capital, with an expected output of 100,000 metric tons per year. A geothermal exploration scheme was announced in 1984, funded by foreign aid, which should make Djibouti self-sufficient in gas and also enable it to export gas to neighbouring countries. Political uncertainty in the Horn of Africa has discouraged the creation of new industries, despite the existence of a free zone, and almost all consumer goods must be imported (mainly from France). Nevertheless, some economic diversification has taken place, and GDP rose by 3% annually in 1979–82, reversing the annual 2.7% decline in 1977–79. The 25,000 refugees from the Ogaden region of Ethiopia who are still in Djibouti represent a huge burden on the economy.

Djibouti's economic potential depends, at present, on its developing service economy, based on the expanding port, the modern airport, the Djibouti–Addis Ababa railway and the growing banking sector, which is aided by the freely convertible Djibouti franc and the absence of exchange controls. The war between Ethiopia and Somalia temporarily closed the railway, which carried about one-half of Ethiopia's foreign trade, thus threatening Djibouti's economic viability. Having suffered badly during the closure of the Suez Canal (1967–75), the port has also found it difficult to compete with the rising Arab ports nearby. Nevertheless, traffic increased by 10.3% in 1981. Djibouti was established as a free port in 1981. Landlocked African countries, including Uganda and Zaire, air-freight their goods

to Djibouti for export. The main hope for the future is to develop Djibouti as a major entrepôt for trade between East Africa and the Arab countries. An international container terminal, capable of handling 40,000 metric tons per year, was expected to be operational by 1985.

Djibouti is dependent on foreign aid which, owing to its strategic position, is readily forthcoming, particularly from France and the Gulf states, as well as from the USA and Europe. This assistance, along with a surplus in services and transfers, means that Djibouti usually achieves a positive balance of payments (US $5.3m. in 1981). The Government's first Development Plan (1982–84) aimed to direct foreign aid into a co-ordinated development strategy. Development plans under way include the expansion of Djibouti's airport, modernization of the communications network, and an urban rehabilitation project for Djibouti town. In 1980 Djibouti became a member of the World Bank and of the International Finance Corporation.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 2,000 km of roads, of which about one-half are serviceable only during the dry season. The only railway in the Horn of Africa links the international port of Djibouti with Addis Ababa, the capital of neighbouring Ethiopia. About 100 km of this line lie within Djibouti. The country has an international airport at Ambouli, and there are six internal airports. There are plans to expand most transport facilities.

Social Welfare

In 1982 there were 11 hospital establishments, with a total of 1,239 beds, and 346 medical personnel, including 68 physicians.

Education

Since independence, the Government has assumed overall responsibility for education. Primary education generally begins at seven years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, usually starting at the age of 13, lasts for seven years. In 1983/84 there were 21,847 primary school pupils and 6,331 pupils at secondary schools.

Tourism

The Government is attempting to encourage tourists, aiming for 10,000 per year by 1985, the main attractions being the desert scenery of the interior and the potential for underwater sports on the coast. A 200-bed hotel was opened in November 1981, bringing the total of hotel rooms to 318.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Workers' Day), 20 June (end of Ramadan), 27 June (Independence Day), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September (Muharram, Islamic New Year), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Djibouti franc.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 205.98 Djibouti francs.
US $1 = 177.72 Djibouti francs.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Transports et du Tourisme, BP 1846, Djibouti; tel. 35331.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 21,783 sq km (8,410 sq miles).

Population: 220,000 (1976 estimate), including Afars 70,000, Issas and other Somalis 80,000, Arabs 12,000, Europeans 15,000, other foreigners 40,000; 450,000 (1981 estimate).

Principal Towns (1981): Djibouti (capital) 200,000, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Vegetables (estimate, 1980–81): 127 metric tons.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 43, Sheep 380, Goats 550, Asses 7, Camels 54.

Livestock Products: (FAO estimates, metric tons, 1982): Meat 5,000, Goatskins 493.

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 251 in 1980; 385 in 1981; 426 in 1982.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centimes = 1 Djibouti franc. *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Djibouti francs. *Notes:* 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Djibouti francs. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 205.98 Djibouti francs; US $1 = 177.72 Djibouti francs; 1,000 Djibouti francs = £4.855 = $5.627. *Exchange Rate* (Djibouti francs per US $): 177.72 since February 1973.

Budget (million Djibouti francs, 1984): Revenue 21,854; Expenditure 21,854 (Civilian expenses 16,900, military expenditure 4,900).

Gross Domestic Product (million Djibouti francs at current prices): 50,716 in 1979; 60,313 in 1980.

Balance of Payments (million Djibouti francs, 1982): Exports f.o.b. (incl. re-exports) 20,830, Imports c.i.f. −38,523, *Trade Balance* −17,693; Services, port 847, Unrequited transfers (net) 8.909, *Current Balance* −4,366; Capital movements 1,942, Changes in reserves −2,424.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million Djibouti francs, 1980): *Imports:* Machinery and electrical equipment 2,799, Textiles 1,508, Dairy products 1,699, Tobacco 1,732, Road vehicles 2,287; Total (incl. others) 49,695. *Exports:* Cereals 82.9, Coffee and tea 13.3, Paper 5.8, Skins and leathers 135.8, Machinery and electrical equipment 33.8, Rolling stock 1.3; Total (incl. others) 2,220.

Principal Trading Partners (million Djibouti francs, 1980): *Imports:* Benelux 2,593, Ethiopia 3,209, France 25,004, Japan 2,486, United Kingdom 2,071. *Exports:* France 1,459, Italy 127, Somalia 110, Spain and Portugal 2, United Kingdom 8.

TRANSPORT

Railways (international freight traffic, '000 metric tons, 1981): Ethiopian imports 78.2, Ethiopian exports 62.1, Total 140.3.

Shipping (Djibouti port, 1981): Vessels (excl. dhows) entered 1,122 (displacement 5,294,000 nrt), Dhows entered 631, Passengers embarking 2,152, Passengers disembarking 1,922, Freight loaded 562,700 metric tons, Freight unloaded 777,900 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (Djibouti airport, 1981): Aircraft arrived 3,285, Freight loaded 1,717 metric tons, Freight unloaded 7,435 metric tons, Passengers arrived 63,975, Mail unloaded 221 metric tons.

EDUCATION

Primary (1983/84): 21,847 pupils (20,065 at state schools, 1,782 at private schools); 503 teachers (state schools only).

Secondary and Technical (1983/84): 6,331 pupils (5,603 at state schools, 728 at private schools); 280 teachers (state schools only).

Directory

The Constitution

In February 1981 the National Assembly approved the first constitutional laws controlling the election and terms of office of the President, who is elected by universal suffrage for six years and may serve no more than two terms. Candidates for the presidency must be presented by a regularly constituted political party and represented by at least 25 deputies.

Deputies are elected for five years from a single list of candidates proposed by the Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès.

In October 1984 a new constitutional bill was proposed, specifying that, when the post of President falls vacant, the President of the Supreme Court will assume the power of Head of State for a minimum of 20 days and a maximum of 35 days, during which period a new President shall be elected.

Laws approving the provisional establishment of a single-party system were passed in October 1981.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Hassan Gouled Aptidon (took office 27 June 1977).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(January 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Ports: Barkad Gourad Hamadou.

Vice-President: Yousef Ali Chirdon.

Vice-President and Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs: Omar Kamil Warsama.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Moumin Bahdon Farah.

Minister of Defence: Habib Muhammed Loita.

Minister of the Interior: Idris Farah Abane.

Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism: Moussa Bourale Roble.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: Ibrahim Mohamed Soultan.

Minister of the Civil Service: Helaf Orbis Ali.

Minister of Industry and Industrial Co-operation: Fahmy Ahmad el-Hag.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Mahmoud Del Wais.

Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports: Mohamed Djama Elabe.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: Bourhan Ali Warki.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Ahmed Hassan Liban Gouhad.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Mohammed Abado Kako.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Djibouti.

Legislature

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS

Elections for a 65-seat Chamber of Deputies were held on 21 May 1982. A single list of candidates, comprising 26 Issas, 23 Afars and 16 Arabs, was presented by the Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès. A total of 78,031 votes (from a possible 85,995) were cast; in addition, 1,349 invalid votes and 6,615 abstentions were recorded.

President of the Chamber: Abdukader Waberi Askar.

Political Organizations

Rassemblement populaire pour le progrès (RPP): Djibouti; formed in 1979 to succeed the Ligue populaire africaine pour l'indépendance, which participated in the 1977 elections as part of the Rassemblement populaire pour l'indépendance; became sole legal party in October 1981; Pres. Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

The following parties are banned:

Front de Libération de la Côte des Somalis (FLCS): f. 1963; illegal Issa party with headquarters in Mogadishu, Somalia; participated in 1977 election as part of Rassemblement populaire pour l'indépendance; Chair. Abdulla Waberi Khalif; Vice-Chair. Omar Osman Rabeh.

Front démocratique pour la libération de Djibouti (FDLD): f. 1979 by a merger of the former Mouvement populaire de libération and Union nationale pour l'indépendance; illegal Afar party; Sec. Mohamed Kamil Ali.

Mouvement pour la libération de Djibouti (MLD): f. 1964; illegal Afar party operating from headquarters in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Leader Shehem Daoud.

Parti populaire djiboutien: f. 1981; Leader Ahmad Idris.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN DJIBOUTI

China, People's Republic: Djibouti; Ambassador: Wang Changyi.

Ethiopia: Djibouti; tel. 350718; Ambassador: Berhanu Dinka.

France: 45 blvd du Maréchal Foch, BP 2039, Djibouti; tel. 352503; Ambassador: Pierre Garreau.

Iraq: Djibouti; tel. 353469; Ambassador: Abdel Aziz al-Gailani.

Libya: Djibouti; tel. 351232; Ambassador: Jalal Mohamed al-Daghely.

Oman: Djibouti; tel. 350852; Ambassador: Saoud Salem Hassan al-Ansi.

Saudi Arabia: Djibouti; tel. 351645; Chargé d'affaires: Mowaffak al-Doligane.

Somalia: Djibouti; tel. 353521; Ambassador: Mohamed Shek Mohamoud Malingur.

Sudan: Djibouti; tel. 351483; Ambassador: Tag El Sir Mohamed Abass.

USSR: BP 1913, Djibouti; Ambassador: Viktor Perychkin.

USA: Djibouti; tel. 353849; Ambassador: Alvin P. Adams.

Yemen Arab Republic: Djibouti; tel. 352975; Ambassador: Mohamed Abdoul Wassi Hamid.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Djibouti; tel. 353704; Chargé d'affaires: Awad Salem Baabad.

Judicial System

The cour suprême was established in October 1979. There is a tribunal supérieur d'appel and a tribunal de première instance in Djibouti; each of the five administrative districts has a tribunal coutumier.

Religion

ISLAM

Almost all of the inhabitants are Muslim.

Qadi of Djibouti: Mogue Hassan Dirir, BP 2900, Djibouti; tel. 352989.

CHRISTIANITY

Eglise Protestante: blvd de la République, BP 416, Djibouti; tel. 351820; f. 1967; Pastor J.-Cl. Leveille.

Greek Orthodox Church: blvd de la République, Djibouti; tel. 351325; there are about 350 adherents; Archimandrite Stavros Georganas.

Roman Catholic Church: Secretariat of the Bishopric, blvd de la République, BP 94, Djibouti; tel. (253) 350140; f. 1884 in Djibouti; c. 10,000 mems; Bishop of Djibouti Michel Gagnon; Vicar Gen. Rev. Father Denys Heid.

The Press

Carrefour Africain: Djibouti, BP 393; fortnightly; publ. by the Roman Catholic mission; circ. 500.

Djibouti Aujourd'hui: Djibouti; f. 1977; monthly; Editor Ismael Omar Guelleh.

La Nation de Djibouti: place du 27 juin, BP 32, Djibouti; tel. 352201; weekly; Dir Ismael H. Tani; circ. 4,000.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 17,500 radio sets and 11,000 television sets in 1983. In 1980 Djibouti became a member of the Arab Satellite Organization, and opened an earth satellite station for radio, television and telecommunications.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision de Djibouti (RTD): BP 97, Djibouti; tel. 352294; telex 5863; f. 1956; state-owned; programmes in French, Afar, Somali and Arabic; 21 hours radio and 3 hours television daily; Dir Mohamed Djama Aden.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; br. = branch; amounts in Djibouti francs)

BANKING

Central Bank

Trésor National de la République de Djibouti: blvd de la République, BP 2119, Djibouti; in charge of monetary issue pending the creation of a National Bank.

The **National Bank of Djibouti** was being organized in late 1981. It is eventually to take over some of the functions carried out by the Trésor National.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce International: 10 rue Pierre Pascal, Djibouti.

Banque Indosuez (Mer Rouge) (France): 10 place Lagarde, BP 88, Djibouti; tel. 353016; telex 5829; f. 1908; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. Pascal Mouradian; 5 brs.

Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Mer Rouge): place Lagarde, BP 2122, Djibouti; tel. 350857; telex 5821; f. 1977; 51% of shares owned by Banque Nationale de Paris; cap. 1,200m., res 87m., dep. 21,408m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Marcel Rinaudo; 4 brs.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): place Lagarde, BP 2112, Djibouti; tel. 353291; telex 826.

Caisse de Développement de Djibouti: Djibouti; f. 1983; national development bank; 51% govt-owned.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia: BP 187, Djibouti.

Commercial and Savings Bank of Somalia: BP 2004, Djibouti; tel. 351282; telex 879; (Head Office in Mogadishu, Somalia).

Banking Association

Association Professionnelle des Banques: c/o Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Mer Rouge), place Lagarde, BP 2122, Djibouti; Pres. Mohamed Aden.

INSURANCE

About 10 European insurance companies maintain agencies in Djibouti.

Assurances Générales de France (AGF): 3 rue Marchand, Djibouti; tel. 352339.

State Insurance Co of Somalia (SICOS): BP 50, Djibouti; tel. 352707; all classes of insurance.

Trade and Industry

Chambre Internationale de Commerce et d'Industrie: place Lagarde, BP 84, Djibouti; tel. 350826; telex 5967; f. 1912; 24 mems; 12 assoc. mems; Pres. Said Ali Coubeche; First Vice-Pres. Vincent Dell'Aquilla.

Djibouti Labour Federation: Pres. Idris Omar.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Compagnie du chemin de fer Djibouti-Ethiopien: BP 2116, Djibouti; tel. 350353; POB 1051, Addis Ababa; tel. 47250; f. 1908 as Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien, renamed 1981; jointly-owned by govts of Djibouti and Ethiopia; 781 km of track, 100 km in Djibouti, linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa; 1-m gauge; Pres. Y. Ali Chirdon; Man. Dir Channie Tamiru.

ROADS

There were 2,795 km of roads in 1982, of which over 300 km were bitumen-surfaced, including the 185-km road along the Ethiopian frontier. Of the remainder, 1,000 km are serviceable throughout the year, the rest only during the dry season. Half the roads are usable only by lorries. In 1981 the 40-km Grand Bara road was opened, linking the capital with the south. A 114-km road linking the capital with Tadjourah, to be completed by 1987, is under construction.

SHIPPING

Djibouti was established as a free port in 1981.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: Immeuble Plein Ciel, BP 182, Djibouti; tel. 353825; telex 817; agents for Mitsui OSK Line.

Compagnie Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-Mer: ave des Messageries Maritimes, BP 89, Djibouti; tel. 350222; telex 825; agents for Adriatic Red Sea Line, British Petroleum, Compagnie Générale Maritime, Comp. Navale des Pétroles, Deutsche Ost Afrika Line, Djakarta Lloyd, Hapaglloyd, Hungarian Shipping Line, Jadranska Line, Nedlloyd Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Shell International, Sovinflot; operates a container transhipment service with Saudi National Lines; Gen. Man. L. J. Hughes.

Gellatly Hankey et Cie (Djibouti) SA: rue de Genève, BP 81; tel. 352012; telex 5843; f. 1942; Lloyd's agents, and shipping agents for Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Waterman Line, P & O, Cosco, Sinochart and others.

J. J. Kothari & Co Ltd: BP 171, place Lagarde; tel. 350219; agents for Shipping Corpn of India, Mogul Line, United Arab Maritime, Sudan Shipping Line, Finnland Steamship Co; also stevedores, freight forwarders; Dirs S. J. Kothari, N. Kothari.

Mitchell Cotts Djibouti SARL: blvd de la République, BP 85; tel. 351204; telex 5812; agents for Clan Line, Ellerman City Liners, Fearnley and Eger, Harrison Line, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co, Maldivian National Trading Corpn, Farell Lines, Central Gulf, Yemen Gulf Lines, Société Navale Caennaise, OCL, Beacon and other shipping and forwarding cos; Dir Fahmy Said Cassim.

Société d'Armement et de Manutention de la Mer Rouge (SAMER): BP 10; agents for Pacific International Line, Cunard Brocklebank, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co, Pakistan Shipping Lines, Aktiebolaget Svenska Östasiatiska Kompaniet, Texaco, Chevron Shipping Co, Kie Hock Shipping Co, Barber Lines, Supreme Shipping Co, Scandutch; Chair. John Collins; Man. Dir Vincent Dell'Aquilla.

Société Maritime L. Savon et Ries: ave Saint-Laurent du Var, BP 2125; agents for Chargeurs Réunis, NCHP, Sudcargos, Svedel Line, Lloyd Triestino, Hellenic Lines, Messina, Polish Ocean Lines; Dir M. Aarstad.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Ambouli, 6 km from Djibouti.

Air Djibouti (Red Sea Airlines): BP 505, rue Marchand, Djibouti; telex 5820; f. 1971, when Air Somalie took over the former Air Djibouti (f. 1963); the Djibouti govt holds 62.5% of shares, and Air France 32.3%; internal flights connecting the six major centres and international services to the Yemen Arab Republic, Somalia, the United Arab Emirates, France, Italy, Egypt, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia; fleet of 2 Twin Otter and 1 Boeing 727; Gen. Man. Paul Botbol.

Tourism

Office de Développement du Tourisme: place du 27 juin, BP 1938, Djibouti; tel. 353790; telex 5938.

DOMINICA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Dominica is situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, lying between Guadeloupe, to the north, and Martinique, to the south. The climate is tropical, though tempered by sea winds which often reach hurricane force, especially from July to September. The average temperature is about 27°C (80°F), with little seasonal variation. Rainfall is heavy, especially in the mountainous areas, where the annual average is 6,350 mm (250 inches), compared with 1,800 mm (70 inches) along the coast. English is the official language but a local French patois is also spoken. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and about 80% are Roman Catholics. The national flag has a green field, with equal stripes of yellow, white and black forming an upright cross, on the centre of which is superimposed a red disc containing a parrot surrounded by ten five-pointed green stars (one for each of the island's parishes). The capital is Roseau.

Recent History

A British possession since the 18th century, Dominica formed part of the Leeward Islands federation until 1939. In 1940 it was transferred to the Windward Islands and remained attached to that group until the federal arrangement was ended in December 1959. Under a new constitution, effective from January 1960, Dominica (like each other member of the group) achieved a separate status, with its own Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council. Dominica joined the newly formed West Indies Federation in January 1958 and remained a member until the Federation was dissolved in May 1962.

At the January 1961 elections to the Legislative Council, the ruling Dominica United People's Party was defeated by the Dominica Labour Party (DLP), formed from the People's National Movement and other groups. Edward LeBlanc, leader of the DLP, became Chief Minister. In March 1967 Dominica became one of the West Indies Associated States, gaining full autonomy in internal affairs, with the United Kingdom retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations only. The Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier. At elections to the House in October 1970, the Labour Party was divided into two factions, one campaigning as the DLP and the other, led by the Premier, as the LeBlanc Labour Party. The Premier was returned to power and the DLP was subsequently reunited.

In July 1974 LeBlanc retired, being replaced as DLP leader and Premier by Patrick John, formerly Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance. Elections to an enlarged House of Assembly were held in March 1975, when the DLP was returned again, winning 16 of the 21 elective seats. Following a decision in 1975 by the Associated States to seek independence separately, Dominica became an independent republic within the Commonwealth on 3 November 1978. Frederick Degazon, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, became President, and Patrick John became Prime Minister.

In May 1979 two people were killed by the defence force at a demonstration against the Government's attempts to introduce legislation which would restrict the freedom of the trade unions and the press. The killings fuelled increasing popular opposition to the Government, and a Committee for National Salvation (CNS), formed to bring down the Government, demanded John's resignation. On his refusal, opponents of the Government organized a general strike which lasted 25 days, with John finally agreeing to hand over power to an interim President only after all his Cabinet ministers had resigned. Oliver Seraphin, the candidate proposed by the CNS, was elected Prime Minister, and an interim government was then formed to prepare for elections in six months.

Elections were eventually held in July 1980, when the Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) gained a convincing victory, winning 17 of the 21 elective seats in the House of Assembly. Eugenia Charles, the party's leader, became the Caribbean's first woman Prime Minister. Both Patrick John, who contested the elections as leader of the DLP, and Oliver Seraphin, who stood as leader of the newly formed Democratic Labour Party (DEMLAB), lost their seats. The DFP's victory was attributed to its continued integrity, while the DLP and DEMLAB had suffered from major political scandals.

Fears for the island's security dominated 1981. In January the Government disarmed the defence force as a result of reports that weapons were being traded for marijuana. There were shooting incidents between police and Rastafarians in February, and the Government declared a state of emergency after murders and kidnapping had risen to an unacceptable level. In March a plot to overthrow the Government, with the aid of US mercenaries, was uncovered, implicating former Prime Minister Patrick John and the two most senior officers in the defence force, who were all gaoled pending trial. The state of emergency was lifted in August, only to be reinstated in January 1982, following a second attempted coup in December 1981. This second plot involved an unsuccessful attempt to free Patrick John from prison. In June 1982 John and his fellow prisoners were tried and acquitted but, owing to the Government's continued opposition to this verdict, they were to be retried, a decision which John was challenging. The state of emergency, lifted in May 1982, was reinstated for a further year from January 1983. After his release in June 1982, John attempted to form a new left-wing coalition party, and in 1983 a new DLP was formed upon its reunification with DEMLAB, with Seraphin as leader and John as deputy leader. They hoped that this combination, together with other opposition parties, would provide a united left group which would be capable of winning the next elections, due to be held before October 1985.

Dominica has close foreign policy links with the USA and France. France helped in putting down the coup attempts against the DFP government, and Dominica was the first Commonwealth country to benefit from the French aid agency, FAC. In October 1983 Dominica, as a member of OECS (see page 113), contributed a small contingent to the US-backed invasion of Grenada.

Government

Dominica is a republic. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral House of Assembly, containing 30 members (nine nominated and 21 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage). Executive authority is vested in the President, elected by the House, but in most matters the President is guided by the advice of the Cabinet and acts as a constitutional Head of State. He appoints the Prime Minister, who must be able to command a majority in the House, and (on the Prime Minister's recommendation) other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the House.

Defence

The Dominican Defence Force was officially disbanded in April 1981. There is a police force of about 250 and a coastguard service, which received a patrol boat from the USA in 1983.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal economic activity, and bananas are the main crop. In 1978 bananas accounted for 70% of exports and 20% of GNP, but hurricane damage in 1979 virtually stopped all production. Regular shipments to the United Kingdom, the principal recipient, recommenced in April 1981 and production reached 26,800 tons in 1982, accounting for 44.1% of exports. In 1983 26,165 tons were exported, creating revenue of EC $30.3m. Strong winds in August 1984 caused the loss of 25% of the total banana acreage. Other important crops include

coconuts (which provide copra for export as well as edible oil and soap), limes and other citrus fruits. Plans were made in 1983 to revitalize the lime industry, with TT $3.49m. from the Caribbean Food Corporation, both to improve processing and to modernize cultivation methods. Dominica also exports bay oil, and hopes to export patchouli oil.

There is a small amount of livestock but this is reared mainly for domestic consumption. Fishing is a traditional occupation for the islanders and a number of co-operatives have been established to provide vessels and equipment to fishermen on a hire basis. Quarrying of pumice was suspended in 1974 but resumed in 1977. Attempts are being made to exploit Dominica's extensive timber reserves, to provide lumber for export, prefabricated houses, and to supply furniture manufacturers.

An Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1974 to promote and encourage the growth of new industries on the island, and to diversify the island's economic base. The 1983/84 budget proposed continued expansion of industrial estates; investment in plant and equipment was put at EC $23.8m. There are factories for the manufacture and refining of crude and edible vegetable oils and for the production of cigarettes, canned juices and soaps. Soaps accounted for 38% of domestic products in 1982. Dominica is now using its own plentiful reserves of water to export to other drier Caribbean islands, such as Aruba, in return for money to help improve water supply infrastructure. Dominica generates more than 75% of its electricity by means of hydroelectric power stations.

The island's crops and infrastructure are still recovering from the destruction of successive hurricanes in 1979 and 1980. Reconstruction is taking place with aid from an international consortium of aid donors and loans from international organizations. Particular emphasis was placed on road reconstruction, which received the largest single share (EC $52.4m.) of the 1983/84 budget. A loan of EC $37m. was secured from the IMF for balance-of-payments support for the period 1981–84, and a further SDR 1.4m. standby credit was approved in 1984.

Tourism is not as developed as in many of the other Caribbean islands, but numbers of visitors had grown to 33,000 in 1982, contributing EC $4m. to the economy.

Inflation, running at 17% in 1980, was down to 4.1% in 1983. Unemployment also fell, from 21% in 1980 to 15% in 1982. The current budget deficit declined from EC $17.1m. in 1980/81 to $5.4m. in 1981/82, and the budget was expected to produce a surplus of $3m. in 1984/85. GDP grew by about 3.5% in real terms during 1982/83, and was expected to rise further. The trade deficit was reduced to EC $47.5m. for 1983, from $82.3m. in 1981, as export earnings increased to $72.2m. from $61.5m. in 1982.

Transport and Communications

There is no railway system and all internal traffic is carried by road. In 1976 Dominica had 752 km (467 miles) of motorable roads. Despite hurricane damage and extensive flooding in 1979 and 1980, most of the roads were operational in 1982. The World Bank loaned Dominica US $5m. to repair 320 km in 1982, and EC $52.4m. was allotted to reconstruction in the 1983/84 budget. A deep-water harbour is sited at Roseau and a smaller harbour at Portsmouth. There is an airport at Melville Hall, 64 km (40 miles) from Roseau, and a small landing strip at Canefield, a few miles outside Roseau.

Social Welfare

There are main hospitals at Roseau and Portsmouth, with 242 and 50 beds respectively, and two cottage hospitals, at Marigot and Grand Bay. There are 44 health centres, located throughout the island. In 1978 there were only 10 physicians working in Dominica.

Education

Education is free and is provided by a mixture of government and denominational schools. There are also a number of schools catering for the mentally and physically handicapped. Education is compulsory for 10 years between five and 15 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of five and lasts for seven years. Secondary education, beginning at 12 years of age, also lasts for seven years, comprising a first cycle of five years and a second of two years. A teacher training college provides further education, and there is also a branch of the University of the West Indies on the island. Adult illiteracy was only 5.9% in 1970.

Tourism

Despite its many natural attractions, Dominica has never achieved the tourist success of its neighbours, and the effects of two recent hurricanes temporarily hampered the growth experienced in 1978. The Government has designated areas of the island as nature reserves to ensure that there will always be areas of natural beauty to attract visitors.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 2 July (Caricom Day), 5 August (August Monday), 2, 3 November (Independence Days), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use, although the metric system is to be introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = EC $3.129;
US $1 = EC $2.700.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministry of Finance, Roseau.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 750.6 sq km (289.8 sq miles).

Population: 70,513 (at census of 7 April 1970); 74,069 (at census of May 1981).

Principal Towns (1981): Roseau (capital) 8,346; Portsmouth 2,200.

Births and Deaths (1978): Registered live births 1,735 (birth rate 21.4 per 1,000); Deaths 429 (death rate 5.3 per 1,000).

Employment (1980 estimates): 27,380 (males 17,879, females 9,501).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Roots and tubers 10, Grapefruit and pomelos 13, Bananas 32, Coconuts 19, Copra 3. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Livestock (FAO estimates, year ending September 1982): Cattle 4,000, Pigs 8,000, Sheep 4,000, Goats 6,000, Poultry 115,000. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1,445 in 1980; 1,514 in 1981; 1,545 in 1982. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

MINING

Pumice ('000 metric tons, 1981): Estimated production 109. Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

INDUSTRY

Production (1981): Soap 6,895 metric tons; Electricity 12,614,000 kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = EC $3.129; US $1 = EC $2.700; EC $100 = £31.96 = US $37.04. *Exchange Rate:* Fixed at US $1 = EC $2.70 since July 1976.

Budget (estimates 1984/85, EC $ million): Revenue 76.2; Recurrent Expenditure 73.2.

Cost of Living (Retail Price Index, base: 1980 = 100): All items 113.3 in 1981; 118.3 in 1982; 123.2 in 1983.

National Accounts (EC $ million in current prices): Gross Domestic Product 156.3 in 1980; 181.7 in 1981; 194.4 in 1982.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total (EC $ million, 1983): *Imports:* 119.7; *Exports:* 72.2.

EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Schools (1978): 62 primary schools; 887 primary and secondary teachers; 16,540 primary pupils; 6,779 secondary pupils.

Further Education (1978): 1 teacher training college; 14 teachers; 50 students.

TOURISM

1983: 37,954 visitors.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution came into effect at the independence of Dominica on 3 November 1978.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Constitution guarantees the rights of life, liberty, security of the person, the protection of the law and respect for private property. The individual is entitled to freedom of conscience, of expression and assembly and has the right to an existence free from slavery, forced labour and torture. Protection against discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, place of origin, political opinion, colour or creed is assured.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected by the House of Assembly for a term of five years. A presidential candidate is nominated jointly by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition and on their concurrence is declared elected without any vote being taken; in the case of disagreement the choice will be made by secret ballot in the House of Assembly. Candidates must be citizens of Dominica aged at least 40 who have been resident in Dominica for five years prior to their nomination. A President may not hold office for more than two terms.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the President and the House of Assembly, composed of 21 elected Representatives and nine Senators. According to the wishes of Parliament, the latter may be appointed by the President—five on the advice of the Prime Minister and four on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition—or elected. The life of Parliament is five years.

Parliament has the power to amend the constitution. Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the constitution. Every citizen over the age of 18 is eligible to vote.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the President. The President appoints as Prime Minister the elected member of the House who commands the support of a majority of its elected members, and other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Not more than three Ministers may be from among the appointed Senators. The President has the power to remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of 'no confidence' in the Government is passed by the House and the Prime Minister does not resign within three days or advise the President to dissolve Parliament.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, other Ministers and the Attorney-General in an ex officio capacity.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the President as that elected member of the house who, in the President's judgement, is best able to command the support of a majority of the elected members who do not support the Government.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Clarence Seignoret (assumed office December 1983).

CABINET

(December 1984)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Tourism, Foreign Affairs and Development: Mary Eugenia Charles.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: Ronan David.

Minister of Home Affairs, Housing, Labour and Women's Affairs: Brian G. K. Alleyne.

Minister of Trade and Caricom Affairs: Charles Savarin.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Co-operatives: Heskeith Alexander.
Minister of Communications, Works and Industry: Alleyne Carbon.
Minister of Education, Health, Youth Affairs and Sport: Charles Maynard.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Victoria St, Roseau; tel. 2561.
Office of the Prime Minister: Government Headquarters, Kennedy Ave, Roseau; tel. 2406.
All other Ministries are at Government Headquarters, Kennedy Ave, Roseau; tel. 2401.

Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Marie Davies Pierre.
Clerk: Albertha Jno Baptiste.
Nominated Members: 9.
Elected Members: 21.

Election, July 1980

Party	Seats at election	Seats at December 1984
Dominica Freedom Party (DFP)	17	16
Democratic Labour Party (DEMLAB)*	2	—
Dominica Labour Party (DLP)	—	1
United Dominica Labour Party (UDLP)	—	1
Independents	2	3

* Formed in 1979 following split in DLP; reunited with DLP in 1983.

Political Organizations

Dominica Freedom Party (DFP): Cross St, Roseau; tel. 2104; Leader Mary Eugenia Charles.

Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance (DLMA): 69 Queen Mary St, Roseau; tel. 4256; f. 1979 from alliance of four leftist groupings; Gen. Sec. Bill Riviere.

Dominica Progressive Force: Roseau; f. 1983 from split in DLP; left-wing; Leader Lennard Baptiste.

Labour Party of Dominica (LPD): Roseau; f. 1985; Leader Michael A. Douglas; Deputy Leaders Oliver J. Seraphin, Henry Dyer.

Dominica Labour Party (DLP): Roseau; f. 1970; split occurred 1979; remerged with Democratic Labour Party (DEMLAB) in 1983 to form stronger left-wing alliance; Leader Oliver J. Seraphin; Deputy Leader Patrick John.

United Dominica Labour Party (UDLP): Roseau; f. 1981 as a result of split in Democratic Labour Party (DEMLAB); Leader Michael A. Douglas.

Diplomatic Representation

There are no resident ambassadors in Dominica but diplomatic relations are maintained with many countries.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, consisting of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. One of the six puisne judges of the High Court is resident in Dominica and presides over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The District Courts deal with summary offences and civil offences involving sums of not more than EC $500.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Roseau, Dominica: Rt Rev. Arnold Boghaert; Bishop's House, 8 Virgin Lane, Roseau; tel. 2837; 65,000 Catholics (1983).

Other Christian Churches

There are also Methodist, Pentecostal, Baptist, Church of Christ, Seventh-day Adventist, Jehovah's Witness and Anglican Churches. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in Saint Vincent.

The Press

The Dominica Link: POB 244, Roseau; f. 1977; fortnightly; Man. Editor Parry Bellot; circ. 3,000.

The Drum: Roseau; weekly; left-wing.

The Educator: Roseau; weekly.

New Chronicle: 7 Queen Mary St, POB 124, Roseau; tel. 2121; f. 1909; Saturday; progressive independent; Man. J. A. White; Editor J. Vanterpool; circ. 25,000.

Official Gazette: Government Printery, Roseau; tel. 2401; telex 8613; weekly; circ. 550.

Star Newsletter: POB 129, Roseau; weekly; literary and political; Editor Phyllis Shand Allfrey; circ. 2,000.

Radio

There were an estimated 35,000 radio sets in use in 1983. There is no television service.

Dominica Broadcasting Corporation: Victoria St, Roseau; tel. 3283; government station; daily broadcasts in English; 2 hrs weekly in French patois; 10 kW transmitter on the medium wave band; programmes received throughout Caribbean excluding Jamaica and Guyana; Man. M. Solomon; Programme Dir T. Durand.

Gospel Broadcasting Corporation: POB 205, Roseau; tel. 4391; religious; 42 hrs weekly; Man. Dir C. P. Shillingford; Chief Eng. G. Buckmire.

Finance

BANKS

Agricultural, Industrial and Development (AID) Bank: Hillsborough St, Roseau; tel. 2853; telex 8620; f. 1971; state-owned; cap. EC $5m. (1982); Man. Vans T. Leblanc.

Banque Française Commerciale: corner of Queen Mary St and Gt Marlborough St, POB 166, Roseau; tel. 4040; Man. P. Ingliss.

Barclays Bank: POB 4, Old St, Roseau; tel. 2571; sub-branch in Portsmouth; Man. C. A. B. Smith.

Dominica Co-operative Bank Ltd: 9 Gt Marlborough St, Roseau; tel. 2580; f. 1941; Pres. and Man. Dir J. B. Charles.

National Commercial and Development Bank of Dominica: POB 271, 64 Hillsborough St, Roseau; tel. 4401; public-owned; share cap. EC $10m. (1978); Chair. Julius Timothy; Man. D. A. Pinard.

Royal Bank of Canada: Bay St, POB 144, Roseau; tel. 2771; Man. John Miller.

There is a Government Savings Bank with four branches.

Trade and Industry

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association: 21 Hanover St, Roseau; tel. 2062; telex 8615; f. 1954; processing and marketing of citrus fruits; Pres. P. Norman Rolle.

DOMLEC: Castle St, Roseau; tel. 2681; state-owned national electricity service.

Dominica Agricultural Marketing Board: Laing Lane, POB 115, Roseau; tel. 2557; telex 8617; f. 1966; Gen. Man. R. K. Shukla.

Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce (DAIC): POB 85, 14 Church St, Roseau; tel. 2874; f. 1972 by a merger of the Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce to represent the business sector and to stimulate commerce and industry; autonomous organization liaising with the Government on questions of trade, overseas investment, fiscal and other incentives to industry; 67 mems; Pres. P. Norman Rolle; Exec. Sec. C. A. Seignoret.

Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation (DBMC): Corner of Queen Mary St and Turkey Lane, Roseau; tel. 2671; f. 1934; state-supported; Chair. Charles Vanoulst; Exec. Sec. E. M. Angol; Gen. Man. E. C. James.

Dominica Employers' Federation: 14 Church St, Roseau; tel. 2314; Pres. Dermot Southwell.

Dominica Manufacturers' Association (DMA): Roseau; f. 1984; Chair. Parry Bellot.

Industrial Development Corporation (IDC): POB 293, 64 Hillsborough St, Roseau; f. 1974; encourages small businesses to increase production and exports; Chair. Phillip Nassief.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

There were 26 registered credit unions at the end of 1980 with 15,171 members and share capital of EC $3.3m. There were also 36 other registered co-operatives, of which 19 were agricultural (citrus, fisheries, craft, poultry, vegetables, bay oil, bananas and sugar cane), with 1,861 members and share capital of approximately EC $72,000.

TRADE UNIONS

Dominica Farmers' Union (DFU): 17 Church St, Roseau; tel. 4244; Gen. Sec. Richard Charles; 2,500 mems.

Dominica Trade Union: 70–1 Queen Mary St, Roseau; tel. 2903; f. 1945; Pres. R. L. Kirton; Gen. Sec. Veronica G. Nicholas; 650 mems.

Civil Service Association: Valley Rd/Windsor Lane, Roseau; tel. 2102; f. 1940; and registered as a Trade Union in 1960, representing all grades of civil servants, including firemen, prison officers, nurses, teachers and postal workers; Pres. John Alexis; Sec. Arthur R. Smith; 2,700 mems.

Dominica Amalgamated Workers' Union: 22 Hillsborough St, POB 137, Roseau; tel. 3048; f. 1960; Gen. Sec. A. Frederick Joseph; 5,000 mems.

Waterfront and Allied Workers' Union: 43 Hillsborough St, Roseau; tel. 2343; f. 1965; Pres. Louis Benoit; Gen. Sec. Curtis Augustus; 5,000 mems.

Transport

ROADS

At the end of 1976 there were 327 km (231 miles) of first class, 262 km (163 miles) second class and 117 km (73 miles) of third class motorable roads, as well as 282 miles (454 km) of tracks. There were 5,340 registered motor vehicles in 1978. Extensive road development is taking place.

SHIPPING

A deep-water harbour at Woodridge Bay serves Roseau.

Vessels of the following lines call at Roseau: Atlantic Line, Booth American Shipping Corporation, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique Ltd, Geest Line, Grimaldi Sicca Lines, Harrison, Lamport and Holt, Linea 'C', Royal Netherlands Steamship Ltd, Saguenay, Seaways Line, Tern Lines and West Indies Shipping Co (WISCO).

CIVIL AVIATION

Melville Hall Airport and Canefield airstrip are the two airports on the island.

Dominica Air Transport: Roseau; passenger services to other islands in the Caribbean.

Tourism

Dominica Tourist Board: 37 Cork St, POB 73, Roseau; tel. 2351; telex 8649; Chair. Gerry Aird; Dir of Tourism Valda Laville.

There were 37,954 visitors in 1983.

Dominica Association of Tourist Accommodations: POB 5, Roseau; tel. 3111; telex 619.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola, which lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. The country's only international frontier is with Haiti, to the west. The climate is sub-tropical, with an average annual temperature of 27°C (80°F). In Santo Domingo, temperatures are generally between 19°C (66°F) and 31°C (88°F). The west and south-west of the country are arid. Hispaniola lies in the path of tropical cyclones. The official language is Spanish. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and more than 90% are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Jewish communities. The national flag (proportions 23 by 15) is blue (upper hoist and lower fly) and red (lower hoist and upper fly), quartered by a white cross. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms at the centre of the cross. The capital is Santo Domingo.

Recent History

The Dominican Republic became independent in 1844, although it was occupied by US military forces between 1916 and 1924. General Rafael Trujillo Molina overthrew the elected President, Horacio Vázquez, in 1930 and dominated the country until his assassination in May 1961. The dictator ruled personally from 1930 to 1947 and indirectly thereafter. His brother, Héctor Trujillo, was President from 1947 until August 1960, when he was replaced by Dr Joaquín Balaguer, hitherto Vice-President. After Rafael Trujillo's death, President Balaguer remained in office, but in December 1961 he permitted moderate opposition groups to participate in a Council of State, with legislative and executive powers. Balaguer resigned in January 1962, when the Council of State became the Provisional Government. A presidential election in December 1962, the country's first free election for 38 years, was won by Juan Bosch Gaviño, the founder and leader of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD), who had been in exile since 1930. President Bosch, a left-of-centre democrat, took office in February 1963 but was overthrown in the following September by a military coup. The leaders of the armed forces transferred power to a civilian triumvirate, led by Emilio de los Santos. In April 1965 a revolt by supporters of ex-President Bosch overthrew the triumvirate. Civil war broke out between pro-Bosch forces and military units headed by Gen. Elías Wessin y Wessin, who had played a leading role in the 1963 coup. The violence was eventually suppressed by the intervention of some 23,000 US troops, who were formally incorporated into an Inter-American peace force by the Organization of American States after they had landed. The peace force withdrew in September 1965.

Following a period of provisional government under Héctor García Godoy, a presidential election in June 1966 was won by ex-President Balaguer, the candidate of the Partido Reformista (PR), who won 57% of the votes cast, while ex-President Bosch won 39%. The PR, founded in 1964, also won a majority of seats in both houses of the National Congress. President Balaguer took office in July. A new constitution was promulgated in November 1966. Despite his association with the Trujillo dictatorship, Balaguer initially proved to be a popular leader, and in May 1970 he was re-elected for a further four years. In February 1973 a state of emergency was declared when guerrilla forces landed on the coast. Captain Francisco Caamaño Deño, the leader of the 1965 revolt, and his followers were killed. Bosch and other opposition figures went into hiding. Bosch later resigned as leader of the PRD, undermining hopes of a united opposition in the May 1974 elections, when President Balaguer was re-elected with a large majority. In June 1975 guerrilla forces of Dominican émigrés from Cuba landed on the island in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Balaguer.

In the May 1978 presidential election, Dr Balaguer was defeated by the PRD candidate, Silvestre Antonio Guzmán Fernández. This was the first occasion in the country's history when an elected President yielded power to an elected successor. An attempted military coup in favour of Dr Balaguer was prevented by pressure from the US Government. On assuming office in August, President Guzmán undertook to professionalize the armed forces by removing politically ambitious high-ranking officers. In June 1981 he declared his support for Jacobo Majluta Azar, his Vice-President, as his successor but in November the PRD rejected Majluta's candidacy in favour of Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, a left-wing senator, who was elected President in May 1982. In the Congressional elections, held at the same time, the PRD gained a majority in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. President Guzmán committed suicide in July after allegations of fraud were made against his government and members of his family. Vice-President Majluta was immediately sworn in as interim President until Dr Blanco assumed office in August. Although a member of the Socialist International, Blanco maintained good relations with the USA (on which the country is economically dependent) and declared that he would not resume relations with Cuba. In December 1982 the Government revealed that it would not nationalize foreign property, including extensive holdings owned by oil companies, in the Dominican Republic.

In 1983 popular discontent with the Government's austerity programme led to the occupation of the Ministry of Agriculture by peasants, and calls for agrarian reform. In August 1983 a two-week purge of subversives took place on the orders of President Blanco. Two visiting Cuban academics were deported, and Socialist and Communist Party sympathizers were arrested. The Government's move came in response to a report which implicated Cuban and Nicaraguan involvement in the increased left-wing activity in the country.

In April 1984 a series of public protests against substantial increases in the cost of essential items erupted into violent confrontations between government forces and demonstrators in Santo Domingo and four other cities, which lasted for three days. In the course of the protests, more than 50 people were killed, some 200 injured and over 4,000 arrested. The Government held opposition groups of the extreme right and left responsible for the unrest. In May the Government responded to the prospect of further demonstrations by ordering the arrest of more than 100 trade union and left-wing leaders. In August, in anticipation of civil unrest at the announcement of new price increases, more arrests were made among trade union and opposition leaders. Rumours of a plot against the Government by left-wing sympathizers caused serious disquiet throughout the country. In November a new Secretary of State for Finance was named for the second time in 1984, the previous change having been made in May. Further demonstrations, including one attended by 40,000 people in Santo Domingo, were held in protest at the continuing economic decline, which appeared unlikely to be reversed in 1985.

Government

The Dominican Republic comprises 26 provinces, each administered by an appointed governor, and a Distrito Nacional (DN) containing the capital. Under the 1966 Constitution, legislative power is exercised by the bicameral National Congress, with a Senate of 27 members (one for each province and one for the DN) and a Chamber of Deputies (120 members). Members of both houses are elected for four years by universal adult suffrage. Executive power lies with the President, who is also elected by direct popular vote for four years. He is assisted by a Cabinet containing Secretaries of State. In the event of the President's absence, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice acts as Vice-President.

Defence

Military service is voluntary and lasts for four years. In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 23,000 men: army 14,000, air

force 4,500 and navy 4,500. Paramilitary forces number 10,000. Defence expenditure for 1983 was RD $129.3m.

Economic Affairs

Between 1968 and 1974 the annual increase in the Dominican Republic's gross domestic product (GDP) averaged 10.6% in real terms, one of the highest growth rates in the world. Over the same period, GDP per head grew by 7.4% annually. However, the country is dependent on fuel imports to meet its energy requirements, and in the later 1970s, following sharp rises in the world price of petroleum, its economic progress was slower. Between 1975 and 1979 GDP rose by 4.4% per year, with GDP per head growing at an average annual rate of 1.5%. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, the Dominican Republic's gross national product per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $1,330, having increased at an average rate of 3.2% per year, in constant prices, since 1960.

Agriculture employs more than 50% of the working population, and agricultural products provide about 75% of export earnings. The principal commercial crop is sugar cane, and sugar accounts for about 40% of the value of total exports. In 1982/83 earnings from sugar amounted to US $300m. Output of raw sugar in 1982/83 totalled 1.2m. metric tons. However, the outlook was poor as the price had dropped to below the cost of production, earnings fell by 43% between 1981 and 1982, and the USA subsequently introduced tariffs on sugar imports. Exports of sugar to the USA declined from 686,071 metric tons in 1981 to 529,992 tons in 1983. In 1983 the industry received an IMF loan of $13.2m. to assist with the financing of sugar inventories. The sector suffered a setback in June 1984, when Gulf and Western, the major private sugar company (accounting for about one-third of national sugar output), announced its intention to cease operations and to sell its property. The Government has encouraged the cultivation of coffee and cocoa in order to diversify exports, and tobacco and bananas are also grown. In 1983 loans of $1,000m. were secured from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to aid agricultural producers and small business concerns. The agricultural sector is highly vulnerable, suffering from the loss of the entire pig population after an outbreak of African swine fever in 1978, from damage (estimated at $1,000m.) inflicted by Hurricane David in 1979, from further weather hazards in 1981, and from declines in world prices for coffee, cocoa and tobacco in 1980 and for sugar in 1981 and 1984.

The principal mineral products are bauxite (with reserves of 18m. tons at Cabo Rojo), gold, silver and ferro-nickel. A fall in world demand for these products led to a decline in the mining sector of 10% between 1981 and 1983. In 1984 the US company Alcoa announced plans to cease its mining activities. Foreign oil companies have been granted concessions to undertake exploratory drilling, and in 1981 a petroleum deposit was discovered at Charco Largo, Barahona. Its potential output was estimated at 20,000 barrels per day, about one-half of national consumption. In 1981 about 50% of total export earnings were used for imports of petroleum, which grew by 11% and accounted for 92% of electricity production. In 1984 the Government announced plans to barter sugar and bauxite in exchange for petroleum from Venezuela. In 1984 the IDB provided financing of US $11m. for petroleum exploration. Attempts were being made to find alternative energy sources, and hydroelectricity is now being developed. In 1983 a hydroelectric generator with a capacity of 40,000 kW became operational at the Tavera dam. The hydroelectric plant, Niza II, is to start operations in 1986 with an annual production capacity of 28m. kWh. In 1981 construction began of the 125 MW station at Haina, the first coal-fired plant in the Caribbean.

Between 1969 and 1976 great economic progress was made, mainly owing to massive US aid, the high level of world sugar prices, substantial public and private investment and increased foreign participation. Government investment has been concentrated on agriculture, energy and tourism. In 1983 tourism generated foreign exchange income equal to 43% of total export receipts, and therefore surpassed earnings from sugar. In 1980 the Sabana Yegua dam, designed to irrigate 600,000 ha of land, was opened. The Government also undertook to develop the Madrigal water supply project for Santo Domingo, and the Río Nizao irrigation project.

After the hurricane disaster in 1979, the Government attempted to achieve economic recovery through a high level of public expenditure, and added 50,000 employees to the government payroll. By preventing growth of the money supply in 1981, inflation was reduced to 10% but GDP growth was down to 3.5% and fell to 1.5% in 1982. The budget deficit was US $183m. in 1982, and the current deficit on the balance of payments was expected to be $562m. in 1983. Falling earnings from the narrow range of raw material and commodity exports resulted in a severe shortage of convertible currency. In 1983 a three-year loan of $466m. was agreed with the IMF, whose conditions were expected to bring about currency devaluation, higher inflation and an increase in unemployment. In early 1984 the disbursement of some US $70m. (including $40m. from the IMF) was halted, pending the Dominican Republic's fulfilment of the IMF's conditions, principally the introduction of a unified exchange rate for the peso. Acceptance of the IMF's conditions would have enabled the Government to obtain $800m. in loans from creditor banks for servicing the foreign debt, in addition to $221m. in emergency aid from the US Government. In April 1984 the Government introduced price increases of over 80% on basic items and of 300% on import tariffs. In May, however, negotiations with the IMF were broken off after the Government rejected the IMF's austerity programme. The principal issue of contention had been the IMF's insistence upon an immediate transfer of all imports to the 'parallel' exchange rate of 2.97 pesos per US dollar, to allow for an increase of between 20% and 300% in the cost of petroleum products and electricity. Negotiations were resumed, and in August agreement was reached on an interim loan. In September the Government imposed increases in the cost of petroleum products. In addition, a three-month 'freeze' on the cost of basic consumer goods was announced. In 1985 the Government planned to renegotiate $576m. of debts with its foreign government and commercial bank creditors.

In 1984 unemployment stood at 29%, not including 30% under-employment. Inflation was 7.4% in 1984. In 1982 the new Government introduced 125 emergency economic measures as part of a fiscal reform programme, aimed at cutting the public sector deficit of $330m., and at achieving a current payments surplus by 1984/85. Among the measures to be enforced were a one-year 'freeze' on wages and prices of basic commodities, import restrictions, including a ban on the import of passenger vehicles, and tax increases. The Government was also considering a 30% reduction in the number of public employees. In July 1983 the Government announced its Public Investment Programme for 1983–85, providing $1,666.2m. in funding for 412 projects.

In 1984 the Government hoped to receive US $84.6m. in aid from the US Government's Caribbean Basin Initiative. In July 1984 the Dominican Republic was granted observer status in CARICOM (see p. 112).

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are limited, and about 80% of the railways are used solely to carry sugar from the plantations. Roads, totalling 12,297 km in 1983, are the main means of communication and the network includes some modern motorways. There is no inland waterway system and very little coastal shipping. A number of shipping lines link the island with the USA and with other Caribbean islands. There are four international and several domestic airports.

Social Welfare

A voluntary national contributory scheme, introduced in 1947, provides insurance cover for sickness, unemployment, accidental injury, maternity, old age and death. Only 42% of the population are thought to benefit from the system. In 1980 there were 571 hospitals and clinics, 2,142 physicians and 8,953 hospital beds under the auspices of the public health and welfare department and the Institute of Social Security.

Education

Education is, where possible, compulsory for children between seven and 14 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of seven and lasts for six years. Secondary education, starting at 13 years of age, also lasts for six years, comprising a first cycle of two years and a second of four years. In 1981 the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to

77% of children in the relevant age-group. There are five universities. In 1983 the estimated rate of adult illiteracy was 23%. It is thought that 66% of children attending primary school do not complete their education.

Tourism

Strenuous efforts are being made to develop the tourist industry. Hotels, casinos and seaside resorts are being built, and tours to the old Spanish colonial settlements have been organized. It was planned to spend RD $150m. on a tourism development programme, to be completed in 1985. Tourist complexes are under construction at Puerto Plata, Samana, La Romana, La Altagracia and Santiago de los Caballeros. In 1982 the Dominican Republic received 598,581 visitors.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 July (Foundation of Sociedad la Trinitaria), 16 August (Restoration Day), 24 September (Our Lady of Mercedes), 12 October (Columbus Day), 24 October (United Nations Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), 21 January (Our Lady of Altagracia), 26 January (Duarte), 27 February (Independence), 28 March (Good Friday), 14 April (Pan-American Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force but the imperial system is often used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Dominican Republic peso (RD $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = 1.159 pesos;
US $1 = 1.000 peso.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas, Edif. de Oficinas Públicas, Avda México esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo; Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Santo Domingo; tel. 689-8141; telex 346-0052.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	48,072
Inland water	350
Total	48,422*
Population (census results)	
9 January 1970	4,006,405
12 December 1981	
Males	2,832,454
Females	2,815,523
Total	5,647,977
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	5,590,900
1982	5,752,500
1983	5,961,891
Density (per sq km) 1983	123.1

* 18,696 sq miles.

1981 ('000): Births 218.1; Marriages 25.2.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (Population at 12 December 1981)

Santo Domingo, DN (capital)	1,313,172
Santiago de los Caballeros	278,638
La Romana	91,571
San Pedro de Macorís	78,562
San Francisco de Macorís	64,906
Concepción de la Vega	52,432
San Juan	49,764
Barahona	49,334
San Felipe de Puerto Plata	45,348

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Rice	397.7	400.5	447.0
Maize	45.8	62.9	49.3
Sugar cane	9,055.7	10,046.5	11,000.8
Coffee (green)	120.2	109.7	127.0
Cocoa beans	28.5	31.8	34.9
Groundnuts	46.4	28.2	30.8
Cassava	115.9	125.7	109.4
Beans	51.5	52.4	58.7
Tomatoes	152.5	155.4	153.1
Oranges (million)	233.5	241.5	249.9
Avocado pears (million)	357.4	370.3	384.0
Mangoes (million)	673.7	681.3	690.2
Bananas (million bunches)	15.8	18.5	19.7
Tobacco (leaves)	52.0	55.9	34.2

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982*
Cattle	2,782	1,310	1,875
Pigs	15	143	n.a.
Goats	302	321	330
Sheep	22	23	23
Horses	196	196	198
Asses	126	247	247

* Provisional.

Fishing

(metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982*
Total catch	12,702	14,524	12,483

* Provisional.

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Ferro-nickel ('000 metric tons)	19.0	6.0	20
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)	409.8	139.0	—
Gold ('000 troy oz)	413.9	378.6	361.4
Silver ('000 troy oz)	2,061.8	2,112.3	1,263.1

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS*

		1980	1981	1982
Husked rice	'000 tons	242.9	244.7	273.1
Husked coffee	'000 tons	60.1	54.8	61.7
Wheat flour	'000 tons	115.3	108.7	117.7
Refined sugar	'000 tons	102.0	114.0	109.6
Molasses	'000 US gal	56,968.6	63,164.3	77,992.4
Fertilizers	'000 tons	300.3	270.1	175.2
Cement	'000 tons	927.8	959.9	958.6
Beer	million litres	76.4	84.5	86.3
Spirits	million litres	20.8	23.3	22.3
Cigars	million	10.4	10.7	12.0
Cigarettes	million	3,375.1	3,439.2	3,611.6
Cotton and rayon textiles	'000 metres	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	2,299.7	2,229.6	2,225.4
Cardboard boxes	million units	373.6	286.3	317.1

* Provisional.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 Dominican Republic peso (RD $ or peso oro)

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 1.159 pesos;
US $1 = 1.000 peso;
100 Dominican Republic pesos = £86.28 = US $100.00.

Note: The Dominican Republic peso is at par with the US dollar.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(RD $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Net reserves	49.3	−145.1	−349.6
of which gold	58.7	43.7	31.2
Currency in circulation:			
Notes	376.6	411.2	463.8
Coins	21.1	22.5	25.0

BUDGET (RD $ million)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Tax revenue	749.2	676.3	798.1
Non-tax revenue	159.1	68.8	107.5
Other receipts	172.6	279.3	267.0
Total	1,080.9	1,024.4	1,172.6

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Presidency	162.5	113.7	186.9
Interior and police	71.3	76.1	76.4
Armed forces	116.1	127.7	134.8
Education	131.2	148.4	151.6
Health	98.6	92.7	97.1
Others	518.4	606.4	550.4
Total	1,098.1	1,016.6	1,199.2

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index, Santo Domingo. Base: Year ending April 1977 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	140.30	152.57	163.76
Housing	156.01	179.46	192.54
Clothing	144.78	159.77	183.73
All items	146.81	163.58	168.97

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (RD $ million at current prices, provisional estimates)

National Income and Product

	1980	1981	1982
Domestic factor incomes*	5,729.0	6,240.2	6,973.6
Consumption of fixed capital	394.5	429.0	471.1
Gross domestic product at factor cost	5,123.5	6,669.2	7,444.7
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	507.2	541.0	472.8
GDP in purchasers' values	6,630.7	7,210.2	7,917.5
Net factor income from abroad	−210.2	−293.1	−254.1
Gross national product	6,420.5	6,917.1	7,663.4
Less Consumption of fixed capital	394.5	429.0	471.1
National income in market prices	6,026.0	6,488.1	7,192.3

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	504.0	693.4	778.4
Private final consumption expenditure*	5,125.5	5,121.1	5,886.4
Increase in stocks†	81.8	61.2	104.6
Gross fixed capital formation	1,566.8	1,640.3	1,540.9
Total domestic expenditure	7,278.1	7,516.0	8,310.3
Exports of goods and services	1,271.3	1,512.6	1,141.8
Less Imports of goods and services	1,918.7	1,818.4	1,534.6
GDP in purchasers' values	6,630.7	7,210.2	7,917.5
GDP at 1970 prices	2,903.9	3,019.8	3,070.9

* Obtained as a residual.
† Including only mining, manufacturing, groundnuts, raw tobacco and beans.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	947.4	951.6	961.4
Livestock	347.0	352.9	404.1
Forestry and fishing	42.0	45.0	49.4
Mining	351.7	255.9	190.0
Manufacturing	1,015.4	1,133.1	1,454.9
Construction	479.4	537.1	557.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,047.8	1,173.6	1,321.4
Transport	310.4	329.9	354.6
Communications	51.9	60.6	69.3
Electricity	30.0	66.8	82.4
Finance	237.7	286.8	305.3
Owner-occupied dwellings	556.2	681.2	693.5
Government services	551.9	607.9	663.3
Other services	661.9	727.8	810.9
Total	6,630.7	7,210.2	7,917.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b	961.9	1,188.0	767.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,519.7	−1,451.7	−1,257.3
Trade balance	−557.8	−263.7	−489.6
Exports of services	351.2	336.4	378.5
Imports of services	−651.0	−671.6	−535.8
Balance of goods and services	−857.6	−598.9	−646.9
Private unrequited transfers (net)	183.1	182.9	190.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	4.7	10.1	15.0
Current balance	−669.8	−405.9	−441.9
Direct capital investment (net)	92.7	79.7	−1.4
Other long-term capital (net)	269.2	65.4	197.0
Short-term capital (net)	155.4	206.5	−162.9
Net errors and omissions	29.0	15.7	−1.6
Total (net monetary movements)	−123.5	−38.6	−410.8
Monetization of gold (net)	5.9	5.1	−16.4
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	7.6	7.1	—
Valuation changes (net)	−1.7	3.0	2.8
Loans to Central Bank (net)	87.5	70.3	43.0
Commercial arrears (net)	25.1	15.2	119.5
Deposits received (net)	−34.2	−15.8	—
Official financing (net)	77.7	7.7	101.5
Changes in reserves	44.4	54.1	−160.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (RD $ '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Cars and other vehicles (incl. spares)	88,887	55,292	44,350
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	76,695	71,875	70,339
Cotton and manufactures	7,825	7,423	10,829
Foodstuffs	151,321	120,095	103,388
Petroleum and petroleum products	497,367	451,646	461,296
Iron and steel manufactures (excl. building materials)	50,481	63,819	57,594
Machinery (incl. spares)	115,143	112,949	104,285
Total (incl. others)	1,450,169	1,255,817	1,279,020

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Raw sugar	513,267	265,514	263,562
Molasses	18,701	19,614	11,660
Cocoa beans	44,785	52,913	55,518
Coffee	62,243	90,612	76,288
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	65,615	21,433	21,816
Bauxite	15,723	5,250	—
Ferro-nickel	110,542	24,210	45,471
Alloy of gold and silver	207,830	163,638	150,758
Furfural	26,056	21,710	22,486
Total (incl. others)	1,188,021	767,744	785,176

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (RD $ '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,305	5,013	10,736
Brazil	21,612	14,994	20,131
Canada	37,106	32,466	29,684
France	10,463	13,916	13,741
Germany, Federal Republic	33,486	32,908	40,404
Italy	15,349	10,489	11,221
Japan	82,397	64,596	55,032
Mexico	123,969	170,659	140,994
Netherlands	12,927	3,202	10,745
Netherlands Antilles	127,610	48,306	47,729
Puerto Rico	27,758	21,363	24,640
Spain	21,233	46,540	43,886
United Kingdom	17,918	14,338	12,619
USA	583,713	469,867	441,475
Venezuela	232,670	221,045	271,547
Total (incl. others)	1,450,169	1,255,817	1,279,020

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Belgium and Luxembourg	25,513	23,385	26,388
Canada	14,980	7,764	34,397
France	4,450	3,513	1,289
Haiti	6,937	5,454	5,420
Italy	1,957	2,421	1,960
Japan	15,135	5,983	6,973
Morocco	2,530	12,853	6,498
Netherlands	26,944	21,510	31,386
Puerto Rico	54,052	44,013	32,434
Spain	43,256	11,106	15,584
Switzerland	102,973	89,920	48,318
United Kingdom	12,664	947	3,148
USA	741,345	385,406	503,643
Venezuela	71,373	19,279	3,689
Total (incl. others)	1,188,021	767,744	785,176

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	91,495	69,409	94,601
Trucks and lorries	44,374	38,344	50,883
Buses	2,963	3,084	4,463

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	2,703	3,068	2,930
Goods unloaded	5,029	4,389	4,467

CIVIL AVIATION

	1980	1981	1982
Passengers entering	383,280	451,209	631,692
Passengers leaving	325,802	413,909	649,937

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Total visitors	613,774	621,530	598,581

Education

1980/81*

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Primary	5,956	22,672	1,105,730
Secondary	1,963	11,716	331,471

* Estimates.

1977/78: Higher education: 59,321 students in 5 establishments.

1981/82: Primary education: 1,149,805 students; Secondary education: 379,377 students.

Directory

The Constitution

The present constitution of the Dominican Republic was promulgated on 28 November 1966. Its main provisions are summarized below:

The Dominican Republic is a sovereign, free, independent State; no organizations set up by the State can bring about any act which might cause direct or indirect intervention in the internal or foreign affairs of the State or which might threaten the integrity of the State. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the norms of general and American international law and is in favour of and will support any initiative towards economic integration for the countries of America. The civil, republican, democratic, representative Government is divided into three independent powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is as laid down in the Frontier Treaty of 1929 and its Protocol of Revision of 1936.

The life and property of the individual citizen are inviolable; there can be no sentence of death, torture nor any sentence which might cause physical harm to the individual. There is freedom of thought, of conscience, of religion, freedom to publish, freedom of unarmed association, provided that there is no subversion against public order, national security or decency. There is freedom of labour and trade unions; freedom to strike, except in the case of public services, according to the dispositions of the law.

The State will set about agrarian reform, dedicating the land to useful interests and gradually eliminating the latifundios (large estates). The State will do all in its power to support all aspects of family life. Primary education is compulsory and all education is free. Social security services will be developed. Every Dominican has the duty to give what civil and military service the State may require. Every legally entitled citizen must exercise the right to vote, i.e. all persons over 18 years of age and all who are or have been married even if they are not yet 18.

GOVERNMENT

Legislative power is exercised by Congress which is made up of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected by direct vote. Senators, one for each province and one for the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years; they must be Dominicans in full exercise of their citizen's rights, and over 25. Their duties are to elect judges, the President and other members of the Electoral and Accounts Councils, and to approve the nomination of diplomats. Deputies, one for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction over 25,000 in each province and the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years and must fulfil the same conditions for election as Senators.

Decisions of Congress are taken by absolute majority of at least half the members of each house; urgent matters require a two-thirds majority. Both houses normally meet on 27 February and 16 August each year for sessions of 90 days, which can be extended for a further 60 days.

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct vote for a four-year term. The President must be a Dominican citizen by birth or origin, over 30 years of age and in full exercise of citizen's rights; must not have engaged in any active military or police service for at least a year prior to election. The President takes office on 16 August following election. The President of the Republic is Head of the Public Administration and Supreme Chief of the armed forces and police forces. The President's duties include nominating Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and other public officials, promulgating and publishing laws and resolutions of Congress and seeing to their faithful execution, watching over the collection and just investment of national income, nominating, with the approval of the Senate, members of the Diplomatic Corps, receiving foreign Heads of State, presiding at national functions, decreeing a State of Siege or Emergency or any other measures necessary during a public crisis. The President may not leave the country for more than 15 days without authorization from Congress. In the absence of the President, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice will assume power.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Government in the Distrito Nacional and the Municipalities is in the hands of local councils, with members elected proportionally to the number of inhabitants, but numbering at least five. Each Province has a civil Governor, designated by the Executive.

JUDICIARY

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and the other Tribunals; no judicial official may hold another public office or employment, other than honorary or teaching. The Supreme Court is made up of at least nine judges, who must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, at least 35 years old, in full

exercise of their citizen's rights, graduates in law and have practised professionally for at least 12 years. There are also five Courts of Appeal, a Lands Tribunal and a Court of the First Instance in each judicial district; in each Municipality and in the Distrito Nacional there are also Justices of the Peace.

Elections are directed by the Central Electoral Council. The armed forces are essentially obedient and apolitical, created for the defence of national independence and the maintenance of public order and the Constitution and Laws.

The artistic and historical riches of the country, whoever owns them, are part of the cultural heritage of the country and are under the safe-keeping of the State. Mineral deposits belong to the State. There is freedom to form political parties, provided they conform to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Justice is administered without charge throughout the Republic.

This Constitution can be reformed if the proposal for reform is supported in Congress by one-third of the members of either house or by the Executive. A special session of Congress must be called and any resolutions must have a two-thirds majority. There can be no reform of the method of government, which must always be civil, republican, democratic and representative.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco (took office 16 August 1982).

CABINET

(January 1985)

Secretary of State to the Presidency: Hatuey de Camps (PRD).

Secretary of State for the Armed Forces and General Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces: Maj.-Gen. Antonio Cuervo Gómez.

Secretary of State for External Relations: Dr José Augusto Vega Imbert (Ind.).

Secretary of State for the Interior and Police: Brig.-Gen. (retd) Oscar Padilla Medrano.

Secretary of State for Finance: Manuel Cocco.

Secretary of State for Education and Culture: Ivelisse Prats Ramírez de Pérez (PRD).

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Ing. Domingo Marte.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Communications: Ing. Pedro Delgado Malagón (Ind.).

Secretary of State for Employment: Dr Pedro A. Franco Badía.

Secretary of State for Health and Social Welfare: Dr Amiro Pérez Mera (Ind.).

Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce: José Antonio Najri.

Secretary of State for Tourism: Dr Rafael Suberví Bonilla (PRD).

Secretary of State for Sport, Physical Education and Recreation: Dr Luis Scheker Ortiz (PRD).

Secretary of State without Portfolio: Dr Winston Arnaud (PRD).

Administrative Secretary to the Presidency: Rafael Flores Estrella (PRD).

Technical Secretary to the Presidency: Ing. Orlando Haza del Castillo.

Governor of the Central Bank: Hugo Guilani Cury.

SECRETARIATS OF STATE

Secretariat of State for Agriculture: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-7171.

Secretariat of State for the Armed Forces: Plaza de la Independencia, Avda 27 de Febrero, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-5131.

Secretariat of State for Education and Culture: Avda Máximo Gómez, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-9161.

Secretariat of State for Employment: Santo Domingo, DN.

Secretariat of State for External Relations: Avda Independencia, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-4121; telex 326-4192.

Secretariat of State for Finance: Avda México, Santo Domingo, DN.

Secretariat of State for Health and Social Welfare: Santo Domingo, DN.

Secretariat of State for Industry and Commerce: Edif. de Oficinas Gubernamentales 7°, Avda México, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-5171.

Secretariat of State for the Interior and Police: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-3131.

Secretariat of State for the Presidency: Santo Domingo, DN.

Secretariat of State for Public Works and Communications: Ensanche La Fé, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-4929.

Secretariat of State for Sport, Physical Education and Recreation: Calle Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 688-0126.

Secretariat of State for Tourism: Calle César Nicolás Pensón 59, Santo Domingo, DN; telex 346-0303.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 16 May 1982

Candidates	Votes
Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco (PRD)	854,868
Dr Joaquín Balaguer (PR)	669,176
Dr Juan Bosch (PLD)	179,849

CONGRESO NACIONAL

President: Noel Suberví Espinosa (PRD).

Vice-President: Federico Rickard Olivio (PRD).

General Election, 16 May 1982

	Senate	Chamber
Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD)	17	62
Partido Reformista (PR)	10	50
Partido de la Liberación Dominicana (PLD)	—	7
Partido Acción Constitucionalista (PAC)	—	1

Political Organizations

Movimiento de Integración Democrática (MIDA): Las Mercedes 607, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-8895; right-wing; Leader Dr Francisco Augusto Lora.

Movimiento Popular Dominicano: Santo Domingo, DN; opposition party; Leader Julio de Peña Valdés.

Partido Comunista Dominicano: Avda Independencia 89, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-3540; f. 1944; Leader José Israel Cuello; Sec.-Gen. Narciso Isa Conde.

Partido Demócrata Popular: Arz. Meriño 259, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-2920; opposition party; Leader Luis Homero Lájara Burgos.

Partido de la Liberación Dominicana (PLD): Avda Independencia 69, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-3540; f. 1973; opposition party; Leaders Dr Juan Bosch, Jesús Antonio Pichardo; Sec.-Gen. Lidio Cadet.

Partido Quisqueyano Demócrata (PQD): 27 de Febrero 206, altos, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-7970; right-wing; c. 600,000 mems; Pres. Gen. Elías Wessin y Wessin; Sec.-Gen. Lic. Juan Manuel Taveras.

Partido Reformista (PR): Avda San Cristóbal, Ensanche La Fe, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-7089; f. 1964; Leader Dr Joaquín Balaguer; Sec.-Gen. Joaquín Ricardo.

Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD): Espaillat 118, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-2193; f. 1939; left-wing; c. 400,000 mems; Pres. Jacobo Majluta Azar; Sec.-Gen. José Francisco Peña Gómez.

Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano (PRSC): Las Mercedes 141, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 688-3511; f. 1961; left-wing; Pres. Dr Claudio Isidoro Acosta; Sec.-Gen. Dr Alfonso Lockward.

Partido de los Trabajadores Dominicanos: Avda Duarte No 69, altos, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-7705; f. 1979; workers' party; Sec.-Gen. Rafael Chaljub Mejía.

Other parties include Unión Cívica Nacional (UCN), Movimiento de Conciliación Nacional (MCN—Pres. Dr Jaime Fernández G.), Partido Alianza Social Demócrata (ASD—Leader Dr José Rafael Abinader), Movimiento Nacional de Salvación (MNS—Leader Luis Julián Pérez), Partido de Veteranos Civiles (PVC), Partido Acción Constitucional (PAC), Partido Unión Patriótica (PUP—Leader Roberto Santana), Partido de Acción Nacional (right-wing) and Movimiento de Acción Social Cristiana (ASC). The Partido Comunista Dominicano, outlawed in 1962, was authorized again in 1977.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Argentina: Avda Máximo Gómez 10, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-2977; Ambassador: Jorge Vásquez.

Brazil: Avda Anacaona 5, esq. Calle Angel Liz, Mirador Sur, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-9466; Ambassador: Nestor dos Santos Lima.

Chile: Avda Anacaona 11, Santo Domingo, DN; Ambassador: Gastón Llanex Fernández.

China (Taiwan): Avda Lincoln, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-1277; Ambassador: Michael T. S. Tung.

Colombia: Avda Abraham Lincoln 502, 2°, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-6836; Ambassador: Dr Ernesto Torres Díaz.

Costa Rica: Andrés Julio Aybar 15, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-7294; Chargé d'affaires: Odalisca Aued Rodríguez.

Ecuador: Gustavo M. Ricart 90, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-0822; Ambassador: Adaiberto Ortiz Q.

El Salvador: Avda Lincoln 167, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-6084; Ambassador: Dr José R. Jovel Pineda.

France: Avda Jorge Washington 353, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-2161; Ambassador: Jacques Fesquet.

Germany, Federal Republic: Mejía y Cotes 37, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-8811; Ambassador: Ulrich Schoening.

Guatemala: Z No 8, Naco, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-8881; Ambassador: (vacant).

Haiti: Cub Scouts 11, Naco, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-2511; Ambassador: Melière Duplan.

Holy See: Máximo Gómez No 27, Santo Domingo, DN; Apostolic Nuncio: Rev. Mgr Blasco Collaço.

Honduras: Avda Winston Churchill, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-5707; Ambassador: M. de J. Troncoso.

Israel: Avda Sarasota 38, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-7359; Ambassador: David Ramín.

Italy: Rodríguez Objío 4, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-3684; telex 346-0543; Ambassador: Dr Vittorio Pennarola.

Japan: Avda Bolívar 202-A, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-9181; Ambassador: Masahiro Maeda.

Jordan: L E Vicioso 12, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-9429.

Korea, Republic: Avda Sarasota 98, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-4314; Ambassador: Kang Dae-Wan.

Mexico: Moises García 40, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-2357; Ambassador: Rubén González Sosa.

Nicaragua: El Recodo, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-8846; Ambassador: Ricardo Zambrana.

Panama: E de Marchena 36, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-6950; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Lic. Cristóbal Sarmiento.

Peru: Cancillería, Winston Churchill, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-5851; Ambassador: Raúl Gutiérrez.

Spain: Independencia 1205, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-1425; Ambassador: José Luis Pérez Ruiz.

USA: César Nicolás Pensón, esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-2171; Ambassador: Robert Anderson.

Uruguay: F No 14, La Arboleda, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-2669; Ambassador: (vacant).

Venezuela: Cancillería, Avda Bolívar 832, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-5066; telex 4279; Ambassador: Lic. Abel Clavijo Ostos.

Judicial System

The Judicial Power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunals of the First Instance, the municipal courts and the other judicial authorities provided by law. The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges and the Attorney-General and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. The Attorney-General of the Republic is the Chief of Judicial Police and of the Public Ministry which he represents before the Supreme Court of Justice. All judges are elected by the Senate.

Corte Suprema: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-3522.

President: Dr Manuel Bergés Chupani.

Attorney-General: Dr Américo Espinal Hued.

Religion

More than 90% of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but freedom of worship exists for all denominations. The Baptist, Evangelist, Seventh-day Adventist and Jewish faiths are also represented.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Santo Domingo: Nicolás López Rodríguez, Arzobispado, Apdo 186, Isabel la Católica No 55, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-3141.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the Dominican Republic: Cambronal 152 esq. Beller, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-1726; 298 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

Santo Domingo, DN

El Caribe: Autopista Duarte, Km 7½, Apdo 416, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-8161; f. 1948; morning; Dir Germán E. Ornes; circ. 28,000.

Diario Las Américas: Avda Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-4577.

Listín Diario: Paseo de los Periodistas 52, Ensanche Miraflores, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-7171; f. 1889; morning; Dir Rafael Herrera; circ. 55,000.

El Nacional: Avda San Martín 236, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-5581; f. 1966; evening and Sunday; Dir Mario Alvarez Dugan; circ. 45,000.

La Noticia: Julio Verne 14, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-3131; f. 1973; evening; Pres. José A. Brea Peña; Dir Silvio Herasme Peña.

El Sol: Carrera Sánchez, Km 6½, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-9511; morning; Pres. Quiterio Cedeño; Dir Bolívar Díaz Santana.

Ultima Hora: Paseo de los Periodistas 52, Ensanche Miraflores, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 688-3361; evening; Exec. Dir Aníbal de Castro.

Puerto Plata

El Porvenir: Puerto Plata; f. 1872; Dir Alonso Rodríguez.

Santiago de los Caballeros

Hoy: San Martín 236, Santiago de los Caballeros; tel. 567-3404.

La Información: Las Carreras 157, Santiago de los Caballeros; tel. 685-2225; f. 1915; morning; Editor Luis E. Franco; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

Santo Domingo, DN

Agricultura: Santo Domingo, DN; organ of the State Secretariat of Agriculture and Colonization; f. 1905; monthly; Dir Miguel Rodríguez, Jr.

Agroconocimiento: Apdo 345-2, Santo Domingo, DN; monthly; agricultural news and technical information; Dir Domingo Marte; circ. 10,000.

Ahora: San Martín 236, Apdo 1402, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1962; weekly; Dir Mario Alvarez Dugan.

La Campiña: San Martín 236, Apdo 1402, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1967; Dir Ing. Juan Ulises García B.

Carta Dominicana: Avda Tiradentes 56, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-0119; f. 1974; monthly; economics; Dir Juan Ramón Quiñones M.

Deportes: San Martín 236, Apdo 1402, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1967; sports; Dir L. R. Cordero; circ. 5,000.

Eva: San Martín 236, Apdo 1402, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1967; fortnightly; Dir Magda Florencio.

Horizontes de América: Alexander Fleming 2, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-9717; f. 1967; monthly; Dir Armando Lemus Castillo.

Letra Grande, Arte y Literatura: Avda Tiradentes 56, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-0119; f. 1980; monthly; art and literature; Dir Juan Ramón Quiñones M.

Renovación: Calle José Reyes esq. El Conde, Santo Domingo, DN; fortnightly; Dir Olga Quisqueya Viuda Martínez.

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Avda 27 de Febrero, Galerías Comerciales 5°, Of. 507, Santo Domingo, DN; Bureau Chief Antonio Castillo Urberuaga.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Calle Navarro 79, 3°, Sala 17, Apdo 1486, Correo Principal, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-8765; telex 201-4537; Bureau Chief Humberto Andrés Suazo.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Carrera A. Manoguaybo 16, Manoguaybo, DN; tel. 689-7171; telex 346-0206; Chief Correspondent Santiago Estrella Veloz.

Publishers

Santo Domingo, DN

Arte y Cine, C por A: Isabel la Católica 42, Santo Domingo, DN.

Editora Alfa y Omega: José Contreras 69, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-5577.

Editora de las Antillas: Calle Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-2197.

Editora Colonial, C por A: Moca 27-B, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-7841.

Editora Dominicana SA: 23 Oeste, No 3 Lup., Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 688-0846.

Editora El Caribe, C por A: Autopista Duarte, Km 7½, Apdo 416, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-8161; f. 1948; Dir Dr Germán E. Ornes.

Editora El País: Carretera Sánchez, Km 6½, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-9511.

Editora Listín Diario, C por A: Paseo de los Periodistas 52, Ensanche Miraflores, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-7171; f. 1889; Pres. Dr Rogelio A. Pellerano.

Editorial Padilla: San F. de Macorís 14, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-3101.

Editorial Santo Domingo: Central 40, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-9431.

Editorial Stella: 19 de Marzo, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-2281.

Editorama SA: Avda Tiradentes 56, Apdo 2074, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-0119.

Julio D. Postigo e Hijos: Mercedes 49, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1949; fiction; Man. J. D. Postigo.

Publicaciones América: Arz. Meriño, Santo Domingo, DN; Dir Pedro Bisonó.

Santiago de los Caballeros

Editora Hoy, C por A: San Martín 236, Santiago de los Caballeros, SD; tel. 567-3404.

Editora el País, SA: Carrera Sánchez, Km 6½, Santiago de los Caballeros, SD; tel. 532-9511.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were about 225,000 radio receivers and 388,000 television sets (including 7,500 colour sets).

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Isabel la Católica 73, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-2244; government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. William Soto Medina.

Corporación Dominicana de Radio y Televisión: Calle Emilio A. Morel esq. Lulu Pérez, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-5876; telex 326-4327; 2 channels; Station Dir M. Quiroz.

RADIO

There were 103 commercial stations in 1980.

TELEVISION

Radio Televisión Dominicana: Dr Tejada Florentino 8, Apdo 969, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-2121; government station; two channels, two relay stations; Dir-Gen. R. A. Font Bernard; Gen. Man. Agustín Mercado.

Rahintel Televisión: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Apdo 1220, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-3151; commercial station; Gen. Man. Pedro P. Bonilla.

Color-Visión: Calle Emilio A. Morel esq. Luis E. Pérez, Ensanche La Fé, Apdo 2722, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-5876; telex 326-4327; commercial station; two channels: Channel 2 (Santiago) and Channel 9 (Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, La Romana); Dir-Gen. M. Quiroz.

Teleantillas: Autopista Duarte, Km 7½, Apdo 415, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-7751; owned by Editora del Caribe.

Tele-Inde Canal 13: 30 de Marzo, No 80, Santo Domingo, DN; commercial station; Proprietor José A. Semorile.

Telesistema Dominicana: Calle El Vergel 88, Ensanche El Vergel, Santo Domingo; tel. 567-5151; Dir Octavio A. Beras-Goico.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m = million; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; amounts in pesos)

In May 1981 the Government announced a 12-month prohibition on the opening of new agencies for commercial banks and other financial institutions.

BANKING

Supervisory Body

Superintendencia de Bancos: Avda México esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Apdo 1326, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-8141; telex 346-0653; f. 1947; Superintendent Frixo Messina R.

Central Bank

Banco Central de la República Dominicana: Avda Pedro Henríquez Ureña esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-7121; telex 346-0052; f. 1947; cap. and res 66.8m., total assets 2,804.0m. (June 1984); Gov. Hugo Guilani Cury; Man. Julio Llibre Salcedo.

Commercial Banks

Banco de Boston Dominicano, SA: Avda John F. Kennedy 3, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-7171; telex 346-0181; f. 1975; cap. and res 6.2m., dep. 53.7m. (June 1984); Exec. Vice-Pres. Kenneth B. Ingram; 6 brs.

Banco del Comercio Dominicano: Avda John F. Kennedy, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-7702; telex 346-0621; f. 1979; cap. and res. 6.9m., dep. 40.9m. (June 1984); Pres. José Ureña Almonte; 4 brs.

Banco Girod Dominicano, SA: Restauración esq. San Luís, Apdo 308, Santiago; tel. 582-7173; f. 1982; cap. and res 4.2m., dep. 14.3m. (June 1984); Dir-Gen. Tomás Casals C.

Banco Metropolitano: Avda Lope de Vega esq. Gustavo Mejía Ricart, Apdo 1872, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 562-2442; telex 346-0419; f. 1974; cap. and res 8.9m., dep. 52.5m. (June 1984); Pres. Agustín Verdeja E.; 5 brs.

Banco Nacional de Crédito: Avda Lope de Vega 95, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-9581; telex 326-4522; f. 1981; cap. and res 5.6m., dep. 8.4m. (June 1984); Dir Héctor Castro Noboa; 2 brs.

Banco Popular Dominicano: Isabel la Católica 252, Apdo 1441, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-9141; telex 346-0105; f. 1963; cap. and res 26.6m., dep. 268.8m. (June 1984); Pres. Alejandro Grullón; 25 brs.

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana: Isabel la Católica 201, Apdo 1353, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 688-2241; telex 346-0012; f. 1941; cap. and res 92.8m., dep. 470.2m. (June 1984); Gen. Admin. Dr César A. Ramírez; 36 brs.

Banco de Santander Dominicano: Avda John F. Kennedy, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-5811; telex 346-0321; f. 1949 as Banco de Crédito y Ahorros; cap. and res 9.8m., dep. 84.4m. (June 1984); Dir-Gen. César Criado; 15 brs.

Banco de los Trabajadores de la República Dominicana: El Conde esq. Arz. Meriño, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-1966; telex 346-4500; f. 1972; state-controlled; cap. and res 9.3m., dep. 13.4m. (June 1984); Pres. Pedro Sosa Germán; 3 brs.

Banco Universal: El Conde 105, Apdo 2065, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 688-6666; f. 1982; cap. and res 4.9m., dep. 10.1m. (June 1984); Pres. Leonel Almonte.

Development Banks

Banco Agrícola de la República Dominicana: Avda G. Washington 601, Apdo 1057, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-1171; f. 1945; government agricultural development bank; cap. and res 173.5m. (June 1984); Gen. Administrator Lic. Rafael Angeles Suárez; 32 brs.

Banco de Crédito Hipotecario: Avda Bolívar esq. Socorro Sánchez, Apdo 497-2, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-3191; telex 346-0363; f. 1983; cap. and res 3.4m., dep. 0.1m. (June 1984); Pres. Lic. Enrique Dalet Lozano.

Banco Hipotecario Central de Créditos: Juan I. Jiménez 1, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-8005; f. 1983; cap. and res 3.5m., dep. 0.1m. (June 1984); Vice-Pres. Lic. José Manuel López Váldez.

Banco Hipotecario de la Construcción: Avda Tiradentes (Altos Plaza Naco), Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-8807; f. 1977; cap. and res 7.7m., dep. 0.4m. (June 1984); Man. Dr Jaime Alvarez Dugan.

Banco Hipotecario Dominicano, SA: Avda 27 de Febrero esq. Winston Churchill, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-7281; telex 4546; f. 1972; housing development bank; cap. and res 18.5m., dep. 0.2m. (June 1984); Pres. Samuel Conde; 5 brs.

Banco Hipotecario Financiero, SA: Avda Tiradentes esq. Gustavo Mejía Ricart, Ensanche Naco, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-6223; f. 1978; cap. and res 2.0m., dep. 5.9m. (June 1984); Admin. Pres. Dr Lucas T. Guerra C.

Banco Hipotecario Miramar, SA: Avda John F. Kennedy 10, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-5681; telex 326-4202; f. 1976; cap. and res 10.3m., dep. 4.2m. (June 1984); Pres. Ing. Guillermo Armenteros; 5 brs.

Banco Hipotecario Popular: Avda Independencia esq. Antonio Maceo, POB 1441, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-6173; f. 1978; cap. and res 21.2m., total assets 58.4m. (June 1984); Pres. Pedro A. Rodríguez E.

Banco Hipotecario Universal: Avda Santa Rosa esq. Gregorio Luperón, Apdo 259, La Romana; f. 1979; cap. and res 4.1m., dep. 0.1m. (June 1984); Pres. Leonel Almonte; 3 brs.

Banco Inmobiliario Dominicano, SA: Calle El Sol 10, Santiago; tel. 583-4331; f. 1979; cap. and res 10.4m., dep. 0.7m. (June 1984); Dir Dr Manuel Pittaluga Nivar; 4 brs.

Banco Nacional de la Construcción: Avda Alma Mater esq. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-9776; f. 1977; cap. and res 3.4m., dep. 1.0m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Luis Manuel Pellerano.

Banco Nacional de la Vivienda (BNV): Avda Tiradentes esq. Calle 26, Ensanche Naco, Apdo 1504, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-6621; telex 346-0808; f. 1962; cap. and res 21.5m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Franklyn Báez Brugal; 2 brs.

There were 18 development finance societies and 18 savings and lending associations in 1984.

Foreign Banks

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (USA): El Conde 103, Apdo 1371, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-6121; telex 346-0244; f. 1968; cap. and res 5.1m., dep 26.4m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Thomas N. Tengg; 4 brs.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): Avda John F. Kennedy esq. Lope de Vega, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-5671; telex 346-0067; f. 1920; cap. and res 16.7m., dep. 98.0m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Ivan L. Lessard; 13 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank (USA): Avda John F. Kennedy, Apdo 1480, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-4441; telex 346-0096; f. 1962; cap. and res 13.9m., dep. 130.2m. (June 1984); Man. William D. Gambrel; 7 brs.

Citibank NA (USA): Avda J. F. Kennedy 1, Apdo 1492, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-5611; telex 346-0083; f. 1962; cap. and res 15.1m., dep. 77.6m. (June 1984); Vice-Pres. James V. Deane; 6 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: Avda 27 de Febrero, esq. Winston Churchill, Apdo 1390, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-8871; telex 346-0067; f. 1912; cap. and res 27.8m., dep. 220.1m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. John Wilson; 14 brs.

INSURANCE

Supervisory Body

Superintendencia de Seguros: Secretaría de Estado de Finanzas, Leopoldo Navarro esq. Avda México, Santo Domingo, DN; Superintendent Dra Sofía Leonor Sánchez Baret.

National Companies

La Americana, SA: Edif. La Cumbre, Avda Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 567-0181; telex 346-0185; f. 1975; life; Man. Antonio Martínez.

Centro de Seguros La Popular, C por A: Gustavo Mejía Ricart 61, Santo Domingo, DN; general except life; Pres. Lic. Fabio A. Fiallo.

Citizens Dominicana, SA: Avda Winston Churchill esq. Paseo de los Locutores 4°, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1978; Pres. Miguel E. Saviñón Torres.

Cía Dominicana de Seguros C por A: Edif. Santa Ana, Avda Independencia esq. Dr Delgado 201, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Man. Lic. Hugo Villanueva.

Cía Nacional de Seguros, C por A: Avda Máximo Gómez 31, Apdo 916, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Man. Dr Máximo A. Pellerano.

Cía de Seguros Quisqueyana, SA: Isabel la Católica 301, Santo Domingo, DN; fire and motor; Man. Ramón Soñé Kidd.

La Colonial, SA: Edif. Haché 2°, Avda John F. Kennedy, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1971; general; Pres. Moisés Paiewonsky S.

El Condor Seguros, SA: Avda 27 de Febrero No 12, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-4146; telex 346-0210; f. 1977; general; Pres. Juan E. Hernández.

General de Seguros, SA: Avda Bolívar 805, 2-6, Apdo 2183, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-9102; Man. Dr Fernando A. Ballista.

La Intercontinental de Seguros, SA: Plaza Naco, Avda Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Man. Ramón Báez Romano.

Latinoamericana de Seguros, SA: Edif. E. León Jiménez, Avda J. F. Kennedy, Apdo 1215, Santo Domingo, DN; life; Pres. Rafael Castro Martínez.

La Metropolitana de Seguros, C por A: Edif. Bank of Nova Scotia 2°, Avda John F. Kennedy esq. Lope de Vega, Apdo 131, Santo Domingo, DN; managed by American International Underwriters (AIU).

La Mundial de Seguros, SA: Edif. Mella, 5°, Santo Domingo, DN; general except life and financial; Man. Dr Roger Mejía Sánchez.

Patria, SA: Avda 27 de Febrero 10, Santo Domingo, DN; general except life; Man. Rafael Bolívar Nolasco.

La Real de Seguros, SA: Avda 27 de Febrero 80, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Man. Lic. Mario Viñas.

Reaseguradora Internacional, SA: Avda Pasteur 17, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Pres. Lic. Fabio A. Fiallo.

Reaseguradora Nacional, SA: Avda Máximo Gómez 31, Apdo 916, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1971; general; Pres. Máximo A. Pellerano.

Reaseguradora Profesional, SA: Avda Abraham Lincoln esq. José Amado Soler, Edif. Concordia 2°, Santo Domingo, DN; Pres. Rafael de León Grullón.

Reaseguradora Santo Domingo, SA: Centro Comercial Jardines del Embajador, 2da Planta, Avda Sarasota, Santa Domingo, DN; tel. 533-5874; telex 346-0566; general; Pres. Dr Luis Agosto Ginebra.

San Rafael, C por A: Leopoldo Navarro 61 esq. San Francisco de Macorís, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Pres. Dr Delgado Lara.

Seguros La Alianza: Padre Fantino Falcó, Plaza Naco, Avda Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, DN; general except life; Man. Virgilio Alvarez Bonilla.

Seguros América, C por A: Edif. La Cumbre, 4°, Avda Tiradentes, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1966; general; Pres. Dr Luis Ginebra Hernández.

Seguros La Antillana, SA: Edif. La Muralla, 4°, Avda 27 de Febrero 218, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Exec. Vice-Pres. Andrés A. Freites V.

Seguros del Caribe, SA: Edif. Galería 5°, Avda 27 de Febrero, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Pres. Juan Pedro González.

Seguros Horizontes, SA: Avda Lope de Vega 50 (altos), Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 562-6591; f. 1974; general except life; Pres. Emilio Antonio Lama S.

Seguros Pepín, SA: Mercedes 470 esq. Palo Hincado, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Pres. Dr Bienvenido Corominas.

Unión de Seguros, C por A: Avda 27 de Febrero 263, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1964; general; Pres. Ing. José R. Knipping.

La Universal de Seguros, C por A: Edif. Motorambar 2° y 3°, Avda Abraham Lincoln 208, Santo Domingo, DN; general; Man. Rafael de León.

Insurance Association

Cámara Dominicana de Aseguradores y Reaseguradores, Inc.: Edif. Central 1°, Avda Winston Churchill esq. Max Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, DN; Pres. Dr Fernando A. Ballista Díaz.

Trade and Industry

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Dominicana de Hacendados y Agricultores Inc.: Avda Sarasota 4, Santo Domingo, DN; farming and agricultural organization; Pres. Lic. Silvestre Alba de Moya.

Asociación de Industrias de la República Dominicana Inc.: Avda Sarasota 20, Apdo 850, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 532-5523; f. 1962; industrial organization; Pres. Ing. José del Carmen Ariza.

Centro Dominicano de Promoción de Exportaciones (CEDOPEX): Plaza de la Independencia, Sección de Herrera, Apdo 199-2, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-9131; organization for the promotion of exports; Dir Lic. Eduardo Brache.

Consejo Estatal del Azúcar (CEA) (State Sugar Council): Calle de los Héroes, PO Box 1256/1258, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-1161; telex 346-0043; f. 1966; autonomous administration for each of the 12 state sugar mills; Exec. Dir Ing. Eulogio Santaella.

Corporación Dominicana de Electricidad: Avda Independencia, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-1131; state electricity company; Man. Ing. Marcelo Jorge Pérez.

Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Estatales (CORDE) (Dominican State Corporation): Avda General Antonio Duvergé, Apdo 1378, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-5171; f. 1966 to administer, direct and develop 26 state enterprises; auth. cap. RD $25m.; Exec. Dir Lic. Partenio Ortiz O.

Corporación de Fomento Industrial (CFI): Avda 27 de Febrero, Apdo 1472, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-8151; telex 346-0049; f. 1962 to promote agro-industrial development; auth. cap. RD $25m.; Dir-Gen. Lic. Roger Ogando Piña.

Dirección General de Minería e Hidrocarburos: Avda México esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Edif. de Oficinas Gubernamentales 10°, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-8191; f. 1947; government mining and hydrocarbon organization; Dir-Gen. Ing. Miguel A. Peña.

Fondo de Inversión para el Desarrollo Económico (Economic Development Investment Fund): c/o Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Avda Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1965; associated with AID, IDB; resources RD $10m.; encourages economic development in productive sectors of economy, excluding sugar; authorizes complementary financing to private sector for establishing new industrial and agricultural enterprises and developing existing ones.

Fundación Dominicana de Desarrollo (Dominican Development Foundation): Apdo 857, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1962 to mobilize private resources for collaboration in financing small-scale development programmes; 384 mems; assets US $10.7m.; Exec. Dir Jaime R. Fernández Quezada.

Instituto Agrario Dominicano (IAD): Santo Domingo, DN; Dir Ing. Agron. Diomedes Castellanos.

Instituto Azucarero Dominicano (INAZUCAR): Antiguo Edif. del Banco Central, Calle Pedro Henríquez Ureña esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Apdo 667, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-0131; sugar institute; f. 1965; Exec. Dir Alfonso Canto Dinzey.

Instituto de Desarrollo y Crédito Cooperativo (IDECOOP): Avda México, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 689-6155; f. 1963 to encourage the development of co-operatives; cap. 100,000 pesos.

Instituto de Estabilización de Precios (INESPRE): Avda Luperón, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 533-3111; price commission; Dir José Michelén.

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda: Antiguo Edif. del Banco Central, Calle Pedro Henríquez Ureña esq. Leopoldo Navarro, Apdo 1506, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 685-4181; f. 1962; low-cost housing institute; Dir-Gen. Lic. Elpidio Ramírez.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Agricultura e Industria del Distrito Nacional: Arz. Nouel 206, Apdo Postal 815, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-2688; f. 1910; 950 active mems; Pres. Juan Félix Aróstegui; Sec.-Gen. Lic. Aquiles O. Farias Monge.

There are official Chambers of Commerce in the larger towns.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederación Patronal de la República Dominicana: Cambronal/G. Washington, Edif. Mella, Santo Domingo, DN; Pres. Ing. Heriberto de Castro.

Consejo Nacional de Hombres de Empresa Inc.: Edif. Motorambar 7°, Avda A. Lincoln 1056, Santo Domingo, DN; Pres. Antonio Najri.

Federación Dominicana de Comerciantes: Santo Domingo, DN; Pres. Juan Valerio Sánchez.

TRADE UNIONS

Central General de Trabajadores—CGT: Tunti Cáceres 222, Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1972; 13 sections; 65,000 mems.

Confederación de Trabajadores Dominicanos—CTD (Confederation of Dominican Workers): Santo Domingo, DN; f. 1920; 11 provincial federations totalling 150 unions are affiliated; Sec.-Gen. Julio de Peña Váldez; 188,000 mems (est.).

Confederación Autónoma de Sindicatos Cristianos—CASC (Autonomous Confederation of Christian Trade Unions): J. Erazo 37, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-8533; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. Gabriel Del Río.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Oficina Nacional de Transporte Terrestre (ONATRATE): Santo Domingo, DN; Dir Virgilio Bonilla.

Ferrocarril Unidos Dominicanos: San Francisco de Macorís; government-owned; 142 km of track from La Vega to Sánchez principally used for the carriage of exports.

There are also four private railway companies including:

Ferrocarril de Central Romana: 375 km open; Pres. C. Morales.

Ferrocarril Central Río Haina: 113 km open.

ROADS

In 1983 there were 12,297 km of roads. There is a direct route from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince in Haiti. In 1980 a project to improve the main road between Santo Domingo and Santiago de los Caballeros, at a cost of $61m., was launched.

SHIPPING

The Dominican Republic has 14 ports of which Santo Domingo is by far the largest, handling about 80% of imports. In 1983 the merchant fleet had a total gross registered tonnage of 11,963.

A number of foreign shipping companies operate services to the island.

Armadora Naval Dominicana, SA: Calle El Conde 301, Apdo 2677, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-4009; telex 326-4239; Man. Dir Capt. Einar Wettre.

Líneas Marítimas de Santo Domingo, SA: José Gabriel García 8, Apdo 1148, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 682-1206; telex 326-4274; Pres. C. Lluberes; Vice-Pres. K. H. Windeler.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Santo Domingo (Aeropuerto Internacional de las Américas) and Puerto Plata. The airport at La Romana is authorized for international flights, providing that three days' notice is given. Most main cities have domestic airports.

Aerolíneas Argo: Avda 27 de Febrero 409, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-1844; telex 346-0531; f. 1971; cargo and mail services to USA, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands; fleet: 1 L-749 Constellation, 1 Curtiss C-46.

Dominicana de Aviación C por A: Calle el Conde 83, Santo Domingo, DN; telex. 346-0394; f. 1944; operates on international routes connecting Santo Domingo with the Netherlands Antilles, the USA and Venezuela; charter flights in Caribbean; Chair. Dr Eudoro Sánchez y Sánchez; fleet: 1 Boeing 727-100, 1 727-100C, 1 727-200, 2 DC-6B.

Alas del Caribe, C por A: Avda Luperón, Aeropuerto de Herrera, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 566-2141; f. 1968; internal routes; Pres. Jacinto B. Peynado; Dir Manuel Pérez Negrón.

Tourism

Secretaría de Estado de Turismo: Calle César Nicolás Pensón 59, Santo Domingo, DN; telex 346-0303; Sec. of State for Tourism Dr Rafael Suberví Bonilla.

Asociación Dominicana de Agencias de Viajes: Carrera Sánchez 201, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 687-8984; Pres. Juan José Elmudiri.

Atomic Energy

Comisión Nacional de Asuntos Nucleares: Edif. de la Defensa Civil, Dr Delgado 58, Santo Domingo, DN; tel. 565-5090; telex 346-0461; Pres. Dr Abel González Massenet.

ECUADOR

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ecuador lies on the west coast of South America. It is bordered by Colombia to the north, by Peru to the east and south, and by the Pacific Ocean to the west. The Galapagos Islands, about 1,000 km (600 miles) offshore, form part of Ecuador. The climate is affected by the Andes mountains, and the topography ranges from the tropical rain forest on the coast and in the eastern region to the tropical grasslands of the central valley and the permanent snowfields of the highlands. The official language is Spanish, but Quechua and other indigenous languages are very common. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and about 90% are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes, of yellow (one-half of the depth), blue and red. The state flag has, in addition, the national emblem (an oval cartouche, showing Mt Chimborazo and a steamer on a lake, surmounted by a condor) in the centre. The capital is Quito.

Recent History

Ecuador was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until 1822, when it achieved independence as part of Gran Colombia. In 1830 Ecuador seceded and became a separate republic. A long-standing division between Conservatives (Partido Conservador), whose support is generally strongest in the highlands, and Liberals (Partido Liberal, subsequently Partido Liberal Radical), based in the coastal region, began in the 19th century. Until 1948 Ecuador's political life was characterized by a rapid succession of presidents, dictators and juntas. Between 1830 and 1925 the country was governed by 40 different regimes. From 1925 to 1948 there was even greater instability, with a total of 22 heads of state.

Dr Galo Plaza Lasso, who was elected in 1948 and remained in power until 1952, was the first President since 1924 to complete his term of office. He created a climate of stability and economic progress. Dr José María Velasco Ibarra, who had previously been President in 1934–35 and 1944–47, was elected again in 1952 and held office until 1956. A 61-year-old tradition of Liberal Presidents was broken in 1956, when a Conservative candidate, Dr Camilo Ponce Enríquez, was elected in June (though with only 29% of the votes cast) and took office in September. He was succeeded in September 1960 by ex-President Velasco, who campaigned as a non-party Liberal. In November 1961, however, President Velasco was deposed by a coup, and was succeeded by his Vice-President, Dr Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy. The latter was himself deposed in July 1963 by a military junta, led by Capt. (later Rear-Adm.) Ramón Castro Jijón, the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, who assumed the office of President. In March 1966 the High Command of the Armed Forces dismissed the junta and installed Clemente Yerovi Indaburu, a wealthy businessman and a former Minister of Economics, as acting President. Yerovi was forced to resign when the Constituent Assembly, elected in October 1966, proposed a new constitution which prohibited the intervention of the armed forces in politics. In November he was replaced as provisional President by Dr Otto Arosemena Gómez, who held office until the elections of June 1968, when Dr Velasco returned from exile to win the Presidency for the fifth time. He took office in September.

In June 1970 President Velasco, with the support of the army, suspended the constitution, dissolved the National Congress and assumed dictatorial powers to cope with a financial emergency. In February 1972 he was overthrown for the fourth time by a military coup, led by Brig.-Gen. Guillermo Rodríguez Lara, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who proclaimed himself Head of State. In January 1976 President Rodríguez resigned, and power was assumed by a three-man military junta, led by Vice-Adm. Alfredo Poveda Burbano, the Chief of Staff of the Navy. The new junta announced its intention to lead the country to a truly representative democracy. A national referendum approved a newly-drafted constitution in January 1978 and presidential elections took place in July. No candidate achieved an overall majority, and a second round of voting was held in April 1979, when a new Congress was also elected. Jaime Roldós Aguilera of the Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (CFP) was elected President and he took office in August, when the Congress was inaugurated and the new constitution came into force. President Roldós promised social justice and economic development, and guaranteed freedom for the press, but he met antagonism from both the conservative sections of the Congress and the trade unions. In May 1981 the President died in an air crash and was replaced by the Vice-President, Dr Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, who faced opposition from left-wing politicians and unions for his efforts to cut government spending. He was also opposed by right-wing and commercial interests, which feared encroaching state intervention in the private economic sector.

A dispute between Hurtado and Vice-President León Roldós Aguilera in January 1982 led to the resignation of two Ministers belonging to Roldós' party, Pueblo, Cambio y Democracia (PCD), which then went into opposition. Hurtado replaced the Ministers with members of the CFP, creating a new pro-government majority with a coalition of members of Democracia Popular-Unión Demócrata Cristiana, CFP, Izquierda Democrática and seven independents. The heads of the armed forces resigned and the Defence Minister was dismissed in January 1982, when they opposed Hurtado's attempts to settle amicably the border dispute with Peru (see below). In August Hurtado lost his majority again when two CFP Ministers resigned over energy policy. A state of emergency was declared in October, after a general strike and violent demonstrations against price rises, but it was lifted in November. From October 1982 to January 1983 Ecuador suffered extremely heavy rainfall and flooding, which resulted in loss of life (landslides claimed over 100 victims), extensive damage to agriculture and devastation of property. A state of emergency was declared in Quito.

In March 1983 the Government introduced a series of austerity measures, which encountered immediate opposition from the trade unions and workers in the private sector. A 48-hour general strike was called. During the ensuing demonstrations, one person was killed and 50 injured, but the Government succeeded in bringing the situation under control. A number of Ministers resigned in July, and a new Cabinet was appointed in August. Discontent with the Government's performance was reflected in the results of the concurrent presidential and general elections of January 1984, when the ruling party, Democracia Popular-Unión Demócrata Cristiana, lost support. Seventeen political parties contested the elections. Of the nine presidential candidates competing for votes, the two leading contenders were León Febres Cordero, leader of the Partido Social Cristiano and candidate of the conservative Frente de Reconstrucción Nacional, and Rodrigo Borja, representing the left-wing Izquierda Democrática. As neither candidate won an absolute majority a second round of voting was held in May 1984. After an often acrimonious campaign, Febres Cordero unexpectedly won the second round, securing 52.2% of the votes cast.

After taking office in August, President Febres Cordero reaffirmed his commitment to his campaign promise of 'bread, roofs and jobs' and announced his plans for renewed economic prosperity, which was to be achieved by the expansion of the private sector and the imposition of austerity measures. The President's policies were expected to encounter strong resistance in Congress, where a loose coalition of left-wing parties formed the majority grouping.

In September a serious constitutional dispute concerning the appointments procedure for the Supreme Court broke out between the Government and Congress. Following violent con-

frontations in Congress and fears of a coup, both the Government and Congress made appointments to the Supreme Court. As a result of the ensuing impasse, proceedings in both Congress and the Supreme Court came to a halt. In spite of the establishment of a bipartite commission to restructure the Supreme Court, the two sides remained in conflict. In November President Febres Cordero proposed that a referendum be held to resolve the issue.

In March 1984 a state of emergency was declared for 11 days in two northern provinces, following unrest and acts of sabotage by workers in the petroleum industry. In October a 24-hour general strike was called by the Frente Unitario de Trabajadores (FUT) and opposition groups, to protest against the restrictions on press freedom and the austerity measures that had been imposed by the new Government. In January 1985 a 48-hour general strike was called by the opposition after the Government announced increases in the cost of petroleum products and public transport. In the course of public demonstrations, seven people were killed and more than 100 were arrested.

The long-standing border dispute with Peru over the Cordillera del Cóndor erupted into war in January 1981. A ceasefire was declared a few days later under the auspices of the guarantors of the Rio Protocol of 1942 (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the USA). The Protocol was not recognized by Ecuador as it awarded the area, which affords access to the Amazon river system, to Peru. Further clashes occurred along the border with Peru in December 1982 and January 1983. In addition, skirmishes between Ecuadorean and Colombian forces were reported to have taken place in the border zone in December 1982.

Government

Ecuador comprises 20 provinces, including the Galapagos Islands. Each province has a Governor, who is appointed by the President. Executive power is vested in the President, while legislative power is held by the unicameral Congress. The President and the Congress are both directly elected by universal adult suffrage for a four-year term. The President is not eligible for re-election. In April 1980 the future formation of an upper chamber was agreed.

Defence

Military service, which lasts two years, is selective for men at the age of 20. In July 1984 there were 39,300 men in the armed forces: army 30,000, navy 4,500 (including 1,000 marines) and air force 4,800. Defence expenditure for 1983 was 7,898m. sucres.

Economic Affairs

Until the exploitation of petroleum in 1972, Ecuador's main source of wealth was agriculture. In 1983 the leading agricultural exports were bananas (of which Ecuador is the world's leading exporter), coffee, hemp and cocoa. African palm, rice and other grains are also grown. The agricultural sector grew by 3% in 1980 and by 4.4% in 1982. In 1981 crop production increased by 2.1% and livestock by 5%. Coffee production rose by 10,000 bags (each of 60 kg) but output of cocoa and bananas fell as a result of low world prices. Despite a refining capacity of 130,000 metric tons, cocoa production decreased from 97,000 tons in 1982 to 60,000 tons in 1983.

The severe weather of late 1982 not only caused damage amounting to 3,000m. sucres but also had a devastating impact upon agriculture. The soya and cotton crops were cut by 50%, and banana production by 40%, with a loss in revenue of US $73m. predicted for 1983. Agricultural production in the coastal region fell by 32% as a result of rain damage, and the newly-developed activity of poultry farming in Manabí province was destroyed at a cost of $15m. In 1983 total agricultural production fell by 30%. The production of raw sugar in 1983 was estimated to be between 150,000 and 170,000 tons, about 100,000 tons below the annual average. In order to meet internal demand, the Government was obliged to import the shortfall.

Fishing has benefited considerably from official development programmes, and the total catch was a record 687,200 metric tons in 1981. However, the industry later experienced problems, and in the first six months of 1983 exports declined by 13.2%. The industry has been particularly affected by the adverse presence in the Pacific Ocean of the warm water current known as El Niño. The shrimp industry has continued to thrive and generated earnings of US $175m. in 1983. The industry underwent cumulative growth of 314% between 1979 and 1983, and shrimps now constitute Ecuador's fourth most important export. Ecuador's extensive forests yield valuable hardwoods, and Ecuador is the world's principal producer of balsawood.

With the completion in 1972 of the trans-Andean pipeline (capacity 400,000 b/d), linking the oilfields of Oriente Province with the tanker-loading port of Esmeraldas, Ecuador became a petroleum-exporting nation. CEPE, the state oil concern, bought a 25% share in Texaco-Gulf's operations in Ecuador in 1974, and bought Gulf's 37.5% holding in 1977. Petroleum and derivatives accounted for 68% of export revenue and 35% of fiscal income in 1981. Production of 215,000 b/d in 1981 was reduced to 200,000 b/d in early 1982, then increased in October, when new fields in North Oriente came 'on stream'. Production in 1983 averaged 237,132 b/d. By October 1984 production had increased to 262,000 b/d. Domestic consumption increased by 14% annually from 1972 until 1982. In 1983 about 50% of Ecuador's output of crude petroleum supplied the needs of the internal market. In 1982 Ecuador's export earnings from crude petroleum declined by 24%, to $1,388m., when oil was selling below the OPEC price of $34 per barrel. In 1983 the Government introduced new legislation to assist the industry. Foreign oil companies were encouraged to increase investment and exploration, and in June 1983 the Government opened 11 new blocks of territory for exploration. Between 1984 and 1988 Occidental is to invest $50m. in petroleum exploration. Between 1984 and 1989, it is planned, $1,590m. will be invested to increase the industry's refining and petrochemical capacity, and $883m. will be spent on a refinery on the Guayaquil coast, which will eventually produce 75,000 b/d. In December 1983 further discoveries were made in the south-east, which are expected to increase overall production by 15,000 b/d. Export volumes for 1983 showed a substantial increase over 1982 figures, with petroleum and derivatives accounting for 74% of export earnings. In 1984 three more fields were expected to come 'on stream', benefiting from an 80-km extension of the trans-Ecuadorean pipeline. In January 1985 economic difficulties obliged the Government to suspend temporarily its adherence to the output quota, established by OPEC, which had been reduced by 17,000 b/d in 1984. Ecuador's total recoverable reserves were estimated at 1,300m. barrels. In addition, probable reserves are thought to be 566m. barrels.

In 1981 70% of energy generation was by thermoelectric plants. Between 1973 and 1983 the capacity of Ecuador's electric generating plants increased from 481,543 kW to 1,380,000 kW. An estimated 52% of the population have access to electricity. The Government hopes to expand the hydroelectric sector into the principal source of energy. Between 1979 and 1984 Ecuador's hydroelectric output increased from 816,000 kW to an estimated 1,686,000 kW. A series of projects includes the Paute scheme, with a planned capacity of 500,000 kW, which is scheduled for completion in 1986. In 1982 electricity provided about one-quarter of total energy generation. In February 1983 the Daniel Palacios Dam was inaugurated as part of the Paute scheme. Production of natural gas declined from a peak of 40m. cu m in 1978 to 31m. cu m in 1980, when total reserves were estimated at 58,000m. cu m. Production rose to 33m. cu m in 1981. The Amistad field contained 209m. cu m of proven reserves and up to 537m. cu m of possible reserves. There are plans to build pipelines from Esmeraldas and Shushufindi to Quito. A plant for the production of liquefied petroleum gas at Shushufindi was opened in 1982. Ecuador's other mineral resources include gold, silver, copper, sulphur, titanium, antimony, lead and zinc, all mined in small quantities.

Manufacturing, mainly consisting of textiles, food processing, cement and pharmaceuticals, developed rapidly in the 1970s despite shortages of electric energy. Industrial production rose by 6.6% in 1981, but declined by 5.6% in 1983, as a result of falling production throughout the sector. The value of industrial exports fell from US $615m. in 1980 to $211m. in 1983, and was expected to decline further. There is little heavy industry but some sectors, such as petrochemicals, steel and the assembly of motor vehicles, are being developed through the Andean Group. An $800m. petrochemical complex was completed in 1983, and a $180m. integrated steel mill was expected to be functioning by 1985.

With a growth rate of 13.6% in 1974, Ecuador had one of Latin America's fastest growing economies, owing to the development of the petroleum sector. The growth rate was 4.5% in 1981 but fell to 1.4% in 1982. The Ecuadorean economy deteriorated rapidly in 1982, principally as a result of a decline in petroleum prices and a contraction in the markets for its traditional agricultural exports. After public and private overspending during the oil boom of the 1970s, the foreign debt had grown to $6,700m. by 1984. Inflation increased from 25% in 1982 to 52% in 1983. Reserves of foreign exchange declined from $961m. at the end of 1980 to $570m. one year later, and to $205m. in March 1983. From August 1982 the flow of foreign funds into Ecuador stopped, with severe consequences for the public sector, which accounted for 74% of public borrowing. In the absence of controls on borrowing by the private sector, more than 1,000 national companies were reported to be on the brink of bankruptcy at the beginning of 1983. In March the Government agreed to assume responsibility for the repayment, over six years, of a large proportion of the private-sector debt on the understanding that the private sector would repay the Government in local currency.

In March 1983, to avert a national crisis, the Government introduced a stabilization programme consisting of a series of austerity measures. The sucre was devalued by 21%, from 33.15 to 42.00 per US dollar. The commercial interest rate was increased from 14% to 16%, new exchange regulations were introduced and export subsidies were eliminated. Further subsidies were removed from flour, petrol, diesel oil and other fuels. The price of milk increased by 40%. In addition, cuts were made in public spending. As a result of the Government's new measures, the current deficit on the balance of payments fell from $1,200m. in 1982 to $58m. in 1983. The economic programme proved highly unpopular within the country, but it did enable Ecuador to reach agreement with the IMF over further financial assistance. In July Ecuador obtained $170m. in special drawing rights from the IMF, and reached agreement with a consortium of international banks on the rescheduling of $269m. of debt. In October Ecuador and accepted terms for the rescheduling of $1,200m. in public-sector debt over a period of seven years. In November 1984 the Government and the IMF reached agreement in general terms on further financing. Following this accord, the Government and commercial bank creditors concluded in December the renegotiation of Ecuador's foreign debt until 1989 (amounting to $4,600m.). Under the terms of the agreement, Ecuador secured additional financing of $2,000m. The foreign debt is expected to increase to $14,000m. by 1988.

After taking office in August 1984, President Febres Cordero confirmed that his Government's economic priorities would be to encourage more foreign investment in Ecuador and to liberalize the economy. In September the policy of mini-devaluations was ended, and official exchange rates for the sucre were established for sales and purchases. In late 1984 the economy showed some indication of improving; GDP growth for 1984 was estimated at 3% (after a decline of 3.3% in 1983) and preliminary figures revealed a trade surplus of $1,000m. in 1984.

Ecuador is a member of the Andean Group (see p. 95) and of OPEC (see p. 197).

Transport and Communications

Communications are rendered difficult by mountains and forests. There were 965 km (600 miles) of railway track and 35,662 km (22,159 miles) of roads in 1983. The Pan-American Highway runs for 1,392 km (865 miles) through the country, with branch roads to the coast. The 1980–84 National Plan proposed the construction of a new electrified railway network, as part of a future Andean rail system, to replace the inadequate and dilapidated existing diesel-operated network. Near the coast the lower reaches of the rivers Guayas, Mira and Esmeraldas are navigable for about 190 km (120 miles). There are a number of seaports, of which Guayaquil and Manta are the most important. Three main Ecuadorean companies and some foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory for all employees. Benefits are available for sickness, industrial accidents, disability, maternity, old age, widowhood and orphanhood. In 1980 about 125,000 peasants were integrated into social security schemes; the 1980–84 Development Plan aimed to increase the number to 335,000. Hospitals and welfare institutions are run by Central Public Assistance Boards. In 1973 Ecuador had 221 hospital establishments, with a total of 13,594 beds, and in 1977 there were 4,660 physicians working in the country.

Education

Education is compulsory, and all public schools are free. Private schools continue to play a vital role in the educational system. Primary education covers children between six and 12 years of age, while secondary education, in general and specialized technical or humanities schools, covers those aged 12 to 18. In 1975 the enrolment ratios for the respective age-groups were 80% in primary schools and 28% in secondary schools. University courses extend for up to six years, and include programmes for teacher training. A number of adult schools and literacy centres have been built, aimed at reducing the illiteracy rate, which averaged 26.1% in 1974 and 16.1% in 1982. There are 16 universities. In many rural areas, Quechua and other indigenous Indian languages are used in education.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent mountain and forest scenery of the highlands, the tropical jungles of the Upper Amazon, the Galapagos Islands (although tourist numbers are limited by ecological considerations) and the relics of Indian and colonial Spanish cultures. Plans have been announced to construct an important tourist attraction on the Equator, to be known as 'Mitad del Mundo'. The Government has spent US $1.3m. on developing a village and facilities for tourists. There are a number of coastal resorts from which deep-sea fishing is possible. In 1982 Ecuador received 217,008 foreign visitors.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 24 May (Battle of Pichincha), 24 July (Birth of Simón Bolívar), 10 August (Independence of Quito), 9 October (Independence of Guayaquil), 12 October (Discovery of America), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 2 November (All Souls' Day), 3 November (Independence of Cuenca), 6 December (Foundation of Quito), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), 11, 12 February (Carnival), 27 March (Holy Thursday), 28 March (Good Friday), 29 March (Easter Saturday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 sucre.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 77.856 sucres;
US $1 = 67.175 sucres.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central de Ecuador, Quito; Ministerio de Industrias, Comercio e Integración, Quito; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 10 de Agosto 229, Quito; tel. 519-022.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	263,950
Inland water	6,720
Total	270,670*
Population (census results)†	
8 June 1974	6,521,710
28 November 1982	
Males	4,025,521
Females	4,047,181
Total	8,072,702
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1981	8,644,000
1982	8,945,000
1983	9,251,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	34.2

* 104,506 sq miles.

† Figures exclude nomadic tribes of indigenous Indians. Census results also exclude any adjustment for underenumeration. The adjusted total for 1974 was 6,829,967.

PROVINCES (1982 census, including adjustment; provisional)

	Population	Capital
Azuay	440,571	Cuenca
Bolívar	148,161	Guaranda
Cañar	180,285	Azogues
Carchi	128,113	Tulcán
Cotopaxi	279,622	Latacunga
Chimborazo	329,922	Riobamba
El Oro	335,630	Machala
Esmeraldas	247,870	Esmeraldas
Guayas	2,016,819	Guayaquil
Imbabura	244,421	Ibarra
Loja	358,558	Loja
Los Ríos	451,064	Babahoyo
Manabí	874,803	Portoviejo
Morona Santiago	64,094	Macas
Napo	113,042	Tena
Pastaza	32,536	Puyo
Pichincha	1,369,059	Quito
Tungurahua	328,070	Ambato
Zamora Chinchipe	44,841	Zamora
Archipiélago de Colón (Galápagos)	6,201	Puerto Baquerizo (Isla San Cristóbal)

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1982 census)

Quito (capital)	1,110,248	Machala	117,243
Guayaquil	1,300,868	Esmeraldas	141,030
Cuenca	272,397	Portoviejo	167,070
Ambato	221,392	Riobamba	149,757

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*
(excluding nomadic Indian tribes)

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1973	244,294	37.0	37,975	5.8	65,867	10.0
1974	244,530	35.8	38,719	5.7	64,278	9.4
1975	221,209	31.3	37,858	5.4	55,053	7.8
1976	274,961	37.6	42,895	5.9	60,695	8.3
1977	275,692	36.5	47,198	6.2	59,899	7.9
1978	230,259	29.5	46,500	6.0	55,300	7.1
1979†	232,436	29.9	46,278	5.7	59,951	7.7
1980†	223,351	28.0	48,306	6.1	57,020	7.1

* Registration is incomplete. According to UN estimates, the average annual rates per 1,000 were: Births 42.2 in 1970–75, 41.6 in 1975–80; Deaths 12.1 in 1970–75, 10.1 in 1975–80. Official population estimates for 1968–83 are based on annual increases of between 3.3% and 3.5%.

† Based on provisional results from the 1982 census.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(ISIC Major Divisions, mid-year estimates)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,336,894	1,358,437	1,379,392
Mining and quarrying	9,350	9,909	10,434
Manufacturing	297,555	308,133	319,063
Electricity, gas and water	133,529	141,313	149,550
Construction	14,655	15,782	17,002
Trade, restaurants and hotels	296,851	314,998	334,320
Transport, storage and communications	68,470	70,281	72,149
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	31,666	33,665	35,806
Community, social and personal services	438,336	452,531	471,425
Activities not adequately described	128,715	134,166	139,893
Total	2,756,021	2,841,215	2,929,034

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time (52,137 in 1981; 56,027 in 1982; 60,213 in 1983). The total mid-1981 labour force of 2,808,159 comprised 2,057,889 males and 750,270 females. All figures are projections from the 1974 census.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983*
Coffee	86,085	83,938	62,000
Bananas	2,009,850	1,998,749	1,600,000
Potatoes	391,589	416,417	330,000
Rice	434,395	384,356	260,000
Barley	27,090	35,435	35,000
Wheat	41,431	38,538	35,000
Maize	281,245	323,978	236,000
Cocoa	80,460	96,952	60,000
Cotton	41,971	25,196	2,673
Sugar cane	3,347,631	2,461,036	1,350,000
African palm	300,000	309,288	330,000

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	2,916	3,135	3,000*
Sheep	2,318*	2,980	3,034
Pigs	3,549	3,318	4,181*

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,961*	2,139*	2,129*
Other industrial wood	68*	22	20
Fuel wood	5,518	5,550	5,580
Total	7,547	7,711	7,729

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	903	984	978
Railway sleepers	2*	2*	2*
Total	905	986	980

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Pacific thread herring	593.1	613.1	554.0
Other marine fishes	49.2	47.6	47.4
Shrimps and prawns	17.5	20.1	29.5
Other sea creatures	6.8	6.4	5.6
Total catch	666.6	687.2	636.5

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Gold (troy oz)	1,286.0	1,601.1	607.6
Silver (troy oz)	32,146.4	10,076.0	3,137.6
Copper (kg)	825,000	25,370	7,960
Zinc (kg)	742,000	47,320	14,820
Petroleum ('000 barrels)	77,062.1	77,072.2	86,691.3

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1980	1981	1982
Diesel oil	'000 barrels	5,014.8	5,224.4	4,373.7
Kerosene	'000 barrels	2,206.6	2,530.4	2,059.1
Gasoline	'000 barrels	7,801.6	7,563.9	6,118.8
Residual fuel oils	'000 barrels	14,322.4	14,491.2	12,485.6
Distillate fuel oils	'000 barrels	131.5	81.8	169.2
Turbo-fuels	'000 barrels	1,146.9	1,064.4	906.7
Liquefied natural gas	'000 barrels	694.3	763.1	642.7
Structural steel	metric tons	98,048	139,130	163,617
Cement	metric tons	1,238,122	1,584,796	1,491,977
Electricity	'000 kWh	3,704,022	4,265,977	n.a.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 sucre.

Denominations
Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1 sucre.
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 sucres.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 77.856 sucres;
US $1 = 67.175 sucres;
1,000 sucres = £12.84 = $14.89.

Exchange Rate
A rate of US $1 = 25.00 sucres was introduced in August 1970 and remained in effect until May 1982, when a new rate of $1 = 33.15 sucres was introduced. The latter was in force until March 1983. The value of the sucre has since been frequently adjusted. The average exchange rate (sucres per US dollar) was: 30.026 in 1982; 44.115 in 1983.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES (US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	17.5	124.3	124.3
IMF special drawing rights	33.6	—	0.1
Reserve position in IMF	28.8	—	12.0
Foreign exchange	570.0	304.2	632.4
Total	649.9	428.5	768.8

* Valued at $42.22 per troy ounce prior to October 1982, and at $300 per ounce thereafter.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (million sucres at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	17,414	20,519	25,421
Private sector deposits at central bank	8,097	6,487	11,077
Demand deposits at private banks	36,297	46,124	58,647
Total money	61,807	73,130	95,145

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING*
(Consumer Price Index; average for Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca)

	1981	1982	1983
Food and drink	132.2	164.4	297.3
Housing	143.5	150.7	178.9
Clothing	144.6	156.3	196.9
Miscellaneous	146.1	157.6	212.2
All items	137.8	158.0	234.0

* Base: May 1978–April 1979 = 100.

BUDGET (million sucres)

Revenue	1981	1982
Taxation	24,603.1	23,929.8
Export tax	381.7	18.0
Import tax	9,127.4	8,312.8
Income tax	6,744.8	5,658.9
Taxes on financial transactions	524.2	767.7
Capital taxes	250.6	250.7
Taxes on consumption and production	7,479.8	8,854.3
Transport tax	53.3	54.4
Stamps	32.4	13.0
Other taxes	8.9	—
Non-tax revenue	14,056.1	19,550.2
Interest rates	316.0	327.9
Royalties	100.7	118.3
Mining rights	13,639.4	18,279.4
Other revenue	1,179.3	824.6
Transfers	296.6	361.0
Gross current revenue and transfers	38,955.8	43,841.0
Effective current revenue and transfers	39,297.4	44,820.3
Capital revenue	23,192.8	28,607.8
Total	62,490.2	73,428.1

Expenditure	1981	1982
Justice	893.4	921.4
Presidency	629.3	429.7
Ministry of the Interior and Police	2,137.9	3,285.2
Ministry of National Defence	5,847.6	6,869.8
Ministry of Finance	1,733.1	1,553.9
Ministry of Education	15,042.6	17,054.9
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	670.4	661.0
Ministry of Public Health	4,367.7	4,951.6
Agriculture	2,227.2	2,644.7
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	1,824.8	1,547.2
Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	582.8	648.6
Ministry of Commerce	420.6	396.6
Transport and Communications	4,540.2	5,214.6
Public debt	11,044.6	18,287.7
Total (incl. others)	62,490.2	73,428.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product (million sucres in current prices)

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	42,562	50,023	54,725
Private final consumption expenditure	174,875	214,245	257,140
Increase in stocks	7,304	4,754	6,728
Gross fixed capital formation	69,326	80,729	93,937
Total domestic expenditure	4,067	349,751	412,530
Exports of goods and services	73,787	77,015	86,246
Less Imports of goods and services	74,527	79,789	89,896
Gross domestic product in purchasers' values	293,337	346,977	408,880

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (million sucres in 1975 prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	22,399	22,839	19,432
Mining and quarrying	15,780	15,172	16,446
Manufacturing	28,181	29,467	27,812
Electricity, gas and water	1,242	1,385	1,530
Construction	7,005	6,954	5,883
Trade, restaurants and hotels	25,832	25,891	
Transport, storage and communications	10,517	11,030	
Finance and business services	11,551	12,200	60,323*
Ownership of dwellings	6,747	6,936	
Other services	8,230	8,846	
Sub-total	137,484	140,720	n.a.
Less Imputed bank service charge	4,996	5,295	n.a.
Domestic product of industries	132,488	135,425	141,426
Government services	14,203	14,552	14,581
Domestic services of households	699	725	750
Sub-total	147,390	150,702	146,757
Customs duties (net of import subsidies)	6,941	5,765	4,612
GDP in purchasers' values	154,331	156,467	151,369

* After deducting imputed bank service charge.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,544.2	2,544.2	2,343.0
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−2,241.8	−2,361.5	−2,181.0
Trade balance	302.4	182.7	162.0
Exports of services	431.4	456.2	391.0
Imports of services	−1,405.7	−1,665.5	−1,768.0
Balance on goods and services	−671.9	−1,026.6	−1,215.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	30.2	25.0	20.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)			
Current balance	−641.7	−1,001.6	−1,195.0
Direct capital investment (net)	70.0	60.0	40.0
Other long-term capital (net)	693.0	1,016.8	122.0
Short-term capital (net)	166.6	−250.2	919.0
Net errors and omissions	−68.3	−85.7	−226.8
Total (net monetary movements)	219.6	−260.7	−340.8
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	9.6	9.1	—
Valuation changes (net)	11.3	−19.2	10.6
Official financing (net)	50.5	−109.7	2.0
Changes in reserves	291.0	−380.6	−328.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ '000)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Foodstuffs	63,523	38,680	33,385
Processed foods	110,408	122,923	104,715
Inedible animal and vegetable products	94,248	98,306	106,462
Mineral products	306,445	294,699	290,634
Chemical products	253,915	253,981	295,179
Agricultural equipment	58,072	63,004	59,585
Industrial machinery	345,649	298,543	258,818
Transport equipment	408,238	494,312	265,542
Vehicles	58,301	37,457	44,884
Construction materials	119,890	89,763	60,734
Total (incl. others)	2,249,519	2,102,146	1,917,197

1983 (US $'000): Total imports 1,497,703.

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Bananas	207,878	213,297	152,926
Coffee	105,870	138,758	148,607
Cocoa	43,838	63,064	8,366
Seafood	83,207	129,346	179,340
Petroleum	1,560,062	1,388,284	1,636,757
Cocoa products	105,713	55,939	26,398
Seafood products	99,043	81,470	27,134
Petroleum derivatives	166,530	136,383	106,168
Total (incl. others)	2,541,361	2,343,579	2,357,629

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Brazil	68.3	123.8	114.1
Chile	10.9	47.1	41.4
Colombia	44.4	43.9	46.1
Germany, Federal Republic	144.9	137.8	109.9
Italy	71.4	61.1	57.9
Japan	222.8	206.1	116.4
Mexico	53.8	19.9	26.7
Spain	29.2	43.4	35.7
Taiwan	48.2	47.8	22.0
United Kingdom	58.0	52.3	39.6
USA	656.5	713.0	574.6
Total (incl. others)	2,102.1	1,917.2	1,497.7

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Brazil	65.5	281.0	2.7
Chile	73.7	29.2	36.4
Colombia	82.6	91.9	133.3
Japan	311.1	16.9	39.9
Panama	17.8	70.1	219.5
Taiwan	14.2	11.6	129.6
USA	956.0	1,073.5	1,383.9
Uruguay	100.8	32.4	0.3
Venezuela	53.0	54.3	2.0
Total (incl. others)	2,541.4	2,343.6	2,357.6

Transport

RAILWAYS (million)

	1977	1978	1979
Passenger-kilometres	72	65	69
Net ton-kilometres	25	34	29

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

ROAD TRAFFIC

('000 motor vehicles in use, 1975): Passenger cars 51.3, Commercial vehicles 77.2 (Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook).*

SHIPPING

(International freight traffic, excluding transit traffic, '000 metric tons, 1977): Goods loaded 9,372, Goods unloaded 3,823.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1976	1977	1978
Passengers carried ('000)	463	529	593
Passenger-km (million)	360	551	676
Freight ton-km (million)	6.9	9.5	12.9

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Tourism

	1980	1981	1982
Foreign visitors	244,485	226,297	217,008

Education

(1982/83)

	Institutions	Pupils	Teachers
Primary	12,012†	1,610,722	45,225
Middle	1,565†	657,085	39,738
Basic	n.a.	417,886	n.a.
Specialized	n.a.	239,199	n.a.
Higher	n.a.	262,550*	11,186*

* 1980/81 figures. † 1981/82 figures.

Directory

The Constitution

The 1945 constitution was suspended in June 1970. In January 1978 a referendum was held to choose between two draft constitutions prepared by various special constitutional committees. In a 90% poll, 43% voted for a proposed new constitution and 32.1% voted for a revised version of the 1945 constitution. The new constitution was promulgated following the inauguration of a new President and legislature in August 1979.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Constitution of 1979 states that legislative power is exercised by the Chamber of Representatives which sits for a period of sixty days from 10 August. The Chamber is required to set up four full-time Legislative Commissions to consider draft laws when the House is in recess. Special sessions of the Chamber of Representatives may be called.

Representatives are elected for four years from lists of candidates drawn up by legally recognized parties. Twelve are elected nationally; two from each province with over 100,000 inhabitants, one from each province with fewer than 100,000; and one for every 300,000 citizens or fractions of over 200,000. Representatives are eligible for re-election.

In addition to its law-making duties, the Chamber ratifies treaties, elects members of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and (from panels presented by the President) the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Banks. It is also able to overrule the President's amendment of a bill which it has submitted to him for his approval. It may reconsider a rejected bill after a year or request a referendum, and may revoke the President's declaration of a state of emergency. The budget is considered in the first instance by the appropriate Legislative Commission and disagreements are resolved in the Chamber.

PRESIDENT

The presidential term is four years, and there is no re-election. The President appoints his own cabinet, the governors of provinces, diplomatic representatives and certain administrative employees, and is responsible for the direction of international relations. In the event of foreign invasion or internal disturbance, he may declare a state of emergency and must notify the Chamber, or the Tribunal for Constitutional Guarantees if the Chamber is not in session.

As in other post-war Latin-American Constitutions, particular emphasis is laid on the functions and duties of the State, which is given wide responsibilities with regard to the protection of labour; assisting in the expansion of production; protecting the Indian and peasant communities; and organizing the distribution and development of uncultivated lands, by expropriation where necessary.

Voting is compulsory for every Ecuadorean citizen who is literate and over 18 years of age. An optional vote has been extended to illiterates (under 15% of the population by 1981). The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience in all its manifestations, and states that the law shall not make any discrimination for religious reasons.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ing. León Febres Cordero R. (took office 10 August 1984).

Vice-President: Dr Blasco Peñaherrera Padilla.

THE CABINET

(February 1985)

Minister of the Interior: Lic. Luis Robles Plaza.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Edgar Terán Terán.

Minister of Finance and Public Credit: Econ. Francisco Swett.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Integration: Econ. Xavier Neira M.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. Marcel Laniado de Wind.

Minister of Natural Resources and Energy: Ing. Xavier Espinoza.

Minister of Labour and Human Resources: Dr Francisco Díaz.

Minister of Education, Culture and Sport: Dr Camilo Gallegos Domínguez.

Minister of Defence: Gen. Luis Piñeiros Rivera.

Minister of Public Health: Dr Virgilio Macías Murillo.

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr Jorge Egas Peña.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Ing. Alfredo Burneo.

Secretary-General for Public Administration: Ab. Joffre Turbay.

National Secretary for Public Information: Lic. Patricio Quevedo.

President of the National Monetary Board: Dr Raúl Clemente Huerta.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Quito.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

In the second round of voting, held on 6 May 1984, León Febres Cordero (PSC) polled 52.2% of the valid votes cast, and Rodrigo Borja Cevallos (ID) polled 47.8%.

CONGRESO NACIONAL

Cámara Nacional de Representantes

President of Congress: Raúl Baca Carvo (ID).

Vice-President of Congress: Carlos Feraud Blum (PD).

General Election, 29 January 1984

Party	Seats
Izquierda Democrática (ID)	23
Partido Social Cristiano (PSC)	9
Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (CFP)	8
Frente Radical Alfarista (FRA)	5
Partido Liberal Radical (PLR)	4
Democracia Popular (DP)	3
Movimiento Popular Democrático (MPD)	3
Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano	3
Frente Amplio de la Izquierda (FADI)	2
Partido Conservador	2
Partido Demócrata (PD)	2
Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR)	1
Partido Socialista	1
Independent	5
Total	71

Political Organizations

***Coalición Institucionalista Demócrata (CID):** Quito.

Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (CFP): Quito; f. 1946; Leader Galo Vayas; Dir Dr Averroes Bucaram Saxida.

Democracia Popular (DP)-Unión Demócrata Cristiana: Calle Vargas 727 y Santa Prisca, Quito; Christian democrat; Dir Wilfrido Lucero Bolaños.

Frente Progresista Democrática: f. 1984; left-wing coalition comprising the following parties:

***Frente Amplio de la Izquierda (FADI):** Quito; f. 1977; left-wing alliance comprising the following parties: Partido Comunista Ecuatoriano, Partido Socialista Revolucionario, Movimiento para la Unidad de la Izquierda, Movimiento Revolucionario de la Izquierda Cristiana; Dir Dr René Maugé M.

Izquierda Democrática (ID): Juan León Mera 268 y Jorge Washington, Quito; f. 1977; Leader Rodrigo Borja Cevallos; Dir Xavier Ledesma.

Movimiento Popular Democrático (MPD): Communist; pro-Beijing; Leader Dr Jaime Hurtado González.

Partido Demócrata (PD): Quito; Leader Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo.

***Partido Socialista:** Quito.

Pueblo, Cambio y Democracia (PCD) Popular Roldosista: Quito; f. 1980; centre-left; committed to policies of fmr Pres. Jaime Roldós; Dir León Roldós Aguilera; Sec.-Gen. Ernesto Buenano Cabrera.

***Unión Democrática Popular (UDP):** Leader Jorge Chiriboga.

Frente Radical Alfarista (FRA): Quito; f. 1972; Leader Cecilia Calderón de Castro.

Partido Conservador: Quito; f. 1855, traditional rightist party; Dir José Terán Varea.

Partido Liberal Radical (PLR): Quito; f. 1895; held office from 1895 to 1944 as the Liberal Party which subsequently divided into various factions; carries on the traditions of the old party; Dir Carlos Julio Plaza A.

Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR): Quito; f. 1969; supporters of Dr Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy; Dir Dr Mauricio Gándara.

Partido Roldosista Ecuatoriano: Quito; f. 1982; Dir Abdalá Bucaram Ortiz.

Partido Social Cristiano (PSC): Quito; f. 1951; conservative party; Leaders Sixto Durán Ballén, León Febres Cordero.

* Not officially recognized.

The following guerrilla group is active:

Fuerzas Armadas Populares Eloy Alfaro (¡Alfaro Vive!): f. 1984; left-wing; Leader Rosa Mireya Cárdenas.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN ECUADOR

Argentina: Avda Amazonas 477, Apdo 2937, Quito; Ambassador: (vacant).

Belgium: Austria 219 e Irlanda, Quito; Ambassador: Roger Tyberghein.

Bolivia: Quito; Ambassador: Eusebio Moreira.

Brazil: Camilo Destruge 130, Quito; Ambassador: José de Meira Penna.

Bulgaria: Quito; Chargé d'affaires: Marin Kostov.

Canada: Edif. Belmonte 6°, Avda Corea 126 y Amazonas, Quito; tel. 458-102; Ambassador: (vacant).

Chile: Avda Amazonas 325 y Washington, Edif. Rocafuerte 4° y 5°, Quito; Ambassador: Gabriel van Schouwen Figueroa.

China, People's Republic: Quito; Ambassador: Ding Hao.

Colombia: Calle San Javier 169, Casilla 2923, Quito; Ambassador: Laureano Alberto Arellano.

Costa Rica: Quito; Ambassador: Félix Cortez.

Cuba: Quito; Ambassador: Rafael Zamora.

Czechoslovakia: Calle General Salazar 459 y Coruña, Quito; Ambassador: Lubomír Hrdlicka.

Dominican Republic: Avda 6 de Diciembre 4629, Quito; Ambassador: Mario Pena.

Egypt: Baquedano 222 y Reina Victoria, Edif. Araucaria 9°, Apdo 9355, Surcursal 7, Quito; tel. 235-046; telex 2154; Ambassador: Esmat Naguib.

El Salvador: Calle Antonio de Ulloa 2835, Sector Rumipamba, Quito; tel. 245-315; telex 2411; Ambassador: Manuel A. Calderón.

France: Plaza 107 y Avda Patria, Apdo 536, Quito; tel. 521-400; telex 2146; Ambassador: Michel Perrin.

German Democratic Republic: Calle Ignacio Bossano 460 y Játiva, Apdo 102, Quito; tel. 453-814; Ambassador: Heinz Löhn.

Germany, Federal Republic: Avda Patria y 9 de Octubre, Quito; Ambassador: Karl Rolf Nagel.

Guatemala: Avda 6 de Diciembre 2636, Quito; Ambassador: Juan Rendón M.

Holy See: Avda Orellana 692, Apdo 4543-A, Quito (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 528-783; Nuncio: Mgr Vincenzo Farano.

Honduras: Cordero 279 y Plaza, Quito; Ambassador: Antonio Molina O.

Hungary: Avda República de El Salvador 733 y Avda Portugal, Quito; tel. 459-700; telex 2255; Ambassador: (vacant).

Israel: 12 de Octubre 532, 4°, Quito; Ambassador: Naphtali Gal.

Italy: Calle La Isla 111, POB 072-A, Quito; tel. 522-015; Ambassador: Severio Callea.

Japan: Avda Amazonas 239 y 18 de Septiembre, Quito; Ambassador: (vacant).

Korea, Republic: Carrión 256, Edif. el Libertador, 5° A y B, Quito; Ambassador: Yoon Tae-Hyun.

Malta: Versalles 1632 y Cordero, Quito; Ambassador: José Manuel Jijón-Caamaño y Flores.

Mexico: Avda 6 de Diciembre 4843, Quito; Ambassador: Juan Miralles Ostos.

Netherlands: Edif. Club de Leones Central 3°, Avda de las Naciones Unidas entre Avdas 10 de Agosto y Amazonas, Apdo 2840, Quito; Ambassador: Dr. J. Weidema.

Nicaragua: Quito; Ambassador: (vacant).

Panama: Calle Pazmiño 245 y Avda 6 de Diciembre, Quito; Ambassador: Roberto Samuel Fábrega Goytia.

Paraguay: Avda Gaspar de Villarroel 2013 y Avda Amazonas, Casilla 139-A, Quito; tel. 245-871; telex 2260; Ambassador: Dr Gilberto Caniza Sánchiz.

Peru: Avda Colón y Amazonas, Edif. España Pent-House, Quito; Ambassador: Felipe Valdivieso Belaúnde.

Poland: Quito; Chargé d'affaires: Czesław Bugajski.

Romania: Avda República del Salvador 482 e Irlanda, Quito; Ambassador: Gheorghe Dobra.

Spain: La Pinta 455 y Amazonas, Quito; tel. 232-557; telex 2816; Ambassador: Francisco de Antequera y Arce.

Sweden: Avda 10 de Agosto 1865, Quito; Ambassador: (vacant).

Switzerland: Río de Janeiro 130, 10°, Quito; tel. 231-661; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: François Pillonel.

USSR: Reina Victoria 462 y Roca, Quito; Ambassador: Guerman E. Chliapnikova.

United Kingdom: González Suárez 111 y 197, Casilla 314, Quito; tel. 230-070; telex 2138; Ambassador: Adrian C. Buxton.

USA: Avda 12 de Octubre y Patria 120, Quito; telex 2329; Ambassador: Samuel F. Hart.

Uruguay: Edif. Interoceánico 1°-A, Avda 6 de Diciembre, Ruta Tumbaco, Quito; Ambassador: Daniel M. Soto.

Venezuela: Reina Victoria 569 y Carrion, Quito; Chargé d'affaires: Dr Pedro E. Coll.

Yugoslavia: Gen. Francisco Salazar 958 y 12 de Octubre, Quito; tel. 526-218; telex 6165; Ambassador: Samuilo Protić.

Judicial System

Note: In August 1984 an amendment to the Constitution was passed to reduce the term of Supreme Court justices from six to four years. Following the appointment of the 16 Supreme Court justices by Congress, a dispute broke out between Congress and the Government, which opposed the appointments on the grounds that they were 'unconstitutional'. In an attempt to settle the dispute, it was announced in October that a bipartite commission was to be established to restructure the Supreme Court to include the nominations of both the Government and Congress.

Attorney-General: (vacant).

Supreme Court of Justice: Quito; Pres (vacant); 15 Judges and 2 Fiscals.

Higher or Divisional Courts: Ambato, Cuenca, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito, Riobamba, El Oro-Latacunga and Esmeraldas; 44 judges.

Provincial Courts: in 15 towns; 35 Criminal, 42 Provincial, 87 Cantonal, 445 Parochial Judges.

Special Courts: for juveniles and for labour disputes.

Religion

There is no state religion but about 90% of the population are Roman Catholics. There are representatives of various Protestant churches and of the Jewish faith in Quito and Guayaquil.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Quito: Cardinal Pablo Muñoz Vega, Arzobispado, Apdo 106, Quito; tel. 210-703.

Archbishop of Guayaquil: Bernardino Echeverría Ruiz, Arzobispado, Apdo 254, Guayaquil; tel. 512-778.

Archbishop of Cuenca: Luis Alberto Luna Tobar, Casilla 46, Cuenca; tel. 827-792.

The Baptist Church

The Baptist Convention of Ecuador: POB 3236, Guayaquil; tel. 384-865; Pres. Rev. David Fajarde; Sec. Jorge Moreno Chavarría.

The Methodist Church

The Methodist Church: Evangelical United Church, Rumipamba 915, Apdo 236A, Quito; 800 mems, 2,000 adherents.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

The National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís: Apdo 869-A, Quito; tel. 231-379; 1,035 localities.

The Press

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Quito

El Comercio: Chile 1345, Apdo 57, Quito; tel. 260020; telex 2246; f. 1906; morning; conservative; Proprs Compañía Anónima El Comercio; Dir Jaime Chávez Granja; circ. 130,000.

El Tiempo: Avda América y Villalengua, Apdo 3117, Quito; f. 1965; morning; independent; Proprs Editorial La Unión CA; Pres. Antonio Granda Centeno; Gen. Man. Eduardo Granda Garces; circ. 35,000.

Ultimas Noticias: Chile 1345, Apdo. 57, Quito; tel. 260020; telex 2246; f. 1938; evening; independent; commercial; Proprs Compañía Anónima El Comercio; Dir David Mantilla Cashmore; Editor Humberto Vacas Gómez; circ. 90,000.

Guayaquil

Expreso: Guayaquil; morning; independent; Dir Galo Martínez; circ. 30,000

La Razón: Apdo 5832, Guayaquil; evening; independent; f. 1965; Dir Jorge Pérez Concha; circ. 28,000.

El Telégrafo: Avda 10 de Agosto 601 y Boyacá, Apdo 415, Guayaquil; f. 1884; morning; independent; commercial; Proprs El Telégrafo CA; Dir-Gen. Gen. Eduardo Arosemena Gómez; Man. Gustavo Soriano U.; circ. 33,000 (weekdays), 52,000 (Sundays).

El Universo: Escobedo y 9 de Octubre, Apdo 531, Guayaquil; f. 1921; morning; independent; Dir Carlos Pérez Perasso; circ. 190,000 (weekdays), 210,000 (Sundays).

There are local daily newspapers of very low circulation in other towns.

PERIODICALS

Quito

La Calle: Quito; f. 1956; politics; weekly; Dir Carlos Enrique Carrión; circ. 20,000.

Carta Económica del Ecuador: Toledo 1448 y Coruña, Apdo. 3358, Quito; f. 1969; weekly; economic, financial and business information; Pres. Dr Lincoln Larrea B.; circ. 8,000.

Comercio Ecuatoriano: Calle Guayaquil 1242, Apdo 202, Quito; commerce.

Ecuador Guía Turística: Quito; f. 1969; tourist information in Spanish and English; Propr Prensa Informativa Turística; Dir Jorge Vaca O.; circ. 30,000.

Integración: Solano 836, Quito; economics of the Andean countries; quarterly.

Letras del Ecuador: Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Avda 6 de Diciembre, Casilla 67, Quito; f. 1944; literature and art; non-political; monthly; Dir Dr Teodoro Vanegas Andrade.

El Libertador: Olmedo 931 y García Moreno, Quito; f. 1926; Pres Dr Benjamín Terán Varea.

Mensajero: Benalcázar 562, Apdo 4100, Quito; f. 1884; monthly; religion, culture, economics and politics; Dir José González Poyatos, S.I.; circ. 5,000.

Nueva: Apdo 3224, Quito; monthly; left-wing; Dir Magdalena Jaramillo de Adoum.

Solidaridad: Calle Oriente 725, Quito; f. 1982; publ. of Confederation of Catholic Office Staff and Students of Ecuador; Dir Wilson Almeida Muñoz; Man. Johny Merizalde; circ. 15,000.

This is Ecuador: Quito; f. 1968; monthly; tourism; Dir Gustavo Vallejo.

Guayaquil

Boletín del Sindicato Médico: Guayaquil; f. 1911; monthly; scientific, literary; independent.

Ecuador Ilustrado: Guayaquil; f. 1924; monthly; literary; illustrated.

Estadio: Aguirre 724 y Boyacá, Apdo 1239, Guayaquil; fortnightly; sport; Dir Xavier Alvarado Roca; circ. 70,000.

Hogar: Aguirre 724 y Boyacá, Apdo 1239, Guayaquil; monthly; Dir Víctor Hugo Silva; circ. 35,000.

Vistazo: Aguirre 724 y Boyacá, Apdo 1239, Guayaquil; f. 1957; fortnightly; general; Dir Xavier Alvarado Roca; circ. 60,000.

Weekly Analysis: Guayaquil; economic and political affairs.

NEWS AGENCIES

Foreign Bureaux

Agencia EFE (Spain): Palacio Arzobispal, Chile 1178, Apdo 4043, Quito; tel. 512-427; telex 2602; Bureau Chief Emilio Crespo.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Casilla 2748, Quito; tel. 247-897; telex 2246; Bureau Chief Santiago Jervis Simmons.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Edif. Sudamérica, Of. 44, Calles Venezuela y Mejía, Quito; tel. 570-235; telex 2296; Correspondent Sergio Carrasco.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Avda América 4021, Quito; tel. 245-326; Correspondent Jorge Ortiz.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Edif. Sudamérica 2°, Of. 24, Venezuela 1081 y Mejía, Quito; tel. 519-333; telex 2625; Bureau Chief Omar Sepúlveda.

Reuters (UK): Chile 1345, 4°, Casilla 4112, Quito; tel. 518-185; telex 2620; Correspondent Jorge Aguirre.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Calle Roca 328 y 6 de Diciembre, 2°, Dep. 6, Quito; tel. 511-631; telex 3566; Correspondent Vladimir Gostev.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): c/o El Universo, POB 531, Quito; c/o El Universo, Guayaquil; Correspondent Ricardo Polit.

Publishers

Artes Gráficas Ltda: Avda 12 de Octubre 1637, Apdo 533, Casilla 456-A, Quito; Man. Manuel de Castillo.

Cromograf, SA: Coronel 2207, POB 4285, Guayaquil; tel. 346-400; telex 3387; children's books, paperbacks, art productions.

Editorial Ariel: Avda 10 de Agosto No 504, Guayaquil; tel. 519-282; literature, sociology and history.

Editorial de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana 'Benjamín Carrión': Avda 6 de Diciembre 794, Apdo 67, Quito; tel. 651-753; f. 1944; general fiction and non-fiction, general science; Dir Dr Teodoro Vanegas Andrade.

Editorial Claridad: Quito; tel. 517-442; economics, history, sociology and politics.

Editorial Interamericana del Ecuador: Aguirre 503, Casilla 5427, Quito; tel. 510-592; Man. Manuel de Castillo.

Editorial y Librería Selecciones: Avda 9 de Octubre No 724 y Boyacá, Guayaquil; tel. 305-807; history, geography and sociology.

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador: 12 de Octubre 1076 y Carrión, Apdo 2184, Quito; tel. 529-240; literature, natural science, law, anthropology, sociology, politics, economics, theology, philosophy, history and archaeology.

Universidad Central del Ecuador: Departamento de Publicaciones, Servicio de Almacén Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, Quito.

Universidad de Guayaquil: Departamento de Publicaciones, Biblioteca General, Apdo 3834, Guayaquil; tel. 392-403; f. 1930; general literature, history, philosophy, fiction; Man. Dir LEONOR VILLAO DE SANTANDER.

Radio and Television

There were about 1,800,000 radio receivers in 1984, and 1,350,000 television sets.

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Radiodifusión: Esmeraldas 865, Apdo 2246, Quito; tel. 243-666; independent non-governmental association; Pres. GERARDO BABORICH H.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones (IETEL): Casilla 3066, Quito; Gen. Man. Ing. VÍCTOR H. GARCÉS POZO.

RADIO

There are nearly 300 commercial stations, 10 cultural stations and 10 religious stations. The following are some of the most important commercial stations:

CRE, Cadena Radial Ecuatoriana: Edif. El Torreón 8°, Avda Boyacá 642, Apdo 4144, Guayaquil; Dir R. GUERRERO.

Emisoras Gran Colombia: Casilla 2246, Quito; tel. 211-670; f. 1943; Dir EDUARDO CEVALLOS C.

Radio Colón: Diguja 327, Quito; tel. 241-994; Dir ATAHUALPA RUIZ RIVA.

Radio Cristal: Luque 1407, Guayaquil; Dir ARMANDO ROMERO.

Radio Nacional del Ecuador: Chile 1267, Quito.

Radio Quito: Chile 1347, Quito; tel. 511-228; Dir ALFONSO LASSO BERMEJO.

Radio Tropicana: Edif. El Torreón 8°, Avda Boyacá 642, Apdo 4144, Guayaquil; tel. 307-900; telex 3825; Dir R. GUERRERO.

La Voz de los Andes: Casilla 691, Quito; tel. 241-550; f. 1931; operated by World Missionary Fellowship; programmes in 15 languages including Spanish, English and Quechua; private, non-commercial, cultural, religious; Pres. Dr RONALD A. CLINE; Dir of Communications ROGER STUBBE.

TELEVISION

Corporación Ecuatoriana de Televisión: C. del Carmen, Casilla 1239, Guayaquil; tel. 300-150; telex 3409; Pres. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA.

Cadena Ecuatoriana de Televisión: Avda de las Américas, frente al Aeropuerto, Guayaquil; tel. 391-555; telex 3530; commercial; Gen. Man. JORGE PÉREZ.

Canal Universitario Católica: Humbolt 3170, Cuenca; tel. 823040; telex 048567; Dir. CÉSAR CORDERO MOSCOSO.

Teleamazonas: Casilla 4844, Quito; tel. 249-600; telex 2244; commercial; Pres. A. GRANDA C.

Telecuatro Guayaquil, SA: 9 de Octubre 1200, Guayaquil; tel. 308-194; telex 3198; Dir. JOSÉ ORUZ GUERRA.

Telemanabí: Apdo 50, Portoviejo; Dir. EDUARDO IZAGUIRRE.

Televisión Esmeraldeña Sociedad Económica Mixta—TESEM: Bolívar 426, Casilla 108, Esmeraldas; tel. 710090; Dir HÉCTOR ENDARA.

Televisión del Pacífico SA (Telenacional): Murgeón 732, Casilla 130B, Quito; tel. 540-877; telex 2435; commercial; Man. MODESTO LUQUE BENÍTEZ.

Televisora Ecuatoriana: Emeraldas 865; tel. 234-421; commercial; Dir. GERARDO BABORICH.

Televisora Nacional Cía Ltda—Canal 8: Bellavista, Casilla 3888, Quito; tel. 244-888; telex 2888; commercial; Exec. Pres. CRISTINA MANTILLA DE LARA.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in sucres)

Junta Monetaria Nacional (National Monetary Board): Quito; Pres. Dr RAÚL CLEMENTE HUERTA.

BANKING

Supervisory Authority

Superintendencia de Bancos y Seguros: Avda 12 de Octubre 1561, Apdo 424, Quito; tel. 541-582; telex 2148; f. 1927; Superintendent RODRIGO MALO.

State Banks

Banco Central del Ecuador: Avda 10 de Agosto, Plaza Bolívar, Casilla 339, Quito; tel. 210-340; telex 2165; f. 1927; cap. 561m., res 2,533m., dep. 24,831m. (May 1984); Pres. Dr RAÚL C. HUERTA; Gen. Man. CARLOS JULIO EMANUEL.

Banco de Desarrollo del Ecuador, SA (BEDE): Páez 655 y Ramírez Dávalos, Casilla 373, Quito; tel. 551-870; telex 2655; f. 1976; cap. 33,343m., res 368m. (July 1984); Pres. CARLOS JULIO AROSEMENA; Gen. Man. MARCO FLORES.

Banco Ecuatoriano de la Vivienda: Avda 10 de Agosto 2270 y Cordero, Casilla 3244, Quito; tel. 521-311; telex 2399; f. 1962; cap. 4,706m., res 560m., dep. 3,955m. (June 1984); Pres. Arq. SIXTO DURÁN BALLÉN C.; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO ALBORNOZ CAZARES.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Ante 107 y 10 de Agosto, Casilla 685, Quito; tel. 230-010; telex 2256; f. 1928; cap. 3,000m., res 2,837m., dep. 9,289m. (June 1984); Pres. EUDORO LOOR RIVADENEIRA; Gen. Man. JUAN SALA LARRETA.

Corporación Financiera Nacional CFN: Juan León Mera 130 y Avda Patria, Casilla 163, Quito; tel. 541-600; telex 2193; f. 1964; cap. 2,000m., res 119m. (July 1984); Pres. EDUARDO VILLAQUIRÁN LEBED; Gen. Man. Dr TEODORO ARÍZAGA VEGA.

Commercial Banks

Quito

Banco Amazonas: Avda Amazonas y Colón, Casilla 1211, Quito; tel. 544-123; telex 2393; f. 1976; affiliated to Banque Paribas; cap. 300m., res 28m., dep. 1,065m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. CARLOS MOSQUERA.

Banco de los Andes: Avda Amazonas 477, Casilla 3761, Quito; tel. 554-215; telex 2214; f. 1973; affiliated to Banco de Bogotá; cap. 247m., res 57m., dep. 1,298m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Dr MAURICIO PÉREZ M.

Banco Caja de Crédito Agrícola Ganadero, SA: Avda 6 de Diciembre 225 y Piedrahita, Quito; tel. 528-521; telex 2559; f. 1949; cap 132m., res 41m., dep. 592m. (Aug. 1984); Man. HUGO GRIJALVA GARZÓN; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN.

Banco Consolidado del Ecuador: Avda Patria 724 y 9 de Octubre, Apdo 9150, Quito; tel. 552-044; telex 2634; f. 1981; cap. 150m., res 1m., dep. 401m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. RAFAEL PAZMIÑO HOLGUÍN.

Banco Co-operativas: Avda 10 de Agosto 937, Casilla 2244, Quito; tel. 551-933; telex 2651; f. 1965; cap. 75m., res 3m., dep. 693m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Dr CÉSAR MOSQUERA.

Banco Internacional: Avda Patria 660, Casilla 2114, Quito; tel. 546-222; telex 2195; f. 1973; cap. 238m., res 40m., dep. 3,434m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ NEIRA.

Banco del Pichincha, SA: Avda 10 de Agosto y Bogotá, Casilla 717-A, Quito; tel. 210-020; telex 2207; f. 1906; cap. 777m., res 250m., dep. 12,137m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. JAIME ACOSTA VELASCO.

Banco Popular del Ecuador: Amazonas 648, Casilla 696, Quito; tel. 548-100; telex 2234; f. 1953; cap. 612m., res 166m., dep. 4,064m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr ENRIQUE ARROYO DELGADO; Gen. Man. Lic. CLEMENTE VALLEJO LARREA.

Banco de Préstamos, SA: Venezuela 659, Casilla 529, Quito; tel. 216-360; telex 2854; f. 1909; cap. 150m., res 21m., dep. 691m. (June 1984); Pres. RICARDO LEÓN L.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO ALBORNOZ ANDRADE.

Banco de la Producción, SA: Avda Amazonas y Japón, Apdo A-38, Quito; tel. 454-100; telex 2376; f. 1978; cap. 260m., res 91m., dep. 1,099m. (June 1984); Pres. RODRIGO PAZ DELGADO; Gen. Man. Lic. JOSÉ MORILLO BATLLE.

Ambato

Banco de Tungurahua: Montalvo 630, Casilla 173, Ambato; tel. 821-122; telex 02-7186; f. 1979; cap. 50m., res 2m., dep. 329m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. MARCO GONZÁLEZ B.

Cuenca

Banco del Austro: Bolívar 547, Casilla 167, Cuenca; tel. 830-222; telex 04-8560; f. 1977; cap. 180m., res 16m., dep. 792m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. ANTONIO CHAMOUN JORGGE.

Banco del Azuay, S.A.: Bolívar 797, Casilla 33, Cuenca; tel. 823-130; telex 04-8579; f. 1913; cap. 267m., res 33m., dep. 1,860m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Dr CARLOS RENDÓN MORA.

Guayaquil

Banco Bolivariano: Pichincha 412, Casilla 10184, Guayaquil; tel. 511-420; telex 3659; f. 1980; cap. 509m., res 20m., dep. 1,315m. (Sept. 1984); Gen. Man. Angel Torres N; 3 brs.

Banco Continental: General Cordova 811 y Víctor Manuel Rendón, Casilla 9348, Guayaquil; tel. 303-300; telex 3418; f. 1974; cap. 501m., res 77m., dep. 2,695m. (June 1984); Pres. Alberto Bustamante Illingworth; Gen. Man. Dr Leónidas Ortega Trujillo.

Banco de Crédito e Hipotecario: P. Icaza 302, Casilla 60, Guayaquil; tel. 306-630; telex 3336; f. 1871; cap. 160m., res 11m., dep. 547m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Patricio Fuentes León.

Banco de Descuento: Pichincha 418 y Aguirre, Apdo 414, Guayaquil; tel. 511-180; telex 04-3172; f. 1920; cap. 300m., res 237m., dep. 2,817m. (June 1984); Pres. Luis Chiriboga Parra; Gen. Man. Gonzalo Icaza Martínez.

FILANBANCO: 12 de Octubre y Pichincha, Apdo 149, Guayaquil; tel. 511-780; telex 04-3173; f. 1908; cap. 920m., res 189m., dep. 7,020m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Nahím Isaías Barquet.

Banco de Guayaquil: P. Ycaza 105, Casilla 1300, Guayaquil; tel. 309-300; telex 3671; f. 1923; cap. 297m., res 160m., dep. 3,179m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Danilo Carrera D.

Banco Industrial y Comercial: Pichincha 335 e Illingworth, Casilla 5817, Guayaquil; tel. 522-015; telex 3199; f. 1965; cap. 80m., res 42m., dep. 823m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Gabriel Martínez Intriago.

Banco del Pacífico: P. Ycaza 200 y Pichincha, Casilla 988, Guayaquil; tel. 522-200; telex 04-3240; f. 1972; cap. 1,001m., res 349m., dep. 10,740m. (June 1984); Exec. Pres. Marcel Laniado de Wind; Gen. Man. Mauricio de Wind.

Banco del Progreso: Primero de Mayo y P. Moncayo, Casilla 11100, Guayaquil; tel. 523-877; telex 3662; f. 1981; cap. 349m., res 15m., dep. 1,017m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Fernando Aspiazu S.

Banco Sociedad General de Crédito: 9 de Octubre 1404 y Machala, Casilla 5501, Guayaquil; tel. 396-700; telex 3138; f. 1972; cap. 150m., res 37m., dep. 1,274m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Francisco R. de Azuero y Machado.

Banco Territorial: Panamá 814 y V.M. Rendón, Casilla 227, Guayaquil; tel. 305-210; f. 1886; cap. 118m., res 58m., dep. 101m. (Aug. 1984); Gen. Man. Hugo Suárez Baquerizo.

La Previsora Banco Nacional de Crédito: Avda 9 de Octubre 110 y Pichincha, Apdo 1324, Guayaquil; tel. 306-100; telex 3429; f. 1919; cap. 350m., res 13m., dep. 3,562m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Reinaldo Navarrete.

Loja

Banco de Loja: esq. Bolívar y Rocafuerte, Casilla 300, Loja; tel. 960-381; telex 04-4132; f. 1968; cap. 40m., res 47m., dep. 731m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Oswaldo Burneo Valdiviezo.

Machala

Banco de Machala: Avda 9 de Mayo y Rocafuerte, Casilla 711, Machala; tel. 920-022; telex 04-4479; f. 1962; cap. 250m., res 28m., dep. 1,445m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr José Ugarte Vega; Gen. Man. Esteban Quirola Figuerola; 6 brs.

Portoviejo

Banco Comercial de Manabí: 10 de Agosto 600 y 18 Octubre, Portoviejo; tel. 653-888; telex 6180; f. 1980; cap. 69m., res 7m., dep. 452m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Aristo Andrade Díaz.

Foreign Banks

Banco Holandés Unido, SA (Netherlands): Avda 10 de Agosto 911, Casilla 42, Quito; tel. 239-765; telex 2153; f. 1959; cap. 104m., res 68m., dep. 1,335m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Jeroen J. B. Sanders; br. at Guayaquil.

Bank of America (USA): Guayaquil 1938, Casilla 344, Quito; tel. 510-100; telex 2152; f. 1966; cap. 250m., res 54m., dep 816m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Stephen Hopchkiss; br. at Guayaquil.

Bank of London and South America Ltd (UK): Avda Amazonas 580, Casilla 556-A, Quito; tel. 548-066; telex 2215; f. 1936; cap. 170m., res 46m., dep. 1,894m. (June 1984); Man. Michael Harding-Jones.

Citibank, NA (USA): Juan León Mera 130 y Patria, Casilla 1393, Quito; tel. 525-000; telex 2134; f. 1959; cap. 253m., res 191m., dep. 3,173m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Juan Fernando Moscoso; 2 brs.

Finance Corporations

COFIEC—Compañía Financiera Ecuatoriana de Desarrollo: Avdas Patria y Amazonas, Casilla 411, Quito; f. 1965; cap. 678m., res 85m. (July 1984); Pres. Dr José Antonio Correa E..

Financiera Guayaquil, SA: Carchi 702 y 9 de Octubre, 7° piso, Casilla 2167, Guayaquil; f. 1976; cap. 458m., res 69m. (July 1984); Gen. Man. Dr Miguel Babra Lyon.

FINANSA—Financiera Nacional, SA: Avda 6 de Diciembre 2417, entre Orellana y la Niña, Casilla 6420-CCI, Quito; f. 1976; cap. 330m., res 73m. (July 1984); Exec. Pres. Richard A. Pearse.

FINANSUR—Financiera del Sur, SA: 9 de Mayo y 9 de Octubre, Casilla 7436, Machala; f. 1979; cap. 600m., res 30m. (July 1984); Pres. Econ. Danilo Carrera Drouet.

Associations

Asociación de Bancos Privados del Ecuador: Edif. Banco de Préstamos, Avdas 10 de Agosto y Patria, Casilla 768, Quito; f. 1965; 28 mems.; Pres. Leonidas Ortegat.

Asociación de Compañías Financieras del Ecuador—AFIN: Robles 653 y Amazonas, 13°, Of. 1310-1311, Casilla 9156, Quito; Pres. Dr José Antonio Correa.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Quito CA: Avda Río Amazonas 540, Quito; f. 1969; volume of operations in 1978 US $196m.; Pres Dr Marco Antonio Guzmán; Gen. Man. Dr Bolívar Chiriboga Valdivieso.

INSURANCE

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social: Avda 10 de Agosto y Bogotá, Apdo 2640, Quito; tel. 547-400; telex 2280; f. 1928; various forms of state insurance provided; the Institute directs the Ecuadorean social insurance system through the Insurance Board (Caja Nacional del Seguro Social), the medical service and housing programmes; Dir Gen. Dr Vicente Burneo Burneo.

National Companies

In 1981 there were 27 insurance companies operating in Ecuador. The following is a list of the eight principal companies, selected by virtue of capital.

Amazonas Cía Anónima de Seguros: V. M. Rendón y Córdova, Apdo 3285, Guayaquil; tel. 306-300; telex 3176; f. 1966; cap. 110m. sucres (1984); Exec. Pres. Antonio Arosemena.

Cía Reaseguradora del Ecuador SA: 9 de Octubre 407, Casilla 6776, Guayaquil; f. 1977; cap. 20m. sucres (1983); Man. Dir Dr Eduardo Peña Triviño.

Cía de Seguros Condor SA: P. Ycaza 302, Apdo 5007, Guayaquil; f. 1966; cap. 40m. sucres; Gen. Man. Jaime Guzmán Iturralde.

Cía de Seguros Ecuatoriano-Suiza SA: P. Ycaza 203, Apdo 397, Guayaquil; tel. 304822; telex 3386; f. 1954; cap. 35m. sucres (1984); Gen. Man. Econ. Enrique Salas Castillo.

La Nacional Cía de Seguros Generales SA: Panamá 809, Apdo 1085, Guayaquil; f. 1941; cap. 100m. sucres (1984); Gen. Man. Enrique Novás Argudín.

Panamericana del Ecuador SA: Avda Amazonas 477 entre Roca y Robles, Edif. Banco de los Andes 4°, Apdo 3902, Quito; tel. 235-358; telex 2352; f. 1973; cap. 38m. sucres (1984); Gen. Man. José Andino C.

Seguros Rocafuerte SA: 9 de Octubre y Pichincha, Apdo 6491, Guayaquil; f. 1967; cap. 40m. sucres; Gen. Man. Alfredo Solms Armendáriz.

La Unión Cía Nacional de Seguros: Malecón esq. Gral Franco, Apdo 1294, Guayaquil; f. 1943; cap. 62m. sucres; Man. David Alberto Goldbaum Morales.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Federación Nacional de Cámaras de Comercio del Ecuador: Avda Olmedo 414, Casilla Y, Guayaquil; tel. 524-928; federation of chambers of commerce; Pres. Jorge Bejarano Orrantia.

Cámara de Comercio de Cuenca (Cuenca Chamber of Commerce): Presidente Córdova 7-51, Casilla 4929, Cuenca; tel. 827116; telex 04 8630; f. 1919; 4,100 mems; Pres. Eduardo Malo Abad.

Cámara de Comercio de Quito (Quito Chamber of Commerce): Avdas República y Amazonas, Casilla 202, Quito; tel. 453011; f. 1923; 3,000 mems; Pres Javier Espinosa.

Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil (Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce): Avda Olmedo 414, Guayaquil; tel. 511130; f. 1889; 3,700 mems.; Pres. Jorge Bejaranio Orrantia.

Federación Nacional de Cámaras de Industrias (National Federation of Chambers of Industry): Avdas República y Amazonas, Casilla 2438, Quito; f. 1974.

Cámara de Industrias de Cuenca (Cuenca Chamber of Industry): Gran Colombia 8–17, 3°, Casilla 326, Cuenca; tel. 830845; telex 8631.

Cámara de Industrias de Guayaquil (Guayaquil Chamber of Industry): Avda 9 de Octubre 910, Casilla 4007, Guayaquil; Pres. Abog. Rómulo López Sabando.

STATE ENTERPRISES AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Centro de Desarrollo Industrial del Ecuador—CENDES: Avda Orellana 1715 y 9 de Octubre, Casilla 2321, Quito; tel. 527-100; f. 1962; carries out industrial feasibility studies, supplies technical and administrative assistance to industry, promotes new industries, supervises investment programmes etc.; Gen. Man. Ing. César Delgado Rendón.

Centro Nacional de Promoción de la Pequeña Industria y Artesanía (CENAPIA): Quito; agency to develop small-scale industry and handicrafts; Dir Econ. Carlos Albuja.

Centro de Reconversión Económica del Austro (CREA): Bolívar y Cueva, Cuenca; development organization; Dir Arturo Córdova Malo.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (formerly Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica): Avda 10 de Agosto y Checa, Quito; aims to formulate a general plan of economic and social development and supervise its execution; also to integrate local plans into the national; Chair. León Roldós Aguilera.

Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (CEPE) (Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation): Avda Orellana y Juan León Mera, esq., Casillas 5007/8, Quito; f. 1972 to promote exploration for and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas deposits by initiating joint ventures with foreign and national companies and to act as the agency controlling the concession of on- and off-shore exploration rights; began international marketing of crude petroleum in 1974 and took over the domestic marketing and distribution of petroleum products in 1976; Gen. Man. Patricio Ribadeneira.

Empresa de Comercio Exterior (ECE): Quito; f. 1980 to promote non-traditional exports; state owns 33% share in company; share capital 25m. sucres.

Empresa Pesquera Nacional: state fishing enterprise.

Fondo de Desarrollo del Sector Rural Marginal (Foderuma): f. 1978 to allot funds to rural development programmes in poor areas; initial cap. 100m. sucres.

FONADE—Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo: f. 1973; national development fund to finance projects as laid down in the five-year plan.

Fondo Nacional de Preinversión—FONAPRE: f. 1974 to undertake feasibility projects before investment is made by FONADE; Man. Manuel Calisto.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones—FOPEX: Robles 731 y Amazonas, Casilla 163, Quito; f. 1972; export promotion; Dir Dr Juan Villasís A.

Instituto de Colonización de la Región Amazónica (INCRAE): f. 1978 to encourage settlement in and economic development of the Amazon region.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Electrificación (INECEL): f. 1961; state enterprise for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy; Gen. Man. Ing. Rodolfo Terneus Torres.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Hidráulicos—INEHRI: undertakes irrigation and hydroelectric projects; Man. Ing. Mariano Cevallos.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonización (IERAC): f. 1973 to supervise the Agrarian Reform Law under the auspices and co-ordination of the Ministry of Agriculture; Dir Ing. Wagner Mantilla.

Organización Comercial Ecuatoriana de Productos Artesanales—OCEPA: Páez 552 y Carrión, Casilla 2948, Quito; f. 1964; to develop and promote national arts and crafts; Gen. Man. Bryon Landazuri L.

Programa Nacional del Banano y Frutas Tropicales: Pichincha 103, Guayaquil; to promote the development of banana and tropical fruit cultivation.

Programa Regional de Desarrollo del Sur del Ecuador (PREDESUR): Muroz 146, Quito; f. 1972 to promote the development of the southern area of the country; Dir Ing. Luis Carrera de la Torre.

Superintendencia de Compañías del Ecuador: Quito; responsible for the social and economic development of commercial enterprises; Pres. Teresa Minuche de Mera.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Cafecultores del Cantón Piñas: García Moreno y Abdón Calderón, Piñas; coffee growers' association.

Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales: Boyacá 1416, Guayaquil; traders' and industrialists' association.

Asociación de Industriales Textiles del Ecuador—AITE: Avdas República y Amazonas, Edif. Las Cámaras 8°, Casilla 2893, Quito; telex 2770; f. 1938; textile manufacturers' association; 42 mems; Pres. Ing. Carlos Pérez Anda; Sec.-Gen. Gonzalo Páez P.

Asociación de Productores Bananeros del Ecuador—APROBANA: Malecón 2002, Guayaquil; banana growers' association.

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios—ANDE: Avda Colón 112 y Juan León Mera, Casilla 3489, Quito; national employers' association.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores de Cacao y Café: Casilla 4774, Manta; cocoa and coffee exporters' association.

Cámara de Agricultures: Pres. Nicolás Guillén.

Consorcio Ecuatoriano de Exportadores de Cacao y Café: Abdón Calderón y García Moreno, Piñas; cocoa and coffee exporters' consortium.

Corporación Nacional de Exportadores de Cacao y Café: Sucre 106 y Malecón, Guayaquil; cocoa and coffee exporters' corporation.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Cafetaleras: Guayaquil 1242, Of. 304, Quito; coffee co-operatives federation.

There are several other coffee and cocoa organizations.

TRADE UNIONS

Frente Unitario de Trabajadores (FUT): left-wing; 300,000 mems; comprises:

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Clasistas—CEDOC: POB 3207, Calle Rocafuerte 1477, Quito; tel. 519-351; f. 1938; affiliated to CMT and CLAT; socialist; Pres. David Tenesaca; Sec.-Gen. Germán Barragán; 130,000 mems (est.) organized in 19 provinces.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres—CEOSL: Casilla 1373, Quito; f. 1962; affiliated to ICFTU and ORIT; Pres. José Chávez Chávez; Sec.-Gen. Carlos Burgos.

Confederación de Trabajadores del Ecuador—CTE (Confederation of Ecuadorean Workers): Casa del Obrero, Plaza del Teatro, Manabí 267, Quito; f. 1944; admitted to WFTU and CSTAL; backed by Communist party; Pres. Juan Vásquez; 55,000 mems (est.) in 200 affiliated unions.

Central Católica de Obreros: Avda 24 de Mayo 344, Quito.

A number of trade unions are not affiliated to the above groups. These include the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Marítimos y Portuarios del Ecuador—FNTMPE (National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers of Ecuador) and both railway trade unions.

Transport

Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones: Avda 6 de Diciembre y Wilson, Quito; tel. 242-666; telex 2353.

RAILWAYS

All railways are government-controlled. Extensive construction work is being undertaken.

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Estado: POB 159, Calle Bolívar 443, Quito; tel. 216-180; Gen. Man. F. M. Sánchez.

Total length 965 km (1984).

There are divisional state railway managements for the following lines: Guayaquil–Quito, Sibambe–Cuenca and Quito–San Lorenzo.

ROADS

There were 35,662 km of roads in 1983, of which 5,420 km were paved. The Pan-American Highway runs north from Ambato to

Quito and to the Colombian border at Tulcán and south to Cuenca and Loja. The severe weather of 1982/83 damaged 1,120 km of roads. In January 1984 the Government announced plans to construct 18 new roads throughout the country.

SHIPPING

Some US $160m. is to be invested in the modernization of Ecuador's principal ports: Guayaquil, Esmeraldas, Manta and Puerto Bolívar.

Flota Bananera Ecuatoriana, SA: Edif. Gran Pasaje 9°, Picaza 437, Casilla 6883, Guayaquil; tel. 309-333; telex 3218; f. 1967; owned by Government of Ecuador and private stockholders; Pres. R. Olmedo González; Gen. Man. Roberto Serrano; 5 vessels.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, SA: Calle 2 Aguirre 104; tel. 512-791; telex 3210; f. 1946 with Colombia and Venezuela; on Venezuela's withdrawal in 1953, Ecuador's 10% interest was increased to 20%; operates services from Colombia and Ecuador to European ports, US Gulf ports and New York, Mexican Atlantic ports and East Canada; offices in Quito, Cuenca, Bahía, Manta and Esmeraldas; Man. Naval Capt. J. Alberto Sánchez; fleet of 29 vessels (21 owned by it and 8 chartered).

Flota Petrolera Ecuatoriana—FLOPEC: Avda Colón y Amazonas, Edif. España 4°, Casilla 535-A, Quito; tel. 552-100; telex 2211; f. 1973; 7 vessels; Pres. M. A. Jaramillo.

Transportes Navieros Ecuatorianos—Transnave: 9 de Octubre 422 y Chile, Edif. Citibank 6°, Casilla 4706, Guayaquil; tel. 308-400; telex 3249; 5 vessels; transports general cargo within the European South Pacific Magellan Conference, Japan West Coast South America Conference and Atlantic and Gulf West Coast South America Conference; Gen. Man. Ing. Boris Toledo Barbero.

Various foreign lines operate between Ecuador and European ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports: Mariscal Sucre near Quito and Simón Bolívar near Guayaquil.

Domestic Airlines

Aerolíneas Nacionales del Ecuador, SA—ANDES: Apdo 3317, Aeropuerto Simón Bolívar, Guayaquil; telex 3228; f. 1961; regular cargo services Miami–Panamá–Quito, Guayaquil; Chair. Dr Armando Arce; fleet: 2 DC-6A, 2 CL-44, 1 DC-8-30F, 1 DC-8-50F.

Empresa Ecuatoriana de Aviación—EEA: Edif. Rocafuerte, Avda Jorge Washington 718, Apdo 505, Quito; nationalized 1974; domestic services and international scheduled passenger services to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, USA and Venezuela; Pres. Col. Miguel Castillo Fernández; fleet: 2 DC-10-30, 3 Boeing 707-320-B, 1 707-320-C, 3 Boeing 720-B.

Transportes Aéreos Nacionales Ecuatorianos—TAME: Avda Amazonas 1354 y Colón, 6°, POB 2665, Quito; brs in Guayaquil and 10 other cities; f. 1962; domestic scheduled services for passengers and freight; charter services abroad; Gen. Man. Brig.-Gen. (retd.) Iván Puyol; fleet: 4 Electra Jet Prop., 2 Twin Otter, 2 HS748, 1 Boeing 727-200, 1 727-100.

The following airlines also offer national and regional services:

Aerotaxis Ecuatorianos, SA—ATESA; Cía Ecuatoriana de Transportes Aéreos—CEDTA; Ecuastol Servicios Aéreos, SA; Ecuavia Cía Ltda; Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Transportes Aéreos—SAETA; Servicios Aéreos Nacionales—SAN; Aeroturismo Cía Ltda—SAVAC.

Tourism

The number of tourists visiting Ecuador rose from 172,000 in 1975 to 217,008 in 1982.

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo—ASECUT: Apdo 1210, Quito; Apdo 510, Guayaquil; tel. 529-253; Pres. Armando Espinel E.

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Reina Victoria 514 y Roca, Quito; f. 1964; Exec. Dir Lic. Marco Mejía Gross.

Atomic Energy

Comisión Ecuatoriana de Energía Atómica: Cordero 779 y Avda 6 de Diciembre, Casilla 2517, Quito; research in nuclear physics radio-isotopes, radio-biology, chemistry and medicine; in 1975 it took over the production and sale of radio-active minerals; Exec. Dir. Ing. Fausto Muñoz Ribadeneira.

EGYPT

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Arab Republic of Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of Africa, with an extension across the Gulf of Suez into the Sinai Peninsula, sometimes regarded as lying within Asia. Egypt is bounded to the north by the Mediterranean Sea, to the north-east by Israel, to the east by the Red Sea, to the south by Sudan, and to the west by Libya. The climate is arid, with a maximum annual rainfall of only 200 mm (8 in) around Alexandria. More than 90% of the country is desert, and some 99% of the population live in the valley and delta of the River Nile. Summer temperatures reach a maximum of 43°C (110°F) and winters are mild, with an average day temperature of about 18°C (65°F). Arabic is the official language. Many educated Egyptians also speak English or French. More than 80% of the population are Muslims, mainly of the Sunni sect. The remainder are mostly Christians, principally Copts, who number some 6m. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, white, and black; the white stripe has, in the centre, the national emblem (a shield superimposed on a hawk, with a scroll beneath) in gold. The capital is Cairo.

Recent History

Egypt, a province of Turkey's Ottoman Empire from the 16th century, was occupied by British forces in 1882. The administration was controlled by British officials, although Egypt remained nominally an Ottoman province until 1914, when a British protectorate was declared. The United Kingdom granted nominal independence to Egypt on 28 February 1922. Fuad I, the reigning Sultan since 1917, became King of Egypt. He was succeeded in 1936 by his son, King Faruq (Farouk). The Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 recognized full Egyptian sovereignty and provided for the gradual withdrawal of British troops, while giving the United Kingdom the right to maintain a garrison on the Suez Canal, which links the Mediterranean and Red Seas, and to use Alexandria and Port Said as naval bases. The treaty also restored the Anglo-Egyptian condominium over the Sudan (which remained in force until Sudanese independence on 1 January 1956). The Italian invasion of Egypt in 1940 and the subsequent Libyan campaign postponed the departure of British forces. After the Second World War, British forces withdrew from Egypt, except for a military presence in the Suez Canal Zone. When the British mandate in Palestine was ended in 1948, Arab armies intervened to oppose the newly-proclaimed State of Israel. A cease-fire was agreed in 1949, leaving Egyptian forces occupying the Gaza Strip.

On 23 July 1952 King Farouk's unpopular regime, widely recognized as corrupt, was overthrown by a bloodless military coup. Power was seized by a group of young army officers, the 'Free Officers', led by Lt-Col Gamal Abdel Nasir (Nasser). Three days later, Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, Ahmed Fuad II, and went into exile. After the coup, Gen. Mohammed Nagib (Neguib) was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Chairman of the Revolution Command Council (RCC), a nine-member military junta. In September 1952 Gen. Neguib was appointed Prime Minister and Military Governor of Egypt, with Col Nasser as Deputy Prime Minister. In December 1952 the 1923 Constitution was abolished, and in January 1953 all political parties were dissolved. On 18 June 1953 the monarchy was abolished and Egypt was proclaimed a republic, with Gen. Neguib as President and Prime Minister. In April 1954 President Neguib was succeeded as Prime Minister by Col Nasser. In October Egypt and the United Kingdom signed an agreement concerning the Suez Canal, providing for the withdrawal of all British forces by June 1956. In November 1954, following a dispute within the military regime, President Neguib was relieved of all his remaining posts, and Col Nasser became acting Head of State.

The establishment of military rule was accompanied by wide-ranging reforms, including the redistribution of land, the promotion of industrial development and the expansion of social welfare services. In foreign affairs, the new regime was strongly committed to Arab unity, and Egypt played a prominent part in the Non-Aligned Movement. In 1955, having failed to secure Western armaments on satisfactory terms, Egypt accepted military assistance from the USSR.

In January 1956 Col Nasser proclaimed a new Egyptian Constitution, providing for a strong presidency. On 23 June the Constitution was approved by a national referendum, and Nasser was elected President (unopposed). The RCC was dissolved on the next day. In July 1956, following the departure of British forces, the US and British Governments withdrew their offers of financial assistance for Egypt's most ambitious development project, the construction of the Aswan High Dam on the River Nile. In response, President Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, so that revenue from Canal tolls could be used to finance the High Dam's construction. The take-over of the Canal was a cause of great concern to Israel, Britain and France, and Israel invaded the Sinai Peninsula on 29 October. Britain and France began military operations against Egypt two days later. Strong pressure from the UN and the US Government resulted in a cease-fire on 6 November, and supervision by the UN of the invaders' withdrawal.

Egypt and Syria, although geographically separate, merged in February 1958 to form a single country, the United Arab Republic (UAR), with Nasser as President. The new nation strengthened earlier ties with the USSR and other countries of the East European bloc. In September 1961 Syria seceded from the UAR, and resumed its separate independence, after the army had seized power there. However, Egypt retained the title of UAR until September 1971. Further attempts at federating Egypt, Syria and Iraq during the early 1960s proved unsuccessful. Earlier, in 1958, the UAR and Yemen formed a federation called the United Arab States, but this was dissolved at the end of 1961. Following the death in September 1962 of the Imam Ahmad of Yemen, a military coup deposed his successor, and the rebels proclaimed the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR). Civil war broke out between royalist forces, supported by Saudi Arabia, and republicans, aided by Egyptian troops. The republicans eventually gained control, and Egyptian forces withdrew from the YAR in 1967.

President Nasser continued to enjoy immense prestige throughout the Arab world and beyond. Internally, he was regarded as the founder of modern Egypt. In December 1962 Nasser established the Arab Socialist Union (ASU) as the country's only recognized political organization. In May 1967 he secured the withdrawal of the UN Emergency Force from Egyptian territory. Egypt subsequently reoccupied Sharm el-Sheikh, near the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, and closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping. These actions provoked the 'Six-Day War' of June 1967, when Israel quickly defeated neighbouring Arab states, including Egypt. The war left Israel in control of the Gaza Strip and a large area of Egyptian territory, including the whole of Sinai. The Suez Canal was blocked, and remained closed until June 1975. Following the Arab defeat, President Nasser announced his resignation but, in response to massive public demonstrations, he agreed to remain in office.

In December 1969 the office of Vice-President was re-established when Col Anwar Sadat, who had held the post in 1964–66, was reappointed. President Nasser died suddenly in September 1970, and was succeeded by Col Sadat. In October the accession of President Sadat was confirmed by referendum. In September 1971 the UAR was renamed the Arab Republic of Egypt, and a new Constitution took effect. In the early years of his rule, Sadat followed Nasser's aim of unity with other Arab states. However, plans for union with Libya came to nothing in 1973. The Federation of Arab Republics (Egypt, Libya and Syria) came into being in 1972, but proved ineffective. Relations with

Libya later deteriorated to such an extent that open warfare occurred on the border in July 1977.

Egypt's relations with the USSR also deteriorated in the 1970s. In 1972 Egypt expelled the Soviet military advisers and in March 1976 broke off its Treaty of Friendship with the USSR. Relations with the USA, on the other hand, became closer when President Sadat came to rely increasingly on US aid.

An uneasy cease-fire with Israel lasted until October 1973, when Egyptian troops crossed the Suez Canal to recover territory which had been lost in 1967. After 18 days of fighting, a cease-fire was arranged. Dr Henry Kissinger, the US Secretary of State, negotiated disengagement agreements in 1974 and September 1975, by which Israel evacuated territory in Sinai, and Israeli and Egyptian forces were separated by a buffer zone under the control of UN forces.

A dramatic peace-making initiative was made by President Sadat in November 1977, when he visited Israel and addressed the Knesset. Many Arab countries opposed the visit on the grounds that it undermined Arab unity. Syria, Libya, Algeria, Iraq and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, together with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), condemned Egypt in December 1977, and Egypt consequently broke off diplomatic relations with them.

As a result of its isolation, Egypt experienced difficulty in attempting to produce anything tangible out of Sadat's peace initiative, but in September 1978, after talks at Camp David in the USA (under the guidance of President Carter), President Sadat and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, signed two agreements. The first was a 'framework of peace in the Middle East' and the second was a 'framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel'. The first agreement provided for a five-year transitional period during which the inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip would obtain full autonomy and self-government, and the second agreement provided for the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by 17 December 1978. After some difficulties, the peace treaty was signed in March 1979, and Israel subsequently made phased withdrawals from the Sinai Peninsula, the last of which took place in April 1982. Syria, Algeria, Libya and the PLO had met in Damascus in September 1978 and condemned the Camp David agreements, and in Baghdad in March 1979 the Council of the Arab League expelled Egypt from the League and introduced political and economic sanctions. Oman, Sudan and Somalia were the only Arab countries which did not sever their ties with Egypt. Egypt, however, continued to strengthen relations with Israel, and in February 1980 the two countries exchanged ambassadors for the first time. Since the return of Sinai to Egypt, relations between the two countries have been soured, most significantly by Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, which caused Egypt to withdraw its ambassador from Tel-Aviv in protest.

In 1974 Sadat began to introduce a more liberal political and economic regime. Foreign investment was encouraged but was slow to arrive. Inflation, overcrowding and administrative shortcomings have been the main internal problems.

Political parties (banned since 1953) were allowed in the 1976 elections for the People's Assembly. They were legalized in June 1977 but overshadowed in July 1978 when Sadat formed a new political party, the National Democratic Party, with himself as leader. The special constitutional status of the ASU was terminated in April 1979. Sadat was engaged in a massive campaign of arrests of Muslim fundamentalists, whose influence had grown after the Iranian revolution in 1979, when he was assassinated on 6 October 1981 by a group of fundamentalists led by Lt Khalid Islambouly, who was later executed. Sadat was succeeded by Lt-Gen. Hosni Mubarak, who had been Vice-President since April 1975. Although many of Sadat's detainees were released, Mubarak has continued to order the arrest of fundamentalists, and more than 2,000 have been detained since October 1981. The state of emergency was extended for another year in October 1982 and October 1983. Sadat's ban on demonstrations was lifted in October 1983 but, at the same time, the Minister of the Interior revealed that 13 terrorist organizations had been discovered in the preceding year. Mubarak twice reshuffled the Cabinet, in January and August 1982, in an effort to secure a better economic performance.

Mubarak won approval for his anti-corruption campaign, which led to the 10-month imprisonment of Sadat's half-brother, Esmat, for fraud in October 1982 and the dismissal of three ministers implicated in the affair.

An electoral law, passed in July 1983, required parties to receive a minimum 8% of the total vote to be represented in the People's Assembly. This prompted opposition parties to boycott local council and Shura Council elections. In January 1984 the legality of the re-formed New Wafd Party, perhaps the only opposition party with any prospect of wide popular support, was upheld by the courts after the Government had refused to recognize it on its re-emergence in August 1983.

The new electoral requirements ensured a wide margin of victory for the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) at elections to the People's Assembly on 27 May 1984. The NDP received 72.9% of the total vote, winning 389 of the 448 elective seats in the Assembly. Of the four other participating parties, only the New Wafd, with 15.1% of the vote, crossed the 8% threshold, and won the remaining 59 seats. It was suggested that the New Wafd's electoral alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood cost the party the support of many of Egypt's estimated 6m. Copts. Despite Mubarak's promise of the first 'free, honest and sincere' elections for more than 30 years, the opposition parties protested that, in the event, the elections were undemocratic, accusing the Government of fraud and the intimidation of voters. The Prime Minister, Fuad Mohieddin, died on 5 June, and Mubarak reshuffled his Cabinet on 16 July, making Kamal Hassan Ali Prime Minister.

A joint Egypt/Sudan Nile Valley Parliament, a Higher Integration Council and a Joint Fund were established by charter in October 1982. The Parliament's first session was held in May 1983. As yet relatively powerless in itself, the Parliament is designed as the first step towards the ultimate political and economic integration of the two states. The Higher Integration Council meets regularly to co-ordinate joint economic projects and the progress towards federation, while also acting as a forum to determine policy in foreign affairs in general and on Pan-Arab questions in particular.

In foreign affairs, signs that Egypt's period of estrangement from other Arab states is drawing to a close have made increasingly plain a division in the Arab world between a 'moderate' grouping (including Jordan, Iraq and, less vocally, the Gulf states), which views the participation of Egypt as indispensable to any diplomatic initiatives for solving the problems of the region, and a 'radical' grouping led by Syria, which has devoted itself to taking Egypt's place as the leader of the Arab community. Arab investment in Egypt is estimated to have doubled since 1982, and in early 1984 was contributing about 21% of all foreign investment. Libya and Syria are now the only Arab nations to continue the trade boycott of Egypt, and they, together with the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, dissented from the decision taken in January 1984 to readmit Egypt to membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC, see p. 195). While Libya and Syria have supported the rebels in the revolt against Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah), the main guerrilla group within the PLO, Egypt has openly backed Arafat, the PLO chairman. In recognition of this fact, Arafat visited President Mubarak for talks in Cairo in December 1983, marking the end of a six-year period of estrangement between Egypt and the PLO. Then, in September 1984, Jordan decided to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt. These events were doubly significant in that Egypt's progressive rehabilitation had occurred without its being forced to renounce the Camp David agreements or the treaty of 1979 with Israel (much to the annoyance of Syria and Libya) and in that a moderate alignment had emerged in Arab politics, which offered the prospect of new negotiations concerning the Palestine question on the basis of the UN Security Council's resolution 242 of November 1967 and the US Government's 'Reagan plan' of September 1982—although this was denied by Yasser Arafat.

Egypt's new-found confidence in international affairs in 1984 was demonstrated in its proposal of two formulas for peace in the Gulf war, though neither was taken up by Iran and Iraq. The division of loyalties in this war reflects the wider split in the Arab world, with Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the remaining Gulf states supporting Iraq, while Libya and Syria have backed Iran. Egypt accused Iran and Libya of laying mines

in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez to disrupt shipping traffic through the Suez Canal, after explosions had damaged 18 merchant vessels in July and August 1984. Egypt received minehunting assistance from the USA, the United Kingdom and France.

In October 1984 Egypt unilaterally withdrew from the confederation agreement for a 'Union of Arab Republics' which it had signed with Libya and Syria in 1971; while alleged Libyan terrorist and espionage activities, and the continued problem of Muslim fundamentalists pursuing Islamic revolution, encouraged the Government to extend the national state of emergency for a further 18 months from October 1984.

The resumption of full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union was announced in April 1984, and ambassadors were exchanged later in the year. Relations had ceased in 1981, when President Sadat expelled the Soviet Ambassador and 1,000 Soviet experts from Egypt.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral People's Assembly. At the general election of May 1984 the number of members in the Assembly was increased from 392 to 458: 10 nominated by the President and 448 directly elected for five years from 48 constituencies. The Assembly nominates the President, who is elected by popular referendum for six years (renewable). The President has executive powers and appoints one or more Vice-Presidents, a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. There is also a 210-member advisory assembly, the Shura Council. The country is divided into 26 governorates.

Defence

In July 1984 Egypt had total armed forces of 460,000 (army 315,000, air defence command 85,000, navy 33,000, air force 27,000), with 335,000 reserves. There is a selective three-year period of National Service. The defence budget for 1983/84 was £E 2,130m.

Economic Affairs

Egypt's economy comprises a prosperous, relatively efficient private sector and a heavily-subsidized, generally inefficient public sector. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Egypt's gross national product per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $690, having increased at an average rate of 3.6% per year, in real terms, since 1960. The average annual growth of overall gross domestic product (GDP), measured in constant prices, was 4.3% in 1960–70, rising to 8.4% in 1970–82.

The move towards a free market economy, which is advocated by many Egyptian experts, seems unlikely as it would mean the removal of food subsidies and the state enterprises on which, however inefficient, many poor Egyptians depend. As yet, therefore, the Nasserite model prevails. Nasser nationalized private industry, closed the economy to Western investment and created a huge public sector. State enterprises provide about 80% of Egypt's industrial output. Under Sadat, the economy was liberalized and from 1974 an 'open door' policy (*infitah*) was pursued regarding foreign investment. An attempt to cut food subsidies in 1977, however, prompted riots which threatened to topple the Government. An IMF study showed that the proportion of GDP devoted to subsidies rose from 7% in 1978 to 13% in 1981, and has since risen to 25%. Total government spending amounted to 58% of GDP in the fiscal year 1981/82.

Subsidies on petroleum also place a considerable strain on the nation's finances: the estimated $3,600m. spent on them in 1983 kept oil products at about 17% of their price in the rest of the world. As a result of this support, oil consumption in Egypt is increasing faster than production. According to the Egypt Energy Planning Agency, the consumption of petroleum products in 1982/83 (20m. tons, worth $4,000m.) was 15% up on 1981/82. In 1984 it was estimated that domestic petroleum consumption was rising at an annual rate of between 12% and 15%, while production was increasing by about 7% annually. Domestic use accounted for 46.5% (19.5m. tons) of output in 1983/84, compared with 42.5% in 1982/83. If, as expected, the domestic requirement continues to rise at this rate relative to production, Egypt, which has been a petroleum surplus country only since 1976, will become a net importer again by 1995. The Government is taking some small steps to reduce subsidies. The 1983/84 budget cut food subsidies by 16.3% but they were still expected to amount to about $2,036m., compared with the $2,410m. spent on subsidies in 1982/83. The likely failure to meet this target was reflected in a 22% increase in food subsidies in the draft budget for 1984/85. President Mubarak had to withdraw increases in the prices of pasta and cooking fat after rioting in the town of Kafr el-Dawar in September 1984, though increases in flour, sugar and sesame seed prices were retained.

Petroleum production in Egypt is small by Middle East standards, averaging about 829,000 barrels per day (b/d) in 1983/84 (a rise of 14% compared with 1982/83). After domestic consumption, only 200,000 b/d was available for export. Petroleum has been the principal earner of foreign currency, nevertheless, followed by workers' remittances from abroad, Suez Canal tolls and tourism. Revenue from petroleum, however, has been affected by the fall in prices, resulting from the world oil glut, and is estimated at $2,230m. in 1983/84, compared with $2,720m. in 1982/83. Egypt, not being a member of OPEC and having been suspended from membership of OAPEC, is able to maintain a flexible pricing policy. During 1983 the market stabilized to the extent that Egypt, having cut the price of its Suez blend by $2 to $27 per barrel in April, was able to restore the price to $28.50 by a series of four increases up to September. Further alterations led to a price of $28 per barrel for the Suez blend in January 1984. Egypt voluntarily reduced its petroleum production by 30,000 b/d in November 1984, to assist OPEC's programme for preventing a collapse in prices. The return from Suez Canal tolls rose to $970m. in 1983/84.

Income in the form of remittances from an estimated 2m. to 2.5m. Egyptians working abroad increased unexpectedly from $1,450m. in 1981/82 to $2,150m. in 1982/83, though they were subject to deteriorating economic conditions in the oil-producing countries where most emigrants work. Adjustments in the exchange rate and improved banking services for expatriate workers, are thought to have increased remittances to $3,500m. in 1983/84, making them Egypt's largest foreign currency earner. Revenue from tourism, which in recent years has been affected by tension in the Middle East, was $1,000m. in 1981/82 and fell to $600m. in 1982/83. According to the Central Bank, the deficit on the current account fell from $2,116m. in 1981/82 to $1,733m. in 1982/83. The trade deficit increased from $4,532m. in 1981/82 to $4,773m. in 1982/83, and the deficit on the budget rose to $6,000m. in 1983/84.

In 1978 the agricultural sector accounted for approximately 60% of total export earnings, but by 1979 its contribution had fallen to 50%, and it has continued to decrease, as population growth has outstripped production, and agriculture figured less in government development plans. The proportion of the total labour force involved in agriculture declined from 41.5% in 1977 to 36.2% in 1981/82. Egypt, from a position of self-sufficiency in food during the 1970s, now has to import more than one-half of its food, at an estimated cost of $4,000m. in 1983. The high birth rate puts a strain on this sector of the economy, as it does on the others. Since 1960 annual per caput wheat consumption has risen from 80 kg to 180 kg, making Egyptians the world's biggest consumers of wheat. Imports of wheat and wheat flour totalled 6.8m. tons in 1983. The returns from the three most lucrative agricultural exports (cotton, rice and oranges) declined after 1974, owing to inadequate investment.

Egypt stands second only to Israel in the amount of aid which it receives from the USA: including aid in the form of about $250m. worth of almost free goods and food, Egypt received some $1,000m. in both 1983 and 1984, although the value of food aid allocated for 1985 was reduced to $225m. Meanwhile, servicing of foreign debt is the biggest drain on foreign reserves, accounting for slightly more than one-quarter of current earnings. By mid-1984 Egypt's foreign debt had risen to a record $19,000m.

A new Five-Year Plan for 1982–87 was unveiled at the end of 1982 with the aims of increasing total investment (particularly in public-sector industrial and agricultural production) and of limiting the growth of the services sector. Particular emphasis is to be placed on the hydrocarbons sector, with £E 1,300m. being allocated to increase production of petroleum and natural gas from 34.6m. tons in 1981 to 63m. tons in 1987. The Plan sets overall annual real growth rate targets of 6%–8%. Public spending is expected to grow at a rate 50% higher than

that of private spending; their respective totals being £E 25,800m. ($31,084m.) and £E 8,400m. ($10,120m.) over the Plan period. The Government has embarked upon a monetary policy to reduce the money supply in an attempt to fight an inflation rate of 20%.

An incentive exchange rate was introduced in December 1984 in an effort to check a slide in the value of the Egyptian pound against the US dollar and to undercut the 'black market' in currency. (Egypt has seven or eight different exchange rates for specific purposes, e.g. for basic commodity transactions, luxury imports and workers' remittances.) Egypt's four public sector banks were authorized to purchase dollars at a rate of £E 1.20 = US $1 to attract remittances from Egyptians working abroad who prefer to deal on the black market. A rate of £E 1.12 to the dollar, introduced earlier in the year, failed to attract remittances. Only about one-half of the estimated $4,000m. which is generated annually in remittances reaches Egyptian banks. Later in December, a 'floating' exchange rate was established to reflect more accurately the value of the Egyptian pound against the dollar.

Transport and Communications

The area of the Nile Delta is well served by railways. Lines also run from Cairo southward along the Nile to Aswan, and westward along the coast to Sollum. Roads link the towns. The chief ports are Alexandria and Port Said. More than 22,000 vessels, with a net displacement of 378m. tons, used the Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean and Red Seas, in 1983. The River Nile carries much domestic freight, and there are long-distance passenger services. Cairo is an important air centre, and EgyptAir has branches all over the world. An oil pipeline (SUMED), with a capacity of between 8m. and 15m. tons per year, links Suez to the Mediterranean.

Social Welfare

Great progress has been made in social welfare services in recent years. There are comprehensive state schemes for sickness benefits, pensions, health insurance and training. In 1982 Egypt had around 1,480 hospital establishments, with a total of 84,000 beds. The current five-year plan (1982/83–1986/87) aims to increase the number of beds to 88,000. In 1982 there were about 92,000 registered physicians and other medical personnel, although not all of them were resident and working in Egypt.

Education

Primary education, available to all children between six and 12 years of age, is compulsory. In 1980, however, enrolment at primary schools was equivalent to 76% of children aged six to 11 (89% of boys; 63% of girls). Secondary enrolment was equivalent to 52% of those aged 12 to 17 (64% of boys; 39% of girls). About 8m. people were receiving state education in the 1979/80 school year. There are 18 universities. Education is free at all levels. In 1976 adult illiteracy averaged 61.8% (males 46.4%; females 77.6%).

Tourism

Egypt has always been a considerable tourist centre. Historical remains of ancient civilization include the Pyramids and the temples at Abu Simbel. The River Nile is popular for cruises. Over 1.4m. tourists visited Egypt in 1982.

Public Holidays

1985: 18 June (Evacuation Day, proclamation of the republic), 20 June (Id-ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), 23 July (Revolution Day), 27 August (Id-ul-Adha), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 6 October (Armed Forces Day), 24 October (Popular Resistance Day), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of Muhammad).

1986: 1 January (New Year), mid-April (Sham el Nessim).

Christian holidays include: Coptic Christmas (7 January), Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday (31 March and 7 April 1985).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but some Egyptian measurements are still in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 5 tallaris = 1 Egyptian pound (£E).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 963.8 millièmes;
US $1 = 831.6 millièmes.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, POB 2086, Nasr City, Cairo; tel. 604632; Research Department, National Bank of Egypt, Cairo; International Monetary Fund.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	997,738.5*
Population (census results)	
30 May 1966	30,075,858
22–23 November 1976	
Males	18,647,289
Females	17,978,915
Total	36,626,204
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1980	42,289,000
1981	43,465,000
1982	44,673,000
Density (per sq km) 1982	44.7

* 385,229 sq miles. Inhabitated and cultivated territory accounts for 35,189 sq km (13,587 sq miles).

† Including Egyptian nationals abroad (1,572,000 at the 1976 census).

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE ('000 employed)

	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,002.0	4,151.9	4,006.4
Mining and quarrying	22.8	19.9	20.7
Manufacturing	1,532.1	1,439.0	1,577.5
Electricity, gas and water	65.7	83.2	69.5
Construction	448.5	425.6	515.2
Commerce	918.4	884.3	848.1
Transport, storage and communications	488.4	503.3	552.3
Finance and insurance	116.8	126.8	131.1
Social and personal services	1,820.5	1,981.8	2,046.1
Other	608.3	719.2	751.0
Total	10,023.5	10,335.0	10,517.9

Total labour force ('000 employed): 11,724.9 in 1981/82; 12,110.7 in 1982/83.

GOVERNORATES

Governorate	Area (sq km)	Capital
Cairo	214.2	Cairo
Alexandria	2,679.4	Alexandria
Port Said	72.1	Port Said
Ismailia	1,441.6	Isma'ilia
Suez	17,840.4	Suez
Damietta	589.2	Damietta
Dakahlia	3,470.9	Mansura
Sharkia	4,179.6	Zagazig
Kalyubia	1,001.1	Benha
Kafr el-Sheikh	3,437.1	Kafr el-Sheikh
Gharbia	1,942.2	Tanta
Menufia	1,532.1	Shibin el-Kom
Behera	10,129.5	Damanhur
Giza	85,153.2	Giza
Beni Suef	1,321.7	Beni Suef
Fayum	1,827.2	Fayum
Menia	2,261.7	Menia
Asyut	1,553.0	Asyut
Suhag	1,547.2	Suhag
Kena	1,850.7	Kena
Aswan	678.5	Aswan
Al-Bahr al-Ahmar	203,685.0	Al-Ghaurdaqah
Al-Wadi al-Jadid	376,505.0	Al-Kharijah
Matruh	212,112.0	Matruh
North Sinai*	60,714.0	El-Arish
South Sinai*		El-Toor

* Area not occupied by Israel at time of 1976 census.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (final results of census of November 1976, excluding nationals abroad)

El Qahira (Cairo, the capital)	5,074,016	Asyut	213,751
El Iskandariyah (Alexandria)	2,317,705	Zagazig	202,575
El Giza	1,230,446	El Suweis (Suez)	193,965
Subra-El Khema	394,223	Damanhur	170,633
El Mahalla el Kubra	292,114	El Faiyum	166,910
Tanta	283,240	El Minya (Menia)	146,366
Bur Sa'id (Port Said)	262,760	Kafr-El Dawar	146,248
El Mansura	259,387	Isma'ilia	145,930
		Aswan	144,654
		Beni Suef	117,910

Greater Cairo (November 1976): 6,808,318, (July 1979): 7,258,000, (1984): c. 10,000,000.

Agriculture

PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON ('000 kantars*)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Giza 70	2,921	2,621	1,960
Giza 45	154	158	147
Giza 68	291	261	—
Giza 69	1,097	1,131	808
Giza 67	1,395	645	595
Dandara	1,294	1,442	1,337
Giza 66	344	456	—
Total (incl. others)	9,364	10,574	9,985

* 1 metric kantar = 50 kg.

1982/83: Total: 8,896.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982*
Cattle	1,912	2,300	2,321
Buffaloes	2,347	2,400	2,447
Sheep	1,593	1,700	1,700
Goats	1,451	1,500	1,542
Pigs	15	15*	15
Horses	9	9*	9
Asses	1,706	1,743*	1,781
Camels	84	90	90
Chickens	27,597	27,903*	28,208
Ducks	3,489	3,538*	3,586
Turkeys	742	751*	760

* FAO estimates.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

OTHER PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	1,736	1,938	2,017
Maize	2,698	3,308	3,347
Millet	640	653	596
Barley	107	103	121
Rice	2,382	2,234	2,439
Bersim	44	46	n.a.
Beans*	213	208	260
Lentils	7	5	6
Onions*	611	675	512
Sugar cane	8,618	8,805	9,748

* Dry crop and the production of onions includes interplanted crop.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	127	138	138
Buffalo meat	119*	140	140*
Mutton and lamb	25*	25*	25*
Goats' meat	20	23	23*
Pig meat	3	3	3*
Poultry meat	151	167	177*
Other meat	32*	31	33
Edible offals	54*	64*	65*
Cows' milk	650*	650*	650*
Buffaloes' milk	1,251*	1,274*	1,298*
Sheep's milk	20*	20*	21*
Goats' milk	8*	8*	9*
Butter	67.7*	68.6*	69.4*
Cow and buffalo cheese	241.4	246.9	258.8
Hen eggs	79.7	83.0	86.3*
Honey	7.2	7.7*	7.7*
Wool:			
greasy	2.5*	2.5*	2.5*
clean	2.3*	2.3*	2.3*
Cattle and buffalo hides	35.0*	41.9*	42.4*
Sheep skins	3.0*	3.0*	3.0*
Goat skins	2.9*	3.2*	3.3*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Industrial wood	83	85	89
Fuel wood	1,715	1,758	1,801
Total	1,798	1,843	1,890

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Marine	32.2	33.6	24.6
Freshwater	108.1	108.1	112.6
Total catch	140.4	141.7	137.2

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1980/81
Crude petroleum	27,742	29,404	30,700
Iron ore*	1,435	1,776	1,944
Salt (unrefined)	728	728	858
Phosphate rock	679	679	737
Natural gas	1,365	1,616	1,812

1981/82 ('000 metric tons): Crude petroleum 32,200; Natural gas 2,300.

1982/83 ('000 metric tons): Crude petroleum 34,100; Natural gas 2,600.

Small quantities of lead and zinc are also mined.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1980/81
Wheat flour*	'000 metric tons	3,507	3,188	3,497
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	617	616	619
Dairy products	'000 metric tons	263	299	214
Margarine	'000 metric tons	160.1	159	154
Rice (bleached)	'000 metric tons	650	650	n.a.
Cottonseed oil	'000 metric tons	177	196	208
Wine	'000 hectolitres	14.6	n.a.	59
Beer	'000 hectolitres	360	420	460
Cigarettes	million	29,931	30,574	33,000
Manufactured tobacco	metric tons	9,086	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure)	'000 metric tons	219	236	239
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	million metres	616	633	631
Flax yarn†	'000 metric tons	0.7	0.6	n.a.
Jute yarn and fabrics	'000 metric tons	70	64	69
Woollen yarn and fabrics	'000 metric tons	47	43	n.a.
Woven rayon and acetate fabrics	'000 metric tons	9.8	n.a.	3
Paper and paperboard	'000 metric tons	169	91	134
Rubber tyres	'000	933	1,109	1,106
Ethyl alcohol	'000 hectolitres	240	260	260
Sulphuric acid (100%)	'000 metric tons	32	35	44
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	'000 metric tons	37	44	43
Fertilizer nitrates	'000 metric tons	1,701	2,584	3,346
Fertilizers phosphates	'000 metric tons	483	488	474
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	1,771	1,951	1,984
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	1,454	1,724	1,475
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	2,220	2,519	n.a.
Residual fuel oil (Mazout)	'000 metric tons	5,527	6,413	6,781
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	'000 metric tons	202	273	291
Coke-oven coke	'000 metric tons	855	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,987	3,038	3,446
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	300	n.a.	n.a.
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	635	n.a.	n.a.
Radio receivers	'000	223	171	198
Television receivers	'000	249	318	441
Passenger motor cars (assembly)	number	16,720	16,014	18,734
Electric energy	million kWh	16,750	18,520	n.a.

* Source: International Wheat Council, *World Wheat Statistics*.

† Including waste and yarn made from tow.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 5 tallaris = 1 Egyptian pound (£E).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2 and 5 millièmes; 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres.
Notes: 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1, 5, 10 and 20 pounds.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 963.8 millièmes;
US $1 = 831.6 millièmes;
£E 100 = £103.75 sterling = $120.25.

Exchange Rate
Between January 1979 and November 1984 the official rate was fixed at US $1 = 700 millièmes (£E 1 = $1.4286).

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	775	578	757
Reserve position in IMF	28	—	32
Foreign exchange	688	698	739
Total	1,491	1,276	1,528

* From June 1981 gold is valued at market-related prices.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*

MONEY SUPPLY (£E million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	4,301	5,517	6,493
Demand deposits at commercial banks	1,780	2,238	2,540

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*

BUDGET ESTIMATES (£E million)

Current Budgets (figures for 1983/84 are from the draft budget)

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84
Sovereignty revenue	5,923.6	6,915.7
Current and transfer	2,769.4	3,058.6
Total	8,754.4*	9,974.3

* Includes £E 61.4m. current deficit financed by the banking system.

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84
Wages	2,444.1	2,925.0
Current and transfer	6,310.3	6,966.3
Total	8,754.4	9,974.3*

* Includes £E 83m. current surplus.

Capital Budgets

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84
Domestic services	272.3	417.3
External loans and grants	295.2	187.0
Total	567.5	604.3

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84
Public debt servicing	748.2	525.4
Deficit financing	779.8	888.0
Other	427.3	504.9
Total	1,955.3	1,918.3

Source: National Bank of Egypt, *Economic Bulletin*.

GNP GROWTH TARGETS UNDER 1982/83–1986/87 PLAN (£E million)

	GNP		Overall growth 1982/83–1986/87 (%)	Average annual growth rate 1982/83–1986/87 (%)	Proportion of total GNP (%)	
	1982/83	1986/87			1982/83	1986/87
Commodity sector	11,584.9	15,915.9	37.4	8.3	54.3	56.0
Agriculture	4,000.0	4,629.0	15.7	3.7	18.8	16.1
Mining and industry	2,905.8	4,259.4	46.6	10.0	13.6	14.9
Petroleum and products	3,547.6	5,508.9	55.3	11.6	16.6	19.2
Electricity	126.8	194.6	53.5	11.3	0.6	0.7
Building and construction	1,004.7	1,324.0	31.8	7.1	4.7	4.6
Productive services	5,703.8	7,372.1	29.2	6.6	26.8	25.7
Communications, transport and storage	916.0	1,110.0	21.2	4.9	4.3	3.9
Suez Canal	719.6	944.5	31.3	7.0	3.4	3.3
Commerce	2,680.4	3,470.0	29.5	6.7	12.6	12.1
Finance	1,097.0	1,455.2	32.7	7.3	5.2	5.1
Insurance	51.3	69.1	34.7	7.7	0.2	0.2
Hotels and restaurants	239.5	323.1	34.9	7.8	1.1	1.1
Social services	4,027.3	5,387.4	33.8	7.5	18.9	18.8
Housing	401.0	548.7	36.8	8.2	1.9	1.9
Public utilities	42.0	72.3	72.1	14.5	0.2	0.3
Social and private services	866.0	1,083.4	25.1	5.8	4.1	3.8
Social insurance	22.3	30.3	35.9	8.0	0.1	0.1
Government services	2,696.0	3,652.7	35.5	7.9	12.6	12.7
Total GNP	21,316.0	28,675.4	34.5	7.7	100.0	100.0

Source: State Information Service, Cairo.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,999	4,018	3,693
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−7,918	−7,733	−7,515
Trade balance	−3,919	−3,715	−3,822
Exports of services	2,938	3,202	3,570
Imports of services	−3,385	−3,820	−3,847
Balance on goods and services	−4,366	−4,332	−4,099
Unrequited transfers (net)	2,230	2,116	3,315
Current balance	−2,136	−2,216	−785
Direct capital investment (net)	747	650	844
Other long-term capital (net)	1,282	1,105	185
Short-term capital (net)	36	83	−377
Net errors and omissions	124	132	215
Total (net monetary movements)	53	−245	82
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	29	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−450	−191	−77
Exceptional financing (net)	116	460	74
Changes in reserves	−252	24	79

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (£E million)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Foodstuffs	1,044.8	2,051.6	n.a.
Cereals and milling products	452.9	1,004.1	895.2
Animal and vegetable oils	152.6	193.0	191.1
Paper and paper products	73.5	127.7	121.6
Tobacco	64.0	73.3	105.1
Chemical products	260.9	472.1	487.8
Wood, hides and rubber	317.9	476.0	327.8
Machinery and electrical apparatus	575.8	977.6	1,155.9
Transport equipment	346.9	787.9	701.7
Watches, clocks, scientific apparatus	39.9	79.7	76.3
Total (incl. others)	3,402.0	6,187.5	6,354.5

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Textile fibre and products	519.3	501.7	n.a.
Raw cotton	296.4	320.0	286.0
Cotton yarn	135.9	108.6	86.6
Cotton fabrics	36.7	23.5	15.8
Potatoes	22.7	17.9	28.8
Rice	24.6	29.8	8.1
Edible fruits	30.4	37.2	42.1
Sugar and sugar confectionery	12.4	18.6	18.9
Raw hides, skins, footwear, etc.	3.4	4.6	1.6
Crude petroleum	1,233.3	1,233.5	1,211.2
Gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil	35.0	138.0	136.8
Total	2,132.2	2,263.0	2,184.2

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (£E million)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Australia	58.1	134.9	149.4
Belgium/Luxembourg	73.7	106.1	91.7
Czechoslovakia	35.5	52.7	94.0
Finland	60.9	54.9	36.5
France	347.9	583.1	476.9
German Dem. Rep.	20.9	34.6	57.4
Germany, Fed. Rep.	321.0	628.1	629.2
Greece	75.6	169.1	217.8
India	29.8	55.1	42.4
Italy	228.9	456.1	480.6
Japan	159.3	268.7	288.4
Netherlands	162.3	191.8	222.8
Romania	108.6	200.0	138.4
Saudi Arabia	33.0	37.6	36.5
Spain	83.3	150.8	149.1
Sweden	66.1	67.0	109.8
Switzerland	59.8	94.2	122.4
Turkey	11.7	35.8	75.2
USSR	53.6	160.4	123.0
United Kingdom	207.6	303.2	278.6
USA	656.3	1,215.7	1,208.5
Yugoslavia	74.3	77.2	93.5
Total (incl. others)	3,402.0	6,187.5	6,354.5

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
China, People's Rep.	39.0	47.9	24.8
Czechoslovakia	24.7	6.3	26.2
France	36.9	71.8	151.0
German Dem. Rep.	13.5	15.1	9.4
Germany, Fed. Rep.	55.4	51.7	88.2
Greece	61.6	109.1	45.2
Italy	610.7	580.3	482.5
Japan	50.2	110.1	55.1
Lebanon	12.6	15.9	14.6
Netherlands	122.6	93.3	118.8
Poland	18.0	16.0	—
Romania	77.8	58.7	129.0
Saudi Arabia	38.9	56.1	60.1
Sudan	9.2	8.9	46.8
Switzerland	93.1	45.2	25.4
USSR	89.5	93.1	94.9
United Kingdom	67.7	29.4	53.5
USA	163.8	86.4	103.2
Yugoslavia	44.3	32.6	38.2
Total (incl. others)	2,132.2	2,262.9	2,184.1

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1977	1978	1979
Total freight (million ton-km)	2,415	2,302	2,472
Total passengers (million passenger-km)	9,300	9,290	10,941
Track length (km)	4,385	4,385	4,385

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicle licences at 31 December)

	1979	1980	1981
Buses	14,825	16,689	19,295
Lorries	90,833	113,335	146,029
Cars	379,663	442,540	580,267
Motor cycles	109,430	129,455	157,107

SHIPPING (Suez Canal traffic)

	1966	1982	1983
Transits (number)	21,250	22,545	22,224
Displacement ('000 net tons)	274,466	363,538	378,226
Northbound goods traffic ('000 metric tons)	241,893	124,805	141,002
Southbound goods traffic ('000 metric tons)		106,588	115,703
Transiting tankers (number)	n.a.	3,548	n.a.
Net tonnage of tankers ('000)	n.a.	133,655	136,472

Source: Suez Canal Authority.

CIVIL AVIATION (metric tons)

	1979	1980	1982
Cargo	44,293	46,738	62,129
Mail	1,394	n.a.	n.a.

Tourism

TOURIST ARRIVALS BY REGION

	1980	1981	1982
Arabs	479,378	578,786	618,331
Europeans	493,007	480,393	485,663
Americans	178,981	201,269	193,065
Others	101,731	115,579	126,192
Total	1,253,097	1,376,027	1,423,251

Education

(1978/79)

	Institutions			
	Public	Private	Teachers	Pupils
Pre-primary	419*	—	2,088	67,913
Primary	10,685	375	137,045	4,434,557
Preparatory	1,850	267	54,077	1,526,462
Secondary general	364	143	23,018	468,052
Secondary technical	419*	—	31,804	541,303
Teacher training	72	—	3,700	46,299
Universities (excl. Al Azhar)	11	—	8,921	458,809

* Includes private.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Arab Republic of Egypt was approved by referendum on 11 September 1971.

THE STATE

Egypt is an Arab Republic with a democratic, socialist system based on the alliance of the working people and derived from the country's historical heritage and the spirit of Islam.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation, who work towards total Arab unity.

Islam is the religion of the State; Arabic is its official language and the Islamic code is a principal source of legislation. The State safeguards the freedom of worship and of performing rites for all religions.

Sovereignty is of the people alone which is the source of all powers.

The protection, consolidation and preservation of the socialist gains is a national duty: the sovereignty of law is the basis of the country's rule, and the independence of immunity of the judiciary are basic guarantees for the protection of rights and liberties.

THE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OF SOCIETY

Social solidarity is the basis of Egyptian society, and the family is its nucleus.

The State ensures the equality of men and women in both political and social rights in line with the provisions of Muslim legislation.

Work is a right, an honour and a duty which the State guarantees together with the services of social and health insurance, pensions for incapacity and unemployment.

The economic basis of the Republic is a socialist democratic system based on sufficiency and justice in a manner preventing exploitation.

Ownership is of three kinds, public, co-operative and private. The public sector assumes the main responsibility for the regulation and growth of the national economy under the development plan.

Property is subject to the people's control.

Private ownership is safeguarded and may not be sequestrated except in cases specified in law nor expropriated except for the general good against fair legal compensation. The right of inheritance is guaranteed in it.

Nationalization shall only be allowed for considerations of public interest in accordance with the law and against compensation.

Agricultural holding may be limited by law.

The State follows a comprehensive central planning and compulsory planning approach based on quinquennial socio-economic and cultural development plans whereby the society's resources are mobilized and put to the best use.

The public sector assumes the leading role in the development of the national economy. The State provides absolute protection of this sector as well as the property of co-operative societies and trade unions against all attempts to tamper with them.

PUBLIC LIBERTIES, RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law. Personal liberty is a natural right and no one may be arrested, searched, imprisoned or restricted in any way without a court order.

Houses have sanctity, and shall not be placed under surveillance or searched without a court order with reasons given for such action.

The law safeguards the sanctities of the private lives of all citizens; so have all postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other means of communication which may not therefore be confiscated, or perused except by a court order giving the reasons, and only for a specified period.

Public rights and freedoms are also inviolate and all calls for atheism and anything that reflects adversely on divine religions is prohibited.

The freedom of opinion, the Press, printing and publications and all information media are safeguarded.

Press censorship is forbidden, so are warnings, suspensions or cancellations through administrative channels. Under exceptional circumstances as in cases of emergency or in war time, censorship may be imposed on information media for a definite period.

Egyptians have the right to permanent or provisional emigration and no Egyptian may be deported or prevented from returning to the country.

Citizens have the right to private meetings in peace provided they bear no arms. Egyptians also have the right to form societies which have no secret activities. Public meetings are also allowed within the limits of the law.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE LAW

All acts of crime should be specified together with the penalties for the acts.

Recourse to justice, it says, is a right of all citizens, and those who are financially unable, will be assured of means to defend their rights.

Except in cases of *flagrante delicto*, no person may be arrested or their freedom restricted unless an order authorizing arrest has been given by the competent judge or the public prosecution in accordance with the provisions of law.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

The President, who must be of Egyptian parentage and at least 40 years old, is nominated by at least one-third of the members of the People's Assembly, approved by at least two-thirds, and elected by popular referendum. His term is for six years and he 'may be re-elected for another subsequent term'. He may take emergency measures in the interests of the State but these measures must be approved by referendum within 60 days.

The People's Assembly, elected for five years, is the legislative body and approves general policy, the budget and the development plan. It shall have 'not less than 350' elected members, at least half of whom shall be workers or farmers, and the President may appoint up to ten additional members. In exceptional circumstances the Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, may authorize the President to rule by decree for a specified period but these decrees must be approved by the Assembly at its next meeting. The law governing the composition of the People's Assembly was amended in May 1979 (see People's Assembly, below).

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Deputy Prime Minister, a Minister or a Deputy Minister, provided three days' notice of the vote is given, and the minister must then resign. In the case of the Prime Minister, the Assembly may 'prescribe' his responsibility and submit a report to the President: if the President disagrees with the report but the Assembly persists, then the matter is put to a referendum: if the people support the President the Assembly is dissolved; if they support the Assembly the President must accept the resignation of the Government. The President may dissolve the Assembly prematurely, but his action must be approved by a referendum and elections must be held within 60 days.

Executive Authority is vested in the President, who may appoint one or more vice-presidents and appoints all ministers. He may also dismiss the vice-presidents and ministers. The President has 'the right to refer to the people in connection with important matters related to the country's higher interests.' The Government is described as 'the supreme executive and administrative organ of the state'. Its members, whether full ministers or deputy ministers, must be at least 35 years old. Further sections define the roles of Local Government, Specialized National Councils, the Judiciary, the Higher Constitutional Court, the Socialist Prosecutor General, the Armed Forces and National Defence Council and the Police.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In June 1977 the People's Assembly adopted a new law on political parties, which, subject to certain conditions, permitted the formation of political parties for the first time since 1953. The law was passed in accordance with Article Five of the Constitution which describes the political system as 'a multi-party one' with four main parties: 'the ruling National Democratic Party, the Socialist Workers (the official opposition), the Liberal Socialists and the Unionist Progressive'. (The legality of the re-formed New Wafd Party was established by the courts in January 1984.)

1980 AMENDMENTS

On 30 April 1980, the People's Assembly passed a number of amendments, which were subsequently massively approved at a referendum the following month. A summary of the amendments follows:

(i) the regime in Egypt is socialist-democratic, based on the alliance of working people's forces.

(ii) the political system depends on multiple political parties; the Arab Socialist Union is therefore abolished.

(iii) the President is elected for a six-year term and can be elected for 'other terms'.

(iv) the President shall appoint a Consultative Council to preserve the principles of the revolutions of 23 July 1952, and 15 May 1971.

(v) a Supreme Press Council shall safeguard the freedom of the press, check government censorship and look after the interests of journalists.

(vi) Egypt's adherence to Islamic jurisprudence is affirmed. Christians and Jews are subject to their own jurisdiction in personal status affairs.

(vii) there will be no distinction of race or religion.

The Government

THE PRESIDENCY

President: Muhammad Hosni Mubarak (confirmed as President by referendum, 13 October 1981, after assassination of President Sadat).

Vice-President: (vacant).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(January 1985)

Prime Minister: Kamal Hassan Ali.

Deputy Prime Minister for Public Services and Minister of State for Higher Education and Scientific Research: Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Military Production: Field-Marshal Muhammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazalah.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ismat Abdel Meguid.

Minister of Finance: Dr Muhammad Saliuddin Hamid.

Minister of Social Insurance and Minister of State for Social Affairs: Dr Amal Abdul Rahim Osman.

Minister of Reconstruction and Minister of State for New Communities and Land Reclamation: Eng. Hasaballah al-Kafrawi.

Minister of Manpower and Vocational Training: Sayed Muhammad Ahmed.

Minister of Justice: Ahmad Mamduh Atiyah.

Minister of Transport, Communications and Naval Transport: Eng. Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman.

Minister of Electricity and Energy: Eng. Muhammad Mahir Abazah.

Minister of Culture: Muhammad Abdul Hamid Radwan.

Minister of Information: Muhammad Safwat Muhammad Youssef as-Sharif.

Minister of Health: Dr Muhammad Sabri Zaki.

Minister of Planning and International Co-operation: Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Ganzuri.

Minister of Local Government: Hassan Sulayman Abu Basha.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Security: Dr Youssef Amin Wali.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: Dr Muhammad Wagih Shindy.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: Dr Mustafa Kamil al-Said Ibrahim.

Minister of People's Assembly and Shura (Advisory) Council Affairs: Tawfiq Abduh Ismail.

Minister of Supply and Internal Trade: Dr Muhammad Nagui Shatla.

Minister of the Interior: Ahmad Rushdi.

Minister of Irrigation and Sudan Affairs: Eng. Esam Radi Abdel-Hamid Radi.

Minister of Industry: Eng. Mahmoud Farag Abdel-Wahhab.

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: Abdel-Hadi Muhammad Kandil.

Minister of Cabinet Affairs and Minister of State for Administrative Development: Atef Muhammad Obeid.

Minister for National Education: Abdel-Salam Abdel-Qader Abdel-Ghaffar.

Minister of Housing and Utilities: Eng. Hassan Abdel Fattah Sidqi.

Minister of Wakfs (Islamic Endowment): Dr Muhammad Abul Noor.

Minister of State for Immigration and Egyptian Expatriates: Albert Barsum Salamah.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr Butros Butros Ghali.

Minister of State for Military Production: Eng. Gamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture: Sharia Wizaret Al Ziraa, Dokki, Giza; tel. 702677.

Ministry of Civil Aviation: Sharia Matar, Cairo (Heliopolis); tel. 969555.

Ministry of Communications: 22 Sharia Ramses, Cairo.

Ministry of Culture: 110 Sharia Galaa, Cairo; tel. 971995.

Ministry of Development and New Communities: 1 Ismail Abaza, Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; tel. 92571.

Ministry of Economic Co-operation: 9 Sharia Adly, Cairo; telex 348.

Ministry of Economy: 8 Sharia Adly, Cairo; tel. 920050.

Ministry of Education: Sharia El Falaky, Cairo; tel. 27363.

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research: 4 Sharia Ibrahim Nagiv, Cairo (Garden City).

Ministry of Electricity and Energy: Cairo (Nasr City); tel. 831204.

Ministry of Finance: Sharia Magles El Sha'ab, Lazoughli Sq., Cairo; tel. 24857.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Tahrir Sq., Cairo; telex 92220.

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Lazoughli Sq., Cairo; tel. 22957.

Ministry of Health: Sharia Magles El Shaab, Cairo; tel. 981177; telex 94107.

Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction: 1 Sharia Ismail Abaza, Cairo; telex 92571.

Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources: 2 Sharia Latin America, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 31845; telex 93112.

Ministry of Information: Radio and TV Building, Cairo (Maspiro); tel. 749518.

Ministry of Irrigation: Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; tel. 24527.

Ministry of Justice: Justice Building, Cairo (Lazoughli); tel. 31176.

Ministry of Land Reclamation: Land Reclamation Building, Dokki, Giza; tel. 703011.

Ministry of Manpower and Vocational Training: Sharia Youssef Abbas, Nasr City, Abbasia, Cairo.

Ministry of Naval Transport: 4 Sharia El Bataisa, Alexandria; tel. 35763; telex 54147.

Ministry of Military Production: 5 Sharia Ismail Abaza, Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; tel. 27487.

Ministry of Petroleum: 2 Sharia Latin America, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 25022; telex 92197.

Ministry of Planning: Sharia Salah Salem, Cairo (Nasr City).

Ministry of Social Affairs: Sharia Sheikh Rihan, Cairo; telex 94105.

Ministry of Social Insurance: 3 Sharia El Alfi, Cairo; tel. 922717.

Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade: 99 Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; tel. 33882; telex 93497.

Ministry of Tourism: 110 Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Tahrir Sq., Cairo; tel. 31921; telex 94040.

Ministry of Transport: Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; telex 92802.

Ministry of Wakfs: Sharia Sabri Abu Alam, Ean El Luk, Cairo; tel. 746305.

Legislature

MAJLIS AL-SHA'AB
(People's Assembly)

The law governing election to, and the composition of, the People's Assembly was amended on 20 July 1983. Parties are now required to gain a minimum of 8% of the total vote to be represented in the Assembly. There are now 48 constituencies, which each elect

between three and 12 members to the Assembly. In 31 constituencies, an extra member, who must be a woman, is automatically added to the list of elected members from the majority party. Ten members are appointed by the President.

Speaker: Dr Rifa'at el-Mahgoub.

Deputy Speakers: Mahmoud Dabbour (workers), Ahmed Moussa.

Leader of the Opposition: Mumtaz Nassar (New Wafd Party).

Elections, 27 May 1984

Party	Votes	%	Seats
National Democratic Party	3,756,359	72.9	389
New Wafd Party	778,131	15.1	59
Socialist Labour Party	364,040	7.1	—
National Progressive Unionist Party	214,587	4.2	—
Liberal Socialist Party	33,448	0.6	—
Total	5,146,565	100.0	448*

* There are, in addition, 10 members (4 Copts, 4 Socialist Labour Party, 1 National Progressive Unionist Party, 1 public personality of no party political allegiance) appointed by the President.

In September 1980 elections were held for a 210-member Shura (Advisory) Council, which replaced the former Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union. Of the total number of members, 140 are elected and the remaining 70 are appointed by the President. The National Democratic Party holds all the elected seats. The opposition parties boycotted elections to the Council in October 1983 in protest against the 8% electoral threshold.

Speaker: Dr Subhi Abdul Hakim.

Political Organizations

Liberal Socialist Party: Cairo; f. 1976; advocates expansion of 'open door' economic policy and greater freedom for private enterprise; Leader Mustafa Kamel Murad.

National Democratic Party: Cairo; f. July 1978; government party established by Anwar Sadat; has absorbed Arab Socialist Party; Leader Muhammad Hosni Mubarak; Sec.-Gen. Dr Subhi Abdul Hakim; Political Bureau: Chair. Muhammad Hosni Mubarak; mems: Kamal Hassan Ali, Dr Mustafa Khalil, Dr Rifa'at el-Mahgoub, Dr Subhi Abdul Hakim, Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Fikri Makram Obeid, Dr Ismat Abdel Meguid, Dr Amal Osman, Safwat as-Sharif, Dr Youssef Wali, Hassan Abu Basha, Kamal Henry Badir, Dr Ahmad Heikal.

National Progressive Unionist Party: 1 Sh. Karim el Dawlah, Cairo; f. 1976; left wing; Leader Khaled Mohieddin; Sec. Dr Rifaat el-Said; 160,000 mems.

New Wafd Party: Cairo; original Wafd Party f. 1919; banned 1952; re-formed as New Wafd Party February 1978; disbanded June 1978; re-formed August 1983; Leader Fuad Serageddin; Sec.-Gen. Ibrahim Farag.

Socialist Labour Party: 12 Sh. Awalie El-Ahd, Cairo; f. September 1978; official opposition party; Leader Ibrahim Shukry.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN EGYPT

Afghanistan: *Interests served by India.*

Albania: 29 Sh. Ismail Muhammad, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 650651; Ambassador: Alkyz Cerga.

Algeria: *Interests served by India.*

Angola: 12 Midan El Nasr, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 707602; Ambassador: Kamu d'Almeida.

Argentina: 8 Sh. As-Saleh Ayoub, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 650862; Ambassador: (vacant).

Australia: 5th Floor, Cairo Plaza Annexe, Corniche El Nil, Cairo (Maspiro); tel. 717022; telex 92257; Ambassador: Kenneth Rogers.

Austria: Riyadh Tower, Cnr 5 Sharia Wissa Wassef, Cairo (Giza); tel. 651898; Ambassador: Franz Bogen.

Bahrain: *Interests served by Pakistan.*

Bangladesh: 18 Souris St, Madinet El Mohandessin, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 706294; Ambassador: Hedayet Ahmed.

Belgium: 20 Kamel El Shennawi St, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 27494; Ambassador: Roger Prues.

Bolivia: 19 Sh. Gamal Eldin Abul Mahasen, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 26878; telex 92150; Ambassador: (vacant).

Brazil: 1125 Corniche El Nil, Cairo (Maspiro); tel. 756877; Ambassador: Marcus Antônio de Salvo Coimbre.

Bulgaria: full diplomatic relations restored December 1984.

Burma: 24 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699450; Ambassador: U Tha Tun.

Burundi: 13 Sh. El Israa, Madinet El Mohandessin, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 698991; Ambassador: Gedeon Magete.

Cameroon: 42 Sh. Babel, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 704843; Ambassador: Hayatou Souaiboo.

Canada: 6 Sh. Muhammad Fahmy El Sayed, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 23110; telex 92677; Ambassador: John P. Schioler.

Central African Republic: 13 Sh. Chehab, Madinet El Mohandessin, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 713291; Ambassador: Pierre Fidèle Bakri.

Chad: 31 Sh. Adnan Oumar Sedki, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 703232; Ambassador: Ngarasanam Dingamhasde Rebeye.

Chile: 5 Sh. Chagaret El Dorr, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699446; Ambassador: Víctor Larenas.

China, People's Republic: 14 Sh. Bahgat Aly, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 809459; Ambassador: Wen Yezhen.

Colombia: 1 Sh. Sad El Ali, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 717278; Ambassador: Virginia Obregón Borrero.

Cuba: 9 Sh. Hussein Ahmed Rashad, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 481704; telex 93966; Ambassador: Luis Karakadze Berrayarza.

Cyprus: 23A Sh. Ismail Muhammed, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699288; Ambassador: Sotiris Ellinas.

Czechoslovakia: 4 Sh. Dokki, Cairo (Giza); tel. 981706; Ambassador: Dr Slavomír Novák.

Denmark: 12 Sh. Hassan Sabri, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 407411; telex 92254; Ambassador: William Thune Andersen.

Ecuador: 8 Sh. Abdel Rahman Fahmy, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 26372; Ambassador: Lucindo Almeida.

El Salvador: diplomatic relations severed, April 1984.

Ethiopia: 12 Midan Bahlawi, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 705133; Ambassador: Ato Betrou Kidane Mariam.

Finland: 10 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699722; Ambassador: (vacant).

France: 29 Sh. Giza, Cairo; tel. 728649; telex 92032; Ambassador: Philippe Cuvillier.

Gabon: 15 Sharia Mossadek, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 702963; telex 92323; Ambassador: Alain Maurice Mayombo.

German Democratic Republic: 13 Sh. Hussein Wassef, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 884306; Ambassador: Hans-Jürgen Weitz.

Germany, Federal Republic: 8 Sh. Hassan Sabri, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 410015; telex 92023; Ambassador: Dr Kurt Müller.

Ghana: 24 Sh. El Batal Ahmed Abdel Aziz, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 704275; Ambassador: (vacant).

Greece: 18 Sh. Aïcha El-Taïmouria, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 30443; Ambassador: Antoine Nomikos.

Guatemala: 29 Sh. Dr Mohamed Mandour Madinet Nasr, Cairo; tel. 600371; Ambassador: Gen. Felipe Doroteo Monterroso Miranda.

Guinea: 46 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699088; Ambassador: Amirou Diallo.

Holy See: Apostolic Nunciature, Safarat al-Vatican, 5 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 406152; Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Achille Glorieux.

Hungary: 55 Sh. Kods El Sherif, Cairo (Mohandessin); tel. 805091; Ambassador: Dr Ernő Simonyi.

India: 5 Aziz Abaza St, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698051; Ambassador: Alfred Gonzalves (also looks after Afghanistan interests at 59 Sh. Orouba (Heliopolis), Algerian interests at 14 Sh. Brasil (Zamalek), Yemen Arab Republic interests at 28 Amin El Rifai (Dokki)).

Indonesia: 13 Sh. Aicha El Taimouria, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 27200; Ambassador: Maj.-Gen. (retd) Barkat Tirtadidjaja.

Iran: *Interests served by Switzerland.*

Iraq: *Interests served by Yugoslavia.*

Ireland: 3 Sh. Abu El Feda, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 408264; telex 92778; Ambassador: Brian O'Ceallaigh.

Israel: 6 Ibn El Malek, Cairo (Giza); tel. 726000; Ambassador: Moshe Sasson.

Italy: 15 Sh. Abdel Rahman Fahmi, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 23194; Ambassador: Elio Giuffrida.

Ivory Coast: 39 Sh. El Kods El Cherif, Madinet el Mohandessin, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 699009; Ambassador: Kouame Koffi.

Japan: Immeuble Cairo Centre, 3rd Floor, 2 Sh. Abdel Kader Hamza, 106 Kasr El Eini; tel. 33962; Ambassador: Yosuke Nakae.

Jordan: Cairo; Ambassador; Hussein Hamami.

Kampuchea: 2 Sh. Tahawia, Cairo (Giza); tel. 731436; Ambassador Chan Youran.

Kenya: 20 Sh. Boulos Hanna, POB 362, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 704455; telex 92021; Ambassador: Ochieng Adala.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 6 Sh. El Saleh Ayoub, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699532; Ambassador: O Chang Nim.

Kuwait: *Interests served by Malaysia.*

Lebanon: *Interests served by France.*

Liberia: 11 Sh. Brasil, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 819864; telex 92293; Ambassador: Gabriel Farngalo.

Malaysia: 7 Sh. Wadi El Nil, Mohandessin, Cairo (Agouza); tel. 699162; Ambassador: Abdullah Zawawi bin Haji Mohammed.

Mali: 3 Sh. El Kawsar, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 701641; Ambassador: Muphtah Ag-Hairy.

Mauritania: *Interests served by Senegal.*

Mauritius: 72 Sh. Abdel Moneim Riad, Cairo (Agouza); tel. 807642; Ambassador: Dr Sabir Ahmed Khan Chattaroo.

Mexico: 5 Dar El Chifa, Cairo; tel. 28622; Ambassador: Jorge Palacios Trevino.

Mongolia: 3 Midan El Nasr, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 650060; Ambassador: Sonomdorjin Dambadarjaa.

Morocco: *Interests served by Senegal.*

Nepal: 9 Sh. Tiba, Cairo (Madinet El Kodah); tel. 704541; Ambassador: Krishna Bahadur Monandhar.

Netherlands: 18 Sh. Hassan Sabri, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698744; telex 92028; Ambassador: Dr Nicolaas H. Biegman.

Niger: 101 Pyramids Rd, Cairo (Giza); tel. 856607; Ambassador: Sory Mamadou Diallo.

Nigeria: 13 Sh. Gabalaya, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698042; Ambassador: U. B. Wali.

Norway: 24 Sh. Hassan Assem, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698046; Ambassador: Bjørn Inge Kristvik.

Oman: 30 Sh. Montaza, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698073; Ambassador: Ghaleb Abdullah Joubran.

Pakistan: 8 Sh. El Salouli, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 988977; Ambassador: Sued Zafarul Islam.

Panama: Apt 9, 97 Sh. Mirghani, Cairo (Heliopolis); tel. 662547; Ambassador: Marco Octavio Arosemena Jaen.

Peru: 11 Sh. Brasil St, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 801971; Ambassador: (vacant).

Philippines: 5 Sh. Ibn El Walid, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 703596; Ambassador: Adm. Romulo M. Espaldon.

Poland: 5 Sh. Aziz Osman, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698410; Ambassador: Tadeusz Zareba.

Portugal: 15a Sh. Mansour Muhammad, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 405583; telex 92744; Ambassador: José de Mattos-Parreira.

Qatar: *Interests served by France.*

Romania: 6 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698107; Ambassador: Ion Iosefide.

Rwanda: 13 Midan Asswan, Cairo (Agouza); tel. 698730; Ambassador: Nyandwi Tharcisse.

Saudi Arabia: *Interests served by Pakistan.*

Senegal: 46 Sh. Abdel Moneim Riad, Mohandessin, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 815647; Ambassador: Chams Eddine Ndoye.

Sierra Leone: 6 Sh. Hindawi, Midan Finny, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 700699; Ambassador: (vacant).

Singapore: 40 Sh. Babel, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 704744; telex 21353; Ambassador: Haji Ya'acob bin Mohamed.

Somalia: 38 Sh. El Shahid Abdel Moneim Riad, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 704038; Ambassador: Hussein Hassan Fareh.

Spain: 28 Sh. Ahmed Heshmat, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 27069; Ambassador: Alberto López Herce.

Sri Lanka: 8 Sh. Yehia Ibrahim, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699138; Ambassador: A. Kathiramalainathan.

Sudan: 4 Sh. El Ibrahimi, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 25043; Ambassador: Abdel Rahman Salman Nasr.

Sweden: 13 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699132; telex 92256; Ambassador: Olov Arthur Ternstrom.

Switzerland: 10 Sh. Abdel Khalek Saroit, Cairo; tel. 758133; Ambassador: Jean Cuendet.

Tanzania: 9 Sh. Abdel Hamid Lotfi, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 704155; Ambassador: Abdullah el Suedi.

Thailand: 2 Sh. El Malek El Afdal, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699356; Ambassador: Sukri Gajaseni.

Tunisia: *Interests served by Senegal.*

Turkey: Avenue El Nil, Cairo (Giza); tel. 726115; Ambassador: Berduk Olgaçay.

Uganda: 9 Midan El Missaha, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 980329; Ambassador: Sylvano K. Baguma.

USSR: 95 Sh. Giza, Cairo (Giza); tel. 731416; Ambassador: Aleksandr Belonogov.

United Arab Emirates: *Interests served by Turkey.*

United Kingdom: Sh. Ahmed Raghab, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 20852; telex 94188; Ambassador: Sir Alan Urwick.

USA: 5 Sh. Latin America, Cairo (Garden City); tel. 28219; Ambassador: Nicholas Veliotes.

Upper Volta: 40 Sh. El Sawra, Medinat El Zobbat, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 709754; Ambassador: Harouna Kouela.

Uruguay: 6 Sh. Loutfallah, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 815137; Ambassador: Gualberto Talamas.

Venezuela: 15a Sh. Mansour Muhammad, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 813517; Ambassador: Abel Clavijo Ostos.

Viet-Nam: 21 Sh. El Madina El Mounawara, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 704838; Ambassador: Nguyen Tu Huyen.

Yemen Arab Republic: *Interests served by India.*

Yugoslavia: 33 Sh. El Mansour Muhammad, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 698061; Ambassador: Lazar Zivulj.

Zaire: 5 Sh. Mansour Mohammad, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699069; Ambassador: Ngandu Mwalba.

Zambia: 22 Sh. El Nakhil, Cairo (Dokki); tel. 709620; Ambassador: Windsor K. Nkowani.

Judicial System

The Courts of Law in Egypt are principally divided into two juridical court systems: Courts of General Jurisdiction and Administrative Courts. Since 1979 the Supreme Constitutional Court has been at the top of the Egyptian judicial structure.

THE SUPREME CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

Is the highest court in Egypt. It has jurisdiction over: (i) judicial review of the constitutionality of laws and regulations; (ii) resolution of positive and negative jurisdictional conflicts and determination of the competent court between the different juridical court systems, e.g. Courts of General Jurisdiction and Administrative Courts, as well as other bodies exercising judicial competence; (iii) determination of disputes over the enforcement of two final but contradictory judgments rendered by two courts each belonging to a different juridical court system; (iv) rendering binding interpretation of laws or decree laws in the event of a dispute in the application of said laws or decree laws, always provided that such a dispute is of a gravity requiring conformity of interpretation under the Constitution.

COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION

The Courts of General Jurisdiction in Egypt are basically divided into four categories, as follows: (i) The Court of Cassation (ii) The Courts of Appeal; (iii) The Tribunals of First Instance; (iv) The District Tribunals; each of the above courts is divided into Civil and Criminal Chambers.

(i) Court of Cassation: Is the highest court of general jurisdiction in Egypt. Its sessions are held in Cairo. Final judgments rendered by Courts of Appeal in criminal and civil litigation may be petitioned to the Court of Cassation by the Defendant or the Public Prosecutor in criminal litigation and by any of the parties in interest in civil litigation on grounds of defective application or interpretation of the law as stated in the challenged judgment, on grounds of irregularity of form or procedure, or violation of due process, and on grounds of defective reasoning of judgment rendered. The Court of Cassation is composed of the President, 15 Vice-Presidents and 80 Justices.

President: Hon. Moustafa Selim.

(ii) The Courts of Appeal: Each has geographical jurisdiction over one or more of the governorates of Egypt. Each Court of Appeal is divided into Criminal and Civil Chambers. The Criminal Chambers try felonies, and the Civil Chambers hear appeals filed against such judgment rendered by the Tribunals of First Instance where the law so stipulates. Each Chamber is composed of three superior judges. Each Court of Appeal is composed of President, and sufficient numbers of Vice-Presidents and Superior Judges.

(iii) The Tribunals of First Instance: In each governorate there are one or more Tribunals of First Instance, each of which is divided into several Chambers for criminal and civil litigations. Each Chamber is composed of: (a) a presiding judge, and (b) two sitting judges. A Tribunal of First Instance hears, as an Appellate Court, certain litigations as provided under the law.

(iv) District Tribunals: Each is a one-judge ancillary Chamber of a Tribunal of First Instance, having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal litigations in smaller districts within the jurisdiction of such Tribunal of First Instance.

PUBLIC PROSECUTION

Public prosecution is headed by the Attorney General, assisted by a number of Senior Deputy and Deputy Attorneys General, and a sufficient number of chief prosecutors, prosecutors and assistant prosecutors. Public prosecution is represented at all levels of the Courts of General Jurisdiction in all criminal litigations and also in certain civil litigations as required by the law. Public prosecution controls and supervises enforcement of criminal law judgments.

Attorney General: Hon. Salah Elrasheidy.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS SYSTEM (CONSEIL D'ETAT)

The Administrative Courts have jurisdiction over litigations involving the State or any of its governmental agencies. The Administrative Courts system is divided into two courts: the Administrative Courts and the Judicial Administrative Courts, at the top of which is the High Administrative Court.

President of Conseil d'Etat: Hon. Taher Abdel-Hamid.

State Prosecutor: Raaga al-Arabi.

THE STATE COUNCIL

Is an independent judicial body which has the authority to make decisions in administrative disputes and disciplinary cases within the judicial system.

THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Supreme Judicial Council was reinstituted in 1984, having been abolished in 1969. It exists to guarantee the independence of the judicial system from outside interference and is consulted with regard to draft laws organizing the affairs of the judicial bodies.

Religion

About 90% of Egyptians are Muslims, and almost all of these follow Sunni tenets. There are about 6m. Copts, forming the largest religious minority. Besides the Copts there are other Christian minorities numbering about a quarter of a million and consisting of Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Armenians and Protestants. There is also a small Jewish minority.

ISLAM

Grand Sheikh of Al Azhar: Sheikh Jad al-Haq Ali Jad al-Haq.

Grand Mufti of Egypt: Sheikh Abdul Latif Abdul Ghani Hamzah.

CHRISTIANITY

Coptic Orthodox Church: Anba Ruess Building, Ramses St, Abbasiya, Cairo; f. AD 61; Leader Pope Shenouda III; about 8 million followers in Egypt, Sudan, other African countries, the USA, Canada, Australia, Europe and the Middle East. In September 1981 Pope Shenouda was banished to a monastery by President Sadat and a committee of five bishops was appointed to administer the Church. This decree was rescinded in April 1982 and the church's synod called upon to elect a new pope. However, Pope Shenouda was released from internal exile and resumed his duties in January 1985.

Coptic Catholic Church: Patriarch Cardinal Stephanos I, Sidarouss, 34 Sh. Ibn Sandar, Koubbeh Bridge, Cairo; tel. 821740; 4 dioceses; 200,000 mems.

Greek Catholic Patriarchate: POB 50076, Beirut, Lebanon; 16 rue Daher, Cairo; Patriarch of Antioch, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem His Beatitude Maximos V Hakim; 500,000 mems in the Middle East.

Greek Orthodox Church: Patriarch Nikolaus VI.

Armenian Apostolic Church: 179 Ramses Ave, Cairo, POB 48-Faggala; Archbishop Zaven Chinchinian; 12,000 mems.

Armenian Catholic Patriarchate: 36 Sharia Mohammed Sabri Abou Alam, Cairo; Archbishop Raphael Bayan.

Maronite Church: 15 Sharia Hamdi, Daher, Cairo; Archbishop Joseph Merhi.

Syrian Catholic Church: 46 Sharia Daher, Cairo; Bishop Basile Moussa Daoud.

JUDAISM

Jewish Community: Office of the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Haim Douek; 13 Sharia Sebil-el-Khazindar, Abbassia, Cairo.

The Press

Despite a fairly high illiteracy rate, the Egyptian Press is well developed. Cairo is the biggest publishing centre in the Middle East.

Legally all newspapers and magazines come under the control of the Supreme Press Council. The four big publishing houses of al-Ahram, Dar al-Hilal, Dar Akhbar al-Yom and Dar al-Gomhouriya, operate as separate entities and compete with each other commercially. Dar al-Hilal is concerned only with magazines and publishes *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*. Dar Akhbar al-Yom publishes the daily newspaper *al-Akhbar*, the weekly newspaper *Akhbar al-Yom* and the weekly magazine *Akher Saa*.

Dar al-Gomhouriya publishes the daily *al-Gomhouriya*, the daily English language paper *Egyptian Gazette*, the daily French newspaper *Le Progrès Egyptien* and the afternoon paper *al-Misaa*.

The most authoritative daily newspaper is the very old established *al-Ahram*. Other popular large circulation magazines are *Rose al-Youssef*, *Sabah al-Kheir* and *al Izaw w'al Television*.

In May 1975 President Sadat set up the Supreme Press Council, under the Chairmanship of the First Secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, to supervise the Press.

In November 1978, however, President Sadat abolished the Ministry of Culture and Information, but major papers remained under government ownership. A Press Law of July 1980 liberalized the organization of the major papers and, while continuing to provide for 49% ownership by the employees, arranged for the transfer of the remaining 51% from the defunct Arab Socialist Union to the new Shura (Advisory) Council. The editorial board of a national newspaper should consist of at least five members, headed by an editor-in-chief who is selected by the Shura Council. In June 1984 the Shura Council approved a proposal made by the Supreme Press Council that the posts of chairman of the board and editor-in-chief be held separately and not by one individual.

DAILIES

Alexandria

Barid al-Charikat: POB 813, Alexandria; f. 1952; Arabic; evening; commerce, finance, insurance and marine affairs, etc.; Editor S. Beneducci; circ. 15,000.

al-Ittihad al-Misri: 13 Sharia Sidi Abdel Razzak, Alexandria; f. 1871; Arabic; evening; Propr Anwar Maher Farag; Dir Hassan Maher Farag.

Le Journal d'Alexandrie: 1 Sharia Rolo, Alexandria; French; evening; Editor Charles Arcache.

La Réforme: 8 Passage Sherif, Alexandria; f. 1895; French; noon; Propr Comte Aziz de Saab; circ. 7,000.

al-Safeer: 4 Sharia El Sahafa, Alexandria; f. 1924; Arabic; evening; Editor Mostafa Sharaf.

Tachydromos-Egyptos: 4 Sharia Zangarol, Alexandria; tel. 35650; f. 1879; Greek; morning; liberal; Publr Peny Coutsoumis; Editor Dinos Coutsoumis; circ. 2,000.

Cairo

al-Ahram (The Pyramids): Sharia Al Galaa, Cairo; tel. 755500; telex 2001; f. 1875; Arabic; morning, incl. Sundays (international

edition published in London, England); Editor and Chair. IBRAHIM NAFEH; circ. 800,000 (Thursday and Saturday), 1.25m. (Friday).

al-Akhbar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa, Cairo; tel. 758888; telex 92215; f. 1952; Arabic; Chair. (vacant); Man. Editor AHMED ZEIN; circ. 748,350.

Arev: 3 Sharia Soliman Halaby, Cairo; f. 1915; Armenian; evening; official organ of the Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Editor AVEDIS YAPOUDJIAN.

Egyptian Gazette: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; telex 92475; f. 1880; English; morning; Editor-in-Chief SAMI EL SHAHED; circ. 32,000.

al-Gomhouriya (The Republic): 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; tel. 751511; telex 92475; f. 1953; Arabic; morning; Chair. MOHSEN MOHAMED; Editor MAHFOUZ AL-ANSARI; circ. 650,000 (Wednesday and Friday), 750,000 (Thursday).

Journal d'Egypte, Le: 1 Sharia Borsa Guédida, Cairo; f. 1936; French; morning; Gen. Man. LITA GALLAD; Editor-in-Chief MOHAMED RACHAD; circ. 72,000.

Mayo: Sharia Al Galaa, Cairo; organ of National Democratic Party; Supervisor MUHAMMAD SAFWAT AS-SHARIF; circ. 350,000.

al-Misaa (The Evening): 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; telex 92475; f. 1976; Arabic; evening; Editor-in-Chief HAMDY EL NAHAS; circ. 105,000.

Misr: Cairo; f. 1977; organ of the Arab Socialist Party.

Phos: 14 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; f. 1896; Greek; morning; Editor S. PATERAS; Man. BASILE A. PATERAS; circ. 20,000.

Le Progrès Egyptien: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; telex 92475; f. 1890; French; morning including Sundays; Editor-in-Chief SHAFIQ CHAMMAS; circ. 19,000.

PERIODICALS

Alexandria

al Ahad al Gedid: 88 Sharia Said M. Koraim, Alexandria; Editor-in-Chief and Publisher GALAL M. KORAITEM.

Alexandria Medical Journal: 4 G. Carducci, Alexandria; f. 1922; English, French and Arabic; quarterly; publ. by Alexandria Medical Assen; Editor AMIN RIDA; circ. 1,500.

Amitié Internationale: 59 Avenue Hourriya, Alexandria; tel. 23639; f. 1957; publ. by Assen Egypt d'Amitié Inter.; Arabic and French; quarterly; Editor Dr ZAKI BADAOUI.

L'Annuaire des Sociétés Egyptiennes par Actions: 23 Midan Tahrir, Alexandria; f. 1930; annually in December; French; Propr ELIE I. POLITI; Editor OMAR EL-SAYED MOURSI.

L'Echo Sportif: 7 Sharia de l'Archevêché, Alexandria; French; weekly; Propr MICHEL BITTAR.

L'Economiste Egyptien: 11 Sharia de la Poste, Alexandria, POB 847; f. 1901; weekly; Propr MARGUERITE and JOFFRE HOSNY.

Egypte-Sports-Cinéma: 7 Avenue Hourriya, Alexandria; French; weekly; Editor EMILE ASSAAD.

Egyptian Cotton Gazette: POB 433, Alexandria; organ of the Cotton Exporters Association; English; twice yearly; Chief Editor AHMED H. YOUSSEF.

Egyptian Cotton Statistics: Alexandria; English; weekly.

Egyptian Customs Magazine: 2 Sharia Sinan, Alexandria; deals with invoicing, receipts, etc.; Man. MUHAMMAD ALY EL BADAWY.

La Gazette d'Orient: 5 Sharia Borsa Guédida, Alexandria; Propr MAURICE BETITO.

Guide des Industries: 2 Sharia Adib, Alexandria; French; annual; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

Informateur des Assurances: 1 Sharia Adib, Alexandria; f. 1936; French; monthly; Propr ELIE I. POLITI; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

La Réforme Illustrée: 8 Passage Sherif, Alexandria; f. 1925; French; weekly; Propr Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 20,000.

Répertoire Permanent de Législation Egyptienne: 27 Ave El Guesch, Chatby-les-Bains, Alexandria; f. 1932; French and Arabic; Editor V. SISTO.

Sanaet El-Nassig (L'Industrie Textile): 5 rue de l'Archevêché, Alexandria; Arabic and French; monthly; Editor PHILIPPE COLAS.

Voce d'Italia: 90 Sharia Farahde, Alexandria; Italian; fortnightly; Editor R. AVELLINO.

Cairo

Akhbar al-Yom: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa, Cairo; f. 1944; Arabic; weekly (Saturday); Editor-in-Chief IBRAHIM ABU SADAH; Man. Dir TALAAT EL ZOHEIRY; circ. 1,031,797.

Akher Saa (Last Hour): Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa, Cairo; telex 92215; f. 1934; Arabic; weekly (Wednesday); independent; Editor-in-Chief MUHAMMAD WAJDI GANDIL; circ. 250,000.

al-Ahrar: Cairo; f. 1977; weekly; published by Liberal Socialist Party; Chief Editor WAHID GHAZI.

al Ahram al-Iqtisadi: Sharia Al Galaa, Cairo; telex 2001; Arabic; weekly; economic and political affairs; owned by al-Ahram; Chief Editor ISSAM RIFAAT; circ. 35,000.

al-Azhar: Sharia al-Azhar, Cairo; Arabic; Dir MUHAMMAD FARID WABDI.

al-Daoua: Cairo; Arabic; monthly; organ of the Muslim Brotherhood.

al-Doctor: 8 Sharia Hoda Shaarawy, Cairo; f. 1947; Arabic; monthly; Editor Dr AHMAD M. KAMAL; circ. 30,000.

al-Fussoul: 17 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; Arabic; monthly; Propr and Chief Editor MUHAMMAD ZAKI ABDEL KADER.

al-Garida al-Togaria al-Misriya: 25 Sharia Nubar Pasha, Cairo; f. 1921; Arabic; weekly; circ. 7,000.

al-Hilal Magazine: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; telex 92703; f. 1895; Arabic; literary monthly; Editor Dr HUSSAIN MONES.

al-Izaa wal-Television: 13 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; f. 1935; Arabic; weekly; Editor and Chair. AHMED BAHGAT; circ. 120,000.

al-Kawakeb (The Stars): Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; f. 1952; Arabic; weekly; film magazine; Editor KAMEL EL-NAGMI; circ. 38,500.

al-Liwaa al-Islami (Islamic Banner): Cairo; f. 1982; Arabic; weekly; government paper to promote official view of Islamic revivalism; circ. 30,000.

al-Magalla al-Ziraia: Cairo; monthly; agriculture; circ. 30,000.

al-Mussawar: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; telex 92703; f. 1924; Arabic; weekly; Editors MORSI EL SHAFEE and SABRI ABDUL MAGD; circ. 162,000.

al-Sabah: 4 Sharia Muhammad Said Pasha, Cairo; f. 1922; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOSTAFA EL-KACHACHI.

al-Shaab (The People): Sharia Corniche El Nil, Cairo; organ of Socialist Labour Party; weekly; Editor-in-Chief HAMED ZAIDAN; circ. 50,000.

al-Tahrir: 5 Sharia Naguib-Rihani, Cairo; Arabic; weekly; Editor ABDEL-AZIZ SADEK.

al-Tuqaddam (Progress): c/o 1 Sharia Jarim el Dawlah, Cairo; f. 1978; organ of National Progressive Unionist Party; replaced al-Ahali.

al-Wafd: Cairo; f. 1984; weekly; organ of the New Wafd Party; Editor-in-Chief MUSTAFA SHARDI.

al-Watani (My Country): Cairo; weekly newspaper of the Coptic Orthodox Church; Editor MEGUID ATTAIA.

Contemporary Thought: University of Cairo, Cairo; quarterly; Editor Dr Z. N. MAHMOUD.

Echos: 1–5 Sharia Mahmoud Bassiouni, Cairo; f. 1947; French; weekly; Dir and Propr GEORGES QRFALI.

Études Médicales: Collège de la Ste Familie Faggalah, Cairo; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.

Études Scientifiques: Cairo; scientific and technical quarterly; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.

Hawa'a (Eve): Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; telex 92703; women's magazine; Arabic; weekly; Chief Editor SUAD AHMAD HILMI.

Industrial Egypt: POB 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1924; Bulletin of the Federation of Egyptian Industries; English and Arabic; quarterly; Editor DARWISH M. DARWISH.

Informateur Financier et Commercial: 24 Sharia Soliman Pasha, Cairo; f. 1929; weekly; Dir HENRI POLITI; circ. 15,000.

Kitab al-Hilal: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; monthly; Founders EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN; Editor Dr HUSSAIN MONES.

Lewa al-Islam: 11 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; Arabic; monthly; Propr AHMED HAMZA; Editor MUHAMMAD ALY SHETA.

Lotus Magazine (Afro-Asian Writings): 104 Sharia Kasr El Eini, Cairo; f. 1968; quarterly; English, French and Arabic.

Magalet al-Mohandeseen: 28 Avenue Ramses, Cairo; f. 1945; published by The Engineers' Syndicate; Arabic and English; 10 a year; Editor and Sec. MAHMOUD SAMI ABDEL KAWI.

Medical Journal of Cairo University: Manyal University Hospital, Sharia Kasr el-Aini, Cairo; f. 1933; Kasr el-Aini Clinical Society; English; quarterly.

The Middle East Observer: 8 Chawarby St, Cairo; f. 1954; English; weekly; specializing in economics of Middle East and African markets; also publishes supplements on law, foreign trade and tenders; Man. Owner Ahmed Foda; Chief Editor Ahmed Sabri; circ. 30,000.

October: 1119 Sharia Corniche El Nil, Cairo; telex 847031; monthly; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Anis Mansur.

Progrès Dimanche: 24 Sharia Galal, Cairo; French; weekly; Sunday edition of Le Progrès Egyptien.

Riwayat al-Hilal: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; Arabic; monthly; Proprs Emile and Choukri Zeidan; Editor Dr Hussain Mones.

Rose al-Youssef: 89a Sharia Kasr El Eini, Cairo; f. 1925; Arabic; weekly; political; circulates throughout all Arab countries, includes monthly English section; Chair. of Board Abdul Aziz Khamis; Editor Muhammad Tuhami; Editor English section Ibrahim Ezzat; circ. 30,000.

Sabah al-Kheir: 18 Sharia Mohamed Said, Cairo; Arabic; weekly; light entertainment; Chief Editor Louis Jiryis.

Tchehreh Nema: 14 Sharia Hassan El-Akbar (Abdine), Cairo; f. 1904; Iranian; monthly; political, literary and general; Editor Manuchehr Tchehreh Nema Moadeb Zadeh.

Up-to-Date International Industry: 10 Sharia Galal, Cairo; Arabic and English; foreign trade journal.

NEWS AGENCIES

Middle East News Agency: 4 Sharia Sherrifin, Cairo; tel. 46160; f. 1955; regular service in Arabic, English and French; Chair. Mohamed Abdel Gawad Mansur; Editors Mohamed Al Biali, Kamal Amer and Mustafa Naguib.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 33 Sharia Kasr El Nil, Cairo; Correspondent Michel Garin.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 35a Sharia Abul Feda, 4th Floor, Apt 14, Cairo (Zamalek); Correspondent José Luis Vidal Coy.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 19 Sh. Abdel Khalek Sarwat, Cairo; tel. 770403; telex 93365; Chief Ettore Mencacci.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 17 Sharia El Brazil, Apt 59, Cairo (Zamalek); Correspondent Michael Czernik.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 33 Sharia Kasr El Nil, POB 1077, Cairo; tel. 776096; telex 92211; Chief Robert H. Reid.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 13 Sharia Muhammad Kamel Morsi, Aguza, Cairo; Chief Dimiter Maslarov.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 33 Sharia Kasr El Nil, Apt 13/4, Cairo; tel. 767019; telex 92054; Chief Wolfgang Koydl.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 19 Sharia Gabalaya, Flat 91, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 651842; telex 91338; Correspondent Akira Saito.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 11 Sharia Ahmed Heshmat, Flat 15, Cairo (Zamalek); Chief Károly Patak.

Reuters (United Kingdom): Apt 43, Immobilia Bldgs, 26 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo, POB 2040.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 30 Sharia Muhammad Mazhar, Cairo (Zamalek); Correspondent Yuri Tysovsky.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 4 Sharia Eloui, POB 872, Cairo; Chief Wadie Kirolos.

Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): 19 Sharia Gezira el Wosta, Cairo (Zamalek); tel. 699648; telex 93812.

Publishers

Egyptian General Organization for Publishing and Printing: 117 Sharia Corniche el Nil, Cairo; affil. to Min. of Culture.

Alexandria

Alexandria University Press: Shatby, Alexandria.

Artec: 10 Sharia Stamboul, Alexandria.

Dar Nashr ath-Thagata: Alexandria.

Egyptian Book Centre: A. D. Christodoulou and Co, 5 Sharia Adib, Alexandria; f. 1950.

Egyptian Printing and Publishing House: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, 59 Safia Zaghoul, Alexandria; f. 1947.

Maison Egyptienne d'Editions: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, Sharia Adib, Alexandria; f. 1950.

Maktab al-Misri al-Hadith li-t-Tiba wan-Nashr: 7 Nobar St, Alexandria; also at 2 Sharia Sherif, Cairo; Man. Ahmad Yehia.

Cairo

Al Ahram Establishment: Sharia Al Galaa, Cairo; tel. 758333; telex 92001; f. 1875; publishes newspapers, magazines and books, incl. *al-Ahram*; Chair. Abdalla Abdel Bari.

Al Tahrir Printing and Publishing House: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; tel. 751511; telex 92475; f. 1953; affil. to Shura (Advisory) Council; Chair. Mohsen Mohamed; Man. Dir Abdel Hamid Hamroush.

Akhbar El Yom Publishing House: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa, Cairo; f. 1944; publishes *al-Akhbar* (daily), *Akhbar al-Yom* (weekly), and colour magazine *Akher Saa*; Pres. Mousa Sabri; Dir-Gen. Amin Adly.

Argus Press: 10 Sharia Zakaria Ahmad, Cairo; Owners Karnig Hagopian and Abdel Meguid Muhammad.

Dar al-Gomhouriya: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmad, Cairo; affiliate of Al Tahrir Printing and Publishing House; publications include the dailies, *al-Gomhouriya, al-Misaa, Egyptian Gazette* and *Le Progrès Egyptien*; Pres. Mohsen Mohamed.

Dar al-Hilal Publishing Institution: Sharia 16 Muhammad Ezz El-Arab, Cairo; tel. 20610; telex 92703; f. 1892; publishes *Al-Hilal, Riwayat al-Hilal, Kitab al-Hilal, Tabibak al-Khass* (monthlies); *Al-Mussawar, Al-Kawakeb, Hawaa, Samir, Mickey* (weeklies); Chair. Makran Muhammad Ahmad.

Dar al Kitab al Arabi: Misr Printing House, Sharia Noubar, Bab al Louk, Cairo; f. 1968; Man. Dir Dr Sahair Al Kalamawi.

Dar al Kitab al Masri: POB 156, Cairo; tel. 742168; telex 92336; f. 1929; Man. Dir El-Zein Hassan.

Dar al Maaref: 1119 Sharia Corniche El Nil, Cairo; tel. 777077-87; telex 92199; f. 1890; publishing, printing and distribution of all kinds of books in Arabic and other languages; publishers of *October* magazine; Chair. and Chief Editor Anis Mansour.

Documentation and Research Centre for Education (Ministry of Education): 33 Sharia Falaky, Cairo; f. 1956; Dir Mrs Zeinab M. Mehrez; bibliographies, directories, information and education bulletins.

Editions Horus: 1 Midan Soliman Pasha, Cairo.

Editions le Progrès: 6 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; Propr Wadi Choukri.

Editions et Publications des Pères Jésuites: 1 Sharia Boustan al Maksi, Faggala, Cairo; religious publications in Arabic.

Les Editions Universitaires d'Egypte: 41 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo.

Egyptian Co for Printing and Publishing: 40 Sharia Nubar, Cairo; tel. 21310; Chair. Mohamed Mahmoud Hamed.

Higher University Council for Arts, Letters and Sciences: University of Cairo, Cairo.

Lagnat al Taalif Wal Targama Wal Nashr (Committee for Writing, Translating and Publishing Books): 9 Sharia El-Kerdassi (Abdine), Cairo.

Librairie La Renaissance d'Egypte (Hassan Muhammad & Sons): 9 Sharia Adly, POB 2172, Cairo; f. 1930; Man Hassan Muhammad; religion, history, geography, medicine, architecture, economics, politics, law, philosophy, psychology, children's books, atlases, dictionaries.

Maktabet Misr: POB 16, 3 Sharia Kamel Sidki, Cairo; tel. 908920; f. 1932; publs wide variety of fiction, biographies and textbooks for schools and universities; Man. Amir Said Gouda el Sahhar.

Mohamed Abbas Sid Ahmed: 55 Sharia Nubar, Cairo.

National Library Press (Dar al Kutub): Midan Ahmed Maher, Cairo; bibliographic works.

New Publications: J. Meshaka and Co, 5 Sharia Maspero, Cairo.

The Public Organization for Books and Scientific Appliances: Cairo University, Orman, Ghiza, Cairo; f. 1965; state organization publishing academic books for universities, higher institutes, etc.; also imports books, periodicals and scientific appliances; Chair. Kamil Seddik; Vice-Chair. Fatthy Labib.

Senouhy Publishers: 54 Sharia Abdel-Khalek Sarwat, Cairo; f. 1956; Dirs Leila A. Fadel, Omar Rashad.

Other Cairo publishers include: Al Arab, Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi, Dar al-Fikr al-Hadith Li-t-Tab wan-Nashr, Dar wa Matabi, Dar al-Nahda al-Arabiya, Dar al-Misriya Li-t-Talif wat-Tardjma, Dar al-Qalam, Dar ath-Thagapa, Majlis al-Ala Li-Riyyat al-Funun, Maktaba Ain Shams, Maktaba al-Andshilu al-Misriya, Maktabat al-Chandshi, Maktabat al-Nahira al-Hadith, Markaz Tasjil al-Athar al-Misriya, Matbaat ar-Risala, al-Qaumiya li-t-Tibaa wan-Nashr-Wizarat az-Ziraa Maslahat al-Basatin.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 8m. radio receivers and 3.85m. television sets.

RADIO

Egyptian Radio and Television Federation (ERTV): Radio and TV Building, Sharia Maspiro, Corniche El Nil, POB 1186, Cairo; tel. 757155; telex 92152; f. 1928; 300 hours daily; Pres. Hussein Enan; Head of Eng. Section Eng. Farouk Ibrahim Ali; Head of Int. and Public Relations and Liaison Officer Mrs Sourayah Hamdan. Home Service radio programmes in Arabic, English, French, Armenian, German, Greek, Italian and Hebrew; foreign services in Arabic, English, French, Swahili, Hausa, Bengali, Urdu, German, Russian, Spanish, Indonesian, Malay, Thai, Hindi, Pushtu, Persian, Turkish, Somali, Portuguese, Fulani, Italian, Zulu, Shona, Sindebele, Lingala, Afar, Amharic, Yoruba, Wolof, Bambara.

Middle East Radio: Société Egyptienne de Publicité, 24–26 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; f. 1964; commercial service with 500-kW transmitter; UK Agents: Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Ltd, 21 Hertford St, London, W1.

TELEVISION

Egyptian Television Organization: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1960; 19.5 hours daily (two channels); Chair. Mrs Samia Sadek.

Finance

(cap. = capital; auth. = authorized; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in £ Egyptian unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

The whole banking system was nationalized in 1961. Since 1974 foreign and private sector banks have been allowed to play a role in the economy, and about 50 foreign banks have been established. More than 100 banks are now operating in Egypt.

Central Bank

Central Bank of Egypt: 31 Sharia Kasr El Nil, Cairo; tel. 751559; telex 92237; f. 1961; cap. 5.0m., dep. 8,243m. (June 1984); Gov. and Chair. Mohamed Amin Shalaby.

Commercial and Specialized Banks

Agricultural Bank: there are 17 Agricultural Banks in governorates throughout Egypt.

El Ahram Bank: 2 Sharia Ethad El-Mohameen El-Arab, Garden City, Cario; tel. 24304; telex 92228; f. 1980; cap. p.u. 3,750m. (1980); Chair. Abdel-Latif Abu Regeila.

Alexandria Altogary and Al-Bahary Bank: 85 Sharia El Horia, Alexandria; f. 1981.

Alexandria Commercial and Maritime Bank: 85 Avenue El Horreya, POB 2376, Alexandria; tel. 21556; telex 54553; f. 1981; cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 45.2m. (Dec. 1983); Mustafa W. Hanno.

Arab Land Bank: 33 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, POB 26, Cairo; tel. 748506; telex 92208; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 2m.; Chair. Ahmad Amin.

Bank of Alexandria, SAE: 6 Sharia Salah Salem, Alexandria; and 49 Kasr El-Nil St, Cairo; tel. 806212 (Alexandria), 913822 (Cairo); telex 54107 (Alexandria), 92069 (Cairo); f. 1957; cap. p.u. 25m. (Sept. 1984); 79 brs; Chair. Mohamed F. el-Assy.

Bank of Commerce and Development (Altogariyoon): 30 Sharia Ramses, Cairo; f. 1980.

Banque du Caire: 22 Sharia Adly, POB 1495, Cairo; tel. 762545; telex 92022; f. 1952; cap. 25m. (Sept. 1984); res 308.6m., dep. 2,004.8m. (June 1982); 109 brs; Chair. Mahmoud F. Laban.

Banque Misr, SAE: 151 Sharia Mohamed Farid, Cairo; tel. 912711; telex 92242; f. 1920; cap. 25m., res 74m., dep. 3,672m. (June 1983); 300 brs; Chair. Mohamed Nabil Ibrahim.

Crédit Foncier Egyptien: 11 Sharia El Mashadi, POB 141, Cairo; tel. 910197; telex 93863; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 25m. (June 1983); Chair. Dr Ali Sabri Yassin.

Development Industrial Bank: 110 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; tel. 779087; telex 92643; f. 1975; cap. p.u. 34m., dep. 30m. (June 1984); Chair. Abdel Hamid Ahmed Kabodan.

Egyptian Export Development Bank: Cairo; f. 1983 to replace National Import-Export Bank; cap. to be 900m.

Egyptian Workers Bank: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; f. 1983.

Hong Kong Egyptian Bank: Abu El Feda Bldg, Sharia Abu El Feda, Zamalek, Cairo; f. 1982.

National Bank for Development: 48/50 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, POB 647, Cairo; tel. 933331; telex 94090; f. 1980; cap. p.u. and res 54m.; Chair. Muhammad Ali Z. El Orabi; Dep. Chair. and Man. Dir Muhammad I. Farid; there are affiliated National Banks for Development in 16 governorates.

National Bank of Egypt: 24 Sharia Sherif, Cairo; tel. 744143; telex 92238; f. 1898; nationalized 1960; handles all commercial banking operations; cap. 25m., total assets 5,256.9m., dep. 3,031.4m. (June 1983); 182 brs; Chair. Mohamed Abdel Moneim Roushdy.

Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit: 110 Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; tel. 31057; telex 93045; f. 1976 to succeed former Credit organizations; cap. p.u. 18.6m. (June 1982); Chair. Fatahalla Rifaat Mohamed.

Social Bank

Nasser Social Bank: 35 Sharia Kasr El Nil, POB 2552, Cairo; tel. 744377; telex 92754; f. 1971; interest-free savings and investment bank for social and economic activities, participating in social insurance, specializing in financing co-operatives, craftsmen and social institutions; Chair. Ibrahim M. Lotfi.

Multinational Banks

Arab African International Bank: 5 Midan Al Saray Al Koubra, POB 60, Garden City, Cairo; tel. 25094; telex 93531; f. 1964; auth. cap. US $200m., cap. p.u. US $140m.; commercial investment bank; shareholders are Governments of Kuwait, Egypt, Algeria, Jordan and Qatar, Rafidain Bank (Iraq), Bank Al Jazira (Saudi Arabia); Chair. and Man. Dir Ebrahim al-Ebrahim; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir Mohamed Sabek; Chief Gen. Man. Essam el din Shafik Gabr; Gen. Man. Mohamed A. Azab; brs in Cairo, Alexandria, Heliopolis, Beirut, Al Hamra, Al Mazra'a, Nassau, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and London; Rep. Offices in Amman and Tunis; Agency in New York.

Arab International Bank: 35 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, POB 1563, Cairo; tel. 916120; telex 92079; f. 1971 as Egyptian International Bank, renamed 1974; cap. p.u. US $150m., res US $102.8m. (July 1984); aims to promote trade and investment in shareholders' countries and other Arab countries; Chair. Dr Mostafa Khalil.

Commercial Foreign Venture Banks

Alexandria-Kuwait International Bank: 10 Sharia Talaat Harb, Evergreen Bldg, 4th Floor, POB 1004, Cairo; tel. 779776; telex 21394; f. 1978; cap. US $23m. (April 1983); dep. US $273m. (1983); Egyptian/Kuwaiti businessmen have 62% interest, Bank of Alexandria 25%, Sharjah Group 3.5%, Principal Bank for Development and Agric. Credit 4.5%, Egyptian Kuwait Real Estate Devt Co 5%; 5 brs; Chair. and Man. Dir M. F. el-Assy.

Alwatany Bank of Egypt: 1113 Sharia Corniche El-Nil, POB 750, Cairo; tel. 740705; telex 93268; f. 1980; cap. p.u. 12.6m., dep. 91.2m. (July 1984); Chair. Fat'hallah Refaat Mohamed; Man. Dir Tewfik Gamil Yassin.

Banque du Caire Barclays International, SAE: 1 Sharia Latin America, Garden City, Cairo; tel. (02) 22195; telex 93734; cap. US$ 10m., dep. US$ 108m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. M F. Laban; Joint Gen. Mans G. J. B. Green and A. H. Faidy.

Bank of Credit and Commerce (Misr), SAE: Cairo Centre Building, 106 Sharia Kasr El-Eini, POB 788, Garden City, Cairo; tel. 762415; telex 94130; f. 1981; member of BCC Group; cap. p.u. US $13.8m., dep. US $407.5m. (Dec. 1983); 19 brs; Chair. Mohammed Abdullah Merzban; Man. Dir Sadiq Ali.

Banque du Caire et de Paris: 3 Sharia Latin America, Garden City, POB 2441, Cairo; tel. 28322; telex 93722; f. 1977; Banque du Caire has 51% interest and Banque Nationale de Paris 49%; cap. p.u. 7m., dep. 56.1m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Abdel Wahab H. el Ebyary.

Cairo Far East Bank: 104 Corniche El-Nil, POB 757, El Agoza, Cairo; tel. 710280; telex 93977; f. 1978; cap. p.u. 7m., dep. 33.9m.; Chair. Dr Ahmed Abu Ismail.

Chase National Bank (Egypt) SAE: Nile Tower, 21-23 Sharia Giza, Giza; tel. 726132; telex 92394; f. 1975; National Bank of Egypt has 51% interest and Chase Manhattan Bank 49%; cap. 10m.; total assets US $787.5m., dep. US $641.4m. (1983); Chair. Mahmoud Abdallah; Man. Dir James E. Lewis.

Delta International Bank: Arab Socialist Union Building, 1113 Corniche El-Nil, POB 1159, Cairo; tel. 753484; telex 93833; f. 1978; cap. p.u. US $17.5m. (1983); dep. US $217.2m., res US $5.6m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. Mahmoud Sedki Mourad.

Egyptian Gulf Bank: Cairo Centre Bldg, 2 Sharia Abdel-Kader Hamza, POB 50, Cairo; tel. 22390; telex 93545; f. 1983; cap. p.u. 14m., dep. 115.8m. (1984); 1 br.; Chair. Fahad M. al-Rajaan; Gen. Man. Gamil Hussam Eddin Abus-Suud.

Egyptian-American Bank: 4 Sharia Hassan Sabri, Zamalek, POB 1825, Cairo; tel. 416150; telex 92683; f. 1976; Bank of Alexandria has 51% interest and American Express Int. Banking Corpn 49%; total resources 454m. (1983); Chair. Moustafa Nour El-Din; Man. Dir Dr Farid W. Saad.

Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt: Arab Socialist Union Building, 1113 Corniche El-Nil, POB 2446, Cairo; tel. 753109; telex 93877; f. 1977; cap. US $40m., dep. US $1,111m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Prince Mohamed al-Faisal al-Saud; Gov. Mohamed Fouad el-Sarraf.

Misr Exterior Bank: Cairo Plaza Building, Corniche El-Nil, POB 272, Cairo; tel. 778552; telex 94061; f. 1981; cap. 14m., dep. 60.8m. (Aug. 1984); 2 brs; Chair. Mohamed Nabil Ibrahim; Man. Dirs Abdullah Abdel Fatah Tayel, Juan José Puyol.

Misr International Bank, SAE: 14 Sharia El-Alfy, POB 631, Cairo; tel. 922676; telex 92165; f. 1975; Bank Misr has a 51% interest and First National Bank of Chicago, Banco di Roma, Europartners, UBAF and Mitsui Bank hold 49%; cap. p.u. 15m.; dep. 428m.; Chair. Sarwat Abdel Ghafaar.

Misr-America International Bank: 8 Sharia Ibrahim Naguib, POB 1003, Garden City, Cairo; tel. 32247; telex 92830; f. 1977; Development Industrial Bank has 26% interest, Misr Insurance Co has 25%; while Bank of America has 40%, Kuwait Real Estate Bank 4.5% and First Arabian Corporation 4.5%; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 175,127m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Dr Mohamed Ibrahim Dakrouri; Man. Dir Michel Rowihab.

Misr-Romania Bank, SAE: POB 35, 15 Sharia Abu El Feda, Zamalek, Cairo; tel. 819275; telex 93653; f. 1977; Misr Bank has 51% interest, while Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade has 19%, Romanian Bank for Agriculture and Food Industries 15%, and Romanian Investments Bank 15%; cap. p.u. 3.5m., dep. 123,126.3m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Ahmed Fouad; Deputy Chair., Man. Dir and Gen. Man. Gheorghe Iditoiu and Bahir Abdel Kerim Fahmi.

Mohandes Bank: 30 Sharia Ramses, POB 2278, Cairo; tel. 750972; telex 93950; f. 1979; cap. 10m.; Chair. Ahmed Aly Kamal.

National Credit Bank: Cairo; f. 1976; cap. US $10m.; Egyptian Nat. Bank and Banque du Credit Commercial (France) each have 50% interest.

Nile Bank, SAE: 35 Sharia Ramses, POB 2741, Cairo; tel. 741417; telex 93368; f. 1978; cap. p.u. US $20m. (Jan. 1984); 10 brs; Chair. Eyssa El Ayouty.

Suez Canal Bank: 11 Sharia Muhammad Sabry Abu Alam, POB 2620, Cairo; tel. 751066; telex 93852; f. 1978; cap. p.u. 14m., dep. 686.5m., res 24m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. Zakaria Tawfik Abdel Fatah; Gen. Man. Mustafa Fayez Hablas.

Non-Commercial Banks

Arab Investment Bank (Federal Arab Bank for Development and Investment): 1113 Corniche El-Nil, POB 1147, Cairo; tel. 753301; telex 93792; f. 1978; cap. p.u. US $13m., dep. US $123m., total assets US $217m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Prof. Fouad Hashem Awad.

Banque Nationale Société Générale SAE: 4 Sharia Talaat Harb, 2nd Floor, POB 2664, Cairo; tel. 770291; telex 93894; National Bank of Egypt has 51% interest, Société Générale, Paris has 49%; f. 1978; cap. £E10m.; Gen. Man. Jean Dubois.

Crédit International d'Egypte: 2 Sharia Talaat Harb, POB 831, Cairo; tel. 759738; telex 93680; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 7m., dep. 16m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Abdel-Ghani Gameh; Gen. Man. Mustafa Kiwan.

Islamic International Bank for Investment and Development: 4 Sharia Addy, Mesaha Sq., Dokki, POB 180, Cairo; tel. 843936; telex 94248; f. 1980; auth. cap. US $12, cap. p.u. US $10m. (June 1984); Chair. and Gen. Man. Ahmed A. Fouad.

Misr Iran Development Bank: The Nile Tower, 21–23 Sharia Giza, Giza, POB 219, Cairo; tel. 727311; telex 22407; f. 1975; cap. p.u. US $40m., dep. US $335m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Fouad A. L. Sultan; Gen. Man. Al-Motaz Mansour.

Reconstruction and Housing Bank: 26 Sharia El-Batal Ahmed Abd El-Aziz, Mohandessin, Dokki; f. 1979.

Société Arabe Internationale de Banque: 10 Sharia Abdel Salam Aref, POB 2673, Cairo; tel. 747266; telex 92693; f. 1976; cap. p.u. US $16m.; dep. US $153.2m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Hassan Abbas Zaki; Gen. Man. Hisham el-Shiaty.

Union Arab Bank for Development and Investment: Arab Socialist Union Bldg, 5 Sharia Corniche El-Nil, Cairo; f. 1978.

Branches of Principal Foreign Banks

American Express International Banking Corporation, Arab Bank Ltd, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco do Brasil, Bank Melli Iran, Bank Saderat Iran, Bank of America, Bank of Credit and Commerce-International, Bank of Nova Scotia, Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Banque Paribas, Chemical Bank, Citibank, Commerzbank AG, Crédit Lyonnais, Crédit Suisse, Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Gamal Trust Bank, Lloyds Bank International Ltd, Middle East Bank Ltd, Midland Bank, National Bank of Abu Dhabi, National Bank of Greece, National Bank of Oman Ltd, National Bank of Pakistan, National Bank of Sudan, Rafidain Bank Iraq, Royal Bank of Canada, Sumitomo Bank Ltd, Swiss Bank Corpn.

Offshore Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co: 3 Sharia Ahmed Nessim, Giza, POB 1962, Giza, Cairo; tel. 726703; telex 92297; Vice-Pres. and Man. L. Staples.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Capital Market Authority: 8 Sharia Adly, Cairo; tel. 930053; telex 92428; f. 1979; Chair. Mahmoud Mohammed Fahmy.

Cairo Stock Exchange: 4 Sharia El Sherifein, Cairo; f. 1883; Pres. Muhammad Aly Hassan.

Alexandria Stock Exchange: Pres. Fouad Shaheen.

INSURANCE

Misr Insurance Co: 44a Sharia Dokki, Giza, Cairo; f. 1934; tel. 700158; telex 93320; all classes of insurance and reinsurance; Chair. Fathi Mohamed Ibrahim.

Arab International Insurance Co: POB 2704, 28 Sharia Talaat Harb, Cairo; tel. 746322; telex 92599; a joint-stock free zone company established by Egyptian and foreign insurance companies; Chair. Gamal El Borollossy; Man. Dir Hassan M. Hafez.

Al Chark Insurance Co, SAE: Cairo; 15 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; tel. 753333; f. 1931; Chair. Amin El-Hizzawi; general and life.

The Egyptian Reinsurance Co, SAE: 7 Sharia Dar el Shifa, Garden City, POB 950, Cairo; tel. 21603; telex 92245; f. 1957; Chair. Fouad Ahmed Abdel Rahman.

L'Epargne, SAE: Immeuble Chemla Sharia 26 July, POB 548, Cairo; all types of insurance.

Al Iktisad el Shabee, SAE: 11 Sharia Emad El Dine, POB 1635, Cairo; f. 1948; Man. Dir and Gen. Man. W. Khayat.

Al Mottahida: 9 Sharia Soliman Pasha, POB 804, Cairo; f. 1957.

National Insurance Co of Egypt, SAE: 33 Sharia Nabi Danial, POB 446, Alexandria; tel. 2333; telex 54212; f. 1900; Chair. Ali Raafat Nawito.

Provident Association of Egypt, SAE: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha, POB 390, Alexandria; f. 1936; Man. Dir G. C. Vorloou.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Alexandria

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria: Sharia El-Ghorfa Eltegareia, Alexandria; tel. 808993; Pres. Abdel Hamied Serry; Sec. Ahmed El-Alfi Muhammad; Gen. Dir Muhammed Fathy Mahmoud.

Cairo

Cairo Chamber of Commerce: 4 Sharia Midan El Falaki, Cairo; tel. 22897; f. 1913; Pres. Muhammad El-Beledi; Gen. Dir Said El-Barrad.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT ORGANIZATION

General Authority for Investment and Free Zones: 8 Sharia Adly, POB 1007, Cairo; tel. 906796; telex 92235; Chair. (vacant); Deputy Chair. Dr Sultan Abou Ali.

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

In November 1975 a Presidential Decree ratified the establishment of Higher Councils for the various sectors of industry. During 1978, however, various government ministries took increasing control of industries. In 1980 it was estimated that the government controlled about 350 companies. The majority of the larger, more important industrial and commercial companies are now either state-owned or run under government supervision.

PETROLEUM

Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC): POB 2130, Nasr City, Cairo; tel. 837388; telex 92049; state supervisory authority generally concerned with the planning of policies relating to petroleum activities in Egypt with the object of securing the development of the oil industry and ensuring its effective administration; Chair. (vacant).

Belayim Petroleum Co (PETROBEL): Sharia Gharb El-Istad, Nasr City, Cairo; f. 1957; capital equally shared between EGPC and International Egyptian Oil Co, which is a subsidiary of ENI of Italy; oil and gas exploration, drilling and production.

General Petroleum Co (GPC): 8 Sharia Dr Moustfa Abu Zahra, Nasr City, Cairo; f. 1957; wholly owned subsidiary of EGPC; operates mainly in Eastern Desert.

Gulf of Suez Petroleum Co (GUPCO): POB 2400, Cairo; f. 1965; partnership between EGPC and Amoco-Egypt Co, USA; developed the El Morgan oilfield in the Gulf of Suez, also holds other exploration concessions in the Gulf of Suez and the Western Desert; output was averaging 24.5m. b/d in 1982; Chair. Dr Eng. Hamdi El-Banbi.

Western Desert Petroleum Co (WEPCO): POB 412, Alexandria; f. 1967 as partnership between EGPC and Phillips Petroleum and later Hispanoil with 15% interest; developed Alamein, Yidma and Umbarka fields in the Western Desert and later Abu Qir offshore gas field in 1978; Chair. Eng. Mohamed Mohyi El-Din Bahgat.

Arab Petroleum Pipelines Co (SUMED): 9 Sharia Amin Yehia, Zizinia, POB 2056, Alexandria; tel. 64138; telex 54295; f. 1974; Suez-Mediterranean crude oil transportation pipeline (capacity: 80m. tons per year) and oil terminal operators; Chair. and Man. Dir Dr Muhammad Ramzy El-Leithy.

Numerous foreign oil companies are prospecting for oil in Egypt under agreements with EGPC.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Egyptian Industries: POB 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo, and 65 Gamal Abdel Nasser, Alexandria; tel. 49488 (Cairo), 28622 (Alexandria); f. 1922; Pres. Dr Eng. Muhammad el Sayed el Khorouri; represents the industrial community in Egypt.

TRADE UNIONS

Egyptian Trade Union Federation (ETUF): 90 Sharia Galaa, Cairo; f. 1957; 21 affiliated unions; 2.5m. mems; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and to the Organization of African Trade Union Unity; Pres. Saad M. Ahmed; Gen. Sec. Ibrahim Shalaby; publ. *El Omal* (weekly, Arabic).

General Trade Union of Agriculture: 31 Sharia Mansour, Bab el Louk, Cairo; 150,000 mems; Pres. Mokhtar Abdel Hamied; Gen. Sec. Mohamed Abdel Khalek Gouda.

General Trade Union of Air Transport: 5 Sharia Ahmed Sannan, St Fatima, Heliopolis; 11,000 mems; Pres. Abdel Monem Farag Eisa; Gen. Sec. Shekata Abdel Hameid.

General Trade Union of Banks and Insurance: 2 Sharia El Kady El Fadel, Cairo; 56,000 mems; Pres. Mahmoud Mohamed Dabbour; Gen. Sec. Abdou Hassan Mohamed Ali.

General Trade Union of Building Workers: 9 Sharia Emad El Din, Cairo; 150,000 mems; Pres. Hamid Hassan Barakat; Gen. Sec. Salem Abdel Razek.

General Trade Union of Business and Management Services: 2 Sharia Mohamed Haggag, Midan El Tahrir, Cairo; 100,000 mems; Pres. Abdul Rahman Khedr; Gen. Sec. Mahmoud Mohamed.

General Trade Union of Commerce Workers: 70 Sharia El Gomhourria, Cairo; 100,000 mems; Pres. Abdel Razek El Sherbeeny; Gen. Sec. Kamel Hussein A. Awad.

General Trade Union of Educational Services: 91 Sharia Magles El Shaab, Cairo; 80,000 mems; Pres. Mokhtar Yousif Mohamed; Gen. Sec. Halabi Abdel Hadi Halabi.

General Trade Union of Food Industries: 3 Sharia Housni, Hadaek El Koba, Cairo; 111,000 mems; Pres. Saad M. Ahmed; Gen. Sec. Adly Tanus Ibrahim.

General Trade Union of Health Services: 22 Sharia El Sheik Kamar, El Sakakiny, Cairo; 56,000 mems; Pres. Ibrahim Abou El Mooty Ibrahim; Gen. Sec. Ahmed Abdel Latif Salem.

General Trade Union of Maritime Transport: 36 Sharia Sharif, Cairo; 46,000 mems; Pres. Thabet Mohamed El Sefary; Gen. Sec. Mohamed Ramadan Abou Tor.

General Trade Union of Military Production: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; 55,000 mems; Pres. Moustafa Mohamed Moungy; Gen. Sec. Ibrahim Loutfy Zanaty.

General Trade Union of Mine Workers: 5 Sharia Ali Sharawi, Hadaek El Koba, Cairo; 14,000 mems; Pres. Abbas Mahmoud Ibrahim; Gen. Sec. Amin Hassan Amer.

General Trade Union of Petroleum and Chemical Industries: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; 103,000 mems; Pres. Ahmed Ahmed El Amawi; Gen. Sec. Abdel Kader Hassan Abdel Kader.

General Trade Union of Posts, Telegrams and Telephones: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; 80,000 mems; Pres. Mohamed Khairy Hashem; Gen. Sec. Mohamed Abdel Raoof Dirraz.

General Trade Union of Press, Printing and Information: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; 43,100 mems; Pres. Mohamed Ali El Fikky; Gen. Sec. Abdel Aziz Mohamed Basuny.

General Trade Union of Public Utilities: 22 Sharia Sharif, Cairo; 64,000 mems; Pres. Mansour Abdel Monem Mansour; Gen. Sec. Mohamed Talaat Hassan.

General Trade Union of Railways: 15 Sharia Emad El Din, Cairo; 89,000 mems; Pres. Mahmoud Atito; Gen. Sec. Said Moustafa Abou El Ela.

General Trade Union of Road Transport: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; 243,000 mems; Pres. Mohamed Mohamed Ahmed El Okaly; Gen. Sec. Mohamed Kamal Labib.

General Trade Union of Textile Workers: 327 Sharia Shoubra, Cairo; 244,000 mems; Pres. Ali Mohamed Doufdaa; Gen. Sec. Hassan Toulba Marzouk.

General Trade Union of Hotels and Tourism Workers: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; 35,000 mems; Pres. Moustafa Ibrahim; Gen. Sec. Amin Abubakr.

General Trade Union of Workers in Engineering, Metal and Electrical Industries: 90 Sharia El Galaa, Cairo; 130,000 mems; Pres. Said Gomaaa Ali; Gen. Sec. Gamal Tarabishi.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Egyptian Railways: Station Bldg, Midan Ramses, Cairo; tel. 47600; telex 92616; f. 1851; length 4,321 km; 2,327 km auxiliary lines; 25 km electrified; Chair. Eng. H. Ramadan.

Alexandria Passenger Transport Authority: 21 Saad Zagloul Sq., POB 466, Alexandria; tel. 27247; f. 1863; controls City Tramways (28 km), Ramleh Electric Railway (16 km), suburban buses (450 km); Chair. Eng. Mohamed Abdel Rahman Amin; Tech. Dir Eng. Mohamed Ahmed Bayoumy.

Heliopolis Co for Housing and Inhabiting: 28 Sharia Ibrahim El Lakkany, Heliopolis, Cairo; 50 km, 148 railcars; Gen. Man. Abdel Moneim Seif.

Work on the first underground transport system in Africa or the Middle East began in Cairo in 1982 and is scheduled for completion in 1987. A 430-km line to carry iron ore from the Bahariya mines to the Helwan iron and steel works was opened in August 1973.

ROADS

There are good metalled main roads as follows: Cairo-Alexandria (desert road); Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damanhur-Alexandria; Cairo-Suez (desert road); Cairo-Ismailia-Port Said or Suez; Cairo-Fayum (desert road); in 1980 there were over 90,000 km of roads. The Ahmed Hamdi road tunnel (1.64 km) beneath the Suez Canal was opened in October 1980.

Egyptian General Organization of Inland Transport for Provinces Passengers: Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; Pres. Hasan Mourad Kotb.

SHIPPING

Principal ports: Alexandria, Port Said, Suez. A port designed to handle 16m. tons of grain, fruit and other merchandise per year (22% of the country's projected imports by 2000) is under construction at Damietta.

Alexandria Shipping and Navigation Co: 557 El Horreya Ave, POB 812, Alexandria; tel. 62923; telex 54029; services between Egypt, N. and W. Europe, USA, Red Sea and Mediterranean; Chair. and Man. Dir Eng. MAHMOUD ISMAIL.

Egyptian Navigation Co: 2 Sharia El Nasr, POB 82, Alexandria; tel. 803608; telex 54311; f. 1930; owners and operators of Egypt's mercantile marine; services Alexandria/Europe, USA, Black Sea, Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean and Red Sea; 48 vessels; Chair. Eng. SALAH EL-DIN REDA.

Pan-Arab Shipping Co: 13 Sharia Salah Salem, POB 39, Alexandria; tel. 806228; telex 54123; f. 1974; Arab League Co; Dir-Gen. Capt. HASSAN SAID.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Length of Canal 195 km; maximum permissible draught: 16.2 m (53 ft); breadth of canal at water level and breadth between buoys defining the navigable channel 365 m. and 180 m. respectively in the northern section and 305 m. and 175 m. in the southern section.

Suez Canal Authority (Hay'at Canal Al Suess): Irshad Building, Ismailia; tel. 2000; telex 63238; Cairo Office: 6 Lazokhli St, Garden City, Cairo; f. 1956; Chair. MOHAMED EZZAT ADEL.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nuzbah international airport was opened in December 1983.

EgyptAir: Cairo International Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo; tel. 968866; telex 21832; f. 1932 as Misr Airwork; operates internal services in Egypt and external services throughout the Middle East, Far East, Africa and Europe; Chair. General MUHAMMAD FAHIM RAYAN; fleet of one Boeing 747-100, 3 Boeing 767, 7 Boeing 707-320C, 6 Boeing 737-200, 2 Boeing 707-120B, 8 Airbus A300B4-203, 2 Beech Baron, 2 Fokker F.27-500.

General Egyptian Authority for Civil Aviation: 31 Sharia 26 July, Cairo; tel. 970086; Chair. YEHIA EL-SHIMAWI.

Tourism

Ministry of Tourism: 110 Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; f. 1965; branches at Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor and Aswan; Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation Dr WAGIH SHINDY.

Egyptian General Authority for the Promotion of Tourism: Misr Travel Tower, Abbassia Sq., Cairo; tel. 02-823570; telex 20799; Chair. MOHAMED NASSIM.

Egyptian General Co for Tourism and Hotels: 4 Latin America St, Garden City, Cairo; tel. 32158; telex 92363; f. 1961; affiliated to the Ministry of Tourism.

Authorized foreign exchange dealers for tourists include the principal banks and the following:

American Express of Egypt Ltd: 15 Sharia Kasr El-Nil, POB 2160, Cairo; tel. 753142; telex 92715; f. 1919; 7 brs.

Thomas Cook Overseas Ltd: 4 Sharia Champollion, Cairo; tel. 743955; telex 92413.

Atomic Energy

A 32-man Higher Nuclear Council was formed in August 1975. Work has begun on two of the eight 1,000 MW nuclear power stations to be built by the year 2000, which it is hoped will provide 40% of total energy requirements.

Atomic Energy Organization: 101 Sharia Kasr El-Eini, Cairo; f. 1955; Chair. Dr IBRAHIM HAMOUDA; Vice-Chair. Dr SALEH HASHISH; Dir of Nuclear Research Centre Dr E. ABDELAZIZ; Dir of Nat. Centre for Radiation Research and Technology Dr H. R. EL-KADY.

Nuclear Power Plants Authority: POB 8191, Masaken, Nasr City; tel. 836877; telex 93580; f. 1976; Chair. Eng. A. F. ABDEL SATTAR.

EL SALVADOR

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of El Salvador lies on the Pacific coast of Central America. It is bounded by Guatemala to the west and by Honduras to the north and east. The climate varies from tropical on the coastal plain to temperate in the uplands. The language is Spanish. About 80% of the population are Roman Catholics, and other Christian churches are represented. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three horizontal stripes, of blue, white and blue, with the national coat of arms in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is San Salvador.

Recent History

El Salvador was ruled by Spain until 1821, and became independent in 1839. Since then the country's history has been one of frequent coups and outbursts of political violence. General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez became President in 1931, and in 1932 put down a peasant uprising with an alleged 30,000 killings. He was overthrown in 1944, and the next elected President, Gen. Salvador Castañeda Castro, was overthrown in 1948. The next President, Lt-Col Oscar Osorio (1950–56), relinquished power to Lt-Col José María Lemus, who was then deposed by a bloodless coup in 1960. He was replaced by a military junta which was itself supplanted by another junta in January 1961. Under this junta, the conservative Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN) was established and won all 54 seats in the elections to the Legislative Assembly in December 1961. A member of the junta, Lt-Col Julio Adalberto Rivera, was elected unopposed to the presidency in 1962. He was succeeded by a former Minister of the Interior, Gen. Fidel Sánchez Hernández, the candidate of the ruling PCN, in 1967.

In the 1972 presidential elections Col Arturo Armando Molina Barraza, candidate of the ruling PCN, was elected. His rival, José Napoleón Duarte, the leader of the left-wing coalition party Unión Nacional de Oposición, launched an abortive coup in March, and Col Molina took office in July, despite allegations of massive electoral fraud. These allegations were repeated in the 1977 presidential elections, after which the PCN candidate, Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero Mena, took office.

Reports of abuse of human rights by the Government continued in 1979. The polarization of left and right since 1972 became evident in the increase in guerrilla activity. In October President Romero was overthrown by a junta of civilians and army officers. The junta promised to install a democratic system and to call elections, declared a political amnesty and invited participation from the guerrilla groups, but violence continued between government and guerrilla forces, and elections were postponed. In January 1980 an ultimatum from progressive members of the Government resulted in the formation of a new Government, a coalition of military officers and the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC). In March the country moved closer to full-scale civil war with the assassination of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Romero y Galdames, an outspoken supporter of human rights.

In December 1980 José Napoleón Duarte, the 1972 presidential candidate and a member of the junta, was sworn in as President. In January 1981 the guerrillas launched their 'final offensive' and, after initial gains, the opposition front, Frente Democrático Revolucionario—FDR (allied with the guerrilla front, the Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional—FMLN), called for negotiations with the USA. The US authorities referred them to the Salvadorean Government, which refused to recognize the FDR while it was linked with the guerrillas. The USA supported the Duarte Government and provided US $133m. and $26m. in civilian and military aid respectively in 1981. In February the US Government published allegations concerning Cuban and Soviet military supplies to the guerrillas. During 1981 the guerrilla forces unified and strengthened their hold on the north and east of the country. They continued their attacks on key economic targets, mainly bridges, electricity pylons and military installations, while the army retaliated by indiscriminately punishing the local population in guerrilla-controlled areas. By December 1981 there were an estimated 300,000 refugees, many of whom were in neighbouring countries. Large areas of Morazán, Chalatenango and Cabañas provinces were almost completely depopulated. Despite participation by Honduran and Guatemalan forces in counter-insurgency operations against the guerrillas, no victory was attained.

Elections to a Constituent Assembly, to take place in March 1982, were approved by an electoral law in December 1981 and backed by the USA, which secured support from the Organization of American States. The elections were boycotted by left-wing groups, and many countries which had been invited to send observers declined to do so. The Mexican and French Governments had recognized the guerrillas as a representative political force in August 1981. The right-wing parties were hoping to oust the PDC and then to defeat the left militarily. The leader of the FDR urged the guerrillas not to disrupt the elections, but violence occurred in the preceding days and at least 40 people were killed on election day. A high turn-out of about 75% of voters was recorded. The PDC failed to win an absolute majority against the five right-wing parties which, with 60% of the vote between them, formed a Government of National Unity. Major Roberto D'Aubuisson Arrieta, leader of the extreme right-wing Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA), emerged as the most powerful figure and became President of the Constituent Assembly. In April a politically independent banker, Dr Alvaro Magaña Borja, was elected interim President of El Salvador, after pressure from the armed forces. However, the Assembly voted itself wide powers over the President. Military leaders then demanded that five ministerial posts be given to members of the PDC, fearing that, otherwise, US military aid would be withdrawn. Presidential elections were scheduled for 1983, and a new constitution was to be drafted. The new Council of Ministers was named in May 1982.

During 1982 about 1,600 Salvadorean troops were trained in the USA, and in February several of the 51 US advisers were filmed carrying arms in a war zone. Agrarian reform was suspended in May, and negotiation with guerrillas ruled out. It was estimated that 4,000 civilians were killed in the first nine months of 1982, making a total of about 35,000 deaths in three years. The Government failed to curb violations of human rights by the armed forces. The guerrillas embarked on a new offensive in October 1982. In August the 'Pact of Apaneca', a seven-point programme covering economic reforms and other issues, was signed by members of ARENA, the PCN, the Partido Acción Democrática, the Partido Popular Salvadoreño and the PDC in order to end the paralysis of the Government. In November a military coup was forestalled by Gen. José Guillermo García, the Minster of Defence, who removed several right-wingers from key military posts. In October the FDR-FMLN called for an unconditional dialogue with the Government, and in November Maj. D'Aubuisson failed to force through the Assembly a measure which would have blocked any dialogue with the left. President Magaña's position was strengthened in December, when a split within the PCN gave the moderates a majority in the Assembly. A commission of human rights was formed, and an amnesty was to be declared.

The presidential election, originally planned for 1983, was postponed until March 1984 as a result of disagreement in the Constituent Assembly over the new constitution. The agrarian reform programme caused a serious dispute between Maj. D'Aubuisson's ARENA party and the PDC, and led to a campaign by right-wing 'death squads' against trade unionists and peasant leaders. In October the Assembly voted to allow a maximum permissible holding of 262 ha per landowner. This result represented a victory for the ARENA party, which had

been isolated in the Assembly following the collapse of its alliance with the PCN in February.

The issue of human rights abuse continued to be a major problem for the Government throughout 1983. Following a period of intense activity by the death squads in September and October, when the weekly total of murders exceeded 200, the US Government called for the removal of several high-level officials, military officers and political figures who were linked with death squads. In January 1984, despite warnings from the US Congress that it would make substantial cuts in aid to El Salvador if the situation was allowed to deteriorate, the US Government announced that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Kissinger Report, military and economic aid amounting to US $550m. would be sought for El Salvador in 1984/85.

During 1983 the armed forces failed to make a significant breakthrough in their campaign against the guerrillas. Despite US military aid of $76.3m., the army was unable to contain the guerrillas, and was exposed as incompetent and lacking in morale and organization. Discontent among army officers was demonstrated by an anti-Government mutiny at Sensuntepeque in January 1983.

The failure of the US-trained 'rapid reaction' battalions and frequent reports of army atrocities (including the murder of the President of the Human Rights Commission, Marianela García Villas, in March 1983) undermined both public confidence in the Government and President Ronald Reagan's efforts to secure further US aid for El Salvador. In June, in response to the guerrillas' successful offensive against the important agricultural region of Usulatán, the army launched 'Operation Well-being', a large-scale pacification programme. The campaign achieved only limited success, and by December 1983 7,282 soldiers had been killed or wounded in the course of the year's hostilities. Following their capture of the strategically important towns of Berlín and San Miguel, the guerrillas struck a crucial blow against the Government with the attack on the garrison at El Paraíso and the destruction of the Cuscatlán bridge in January 1984. In February the FDR-FMLN proposed the formation of a broad-based provisional government, as part of a peace plan without preconditions. The plan was rejected by the Government. The guerrillas refused to participate in the presidential election, due to be held in March 1984, and threatened to prevent voting in various provinces. In an attempt to weaken the guerrillas' position before the election, the armed forces launched an offensive centred on Morazán and San Vicente, which met with considerable success. Prior to the election, bombing raids on suspected guerrilla bases increased, and a series of strikes, organized by trade unions, caused widespread unrest. The election was marked by a low turn-out of voters, resulting partly from chaotic voting conditions and poor organization and partly from disruptions by the guerrillas. As no candidate emerged with a clear majority, a second round of voting was planned for May, when the contest was between José Napoleón Duarte, candidate of the PDC, and Maj. D'Aubuisson, candidate of ARENA. In an attempt to attract more votes, D'Aubuisson adopted a more moderate line towards his opponent, but his campaign was seriously damaged by reports which linked him to the right-wing death squads. At the second round of voting, Duarte secured a clear majority over D'Aubuisson, obtaining 54% of the votes cast.

Following his inauguration in June, President Duarte ordered a purge of the armed forces, which resulted in several high-ranking officers being sent abroad, and the reorganization of the police force, including the disbanding of the notorious Treasury Police. Both the FDR-FMLN and the President expressed their willingness to commence peace negotiations. Following pressure from the Roman Catholic Church and trade unions, the Government opened discussions with guerrilla leaders in Chalatenango in October. A second round of negotiations was held in November but the talks ended amid accusations of intransigence from both sides. In December the guerrillas announced new peace proposals which called for the creation of a national forum and the merger of the guerrilla forces with the national army. The plan was rejected by Duarte on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. It was thought that an obstacle to the peace talks was the Government's need to find a settlement which would be acceptable to both the armed forces and right-wing groups. In spite of a truce over Christmas and the New Year, no significant progress appeared to have been made at the talks, and the possibility of further discussions in 1985 was thought to be remote.

In August 1984 President Duarte appointed a five-member commission to investigate various crimes against human rights, including the murder of Archbishop Romero y Galdames. The Government had been prompted to act following reports of the massacre of more than 150 peasants by the armed forces in Cabañas and Chalatenango. By October it was estimated that 44,456 civilians had been killed in the course of the conflict. In January 1985, 20 politically motivated assassinations were reported, including the murder of the Government's leading investigator into corruption.

In spite of the peace negotiations, confrontations between government forces and the guerrillas increased in late 1984. In October more than 200 soldiers and guerrillas were killed in fighting at the town of Suchitoto. In August 1984 the US Government granted US $70m. in military aid to El Salvador.

Government

Executive power is held by the President, assisted by the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for a five-year term. Legislative power is vested in the National Constituent Assembly, with 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a three-year term. A new Legislative Assembly was to be elected in March 1985.

Defence

Military service is by selective conscription of men between 18 and 30 years of age for one year. In July 1984 the army totalled 39,000 men, the navy 300 and the air force 2,350. Paramilitary forces number 9,500 men, and the territorial civil defence force up to 70,000. Defence expenditure in 1983 was estimated at US $157.5m.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, with foodstuffs providing 65% of export earnings in 1981. The principal commercial crop is coffee, which accounted for 57.5% of export earnings in 1981. Coffee's contribution to GDP declined from 21.6% in 1977 to 12.0% in 1981. Prices fell by about 30% in 1981, and the crop was damaged by rust. Production declined from 3.4m. bags (each of 60 kg) in 1979 to 2.9m. bags in 1982. About 75% of coffee producers were making losses and were unable to harvest the crop as credit was no longer available. In 1983 production was affected by drought, followed by heavy rainfall. In addition, the guerrilla forces undertook a successful offensive against the agricultural region centred on Usulután, causing a further reduction in final production figures for coffee of up to 25%. The 1984 harvest was estimated to be 1.66m. bags. Losses in production were expected to amount to US $360m., or 10% of GNP. Other major crops are cotton, sugar cane, maize, beans and rice. Maize production has increased from 9m. quintales in 1982/83 to 9.6m. quintales in 1983/84. Cotton production has fallen sharply since 1981, when the area planted was down 50% from 1978. Production fell from 2.6m. quintales (each of 46 kg) in 1980/81 to 2m. quintales in 1981/82. The 1984 harvest was expected to decline by 20%, causing a fall in export earnings from $55m. in 1983 to $48m. in 1984. The continued rural warfare has reduced productivity.

The agrarian reform plan, introduced in March 1980 as part of the junta's political and economic programme, provided for land expropriation in three stages: farms of more than 500 ha; farms of between 150 and 500 ha; all rented cultivated land to be turned over to tenant farmers. Some success was achieved with the first stage: 12% of total arable land was taken over by the government agency, ISTA, and 330 estates were allocated to 30,000 workers in the form of co-operatives. Production fell by 10% in 1980/81 but average yields exceeded those of the private sector. A high proportion of funds was used to compensate landowners, and there were allegations of incompetence and excessive bureaucracy. By December 1982 only 52,000 out of a potential 150,000 tenants had benefited from the redistribution of land and landowners had begun to reclaim their expropriated land by force. It was estimated that more than 9,000 peasants who were eligible for land had been evicted, either by landowners or the army. In March 1983 the Constituent Assembly approved a 10-month extension of the third phase

of the reform programme, which enabled peasants to apply for title to 7 ha of land. Of the 48,000 peasants who had applied for land by September 1983, it was believed that only 2,600 had received their allocations. In December the Assembly voted to allow a maximum permissible holding of 245 ha, extended the third phase by a further six months and blocked the possibility of further reform, owing to the scarcity of land available for redistribution. In June 1984 the Assembly revoked Article 207 of the land reform law, which provided for a third phase of the programme.

El Salvador is the most highly industrialized country in the CACM. Manufacturing, concentrated in food processing, textiles, clothing, leatherwork and pharmaceuticals, accounted for 14.5% of GDP in 1981. The sector was severely hit by the armed conflict in 1981, when production of large and small businesses declined by 35% and 60% respectively. The sabotage campaign which was mounted by the left-wing guerrillas in mid-1981 caused damage estimated at US $4.8m., and all industry was operating at 52% capacity. More than 170 business concerns have closed since 1979. The flight of capital has been estimated at $1,800m. since 1979. In 1984 underemployment was estimated to be 40% and unemployment was estimated to be 30%. In 1984 the industrial sector was severely affected by a series of strikes, which preceded the presidential elections.

GDP declined, in real terms, by 23.5% between 1978 and 1982. Export earnings fell by 33% over the same period. The trade deficit was $320m. in 1981. Private investment in fixed capital fell by 64% in 1981 to US $500m. Reserves declined from $387m. in 1979 to $130m. in deficit by December 1982. The Government has become increasingly dependent on foreign aid, which amounted to $464.9m. in 1981. The USA provided $133m. in civilian aid in 1981, the World Bank $77m., the IMF $123m. and the IDB $102m. US economic aid amounted to $324m. in 1982/83, and $332.6m. was to be requested for 1983/84, in accordance with the recommendations of a report by a commission under Dr Henry Kissinger. The budget deficit reached $228m. in 1981. The balance of payments had a current surplus of $30.6m. in 1980, but showed a deficit of $250m. in 1981, easing to $152m. in 1982. The external debt was $1,683m. in December 1982. In 1982 El Salvador received $32.2m. in special drawing rights from the IMF and was able to hold down the cost of debt servicing, owing to assistance from the US Government. In September 1983 El Salvador requested loans amounting to $20m. from commercial banks in the USA and Europe, and received $40m. from the IDB. Public spending was reduced by 19% in 1983. Inflation was 17.6% in 1983. In January 1984 a 14% value-added tax was introduced. In July 1984 the Federal Republic of Germany approved financing of $18m. for El Salvador. In 1985 the Government planned to seek new funds from the IMF. In spite of continuing difficulties, economic growth of 1.4% was expected in 1984.

El Salvador is a member of CACM (see p. 114), SELA (p. 218) and the IDB (p. 156).

Transport and Communications

The transport network is well developed. In 1983 there were 602 km of railways and 16,107 km of roads. The Pan-American Highway bisects the country, while a parallel coastal highway, with interconnecting roads, is under construction. The main ports are Acajutla and Cutuco. Ilopango Airport is a military base, while El Salvador Airport, at Cuscatlán, handles international air traffic.

Social Welfare

In 1952 the Instituto Salvadoreño del Seguro Social (ISSS) was established. This institute provides hospital facilities, medicines and benefits for industrial injury, sickness, accident, disability, maternity, old age and death. Health and welfare insurance is financed by contributions from workers, employers and the State. In 1978 there were a total of 67 hospitals and 1,491 physicians. The Ministry of Health runs 250 medical units, including 14 hospitals. In 1978 its budget was 149m. colones, of which 36m. was allocated for investment programmes.

Education

In 1978 there were about 4,400 public and private schools. There were 974,242 students receiving education in 1982. There is one national university and several private universities. State education is free and officially compulsory. In 1981, however, only 56% of children between seven and 15 years of age were enrolled at primary schools, compared with 72% in 1978. Secondary enrolment, as a proportion of children aged 16 to 18, fell from 25% in 1978 to 20% in 1981. In 1975 the illiteracy rate among people aged 10 and over was 38% (males 34.5%, females 41.1%). The rate was 18% in urban areas but 53% among the rural population. The budgetary allocation for education in 1978 was 290m. colones.

Tourism

El Salvador was one of the centres of the ancient Mayan civilization, and the ruined temples and cities are of great interest. The volcanoes and lakes of the uplands provide magnificent scenery, while there are fine beaches along the Pacific coast. The civil war, in progress since 1979, has devastated the tourist industry.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 1–6 August (San Salvador Festival*), 15 September (Independence Day), 12 October (Discovery of America), 2 November (All Souls' Day), 5 November (First Call of Independence), 24, 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

* 5, 6 August in other cities.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force. Some old Spanish measures are also used, including:

25 libras = 1 arroba;
4 arrobas = 1 quintal (46 kg).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Salvadorean colón.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = 2.8975 colones;
US $1 = 2.5000 colones.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, San Salvador; Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Calle Arce No 953, San Salvador; tel. 22-5011.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	21,073
Inland water	320
Total	21,393*
Population (census results)	
2 May 1961	2,510,984
28 June 1971	
Males	1,763,190
Females	1,791,458
Total	3,554,648
Population (official estimates at 1 July)	
1981	4,586,544
1982	4,661,816
1983	4,724,154
Density (per sq km) 1983	224

* 8,260 sq miles.

Capital: San Salvador (population 445,054 at 1 July 1983).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (per 1,000)

	1980	1981	1982
Birth rate	37.6	35.6	33.6
Death rate	8.6	8.2	7.1

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(household survey, January–June 1980)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	520,699	115,918	636,617
Mining and quarrying	4,103	291	4,394
Manufacturing	144,115	103,506	247,621
Electricity, gas and water	8,828	853	9,681
Construction	79,737	352	80,089
Trade, restaurants and hotels	78,785	177,301	256,086
Transport, storage and communication	62,994	2,599	65,593
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10,430	5,433	15,863
Community, social and personal services	121,145	129,013	250,158
Activities not adequately defined	112	112	224
Total labour force	1,030,948	535,378	1,566,326

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, totalling 27,027 (males 8,498; females 18,529).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (production in '000 quintals*)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83†
Coffee (green)	3,850	3,100	3,400
Seed cotton	2,603	2,397	2,308
Maize	11,448	10,868	9,000
Beans	867	832	830
Rice (paddy)	858	650	501
Sugar	3,912	3,910	5,095

* Figures are in terms of the old Spanish quintal, equivalent to 46 kilogrammes (101.4 lb).

† Provisional.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	88*	88*	89†
Mules†	22	22	23
Cattle	1,440	1,211	1,055*
Pigs	421	386	450*
Sheep	4*	4*	4†
Goats	14*	14*	14†
Chickens	5,064	5,200†	5,500†

* Unofficial figures. † FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	28	30†	32†
Pigmeat*	16	13	13
Poultry meat	13	13†	15†
Cows' milk	291	293*	303*
Cheese*	17.6	17.6	17.6
Hen eggs†	35.2	29.8	32.4

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing

(metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	13,958	20,254	12,897

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1979§	1980§	1981
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	274	217	174
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	590‡	356	426
Cigarettes (million)	2,500‡	2,500‡	2,328
Nitrogenous fertilizers* ('000 metric tons)	24	15‡	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol)† ('000 metric tons)	125‡	130‡	154
Distillate fuel oils ('000 metric tons)	195‡	200‡	212
Residual fuel oils ('000 metric tons)	200‡	210‡	214
Cement ('000 metric tons)	490	550‡	460
Electric energy (million kWh)	1,599.0	1,540.1	1,469.1

* Production in terms of nitrogen during 12 months ending 30 June of the year stated.
† Including aviation gasoline.
‡ Estimated production.
§ Source: mainly UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 Salvadorean colón.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 colones.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 2.8975 colones;
US $1 = 2.5000 colones;
100 Salvadorean colones = £34.51 = $40.00.

Exchange Rate
Fixed at US $1 = 2.50 colones.

BUDGET (million colones)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Taxes	990.3	952.2	1,079.8
Non-tax revenue	89.1	129.2	130.7
Current transfers	25.4	14.5	15.0
Other revenue	2.2	13.9	3.4
Total	1,107.1	1,109.8	1,229.0

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Remunerations	678.9	736.4	789.1
Purchase of goods and services	201.9	200.2	226.7
Interest on public debt	98.1	159.5	143.7
Private sector transfers	55.2	52.6	48.6
Public sector transfers	193.9	190.0	154.7
Foreign transfers	4.9	2.8	3.1
Capital investment	530.6	401.1	349.2
Amortization of public debt	75.9	81.9	123.2
Total	1,763.7	1,742.8	1,715.2

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	21.8	21.8	19.8
IMF special drawing rights	0.1	1.8	0.1
Foreign exchange	71.8	106.7	160.1
Total	93.7	130.3	180.0

* Valued at US $42.22 per troy ounce.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Urban Areas. Base: 1979 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	140.8	155.8	192.3
Fuel and light	156.7	228.2	260.0
Clothing	138.3	161.2	197.8
Rent	125.9	140.7	178.6
All items	134.7	150.5	152.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million colones at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1980	1981	1982
Domestic factor incomes*	7,906.2	7,627.4	7,887.9
Consumption of fixed capital	368.8	357.6	366.9
Gross domestic product at factor cost	8,275.0	7,985.0	8,254.8
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	641.6	661.5	615.7
GDP in purchasers' values	8,916.6	8,646.5	8,870.5
Net factor income from abroad	−127.5	−179.6	−235.5
Gross national product	8,789.1	8,466.9	8,635.0
Less Consumption of fixed capital	368.8	357.6	366.9
National income in market prices	8,420.3	8,109.3	8,268.1

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises. The amount is obtained as a residual.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	1,247.4	1,368.6	1,414.7
Private final consumption expenditure*	6,404.5	6,644.1	6,913.3
Increase in stocks	−27.1	58.1	—
Gross fixed capital formation	1,210.1	1,173.0	1,131.3
Total domestic expenditure	8,834.9	9,243.9	9,459.3
Exports of goods and services	3,046.1	2,306.7	2,049.3
Less Imports of goods and services	2,964.4	2,904.1	2,638.1
GDP in purchasers' values	8,916.6	8,646.5	8,870.5
GDP at constant 1962 prices	3,289.3	2,993.2	2,802.5

* Including a statistical discrepancy.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,480.2	2,071.2	2,027.4
Mining and quarrying	11.3	12.5	13.6
Manufacturing	1,339.4	1,359.1	1,351.0
Construction	305.9	284.2	300.6
Electricity, gas and water	189.1	191.6	191.7
Transport, storage and communications	313.5	328.2	343.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2,037.7	2,062.4	2,117.4
Finance, insurance, etc.	301.9	295.2	309.7
Owner-occupied dwellings	383.9	411.8	435.4
Public administration	916.4	943.5	1,049.7
Private services	637.2	686.7	730.3
Total	8,916.6	8,646.5	8,870.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,075.3	798.0	704.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−897.0	−898.4	−825.9
Trade balance	178.4	−100.3	−121.8
Exports of services	195.4	172.2	168.3
Imports of services	−392.1	−382.6	−369.6
Balance of goods and services	−18.3	−310.7	−323.1
Private unrequited transfers (net)	17.4	39.2	51.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	31.6	21.2	119.0
Current balance	30.6	−250.4	−152.4
Direct capital investment (net)	5.9	−5.7	−1.0
Other long-term capital (net)	103.6	96.7	150.9
Short-term capital (net)	−84.1	−19.2	22.7
Net errors and omissions	−318.3	1.2	−94.7
Total (net monetary movements)	−262.3	−177.4	−74.4
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	5.9	5.6	—
Valuation changes (net)	−1.7	−0.3	1.6
Exceptional financing (net)	181.5	93.2	81.8
Official financing (net)	5.3	36.2	−36.0
Changes in reserves	−71.4	−42.7	−27.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million colones)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981*	1982*
Foodstuffs	374.3	364.6	375.6
Dairy products	58.6	84.0	51.8
Wheat	65.5	24.3	78.2
Fruits and fruit preparations	52.2	56.8	49.2
Vegetables	85.3	91.6	76.1
Raw materials, inedible	456.2	469.6	437.2
Crude petroleum	378.3	372.4	358.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	46.3	56.1	55.5
Chemical products	474.1	566.5	464.3
Chemical elements and compounds	68.4	73.5	68.3
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	115.8	141.2	122.6
Perfume materials and other toiletries	63.5	52.5	46.6
Manufactured fertilizers	69.1	120.2	45.9
Basic manufactures and miscellaneous manufactured articles	718.8	680.4	568.1
Paper, cardboard and manufactures	90.8	94.7	72.1
Textile yarn and thread	44.0	53.4	52.8
Textile fabrics, other than cotton	69.8	39.0	26.8
Iron and steel	74.6	71.7	62.5
Clothing (excl. footwear)	63.2	30.8	21.1
Machinery and transport equipment	323.2	315.1	284.2
Mining, construction and industrial machinery	109.3	92.0	78.9
Electrical machinery and apparatus	120.5	118.3	132.7
Road motor vehicles	59.5	31.6	39.1
Total (incl. others)	2,404.3	2,461.5	2,207.2

* Provisional.

1983: Total imports 2,228.6 million colones.

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981*	1982*
Foodstuffs	1,705.2	1,295.1	1,165.2
Fresh shrimps	36.6	57.5	56.1
Coffee	1,560.4	1,144.9	1,014.2
Raw materials, inedible	244.6	158.0	134.2
Cotton	217.9	138.0	117.6
Chemical products	108.3	77.3	71.9
Miscellaneous manufactures	518.8	368.3	326.6
Clothing (excl. footwear)	78.1	53.0	53.1
Petroleum products	50.4	53.2	30.7
Total (incl. others)	2,684.0	1,991.9	1,760.0

* Provisional.

1983 (million colones): Coffee 1,019.1; Cotton 140.7; Total (incl. others) 1,838.3.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million colones)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Canada	28.7	43.1	34.1
Costa Rica	138.5	116.9	91.2
France	20.2	77.0	50.2
Germany, Federal Republic	61.0	92.0	99.6
Guatemala	634.0	618.7	525.1
Italy	32.6	38.5	17.2
Japan	93.9	83.7	68.1
Mexico	29.6	216.4	200.1
Netherlands	36.9	62.0	55.7
Nicaragua	28.5	25.6	19.1
Panama	51.6	64.1	62.4
Spain	24.5	29.9	16.6
USA	483.7	624.1	603.7
Venezuela	587.1	196.7	189.9
Total (incl. others)	2,404.3	2,461.5	2,207.2

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Canada	22.1	39.6	12.3
Costa Rica	168.6	85.9	50.9
Germany, Federal Republic	372.5	657.9	499.0
Guatemala	434.1	351.9	329.5
Italy	30.4	8.0	22.8
Japan	107.9	96.1	55.2
Netherlands	72.0	18.2	2.9
Nicaragua	136.7	74.9	43.5
Spain	13.4	0.0	38.2
Taiwan	81.1	28.2	2.8
USA	1,104.6	515.5	640.7
Total (incl. others)	2,684.0	1,991.9	1,760.0

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers ('000)	906.4	380.8	246.8
Freight ('000 metric tons)	284.9	301.5	364.5

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 motor vehicles in use)

	1979*	1980	1981
Passenger cars	78.8	81.4	82.6
Commercial vehicles	58.2	62.5	64.0

* Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

SHIPPING (international sea-borne traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Goods loaded	291	256	312
Goods unloaded	4,741	1,761	2,217

* Estimates.

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers arriving	101,209	123,450	129,488
Passengers leaving	105,439	120,956	139,820
Freight loaded (tons)	2,966.5	2,634.8	3,677.1
Freight unloaded (tons)	4,830.4	4,388.7	5,254.7

Source: Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma.

Education

	Institutions (1977)	Teachers (1981)	Students (1982)
Pre-Primary	985	1,055	56,325
Primary	3,283	17,441	811,557
Secondary	197	3,080*	74,258
Higher	13	2,757†	32,102

* 1980. † 1979.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of El Salvador came into effect on 20 December 1983.

The Constitution provides for a republican, democratic and representative form of government, composed of three Powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—which are to operate independently. Voting is a right and duty of all citizens over 18 years of age. Presidential and congressional elections may not be held simultaneously.

The Constitution binds the country, as part of the Central American Nation, to favour the total or partial reconstruction of the Republic of Central America. Integration in a unitary, federal or confederal form, provided that democratic and republican principles are respected and that basic rights of individuals are fully guaranteed, is subject to popular approval.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Power is vested in a single Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, whose members are elected every three years and are eligible for re-election. The Assembly's term of office begins on 1 May. The Assembly's duties include the choosing of the President and Vice-President of the Republic from the two citizens who shall have gained the largest number of votes for each of these offices, if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the election. It also selects the members of the Supreme and subsidiary courts; of the Elections Council; and the Accounts Court of the Republic. It fixes taxes; ratifies treaties concluded by the Executive with other states and international organizations; sanctions the Budget; regulates the monetary system of the country; determines the conditions under which foreign currencies may circulate; and suspends and reimposes constitutional guarantees. The right to initiate legislation may be exercised by the Assembly (as well as by the President through his ministers and by the Supreme Court). The Assembly may override by a two-thirds majority the President's objections to a Bill which it has sent to him for approval.

PRESIDENT

The President is elected for five years, his term beginning and expiring on 1 June. The principle of alternation in the presidential office is established in the Constitution, which states the action to be taken should this principle be violated. The Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Budget and its presentation to the Assembly; the direction of foreign affairs; the organization of the armed and security forces; and the convening of extraordinary sessions of the Assembly. In the event of the President's death, resignation, removal or other cause, the Vice-President takes his place for the rest of the presidential term; and in case of necessity, the Vice-President may be replaced by one of the two Designates elected by the Legislative Assembly.

JUDICIARY

Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court and by other competent tribunals. The Magistrates of the Supreme Court are elected by the Legislature, their number to be determined by law. The Supreme Court alone is competent to decide whether laws, decrees and regulations are constitutional or not.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ing. José Napoleón Duarte (PDC) (sworn in 1 June 1984).

Vice-President: Lic. Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

Minister of the Interior: Lic. Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount.

Minister of the Presidency: Lic. Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes.

Minister of Justice: Dr Manuel Francisco Cardona H.

Minister of Health and Social Security: Dr Benjamín Valdes H.

Minister of Finance: Ricardo J. López.

Minister of Economy: Dr Ricardo González Camacho.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Dr Manuel Morales Ehrlich.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Jorge Eduardo Tenorio.

Minister of Defence and Public Security: Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova.

Minister of Education: Prof. José Alberto Buendía Flores.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. Carlos Aquilino Duarte Funes.

Minister of Planning and Economic and Social Development: Dr Fidel Chávez Mena.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Dr Julio Alfredo Samayoa.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. Ramón Ernesto Rodríguez.

Secretary of Information to the Presidency: Prof. Luis Angel Lagos Gómez.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock: Blvd de Los Héroes y 21a Calle Poniente, San Salvador.

Ministry of Defence and Public Security: Doble Vía a Santa Tecla, San Salvador; telex 30345.

Ministry of Economy: Centro de Gobierno, 4 Avda Norte 233, San Salvador.

Ministry of Education: Calle Delgado y 8a Avda Norte, San Salvador.

Ministry of Finance: 3a Avda Norte y 13 Calle Poniente, San Salvador.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Blvd Dr Manuel Enrique Araújo, Km 6, San Salvador; telex 20179.

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Paseo Gral Escalón 4122, San Salvador; telex 20269.

Ministry of Health and Social Security: Calle Arce 827, San Salvador.

Ministry of the Interior: Palacio Nacional, San Salvador.

Ministry of Justice: 3a Avda Norte y 11 Calle Poniente, San Salvador.

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare: Edif. Ministerio del Interior, Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; telex 20016.

Ministry of Planning and Economic and Social Development: 10 Avda Sur, Costado Noroeste de Casa Presidencial, San Salvador; telex 30309.

Ministry of the Presidency: Casa Presidencial, San Salvador.

Ministry of Public Works: Palacio Nacional, San Salvador.

President

In the second round of the presidential election, held on 6 May 1984, José Napoleón Duarte, candidate of the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC), gained 752,625 (53.6%) of the votes cast. Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson Arrieta, candidate of the Alianza Republicana Nacional (ARENA), gained 651,741 (46.4%) of the votes.

Legislature

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL CONSTITUYENTE

President: Dr María Julia Castillo Rodas (PAISA).

First Vice-President: Guillermo Antonio Guevara L. (PDC).

Second Vice-President: Hugo Carrillo Corleto (PCN).

General Election, 28 March 1982

Party	Votes	Seats
Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC)	590,444	24
Partido Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA)	430,205	19
Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN)	273,383	14*
Partido Acción Democrática (PAD)	112,787	2
Partido Popular Salvadoreña (PPS)	44,900	1
Partido de Orientación Popular (POP)	17,378	0
Total	1,469,297	60

* Subsequently divided: PCN 5, Partido Auténtico Institucional Salvadoreño (PAISA) 9.

Note: Legislative and municipal elections were due to be held on 31 March 1985.

Political Organizations

The conditions of registration for the legislative elections of March 1982 required each party to lay down all arms and present the names and addresses of 3,000 members. The FDR did not contest the elections.

OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED PARTIES

Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA): San Salvador; f. 1981; right-wing; to unite with PCN to contest March 1985 elections; Leader Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson Arrieta; Sec.-Gen. Mario Repdaelli.

Movimiento Estable Republicano Centrista (MERECEN): San Salvador; f. 1982; centre party; Sec.-Gen. Juan Ramón Rosales y Rosales.

Partido Acción Democrática (PAD): San Salvador; f. 1981; right-wing; Leader René Fortín Magaña.

Partido Acción Renovadora (PAR): San Salvador; f. 1944; advocates a more just society; Leader Ernesto Oyarbide.

Partido Auténtico Institucional Salvadoreño (PAISA): San Salvador; f. 1982; formerly right-wing majority of the PCN; aligned with ARENA; Sec.-Gen. Dr Roberto Escobar García.

Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN): Calle Arce 1128, San Salvador; f. 1961; right-wing; Leader Francisco José Guerrero; Sec.-Gen. Raúl Molina Martínez.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): 3a Calle Poniente 836, San Salvador; f. 1960; 150,000 mems; anti-imperialist, advocates self-determination and Latin American integration; Sec.-Gen. Dr J. Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

Partido de Orientación Popular (POP): San Salvador; f. 1981; right-wing; Leader Gen. (retd) José Alberto Medrano.

Partido Popular Salvadoreño (PPS): POB (01) 425, San Salvador; tel. 23-2265; f. 1966; right-wing; represents business interests; Sec.-Gen. Francisco Quiñónez Avila.

Partido Unionista Centroamericana (PUCA): San Salvador; advocates reunification of Central America; Pres. Dr Gabriel Pilopa Araújo.

Parties awaiting legal recognition in 1984 were: Partido Centrista Salvadoreño (Leader Tomás Chafoya Martínez); Partido de Empresarios, Campesinos y Obreros (ECO, Leader Dr Luis Rolando López) and Partido Independiente Democrático (PID, Leader Eduardo García Tobar).

OPPOSITION GROUPING

Frente Democrático Revolucionario-Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional (FDR-FMLN): San Salvador; f. 1980 as a left-wing opposition front to the PDC-military coalition government; the FDR is the political wing and the FMLN is the guerrilla front; military operations are co-ordinated by the Dirección Revolucionaria Unida (DRU); Pres. (FDR) Guillermo Ungo; Vice-Pres. (FDR) Eduardo Calles; the front comprises c. 20 groups, of which the principal are:

Bloque Popular Revolucionario (BPR): guerrilla arm: Fuerzas Populares de Liberación (FPL); based in Chalatenango; First Sec. Leonel González; Second Sec. Dimas Rodríguez.

Frente de Acción Popular Unificado (FAPU): guerrilla arm: Fuerzas Armadas de la Resistencia Nacional (FARN); Leaders Fermán Cienfuegos, Saúl Villalta.

Ligas Populares del 28 de Febrero (LP-28): guerrilla arm: Ejército Revolucionario Popular (ERP); Leaders Joaquín Villalobos, Ana Guadalupe Martínez.

Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR): San Salvador.

Movimiento Obrero Revolucionario Salvado Cayetano Carpio (MOR).

Movimiento Popular Social Cristiano (MPSC).

Partido Comunista Salvadoreño (PCS): guerrilla arm: Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación (FAL); Leader Jorge Schafik Handal.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centroamericanos (PRTC): Leader Roberto Roca.

Unión Nacional Democrática (UND): communist.

OTHER GROUPS

Partido de Liberación Nacional (PLN): political-military organization of the extreme right; the military wing is the Ejército Secreto Anti-comunista (ESA); Sec.-Gen. and C.-in-C. Aquiles Baires.

The following guerrilla groups are dissident factions of the Fuerzas Populares de Liberación (FPL):

Frente Clara Elizabeth Ramírez: f. 1983.

Movimiento Laborista Cayetano Carpio: f. 1983.

There are also several right-wing guerrilla groups and 'death squads' not officially linked to any of the right-wing parties.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN EL SALVADOR

Argentina: 71a Avda Sur 227, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 24-2006; telex 20221; Ambassador: Dr Víctor José Biancullli.

Brazil: Edif. la Centroamericana, Alameda Roosevelt 3107, Nos 501, 601 y 602, San Salvador; tel. 23-1214; telex 20096; Ambassador: Mario Loureiro Dias Costa.

Chile: Pasaje Belle Vista No 121, Entre 9a C.P. y 9a C.P. bis, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-7132; telex 20377; Ambassador: René Pérez Negrete.

China (Taiwan): 89a Avda Norte 335, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-6920; telex 20152; Ambassador: Gen. Lo Yu-lum.

Colombia: Paseo Gral Escalón y Calle La Ceiba, Edif. Inter-Capital, 2°, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-0126; telex 20247; Ambassador: Dr Luis Guillermo Vélez Trujillo.

Costa Rica: Edif. 1a Centroamericana, 3°, Alameda Roosevelt 3107, San Salvador; tel. 23-8282; telex 30271; Ambassador: Lic. Oscar Castro Vega.

Dominican Republic: 77a Avda Norte 422, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-6636; Ambassador: Alberto Emilio Despradel Cabral.

Ecuador: Blvd Hipódromo 803, Colonia San Benito, San Salvador; tel. 24-5921; telex 20445; Ambassador: Jaime Sánchez Lemos.

Egypt: 9a Calle Poniente y 93 Avda Norte, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-4176; telex 20178; Ambassador: Mohamed Aly Kamel; (diplomatic relations broken off in April 1984).

France: Colonia La Mascota, Pasaje A 41-46, Casilla 474, San Salvador; tel. 23-0728; telex 20243; Chargé d'affaires: Jean-Pierre Chauvet.

Germany, Federal Republic: 3a Calle Poniente 3831, Colonia Escalón, Apdo 693, San Salvador; tel. 23-6173; telex 20149; Ambassador: Dr Henning Dodenberg.

Guatemala: 15 Avda Norte 135, San Salvador; tel. 21-6097; Ambassador: Brig.-Gen. Luis Federico Fuentes Corado.

Holy See: 87a Avda Norte y 7a Calle Poniente, Colonia Escalón, Apdo 0195, San Salvador (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 23-2454; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Mgr Giacomo Ottonello.

Honduras: 9a Calle Poniente 4612 y 89a Avda Norte, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 24-6662; telex 20524; Ambassador: Lic. Roberto Suazo Tomé.

Israel: 85 Avda Norte, No 619, Colonia Escalón, Apdo 1776, San Salvador; tel. 23-8770; telex 20777; Ambassador: Aryeh Amir.

Italy: 1a Calle Poniente y 71a Avda Norte 204, San Salvador; tel. 23-7325; telex 30118; Ambassador: Dr Adriano Righetti (also represents the interests of Somalia).

Japan: Avda La Capilla 615, Colonia San Benito, San Salvador; tel. 24-4597; Chargé d'affaires: Hiroyuki Kimoto.

Malta: 7a Calle Poniente 5251, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-8894; Ambassador: Erberto Casagrandi.

Mexico: Paseo Gral Escalón 3832, San Salvador; tel. 23-4243; telex 20070; Chargé d'affaires: Fernando Escamilla Márquez.

Nicaragua: 27a Avda Norte 1134, Colonia Layco, San Salvador; tel. 25-7281; telex 20546; Chargé d'affaires: Francisco Tenorio Mora.

Panama: Edif. Balam Quitzé 68-1, Calle Circunvalación y 89a Avda Sur, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-7893; Ambassador: David Samuel Peré Ramos.

Paraguay: Avda La Capilla 414, Col San Benito, San Salvador; tel. 23-5951; Ambassador: Juan Alberto Llánez.

Peru: Edif. La Centroamericana, 2°, Alameda Roosevelt 3107, San Salvador; tel. 23-0008; Chargé d'affaires: Dr Jorge Abarca del Carpio.

Spain: 51 Avda Norte 138, San Salvador; tel. 23-7961; telex 20372; Ambassador: Luis Mariñas Otero.

United Kingdom: 17a Calle Poniente 320, San Salvador; tel. 22-6104; telex 20174; Chargé d'affaires: David Ridgeway.

USA: 25 Avda Norte 1230, San Salvador; tel. 26-7100; Ambassador: Thomas R. Pickering.

Uruguay: Edif. Intercapital, Calle La Ceiba y Paseo Gral Escalón, 1°, San Salvador; tel. 24-6661; Ambassador: Alfredo Lafone.

Venezuela: 93 Avda Norte 619, Colonia Escalón, San Salvador; tel. 23-5809; telex 20388; Ambassador: Dr Pedro E. Coll.

Judicial System

Supreme Court of Justice: Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; composed of 14 Magistrates, one of whom is its President. The Court is divided into four chambers: Legal Aid, Civil Law, Penal Law and Litigation.

President: Dr Francisco José Guerrero.

Chambers of 2nd Instance: composed of two Magistrates.

Courts of 1st Instance: in all chief towns and districts.

Attorney-General: José Francisco Guerrero (ARENA).

Religion

Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion, with 3,487,938 adherents in 1976, but all religions are permitted. In 1982 there were about 200,000 Protestants. Seventh-day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, the Baptist Church and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are represented.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of San Salvador: Mgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, Arzobispado, Calle San José y Avda Las Américas, Urb. Isidro Menéndez, Apdo 2253, San Salvador; tel. 26-1943.

The Baptist Church

Baptist Association of El Salvador: Apdo 06347, San Salvador; tel. 22-3034; Pres. Dr Carlos Figueroa; Exec. Sec. Rev. José René Cedillos.

The Press

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

San Salvador

El Diario de Hoy: 11 Calle Oriente 271, Apdo 495, San Salvador; tel. 21-5340; telex 20291; f. 1936; independent; Dir Enrique Altamirano Madriz; Man. Francisco Marchesini; circ. 88,200 (weekdays), 78,495 (Sundays).

Diario Latino: 23a Avda Sur 225, Apdo 96, San Salvador; tel. 21-3240; f. 1890; evening; Editor Miguel Angel Pinto; circ. 36,000.

Diario Oficial: 4a Calle Poniente 829, San Salvador; tel. 21-9101; f. 1875; Dir Alonso Mira; circ. 2,100.

El Mundo: 2a Avda Norte 211, Apdo 368, San Salvador; tel. 21-9188; f. 1967; evening; Dir Cristóbal Iglesias; circ. 58,032 (weekdays), 61,822 (Sundays).

La Prensa Gráfica: 3a Calle Poniente 130, San Salvador; tel. 71-3333; f. 1915; general information; conservative, independent; Editor José Dutriz; circ. 121,366 (weekdays), 117,642 (Sundays).

Santa Ana

Diario de Occidente: 1a Avda Sur No. 3, Santa Ana; tel. 41-2931; f. 1910; Dir Guillermo Jorge Hasbún; circ. 19,000.

PERIODICALS

Anaqueles: 8a Avda Norte y Calle Delgado, San Salvador; review of the National Library.

Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras 145, San Salvador; educational; quarterly; Dir Dr David Escobar Galindo.

El Salvador Filatélico: Avda España 207, Altos Vidrí Panades, San Salvador; f. 1940; publ. quarterly by the Philatelic Society of El Salvador.

Orientación: Palacio Arzobispal, 1 Calle Poniente 3462, San Salvador; tel. 24-5099; Catholic weekly; Dir Roberto Torroella.

Proceso: Apdo (01) 168, San Salvador; tel. 24-0011; f. 1980; weekly newsletter, published by the Documentation and Information Centre of the Universidad Centroamericana José Simeón Cañas.

Revista del Ateneo de El Salvador: 13a Calle Poniente, Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; tel. 22-9686; official organ of Salvadorean Athenaeum; 3 a year; Pres. Dr León Enrique Cuéllar; Sec.-Gen. Dr Carlos Rivas Tejada.

Revista Judicial: Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; tel. 22-4522; organ of the Supreme Court; Dir Dr Manuel Arrieta Gallegos.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de El Salvador (Press Association of El Salvador): Edif. Casa del Periodista, Paseo Gral Escalón 4130, San Salvador; tel. 23-8943; Pres. José Luis Urrutia.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE (Spain): Edif. Magaña 51, Of. 501, 5°, Calle Arce y 13 Avda Sur, San Salvador; tel. 26-6966; Bureau Chief Cristina Hasbún de Merino.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Edif. Panamericano 214, 25 Avda Norte y 27 Calle Poniente; tel. 26-7328; telex 20083; Bureau Chief René Alberto Contreras.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): San Salvador; tel. 71-4538.

Reuters (UK): Edif. Fratti, 1a Avda Norte No. 227, San Salvador; tel. 21-8906; telex 20634; Bureau Chief Adrian R. Aldana.

Associated Press (USA) and UPI (USA) are also represented.

Publishers

Editorial Universitaria: Ciudad Universitaria, Universidad de El Salvador, Apdo 1703, San Salvador; tel. 25-6604; f. 1923; Dir Alfredo Montti.

Dirección de Publicaciones: Ministerio de Educación, 17 Avda Sur 430, San Salvador; tel. 22-9152; f. 1953; educational and general; Dir José Roberto Henríquez.

UCA: Apdo 668, San Salvador; tel. 23-4491; f. 1975; social science, religion and economy; Dir Italo López Vallecillos.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Salvadoreña de Agencias de Publicidad: San Salvador; f. 1962.

Cámara Salvadoreña del Libro: Calle Arce No. 423, Apdo 2296, San Salvador; tel. 21-7206; f. 1974; Pres. Otto Kurt Wahn Cabrales.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 2,100,000 radio receivers and 455,000 television receivers in use.

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (ANTEL): Edif. Administrativo ANTEL, Centro de Gobierno, San Salvador; tel. 21-8702; telex 20252; f. 1963; Pres. Ing. Julio César Gómez; Gen. Sec. Rafael Antonio Rodezno.

RADIO

Asociación Salvadoreña de Radiodifusores (ASDER): 4a Calle Oriente 528, San Salvador; tel. 22-0872; Pres. Manuel Antonio Flores Barrera.

YSS Radio El Salvador: Secretaría de Información de la Presidencia de la República, San Salvador; tel. 21-7423; telex 20145; non-commercial cultural station; Dir-Gen. (vacant).

There are 75 commercial radio stations. The guerrilla group, ERP, operates its own station, Radio Venceremos, and the FPL operate Radio Farabundo Martí.

TELEVISION

Canal 2, SA: Apdo 720, San Salvador; tel. 23-6744; telex 20443; commercial; Pres. B. Eserski; Gen. Man. Eduardo Anaya.

Canal 4, SA: Carretera de San Salvador a Santa Tecla, Apdo 444, San Salvador; tel. 24-4555; commercial; Pres. Boris Eserski; Man. Ronald Calvo.

Canal 6, SA: Alameda Dr Manuel E. Araújo Km. 6, Apdo (06) 1801, San Salvador; tel. 23-5122; commercial; Pres. José A. González L.; Man. Dr Pedro Leonel Moreno Monge.

Canal 8 and 10: Final 13 Avda Sur, Apdo 4, Nueva San Salvador; tel. 28-0499; government station; Dir Prof. Carlos Antonio Burgos.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in colones unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

The banking system was nationalized in March 1980.

Supervisory Body

Superintendencia del Sistema Financiero: Edif. Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador, 1a Calle Poniente y 7a Avda Norte, San Salvador; tel. 21-6360; Superintendent Dr Eusebio Martell.

Central Bank

Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador: 1a Calle Poniente y 7a Avda Norte, San Salvador; tel. 22-1144; telex 20088; f. 1934; nationalized Dec. 1961; sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. 2.5m., res 285.8m., dep. 1,090.06 (June 1983); Pres. Lic. Alberto Benítez Bonilla; Man. Lic. Julio César Serrano; 6 brs.

Commercial Banks

San Salvador

Banco Agrícola Comercial de El Salvador: 6a Calle Pte 111, San Salvador; tel. 22-7744; telex 20092; f. 1955; cap. 6.1m., res 18.9m., dep. 381.9m. (June 1982); Pres. Lic. Rafael Tomás Carbonell; 17 brs.

Banco Capitalizador: 1a Calle Poniente 531, San Salvador; tel. 22-2311; f. 1955; cap. 8m., res 3.2m., dep. 114m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Augusto Ramón Avila; 14 brs.

Banco de Comercio de El Salvador: 4a Calle Oriente y 4a Avda Sur 224, Apdo 237, San Salvador; tel. 71-4144; telex 20124; f. 1949; cap. 35m., res 7.1m., dep. 264m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Lic. Rafael González Muñoz; Gen. Man. Eusebio Martell; 19 brs.

Banco de Crédito Popular: 4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avda Sur, Apdo (06) 994, San Salvador; tel. 71-1122; telex 20808; f. 1957; cap. 9.2m., res 13.1m., dep. 68m. (Sept. 1984); Pres. Francisco Melara Jule; 11 brs.

Banco Cuscatlán: 6a Avda Sur 118, San Salvador; tel. 71-4739; telex 30178; f. 1972; cap. p.u. 15m., res 2.9m., dep. 130.9m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Lic. Edmundo Girón; 7 brs.

Banco Financiero: Avda España 217, San Salvador; tel. 22-6300; f. 1977; cap. 3m., res 0.02m., dep. 15.6m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Salvador Manuel Rivera; 2 brs.

Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador: 4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avda Sur, San Salvador; tel. 22-5222; telex 20309; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 0.9m., res 21.6m., dep. 490.8m. (Sept. 1980); Man. Filadelfo Baires Paz; 16 brs.

Banco Mercantil, SA: 1a Calle Poniente y 7a Avda Norte frente al Banco Central de Reserva, San Salvador; tel. 23-3022; telex 20723; f. 1978; cap. 5m., res 5,000, dep. 88.6m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Salvador Velis.

Banco Salvadoreño: 2a Avda Norte 129, San Salvador; tel. 71-2122; telex 20172; f. 1885; cap. 25m., res 4.6m., dep. 341m. (June 1984); Pres. José Daniel Castellanos; 16 brs.

Development Banks

San Salvador

Asociación de Ahorro y Préstamo Atlacatl, SA: Blvd de Los Héroes y Calle Poniente 25, Apdo Postal 1100, San Salvador; tel. 25-5555; f. 1964; savings and loan association; cap. 7m., res 1.4m., dep. 136.5m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Dr Eduardo Héctor Ayala; 13 brs.

Asociación de Ahorro y Préstamo La Popular, SA: 4a Calle Oriente 212, San Salvador; tel. 21-6528; f. 1974; cap. 2.2m., res 1.7m., dep. 42.8m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Walter Panameño; 8 brs.

Ahorro, Préstamos e Inversiones, SA (APRISA): Blvd de Los Héroes 1017, San Salvador; tel. 26-0011; f. 1977; cap. 2.5m., res 0.4m., dep. 31.6m. (Sept. 1983); Pres. Dr Napoleón Arnoldo Monterrosa Valle; 8 brs.

Ahorros Metropolitanos, SA (AHORROMET): Calle Arce y 9a Avda Norte 532, San Salvador; tel. 21-6350; f. 1972; cap. 2m., res 2.2m., dep. 85.4m. (June 1982); Pres. Ricardo Salvador Figueroa; 11 brs.

Banco de Desarrollo e Inversión, SA: 67a Avda Norte y Blvd San Antonio Abad, San Salvador; tel. 23-7888; telex 20261; f. 1965; long-term finance; cap. 9m., res 2.1m., dep. 21.7m. (Sept. 1981); Pres. José Julio Bolaños.

Banco de Fomento Agropecuario: 15a Avda Sur y 6a Calle Poniente, Apdo Postal (06) 490, San Salvador; tel. 22-8044; telex 20027; f. 1973; autonomous government institution; cap. 51.6m., res 5.7m., dep. 44.1m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Ing. Joaquín Guevara Morán.

Banco Nacional de Fomento Industrial (BANAFI): 1a Calle Poniente entre 43 y 45 Avda Norte, San Salvador; tel. 24-6677; Pres. Oscar René Alvarez.

La Central de Ahorros, SA: Alameda Roosevelt y 43 Avda Sur, San Salvador; tel. 24-4840; f. 1979; cap. 2m., res 2,000m., dep. 4.3m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Lic. Félix Manuel Quezada.

Construcción y Ahorro SA—CASA: 1a Calle Poniente y 9a Avda Norte, San Salvador; tel. 71-5533; f. 1964; saving and building finance; cap. 8m., res 0.9m., dep. 168.1m. (June 1984); Pres. Lic. José Oscar Medina; 13 brs.

CREDE, SA: Alameda Roosevelt y 59 Avda Norte, Apdo (05) 25, San Salvador; tel. 23-8299; f. 1973; cap. 4m., res 0.3m., dep. 102.3m. (Sept. 1982); Pres. Mauricio Ernesto Martínez; 7 brs.

Crédito Inmobiliario, SA (CREDISA): 3a 7a Calle Poniente, Edif. CREDISA, San Salvador; tel. 23-1370; f. 1964; cap. 5m., res 0.5m., dep. 80.4m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. Dr Ing. Rinaldo Galdámez de León; 10 brs.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda (FNV): 49a Avda Sur 820, San Salvador; tel. 23-8845; national housing finance agency; f. 1963 to improve housing facilities through loan and savings associations; cap. 2m., res 10.3m. (July 1982); Pres. Ing. Antonio Reyes.

Financiera Nacional de Tierras Agrícolas (FINATA): 5a Calle Poniente 149, San Salvador; tel. 22-4463; Pres. Juan Pablo Mejía Rodríguez.

Foreign Banks

Banco de Santander y Panamá, SA: Alameda Roosevelt 3425, Apdo (01) 231, San Salvador; tel. 24-1099; telex 20003; Man. Maximino Belloso.

Bank of America NT and SA (USA): Avda Olímpica y Pje 3, Edif. Su Casa, SA, Apdo (05) 93, San Salvador; tel. 24-0788; Pres. Dr Armando Peña Quezada.

Bank of London and South America Ltd: 2a Calle Oriente 215, Apdo 06-197, San Salvador; tel. 22-4244; telex 20198; Man. R. A. Fairhurst (acting).

Banking Associations

Federación de Asociación Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de El Salvador: Colonia San Jorge 23a, Avda Norte y 25a Calle Poniente, San Salvador; tel. 26-8925.

Federación de Cajas de Crédito (FEDECREDITO): 25 Avda Norte y 23 Calle Poniente, San Salvador; tel. 25-5553; f. 1943; Pres. Lic. Rafael Pleitez Menéndez; Man. Lic. Sebastián Obdulio Varela Dueñas.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de El Salvador: Col. San Benito, Avda La Capilla, Edif. Noljer, San Salvador; tel. 23-8342; San Salvador; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

San Salvador

Aseguradora Agrícola Comercial, SA: Alameda Roosevelt 3030, San Salvador; tel. 23-8200; telex 20288; f. 1973; cap. 1.5m.; Man. Jean Paul Bolens.

Aseguradora Popular, SA: 4a Calle Oriente y 2a Avda Sur, Edif. Banco de Crédito Popular, San Salvador; tel. 22-9033; telex 30031; f. 1975; cap. 1.6m.; Man. Lic. Roberto José Canton.

Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña SA: Alameda Dr Manuel Enrique Araujo y Calle La Reforma, Plaza Suiza, San Salvador; tel. 23-2111; telex 20581; f. 1969; cap. 2.5m.; Pres. Roberto Schildknecht.

La Auxiliadora, SA: Avda Olímpica y 63 Avda Sur, Colonia Escalón, Apdo (06) 665, San Salvador; tel. 23-7731; telex 30153; f. 1958; cap. 1.5m., dep. 6m.; Pres. María Eugenia Brizuela de Avila.

La Centro Americana, SA, Cía Salvadoreña de Seguros: Alameda Roosevelt 3107, Apdo 527, San Salvador; tel. 23-6666; telex 20176; f. 1915; cap. 5m.; Gen. Man. Lic. Rufino Garay.

Compañía Anglo Salvadoreña de Seguros, SA: Paseo Gral Escalón 3848, San Savador; tel. 24-2399; telex 20466; f. 1976; cap. 1.1m.; Exec. Vice-Pres. José Mauricio Loucel.

Compañía General de Seguros, SA: Edif. General de Seguros, 2a Avda Sur 302, San Salvador; tel. 22-3111; telex 20218; f. 1955; cap. 3m.; Exec. Chair. Dr Rafael Cáceres Viale.

La Seguridad Salvadoreña: Carretera a Santa Tecla Km. 4½, Apdo 1527, San Salvador; tel. 23-4100; f. 1974; cap. 2m.; Pres. Dr Oscar Mauricio Cantor Castillo.

Pan-American Life Insurance Co.: Km. 4½, Carretera a Santa Tecla, Edif. Carbonell 1, Apdo Postal (06) 169, San Salvador; tel. 21-2945; f. 1963; cap. 1m.; Man. Alfredo A. Villa-Alta.

Seguros Desarrollos, SA: Calle Loma Linda No. 265, Colonia San Benito, San Salvador; tel. 24-3800; f. 1975; cap. 2m.; Exec. Vice-Pres. Ismael Warleta Fernández.

Seguros e Inversiones, SA (SISA): Edif. SISA, Alameda Dr Manuel Enrique Araujo 3530, Apdo 1350, San Salvador; tel. 23-1200; telex 20772; f. 1962; cap. 2m.; Man. Mauricio Samayoa R.

Unión de Seguros, SA: Avda Morazán 110, San Salvador; tel. 21-9644; f. 1974; cap. 1m.; Man. Federico Denis Badgerow.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador: 9a Avda Norte y 5a Calle Poniente, Apdo (06) 1640, San Salvador; tel. 71-2055; telex 20753; f. 1915; 800 mems; Pres. Ing. Conrado López Andreu; Sec. Carlos Castañeda.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Cafetalera de El Salvador—ACES: Edif. Instituto del Café, 4°, San Salvador; tel. 21-3580; f. 1930; coffee growers' asscn; Pres. Dr Francisco García Rossi.

Asociación de Ganaderos de El Salvador: 1a Avda Norte 1332, San Salvador; tel. 25-7208; livestock breeders' asscn; Pres. Mauricio Eladio Castillo.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Beneficiadores y Exportadores de Café (ABECAFE): Colonia Escalón, 87a Avda Norte 720, Apdo A, San Salvador; tel. 23-3292; telex 20231; coffee producers' and exporters' asscn; Pres. Miguel Angel Salaverría Prieto.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Industriales: Calle Roma y Liverpool, Colonia Roma, Apdo Postal (06) 48, San Salvador; tel. 23-7788; telex 30235; f. 1958; 281 mems; manufacturers' asscn; Pres. Eduardo Funes Hartmann; Man. Roberto Ortiz Avalos.

Co-operativa Algodonera Salvadoreña Ltda: 7a Avda Norte 418, Apdo (06) 616, San Salvador; tel. 22-0399; telex 30260; f. 1940; 3,626 mems; cotton growers' asscn; Pres. Roberto Aguilar Papini.

Instituto Nacional del Azúcar: Paseo Gral Escalón y 87 Avda Norte, San Salvador; tel. 24-6044; national sugar institute; Pres. Raimundo Rodríguez.

Instituto Nacional del Café (INCAFE): 6a Avda Sur 133, San Salvador; tel. 71-3311; telex 20138; f. 1942; national coffee institute; Pres. Ing. Humberto Dalponte Mori; Gen. Man. Lic. Miguel Angel Aguilar.

STATE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Comisión Ejecutiva Hidroeléctrica del Río Lempa (CEL): 9a Calle Poniente 950, San Salvador; tel. 71-0855; telex 20303; state energy agency dealing with electricity generation and transmission and non-conventional energy sources; Pres. Gral Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez.

Comisión Nacional del Petróleo (CONAPE): 9a Calle Poniente 950, San Salvador; telex 20301; state petroleum enterprise; Pres. (vacant).

Comité de Exportadores de El Salvador (COEXPORT): Calle Roma y Liverpool, Colonia Roma, Edif. ASI, San Salvador; tel. 23-7788; f. 1973 to establish a policy of export incentives; Man. Lic. Rolando Monterrosa Gutiérrez.

Corporación Salvadoreña de Inversiones (CORSAIN): 1a Calle Poniente entre 43 y 45 Avda Norte, San Salvador; tel. 24-6677; telex 20257; Pres. Dr Jorge A. Hernández Gutiérrez.

Fondo de Financiamiento y Garantía para la Pequeña Empresa (FIGAPE): Diagonal Principal y 1a Diagonal, Apdo 1990, San Salvador; tel. 25-9466; f. 1973; government body to assist small-sized industries; Pres. Leopoldo Samayoa.

Fondo de Garantía para el Crédito Educativo (EDUCREDITO): Avda España 726, San Salvador; tel. 22-2181; f. 1973; Pres. Ing. Juan José Interiano; Dir Lic. Erasmo Sermeño.

Fondo Social para la Vivienda (FSV): Blvd de Los Héroes, Edif. Torre Roble, San Salvador; tel. 26-3011; f. 1973; Pres. Baltasar Perla.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Transformación Agraria (ISTA): Km. 5 Carretera a Santa Tecla, San Salvador; tel. 24-6000; f. 1976 to promote rural development; empowered to buy inefficiently cultivated land; Pres. Samuel Maldonado.

Instituto de Vivienda Urbana (IVU): Centro Urbano Libertad, San Salvador; tel. 23-3011; government housing agency; Pres. Ricardo Moreno Calderón; Man. Cristóbal A. Huezo Nativi.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

There are several businessmen's associations, the most important of which is the Alianza Nacional de Empresa Privada (National Private Enterprise Alliance; Pres. Juan Maldonado), which has a political organization, the Alianza Productiva.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General de Sindicatos—CGS (General Confederation of Unions): 3a Calle Oriente 226, San Salvador; f. 1958; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 27,000 mems.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños—CGTS (General Confederation of Salvadorean Workers): San Salvador; f. 1957; 10 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. José Alberto López; 3,500 mems.

Federación Campesina Cristiana de El Salvador-Unión de Trabajadores del Campo (FECCAS-UTC): allied illegal Christian peasants' organizations; Universidad Nac., Apdo 4000, San Salvador.

Federación Unitaria Sindical de El Salvador (Unitary Federation of Unions): San Salvador.

UCS: pro-government peasant association; 100,000 mems; Gen. Sec. Guillermo Blanco.

Unidad Popular Democrática (UPD): San Salvador; f. 1980; largest trade union conglomerate; led by a committee of 10; 500,000 mems.

Some unions, such as those of the taxi drivers and bus owners, are affiliated to the Federación Nacional de Empresas Pequeñas Salvadoreñas—Fenapes, the association of small-scale businessmen.

Transport

Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma—CEPA: Edif. Torre Roble, Blvd de los Héroes, Apdo 2667, San Salvador; tel. 24-1133; telex 20194; f. 1952; operates and administers the ports of Acajutla and Cutuco and the El Salvador International Airport at Cuscatlán, as well as Ferrocarriles Nacionales de El Salvador; Chair. Ing. José Luis Andreu Ruiz; Gen. Man. Ing. Heriberto Reyes Ventura.

RAILWAYS

There are about 600 km of railway track in the country. The main track links San Salvador with the ports of Acajutla and Cutuco. The International Railways of Central America run from Anguiatú

on the El Salvador–Guatemala border to the Pacific ports of Acajutla and Cutuco and connect San Salvador with Guatemala City and the Guatemalan Atlantic ports of Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás del Castillo.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de El Salvador—Fenadesal: Avda Peralta 903, Apdo 2292, San Salvador; tel. 21-8940; telex 20194; 602 km open; in 1975 Ferrocarril de El Salvador and the Salvadorean section of International Railways of Central America (429 km open) were merged and are administered by the Railroad Division of CEPA (see above); Man. Lic. Carlos Arturo Flores.

ROADS

The country's highway system is well integrated with its railway services. There are some 16,107 km of roads, including: the Pan-American Highway: 306 km, paved highways: 1,586 km, improved roads: 2,827 km, dry-weather roads: 3,872 km.

SHIPPING

The ports of Acajutla and Cutuco are administered by CEPA (see above). Services are also provided by foreign lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

AESA Aerolíneas de El Salvador, SA de CV: Centro Comercial Beethoven, Sobre Paseo Gen. Escalón, Apdo (06) 1830; tel. 24-6166; cargo and mail service between San Salvador and Miami; Pres. E. Cornejo López; Gen. Man. Jorge Marchessini.

TACA International Airlines: Edif. Caribe, 2°, San Salvador; tel. 23-2244; telex 30156; f. 1939; passenger and cargo services to Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and the USA; Pres. Dr Enrique Borgo Bustamante; Exec. Pres. Federico Bloch; fleet: 2 BAC One Eleven 400, 2 Boeing 737 200, 1 Electra-188-C.

Tourism

Buró de Convenciones y Visitantes de San Salvador: 9a Avda Norte 406, San Salvador; tel. 22-4375.

Cámara Salvadoreña de Turismo: Hotel Sheraton, 89 Avda Norte y 11 Calle Poniente, Colonia Escalón, Apdo 01-337, San Salvador; tel. 24-2222; Pres. Roberto Calderón.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo (ISTU) (National Tourism Institute): Calle Rubén Darío 619, San Salvador; tel. 22-8000; telex 30315; f. 1950; Pres. Ricardo González; Man. Mauricio Zaun Gallont.

Atomic Energy

Comisión Salvadoreña de Energía Nuclear (COSEN): c/o Ministerio de Economía, 4 Avda Norte 233, San Salvador; f. 1961; atomic energy research institute.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea consists of the islands of Bioko (formerly Fernando Póo and subsequently renamed Macías Nguema Biyogo under the regime of President Macías), Corisco, Great Elobey and Small Elobey, and Annobón (also known as Pagalu), and the mainland territory of Río Muni (Mbini) on the west coast of Africa. Cameroon lies to the north and Gabon to the east and south of Río Muni, while Bioko lies offshore from Cameroon and Nigeria. The small island of Annobón lies far to the south, beyond the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe. The climate is hot and humid, with average temperatures higher than 26°C (80°F). The official language is Spanish. In Río Muni the Fang language is spoken, as well as those of coastal tribes such as the Combe, Balemke and Bujeba, while in Bioko the principal local language is Bubi, although pidgin English and Ibo are also widely understood. About 80% of the population are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of green, white and red, with a light blue triangle at the hoist. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms (a white shield, containing a tree, with six yellow stars above and a scroll beneath) on the white stripe. The capital is Malabo (formerly Santa Isabel).

Recent History

Portugal ceded the territory to Spain in 1778. The mainland region and the islands were periodically united for administrative purposes. In July 1959 Spanish Guinea, as the combined territory was known, was divided into two provinces: Río Muni, on the African mainland, and Fernando Póo (with other nearby islands). From 1960 the two provinces were represented in the Spanish legislature. In December 1963 they were merged again, to form Equatorial Guinea, with a limited measure of self-government.

After 190 years of Spanish rule, independence was declared on 12 October 1968, following a referendum on the proposed constitution. In presidential elections, held in September 1968, the Prime Minister of the autonomous government, Bonifacio Ondo Edu, was defeated by Francisco Macías Nguema. President Macías formed a coalition government from all the parties represented in the new National Assembly. Relations with Spain became strained early in 1969 after a series of anti-European incidents and an attempted coup in March by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Atanasio Ndongo Miyone, who was killed.

In February 1970 the President outlawed all existing political parties and formed the Partido Unico Nacional (PUN), which later became the Partido Unico Nacional de los Trabajadores (PUNT). Macías appointed himself Life President in July 1972. A new constitution, giving absolute powers to President Macías and abolishing the provincial autonomy previously enjoyed by Fernando Póo (then renamed Macías Nguema Biyogo), was adopted in July 1973. President Macías controlled both radio and press and all citizens were forbidden to leave the country, although many fled during his rule. In 1978 it was estimated that about 100,000 refugees from Equatorial Guinea were living in other African countries, mostly in neighbouring Cameroon and Gabon, and about 7,000 refugees in Europe. During 1976 and 1977 there were many arrests and executions. Nigerian workers were repatriated in 1976 after reports of maltreatment and forced labour. Foreign affairs were dominated by close relations with the Soviet bloc.

In August 1979 President Macías was overthrown in a coup led by his nephew, Deputy Defence Minister Lt-Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. Macías was later captured, tried on charges of treason, genocide, embezzlement and violation of human rights, and executed by a military firing squad.

The Spanish Government, which admitted prior knowledge of the coup, was the first to recognize the new regime, and has been the major supplier of financial and technical aid. Many exiles have returned to the country since the coup, but a number of opposition parties exist in exile and in April 1983 representatives from five of them met in Zaragoza to co-ordinate their actions and to move towards the formation of a united front against the Government of Equatorial Guinea. Under President Obiang Nguema, political parties have been banned, and the regime is dominated by the armed forces.

In December 1981 a major reshuffle of government and civil service officials, intended to counter inefficiency and corruption, included the appointment of four civilians to the Supreme Military Council. In August 1982 Obiang Nguema was appointed President for a further seven years, immediately prior to the publication of a new constitution, which was approved by 95% of voters in a referendum later in the month. However, the President's rule has not been altogether untroubled. An attempted coup was reported in April 1981, and in May 1983 an abortive coup was staged by a group of army officers. A further alleged plot to overthrow President Obiang Nguema was discovered in November 1983. Relations with Spain have been variable, but improved in August 1983, when President Obiang Nguema visited Madrid, and Spain agreed to the refinancing of the US $45 m. debt that was owed to it by Equatorial Guinea. In the same month Equatorial Guinea held its first legislative elections in more than 19 years, with an estimated 50,000 voters electing 41 representatives to a new House of Representatives. Equatorial Guinea's entry into the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa in December 1983 marked a significant move away from the country's traditional links with Spain and towards greater integration with neighbouring francophone countries.

Government

After the coup of August 1979 the Supreme Military Council ruled by decree. In August 1982 a new constitution was approved in a referendum, making provision for presidential and legislative elections by universal suffrage, a State Council of 11 members and a House of Representatives of the People (elected for a five-year term in August 1983). The constitution also provides for a transition from rule by the Supreme Military Council to constitutional government at an unspecified date.

Defence

In July 1984 there were 1,400 men in the army, 100 in the navy and 50 in the air force. There was also a paramilitary police force of 2,000. The estimated defence expenditure for 1982 was US $6.0m. Spain has provided military advisers and training since October 1979, and the presidential guard is staffed by Moroccans.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based mainly on agriculture, the principal products being cocoa, coffee, palm oil, bananas and okoumé timber. About 90% of all cocoa production comes from Bioko. Coffee and timber are produced mainly in Río Muni. Between 1970 and 1975, according to World Bank estimates, GNP per head declined by 6% annually. With the departure of the Nigerian workers, the economic situation deteriorated further. The cocoa crop was 38,207 metric tons in 1966/67 but, with the subsequent political upheavals, production fell to a low of 4,500 tons. The 1981 crop was estimated at 8,000 tons, and this remained stable in 1982. Production rose to some 10,000 tons in 1983, and was expected to remain at this level in 1984. A programme of replanting, recruitment and training, and the possible return of Nigerian workers, should lead to gradual recovery. Coffee production declined from 8,450 tons in 1968 to 600 tons in 1981, and to only 120 tons in 1982. Timber production grew rapidly after 1979, reaching 60,000 tons in 1981, but there was a general fall in agricultural output in 1982

and wood production fell to 20,000 tons. A new sawmill, with an annual capacity of 20,000 cu m, was built, with Italian aid, in 1982. Equatorial Guinea's total wood reserves are estimated at 800,000 ha. There are widespread food shortages and industry is minimal. In 1981, according to World Bank estimates, Equatorial Guinea's GNP per head was only US $180 (at average 1979–81 prices), the third lowest level among African countries.

At the time of the overthrow of President Macías, the economy was effectively in ruins. Under President Obiang Nguema, aid has been secured, principally from Spain, France, the EEC, the IMF and the People's Republic of China. An international aid conference, held in Geneva in April 1982, aimed to provide US $140m. for projects in agriculture, transport and communications, water resources, housing and urbanization, and industry, mining and energy; and in July 1983 the World Food Programme approved an aid programme of $3.9m. to feed the country's vulnerable groups.

In a bid to further its economic development, Equatorial Guinea joined the Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC), which was set up in October 1983. In December 1983 Equatorial Guinea was admitted to the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC, see p. 154), and in January 1985 the franc CFA was introduced to replace the epkwele, which had been linked to the Spanish peseta. It is hoped that Equatorial Guinea's entry into the Franc Zone will bring the country out of economic isolation by encouraging foreign trade and investment. A UDEAC technical assistance programme was agreed in September 1984, designed to help strengthen Equatorial Guinea's administrative structures.

In June 1982 there were 350 Spanish development workers in Equatorial Guinea, working mainly in education and health. Spanish aid between 1979 and 1982 totalled 13,000m. pesetas, but in December 1983 Spain indicated that aid would be reduced in the fields of education, health and defence, following Equatorial Guinea's decision to join UDEAC and thereby gain admission to the Franc Zone. France is expected to increase its aid considerably, following Equatorial Guinea's entry into UDEAC. Spain is likely to continue to give a limited amount of aid to the country, although in future this will probably be controlled by a Spanish co-ordinator based in Equatorial Guinea, in order to reduce the misuse of funds.

There are prospects for the development of offshore and onshore reserves of petroleum, and exploration was under way in 1984 with the co-operation of French and Spanish companies. Preliminary surveys have indicated that oil reserves are adequate to meet Equatorial Guinea's domestic demand. Natural gas has been discovered offshore, but in 1984 the viability of the deposits was still to be determined. Indications of deposits of gold, manganese and uranium have been detected, but prospecting is difficult because of the equatorial forest and the near-total absence of a road network. A law was announced in 1981 which declared all mineral deposits to be state property. These developments and the country's considerable agricultural resources should provide the base for a return to economic viability, and possibly to future prosperity, and in 1983 financial forecasts were optimistic. Spain is by far the largest trading partner, and in 1983 it was estimated that, apart from wood, 75% of Equatorial Guinea's trade turnover was with Spain.

Transport and Communications

Most of the tarred roads which once made travel relatively easy on Bioko, and provided links between Bata and Río Benito and neighbouring Gabon, fell into disrepair during the rule of President Macías Nguema. A new national airline, Aerolíneas Guinea Ecuatorial, was formed in 1982 and was to fly from Malabo and Río Benito to Cameroon, Gabon and Nigeria. A $27m. project to reconstruct the international airport at Bata was scheduled to begin in May 1984, with completion planned for October 1985. The African Development Bank (ADB) agreed to lend $20m. for the project in 1983, to be supplemented by a $4.7m. loan from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA). The main ports are Bata and Malabo.

Social Welfare

Health services are extremely limited and diseases such as malaria, infectious hepatitis, whooping cough and dysentery are endemic. In 1975 Equatorial Guinea had only five physicians, compared with 25 in 1971. There were 65 hospital establishments, with a total of 3,577 beds, in 1977.

Education

The 1982 constitution made education the state's first priority, and free and compulsory basic education was to be provided. Education is officially compulsory for eight years between six and 14 years of age. In 1980/81 basic education in nine grades was provided for 40,110 pupils by 647 teachers in 511 schools. More advanced education for 3,013 pupils took place in 14 centres with 288 teachers.

Tourism

During the rule of President Macías, very few foreigners were allowed into Equatorial Guinea. Tourism remains undeveloped.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 25 May (OAU Day), 10 December (Human Rights' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 5 March (Independence Anniversary), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Dirección Técnica de Estadística, Secretaría de Estado para el Plan de Desarrollo Económico y Cooperación, Malabo.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 28,051 sq km (Río Muni (Mbini) 26,017 sq km, Bioko 2,017 sq km, Annobón 17 sq km).

Population: 246,941 (Río Muni 200,106, Bioko 44,820, Annobón 2,015) at December 1965 census; Malabo (capital) 37,000, Bata 30,719. Total population 304,000 (official census of July 1983; Source: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Madrid). The resident population has fluctuated because of the political upheavals, but has been increasing since the 1979 coup.

Births and Deaths (1975–80): Average annual birth rate 49.3 per 1,000; death rate 24.1 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

Economically Active Population (estimates, '000 at mid-1982): Agriculture, etc. 82; Total 112 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, metric tons, 1982): Sweet potatoes 34,000, Cassava 53,000, Coconuts 7,000, Palm kernels 2,700, Palm oil 4,900, Bananas 16,000 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*); (official estimates, metric tons, 1980/81): Cocoa beans 8,000, Coffee 600.

Livestock (FAO estimates, year ending September 1982): Cattle 4,000, Pigs 5,000, Sheep 34,000, Goats 7,000, Chickens 160,000, Ducks 28,000 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Forestry (1981): Roundwood removals (FAO estimates, '000 cu m): Fuel wood 415, Industrial wood 50, Total 465 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*); Timber 60,420 cu m (official estimate).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 2,500 in 1980; 2,500 per year (FAO estimates) in 1981 and 1982 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*).

INDUSTRY

Electricity Production (1980): 15,540,000 kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 francs CFA. *Notes:* 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA. *French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): 1 French franc = 50 francs CFA; £1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA; US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA; 1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736. *Average Exchange Rate* (francs CFA per US dollar): 271.7 in 1981; 328.6 in 1982; 381.1 in 1983. *Note:* In January 1985 Equatorial Guinea adopted the franc CFA in place of the epkwele (plural: bipkwele), which had been linked to the Spanish peseta at the rate of 1 peseta = 2 epkwele since June 1980. Some of the figures in this Survey are still in terms of bipkwele.

Budget (estimates, million bipkwele, 1982): Revenue 2,980 (Sales of goods and services 407, Direct and indirect taxes 2,263, Other 310); Expenditure 4,038.

Balance of Payments (US $'000, 1981): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 16,120.3, Merchandise imports f.o.b. −30,643.6, *Trade balance* −14,523.3; Exports of services 4,616.4, Imports of services −7,282.0, Transfers (net) −400.1, *Current balance* −17,588.9; *Capital balance* −2,120.0; Net errors and omissions −4,250.7; *Total* −23,959.6.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million bipkwele, 1981): *Imports:* Food, beverages and tobacco 1,990, Petroleum and petroleum products 1,787, Clothing 478, Iron and steel products 993, Motor vehicles and machinery 1,389; Total (incl. others) 7,982. *Exports:* Cocoa 1,788, Coffee 70, Timber 611; Total (incl. others) 2,502.

Principal Trading Partners (million bipkwele, 1981): *Imports:* Cameroon 574, Spain 6,375. *Exports:* Federal Republic of Germany 87, Netherlands 81, Spain 2,170.

TRANSPORT

Shipping (international sea-borne freight traffic, metric tons, 1981): Goods loaded 50,843, Goods unloaded 47,731.

EDUCATION

Primary (1980/81): Schools 511; Teachers 647; Pupils 40,110.

Secondary and Further (1980/81): Schools 14; Teachers 288; Pupils 3,013. There were 175 pupils studying abroad.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was approved by referendum on 15 August 1982. The transition from rule by the Supreme Military Council to constitutional government was to take place at a solemn and public ceremony.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Education is the first priority of the state. Civil liberties and basic human rights are guaranteed. The state has sole control of minerals and coal mines, electricity and water supply, posts and telecommunications, and radio and television.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President, who is Head of State, leader of the Government and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, has the power to appoint and dismiss ministers and to determine and direct national policy. At the expiry of the presidential term of seven years, an election by universal suffrage is to be held. (President Obiang Nguema was appointed for a term of seven years immediately before the publication of this constitution.)

STATE COUNCIL

The State Council has 11 members (including the Chairman of the House of Representatives, the President of the Supreme Tribunal and the Minister of Defence), and is responsible for defending national sovereignty, unity between the territorial units of Equatorial Guinea, peace and justice, and the proper conduct of democracy. The Council acts as an electoral college to approve or reject a presidential candidature, may refuse to accept the resignation of the President of the Republic, and may declare the President physically or mentally unfit to continue in office.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives is elected for a term of five years, and its members should be between 45 and 60 years of age. It sits twice a year, in March and September, for two-month periods, unless an extraordinary session is requested by the President, or by petition of three-quarters of the members of the House.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt-Col Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (took office 25 August 1979).

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

(January 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Government Co-ordination, Planning, Economic Development and Finance: Cristino Seriche Bioke Malabo.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence, State Security and Political Sector: Fructuoso Mba Oñana Nchama.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Marcelino Nguema Onguene.

Minister of State for Justice, Culture and Social Sector: Angel Ndong Micha.

Minister in the Presidency for House of Representatives Relations and Legal Affairs of the Presidency: Eloy Elo Nve Mbengono.

Minister in the Presidency for the Civil Service and Administrative Reform: Federico Messa Bill Kongüe.

Minister in the Presidency for Mines and Hydrocarbons: Juan Olo Mba Nseng.

Minister in the Presidency for Water, Forestry and Reafforestation: Angel Alogo Nchana.

Secretary-General for the Presidency: Julio Ndong Ela Mengue.

Minister of Territorial Administration: Isidoro Eyi Maksuy.

Minister of Planning and Economic Development: Guillermo Nguema Ela.

Minister of Finance and Economy: (vacant).

Minister of Information, Culture and Art: Leandro Mbomio Nsue.

Minister of Health: Policarpo Mensuy Mba.

Minister of Public Works, Supplies and Town Planning: Luciano Edjang Mbo.

Minister of Labour, Social Security and Advancement of Women: Anacleto Ejapa Bolekia.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Carlos Nsue.

Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Affairs: Miguel Oyono Ndong Mifumu.

Minister of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Business Development: Fortunato Nzambi Machinde.

Minister of Education and Sport: Francisco Pascual Obam.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Malabo.

Legislature

CÁMARA DE REPRESENTANTES DEL PUEBLO

The 41-member House of Representatives of the People was elected for a five-year term on 28 August 1983. All candidates were nominated by President Obiang Nguema and were elected unopposed.

Political Organizations

Since the coup in August 1979 there has been no recognition of political organizations in Equatorial Guinea. However, groupings which call from exile for the restoration of democracy include the following:

Convergencia Social Democrática (CSD): f. 1984; comprises:

Reunión Democrática para la Liberación de Guinea Ecuatorial (RDLGE): Paris, France: f. 1981; formed 12-member provisional government-in-exile 1983; Pres. Manuel Rubén Ndongo.

Partido Socialista de Guinea Ecuatorial (PSAGE): Oviedo, Spain.

Co-ordinating Board of Opposition Forces: f. 1983, Zaragoza, Spain; Sec.-Gen. Alejo Ecube; comprises:

Alianza Nacional de Restauración Democrática (ANRD): BP 335, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1974; Sec.-Gen. Martín Nsomo Okomo.

Movimiento para la Libertad y el Futuro de Guinea Ecuatorial (MOLIFUGE).

Frente de Liberación para Guinea Ecuatorial (FRELIGE).

Democratic Reform Party.

Progress Party.

Revolutionary Command Council of Socialist Guinean Patriots and Cadres: f. 1981; Leader Daniel Oyono.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA

China, People's Republic: Malabo; Ambassador: Liu Fang Pu.

Cuba: Malabo; Ambassador: Alberto Suárez.

France: 13 Calle de Argelia, Apdo 326, Malabo; Ambassador: Pierre Cornée.

Gabon: Apdo 648, Douala, Malabo; tel. 420; telex 1125; Ambassador: Henri Augé.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Malabo; Ambassador: Kang Su-myong.

Nigeria: 4 Paseo de los Cocoteros, Apdo 78, Malabo; Ambassador: (vacant).

Spain: Malabo; Ambassador: Antonio Núñez García-Sauco.

USSR: Malabo; Ambassador: Boris Krasnikov.

USA: Malabo; tel. 2507; Ambassador: Frank Ruddy.

Judicial System

The structure of judicial power was established in February 1981. The Supreme Tribunal in Malabo, consisting of a President of the Supreme Tribunal, the Presidents of the three chambers (civil, criminal and administrative), and two magistrates from each chamber, is the highest court of appeal. There are Territorial High Courts in Malabo and Bata, which are also courts of appeal. Courts of the First Instance exist in Malabo and Bata, and may be convened in the other provincial capitals, and Local Courts may be convened when necessary.

Religion

An estimated 80% of the population are nominally Roman Catholic. Traditional forms of worship are also followed.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Bata: Mgr Anacleto Sima Ngua, Obispado, Apdo 82, Bata; tel. 2988.

Bishop of Ebebiyin: Mgr Ildefonso Obama Obono.

Bishop of Malabo: Mgr Rafael Nze Abuy, Arzobispado, Apdo 106, Malabo; tel. 2176.

The Press

Ebano: Malabo; Spanish; daily; circ. 1,000.

Hoja Parroquial: Malabo; weekly.

Potopoto: Apdo 236, Bata; Fang; daily.

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia EFE (Spain): Calle del Presidente Nasser No. 50, Apdo 128, Malabo; Bureau Chief Angel Asensio Casanueva.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 90,000 radio receivers and 2,000 television receivers in use in 1983.

RADIO

There are two radio stations, both operated by the government. A new radio station in Bata, built with assistance from the People's Republic of China, was handed over in 1977.

Radio Ecuatorial Bata: Apdo 57, Bata; tel. 182; commercial station; services in Spanish and vernacular languages; Dir Jesús Obiang Nguema Ndong.

Radio Malabo: Apdo 195, Malabo; tel. 382; services in Spanish, Fang, Bubi, Annobonés and Combe; Dir Juan Eyene Opkua Nguema.

TELEVISION

Director of Television: Saturnino Mba Elo.

Finance

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: Malabo; headquarters in Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1972 as the central bank of issue for mem. states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea (since January 1985) and Gabon; cap. and res 42,765m.; Gov. Casimir Oye Mba.

Commercial Banks

Banco de Crédito y Desarrollo: Malabo; branch in Bata.

Banco Exterior de Guinea Ecuatorial y España (Guinextebanc): Malabo; export bank.

Trade and Industry

Cámara de Comercio, Agrícola y Forestal de Malabo: Apdo 51, Malabo.

Cámaras Oficiales Agrícolas de Guinea: Bioko and Bata; buys cocoa and coffee from African planters, who are partially grouped in co-operatives.

Empresa Guineano-Española de Petróleos (GEPSA): Malabo; f. 1980; owned equally by the govt and Hispanoil; legislation governing petroleum production was passed in 1981; wells drilled in early 1982 produced positive results; also conducts natural gas exploration.

Transport

ROADS

Bioko: a semi-circular tarred road serves the northern part of the island from Malabo down to Batete in the west and from Malabo to Bacake Grande in the east, with a feeder road from Luba to Moka and Bahía de la Concepción; total length of roads: about 160 km.

Río Muni: a tarred road links Bata with Mbini (Río Benito) in the west; another road, partly tarred, links Bata with the frontier post of Ebebiyin in the east and then continues into Gabon; other earth roads join Acurenam, Mongomo de Guadelupe and Nsork; total length of roads: 1,015 km.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Malabo (general cargo), Luba (bananas), Bata (general), Mbini and Kogo (timber). A regular monthly service is operated by the Spanish Compañía Transmediterránea from Barcelona, calling at Malabo and Bata.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Bata and Malabo.

Aerolíneas Guinea Ecuatorial (ALGESA): Malabo; f. 1982 to operate regular services to Cameroon, Gabon and Nigeria; fleet of 2 HS 748, 1 Cessna 402.

ETHIOPIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Socialist Ethiopia extends inland from the Red Sea coast of Africa. It has a long frontier with Somalia near the Horn of Africa. Sudan lies to the west, the Republic of Djibouti to the east and Kenya to the south. The climate is mainly temperate because of the high plateau terrain, with an average annual temperature of 13°C (55°F), abundant rainfall in most years and low humidity. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot and subject to periodic drought. The official language is Amharic but English is widely used, and Arabic is spoken in the province of Eritrea. The Ethiopian Coptic (Orthodox Union) Church, an ancient Christian sect, has a wide following in the north and on the southern plateau. In much of the south and east there are Muslims and followers of animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes, of green, yellow and red. The capital is Addis Ababa.

Recent History

Ethiopia was dominated for more than 50 years by Haile Selassie, who became Regent in 1916, King in 1928 and Emperor in 1930. He ruled the country, except during the Italian occupation of 1936–41, until his deposition by the armed forces in September 1974 in the wake of serious regional famine, inflation and unemployment, and growing demands for democratic reform. The Emperor's rule was highly personal and autocratic, but he consolidated the expansion of Ethiopian territory and the gradual process of national modernization which had been begun by the Emperor Menelik (1865–1913). The former Italian colony of Eritrea was merged with Ethiopia, in a federal arrangement, in September 1952, and annexed to Ethiopia as a province in November 1962. Haile Selassie died, a captive of the present military regime, in August 1975.

The revolution of September 1974 was engineered by an Armed Forces Co-ordinating Committee, known popularly as the Dergue ('Shadow'), which controls ultimate power. The Dergue established a Provisional Military Government (PMG), headed by Lt-Gen. Aman Andom. In November, after a dispute in the military leadership, Gen. Andom was deposed and shot. The PMG was replaced by a Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), led by Brig.-Gen. Teferi Benti; the monarchy was abolished in March 1975.

Ethiopia was declared a socialist state in December 1974, and a national programme, called Ethiopia Tikdem (Ethiopia First), was outlined and carried out in the following year. Insurance companies, banks, financial institutions, large industrial enterprises, rural and urban land and schools were nationalized, while peasant co-operatives and industrial workers' councils were established.

Widespread unrest continued throughout 1975 and 1976 despite moves by the Dergue to ease tension by releasing some detainees and promising a return to civilian rule, at an unspecified date. Strains within the Dergue were reflected by its reorganization in December 1976. However, in February 1977 Lt-Col Mengistu Haile Mariam killed Brig.-Gen. Teferi Benti and his closest associates and replaced him as chairman of the PMAC and Head of State.

The Government continued to meet political and armed opposition from various groups, both Marxist and anti-Marxist. During 1977 and 1978 thousands of opponents of the Government were killed or imprisoned in a programme of 'rehabilitation' or 'liquidation'. Until July 1977 the Dergue was assisted by Mei'son (the Marxist All-Ethiopia Socialist Movement) but later formed its own party, Abyot Seded (Revolutionary Flame), which sought to enlist civilian support. However, all political groupings were theoretically swept away in late 1979 when a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) was established.

The Central Committee of COPWE, which was dominated by military personnel, held its first congress in June 1980. It announced in February 1981 that peasant co-operatives were to be encouraged, and that mass organizations for youth, women, peasants and workers were to be strengthened. The second COPWE congress, held in January 1983, announced that preparations for the formation of a workers' party were well under way. The third congress and the formal establishment of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE), which replaced COPWE, took place in September 1984, to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the revolution. Lt-Col Mengistu was unanimously elected Secretary-General of the party, which was modelled on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The congress also elected an 11-member Politburo and a 136-member Central Committee. It was reported that the PMAC would be dissolved at a future date, and a new constitution adopted, paving the way for a return to civilian rule. During the ensuing celebrations, attended by leaders of several Eastern bloc states, Mengistu reaffirmed Ethiopia's links with the Soviet Union.

Numerous secessionist movements, encouraged by the confusion created by the revolution, seek the destruction of the empire created by Menelik and Haile Selassie. These are strongest in the Ogaden region and Eritrea. Somalia lays claim to the Ogaden, which is inhabited mainly by ethnic Somalis, and regular Somali troops have supported incursions by forces of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF). In 1977 the Somalis made major advances in the Ogaden, but in 1978 were forced to retreat. By the end of 1980 the Ethiopian defence forces were in control of virtually the whole of the Ogaden. Ethiopia denied that its forces were involved in fighting which broke out in mid-1982 in Somali border areas. In 1980 an OAU committee declared the Ogaden to be an integral part of Ethiopia.

Secessionist movements have existed in Eritrea since its annexation in 1962, and also in Tigre, claiming to control large tracts of the provinces. In January 1982 the Government announced 'Operation Red Star', to bring the political, social and economic development of Eritrea into line with the rest of the country. However, the accompanying military campaign to allow the implementation of these projects had failed by May. The strongest movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), faced a major government offensive outside its stronghold of Nakfa in mid-1983, while a similar campaign was waged against the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in western Tigre province. Attempts to unite the Eritrean secessionist groups continued during 1983–84, in order to attract Arab funding. In early 1984 the EPLF launched a major new campaign, and, during heavy fighting, government troops (mainly conscripts) suffered severe losses. The EPLF captured the town of Tessenei, near the Sudanese border, and defeated the army on three fronts in the Eritrean highlands.

Earlier Ethiopian efforts to defeat the secessionists were hampered by its diplomatic isolation from its neighbours, particularly Sudan, which harboured and supplied Eritrean guerrillas. The normalization of Ethiopian relations with Sudan during 1980 led to a closing of the border to the guerrillas. The continued fighting in the north during 1984 compounded problems facing areas of Ethiopia already severely affected by famine. The rains failed for the third consecutive crop season, and in May the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission estimated that 7m. people could face starvation. Following large-scale media attention, Ethiopia at last received emergency food aid from many Western nations, but distribution of the aid posed a major problem, as the ports rapidly became congested. Some famine relief was airlifted to affected areas, while Western food agencies sent food and medical supplies into Eritrea through Sudan. Part of the Government's solution to the famine was the controversial plan to resettle more than 2.5m. people from the northern areas to the more fertile lowlands, but critics saw this as an attempt to remove opposition from the disputed areas. In January 1985 it was disclosed that thousands of

Falashas (Ethiopian Jews) had been secretly airlifted to Israel by the Jewish Agency, and it was hoped that those remaining in Ethiopia would also be allowed to emigrate, despite the hostility between the two countries.

After Lt-Col Mengistu's coup in February 1977, the USSR supplanted the USA as the principal supplier of armaments to Ethiopia. In 1978 a treaty of friendship and co-operation between Ethiopia and the USSR was signed. In August 1981, in response to US military interests in Somalia, Oman and Egypt, a treaty of friendship and co-operation was also signed between Ethiopia, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which are all Soviet-influenced states. Ethiopia has also developed closer diplomatic links with its neighbours, Kenya and Djibouti, which have attempted to bring about a reconciliation with Somalia.

Government

Ethiopia has been ruled since November 1974 by a Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), chaired by the Head of State. A General Congress comprising all members of the PMAC, or Dergue (whose original 120 members were reduced to about 80), decides policy; a Central Committee of 32, elected by the Congress, and a Standing Committee (originally 16 members, but reduced in 1979 to eight), elected from the Central Committee of the Congress, execute the decisions of the Congress. The powers of the largely civilian Council of Ministers, appointed by the PMAC, are closely defined. The Chairman of the PMAC presides over each of its three sections, is Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Local government is carried out by kebelles (urban dwellers' associations) and peasant associations. These have elected committees with extensive administrative and judicial powers. There are more than 1,200 kebelles and about 30,000 peasant associations, organized into the All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association in 1978.

In 1979 the regime formed a Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), which established and was subsequently replaced by the Marxist-Leninist Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) in September 1984, in preparation for the eventual transfer of power from the PMAC to civilians.

Defence

Military service is compulsory. In July 1984, according to Western estimates, the army (including the People's Militia) numbered 300,000, the air force 3,500 and the navy 2,500. Plans were announced in May 1983 to introduce conscription for men and women between 18 and 30 years of age. Ethiopia receives armaments and technical assistance from Warsaw Pact countries, Cuba, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; there are an estimated 3,000 Cubans serving in the armed forces. Defence expenditure in 1981/82 was estimated at 910m. birr.

Economic Affairs

Ethiopia is, economically, one of the least developed countries in the world. It suffers from unfavourable climatic conditions, an inadequate infrastructure, a shortage of skilled labour and, in recent years, adverse terms of trade. Economic difficulties have been aggravated by years of civil strife between the central government and numerous dissident or secessionist groups. Natural disasters, including droughts, floods and plagues of locusts, have contributed to widespread famine and have increased the already huge refugee problem arising from military hostilities. In 1982, according to World Bank estimates, Ethiopia's GNP per head was only US $140 (at average 1980–82 prices), the second lowest level among African countries and one of the six lowest in the world. It was, however, estimated that GNP per head had increased by 1.4% annually, in real terms, between 1960 and 1982. The average annual growth in overall GDP, in constant prices, was 4.4% in 1961–70, slowing to 2.2% in 1970–82. GDP grew by 5.1% in 1982/83, and by 2.5% in 1983/84.

The economy is mainly agricultural and pastoral, with agriculture producing 48.3% of total GDP in 1983/84. Agricultural products provide about 90% of Ethiopia's export earnings. Revenue from coffee, of which 201,000 metric tons were produced in 1983/84, accounts for about 66% of all export receipts. Other important exports are hides and skins, pulses and oilseeds, and refined petroleum products. The USA is the largest single export market, taking one-quarter of total overseas sales in 1982, while the EEC accounts for around one-third of both imports and exports. The bulk of Ethiopia's imports come from the USSR. Fishing and forestry are still small-scale activities, but international aid is to be sought to develop the fishing industry: the potential fish yield is estimated at 80,000 tons per year, and exploitation of these resources could provide a major long-term solution to the country's food supply problems. In 1975 a radical land reform programme, aimed at stimulating agricultural development by breaking down the feudal system of tenure which existed before the overthrow of the monarchy in 1974, was initiated after all land had been nationalized. By 1981 about 400,000 ha had been distributed to landless peasants, but since 1979 the establishment of producer co-operatives, with the eventual conversion to communal ownership, has been encouraged. Only 14% of Ethiopia's total area is cultivated. Much of the production of cash crops takes place on state farms, which cover a total of about 300,000 ha. Nevertheless, about 45% of agricultural production is at subsistence level. Soil erosion, due to poor agricultural techniques, deforestation and overgrazing, is an increasing problem, and land is becoming barren at an estimated rate of 200,000 ha per year.

Industrial activity, which contributes about 16% of Ethiopia's GDP, is mainly confined to food processing and the manufacture of textiles and goods for local consumption. In 1984 a new textile mill was opened at Combolchia, while a cement works with a potential annual capacity of 300,000 tons began production at Mugher. About one-half of Ethiopia's industry is in Eritrea, although the war there has forced many factories to close. Ethiopia has small reserves of gold, platinum, copper and potash, which are being exploited with the assistance of the USSR. There has also been Soviet exploration for petroleum. In 1980/81 about 40% of export receipts were spent on fuel imports, even though these were received from the USSR at a concessionary rate. The capacity of Ethiopia's only petroleum refinery, at Assab, had reached 800,000 metric tons by 1982. Ethiopia has massive hydroelectric power resources, which provide the bulk of electricity generation. In 1975 the military regime nationalized banks, insurance companies and many large industrial concerns, and in 1976 a private enterprise decree regulated the functioning of the private sector. Shipping and maritime services were nationalized in 1979.

The budget is consistently in deficit, owing mainly to heavy defence spending, which accounted for 27% of total government expenditure in 1982/83. The trade deficit was estimated at 876m. birr in 1982, a 62% increase over three years, but the overall balance of payments was 120m. birr in surplus, an atypical situation caused by an increased level of foreign aid. In 1983 the trade deficit reached 976m. birr, while the balance of payments showed a deficit of around 35m. birr, again alleviated by a high level of external aid.

Ethiopia suffered from its worst drought and famine for 10 years in 1982–84, when it was estimated that up to 7m. people were affected. The northern and western provinces were the most severely hit. The problem has been exacerbated by the fighting in Eritrea, the Ogaden and elsewhere, which has displaced millions of people. Relief attempts have been hindered by the continuing conflicts within Ethiopia, the lack of foreign exchange, owing to defence expenditure requirements, and obstacles created by political differences with the West.

Economic development is hampered by lack of adequate transport and communications, trained manpower and financial investment, and by the dislocations caused by political change. In 1978 the Government began a series of one-year plans under a National Revolutionary Development Campaign, which resulted in considerable economic recovery in 1978–81. The 10-year plan for 1984/85–1993/94, published in September 1984, aims to achieve self-sufficiency in food and to develop the industrial sector. During the plan period, GDP is expected to grow by 6.5% per year in real terms. The state's share of agricultural production is to be significantly expanded, while 216 industrial projects are to be carried out, with the aim of making Ethiopia less dependent on imported capital goods. The country's hydroelectric resources (estimated at potentially 60,000m. kWh per year) are to be developed, while there are major investment plans to improve the airports and the railway.

The plan's success depends largely on foreign assistance, and the Government hopes to attract foreign private investment, following the publication of a joint-venture code in 1983. Ethiopia's external debt totalled around $1,000m. in mid-1984 (about 20% of GDP), but the country has an excellent record of debt repayment. In the 1970s the development aid received by Ethiopia was the lowest per head among the UN-designated least developed countries, but by the end of 1984 large amounts of extra emergency aid had been given, following extensive foreign news coverage of the drought.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Addis Ababa to the port of Djibouti, in the neighbouring Republic of Djibouti. In 1983 there were 12,558 km of main roads out of a total system of more than 37,000 km of roads. The highway system is undergoing rapid expansion, financed mainly by foreign loans. A highway links Addis Ababa with Nairobi, in Kenya, and forms part of the Trans-East African Highway. Bus services link provincial centres to the capital. There are three international airports and 40 airfields. The main ports are Assab and Massawa. Communications, particularly between Addis Ababa and the Red Sea, have been severely disrupted by the civil war in Eritrea and in the Ogaden.

Social Welfare

The scope of modern health services has been greatly extended since 1960, but they still reach only a small section of the population. In 1980 Ethiopia had only 433 physicians, 86 hospitals (with a total of 10,203 beds) and about 1,500 clinics and health centres. With foreign assistance, health centres and clinics are steadily expanding into the rural areas. In times of famine, however, Ethiopian health services are totally inadequate. In 1977 free medical care for the needy was introduced.

Education

Education in Ethiopia is free and, after a rapid growth in numbers of schools, it is hoped to introduce compulsory primary education shortly. A major literacy campaign was launched in 1979. By 1983 more than 10m. people had been enrolled for tuition programmes, and the adult illiteracy rate was reportedly reduced from 93% to 46%. Ethiopia was awarded the 1980 UNESCO international literacy prize. Since September 1976 most primary and secondary schools have been controlled by local peasant associations and urban dwellers' associations. As a proportion of children aged seven to 12 years, enrolment at primary schools rose from 16% in 1970 to 46% (60% of boys; 33% of girls) in 1981. Secondary enrolment in 1981 was only 12% of children aged 13 to 18.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are hunting, the early Christian monuments and churches, and the ancient capitals of Gondar and Axum. Tourism has been adversely affected by political uncertainty since 1974, and in 1978 only 3,297 tourists visited the country. However, the Tourism and Hotel Commission launched a major campaign to win back tourists in 1980, with 48,830 visitors in 1981 and almost 58,000 in 1982. Tourism brought in an estimated 25m. birr in foreign exchange in 1983, compared with 11m. birr in 1979.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (May Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August (Id ul Adha/Arafat), 11 September (New Year's Day), 12 September (Popular Revolution Commemoration Day), 27 September* (Feast of the True Cross), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 7 January* (Christmas), 19 January* (Epiphany), 2 March (Battle of Adowa), 6 April (Victory Day).

* Coptic calendar.

Note: Ethiopia uses its own solar calendar; the Ethiopian year 1977 began on 11 September 1984. Coptic Easter is also celebrated (March–April).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in use. There are many local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 birr.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.399 birr;
US $1 = 2.070 birr.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, POB 1143, Addis Ababa; tel. 113010.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	1,223,600*
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1980	31,065,000
1982	32,775,000
1983	33,680,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	27.5

* 472,435 sq miles.

May 1984 Census (provisional results): Total population 42m. (males 20.9m., ferrals 21.1m.), including estimate for areas not covered by the census.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS (July 1980 estimates)

	Area (sq km)	Population
Arussi	24,600	1,149,400
Bale	128,300	879,200
Eritrea	117,400	2,426,200
Gemu Goffa	40,100	1,003,400
Gojam	64,500	2,037,900
Gondar	73,400	2,053,400
Hararge	254,800	3,125,200
Illubabor	50,800	810,800
Kefa (Kaffa)	53,000	1,615,400
Shoa*	85,500	6,362,200
Sidamo	116,700	2,808,300
Tigre	65,700	2,162,100
Wollega	69,800	2,019,200
Wollo	79,000	2,612,600
Total	1,223,600	31,065,300

* Includes the capital, Addis Ababa, which is also a separate Administrative Region.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population at July 1980)

Addis Ababa (capital)	1,277,159	Harar	62,921
Asmara	424,532	Bahr Dar	52,188
Dire Dawa	82,024	Debre Zeit	49,570
Gondar (incl. Azeso)	76,932	Mekele	46,846
Dessie	75,616	Debre Markos	40,686
Nazret	69,865	Keren	37,931
Jimma	63,837	Akaki	35,022
		Assela	34,874
		Massawa	32,977

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 49.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75 and 1975–80; death rate 25.4 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 25.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	5,866	3,240	9,106
Industry	394	233	627
Services	782	307	1,090
Total	7,042	3,781	10,823

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1981 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 10,350; Total 13,176.

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 10,457; Total 13,413.

(Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Wheat	522	614	650
Barley	1,075	1,150*	1,150
Maize	948	1,100*	1,000
Oats	46	12*	12
Millet (Dagusa)	205	200*	200
Sorghum	1,642	1,411	1,300
Other cereals	1,430	1,312	1,400
Potatoes*	238	240	240
Other roots and tubers*	1,176	1,228	1,280
Dry beans	20	20*	22
Dry peas	148	200*	190
Dry broad beans	469	450*	450
Chick-peas	147	118	150
Lentils	31	60	60
Other pulses	100	130	130
Sugar cane	1,404	1,380*	1,480
Groundnuts (in shell)	20†	20†	20*
Castor beans*	12	12	12
Rapeseed*	22	22	22
Linseed	27	28*	28*
Sesame seed	36†	35*	36†
Seed cotton†	89	89	89
Cottonseed†	59	59	59
Cotton (lint)†	27	27	27
Safflower seed*	65	65	66
Coffee (green)	187†	202	202
Vegetables and melons*	484	496	499
Bananas*	73	73	73
Other fruit (excl. melons)*	127	130	133
Tobacco (leaves)*	3	3	3
Fibre crops (excl. cotton)*	15	15	15

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	26,000	26,100	26,200
Sheep	23,250	23,300	23,350
Goats	17,180	17,200	17,220
Asses	3,890	3,895	3,900
Horses	1,530	1,540	1,557
Mules	1,445	1,450	1,400
Camels	980	990	1,000
Pigs	18	18	19
Poultry	53,000	53,500	54,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	214	214	215
Mutton and lamb	77	77	77
Goats' meat	55	55	55
Pig meat	1	1	1
Poultry meat	59	60	60
Other meat	61	64	67
Edible offals	85	86	86
Cows' milk	590	600	610
Goats' milk	94	95	95
Sheep's milk	58	58	58
Butter	8.9	8.9	9.0
Hen eggs	73.1	73.8	74.5
Honey	20.5*	20.7	20.8
Wool:			
greasy	12.2	12.3	12.3
clean	6.3	6.3	6.3
Cattle hides	41.0	41.1	41.3
Sheep skins	13.8	13.8	13.8
Goat skins	11.7	11.7	11.7

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, etc.*	195	195	195
Other industrial wood†	1,241	1,241	1,241
Fuel wood	26,067	26,636	27,284
Total	27,503	28,072	28,720

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1972.
† Assumed to be unchanged since 1979.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1977	1978	1979
Total (including boxboards)	88	65	65

1980–82: Annual production as in 1979 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	3.1	3.5	3.4
Indian Ocean	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total catch	3.5	3.8	3.8

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

(year ending 10 September)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Gold (kilograms)	240.3	247.9	373.4
Platinum (kilograms)	3.8	3.4	3.5

Industry

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS (year ending 10 September)

		1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Tinned meat	metric tons	108	64	25
Frozen meat	metric tons	362	219	1,175
Wheat flour	metric tons	80,963	114,824	190,536
Macaroni	metric tons	6,569	14,091	53,609
Refined sugar	metric tons	159,759	155,336	153,504
Salt (sea)	metric tons	40,119	107,433	121,977
Pasteurized milk	hectolitres	72,058	79,921	112,037
Liqueurs	hectolitres	60,445	30,217	33,133
Wine	hectolitres	65,980	71,044	76,710
Beer	hectolitres	414,976	495,521	552,052
Lemonade	hectolitres	327,872	264,333	710,813
Mineral waters	hectolitres	144,876	1,139,264	160,182
Cigarettes	'000	1,004,691	1,405,606	1,458,093
Cotton yarn	metric tons	7,882	7,851	9,259
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 sq metres	65,460	88,140	86,266
Woollen blankets	number	457,110	300,700	549,337
Woollen carpets	sq metres	5,904	15,600	20,504
Nylon fabrics	'000 sq metres	5,148	5,611	5,906
Hosieries	dozen	196,647	400,494	528,032
Leather footwear	pairs	1,038,899	1,491,416	1,498,721
Canvas and rubber footwear	pairs	916,715	2,313,519	2,965,041
Plastic footwear	pairs	561,401	1,709,078	2,161,209
Timber	cubic metres	66,015	41,105	39,183
Plywood	cubic metres	2,142	2,418	2,418
Particle board	cubic metres	7,568	2,164	2,173
Soap	metric tons	8,951	8,777	10,296
Ethyl alcohol	hectolitres	10,599	5,995	7,409
Liquefied petroleum gas	metric tons	2,982	4,131	n.a.
Gasoil	metric tons	175,740	206,323	145,039
Regular benzine	metric tons	70,438	88,092	75,144
Gasoline	metric tons	5,077	n.a.	n.a.
Fuel oil	metric tons	232,311	298,285	308,020
Diesel oil	metric tons	8,742	1,154	4,788
Oxygen	cubic metres	114,646	139,683	149,378
Matches	'000 boxes	18,493	16,220	34,989
Clay building bricks	'000	13,666	19,884	22,825
Quicklime	metric tons	3,491	6,796	8,848
Cement	metric tons	103,480	95,409	123,365
Nails	metric tons	2,784	3,693	4,913
Electric energy	'000 kWh	452,464	543,782	n.a.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 birr.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.
Notes: 1, 2, 10, 50 and 100 birr.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 2.399 birr;
US $1 = 2.070 birr;
100 birr = £41.68 = $48.31.

Exchange Rate
Fixed at US $1 = 2.070 birr since February 1973.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	23.3	21.3	21.3
IMF special drawing rights	12.1	3.5	2.4
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	4.4
Foreign exchange	254.6	178.3	119.1
Total	290.0	203.1	147.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million birr at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	1,039	1,150	1,251
Demand deposits at commercial banks	681	742	921
Total money	1,720	1,892	2,171

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET ESTIMATES (million birr, year ending 7 July)*

Revenue	1979/80	1980/81	1983/84†
Direct taxes	361.4	381.2	638.2
Domestic indirect taxes	342.7	384.8	495.5
Taxes on foreign trade	623.3	578.5	572.1
Charges and fees	11.8	22.4	23.9
Sales of goods and services	32.1	37.7	43.0
Property and investment	137.0	224.4	439.1
Miscellaneous	21.0	6.0	7.0
Pension contributions	17.9	19.9	26.0
External assistance	151.6	216.8	219.4
Capital receipts	273.0	312.5	433.4
Total	1,971.8	2,184.2	2,897.6

Expenditure	1979/80	1980/81	1983/84†
Current			
National defence	750.8	736.8	869.6
Internal order and justice	143.7	150.6	174.0
Organs of state	104.3	113.4	161.7
Public works and communications	43.0	44.8	63.2
Agriculture, industry, commerce and mining	75.8	86.7	96.9
Education and culture	221.2	229.7	252.0
Public health and social welfare	114.6	130.4	136.2
Pensions	66.0	82.6	100.0
Public debt	92.0	107.8	192.6
Bank charges	1.5	2.0	2.8
Unallocated	41.6	56.3	107.6
Total current	1,654.6	1,741.1	2,224.8
Capital			
Economic development	594.6	795.5	1,078.2
Social development	89.1	120.6	148.2
General services	26.7	21.2	8.6
Total capital	710.4	937.3	1,234.9
Total	2,365.0	2,678.4	3,459.8

* Figures for 1981/82 and 1982/83 are not available.
† Projected.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million birr at current prices, year ending 7 July)

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Government final consumption expenditure	1,293.2	1,399.5	1,486.8
Private final consumption expenditure*	6,794.6	7,052.0	7,428.1
Gross fixed capital formation	854.0	898.0	1,001.9
Total domestic expenditure	8,941.8	9,349.5	9,916.8
Exports of goods and services	1,209.5	1,147.2	1,076.2
Less Imports of goods and services	1,652.4	1,642.3	1,874.2
GDP in purchasers' values	8,498.9	8,854.4	9,118.8

* Including increase in stocks. The figures are obtained as a residual.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1979/80*	1980/81†	1981/82†
Agriculture and livestock	3,723.6	3,872.0	3,879.1
Forestry	143.4	147.1	151.0
Hunting	1.3	1.3	4.9
Fishing	3.6	3.6	
Mining and quarrying	8.1	8.1	9.8
Manufacturing	533.5	464.4	600.1
Handicraft and small industry	296.5	306.9	317.8
Building and construction	295.9	308.1	325.9
Electricity and water	55.4	58.0	59.5
Wholesale and retail trade	812.2	853.4	889.2
Transport and communications	355.1	376.7	434.0
Banking, insurance and real estate	244.5	291.7	304.4
Public administration and defence	535.3	584.5	617.4
Ownership of dwellings	200.2	206.3	212.0
Educational services	283.5	298.7	319.0
Medical and health services			
Domestic services			
Other services	161.7	167.4	174.1
GDP at factor cost	7,653.8	8,048.2	8,298.2
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	845.1	806.2	820.6
GDP at market prices	8,498.9	8,854.4	9,118.8

* Provisional. † Projected.

Source: National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council Secretariat.

1983/84: Total GDP 8,840 million birr.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	374.1	402.8	402.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−629.8	−675.2	−740.0
Trade balance	−255.7	−272.4	−337.3
Exports of services	157.1	176.5	169.6
Imports of services	−219.9	−239.8	−252.9
Balance on goods and services	−318.5	−335.7	−420.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	23.7	38.1	92.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	44.8	102.4	158.1
Current balance	−250.0	−195.2	−170.4
Long-term capital (net)	242.4	69.9	207.0
Short-term capital (net)	123.4	39.5	−35.8
Net errors and omissions	−7.6	10.4	−54.3
Total (net monetary movements)	108.3	−75.4	−53.6
Monetization of gold	—	—	—
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	4.7	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	18.5	−0.6	7.8
Exceptional financing (net)	0.1	—	—
Changes in reserves	131.6	−76.0	−45.8

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 birr)

Imports c.i.f.	1979	1980	1982
Food and live animals	61,114	92,358	124,454
Beverages and tobacco	14,578	11,875	20,265
Crude petroleum	196,066	262,451	n.a.
Petroleum products	33,659	107,091	389,383
Chemicals	122,103	167,505	110,102
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	36,620	39,969	38,457
Soaps, cleaning and polishing preparations	13,070	17,727	24,540
Rubber products	15,073	36,281	24,837
Paper and paper manufactures	16,998	35,114	17,808
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	50,186	40,765	44,686
Clothing	10,874	10,561	14,130
Metals and metal manufactures	89,469	107,366	156,426
Machinery (incl. aircraft)	199,950	174,413	238,710
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	59,998	53,835	80,856
Road motor vehicles	137,090	151,592	190,498
Total (incl. others)	1,175,053	1,494,703	1,528,829

1981: Total imports 1,526.6 million birr.
1983: Total imports 1,810.4 million birr.

Exports f.o.b.*	1979	1980	1982
Live animals	4,143	10,936	11,457
Meat, canned and frozen	3,581	6,316	4,701
Pulses	22,472	23,802	36,568
Fresh fruit	1,113	1,970	4,893
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	2,984	4,801	
Sugar	10,689	9,157	9,623
Coffee	592,647	563,649	511,538
Spices	3,327	3,076	1,776
Oilseed cake	10,796	4,743	5,862
Hides and skins	141,337	107,947	84,538
Oilseeds	9,270	15,492	24,749
Civet	1,348	1,104	835
Incense	1,358	148	3,346
Chat	10,508	24,732	32,858
Beeswax	3,858	4,192	1,757
Total (incl. others)	863,608	878,725	835,441

* Excluding re-exports ('000 birr): 717 in 1979; 25 in 1980.

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia, *Quarterly Bulletin.*

1981 (million birr): Coffee 469.9; Hides and skins 98.3; Total (incl. others) 805.1 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

1983 (million birr): Coffee 521.4; Hides and skins 83.9; Total (incl. others) 833.3 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 birr)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
China, People's Rep.	20,742	17,286	8,210
France	32,634	46,681	52,111
German Dem. Rep.	34,666	27,653	31,848
Germany, Fed. Rep.	142,387	143,747	157,877
India	13,156	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	21,317	n.a.	n.a.
Italy	161,477	252,882	185,504
Japan	129,715	108,799	145,431
Kenya	15,596	n.a.	n.a.
Korea, Rep.	14,557	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	69,225	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	33,986	23,329	30,424
Saudi Arabia	1,811	56,433	17,957
Sweden	22,249	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	52,736	n.a.	n.a.
USSR	287,746	311,038	441,821
United Kingdom	97,930	91,525	122,810
USA	114,885	117,195	63,568
Yugoslavia	35,680	11,558	17,342
Total (incl. others)	1,494,703	1,528,908	1,652,829

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium	10,506	n.a.	n.a.
Djibouti	100,351	40,832	77,519
Egypt	3	20,804	10,999
France	58,399	52,930	44,311
German Dem. Rep.	3,925	4,344	15,422
Germany, Fed. Rep.	74,593	83,968	133,571
Italy	89,150	56,612	43,913
Japan	56,645	59,422	62,172
Netherlands	17,884	10,727	10,504
Saudi Arabia	66,420	72,516	56,015
Spain	7,680	n.a.	n.a.
USSR	81,193	4,344	5,042
United Kingdom	18,451	25,356	16,927
USA	159,621	166,070	216,045
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	11,437	n.a.	n.a.
Yugoslavia	34,169	33,604	15,154
Total (incl. others)	878,750	805,056	836,295

Source: National Bank of Ethiopia, *Quarterly Bulletin.*

Transport

RAILWAYS*

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Addis Ababa–Djibouti:			
Passenger-km ('000)	68,000	171,000	247,000
Freight ('000 net ton-km)	30,000	148,000	148,000

* Excluding Eritrea but including traffic on the portion of the Djibouti–Addis Ababa line which runs through the Republic of Djibouti.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Cars	41,227	36,696	n.a.
Buses and coaches	3,041	4,240	4,681
Goods vehicles	10,286	13,572	14,077
Motorcycles and scooters	653	1,315	1,291
Total	55,207	55,823	n.a.

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

SHIPPING
(Ports of Assab and Massawa, year ending 7 July)

	1977/78*	1978/79*	1979/80
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons)	1,735	1,963	2,265
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	366	481	518
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	1,027	1,498	1,695

* Port of Massawa out of operation for whole of 1977/78 and first six months of 1978/79.

CIVIL AVIATION (Ethiopian Airlines only)

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried	185,762	200,433	242,924
Passenger-miles ('000)	318,304	341,347	401,850
Cargo (metric tons)	11,752	8,556	8,613
Cargo ton-miles	15,556	13,894	15,280

Education

(Primary and secondary schools 1980/81)

		Students†	
	Teachers	Primary	Secondary
Government	42,173	1,798,721	398,485
Mission	2,075	81,188	12,774
Public*	4,201	230,578	14,723
Church	434	20,229	1,615
Total	48,883	2,130,716	427,597

* All public schools were private before 1975.
† Excluding 15,047 students receiving higher education, and 8,210 Ethiopians studying abroad.

Directory

The Constitution

The 1931 Constitution was abolished by military decree in September 1974. Plans announced in 1976 provided for the future promulgation of a new constitution. It was announced in 1984 that the newly-formed WPE was to draw up a new constitution before formally declaring the country a people's republic.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC): Mengistu Haile Mariam (assumed power 3 February 1977).

PMAC STANDING COMMITTEE
(January 1985)

Chairman: Mengistu Haile Mariam.
Secretary-General: Lt-Col Fikre-Selassie Wogderes.
Deputy Secretary-General: Fisseha Desta.
Military Affairs: Lt-Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan.
Security: Teka Tulu.
Development and Planning: Addis Tedla.
Party Organization: Legesse Asfaw.
Administrative and Legal Affairs: Wubshet Dessie.
Other Members: Gessesse Wolde-Kidan, Endale Tessema, Kassahun Tafesse, Berhanu Bayih.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(January 1985)

Chairman: Mengistu Haile Mariam.
Deputy Chairman: Lt-Col Fikre-Selassie Wogderes.
Minister of Transport and Communications: Youssouf Mohammed.
Minister of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs: Maj. Giram Yilma.
Minister of Education: Bililigne Mandefro.
Minister of Finance: Tesfaye Dinka.
Minister of Industry: Hailu Yimenu.
Minister of Law and Justice: Amanuel Amde-Mikhail.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Goshu Wolde.
Minister of Agriculture: Tekola Dejene.
Minister of the Interior: Brig.-Gen. Taye Tilahun.
Minister of Mines and Energy: Eng. Tekize-Shoa Ayitenfisu.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Berhanu Bayih.
Minister of Defence: Brig.-Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan.
Minister of Public and National Security: Tesfaye Wolde Selassie.
Minister of Health: Brig.-Gen. Dr Gizaw Tsehay.
Minister of Housing and Urban Development: Tesfaye Marru.
Minister of Foreign Trade: Wollie Chekol.
Minister of Construction: Kassa Gebre.
Minister of Information and National Guidance: Dr Feleke Gdele-Giorgis.
Minister of Domestic Trade: Abebe Kebede.
Minister of State Farms: Yoseph Muleta.
Minister of Tea and Coffee Development: Yahaulashet Girma.
Commissioner of Hotels and Tourism: Fisseha Geda.
Commissioner of National Water Resources: Kelkilew Tadesse.
Commissioner of Relief and Rehabilitation: Dawit Wolde Giorgis.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Addis Ababa.

Legislature

Parliament was suspended by military decree in September 1974.

Political Organizations

Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE): Addis Ababa; f. 1984; Marxist-Leninist; first and only legal political party since the 1974 revolution; Sec.-Gen. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Politburo

Mengistu Haile Mariam
Lt-Col Fikre-Selassie Wogderes
Fisseha Desta
Lt-Gen Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan
Berhanu Bayih
Addis Tedla
Legesse Asfaw
Amanuel Amde-Mikhail
Hailu Yimenu
Alemu Adebe
Shimelis Mazengia

The following separatist groups are in armed conflict with the Ethiopian government:

Afar Liberation Front (ALF): operates in Hararge and Wollo Administrative Regions; Leader Ali Mirah.

Eritrean Liberation Front—Revolutionary Council (ELF—RC): POB 14/5385, Beirut, Lebanon (Foreign Information Centre); f. 1958; Marxist; largely Muslim support; maintains Eritrean Liberation Army; Chair. Abdullah Idris.

Eritrean Liberation Front—Popular Liberation Forces (ELF—PLF): a breakaway from the EPLF; receives support from conservative Arab states; guerrilla forces of c. 4,000 men; Sec.-Gen. Osman Saleh Sabbe.

Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF): f. 1970 as a breakaway from the ELF; Marxist-Leninist; Christian and Muslim support; maintains Eritrean People's Liberation Army (EPLA) of 25,000–30,000 men; Sec.-Gen. Ramadan Mohammed Nur.

Oromo Liberation Front (OLF): operates among the Oromo (or Galla) people in Shoa Administrative Region with Somali military assistance.

Somali Abo Liberation Front (SALF): operates in Bale Administrative Region with Somali military assistance; Sec.-Gen. Haji Mohammed Ali Rubey.

Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF): f. 1975; Marxist; operates in Tigre Administrative Region.

Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF): POB 978, Mogadishu, Somalia; f. 1975; aims to unite the Ogaden region with Somalia; maintains guerrilla forces of c. 3,000 men supported by regular Somali forces; Sec.-Gen. Issa Shaykh Abdi Nasir Adan.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN ETHIOPIA

Algeria: POB 5740, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Hocine Mesloub.
Argentina: Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Dr H. R. M. Mogues.
Austria: POB 137, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Dr Herbert Traxl.
Belgium: POB 1239, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Paul Vermeirsch.
Bulgaria: POB 987, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: G. P. Kassov.
Burundi: POB 3641, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: A. Simbanaiye.
Cameroon: POB 1026, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: S. N. Etoungou.
Canada: POB 1130, Addis Ababa; Ambassador W. Agnes.
Chad: Addis Ababa; Ambassador: J. B. Laokole.
China, People's Republic: POB 5643, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Zhao Yuan.
Congo: Addis Ababa; Ambassador: C. Stanislas Batheas-Mollomb.
Cuba: POB 5623, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: B. Rereyes.
Czechoslovakia: POB 3108, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Libor Pecl.
Djibouti: Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: Djibril Djama Elabe.

Egypt: POB 1611, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Samir Ahmed.

Equatorial Guinea: POB 246, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Felix Mba Ondo Nchama.

Finland: POB 1017, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Hannu Uusi-Videnoja.

France: POB 1464, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Alain Bry.

Gabon: POB 1256, Addis Ababa; tel. 181075; telex 21208; Ambassador: Marcel R. Nguemamba.

German Democratic Republic: POB 5507, Addis Ababa; tel. 153738; Ambassador: Hans Jagenow.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 660, Addis Ababa; tel. 120433; telex 21015; Ambassador: Bernd Oldenkott.

Ghana: POB 3173, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: D. K. Tettey.

Greece: POB 1168, Addis Ababa; tel. 110612; Chargé d'affaires: M. Diamantopoulos.

Guinea: POB 1190, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Pierre Bassamba Camara.

Holy See: POB 588, Addis Ababa; tel. 202100; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop Thomas A. White.

Hungary: POB 1213, Addis Ababa; tel. 443090; Ambassador: Gyula Bognar.

India: POB 528, Addis Ababa; tel. 128100; telex 21148; Ambassador: C. V. Ranganathan.

Indonesia: POB 1004, Mekanisa Rd, Addis Ababa; tel. 202104; telex 21264; Ambassador: Imam Abikusno.

Iran: POB 1144, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: Hassen Dabir.

Italy: POB 1105, Addis Ababa; tel. 113040; Ambassador: Oliviero Rossi.

Ivory Coast: POB 3668, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: (vacant).

Jamaica: POB 5633, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: R. A. Pierce.

Japan: POB 5650, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Suketoro Enomoto.

Kenya: POB 3301, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: F. K. Nganatha.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: POB 2378, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Sok Tae Uk.

Korea, Republic: POB 2047, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Deuk Po Kim.

Liberia: POB 3116, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Nathaniel Eastman.

Libya: POB 5728, Addis Ababa; Secretary of People's Bureau: K. Bazelya.

Malawi: POB 2316, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: D. P. W. Kachikuwo.

Mexico: POB 2962, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Carlos Ferrer.

Mozambique: Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Alberto Sithole.

Netherlands: POB 1241, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: (vacant).

Niger: POB 5791, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: A. M. Moussa.

Nigeria: POB 1019, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Halidu Hannanniya.

Poland: POB 1123, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Bogusław Ludwikowski.

Romania: POB 2478, Addis Ababa; tel. 181191; telex 21168; Ambassador: Barbu Popescu.

Rwanda: POB 5618, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Celestin Kabanda.

Saudi Arabia: POB 1104, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: Hassan M. Attar.

Senegal: POB 2581, Addis Ababa; tel. 446332; Ambassador: Latyr Kamara.

Sierra Leone: POB 5619, Addis Ababa; tel. 203210; telex 21144; Ambassador: Francis E. Karemo.

Spain: POB 2312, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: E. Romeu.

Sudan: POB 1110, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: Mohammed Adam Osman

Sweden: POB 1029, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Nils G. Revelius.

Switzerland: POB 1106, Addis Ababa; tel. 201107; telex 21123; Ambassador: Franz Birrer.

Tanzania: POB 1077, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Fatuma Tatu Nuru.

Turkey: POB 1506, Addis Ababa; tel. 152321; Ambassador: Suphi Meriç.

Uganda: POB 5644, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: Robert Canon Ucungi.

USSR: POB 1500, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Konstantin Fomichenko.

United Kingdom: POB 858, Addis Ababa; tel. 182354; telex 21299; Ambassador: Brian L. Barder.

USA: POB 1014, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: David A. Korn.

Venezuela: POB 5584, Addis Ababa; Chargé d'affaires: L. Sosa-Vaamonde.

Viet-Nam: POB 1288, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Nguyen Duy Kinh.

Yemen Arab Republic: POB 664, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Lt-Col Hussein Mohasin al-Ghaffari.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: POB 664, Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Salih Abu Bakr bin Husaynun.

Yugoslavia: POB 1341; Addis Ababa; Ambassador: Nusret Seferović.

Zaire: POB 2723, Addis Ababa; tel. 204385; Ambassador: Waku Yizila.

Zambia: POB 1909; Addis Ababa; Ambassador: George Chipampata.

Zimbabwe: POB 5624, Addis Ababa; tel. 183872; telex 21351; Ambassador: Tichaona J. B. Jokonya.

Judicial System

Special People's Courts were set up in 1981 to replace the former military tribunals. Judicial tribunals are elected by members of the urban dwellers' associations and peasant associations. In April 1977 powers were introduced to detain suspected saboteurs for up to six months without trial. There is no appeal against the decision of the Supreme Military Tribunal.

The Supreme Court: Addis Ababa.

President: (vacant); the President sits with two other judges. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction only to hear appeals from the High Court.

The High Court: Addis Ababa; hears appeals from the Provincial and sub-Provincial Courts; has original jurisdiction.

Awraja Courts: Provincial courts composed of three judges, criminal and civil.

Warada Courts: Sub-Provincial; one judge sits alone with very limited jurisdiction, criminal only.

Religion

About 45% of the population are Muslims and about 40% belong to the Ethiopian Coptic (Orthodox) Church. There are also significant Evangelical Protestant and Roman Catholic communities. The Pentecostal Church and the Society of International Missionaries carry out mission work in Ethiopia. There are also Hindu and Sikh religious institutions and a small Jewish community.

ISLAM

Leader: Haji Mohammed Habib Sani.

CHRISTIANITY

Armenian Orthodox Church: Pres. Abedis Terzian; POB 116, St George's Armenian Church, Addis Ababa; f. 1923.

Ethiopian Coptic (Orthodox) Church: official Church of the State; founded in the fourth century AD; Patriarch His Holiness Abuna Tekle Haimanot.

Ethiopian Evangelical Church (Mekane Yesus): Pres. Ato Emmanuel Abraham, POB 2087, Addis Ababa; tel. 14110711; f. 1958; affiliated to Lutheran World Federation; 651,000 mems.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Axum: Most Rev. Petros Giakoumelos, POB 571, Addis Ababa.

The Roman Catholic Church: There were over 200,000 Roman Catholics in Ethiopia in 1979.

Alexandrine-Ethiopian Rite: Metropolitan See: Addis Ababa; Archbishop Paulos Tzadua, Archbishop's House, POB 21903, Addis Ababa; tel. 111667; Eparchy of Adigrat, Adigrat; Eparchy of Asmara, Asmara.

Latin Rite: Vicar Apostolic of Asmara Mgr François Abraha, POB 244, Asmara; there are also Vicarates Apostolic at Harar and Jimma.

Seventh-day Adventist Church: Pastor GEBRE-MICHAEL TELLEMA, POB 145, Addis Ababa; 32,000 mems.

JUDAISM

In early 1985 there were estimated to be some 8,000 Falashas (Ethiopian Jews) remaining in the country, living mainly in Gondar and Tigre Administrative Regions.

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

It is estimated that between 5% and 15% of the population follow animist rites and ceremonies.

The Press

DAILIES

The following three newspapers are published by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance:

Addis Zemen: POB 30145, Addis Ababa; f. 1941; Amharic; Editor-in-Chief TSEHAJU DEBALKEW (acting); circ. 37,000.

Ethiopian Herald: POB 30701, Addis Ababa; tel. 119050; f. 1943; English; Editor-in-Chief KIFLOM HADGOI; circ. 6,000.

Hibret: POB 247, Asmara; Tigrinya; Editor-in-Chief GURJA TESFA SELASSIE; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

Al-Alem: POB 30232, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Arabic; weekly; Editor-in-Chief TELSOM AHMED; circ. 2,500.

Berisa: POB 30232, Addis Ababa; f. 1976; publ. by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Oromogna; weekly; circ. 2,000.

Ethiopia: POB 247, Asmara; publ. by Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Amharic; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ABRAHA GEBRE HIWOT; circ. 2,000.

Ethiopian Trade Journal: POB 517, Addis Ababa; tel. 448240; telex 21213; publ. by the Chamber of Commerce; English; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief DENNEKEW ASSAYE.

Meskerem: POB 80001, Addis Ababa; theoretical political journal; quarterly; circ. 100,000.

Negarit Gazzetta: POB 1031, Addis Ababa; official gazette of laws, orders and notices; Amharic and English; fortnightly.

Nigdina Limat: POB 517, Addis Ababa; tel. 448240; telex 21213; publ. by the Chamber of Commerce; Amharic; monthly.

Revolutionary Police: POB 40046, Addis Ababa; police journal; Amharic; fortnightly.

Serto Ader: POB 80123, Addis Ababa; f. 1980; weekly; Editor-in-Chief SHIMELIS MAZENGIA; circ. 100,000.

Tatek: POB 1901, Addis Ababa; army journal; Amharic; fortnightly.

Trade and Development Bulletin: POB 856, Asmara; tel. 110814; telex 42079; publ. by the Chamber of Commerce; Amharic and English; monthly; Editor ZEMICHAEL DESTA.

Yezareitu Ethiopia (Ethiopia Today): POB 30232, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance; Amharic; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ABIYE MEIZURIA (acting); circ. 30,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ethiopia News Agency (ENA): POB 530, Patriots' St, Addis Ababa; tel. 120014; telex 21068.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): POB 3537, Addis Ababa; Chief SEYOUM AYELE.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): POB 239, Addis Ababa; Chief VITALI POLIKARPOV.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): POB 2387, Addis Ababa; Chief THOMAS BURMEISTER.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 1001, Addis Ababa; Chief BRAHAME GHEBREZGHI-ABIHER.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): POB 5743, Addis Ababa; Chief JOVIČ RADOSLAV.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 5th Floor, Gen. Makonnen Bldg, nr Ghion Hotel, opposite National Stadium, POB 5690, Addis Ababa; tel. 449299; telex 21151; Chief ROBERTO CORREA WILSON.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): POB 998, Addis Ababa; tel. 181255; telex 21091; Chief GENNADI G. GABRIELYAN.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Ethiopian Journalists' Association: Addis Ababa; Chair. IMERU WORKU (acting).

Publishers

Addis Ababa University Press: POB 1176, Addis Ababa; tel. 119148; telex 21205; f. 1968; educational and reference works in English; Editor INNES MARSHALL.

Ethiopia Book Centre: POB 1024, Addis Ababa; privately-owned.

Kuraz Publishing Agency: POB 30933, Addis Ababa; state-owned.

Government Publishing House

Government Printing Press: POB 1241, Addis Ababa.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 2m. radio receivers and 36,000 television sets in 1984.

Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia: POB 1047, Addis Ababa; Gen. Man. G. ENGDAYEHU.

RADIO

Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia: POB 1020, Addis Ababa; tel. 121011; f. 1941; Amharic, English, French, Arabic, Afar, Oromigna, Tigrinya and Somali; Dir-Gen. for Radio GEDAMU ABRAHA.

TELEVISION

Ethiopian Television: POB 5544, Addis Ababa; tel. 16701; telex 21429; f. 1964; state-controlled; commercial advertising is accepted; programmes are transmitted from Addis Ababa to 17 regional stations; by September 1984 the service covered all of Ethiopia except two regions; Head of TV WOLE GURMU.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; amounts in birr)

BANKING

On 1 January 1975, all privately-owned banks and other financial institutions were nationalized.

Central Bank

National Bank of Ethiopia: POB 5550, Addis Ababa; tel. 447430; telex 21020; f. 1964; govt-controlled; sole bank of issue; cap. 30m., res 132.2m., dep. 588.1m. (1982); Gov. TADESSE GEBRE-KIDAN.

Other Banks

Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank: POB 1900, Addis Ababa; provides development finance for industry and agriculture, technical advice and assists in project evaluation; cap. p.u. 100m.; Gen. Man. TSEGAYE ASFAW.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia: POB 255, Addis Ababa; tel. 155000; telex 21037; f. 1964; state-owned; merged with Addis Bank 1980; cap. and res 85,100.2m. (June 1983); 146 brs; Gen. Man. ALEMU ABERRA.

Housing and Savings Bank: POB 3480, Addis Ababa; tel. 152300; f. 1975; mobilizes deposits, provides credit for housing construction; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 212.3m. (June 1984); 7 brs; Gen. Man. GETACHEW YIFRU.

INSURANCE

Ethiopian Insurance Corporation: POB 2545, Addis Ababa; tel. 156348; telex 21120; f. Jan. 1976 after the consolidation of all insurance companies; Gen. Man. AYALEW BEZABEH.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce: POB 517, Mexico Sq., Addis Ababa; tel. 448240; telex 21213; f. 1947; regional and city chambers in Addis Ababa, Asmara, Bahr Dar, Dire Dawa, Nazareth, Jimma, Gondar and Dessie; Pres. ALEMU ABERRA; Sec.-Gen. MEBRATE MENGISTU.

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

All-Ethiopia Peasants' Association (AEPA): f. April 1978 to promote improved agricultural techniques, cottage industries, education, public health and self-reliance; mems: 30,000 peasant asscns with total membership of c. 7m.; Chair. ABDELA SONESA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ethiopian Beverages Corporation: POB 1285, Addis Ababa; telex 21373.

Ethiopian Coffee Marketing Corporation: POB 2591, Addis Ababa; telex 21174.

Ethiopian Food Corporation: Higher 21, Kebele 04, Mortgage Bldg, Addis Ababa; tel 158522; telex 21292; f. 1975; produces and distributes food items including edible oil, ghee substitute, pasta, bread, maize, wheat flour etc.

Ethiopian Import and Export Corporation (ETIMEX): POB 2313, Addis Ababa; tel. 152400; telex 21099; f. 1975; state trading corpn under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Trade; distribution of building materials, foodstuffs, stationery and office equipment, textiles, clothing and chemicals.

Ethiopian Livestock and Meat Corporation: POB 5579, Addis Ababa; tel. 447575; telex 21138.

Ethiopian Oil Seeds and Pulses Export Corporation: Addis Ababa; Gen. Man. SHIFERAW BEKELE.

Ethiopian Petroleum Organization: Addis Ababa; controls Assab oil refinery; Gen. Man. KEBEDE AKALE WOLDE.

Forest Products Processing and Marketing Corporation: POB 62322, Addis Ababa; telex 21336.

Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Enterprise: POB 2374, Addis Ababa; telex 21106.

Hides and Skins Marketing Corporation: POB 5704, Addis Ababa; telex 21256.

National Leather and Shoe Corporation: POB 2516, Addis Ababa; tel. 157122; telex 21096; f. 1975; produces and sells semi-processed hides and skins, finished leather, leather goods and footwear.

National Textile Corporation: POB 2446, Addis Ababa; telex 21129.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions must register with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and 'subordinate' unions must comply with directives issued by 'higher' unions.

All-Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU): POB 3653, Addis Ababa; f. 1975 by the govt to replace the Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions; formed by nine industrial unions and 16 regional unions with a total membership of c. 240,000 (1983); Chair. TADESSE TAMRAT; Sec.-Gen. ABERA AFFIN.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Ethio-Djibouti Railway Company: POB 1051, Addis Ababa; tel. 47250; telex 21414; f. 1897; 781 km of which 681 km is in Ethiopia; runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti; owned equally by Ethiopian and Djibouti govts; Dir-Gen. CHANNIE TAMIRU.

ROADS

In 1983 the total road network comprised 37,506 km of primary, secondary and feeder roads and trails, of which 12,558 km are main roads. A highway links Addis Ababa with Nairobi in Kenya.

Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority: POB 1770, Addis Ababa; constructs roads, bridges, airfields, ports and railways, and maintains roads and bridges throughout Ethiopia.

National Freight Transport Corporation: POB 2538, Addis Ababa; tel. 166865; telex 21238; truck and tanker operations throughout the country.

National Public Transport Authority: POB 5780, Addis Ababa; tel. 156044; telex 21371; f. 1977; urban bus services in Addis Ababa and Jimma, and services between towns.

Road Transport Authority: POB 2504, Addis Ababa; enforcement of road transport regulations, registering of vehicles and issuing of driving licences.

SHIPPING

The Ethiopian merchant shipping fleet totalled 28,409 grt in July 1983. There are irregular services by foreign vessels to Massawa and Assab (the port for Addis Ababa), which can handle over 1m. metric tons of merchandise annually. It has an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 metric tons. Much trade goes through Djibouti (in the Republic of Djibouti) to Addis Ababa, and Ethiopia has permission to use the Kenyan port of Mombasa. Transport and maritime services were nationalized in September 1979.

Ethiopian Shipping Lines Corporation: POB 2572, Addis Ababa; tel. 444204; telex 21045; f. 1964; state-owned; serves Red Sea and Europe with its own and chartered vessels; Chair. YOSUF AHMED; Gen. Man. TESSEMA GIZAW; 7 vessels.

Marine Transport Authority: POB 1861, Addis Ababa; tel. 446448; telex 21280; f. 1978; administers and operates the ports of Assab and Massawa, manages inland waterways, handles cargo.

Maritime and Transit Services Corporation: POB 1186, Addis Ababa; tel. 150666; telex 21125; f. 1979; handles cargoes for import and export; operates shipping agency service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Authority: POB 978, Addis Ababa; tel. 180266; telex 21162; constructs and maintains airports; provides air navigational facilities.

Ethiopian Airlines: Bole International Airport, POB 1755, Addis Ababa; telex 21012; f. 1945; operates regular domestic and international services to African countries, Europe, Middle East, India and the People's Republic of China; fleet of 5 Boeing 720B, 1 707-320C, 3 727-200, 7 DC-3, 2 DHC-5A Buffalo; on order: 2 Boeing 767; Chair. YUSUF AHMAD; Gen. Man. Capt. MUHAMMAD AHMAD.

Tourism

Ethiopian Tourism Commission: POB 2183, Addis Ababa; tel. 447470; telex 21067; f. 1961; Commr FISSEHA GEDA.

FIJI

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Fiji comprises more than 300 islands, of which 100 are inhabited, situated about 1,930 km (1,200 miles) south of the equator in the Pacific Ocean. The climate is tropical, with temperatures ranging from 16° to 32°C (60°–90°F). Rainfall is heavy on the windward side. Fijian and Hindi are the principal languages but English is also widely spoken. In 1966 about 51% of the population were Christians (mainly Methodists), 40% Hindus and 8% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is light blue, with the United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist. In the fly is Fiji's national shield: a white field quartered by a red upright cross, the quarters containing sugar canes, a coconut palm, a bunch of bananas and a dove bearing an olive branch; in chief is a red panel with a yellow lion holding a coconut. The capital is Suva.

Recent History

The first documented sighting of the islands by Europeans was made by a Dutch expedition, led by Abel Tasman, in 1643. The first Europeans to settle on the islands were sandalwood traders, missionaries and shipwrecked sailors. Under their influence, local fighting and jealousies reached unprecedented heights, until by the 1850s, one chief, Thakombau, had gained a tenuous influence over the whole of the western islands. Thakombau ran foul of US interests during the 1850s and turned to the British for assistance, unsuccessfully at first, but the United Kingdom agreed to a second offer of cession, and on 10 October 1874 Fiji was proclaimed a British possession.

In 1966 a constitution was introduced which provided for a ministerial form of government, an almost wholly elected Legislative Council and an enlarged franchise. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, leader of the multiracial (but predominantly Fijian) Alliance Party, was appointed Chief Minister in 1967 and, on the country's independence (10 October 1970), became Prime Minister. His party won the general election of April 1972 and he has continued to hold the office.

Before independence, Fiji was troubled by racial tensions. The descendants of Indian workers who were brought to Fiji in the late 19th century had grown to outnumber the native inhabitants but were discriminated against in political representation and land ownership rights. A new electoral system was adopted in 1970 to ensure a racial balance in the legislature.

At the general election held in March and April 1977 the National Federation Party (NFP), traditionally supported by the Indian population, won 26 of the 52 seats in the House of Representatives but was unable to form a government and subsequently split into two factions. The Alliance Party governed in a caretaker capacity until another election in September, when it was returned with its largest-ever majority. While these two main parties profess multiracial ideas, the Fijian Nationalist Party campaigned on a 'Fiji for the Fijians' platform in order to foster nationalist feeling.

In 1980 Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara's suggestion that a government of national unity be formed was overshadowed by renewed political disagreement between the Alliance Party and the NFP (whose two factions have drawn closer together again) over land ownership. Fijians own 80% of the land and are strongly defending their traditional rights, while the Indian population is pressing for greater security of land tenure. The July 1982 elections were also dominated by racial issues. The Alliance Party retained power after winning 28 seats, but their majority had been cut from 20 to four. The NFP won 22 seats and the Western United Front, which professes a multiracial outlook, took the remaining two seats. Allegations by the two major political parties that foreign political and business interests had been involved in each other's election campaign prompted the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry which, however, failed to uncover any conclusive proof of the allegations during its investigations in 1983.

All except one of the 24 members of the opposition parties in the House of Representatives supported their leader, Jai Ram Reddy, in his boycott of Parliament, which had begun in December 1983 after Reddy was ordered to leave the House for refusing at one point to stand while addressing the Speaker. The Opposition's demand that the Speaker, Tomasi Vakatora, be removed from his post was unheeded, and the boycott ended in June 1984 after Reddy had resigned his seat in May and had been replaced as parliamentary leader of the NFP, and of the opposition coalition, by Siddiq Koya, whom he had defeated for the leadership in 1977. In a major Cabinet reshuffle in January 1984, Ratu David Toganivalu became Deputy Prime Minister, a post which had been vacant for almost a year.

In March 1983 Fiji's main island, Viti Levu, suffered a severe hurricane, which caused considerable damage to crops and property.

Government

The Head of State is the British sovereign, represented locally by an appointed Governor-General, who is required to act in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet except in certain constitutional functions. The Prime Minister, who heads the Cabinet, is chosen by the House of Representatives. Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Parliament, comprising the House and the nominated Senate.

The House of Representatives has 52 members, elected for five years by voting on national and communal rolls, divided into three categories: Fijian, Indian and General (those ineligible for the first two rolls). Twelve Fijians, 12 Indians and three General members are elected on the communal rolls. Ten Fijians, 10 Indians and five General members are elected on the national rolls.

The Senate is an appointed Upper House with 22 members: eight are appointed by the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs; seven by the Prime Minister; six by the Leader of the Opposition; and one by the Council of Rotuma (Island). Senators serve a six-year term.

Defence

The Royal Fiji Military Forces consist of men in the regular army, the Naval Squadron, the conservation corps and the territorials. The conservation corps was created in 1975 to make use of unemployed labour in construction work. In July 1984 the total armed forces numbered 2,660 men: 2,500 in the army and 160 in the navy. Defence expenditure in 1982 was estimated at US $10.0m.

Economic Affairs

The economy is basically agricultural, and the principal cash crop is sugar cane. The instability of the international sugar market seriously affected the Fijian economy in the mid-1970s but, as a signatory of the Lomé Convention since 1975, Fiji benefits from the Convention's subsidies and trade provisions. The International Sugar Agreement, in force from January 1978, was also expected to boost the industry. A record 487,000 metric tons of raw sugar were produced from the 1982 crop. However, the combined effects of a lengthy drought and a hurricane in March 1983 severely affected the yield in 1983 and, with an output of only 275,877 tons, sugar had to be imported for domestic consumption in order that Fiji might meet its export contracts. Fiji's principal trading partners are Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the USA. Tourism is a major source of foreign exchange earnings, accounting for receipts of an estimated $F 140m. in 1983. Other important exports are fish, gold and coconut products.

In an effort to diversify the economy and reduce the growing trade deficit ($F 248m. in 1983), domestic industries such as cement, timber, cigarettes and tuna canning are being encouraged by income tax concessions and export incentive reliefs.

The seventh Five-Year Development Plan (1976–80) aimed to expand production and to develop the infrastructure, and gave priority to agriculture. In 1978 an Australian aid project, involving an estimated investment of $A 7.5m. over 10 years, was launched. It aimed to bring 324,000 ha of hilly and largely undeveloped land into production by establishing 103 individual farm holdings, with an emphasis on livestock and grazing. In 1977 agreement was reached on the need for a policy of wage restraint to combat inflation, which fell from 13.7% in 1975 to 5.9% in the year to September 1984, the lowest rate attained for 13 years. However, in November 1984 a proposal by the Government for a pay 'freeze' and price controls, to combat the effects of a fall in export earnings, met resistance and threats of industrial unrest from the country's trade unions. In 1982 GDP grew by only 0.4% in real terms, compared with a growth of 6.3% in 1981.

Under Fiji's eighth Five-Year Development Plan (1981–85), sugar production and tourism are to remain the dominant industries, but the development of cocoa, ginger, citrus fruits, timber, beef, goats' meat, fish and dairy farming should diversify the economy. Reliance on petroleum products is to be reduced by the development of hydroelectricity (the important scheme at Monasavu was opened in October 1983 and was expected to reduce petroleum imports by 60%) and by the processing of sugar cane juice to produce ethyl alcohol (ethanol). In 1984 there were plans to build a large integrated sawmill and chipmill at Lautoka, to process pine wood for export, and 300 ha of land were reserved for a tea-growing project at Wainunu, on Vanua Levu. Construction of a US $65m. tourist resort at Vunaniu Bay, on Viti Levu, was due to begin in October 1984.

Transport and Communications

Fiji lies on the main route between Australia and New Zealand and North America, and is the centre of communications in the south-western Pacific. The international airport is at Nadi, about 210 km from Suva, and there are ports of call at Suva, Lautoka and Levuka. There are no main railways but 652 km of narrow-gauge tracks carry sugar cane to the mills. Fiji has almost 3,300 km of roads, of which 1,200 km are all-weather links.

Social Welfare

The Fiji National Provident Fund, established in 1966, contains provision for retirement pensions, widows' pensions, an insurance scheme and housing loans. Employers and employees contribute equally. In June 1981 there were 125,441 members. Medical and dental treatment is provided for all at a nominal charge. In 1982 Fiji had 27 hospitals (with a total of 1,720 beds), 45 health centres, 87 nursing centres and 325 physicians.

Education

Education in Fiji is not compulsory, but in 1983 nearly 100% of school-age children were enrolled at the country's schools, and the Government's plan to provide free primary education covered the first eight years of schooling. State subsidies are available for secondary and tertiary education in cases of hardship. In 1983 there were 670 state primary schools (with a total enrolment of 120,244 pupils), 142 state secondary schools (with an enrolment of 44,415 pupils), 37 vocational and technical institutions (with 2,344 students), three teacher-training colleges and a school of medicine. There were 876 holders of Fiji government scholarships at the University of the South Pacific in Fiji in 1981. Adult illiteracy in 1976 averaged 21% (males 16%; females 26%).

Tourism

Scenery, climate and fishing attract visitors to Fiji, where tourism is an important industry. In 1983 there were 191,616 visitors to Fiji, compared with 203,636 in the previous year, a decrease which resulted from the devastation caused by a severe hurricane in March 1983; tourism was expected to recover in 1984.

Public Holidays

1985: 17 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 5 August (Bank Holiday), 7 October (for Independence Day), 12 October (Diwali), 11 November (for Prince Charles's Birthday), 25 November (Birth of the Prophet Mohammed), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Fiji dollar ($F).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $F 1.325;
US $1 = $F 1.143.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bureau of Statistics, Suva; tel. 315144; telex 2167.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (incl. the Rotuma group): 18,376 sq km (7,095 sq miles).

Population: 476,727 (census of 12 Sept. 1966); 588,068 including 296,950 males and 291,118 females (census of 13 Sept. 1976); 671,712 (estimate for mid-1983); Suva (capital) 71,255 (1982).

Ethnic Groups (estimates for mid-1983): Indians 336,028, Fijians 300,945, Part Europeans 11,276, Rotumans 8,311, Other Pacific Islanders 6,624, Chinese 4,596, Europeans 3,753, Others 179, Total 671,712.

Births and Deaths (registrations, 1982): Live births 20,317 (birth rate 30.6 per 1,000); Deaths 3,837 (death rate 5.8 per 1,000).

Economically Active Population (census of 13 Sept. 1976): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 76,886, Manufacturing 13,039, Trade, restaurants and hotels 17,372, Community, social and personal services 29,134, Total (incl. others) 175,785.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1983, metric tons): Sugar cane 2,202,667, Coconuts 225,000 (1982), Cassava 95,000, Copra 23,956, Rice (paddy) 16,160 (provisional), Sweet potatoes 9,000 (1982), Bananas 4,000 (1982), Green ginger 3,832.

Livestock (1982, '000 head): Cattle 156, Pigs 28, Goats 55, Poultry 1,002, Horses 40 (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 18,650 in 1980; 24,425 in 1981; 12,514 in 1982.

MINING

Production: Gold 1,248 kg (1983), Silver 405 kg (1983), Limestone 1,308 metric tons (1979), Crushed metal 205,071 cu m (1979).

INDUSTRY

Production (1983, metric tons unless otherwise stated): Beef 3,456, Sugar 275,877, Copra 23,956, Coconut oil 16,026, Soap 6,759, Cement 109,948, Paint 2,326 ('000 litres), Beer 19,114 ('000 litres), Soft drinks 3,672 ('000 litres), Cigarettes 532,947,330 (number), Timber 159 ('000 cu m), Matches 68 ('000 gross boxes).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 Fiji dollar ($F). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = $F 1.325; US $1 = $F 1.143; $F 100 = £75.49 = US $87.49. *Average Exchange Rate* (US $ per $F): 1.172 in 1981; 1.073 in 1982; 0.984 in 1983.

Budget (1983, $F '000, provisional estimates): Expenditure: Public debt charges 57,825, Pensions and gratuities 8,191, Works annually recurrent 25,226, Departmental expenditure 212,859, Total 304,101; Revenue: Customs duties and port dues 99,444, Income tax and estate and gift duties 131,046, Interest 605, All other income 55,597, Total 286,692.

Currency in Circulation (1983, $F '000 at end of year): 58,725.

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index, 1979 = 100): 127.3 (1981), 136.2 (1982), 145.4 (1983).

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (1982, $F million at constant 1977 factor cost): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 175.6, Mining and quarrying 0.6, Manufacturing 86.4, Electricity, gas and water 7.0, Building and construction 53.1, Distribution (incl. tourism) 113.0, Transport and communications 77.6, Finance and insurance 90.8, Government and other services 128.0, Total (having subtracted imputed bank service charges of $F 20.3m.) 711.8.

Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure (1981, $F million at current prices, provisional): Final consumption expenditure 833.1 (private 660.0, government 173.1), Gross fixed capital formation 280.5 (private 138.8, public 141.7), Net change in stocks 81.7, Exports of goods and services 454.4, GDP at current market prices (forementioned items *less* Imports of goods and services 606.6 *plus* statistical discrepancy 13.0) 1,056.1, GDP at factor cost (GDP at current market prices *less* Net indirect taxes 102.4) 953.7.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (1983, $F '000, provisional): *Imports:* Machinery and electrical goods 71,969, Transport equipment 21,072, Textile yarn and fabrics 24,351, Iron and steel 16,915, Food 78,100, Petroleum products 111,900, Clothing 4,947, Tape recorders 926, Watches 3,668, Total imports (incl. others) 493,185. *Exports:* Sugar 111,935, Gold 16,864, Coconut oil 10,579, Molasses 3,171, Green ginger 1,937, Veneer sheets 2,179, Biscuits 1,097, Prepared fish 14,824, Cement 127, Lumber 1,812, Silver 93. *Re-exports:* Petroleum products 46,666, Fish 589, Textile yarns and fabrics 4,003, Clothing 551. Total exports (incl. others) 245,014.

Principal Trading Partners (1983, $F '000): *Imports:* Australia 188,564, Canada 2,778, Germany, Federal Republic 5,863, Hong Kong 7,587, India 5,011, Japan 82,679, Netherlands 2,256, New Zealand 80,756, Singapore 20,680, United Kingdom 24,861, USA 19,134. *Exports:* Australia 28,105, Canada 5,967, Germany, Federal Republic 405, Japan 5,933, New Zealand 12,184, Singapore 9,524, Tonga 9,184, United Kingdom 60,830, USA 20,795, Western Samoa 9,696.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1983, motor vehicles registered at 31 December): Passenger cars 29,304, All other vehicles 30,478.

Shipping (1983, International): Freight loaded 398,000 metric tons; freight unloaded 727,000; vessels entered 750 (with a total displacement of 3,447,000 net reg. tons); vessels cleared 750 (with a total displacement of 3,447,000 net reg. tons).

Civil Aviation (1983): Passengers arriving 224,666, Passengers departing 226,280, Transit passengers 200,915.

TOURISM

Foreign Tourist Arrivals: 189,935 (1981), 203,636 (1982), 191,616 (1983).

EDUCATION

Primary (1983): 670 schools, 120,244 pupils.

Secondary (1983): 142 schools, 44,415 pupils.

Vocational and Technical (1983): 37 institutions, 2,344 students.

Teacher Training (1983): 3 institutions, 285 students.

Medical (1982): 1 institution, 218 students.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution came into force on 10 October 1970, when Fiji achieved independence. It contains provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, the powers and duties of the Governor-General, the Cabinet, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Judiciary, the Public Service and finance.

It provides that every person in Fiji regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex is entitled to the fundamental rights of life, liberty, security of the person and protection of the law, freedom of conscience, expression, assembly and association; protection of the privacy of his home and other property and from the deprivation of property without compensation. The enjoyment of these rights, however, is subject to the proviso that they do not prejudice the rights and freedom of others, or the public interest.

EXECUTIVE

HM the Queen appoints a Governor-General as her representative in Fiji.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister, the Attorney-General and any other Minister whom the Governor-General might appoint on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General appoints as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives either the leader of the largest Opposition party or, if there is no such party, the person whose appointment would be most acceptable to the leaders of the Opposition parties in the House.

PARLIAMENT

The Fiji Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate has 22 members: 8 nominated by the Council of Chiefs, 7 nominated by the Prime Minister, 6 nominated by the Leader of the Opposition and one nominated by the Council of the Island of Rotuma. Their appointments are for a six-year term. The President and Vice-President of the Senate are elected from members who are neither Ministers nor Assistant Ministers. The House of Representatives has 52 members, elected for five years: 27 elected on the communal roll and 25 on the national roll (a cross-voting system by which all races vote together). The House elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker from among its non-ministerial members.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

There are 14 provinces, each headed by a provincial council.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General: Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau (took office 12 February 1983).

THE CABINET

(January 1985)

Prime Minister: Ratu Sir Kamisese Kapaiwai Tuimacilai Mara.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Fijian Affairs and for Economic Planning and Development: Ratu David Toganivalu.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Mosese Qionibaravi.

Minister for Education: Dr Ahmed Ali.

Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs: Edward Beddoes.

Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations: Mohammed Ramzan.

Minister for Primary Industry: Charles Walker.

Minister for Communications, Transport and Works: Semesa Sikivou.

Minister for Home Affairs: Militoni Leweniqila.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Civil Aviation: Jonati Mavoa.

Minister for Lands, Energy and Mineral Resources: Jone Naisara.

Minister for Health and Social Welfare: Dr Apenisa Kurisaqila.

Minister of State for Forests: Ratu Josaia Tavaiqia.

Minister of State for Co-operatives: Livai Nasilivata.

Minister of State for Rural Development: Apisai Tora.

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice: Qoriniasi Bale.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Suva.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

The Senate

There are 22 appointed members.

President: W. M. Barrett.

Vice-President: Ratu Tevita Vakalalabure.

House of Representatives

General Election, 10–17 July 1982

	% of votes	Seats
Alliance Party	51.80	28
National Federation Party	41.15	22
Western United Front	3.86	2
Fijian Nationalist Party	2.82	—
Independents	0.37	—

Speaker: Tomasi Vakatora.

Deputy Speaker: Vijaya Parmanandam.

Leader of the Opposition: Siddiq M. Koya.

Political Organizations

Alliance Party: Suva; multiracial; government party; Leader Ratu Sir Kamisese K. T. Mara.

Fijian Nationalist Party: Suva; f. 1974; seeks more parliamentary representation for persons of Fijian ethnic origin and for general pro-Fijian reforms; Leader Sakiasi Butadroka.

National Federation Party: POB 228, Suva; f. 1960; fusion of two parties: the Federation, which was mainly Indian but multiracial, and the National Democratic Party, a purely Fijian party; Leader Siddiq M. Koya; Pres. Jai Ram Reddy.

Western United Front: Suva; f. 1981; mainly Fijian, but promotes co-existence and co-operation among all communities; Leader Ratu Osea Gavidi.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN FIJI

Australia: Dominion House, POB 214, Suva; High Commissioner: Jeremy Hearder.

China, People's Republic: 147 Queen Elizabeth Drive, Suva; Ambassador: Shen Zhiwei.

France: 1st Floor, Dominion House, Suva; tel. 311993; Ambassador: Daniel Dupont.

India: POB 405, Suva; High Commissioner: Chitilenchery Pathiyil Ravindranathan.

Japan: 2nd Floor, Dominion House, Suva; tel. 25631; telex 2253; Ambassador: Kikuo Yoshida.

Korea, Republic: 8th Floor, Vanua House, PMB, Suva; tel. 311977; telex 2175; Ambassador: Kim Sung-Koo.

Malaysia: Air Pacific House, Suva; High Commissioner: Encik Abdul Karim Marzuki.

New Zealand: 8th Floor, Ratu Sukuna House, POB 1378, Suva; High Commissioner: Lindsay Watt.

Papua New Guinea: 6th Floor, Ratu Sukuna House, POB 2447, Suva; High Commissioner: Naime Doko.

Tuvalu: Suva; High Commissioner: Kitiseni Lopati.

United Kingdom: Civic Centre, Stinson Parade, POB 1355, Suva; tel. 311033; telex 2129; High Commissioner: ROGER A. R. BARLTROP.

USA: 31 Loftus St, POB 218, Suva; Ambassador: C. EDWARD DILLERY.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by the Fiji Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court of Fiji is the superior court of record presided over by the Chief Justice, who is also the President of the Fiji Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Sir TIMOCI TUIVAGA.

Puisne Judges: R. G. KERMODE, G. O. L. DYKE, R. A. KEARSLEY, F. X. ROONEY, B. P. CULLINAN, S. N. SADAL (acting).

Chief Registrar: M. D. SCOTT.

Religion

Most Fijians are Christians, mainly Protestant. The Indians are mostly Hindus, and there is also a Muslim and a Sikh community.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop in Polynesia: Rt Rev. JABEZ LESLIE BRYCE, Bishop's House, 7 Disraeli Rd, POB 35, Suva; tel. 24357.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Suva: Most Rev. PETERO MATACA, Archbishop's House, POB 393, Suva; tel. 22851.

Other Christian Church

Methodist Church: Epworth Arcade, Nina St, POB 357, Suva; f. 1835; Pres. Rev. PAULA NIUKULA; Gen. Sec. Rev. INOKE NABULIVOU; 170,000 adherents.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 639, Suva.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Coconut Telegraph: POB 249, Savusavu, Vanua Levu; f. 1975; monthly; serves widely-scattered rural community; Editor Mrs LEMA LOW.

Fiji Beach Press: News (South Pacific) Ltd, POB 5176, Raiwaqa, Suva; tourist paper; weekly in English (circ. 9,000), twice a year in Japanese (circ. 60,000) and in English for overseas (circ. 70,000); Editor MERE MOMOIVALU.

Fiji Fantastic: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd, POB 354, Suva; tel. 311944; telex 2333; f. 1978; English; monthly; Editor CAROLINE THOMPSON; circ. 10,000.

Fiji Focus: Department of Information, Suva; f. 1982; English; monthly; current events; Editor W. THOMAS.

Fiji Holiday: 20 Gordon St, POB 1167, Suva; f. 1968; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd; monthly; Editor ASHA LAKHAN; circ. 22,000.

Fiji Royal Gazette: Printing Department, POB 98, Suva; f. 1874; Fridays.

Fiji Sun: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd, POB 354, Suva; tel. 311944; telex 2333; f. 1974; English daily; Editor PETER LOMAS; circ. 25,000.

Fiji Times: 20 Gordon St, POB 1167, Suva; tel. 312111; f. 1869; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd; English; daily; Gen. Man. RICK SWINARD; circ. 27,000.

Islands Business: 24 Des Voeux Rd, Suva; tel. 312040; telex 2350; f. 1980; monthly; English; Man. Dir ROBERT KEITH-REID; Editor JOHN RICHARDSON; circ. 5,000.

Na Davui: Department of Information, Suva; tel. 211700; f. 1978; Fijian; monthly; Editor Ratu NACANIELI NAWALOWALO; circ. 7,000.

Nai Lalakai: 20 Gordon St, POB 1167, Suva; f. 1962; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd; Fijian; weekly; Editor DALE TONAWAI; circ. 18,000.

Shankh: Department of Information, Suva; f. 1978; Hindi; monthly; Editor R. N. SHARMA; circ. 7,000.

Shanti Dut: 20 Gordon St, POB 1167, Suva; f. 1935; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd; Hindi; weekly; Editor M. C. VINOD.

Siga Rarama: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd, POB 354, Suva; tel. 311944; telex 2333; f. 1974; Fijian; weekly; Editor (vacant); circ. 11,000.

Sunday Sun: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd, POB 354, Suva; tel. 311944; telex 2333; f. 1974; English; weekly; Editor PETER LOMAS; circ. 25,000.

Sunday Times: Fiji Times and Herald Ltd, POB 1167, Suva; English; weekly; Gen. Man. RICK SWINARD.

Publishers

Fiji Times Ltd: POB 1167, Suva; tel. 314111; telex 2124; f. 1869; largest newspaper publrs; also printers and publrs of books and magazines; Gen. Man. RICK SWINARD.

Government Publishing House

Printing Department: POB 98, Suva.

Radio

The number of radio sets in 1981 was 400,000.

Fiji Broadcasting Commission (Radio Fiji): POB 334, Broadcasting House, Suva; tel. 314333; telex 2142; f. 1954; broadcasts from 10 AM and one FM station in two national networks; programmes in English, Fijian and Hindustani; Chair. Dr ISOA BAKANI; Gen. Man. HUGH LEONARD.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Fiji dollars)

BANKING

Central Bank

Reserve Bank of Fiji: POB 1220, Suva; tel. 313611; telex 2164; f. 1984 to replace Central Monetary Authority of Fiji; bank of issue; cap. 2m., res 13.8m. (1981); Chair. D. J. BARNES; Gov. S. SIWATIBAU.

Commercial Bank

National Bank of Fiji: 107 Victoria Parade, POB 1166, Suva; tel. 311999; telex 2135; f. 1973; cap. 3.5m., dep. 58m. (1984); Chair. KANTILAL TAPPOO; Chief Man. ROSS A. PLOWMAN; 10 brs.

Development Bank

Fiji Development Bank: POB 104, Suva; tel. 25661; f. 1967; finances the development of natural resources, agriculture, transportation and other industries and enterprises; statutory body; cap. 20m. (1984); Chair. LYLE CUPIT; Man. Dir LAISENIA QARASE; 9 brs.

Foreign Banks

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd: 69 Victoria Parade, POB 179, Suva; tel. 312411; telex 2194; Chief Man. (Fiji) W. G. BARNES.

Bank of Baroda (India): POB 57, Suva; Man. for Fiji J. K. SHAH.

Bank of New Zealand: Private Mail Bag, Suva; Regional Man. K. W. W. TAYLOR; 8 brs.

Barclays Bank (UK): Dominion House, Thomson St, PMB 30, Suva; tel. 312333; Man. R. W. WHITE.

Westpac Banking Corporation (Australia): 1 Thomson St, POB 238, Suva; telex 2133; Chief Man. G. YATES; 8 brs.

INSURANCE

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd: Private Bag, Suva; tel. 314400; f. 1876; Man. T. VUETILOVONI.

Fiji Insurance Co Ltd: Butt St, POB 1080, Suva; f. 1966; Gen. Man. B. J. BURROWS.

GRE Insurance Ltd: Govindi Bldg, 63 Marks St, Suva.

Panpacific Insurance Co Ltd: POB 119, Suva; telex 2361; f. 1981; Gen. Man. A. M. CHRISTIAN.

Queensland Insurance (Fiji) Ltd: Queensland Insurance Center, Victoria Parade, POB 101, Suva; Gen. Man. R. JACKSON.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Commonwealth Development Corporation: Office of the Rep. for Pacific Islands, 371 Victoria Parade, POB 161, Suva; tel. 25607; telex 2412; Rep. M. C. HODGSON.

Fijian Development Fund Board: POB 122, Suva; f. 1951 at the request of the Fijian Provincial Council and the Council of Chiefs (now the Great Council of Chiefs); funds derived from payments of $F20 a ton from the sales of copra by indigenous Fijians only; deposits credited to the producing group or individual at 2.5% interest; funds used only for Fijian development schemes; dep. $F959,500 (1980); Chair. Ratu Sir KAMISESE MARA; Sec. N. MORRIS.

Fiji Development Company Ltd: POB 161, Suva; f. 1960; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corpn; Man. P. DAYAL.

Land Development Authority: c/o Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, POB 358, Suva; f. 1961 to co-ordinate development plans for land and marine resources; Chair. Ratu JOSAIA TAVAIQIA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Suva Chamber of Commerce: 7th Floor, Honson Bldg, Thomson St, POB 337, Suva; f. 1902; Chair. C. C. PERRY; Sec. P. B. Sloan; 91 mems.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fiji Pine Commission: POB 521, Lautoka; telex 5294; f. 1976; development of forest and wood conversion industry, and marketing forest products; Gen. Man. D. V. MICHAEL; Sec. W. TERWIEL.

Fiji Sugar Corporation Ltd: POB 283, Suva; tel. 313455; telex 2119; nationalized 1974; buyer of sugar cane and raw sugar mfrs; Chair. L. N. CUPIT; Man. Dir RASHEED A. ALI.

Fiji Sugar Marketing Co Ltd: POB 1402, Suva; tel. 311588; telex 2271; Man. Dir JOHN MAY.

National Marketing Authority: POB 5085, Raiwaqa, Suva; f. 1971; a statutory body set up to develop markets for agricultural and marine produce; exporters of fresh fruit and vegetables, fish, fresh, syruped and crystallized ginger; Chair. REG WOODMAN; Gen. Man. Ratu E. KANAIMAWI.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1984 there were 1,216 registered co-operatives.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Fiji Employers' Consultative Association: POB 575, Suva; tel. 25688; represents 131 of the major employers in Fiji; Pres. Col P. F. MANUELI; Dir KENNETH A. J. ROBERTS.

Fiji Manufacturers' Association: 7th Floor, Honson Bldg, Thomson St, POB 1308, Suva; f. 1902; Pres. D. H. SIXTON; Sec. P. B. SLOAN; 101 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Fiji Trades Union Congress: 32 Des Voeux Rd, POB 1418, Suva; tel. 22464; f. 1951; affiliated to ICFTU and ICFTU-APRO; 35 affiliated unions; more than 38,000 mems; Pres. JALE TOKI; Nat. Sec. JAMES R. RAMAN. Largest affiliated unions:

Fiji Public Service Association: 298 Waimanu Rd, POB 1405, Suva; 7,586 mems; Pres. Dr T. U. BAVADRA; Gen. Sec. M. P. CHAUDHRY.

Fiji Registered Ports Workers' Union: f. 1947; Gen. Sec. TANIELA VEITATA.

Fiji Sugar and General Workers' Union: POB 330, Lautoka; 3,000 mems; Pres. Ratu INIA; Gen. Sec. ANNAND REDDY.

Fiji Teachers' Union: POB 3582, Samabula; tel. 381585; f. 1930; 3,300 mems; Pres. KRISHNA DATT; Gen. Sec. PRATAP CHAND.

National Union of Factory and Commercial Workers: POB 989, Suva; 3,800 mems; Pres. CAMA TUILEVUKA; Gen. Sec. JAMES R. RAMAN.

Public Employees' Union: POB 781, Suva; 7,000 mems; Pres. Ratu NABORISI CAGILABA; Gen. Sec. JOVECI GAVOKA.

Other important unions are the Building Workers' Union, the National Union of Hotel and Catering Workers, the Fiji Bank Employees' Union, the National Union of Electricity Workers and the Fiji Sugar and Tradesmen's Union. In October 1984 42 trade unions were registered.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Fiji Sugar Corporation Railway: POB 283, Suva; 652 km of permanent track and 225 km of temporary track, serving cane-growing areas at Ba, Lautoka and Penang on the island of Viti Levu; also Labasa on the island of Vanua Levu.

ROADS

Fiji has almost 3,300 km of roads, of which 1,200 km are all-weather links. A 500-km highway circles the main island of Viti Levu.

SHIPPING

There are ports of call at Suva, Lautoka and Levuka. The main port, Suva, handles more than 800 ships a year, including large passenger liners. Lautoka handles more than 300 vessels and liners and Levuka mainly handles commercial fishing vessels.

Savusavu Shipping Co Ltd: POB 936, Suva; and POB 227, Savusavu; f. 1978; Man. Dir L. B. SMITH.

Transcargo Express Fiji Ltd: POB 936, Suva; f. 1974; Man. Dir LEO B. SMITH.

Williams Taoniu Shipping Co Ltd: POB 1270, Suva; inter-island shipping.

The main foreign companies serving Fiji are: Karlander (Aust.) Pty Ltd, Sofrana-Unilines (Fiji Express Line), Pacific Forum Line, and Pacific Navigation of Tonga operating cargo services between Australia and Fiji; Union Steam Ship Co of New Zealand from New Zealand; Blue Star Line Ltd and Crusader Shipping Co Ltd calling at Fiji between North America and New Zealand, and P & O between the USA and Australia; Nedlloyd operates to Fiji from New Zealand, the UK and Northern Europe; Bank Line Ltd from the UK and the Netherlands; NYK Line and Daiwa Lines from Japan; Marshall Islands Maritime Company from Honolulu and Tonga; and Kyowa Shipping Co Ltd from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Nadi, a domestic airport at Nausori and 13 other airfields.

Air Coral Coast: Nadi; domestic airline; fleet of 1 Britten Norman Islander, 1 Cessna 206; Man. Dir GORDON OLIVER.

Air Pacific Ltd: Air Pacific Centre, Grantham Rd, Raiwaqa; f. 1951; domestic services to Nadi and Labasa, and international services to Western Samoa, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, American Samoa, Los Angeles (USA), Australia and New Zealand; fleet of 1 DC10, 1 F27, 1 B737/200, 2 Bandeirante; Chair. IAN THOMPSON; Gen. Man. (vacant).

Fiji Air Ltd: 219 Victoria Parade, POB 1259, Suva; tel. 22666; telex 2258; domestic airline operating over 200 scheduled services a week to 17 destinations; international service to Tuvalu; charter operations, aerial photography and surveillance also conducted; partly owned by the Fijian Government; fleet of 3 DHC6 Twin Otters, 1 Britten Norman Islander, 1 Cessna 404, 1 Beech Baron C55, 1 Piper Navajo Chieftain; CEO M. C. D. TYLER.

Tourism

Fiji Visitor's Bureau: POB 92, Suva; tel. 22867; telex 2180; Chair. MAHENDRA PATEL; Gen. Man. MALAKAI GUCAKE.

FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

Secretariat of State for Overseas Departments and Territories: rue Oudinot 27, 75700 Paris, France; tel. 783-01-23.
Secretary of State: GEORGES LEMOINE.

The national flag of France, proportions three by two, with three equal vertical stripes, of blue, white and red, is used in the Overseas Possessions.

French Overseas Departments

The Overseas Departments (départements d'outre-mer) are integral parts of the French Republic. The administrative structure is similar to that of other French Departments. Overseas Departments, however, have their own Courts of Appeal. Until 1982 each Overseas Department was administered by a Prefect, with elected General Councils, indirectly elected Regional Councils and with elected representatives in the French National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris. Under the decentralization law of March 1982, the Prefect took the title of Commissaire de la République (Government Commissioner) and his executive power was transferred to the General Council. A proposal to replace the General and Regional Councils by a single assembly was rejected by the French Constitutional Council in December 1982. As a compromise between autonomy and complete assimilation into France, the Regional Councils' powers were increased in 1983. In February the first direct elections for the Regional Councils were held. Their wider powers included responsibility for economic, social and cultural affairs.

FRENCH GUIANA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

French Guiana (Guyane) lies on the north coast of South America, with Suriname to the west and Brazil to the south and east. The climate is humid, with a season of heavy rains from April to July and another short rainy season in December and January. Average temperature at sea-level is 27°C (85°F) with little seasonal variation. French is the official language but a Creole patois is also spoken. The majority of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church, although other Christian churches are represented. The capital is Cayenne.

Recent History

French occupation commenced in the early 17th century. After brief periods of Dutch, English and Portuguese rule, the territory was finally confirmed as French in 1817. The colony steadily declined, after a short period of prosperity in the 1850s as a result of the discovery of gold in the basin of the Approuague river. French Guiana, including the notorious Devil's Island, increasingly became used as a penal colony, and as a place of exile for convicts and political prisoners, before the practice was stopped in 1937. The colony became a department of France in 1946.

French Guiana's reputation as a political and economic backwater has been dispelled by the growth of pro-independence sentiments, and the use of violence by a small minority, compounded by tensions between the Guyanais and large numbers of immigrant workers. In 1974 demonstrations against unemployment, the worsening economic situation, and French attitudes towards the department, led to the detention of leading trade unionists and pro-independence politicians. In 1975 a large-scale plan for the revitalization of French Guiana was unveiled by Olivier Stirn, Secretary of State for the Overseas Departments. However, much of the promised expansion and development failed to materialize, owing to the lack of interest and of investment, and the problems involved in developing French Guiana's interior. Growing industrial and political unrest in the late 1970s increased calls for greater autonomy for the department by the Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG), the strongest political party. In 1980 there were several bomb attacks against 'colonialist' targets by an extremist group known as Fo nou Libéré la Guyane (FNLG). Reforms, introduced by the French Socialist Government in 1982 and 1983, succeeded in decentralizing some power over local affairs to a new Regional Council.

In the February 1983 elections to the Regional Council, the left-wing parties gained a majority of votes, but not of seats, and the balance of power was held by the separatist Union des Travailleurs Guyanais (UTG). In May 1983 French Guiana was the target for bombings by the Alliance Révolutionnaire Caraïbe (ARC), an extremist independence movement based in Guadeloupe, a French Overseas Department in the West Indies. The Socialist Government in France has refused to countenance a change from French Guiana's departmental status.

Government

France is represented in French Guiana by a Government Commissioner. There are two Councils with local powers: the General Council, with 16 members, and the Regional Council, with 31 members. Both are elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of six years. French Guiana elects one representative to the French National Assembly in Paris and one representative to the French Senate.

Defence

France maintains a military force of 7,300 in French Guiana and the Antilles.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on forestry, agriculture and fisheries. Timber is the main product, with over 80,000 sq km of forests. However, poor roads, lack of development and the difficulties of working in tropical rain forests have prevented these vast reserves from being fully exploited. Bananas, rice and cassava are grown for local consumption, while sugar cane is cultivated for rum production and export, but French Guiana remains dependent on imported food, mostly from France. Fishing, especially for shrimps, has been of growing importance since 1965. Shrimps are processed on land and exported, mainly to the USA.

Mineral resources have been shown to exist, but their exploitation at the present time does not seem to be economically viable, considering the huge investment needed. An estimated 42m. tons of bauxite exists on the Kaw plateau, and 40m. tons of kaolin near Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni. Other minerals are present in smaller quantities, but only gold is mined with any success, with production totalling about 170 kg annually.

Tourism is growing, but improvements are needed in transport and hotel facilities. Unemployment is high, affecting about 30% of the labour force, and is a particularly serious problem among young people. Owing to the comparative failure of central government plans to develop agriculture and industry in the region, new plans by the Socialist Government have concentrated on local initiatives. In 1982 a new investment bank, SOFIDEG, was set up to encourage agricultural development. In 1968 a rocket launching base was established at Kourou, where *Ariane*, the European Space Agency's communications satellite launcher, was developed. After initial setbacks, successful launches in 1983 and 1984 have confirmed the centre's future commercial prospects.

There has been a steady flow of emigrants away from French Guiana, while the Government has tried to attract up to 30,000 immigrants to boost the labour force. These have included civil

servants from France, and members of the Hmong tribe from Laos. There are also large numbers of illegal immigrants from Haiti, other Caribbean islands, and from French Guiana's neighbours. Although French Guiana is underpopulated, most immigrants remain in Cayenne, and impose a strain on the city's resources. In 1983 46% of births were children of immigrant parents.

French Guiana, in common with other French Overseas Departments, is heavily dependent on French bugetary aid, and on imports of food and energy. In 1982 there was a trade deficit of 1,431.3m. francs.

Transport and Communications

There are 321 km of roads along the coastal strip, linking the main towns with the capital, Cayenne. The rivers provide the best means of access to the interior, while coastal ferries operate between the main ports of Dégrad-des-Cannes, Kourou, Cayenne and Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni. The international airport is at Rochambeau, 16 km from Cayenne. Air Guyane operates internal air services.

Social Welfare

In 1980 there were five hospitals, with a total of 868 beds. The Institut Pasteur undertakes research into malaria and other tropical diseases. There is a system of social security similar to the French model. In 1979 there were 65 physicians working in French Guiana.

Education

Education is modelled on the French system, and is compulsory for 10 years between the ages of six and 16 years. State education is free. There are also a number of private denominational schools. The number of pupils has increased dramatically since 1973, placing a strain on the education system. Higher education in law is provided by a branch of the Universitaire Antilles-Guyane in Cayenne.

Tourism

Tourism has expanded recently, but there is still much scope for development and improvement of tourist facilities. The main attractions are the natural beauty of the tropical scenery, and the Amerindian villages of the interior.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Whit Monday), 14 July (National Day), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

French currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 11.17 francs;
US $1 = 9.645 francs.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, 81 rue Ch. Colomb, BP 755, 97306 Cayenne; tel. 311279.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 90,000 sq km (34,750 sq miles).

Population: 73,022 (census of 4 March 1982); *Capital:* Cayenne, population 38,135 (1982).

Births, Marriages and Deaths (1983): Live births 2,097; Marriages 240; Deaths 472.

Labour Force (1982): 26,423 (males 17,205 females 9,218).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (metric tons, 1981): Sugar cane 8,769 (1983), Cassava 7,650, Bananas 1,000, Rice 450.

Livestock (FAO estimates, year ending September 1982): Cattle 8,000, Pigs 9,000, Poultry 110,000.

Forestry (cu m, 1983): Sawlogs 68,100, Sawnwood 29,955.

Fishing (landings in metric tons, 1982): Fish 1,458; Shrimps 178; Total 1,636.

INDUSTRY

Production (1983): Rum 3,407.3 hl, Electricity 116 million kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centimes = 1 French franc. *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5 and 10 francs. *Notes:* 10, 50, 100, 200 and 500 francs. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 11.17 francs; US $1 = 9.645 francs; 1,000 French francs = £89.53 = $103.68.

Budget (1981): 291.5 million francs.

Aid from France (1976): US $81 million.

Cost of Living (consumer price index; base: 1969 = 100): 379.1 in 1982; 421.2 in 1983.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million francs, 1982): *Imports:* Food 516.2; Petroleum products 322.5; Total (incl. others) 1,643.1; *Exports:* Shrimps 129.5; Timber 25; Fish 6.3; Total (incl. others) 211.8.

Principal Trading Partners (million francs, 1982): *Imports:* France 849; Trinidad and Tobago 314.5; USA 139.1; *Exports:* France 44.5; Japan 28.1; USA 102.6.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (vehicles in use, 1981): 16,000.

Shipping (1983): Ships entered 234, Freight unloaded 242,318 metric tons, Freight loaded 17,322 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1983): Freight carried 3,649 metric tons, Passengers carried 169,294.

EDUCATION

Primary (1981): 56 schools; 598 teachers.

Secondary (1981): Secondary and technical schools 19; 514 teachers; Pupils (total, primary and secondary, 1983) 21,432.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

Government Commissioner: Bernard Courtois.

President of the General Council: Emmanuel Bellony.

Deputy to the French National Assembly: Elie Castor.

Representative to the French Senate: Raymond Tarcy.

REGIONAL COUNCIL

President: Georges Othily (PSG).

Election, 20 February 1983

	Votes	%	Seats
PSG	5,270	41.20	14
RPR/UDF	5,131	40.11	13
UTG Independent	1,141	8.92	3
PSG Independent	687	5.37	1
Others	562	4.39	—
Total	12,791	100.00	31

Political Organizations

Parti Socialiste Guyanais (PSG): 34 rue Voltaire, Cayenne; f. 1956; Sec.-Gen. Jean Cataye.

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): 9–11 rue Franklin Roosevelt, Cayenne; f. 1946; right-wing; Pres. Paulin Bruné.

Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF): 111 bis rue Christophe Colomb, BP 472, 97331 Cayenne; tel. 311710; f. 1979; Leader Jean Claude Montgenie.

Union des Travailleurs Guyanais (UTG): 16 ave de Gaulle, BP 265, Cayenne; separatist; Leader Guy Lamaze.

Unité Guyanaise: Cayenne; pro-independence party; Leader ALBERT LECANTE.

Judicial System

See: Judicial System, Martinique.

Religion

The majority of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Cayenne: FRANÇOIS MORVAN, BP 378, 97328 Cayenne; tel. 310118.

Other Christian Churches

The Seventh-day Adventist, Evangelist, Assembly of God, and Jehovah's Witnesses Churches are also represented.

The Press

Ça ou Ça: route de la Madeleine, Cayenne; 2 a month.

France-Guyane: 28 rue Félix Eboué, Cayenne; telex 910552; 2 a week; Dir DENIS HUERTAS; circ. 4,000.

Guyane-Matin: Cayenne; daily.

La Guyane Agricole: chemin de la Levée, Matoury; monthly.

La Jeune Garde: 31 cité Thémire, Cayenne; 2 a month.

La Presse de Guyane: 26 rue Lieutenant Brassé, 97300 Cayenne; daily; Dir JEAN SERGE; circ. 16,000.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 19,000 radio and 5,000 television receivers.

Cayenne FM: Hôtel PLM Montabo, BP 581, 97334 Cayenne; tel. 313938; 120 hours weekly.

Radio-Télévision Française d'Outre-mer (RFO): rue du Dr Devèze, BP 336, 97305 Cayenne; tel. 311500; telex 910526; Radio-Guyane Inter: 16 hours broadcasting daily; Téléguyane: 32 hours weekly; Dir GÉRARD DAUTRIAT.

Radio Antipa: 1 rue François-Arago, Cayenne; 126 hours weekly.

Radio Tout Moune: route de Montabo, Cayenne; 24 hours a day.

Finance

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de la Guyane: 2 place Victor Schoëlcher, BP 35, Cayenne; tel. 310515; telex 910522; f. 1855; cap. 5m. frs, res 1.5m. frs (Dec. 1977); Pres. CLAUDE DOMERCQ; 2 brs.

Banque Française Commerciale: 6 place Palmistes, Cayenne; tel. 310683; telex 910559; Dir M. ROSSI.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 13 rue Louis Blanc, Cayenne; telex 910570; Dir M. LERNO.

Crédit Populaire Guyanais: 9 rue Louis Blanc, Cayenne.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Société d'Aide, Technique et de Coopération: 70 rue Madame Paye, Cayenne.

Société financière de développement de la Guyane (SOFIDEG): 25 rue F. Arago, Cayenne; telex 910556.

Trade and Industry

Chambre de Commerce de la Guyane: 8 ave Général de Gaulle, Cayenne; telex 910537; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE PRÉVÔT.

Jeune Chambre Economique de Cayenne: 2 bis rue Docteur Saint-Rose, BP 1094, Cayenne; Pres. MADELEINE GEORGES.

Société Forestière du Maroni: Maroni; largest timber company in French Guiana; Pres. MICHEL MOREAU.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Française des Travailleurs: rue Rouget de Lisle, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ SYDALZA.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale: BP 807, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. STÉPHANE PHINERA.

Force Ouvrière (FO): 107 rue Barthélemy, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. ARTHUR HUBERT.

Syndicat National de l'Enseignement Supérieur (SNES): Lycée F. Eboué, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. MARTINE BARTHÉLEMY.

Syndicat National des Instituteurs (SNI): Ecole Maximilien Saba, Cayenne; Sec.-Gen. LUCKNER D'ABREU.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in French Guiana.

ROADS

There are about 290 km of Routes Nationales (212 asphalt) and 250 km of departmental roads (138 asphalt).

There were 16,000 registered vehicles in 1981.

SHIPPING

The new port of Dégrad-des-Cannes, on the estuary of the river Mahury, has become the major port. There are other ports at Le Larivot, Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni and Kourou.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: 1 place L. Heder, BP 81, 97322 Cayenne; tel. 312980; telex 910528; f. 1964; cargo handling, inland transport, car rentals, travel agency.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 1 place L. Heder, BP 81, 97322 Cayenne; tel. 312980; telex 910528; f. 1964; fortnightly service to Marseille.

CIVIL AVIATION

Rochambeau International Airport, situated 17.5 km from Cayenne, is equipped to handle the largest jet aircraft.

Guyane Air Transport (GAT): Rochambeau, Cayenne; tel. 317200; Dir M. FRÉDÉRIC.

Tourism

There were 503 hotel rooms in 1982.

Office du Tourisme: Jardin Botanique, BP 801, 97303 Cayenne; tel. 910356; telex 300900; Dir H. CONDÉ-SALAZAR.

GUADELOUPE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Guadeloupe is the most northerly of the Windward Islands group in the West Indies. Dominica lies to the south, and Antigua and Montserrat to the north-west. Guadeloupe is formed by two large islands, Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, separated by a narrow sea channel, with a smaller island, Marie-Galante, to the south-east. There are also a number of small dependencies, among the Leeward Islands. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 26°C (79°F), and a more humid and wet season between June and November. French is the official language, but a Creole patois is widely spoken. The majority of the population are Christians, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The capital is the town of Basse-Terre; the other main town and principal commercial centre is Pointe-à-Pitre on Grande-Terre.

Recent History

Guadeloupe was first occupied by the French in 1635, and has remained French territory, apart from a number of brief occupations by the British in the 18th and early 19th century. It gained departmental status in 1946.

Economic and political power has been the monopoly of the white Creole population who wish to maintain the country's relationship with France. The right-wing and centre parties have traditionally been the strongest political force on the islands, and in February 1983 won a majority of seats on the Regional Council. However, most Guadeloupeans are dissatisfied with the economic results of departmentalization, and the attitudes of central government towards Guadeloupe's own identity. Industrial and political unrest increased during the 1970s, in response to rising unemployment (affecting more than 30% of the labour force) and the deterioration of the economy. The major left-wing party, the Parti Communiste Guadeloupéen (PCG), favours greater internal autonomy, and has rejected independence at any cost. In elections pro-independence parties have rarely gained more than 5% of the vote, but their activities have served to increase tension on the islands. Several have turned to violence as a means of expressing their opposition to what they see as French colonialism. In 1980 and 1981 there was a series of bomb attacks on hotels, government offices and other targets by a group called the Groupe Libération Armée (GLA), and in 1983 and 1984 further bombings by a group called the Alliance Révolutionnaire Caraïbe (ARC). The Government responded by outlawing the ARC and reinforcing the military and police presence on the islands.

Government

France is represented in Guadeloupe by a Government Commissioner. There are two councils with local powers: the 36-member General Council and the 41-member Regional Council. Both are elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of six years. Guadeloupe sends three elected representatives to the French National Assembly in Paris and two to the Senate.

Defence

France maintains a military force of 7,300 in French Guiana and the Antilles.

Economic Affairs

Guadeloupe's economy is based on agriculture, tourism and light industry, but is heavily dependent on French aid and imports.

Agricultural production is dominated by the sugar industry, but this traditional sector of the economy is in decline. In 1983 less than 35% of available agricultural land was planted with sugar cane. The annual harvest of cane declined from 1.8m. metric tons in 1962 to 480,000 tons in 1984, and production of raw sugar consequently dropped from 184,812 tons in 1965 to 41,200 tons in 1984. Only four sugar factories remain in operation, and these suffer from inefficiency, lack of investment and large financial deficits. Government attempts to revitalize the industry by encouraging smallholders have been less successful than it was hoped. However, in 1982 a plan was agreed which provides a fixed price for sugar, subsidies for small farmers, and a 10,000 ha programme of replanting. Bananas are the other major crop, and account for 50% of exports. In 1982 122,390 metric tons were exported. However, a dock strike in 1984 seriously affected the export of bananas. Attempts have been made to diversify agricultural production by developing the cultivation of tropical fruits and vegetables, but Guadeloupe still relies heavily on imported food, which cost 587m. francs in 1983. In spite of a high level of unemployment, affecting 25% of the labour force in 1983, there is an acute shortage of agricultural labour, caused by the reluctance of young people to accept less than the minimum wage (wages are linked to those of metropolitan France). This has led to a large influx of immigrant workers from Haiti and Dominica, and to tensions in some areas of the towns.

Tourism is an important sector of the economy, but it employs only about 9% of the working population. Adverse publicity from the terrorist attacks in 1983 and 1984 led to many cancellations from tourists. The development of industry has been promoted by the Government, and 36 companies were created between 1980 and 1982 at an investment of 120m. francs. However, the industrial sector employs only about 3,000 people, and contributes 10% of GDP. There is an industrial zone and freeport at Jarry. The 65% of the active population engaged in the administrative and service sector produce 80.5% of GDP. Civil servants from France receive a 40% bonus on their basic earnings, and other incentives, for working in the French Antilles. Local investment is concentrated in the import/export business, and in the discount stores which sell imported goods. The islands have a massive trade deficit, totalling 2,680m. francs in 1981. In 1982 Guadeloupe received 2,960m. francs in aid from the French Government, but produced a deficit of 2,700m. francs.

Transport and Communications

Guadeloupe has good communications by road, air and sea. There are 1,975 km of roads, including a perimeter road around Basse-Terre. The international airport at Raizet, 3 km from Pointe-à-Pitre, links the main island to its dependencies, other Caribbean islands, North America and France. The main deep-water port at Pointe-à-Pitre can accommodate ships of over 18,000 tons at its five wharves, while there are smaller ports at Jarry and Basse-Terre. There are regular services to the island dependencies.

Social Welfare

There are two main public hospitals, a pyschiatric hospital and 10 private clinics, with a total of 2,314 beds in 1978. In 1979 there were 373 physicians and 78 dentists working in Guadeloupe.

Education

Education is free and compulsory in state schools between the ages of six and 16 years. The system is similar to that of France, with primary, junior and secondary academic and technical education. Higher education is provided by a branch of the Universitaire Antilles-Guyane, containing faculties of law, economics and science.

Tourism

Guadeloupe is a popular tourist destination, especially for visitors from France and the USA. The main attractions are the beaches, the mountainous scenery and the unspoilt beauty of the island dependencies.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 14 July (National Day), 15 August (Victor Schoëlcher Day), 11 November (Victory Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 1,780 sq km (687.3 sq miles), of which dependencies (La Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint-Martin) 269 sq km.

Population: 328,400 (census of 9 March 1982); Basse-Terre (capital) 13,656, Pointe-à-Pitre 25,310 (1981 estimates).

Births and Deaths (1982): Live births 6,643 (birth rate 20.2 per 1,000); deaths 2,125 (death rate 6.5 per 1,000).

Labour Force (census of 16 October 1974): Employed 83,940 (males 52,643, females 31,297); Unemployed 24,019 (males 13,775, females 10,244).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 metric tons, 1981): Sugar cane 838, Bananas 143.

Livestock (1982): Cattle 86,000, Pigs 41,500, Goats 35,000, Sheep 2,500.

Fishing (estimated catch in metric tons, 1982): 8,800. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

INDUSTRY

Production (1982): Raw sugar 57,916 metric tons, Rum 92,174 hl, Electricity 335 million kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Aid from France (1981): US $215 million.

Gross Domestic Product (million francs at current prices): 4,571 in 1978; 5,215 in 1979; 6,027 in 1980.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million francs, 1981): *Imports:* Total 3,192.0. *Exports:* Bananas 182.9; Sugar 146.5; Rum 40.4; Wheat flour 40.3; Total (incl. others) 509.3.

Principal Trading Partners (million francs, 1981): *Imports:* France 2,188.8; Fed. Republic of Germany 98.0; Italy 104.0; Martinique 111.3; USA 169.3; Total (incl. others) 3,192.0. *Exports:* France 329.8; Martinique 95.2; USSR 34.1; Total (inc. others) 509.3.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (vehicles in use, 1981): Passenger cars 87,785, Commercial vehicles 33,350.

Shipping (1981): Basse-Terre 17,000 metric tons unloaded, 34,000 metric tons loaded; Pointe-à-Pitre 1,011,000 metric tons unloaded, 482,000 metric tons loaded.

Civil Aviation (Pointe-à-Pitre, 1981): Passengers arriving 470,083, passengers departing 470,528; Freight entering 7,087 tons, freight leaving 4,215 metric tons.

TOURISM

Visitors (1982): 178,780.

EDUCATION

Primary (1981): Schools 284, Students 62,303.

Secondary (1981): Schools 59, Students 45,843.

Higher (1981): The Universitaire Antilles-Guyane comprises, in Guadeloupe, a College of Arts, a College of Law and Economics and a College of Physical and Natural Sciences. In 1981 it was attended by 3,800 students. There is also an Ecole Normale for teacher training.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

Government Commissioner: Maurice Saborin.

President of the General Council: Lucette Michaux-Chevry.

President of the Economic and Social Council: Guy Frédéric.

Deputies to the French National Assembly: Ernest Moutoussamy, Frédéric Jalton, Marcel Esdras.

Representatives to the French Senate: Georges Dagonia, Marcel Gargar.

REGIONAL COUNCIL

President: José Moustache (RPR).

Election, 20 February 1983

	Votes	%	Seats
RPR/UDF	41,067	44.76	21
PCG	20,776	22.64	11
PS	18,728	20.41	9
Others	11,169	12.19	—
Total	91,740	100.00	41

Political Organizations

Alliance Révolutionnaire Caraïbe: Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1983; illegal pro-independence alliance; left-wing; supports armed struggle.

Fédération Guadeloupéenne du Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche: Grand Camp, 97110 Abymes; radical left-wing; Pres. Flavien Ferrand.

Fédération Guadeloupéenne du Parti Socialiste (PS): Avenue de Général de Gaulle, Cité Jardin du Raizet, 97110 Abymes; Sec.-Gen. Dominique Larifla.

Fédération Guadeloupéenne du Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): Mairie d'Anse Bertrand, 97121 Bertrand; Sec. José Moustache.

Fédération Guadeloupéenne de l'Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF): Pointe-à-Pitre.

Mouvement populaire pour une Guadeloupe indépendante (MPGI): Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1982; extremist independence party; Sec-Gen. Luc Reinette.

Mouvement Socialiste Départmentaliste Guadeloupéen: Mairie de Morne-à-l'Eau, 97111 Morne-à-l'Eau; Sec.-Gen. Abdon Saman.

Parti Communiste Guadeloupéen (PCG): 119 rue Vatable, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1944; Sec.-Gen. Guy Daninthe.

Le Parti de la Guadeloupe (LPG): Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1984; centre party; Leader Lucette Michaux-Chevry.

Union Populaire pour la Libération de la Guadeloupe (UPLG): Basse-Terre; f. 1978; semi-clandestine pro-independence movement; Pres. Dr Claude Makouke.

Judicial System

Cour d'Appel: Palais de Justice, 97100 Basse-Terre; First Pres. Robert Jouffrault; Procurator-Gen. Roland Girard; two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, four Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion

The majority of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre: Mgr Ernest Cabo, BP 50, 97101 Basse-Terre; tel. 813669.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Assemblée Spirituelle de la Guadeloupe: BP 990, 97177 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 831289.

The Press

L'Etincelle: 119 rue Vatable, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; weekly; organ of the Communist Party; Dir Robert Baron; circ. 5,000.

France-Antilles: 1 rue Hincelin, BP 658, 97159 Pointe-à-Pitre; telex 919728; daily; Dir Claude Provençal; circ. 25,000.

Guadeloupe 2000: Résidence Massabielle, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; fortnightly; right-wing extremist; Dir Edouard Boulogne; circ. 4,000.

Information Caraïbe (ICAR): BP 958, Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 825606; f. 1973; weekly; Dir P. Fertin.

Jakata: 18 rue Condé, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1977; fortnightly; Dir Frantz Succab; circ. 6,000.

Magwa: Résidence Vatable, Bâtiment B, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; fortnightly; independent; Dir Dannick Zandronis; circ. 4,000.

Match: 19 rue Thiers, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 820187; fortnightly; Dir Camille Jabbour; circ. 6,000.

Le Progrès social: rue du Dr Cabre, 97110 Basse-Terre; tel. 811041; weekly; Dir Henri Rodes; circ. 5,000.

Télé 7 Jours: Agence Promovente, Immeuble Laaland-Bergevin, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; weekly; Dir M. Rossignol; circ. 7,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 1105, 97181 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 831530; telex 919728; Rep. René Cazimir-Jeanon.

Foreign Bureaux

Agencia EFE (Spain): BP 1016, 97178 Pointe-à-Pitre; Correspondent Dannick Zandronis.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): BP 1105, 97181 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 831530; telex 919728; Rep. René Cazimir-Jeanon.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): BP 658, 97159 Pointe-à-Pitre; Rep. Stéphane Delannoy.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 98,000 radio receivers and 64,000 television receivers in use.

Société nationale de radio-télévision françaises d'Outre-Mer (RFO): BP 402, 97163 Pointe-à-Pitre Cedex; tel. 826320; 17 hours radio and 6 hours television broadcast daily; Dir Raymond Cipolin.

Radio Antilles: 55 rue Henri IV, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre.

Radio Caraïbes International: BP 6, 97190 Gosier; tel. 843737; telex 919083; Dir Olivier Garon.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; frs = French francs; brs = branches)

BANKING

Central Bank

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Faubourg Frébault, BP 160, 97154 Pointe-à-Pitre; telex 919074.

Commercial Banks

Banque des Antilles Françaises: place de la Victoire, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 822593; telex 919726; rue de Cours Nolivos, 97100 Basse-Terre; f. 1853; cap. 32,583m. frs (1983); Pres. Maurice Guillot; Dir René Franconi; 4 brs.

Banque Française Commerciale: 21 rue Gambetta, Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 822790; telex 919764; f. 1977; cap. 21m. frs (Dec. 1981); Pres. Audoin de Chanterac; 4 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris: place de la Renovation, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 829696; telex 919706; Dir Jean-Claude Picolet; 6 brs.

Banque Populaire de la Guadeloupe—Crédit Guadeloupéen: 10 rue Achille René-Boisneuf, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1926; tel. 834316; telex 919713; dep. 550m. frs (1983); Pres. Christian Rimbaud; 6 brs.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Guadeloupe: BP 134, Rue Félix Eboué Prolongée, 97154 Pointe-à-Pitre; telex 919708; 5 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): 22 rue Frébault, 97100 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 823728; f. 1972; Dir Dominique Maille.

Société Générale de Banque aux Antilles (SGBA): 30 rue Frébault, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 825423; telex 919735; f. 1979; cap. 15m.; Pres. Jacques De Maleville; Dir Jean-Claude Goetz; 4 brs.

INSURANCE

Compagnie Antillaise d'Assurances, Société d'Assurances à forme mutuelle: 12 rue Gambetta, BP 409, 97163 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 832332; telex 919945; f. 1937; Dir-Gen. Félix Cherdieu d'Alexis; Man. A. Zogg.

Foreign Companies

Some thirty of the principal European insurance companies are represented in Pointe-à-Pitre, and another six companies have offices in Basse-Terre.

Trade and Industry

Agence pour la promotion industrielle de la Guadeloupe (APRIGA): BP 1229, 97184 Pointe-à-Pitre; development agency; Dir Marc Blondeau.

Centre Technique de la Canne et du Sucre: Morne l'Epingle, 97110 Abymes; Pres. Robert Lacascade; Dir Philippe Douchel.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Pointe-à-Pitre: Assainissement, BP 64, 97152 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 825115; Pres. Yves Pravaz.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Basse-Terre: 6 rue Victor Hugues, 97100 Basse-Terre; tel. 811656; f. 1832; 24 mems; Pres. Gérard Penchard; Sec.-Gen. Germain William.

Chambre d'Agriculture: 27 rue Sadi-Carnot, Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 821130; telex 919286; Pres. Sosthène Gendrey.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole (Sica-Assobag): 15 rue l'Herminier, 97100 Basse-Terre; tel. 810552; telex 919727; f. 1967; banana producers; Pres. Louis Pauvert; Dir Jean Yves Brethes.

Syndicat des Producteurs-Exportateurs de Sucre et de Rhum de la Guadeloupe et Dépendances: Zone Industrielle de la Pointe Jarry, 97122 Baie-Mahault, BP 2015, 97191 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; 4 mems; Pres. Sosthène Gendrey; Sec.-Gen. Jacques Grenier.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail de la Guadeloupe: 4 cité Artisanale de Bergevin, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1973; Sec.-Gen. Claude Morvan; 15,000 mems.

Union Départementale de la Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens: 15 rue Victor Hugo, 97100 Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; Sec.-Gen. E. Democrite; about 3,500 mems.

Union Départementale des Syndicats CGT-FO: Basse-Terre; Gen. Sec. Clotaire Bernos; about 1,500 mems.

Union Générale des Travailleurs de la Guadeloupe: Pointe-à-Pitre; confederation of pro-independence trade unions.

Union Interprofessionnelle de la Guadeloupe: (affiliated to the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT) of France); Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), Domaine de Duclos, 97170 Petit-Bourg; Secs. M. Gonfie and Aubert Parfait.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Guadeloupe.

ROADS

There are 1,975 km of roads in Guadeloupe, of which 323 km are Routes Nationales.

SHIPPING

The major port is at Pointe-à-Pitre and a new banana port has been built at Basse-Terre.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Guadeloupe: Raizet Airport, 97110 Abymes; tel. 822161; telex 919008; f. 1970; regular flights to Antigua, Dominica, St Martin; connects the various dependent islands; fleet of 2 Fairchild F-27-J, 4 Twin Otters.

Tourism

Office du Tourisme: 5 square de la Banque, POB 1099, 97181 Pointe-à-Pitre; tel. 820930; telex 029715; Dir Gen. Erick W. Rotin; Pres. Philippe Chaulet.

Bureau Industrie et Tourisme: Préfecture de la Guadeloupe, rue de Lardenoy, 97109 Basse-Terre; tel. 817681; telex 919707; Dir François Vosgien.

Syndicat d'Initiative de la Guadeloupe: 28 rue Sadi-Carnot, 97110 Pointe-à-Pitre; Pres. Dr Edouard Chartol.

MARTINIQUE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Martinique is one of the Windward islands in the West Indies, with Dominica to the north and Saint Lucia to the south. The island is dominated by the volcanic peak of Mont Pelée. The climate is tropical, but tempered by easterly and north-easterly breezes. The more humid and wet season runs from July to November, and the average temperature is 26°C (80°F). French is the official language, but a Creole patois is widely spoken. The majority of the population are Christians, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The capital is Fort-de-France.

Recent History

Martinique has been a French possession since 1635. The prosperity of the island was based on the sugar industry, which was dealt a devastating blow by the volcanic eruption of Mont Pelée in 1902. Martinique became a department of France in 1946, when the Governor was replaced by a Prefect, and an elected General Council was created.

The French Government's policy of assimilation since 1946 has created a strongly French society, bound by linguistic, cultural and economic ties to metropolitan France. The island enjoys a better infrastructure and a higher standard of living than its immediate Caribbean neighbours but, in consequence, it has also become heavily dependent on France. In 1960 the French Government granted the island's General Council the power to discuss political, as well as administrative, questions, partly in response to civil disturbances, and partly to the growth of nationalist feeling in the 1950s, as expressed by Aimé Césaire's Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM), and the Parti Communiste Martiniquais (PCM). However, economic power remained concentrated in the hands of the *békés* (descendants of white colonial settlers), who own most of the agricultural land, and control the lucrative import/export market. This led to little incentive for innovation or self-sufficiency, and resentment at lingering colonial attitudes.

In 1974 Martinique, together with Guadeloupe and French Guiana, was given regional status as part of France's governmental reorganization. An indirectly-elected Regional Council was created, with some control over the local economy. In 1982 and 1983 the Socialist Government of President François Mitterrand, which had pledged itself to decentralizing power in favour of the overseas departments, made further concessions towards autonomy by giving the local councils greater control over taxation, local police and the economy. In the first direct elections to the new Regional Council, held in February 1983, left-wing parties gained a small majority of votes and seats. This success, and the election of Aimé Césaire as the Council's President, strengthened his influence against the pro-independence elements in his own party. Full independence for Martinique is supported by only a small minority of the population, while the majority seek reforms that would bring greater autonomy within French control. The Mouvement Indépendantiste Martiniquais (MIM), the most vocal of the separatist parties, fared badly in the elections, gaining less than 3% of the total vote. Late in 1983, and in 1984, Martinique became a target for the terrorist activities of the outlawed Alliance Révolutionnaire Caraïbe (ARC), which claimed responsibility for a number of bombings on the island. It was hoped that the Lomé III Convention, signed in December 1984, would result in a trade agreement between CARICOM and the French Antilles, forging links between Martinique and its east Caribbean neighbours, and lessen the island's reliance on France.

Government

France is represented in Martinique by a Government Commissioner. There are two councils with local powers: the 36-member General Council and the 41-member Regional Council. Both are elected by universal adult suffrage for a period of six years. Martinique sends three elected representatives to the French National Assembly in Paris and two to the Senate.

Defence

France maintains a military force of 7,300 in French Guiana and the Antilles.

Economic Affairs

Martinique's economic development, in common with that of Guadeloupe, has created a society which combines a relatively high standard of living, and the benefits of a developed island, with a weak economic base in agricultural and industrial production, and a chronic trade deficit. This has encouraged problems such as high unemployment, emigration and social unrest. Sugar cane is the main agricultural crop, but the plantations have been allowed to decline in order to protect growers of sugar beet in France and other EEC countries. Martinique's annual output of raw sugar fell from 12,500 metric tons in 1968 to 2,000 tons in 1982, while only one sugar mill remained in production on the island. Martinique's sugar production now fails to satisfy one-quarter of local demand, and sugar is imported from Guadeloupe. Most is used in the production of rum for export. In the 1970s local investment was diverted from sugar cane towards the development of banana plantations. Bananas are the second major crop, but the plantations suffered damage from Hurricane Allen in 1980. The Government is trying to diversify agricultural products by developing underused areas of the country, and encouraging smallholders. Pineapples, aubergines, avocados and other tropical fruits are produced for the export market. However, the island still remains dependent on imported food supplies. A large proportion of the island's meat requirements has to be imported, and virtually all the vegetables. This contributes to the massive trade deficit, which stood at 4,711m. francs in 1983.

Light industry and small businesses have been encouraged by specialist government agencies in an attempt to fill the gap left by the decline in agriculture. Two industrial zones have been established, tax incentives are in operation, and 154m. francs were invested between 1980 and 1983. However, industry provides only about 10% of GDP. Between 1960 and 1980 the percentage of the working population employed in agricultural and industrial production declined from 62% to 29%. The majority of workers are employed in services and administration, and investment by the white landowners has been redirected into the more profitable food import and tourism sectors. There is also a large community of white civil servants, and other immigrants from France, attracted by the high standard of living and the close links with France.

Tourism is a major activity on the island, but numbers of tourists have fallen since 1981, partly owing to the recession, and partly as a result of the terrorist campaign in which bombs were planted outside hotels. There were only 86,210 tourist arrivals in 1983 (compared with 141,100 in 1981), mainly from France and the USA. In addition, 158,548 cruise ship passengers called at Martinique in 1983.

Unemployment is high, especially in the under-25 age group; in 1982 it affected 23% of the labour force. There is extensive emigration to France and, to a lesser extent, French Guiana, at a rate of about 15,000 annually. The linking of wage levels to those of metropolitan France, despite the island's lower level of productivity, has increased labour costs and restricted development. France supports Martinique's economy by providing large amounts of government aid. In 1982 the island received 5,150m. francs in French aid.

Transport and Communications

Martinique has a good system of roads, totalling 1,606 km and including two autoroutes from Fort-de-France. The international airport is at Lamentin, and serves neighbouring Caribbean islands, France and North America. There are three airstrips for internal use. Fort-de-France is the principal port, both for freight and for cruise ships, with smaller ports at St Pierre, Trinité and La Marin.

Social Welfare

Martinique has a system of social welfare similar to that of metropolitan France. In 1981 there were 14 hospitals, with a total of 4,117 beds, and 361 physicians.

Education

There is free and compulsory education in government schools for children aged six to 16 years. Higher education in law, science and economics is provided by a branch of the Universitaire Antilles-Guyane.

Tourism

Martinique's tourist attractions are its beaches and coastal scenery, its mountainous interior, and the historic towns of Fort-de-France and St Pierre.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 14 July (National Day), 11 November (Victory Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Statistical Survey

Source: Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, Pointe de Jaham Schoëlcher, BP 605, 97261 Fort-de-France; tel. 717179.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 1,100 sq km (424.7 sq miles).

Population: (census of 4 March 1982) 326,536; *Capital:* Fort-de-France, population 97,814.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (1983): Live births 5,641; Marriages 1,354; Deaths 2,207.

Labour Force (census of 16 October 1974): 104,484 (males 60,892; females 43,592).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 metric tons, 1983): Sugar cane 199, Bananas 167.8, Pineapples 1.3.

Livestock (1982): Cattle 52,000, Pigs 40,000, Sheep 47,000, Goats 20,000.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 3,300 in 1982.

INDUSTRY

Production (1983): Rum 104,750 hl, Cement 207,142 metric tons, Refined petroleum products 528,328 tons, Electricity 356 million kWh, Raw sugar 3,949 metric tons.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Budget (million francs, 1981): Revenue 906, Expenditure 3,816.

Aid from France (provisional estimate, 1980): 2,124 million francs.

Gross Domestic Product (million francs at current prices): 4,971 in 1978; 5,538 in 1979; 6,456 in 1980.

Cost of Living (consumer price index; base: 1979 = 100): 160.9 in 1983.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million francs, 1983): *Imports:* Food products 947.6; Energy (petroleum) 1,018; Total (incl. others) 5,577.7; *Exports:* Agricultural products 499.4; Food products 189; Total (incl. others) 866.6.

Principal Trading Partners (million francs, 1983): *Imports:* France 3,294; Venezuela 418; EEC (minus France) 502; *Exports:* France 662; Guadeloupe 73; French Guiana 31.6.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1980): Estimated total of vehicles was 128,000.

Shipping (freight traffic in '000 metric tons, 1983): Goods loaded 524; Goods unloaded 1,240.

Civil Aviation (1983): Passengers carried 927,700, Freight 10,584 metric tons.

TOURISM

Tourist Arrivals (1983): 86,210; Cruise passengers 158,548.

EDUCATION

Primary (1979/80): 229 schools, 2,751 teachers, 50,142 students.

Secondary (1979/80): 3,042 schools, 48,632 students.

Higher (1983): 2,100 students at the Universitaire Antilles-Guyane which, in Martinique, comprises a College of Economic Science and a College of Law. There is also a teacher-training college.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

Government Commissioner: Jean Chevance.

President of the General Council: Émile Maurice.

Deputies to the French National Assembly: Camille Petit, Victor Sablé, Aimé Césaire.

Representatives to the French Senate: Roger Lise, Edmond Valcin.

REGIONAL COUNCIL

President: Aimé Césaire (PPM).

Election, 20 February 1983

	Votes	%	Seats
RPR/UDF	52,358	46.03	20
PPM	31,439	27.64	12
FSM	14,122	12.41	5
PCM	10,283	9.04	4
Others	5,522	4.78	—
Total	113,724	100.00	41

Political Organizations

Fédération Socialiste de la Martinique (FSM): Fort-de-France; Leader Siméon Salpetrier.

Groupe Révolution Socialiste (GRS): 40 rue Pierre Semar, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 703649; Trotskyist; Leader Gilbert Pago.

Mouvement Indépendantiste Martiniquais (MIN): Fort-de-France; pro-independence party; also known as La Parole au peuple; Leader Alfred Marie-Jeanne.

Parti Communiste Martiniquais (PCM): Fort-de-France; f. 1957; Leader Armand Nicolas.

Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM): Fort-de-France; f. 1957; Pres. Aimé Césaire; Sec.-Gen. Camille Darsières.

Parti Républicain (PR): Fort-de-France; Leaders Jean Bally, Joë Sainte-Rose.

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): Fort-de-France; Leader Edmond Valcin.

Union des Démocrates Martiniquais (UDM): Fort-de-France; Leader Léon-Laurent Valère.

Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF): Fort-de-France; Leader Roger Lise.

Judicial System

Cour d'Appel de Fort-de-France: Fort-de-France; tel. 706262; telex 912525; highest court for Martinique and French Guiana; Pres. M. Hughues; Procurator-Gen. Claude Pascal.

Two Tribunaux de Grande Instance at Fort-de-France and Cayenne (French Guiana) and three Tribunaux d'Instance, two in Fort-de-France and one in Cayenne.

Religion

The majority of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Fort-de-France and St Pierre: Maurice Marie-Sainte, Archevêché, Route du Viet-Nâm héroïque, BP 586, 97207 Fort-de-France; tel. 717070.

The Press

Antilla: BP 46, Lamentin; monthly; Dir Alfred Fortune.

Aujourd'hui Dimanche: presbytère de Bellevue, Fort-de-France; tel. 714897; weekly; Dir Père Gauthier; circ. 12,000.

Carib Hebdo: 23 rue Yves Goussard, Fort-de-France; Dir Maurice Taïlamé.

Combat Ouvrier: BP 386, Fort-de-France; weekly; Dir M. G. Beaujour.

Le Courrier: immeuble C, Apt. 34, Cité Saint-Georges, Fort-de-France; tel. 714217; weekly; Dir D. de Grandmaison; circ. 3,000.

France-Antilles: place Stalingrad, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 710883; telex 912677; f. 1964; daily; Dir Denis Huertas; circ. 30,000 (Martinique edition).

Information Caraïbe (ICAR): BP 919, Fort-de-France; tel. 716105; weekly; Editor B. Marin.

Justice: rue E. Zola, Fort-de-France; organ of the PPM; weekly; Dir G. Thimotée; circ. 8,000.

Le Naif: voie no 7, route du Lamentin, Fort-de-France; weekly; Dir R. Laouchez.

Le Progressiste: rue de Tallis Clarière, Fort-de-France; organ of the PPM; weekly; Dir A. Regis; circ. 13,000.

Révolution Socialiste: BP 1031, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 703649; f. 1973; weekly; organ of the GRS; Dir Philippe Pierre Charles; circ. 2,500.

L'Union: weekly; organ of l'Union Departmentaliste Martiniquaise; Fort-de-France; Dir Jean Maran.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 45,000 radio sets and 41,500 television sets in use.

Radio-Télévision Française d'Outre-mer (RFO): La Clairère, BP 662, Fort-de-France; tel. 711660; Dir Marcel Beaudza.

Radio Caraïbe Internationale (RCI): Immeuble Massal, Croix de Bellevue, Fort-de-France; Dir-Gen. Olivier Garon.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; frs = French francs; brs = branches)

BANKING

Central Bank

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 12 blvd du Général de Gaulle, BP 804, 97200 Fort-de-France; Dir Jean Brutot.

Major Commercial Banks

Banque des Antilles Françaises: 34 rue Lamartine, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 719344; f. 1853; cap. 32.5m. frs (1983); Pres. Dir Bernard Nogret.

Banque Française Commerciale: 6–10 rue Ernest Deproge, 97200 Fort-de-France; telex 912526; cap. 50m. frs (1983); Dir Henri de Malezieux.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 72 ave des Caraïbes, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 711211; telex 912526; Dir Michel Masse.

Caisse Nationale d'Epargne et de Prévoyance: 82 rue Perrinon, 97200 Fort-de-France; telex 912435; Dir Mme M. E. Andre.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel: 106 blvd Général de Gaulle, BP 583, 97207 Fort-de-France; tel. 717607; telex 912657; f. 1950; 9,500 mems; Pres. M. Sainte-Rose; Dir Maurice Laouchez; 27 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): place Romero, BP 920, 97200 Fort-de-France; Pres. M. Arnold; Dir-Gen. Christophe Stout.

Crédit Maritime Mutuel: 45 rue Victor Hugo, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 730093; telex 912477; associated with Crédit Lyonnais and Banque Paribas, France.

Crédit Martiniquais: rue de la Liberté, Fort-de-France; tel. 711240; telex 912612; f. 1922 (associated with Crédit Lyonnais and Banque Paribas, France); cap. 30.4m. frs (1983); Pres. Roger Marry; Gen. Man. Pierre Michaux; 10 brs.

Crédit Ouvrier: 30 rue F. Roosevelt, Fort-de-France; Dir M. Brinton.

Crédit Populaire: ave Jean Jaurès, 97200 Fort-de-France; Dir M. L. Asselin de Beauville.

Crédit Social des Fonctionnaires: 63 rue Perrion, 97200 Fort-de-France; Dir Fred Augustin.

Société Générale de Banque aux Antilles: 19 rue de la Liberté, BP 408, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 716983; telex 912545; f. 1979; cap. 15m. frs; Dir Michel Samour.

Société Martiniquaise de Financement (SOMAFI): route de Saint Thérèse, 97200 Fort-de-France; Dir Jean Machet.

INSURANCE

Cie Antillaise d'Assurances: 19 rue de la Liberté, 97205 Fort-de-France; tel. 730450.

La Concorde: 15 rue Victor Hugo, Fort-de-France; tel. 702431.

Groupe Drouot: 75 rue Moreau de Jonnes, Fort-de-France.

Groupement Français d'Assurances: 46–48 rue Ernest Deproge, 97205 Fort-de-France; tel. 605455; telex 912403.

La Nationale (GAN): 30 blvd Général de Gaulle, BP 185, Fort-de-France; tel. 713007; Reps Marcel and Roger Boullanger.

La Protectrice: 27 rue Blénac, 97205 Fort-de-France; tel. 702545; Rep. René Maximin.

Le Secours: 74 ave Duparquet, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 700379; Dir Y. Angani.

L'Union des Assurances de Paris: 28 rue de la République, Fort-de-France; tel. 700470; Rep. R. De Reynal.

Trade and Industry

Agence pour le Développement Economique de la Martinique: 26 rue Lamartine; BP 803, 97207 Fort-de-France; tel. 734581; telex 912633; f. 1979; promotion of industry.

Bureau de l'Industrie de l'Artisanat et de la Pêche: Préfecture, 97262 Fort-de-France; tel. 713627; telex 029650; f. 1960; government agency; research and documentation and technical and administrative advice on investment in industry and tourism; Dir Raphaël Firmin.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Martinique: 50–56 rue Ernest Deproge, Fort-de-France; tel. 700008; telex 912633; f. 1907; Pres. Alex Huyghues-Despointes; Dir-Gen. Henri Titina; 26 mems.

Chambre Départementale d'Agriculture: 55 rue Isambert, BP 432, Fort-de-France; tel. 715146; Pres. Marcel Fabre.

Chambre de Métiers de la Martinique: Morne Tartenson, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 713222; f. 1970; 40 mems; Pres. P. Samot.

Groupement de Producteurs d'Ananas de la Martinique: BP 12, 97201 Fort-de-France; f. 1967; Pres. C. de Gryse.

Société de Crédit pour le Développement de la Martinique (SODEMA): blvd Général de Gaulle, 97200 Fort-de-France.

Société de Développement Régional Antilles-Guyane (SODERAG): blvd Général de Gaulle, 97200 Fort-de-France; Pres. M. J. Elot; Dir-Gen. M. Titina; Sec.-Gen. M. Alivon.

Société de Production et Distribution d'Electricité Martinique: Californie, 97232 Lamentin.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole Bananière de la Martinique (SICABAM): Centre Commercial de Dillon, 97200 Fort-de-France; telex 912617; f. 1961; 1,000 mems; Pres. M. Garcin; Dir H. Hayot.

Syndicat des Distilleries Agricoles: immeuble Clément, rive droite Levassor, Fort-de-France; tel. 712546.

Syndicat des Planteurs et Manipulateurs de la Canne: 33 rue Lamartine, Fort-de-France; tel. 712453; Pres. Jean de Laguarigue.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum Agricole: Dillon, 97200 Fort-de-France.

Union Départementale des Coopératives Agricoles de la Martinique: Fort-de-France; Pres. M. Ursulet.

TRADE UNIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Centrale Démocratique Martiniquaise des Travailleurs: BP 21, 97201 Fort-de-France; Sec.-Gen. Line Beausoleil.

Chambre Syndicale des Hôtels de Tourisme de la Martinique: Entrée Montgéralde, Route de Chateauboeuf, BP 1011, Fort-de-France; tel. 702780.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; tel. 712589; f. 1936; affiliated to WFTU; Sec.-Gen. Victor Lamon; about 12,000 mems.

Ordre des Dentistes: Z.I. du Lamentin, Fort-de-France.

Ordre des Médecins de la Martinique: 35 rue Victor-Sévère, 97200 Fort-de-France.

Ordre des Pharmaciens de la Martinique: Zone Industrielle du Lamentin, 97232 Lamentin; tel. 791356.

Syndicat National des Instituteurs: 3 rue de la Mutualité, Fort-de-France.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—FO: BP 1114, 97209 Fort-de-France; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. R. Fabien; about 2,000 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Martinique.

ROADS

There are 1,597 km of autoroutes and 862 km of first class roads.

SHIPPING

Alcoa Steamship Co, Alpine Line, Agdwa Line, Delta Line, Raymond Witcomb Co, Moore MacCormack, Eastern Steamship Co: c/o Ets René Cottrell, 48 rue Ernest Deproge, Fort-de-France.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: BP 574, route du Lamentin, Fort-de-France; also represents other passenger and freight lines; Rep. M. J. Figon.

Compagnie de navigation Mixte: Immeuble Rocade, La Dillon, BP 1023, 97209 Fort-de-France; Rep. R. M. Michaux.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 34 rue Ernest Deproge, 97200 Fort-de-France; Rep. M. G. Plissonneau.

CIVIL AVIATION

Martinique's international airport is at Lamentin, 6 km from Fort-de-France, and is served by the following airlines: Air Canada, American Airlines (USA), Air France, LIAT (Antigua), Pan Am (USA) and Prinair (Puerto Rico).

Air Martinique: Aéroport du Lamentin, 97232 Le Lamentin; tel. 741603; Chair. Michel Seydoux; fleet of 1 Twin Otter, 2 Islanders, and 1 Aztec.

Tourism

Bureau de Tourisme et des Transports Aériens: Préfecture, Fort-de-France; Dir. Charles Ebion.

Office du Tourisme: Pavillon du Tourisme, blvd Alfassa, BP 520, 97200 Fort-de-France; tel. 717960; Pres. Jean-Baptiste Edmond; Dir Jacques Guannel.

Syndicat d'Initiative: BP 299, 97203 Fort-de-France; Pres. M. R. Rose-Rosette.

RÉUNION

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Réunion is an island in the Indian Ocean, lying about 800 km (500 miles) east of Madagascar. The climate varies greatly according to altitude: at sea-level it is tropical, with average temperatures between 20°C (68°F) and 28°C (82°F), but in the uplands it is much cooler, with average temperatures between 8°C (46°F) and 19°C (66°F). Rainfall is abundant, averaging 4,714 mm annually in the uplands, and 686 mm at sea-level. The population is of mixed origin, including people of European, African, Indian and Chinese descent. The official language is French. A large majority of the population are Christians belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. The capital is Saint-Denis.

Recent History

Réunion was first occupied by France in 1642, and was ruled as a colony until 1946, when, in common with certain Caribbean territories, it received full departmental status. In 1974 it became an Overseas Department with the status of a region.

In 1978 the OAU called for the independence of the island and condemned its occupation by a 'colonial power'. However, this view seems to have little support among the people of Réunion themselves. Although the left-wing political parties on the island advocate increased autonomy (amounting to virtual self-government), few people are in favour of complete independence.

In 1982 the French Government proposed a decentralization scheme, envisaging the dissolution of the General and Regional Councils in the Overseas Departments and the creation in each territory of a single assembly, to be elected on the basis of proportional representation. However, this plan met with considerable opposition in Réunion and the other Overseas Departments, and the Government was eventually forced to abandon the project. Revised legislation on decentralization in the Overseas Departments was approved by the French National Assembly in December 1982. Elections for the new Regional Council were held in Réunion in February 1983, when left-wing candidates won 50.77% of the votes cast.

Government

France is represented in Réunion by a Government Commissioner. There are two councils with local powers: the 36-member General Council and the 45-member Regional Council. Both are elected for six years by direct universal suffrage. Réunion sends three representatives to the National Assembly in Paris, and two to the Senate.

Defence

Réunion is the headquarters of French military forces in the Indian Ocean. In 1983 there were 2,700 French troops stationed on the island.

Economic Affairs

The economy has traditionally been based on agriculture, which employed 14.7% of the working population in 1982. Sugar cane is the principal crop and has formed the basis of the economy for over a century. Only 25% of the land area can be cultivated because of the volcanic origin of the soil, but over 70% of the arable land is used for sugar cane. Annual production of raw sugar rose from 251,000 metric tons in 1981 to 258,100 tons in 1982, but fell to 223,700 tons in 1983, owing to drought. In 1983 sugar exports accounted for 89% of total exports by value. Other crops include vanilla, tobacco and geraniums, vetiver and ylang-ylang, which are grown for the production of tropical essences. Réunion is far from self-sufficient in food, and substantial imports are necessary. The only industry of importance is the processing of sugar and rum.

France remains the major trading partner, supplying 61.9% of imports and buying 52.5% of exports in 1983. However, Réunion suffers from a substantial trade deficit: in 1982 receipts from exports covered only 10.8% of the import bill. The difference is partly made up by financial support from France, which totalled 500m. francs in 1982, and by receipts from expatriate workers. Tourism is becoming more important, and it is hoped that increased investment in this sector will lead to higher receipts and will help to reduce the trade deficit, as well as providing new jobs. Réunion has a high level of unemployment. The 1982 census recorded 54,278 people, or 31.4% of the labour force, as unemployed. Since 1980 the Government has invested heavily in a series of public works projects in an effort to create jobs and to alleviate the high level of seasonal unemployment following the sugar cane harvest. However, large numbers of workers still emigrate in search of employment, principally to France. The rate of population growth has dropped sharply since 1973, from 3% per year to around 1.5%, but the population density remains extremely high (205.3 per sq km in

1982). The rate of inflation has been decreasing, from 13.9% in 1981 to 9.1% in 1982 and to 8.2% in 1983. Réunion's economic future is largely dependent on France's willingness to continue the subsidies implicit in the island's status as department, despite the low tax yield from its generally unprosperous citizens.

Transport and Communications

In 1982 Réunion had 1,077 km of roads, of which 1,055 km were paved. There are no railways on the island. The principal port is at La Pointe des Gallets, and there is an international airport at Saint-Denis Gillot.

Social Welfare

In 1984 Réunion had 3,849 hospital beds; there were 464 physicians, 197 nurses and 168 dentists.

Education

Education is compulsory for children aged six to 16 years, and consists of five years' primary and five years' secondary schooling. In 1978 there were 471 primary schools and 112 secondary schools on the island. There is a teacher training college and a university college, which was upgraded to full university status in 1982. The illiteracy rate among the population over 15 years of age was 21.3% in 1982.

Tourism

Tourism is being extensively developed. A three-year plan, launched in 1979, invested 13.4m. francs in the sector. Several new hotels have been built, and in 1983 a 'holiday village' was opened in Saint-Gilles. In 1983 about 67,000 tourists stayed in the island's hotels.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Statistical Survey

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Service Régional de la Réunion, Saint-Denis.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 2,512 sq km (970 sq miles).

Population: 476,675 (census of 16 October 1974); 515,814 (census of 9 March 1982); Saint-Denis (capital) 109,072 (1982).

Births and Deaths (1983): Births 12,461, Birth rate (per 1,000) 23.6; Deaths 3,280, Death rate (per 1,000) 6.2.

Labour Force (1982 census): Employed 118,490 (males 77,270, females 41,220); Unemployed 54,278 (males 33,500, females 20,778).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (metric tons, 1983): Raw sugar 223,700, Oil of geranium 31.8, Oil of vetiver root 18.9, Vanilla 92.8, Tobacco 189.3.

Livestock (1982): Cattle 18,910, Pigs 71,400, Goats 42,900.

Fishing (catch in metric tons): 3,012 (1981); 2,792 (1982); 2,448 (1983).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Budget (million francs, 1982): Revenue 1,785.0; Expenditure 4,708.4.

Gross Domestic Product (million francs at current prices): 8,448.6 in 1980; 10,384.2 in 1981; 12,457.7 in 1982.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million francs): *Imports* (1982): Rice 94.0, Meat 162.5, Pharmaceutical products 170.9, Clothing and shoes 327.8, Road vehicles 383.4; Total (incl. others) 5,304.0. *Exports* (1983): Sugar 695.7, Rum 29.4, Oil of geranium 24.5, Oil of vetiver root 10.3, Vanilla 3.7; Total (incl. others) 775.9.

Principal Trading Partners (million francs): *Imports* (1983): France 3,965.5, Others 1,926.9. *Exports* (1982): France 418.8, Others 270.2.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use, 1982): Passenger cars 108,725; Vans 24,997; Total (incl. others) 158,257.

Shipping (1983): Vessels entered 390; Freight unloaded 1,104,600 metric tons; Freight loaded 341,000 metric tons; Passenger arrivals 407; Passenger departures 365.

Civil Aviation (1983): Passenger arrivals 202,437; Passenger departures 199,427; Freight unloaded 5,965 metric tons; Freight loaded 2,777 metric tons.

EDUCATION

Primary: Teachers 4,963 (1981/82), Pupils 115,264 (1983/84), Schools 471 (1978).

Secondary: Teachers 4,042 (1981/82), Pupils 69,627 (1983/84), Schools 112 (1978).

University (1982/83): Teaching Staff 74, Students 2,420. There is also a teacher training college.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

Government Commissioner: Michel Blangy.

President of the General Council: Auguste Legros.

President of the Economic and Social Council: Edmond Lauret.

Deputies to the French National Assembly: Michel Debré, Jean Fontaine, Wilfred Bertile.

Representatives to the French Senate: Georges Repiquet, Louis Virapoullé.

REGIONAL COUNCIL

President: Mario Hoarau.

Election, 20 February 1983

	Votes	%	Seats
RPR/UDF	76,762	38.77	18
PCR	64,800	32.73	16
PS	25,723	12.99	6
UDF Independent	20,783	10.49	5
Others	9,917	4.99	—
Total	197,975	100.00	45

Political Organizations

Front national: f. 1972; extreme right-wing party, advocates continuing relations with South Africa; Leader Alix Morel.

Mouvement des radicaux de gauche (MRG): BP 991, 97479 Saint-Denis; f. 1977; campaigns for independence and an economy separate from, but assisted by, France; Pres. Jean-Marie Finck.

Mouvement pour l'indépendance de la Réunion (MIR): f. 1981 from Mouvement pour la libération de la Réunion; groups all those favouring autonomy.

Parti communiste réunionnais (PCR): Saint-Denis; f. 1959; Sec.-Gen. Paul Vergès.

Parti socialiste (PS)—Fédération de la Réunion: 18 rue d'Après, 97400 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-77-95; telex 916445; Sec.-Gen. Jean-Claude Fruteau.

Rassemblement des démocrates pour l'avenir de la Réunion (RADAR): BP 866, 97477 Saint-Denis Cedex; f. 1981; centre party.

Rassemblement des socialistes et des démocrates (RSD): Sec.-Gen. Daniel Cadet.

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): Sec.-Gen. Aristide Payet.

Union pour la démocratie française (UDF): f. 1978; Sec.-Gen. Gilbert Gérard.

Judicial System

Cour d'appel: Palais de Justice, 90 Juliette Dodu, 97488 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-75-39; telex 916149; Pres. Henri Thiriot.

There are two **Tribunaux de grande instance,** three **Tribunaux d'instance**, two **Tribunaux pour enfants** and two **Conseils de prud'hommes**.

Religion

A large majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Saint-Denis: Mgr Gilbert Aubry, 42 rue de Paris, BP 55, 97462 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-28-49.

The Press

DAILIES

Journal de l'Ile de la Réunion: 42 rue Alexis de Villeneuve, BP 98, 97463 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-32-64; telex 916453; f. 1956; Dir Philippe Baloukjy; circ. 26,500.

Quotidien de la Réunion: BP 303, 97467 Saint-Denis Cedex; tel. 28-10-10; telex 916183; f. 1976; Dir Maximin Chane Ki Chune; circ. 29,000.

Témoignages: 21 bis rue de l'Est, BP 192, 97465 Saint-Denis; f. 1944; organ of the Parti communiste réunionnais; Dir Elie Hoarau; circ. 6,000.

PERIODICALS

Al-Islam: BP 437, 31 rue M. A. Leblond, 97410 Saint-Pierre; tel. 25-19-65; publ. by the Centre Islamique de la Réunion; monthly; Dir Saïd Ingar.

Cahiers de la Réunion et de l'Océan Indien: 24 blvd des Cocotiers, 97434 Saint-Gilles-les-Bains; Man. Dir Claudette Saint-Marc.

Les Cahiers du Centre Universitaire de la Réunion: ave de la Victoire, 97400 Saint-Denis; Dir Anne Jacquemin.

Le Memento Industriel et Commercial Réunionnais: 80 rue Pasteur, 97400 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-94-12; Dir Catherine Louapre Pottier; circ. 10,000.

974 Ouest: Montgaillard, 97400 Saint-Denis; monthly; Dir Denise Elma.

La Réunion Agricole: Chambre d'Agriculture, 24 rue de la Source, BP 134, 97464 Saint-Denis Cedex; monthly; Dir Henri Isautier; Chief Editor René Bouisseau; circ. 5,500.

La Revue de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: BP 120, 5 bis rue de Paris, 97463 Saint-Denis; quarterly; Dir Jean-Pierre Fourtoy.

Télé 7 Jours Réunion: BP 405, 9469 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir Michel Mekdoud; circ. 25,000.

Témoignage Chrétien de la Réunion: 21 bis rue de l'Est, 97465 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. René Payet; circ. 2,000.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 120,000 radio receivers and 80,000 TV sets (including 20,000 colour receivers) in use in 1984.

Radio France d'Outre-Mer (RFO): place Sarda Garriga, 97405 Saint-Denis; home radio and television relay services in French; a second TV channel was opened in 1983; Dir Jean-Pierre Lannes.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; brs = branches; amounts in French francs)

BANKING

Central Bank

Institut d'Emission des Départements d'Outre-mer: 233 blvd Saint-Germain, 75340 Paris Cedex 07, France; Office in Réunion: 6 rue de la Compagnie, 97487 Saint-Denis Cedex; Dir Bernard Charuel.

Commercial Banks

Banque Française Commerciale: 60 rue Alexis de Villeneuve, 97400 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-82-50; telex 916162; affiliated to Banque Indosuez; Dir Roger Vincenti; 9 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinentale: 49 rue Juliette Dodu, BP 113, 97463 Saint-Denis; Man. Dir Gilbert Beraud; 11 brs.

Banque de la Réunion: 27 rue Jean-Chatel, 97400 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-32-20; telex 916134; f. 1849; affiliated to Crédit Lyonnais, France; cap. 36.3m.; res 54.0m. (1983); Pres. Tanneguy de F. de Chauvin; Man. Dir Jean-François Maulandi; 11 brs.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Réunion: cité des Lauriers 'les Camélias', BP 84, 97462 Saint-Denis; f. 1949; affiliate of Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole; Chair. Henry Isautier; Dir Henri Pavie.

Development Bank

Banque Populaire Fédérale de Développement: 33 rue Victor MacAuliffe, 97400 Saint-Denis; tel. 21-18-11; telex 916582; Dir Olivier Devisme; 3 brs.

INSURANCE

More than 20 major European insurance companies are represented in Saint-Denis.

Trade and Industry

Association pour le Développement industriel de la Réunion: 23 rue Félix Guyon, 97468 Saint-Denis Cedex; f. 1975; 145 mems; Chair. Abdeali Goulamaly.

Bureau de l'Industrie et de l'Artisanat: Secrétariat Général pour les Affaires Economiques, ave de la Victoire, Saint-Denis.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: 25 bis rue de Paris, BP 120, 97463 Saint-Denis; telex 916278; f. 1830; Pres. Jacques Caille; Man. Dir Jean-Pierre Fourtoy.

Jeune Chambre Economique de Saint-Denis de la Réunion: BP 1151, 25 rue de Paris, 97483 Saint-Denis; f. 1963; 30 mems; Chair. Olivier Moreau.

Société de Développement Economique de la Réunion (SODERE): 133 rue Maréchal Leclerc, 97469 Saint-Denis; Chair. Pierre Peyron.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de l'Ile de la Réunion: BP 49, 97462 Saint-Denis; exports oil of geranium, vetiver and vanilla; Chair. Claude Bigeard.

Syndicat des Fabricants de Sucre de la Réunion: BP 57, 97462 Saint-Denis; Chair. Armand Barau.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum de la Réunion: BP 57, 97462 Saint-Denis; Chair. Armand Barau.

Syndicat Général des Industries, des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment de la Réunion: BP108, 97463 Saint-Denis; Pres. P. Pavard; Sec.-Gen. Mlle C. D'Hanens.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail de la Réunion (CGTR): 104 rue Maréchal Leclerc, 97400 Saint-Denis; Sec.-Gen. Bruny Payet.

Réunion also has its own sections of the major French trade union confederations, **Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), Force Ouvrière (FO), Confédération Française de l'Encadrement** and **Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (CFTC).**

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Réunion.

ROADS

A route nationale runs all round the island, generally following the coast and linking all the main towns. Another route nationale crosses the island from south-west to north-east linking Saint-

Pierre and Saint-Benoît. In 1982 there were 345.7 km of routes nationales, 731.5 km of departmental roads and 1,602.9 km of other roads.

SHIPPING

Compagnie Générale Maritime: 2 rue de l'Est, BP 10, 97420 Le Port; agents for Mitsui OSK Lines, Unicorn Lines, Black Sea Shipping, Marine Chartering; Dir Henri-Pierre Signeux.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire: résidence du Barachois, BP 62, 97462 Saint-Denis; rue de St Paul, BP 29, 97420 Le Port; freight only.

Société de Manutention et de Consignation Maritime (SOMACOM): BP 7, Le Port; agents for Scandinavian East Africa Line, Bank Line, Clan Line, Union Castle Mail Steamship Co and States Marine Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Saint-Denis Gillot.

Réunion Air Service: BP 611, 97473 Saint-Denis; tel. 28-22-60; telex 916236; f. 1975; subsidiary of Air France; scheduled service to Mayotte; fleet of 1 HS748, 1 Piper Chieftain, 1 Cherokee Six, 2 SA315B Lama, 1 Alouette II, 1 Alouette III; Gen. Man. Gérard Ethève.

Tourism

In 1983 about 67,000 tourists stayed in the island's hotels.

Délégation Régionale au Tourisme: Préfecture/Commissariat de la République, 97405 Saint-Denis; Dir Patrick Goyet.

Office du Tourisme: rue Rontaunay 97400 Saint-Denis; Chair. S. Personné.

ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The territory of St Pierre and Miquelon (Iles Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon) consists of a number of small islands which lie about 25 km (16 miles) from the southern coast of Newfoundland, Canada, in the North Atlantic Ocean. The climate is cold and wet, with temperatures falling to −20°C (−4°F) in winter, and averaging between 10° and 20°C (50°–68°F) in summer. The islands are often shrouded in mist and fog. The language is French, and the majority of the population are Christians belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. The capital is Saint-Pierre, on the island of Saint-Pierre.

Recent History

The islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon are the remnants of the once extensive French possessions in North America. They were confirmed as French territory in 1816, and gained departmental status in July 1976.

The departmentalization has proved unpopular with many of the islanders, since it incorporates the territory's economy into that of the EEC, and other institutions of metropolitan France, neglecting the islands' isolation and their dependence on Canada for supplies and transport links. In 1978 and 1980 general strikes were called by local trade unionists to protest at the negative effects of departmental status. In March 1982 Socialist and other left-wing candidates, campaigning for a change in the islands' status, were elected unopposed to all 14 seats in the department's General Council. Saint Pierre and Miquelon was excluded from the Mitterrand Government's decentralization reforms. In 1976 Canada imposed an economic interest zone extending to 200 nautical miles (370 km) around its shores. As a result of French fears over the loss of traditional fishing areas, and the threat to the livelihood of the fisherman of Saint Pierre, the Government claimed a similar zone around the islands. The possibility of discovering valuable reserves of petroleum and natural gas in the area has heightened the tension between France and Canada. Plans have been agreed to help to solve both the internal and external problems by giving the islands the status of a collectivité territoriale. This would allow Saint Pierre and Miquelon to receive the investment and development that are suitable for its position, and would allay Canadian fears of EEC exploitation of its offshore waters.

Economic Affairs

The islanders have traditionally earned their living by fishing, and by acting as a supply base for fishing fleets operating in the rich seas off Newfoundland. However, the economy has been experiencing a long decline. The number of French and foreign ships coming to fish, and calling at Saint Pierre, declined from 1,290 in 1976 to 774 in 1983. An agreement with Canada, which expires in 1986, limits the amounts of fish to be caught by French ships in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to 20,500 metric tons per year. Interpêche, the primary company in the fishing sector on the islands (and a major employer), has been in financial difficulties, and required government subsidy. Unemployment affected 11% of the labour force in 1983.

The proximity of Canada, and the islands' reliance on imported goods, has caused a high rate of inflation, averaging 17.7% in 1983. The failure of government employees' salaries to rise in line with inflation has led to a series of damaging general strikes on the islands, including one in 1983, and a threatened stoppage in 1984. High wage demands and rates of social security contributions are resented by employers. In June 1984 a plan for future development projects was agreed, which included improvements in the fishing industry, infrastructural developments such as the upgrading of the airport, and health projects, at a total cost to the Government of 42.5m. francs.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 242 sq km (93.4 sq miles).

Population: 6,041 (census of 9 March 1982); Saint-Pierre 5,415, Miquelon 626.

Births and Deaths (1981): Live births 109 (birth rate 18.2 per 1,000); Deaths 50 (death rate 8.3 per 1,000).

Labour Force (census of 18 February 1974): 2,153 (males 1,604, females 549).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Agriculture and Livestock: Vegetables are grown, and some cattle, sheep and pigs are kept for local consumption.

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 10,181 in 1980; 9,157 in 1981; 8,713 (incl. Atlantic cod 7,175) in 1982. Fishing is the only industry of consequence, and fish products are the main exports.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Aid from France (1980): 17 million francs.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total ('000 francs, 1982): *Imports:* 275,390 (Fuel, meat, clothing, electrical equipment and machinery); *Exports:* 41,045 (Fish, marine equipment). Most trade is with Canada, France and the franc zone, and the USA.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (31 December 1982): 2,406 motor vehicles in use.

Shipping (1982): Ships entered 865, Freight entered 58,656 metric tons, Freight cleared 3,688 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1982): Passengers carried 15,644, Freight carried 97 metric tons.

TOURISM

Tourist Arrivals (1982): 11,293.

EDUCATION

Primary (1982): 9 schools, 50 teachers, 1,023 students.
Secondary (1982): 3 schools, 55 teachers, 748 students.
There are also 6 technical schools.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

Government Commissioner: GÉRARD LEFÈBVRE.
Representative to the Social and Economic Council: RÉMY BRIAND.
Deputy to the French National Assembly: ALBERT PEN.
Representative to the French Senate: MARC PLANTEGENEST.
There is a 14-member General Council. All 14 seats are currently held by the Socialists (Parti Socialiste, PS) and other left-wing parties, who were elected unopposed.
President of the General Council: ALBERT PEN.

Judicial System

Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel at Saint-Pierre (Pres. FRANÇOIS DENEAUVE); Tribunal de Première Instance (Pres. LIONEL RINUY).

Religion

Almost all of the inhabitants are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Vicar Apostolic: FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MAURER, BP 4245, 97500 Saint-Pierre; tel. 412035.

The Press

Recueil des Actes Administratifs du Département: published by the Government Printer; f. 1886; fortnightly.

Radio and Television

In 1982 there were 1,500 radios and 2,840 television sets.

Radio-Télévision Française d'Outre-mer (RFO): BP 1227, 97500 Saint-Pierre; tel. 413824; telex 914443; the government station, broadcasts 16 hours of radio programmes daily, and 50 hours of television programmes weekly; Dir BERNARD AVRAN.

Finance

MAJOR BANKS

Banque des Iles Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon: rue Jacques-Cartier, Saint-Pierre; tel. 412217; telex 914435; f. 1889; cap. 7.5m. francs; Pres. and Gen. Man. GEORGES LANDRY; Man. GUY ROULET.
Crédit Saint Pierrais: 20 place du Général de Gaulle, BP 1218, Saint-Pierre; tel. 412250; telex 914429; Pres. MARCEL GIRARDIN.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

La Foncière-Cie: Saint-Pierre.
Comité Central des Assureurs Maritimes de France: BP 80, Saint-Pierre, Rep. GUY PATUREL.
Mutuelle Générale Française: Saint-Pierre; Rep. J. ANDRIEUX.

Trade and Industry

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et de Métiers: 14 place du Général de Gaulle, BP 4207, 97500 Saint-Pierre; tel. 1959441; telex 914437; Pres. LOUIS E. HARDY.

TRADE UNION

Force Ouvrière (FO): 15 rue Dr Dunan, 97500 Saint-Pierre; Sec.-Gen. MAX OLAÏSOLA.

Transport

SHIPPING

Compagnie Générale Maritime Italian Line: Packet boats run to Halifax, Sydney and Louisbourg in Canada and there are container services between Saint-Pierre and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Saint-Pierre: connects the territory with Sydney and directly with Halifax, Nova Scotia between May and October. Saint-Pierre is also served by Air Canada and Air France.

Tourism

Office du Tourisme: 97500 Saint-Pierre; tel. 412222; telex 914437; f. 1959; Pres. ANDRÉ PATUREL; Man. JEAN-CHARLES GIRARDIN.
There were 11,293 tourists in 1982.

French Overseas Territories

The Overseas Territories (territoires d'outre-mer) are integral parts of the French Republic, each administered by a High Commissioner, Superior Administrator or Government Commissioner, who is appointed by the French Government. Each Territory also has a Territorial Assembly, elected by universal adult suffrage, and a Council of Government or Council of Ministers. Certain members of the Territorial Assembly sit in the French National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic in Paris. The Territories have varying degrees of internal autonomy.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

French Polynesia comprises several scattered groups of islands in the south Pacific Ocean, lying about two-thirds of the way between the Panama Canal and New Zealand. Its nearest neighbours are the Cook Islands, to the east, and the Line Islands (part of Kiribati), to the north-east. French Polynesia consists of the following island groups: the Iles du Vent (including the islands of Tahiti and Moorea) and the Iles Sous le Vent (located about 160 km north-west of Tahiti) which, together, constitute the Society Archipelago; the Tuamotu Archipelago, which comprises 78 islands scattered east of the Society Archipelago in a line stretching north-west to south-east for about 1,500 km; the Gambier Islands, located 1,600 km south-east of Tahiti; the Austral Islands, lying 640 km south of Tahiti; and the Marquesas Archipelago, which lies 1,450 km north-east of Tahiti. There are 120 islands in all. The average monthly temperature throughout the year varies between 20°C (68°F) and 29°C (84°F), and most rainfall occurs between November and April, the average annual precipitation being 1,625 mm. The official language is French, and Polynesian languages are spoken by the indigenous population. The principal religion is Christianity, 55% of the population being Protestant and 24% Roman Catholic. Provision was made in a statute of 6 September 1984 for the adoption of a French Polynesian flag, to fly alongside the French tricolour. The capital is Papeete, on the island of Tahiti.

Recent History

The first Europeans to visit French Polynesia were Spanish and Portuguese explorers in the 16th century. Descriptions of Tahiti and other Society islands by Samuel Wallis, who first visited in 1767, and by Capt. James Cook and his officers, gave rise in Europe to their reputation as the 'islands of love', but contact with Europeans allowed disease to cause a rapid decline in the indigenous population, while others were killed by internal warfare.

Tahiti was made a French protectorate in 1842 and a colony in 1880. The other island groups were annexed during the last 20 years of the 19th century. The islands were governed from France under a decree of 1885 until 1957, when French Polynesia became an Overseas Territory, administered by a Governor in Papeete. A Territorial Assembly and a Council of Government were elected to advise the Governor.

Between May 1975 and May 1982 a majority in the Territorial Assembly sought independence for French Polynesia. Following pressure by Francis Sanford, leader of the largest autonomist party in the Assembly, a new constitution for the Territory was negotiated with the French Government and approved by a newly-elected Assembly in 1977. Under the provisions of the new statute, France retained responsibility for foreign affairs, defence, monetary matters and justice, but the powers of the territorial Council of Government were increased, especially in the field of commerce. The French Governor was replaced by a High Commissioner, who was to preside over the Council of Government and was head of the administration, but had no vote. The Council's elected Vice-President, responsible for domestic affairs, was granted greater powers. An Economic and Social Committee, responsible for all development matters, was also created, and French Polynesia's economic zone has been extended to 200 nautical miles (370 km) from the islands' coastline.

Following elections to the Territorial Assembly in May 1982, the Tahoeraa Huiraatira Party of Gaston Flosse, with 13 of the 30 seats, formed successive ruling coalitions, firstly with the Ai'a Api Party and in September with John Teariki's Pupu Here Ai'a Party. Seeking greater (but not full) independence from France, especially in economic matters, elected representatives of the Assembly held discussions with the French Government in Paris in 1983. In spite of feelings expressed by the Assembly, that the French proposals for increased internal autonomy did not go far enough, a new statute was approved by the French National Assembly in September 1984. This allowed the territorial government greater powers, mainly in the sphere of commerce and development; the Council of Government was replaced by a Council of Ministers, whose President was to be elected from among the members of the Territorial Assembly. Gaston Flosse became the first President of the Council of Ministers.

The testing of nuclear devices by the French Government began in 1966 at Mururoa Atoll, in the Tuamotu Archipelago, and in 1983, in spite of strong protests by many Pacific nations, the Government indicated that tests would continue for a number of years. In October 1983 Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea accepted a French invitation jointly to send scientists to inspect the testing-site, and the team's subsequent report suggested that, while the French test-programme presented no current danger to health or to the environment, the structure of the atoll appeared to have been affected by the underground tests.

Government

The French Government is represented in French Polynesia by its High Commissioner to the territory, and controls various important spheres of government, including defence, foreign diplomacy and justice. A local Territorial Assembly, with 30 members, is elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly may elect a President of an executive body, the territorial Council of Ministers, who, in turn, submits a list of between five and 10 members of the Assembly to serve as Ministers, for approval by the Assembly.

In addition, French Polynesia elects two deputies to the French National Assembly in Paris, one delegate to the French Senate and one Economic and Social Councillor: all chosen on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Defence

France has been testing nuclear weapons at Mururoa Atoll, in the Tuamotu Archipelago, since 1966 and was maintaining a force of 5,000 military personnel in the territory in July 1984.

Economic Affairs

The influx of large numbers of French military personnel, in connection with the testing of nuclear weapons in the territory, and the employment which it has created, has distorted the economy, to the extent that many islanders believe that a French withdrawal from Tahiti would cause severe economic problems. Tourism is an important and developed industry, particularly on Tahiti and, together with government military spending, helps to offset a persistent trade deficit. The deficit was 69,421m. francs CFP in 1983, when imports were 74,241m. francs and exports 4,820m. francs. Coconuts are the principal cash crop, and copra is the major export commodity.

Transport and Communications

French Polynesia has 243.8 km of bitumen-surfaced and 497 km of stone-surfaced roads. The main seaport is Papeete, on Tahiti, and there is an international airport at Faaa, 6 km from Papeete, and about 40 smaller airstrips elsewhere in the territory.

Social Welfare

In 1978 there were 30 hospitals in French Polynesia, with a total of 890 beds, and in 1979 there were 125 physicians working in the territory.

Education

Education is compulsory for eight years between six and 14 years of age. It is free of charge for day pupils in government schools. Primary education, lasting six years, is financed by the territorial budget, while secondary and technical education are supported by state funds. There are 210 government primary schools and kindergartens, while secondary education is provided by both government and church schools. In 1983/84 there were 11,256 pupils attending kindergartens, 29,285 at primary schools, 12,426 at secondary schools, and 3,760 at technical institutions.

Tourism

Tourism is an important and developed industry in French Polynesia, particularly on Tahiti, and 111,090 people visited the territory in 1983, excluding cruise passengers and excursionists.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 8 May (Liberation Day), 16 May (Ascension Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 14 July (Fall of the Bastille), 11 November (Armistice Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté française du pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 203.09 francs CFP;
US $1 = 175.36 francs CFP.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Institut Territorial de la Statistique, BP 395, Papeete; tel. 37196.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 4,200 sq km (1,622 sq miles).

Population: 166,753 (census of 15 October 1983); *Capital:* Papeete, population 23,496 (1983).

Births and Deaths (1981): Live births 4,771 (birth rate 31.9 per 1,000); Deaths 966 (death rate 6.5 per 1,000).

Employment (census of 15 October 1983): Civilians 54,599 (males 36,392, females 18,207); Police and armed forces 3,264 (males 3,166, females 98).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1982, metric tons): Copra 11,013 (1983), Vegetables and melons 7,000 (FAO estimate), Roots and tubers 17,000 (FAO estimate), Fresh fruit 4,000 (FAO estimate).

Livestock (1982): Cattle 10,000, Horses 2,000, Pigs 34,000, Goats 3,000, Sheep 2,000, Chickens 600,000, Ducks 26,000 (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 2,406 in 1979; 2,480 in 1980; 2,247 in 1981.

INDUSTRY

Production: Coconut oil 7,674 metric tons (1983), Beer 100,000 hectolitres (1980), Printed cloth 200,000 m (1979), Japanese sandals 600,000 pairs (1979), Electric energy (Tahiti) 172.4m. kWh (1983).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté française du pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc). *Coins:* 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs CFP. *Notes:* 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFP. *Sterling, Dollar and French Franc Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 203.09 francs CFP; US $1 = 175.36 francs CFP; 1 French franc = 18.182 francs CFP; 1,000 francs CFP = £4.924 = $5.702 = 55 French francs.

Budget (million francs CFP, 1983): *Revenue:* Ordinary receipts 27,217, Extraordinary receipts 9,838, Total 37,055; *Expenditure:* Ordinary expenditure 23,299, Extraordinary expenditure 5,035, Total 28,334.

Aid from France (1981, million francs CFP): 37,300; also subsidies to local authorities, of which 660 to general expenses, 381 to FIDES, 2,500 (1978) to public funds; loans at low interest rates 2,500.

Gross Domestic Product (million francs CFP at current prices): 69,050 in 1978; 78,651 in 1979; 87,577 in 1980.

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index, December; December 1980 = 100): 116.7 (1981), 133.6 (1982), 151.9 (1983).

EXTERNAL TRADE

1983 (million francs CFP): *Imports:* 74,241 (mainly cereals, petroleum products, metal manufactures), principal suppliers: France 34,324, USA 11,847. *Exports:* 4,820 (mainly coconut oil, cultured pearls, trochus shells, vanilla, fresh fruit), principal customer: France.

TRANSPORT

Shipping (1983): ships entered 1,913; goods loaded 13,500 metric tons, unloaded 524,000 metric tons (international freight); passenger arrivals 119,800, departures 150,500.

Civil Aviation (International traffic only, Faaa airport, Papeete, 1983): aircraft arrivals 1,088, aircraft departures 1,090, freight handled 5,778 metric tons, passenger arrivals ('000) 141.0, passenger departures ('000) 141.3.

TOURISM

Visitors (1983): 111,090, excluding cruise passengers and excursionists.

EDUCATION

1983/84: Pupils: Kindergarten 11,256; Primary 29,285; Secondary 12,426; Technical 3,760; Teachers (total, 1982/83): 3,215.

Source: Service de l'Education, Papeete.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

High Commissioner: Alain Ohrel.

Secretary-General: Bertrand Labarthe.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers is formed of a President, who is elected by the Territorial Assembly (see below) from among its members, and between six and nine other members of the Assembly, chosen by the President and approved by the Assembly, to serve as Ministers.

President: Gaston Flosse.

Vice-President, and Minister for the Economy, Planning, Tourism, Maritime Affairs, Industry and Foreign Trade: Alexandre Leontieff.

Minister for Education, Culture and Relations with the South Pacific Commission, and Government Spokesman: Jacques Teheiura.

Minister for Agriculture: Sylvain Millaud.

Minister for Finance and Internal Affairs: Patrick Peaucellier.

Minister for Equipment, Development, Energy and Mines: Edouard Fritch.

Minister for Social Affairs, Unity, the Family, Relations with the Territorial Assembly and Relations with the Economic and Social Committee: Mme Huguette Hong-Kiou.

Minister for Health, Scientific Research and the Environment: Lysis Lavigne.

Minister for Youth, Sport, Popular Education and Traditional Crafts: Georges Kelly.

Minister for Transport, Ports and Posts and Telecommunications: Alban Ellacott.

Minister for Works, Employment, Housing and Vocational Education: MICHEL BUILLARD.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Papeete.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE TERRITORIALE

The Territorial Assembly is elected for a five-year term on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

President: JACQUES TEUIRA.

Election, 23 May 1982

Party	Seats
Tahoeraa Huiraatira (RPR)*	13
Ai'a Api*	3
Pupu Here Ai'a	6
Ia Mana Te Nunaa	3
Taatiraa Polynesia	1
Te E'a Api	1
Others	3

*Member party of ruling coalition.

Note: In September 1982 the Tahoeraa Huiraatira party formed a ruling coalition with the Pupu Here Ai'a party.

Deputies to the French National Assembly: TUTAHA SALMON, JEAN JUVENTIN.

Representative to the French Senate: DANIEL MILLAUD.

Economic and Social Councillor: RAYMOND DESCLAUX.

Political Organizations

Ai'a Api: Papeete; tel. 81135; Leader EMILE VERNAUDON.

Ia Mana Te Nunaa: rue du Commandant Destrémau, BP 1223, Papeete; tel. 26699; f. 1976; socialist; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES DROLLET.

Pupu Here Ai'a Te Nunaa Ia Ora: BP 3195, Papeete; tel. 20766; f. 1965; advocates autonomy; 8,000 mems; Pres. JEAN JUVENTIN.

Pupu Taina (Rassemblement des Libéraux): BP 169, rue Cook, Papeete; tel. 29880; f. 1976; advocates retaining close links with France; associated with the French Union pour la Démocratie Française; Leader MICHEL LAW.

Taatiraa Polynesia: BP 283, Papeete; tel. 28619; f. 1976; Leader ARTHUR CHUNG.

Tahoeraa Huiraatira: rue du Commandant Destrémeau, BP 471, Papeete; tel. 29898; telex 249; f. 1958; affiliated to the French Rassemblement pour la République; Pres. GASTON FLOSSE.

Te E'a Api (United Front Party): Papeete; tel. 20366; Leader FRANCIS SANFORD.

Judicial System

Court of Appeal: Papeete; Pres. THIERRY CATHALA; Attorney-General JEAN BARON.

Court of the First Instance: Papeete; tel. 20116; telex 308; Pres. ALAIN LE GALL; Procurator of the Republic JEAN-YVES DUVAL; Clerk of the Court GEORGES REID.

Religion

About 55% of the population are Protestant and about 24% Roman Catholics.

CHRISTIANITY

The Protestant Church

L'Eglise évangélique: BP 113, Papeete; tel. 20029; f. 1963; Pres. of Council MARURAI UTIA; Sec.-Gen. JOHN DOOM.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Papeete: Mgr MICHEL COPPENRATH, BP 94, Papeete; tel. 20251.

Other Christian Churches

There are small Sanito, Latter-day Saints (Mormon), Seventh-day Adventist and Jehovah's Witness missions.

The Press

La Dépêche de Tahiti: Société Polynésienne de Presse, BP 50, Papeete; tel. 28155; f. 1964; daily; Dir MICHEL ANGLADE; Man. PHILIPPE MAZELLIER; circ. 12,000.

Les Nouvelles: BP 629, Papeete; tel. 29556; f. 1956; daily; Editor MICHEL FRANÇOIS.

Tahiti Sun Press: BP 887, Papeete; f. 1980; weekly; English; Man. Editor G. WARTI; circ. 4,000.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 2679, Papeete; tel. 82121; Correspondent JEAN-PAUL PERÉA.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): BP 912, Papeete; tel. 37562; Correspondent AL PRINCE.

Reuters (UK): BP 6144, Faaa, Tahiti; tel. (Papeete) 24343; Correspondent PHILIPPE MAZELLIER.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): BP 50, Papeete; tel. 24343; Correspondent MICHEL ANGLADE.

Publisher

Les Editions du Pacifique/Times Editions: 10 ave Bruat, Papeete; tel. 26643; telex 293; f. 1971; travel, natural science, history, non-fiction; Dir M. VASSEUR.

Radio and Television

In 1980 there were 80,000 radio receivers and 25,000 television sets, of which about 1,500 were colour sets.

Radio-Télé-Tahiti: BP 125, 410 rue Dumont d'Urville, Papeete; tel. 39212; f. 1951 as Radio-Tahiti; television service began 1965; run by Société Nationale de Radio-Télévision Française d'Outre-Mer (RFO), Paris; daily programmes in French and Tahitian; Dir ANDRÉ LHOMME.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in CFP francs)

BANKING

Commercial Banks

Banque Indosuez (France): 2 place Notre-Dame, Papeete; tel. 27526; telex 232; brs in Papeete, Faaa, Pirae and Uturoa; Dir YVES CEVAERT.

Banque Paribas (France): Papeete.

Banque de Polynésie: BP 530, Papeete; tel. 28688; telex 230; f. 1973; cap. 130m.; Pres. JACQUES DE MALEVILLE; Gen. Man. MICHEL OTTAVIANI.

Banque de Tahiti SA: BP 1602, rue Paul Gauguin, Papeete; tel. 25389; telex 237; f. 1969; affil. to Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, and Crédit Lyonnais, Paris; cap. 500m., dep. 16,334m. (1984); 11 brs; Pres. CHARLES GIORDAN; Dirs MICHEL DUPIEUX, FRANCIS FORTLACROIX, GERARD E. SEIDL.

Trade and Industry

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Polynésie Française: BP 118, Papeete; tel. 20344; telex 274; f. 1880; 27 mems; Pres. CHARLES T. POROÏ.

Chambre d'Agriculture et d'Elevage (CAEP): Route de l'Hippodrome, BP 5383, Pirae; tel. 25393; f. 1886; 10 mems; Pres. SYLVAIN MILLAUD.

Association pour la Formation et le Développement en Polynésie (AFODEP): Immeuble FARA, rue E. Ahne, BP 455, Papeete; tel. 26683; f. 1983; Pres. H. DEVAY.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Union Patronale: BP 317, Papeete; tel. 20257; f. 1948; 44 mems; Pres. Henri Devay.

Chambre Syndicale des Entrepreneurs du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publics: BP 2218, Papeete; Pres. Claude Gutierrez.

Conseil des Employeurs: Immeuble FARA, rue E. Ahne, BP 972, Papeete; tel. 38898; f. 1983; Pres. Jean-Claude Michaux; Sec.-Gen. G. de Froberville.

Fédération Polynésienne de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage: Papara, Tahiti; Pres. Michel Lehartel.

Fédération Polynésienne de l'Hôtellerie et des Industries Touristiques: BP 118, Papeete; f. 1967; Pres. Albert Moux.

Syndicat des Importateurs et des Négociants: BP 1607, Papeete; Pres. Jules Changues.

Union Interprofessionnelle du Tourisme de la Polynésie Française: BP 1588, Papeete; f. 1973; 1,200 mems; Pres. Paul Maetz; Sec.-Gen. Jean Corteel.

TRADE UNIONS

Centrale des Travailleurs Polynésiens: BP 451, Papeete; Pres. Jean-Baptiste Ceran Jerusalemy.

Confédération des Syndicats Indépendants de Polynésie: Papeete; Sec.-Gen. Stanley Cross.

Fédération des Syndicats de la Polynésie Française: BP 1136, Papeete; Pres. Marcel Ahini.

Syndicat Autonome des Travailleurs Polynésiens: Douanes, Papeete; Pres. Teraiefa Chang.

Syndicat des Cadres de la Fonction Publique: BP 2016, Papeete; Pres. Jean-Marie Simon.

Syndicat Territorial des Instituteurs et Institutrices de Polynésie: Papeete; Sec.-Gen. Willy Urima.

Union des Travailleurs de Tahiti et des Iles: BP 3366, Papeete; tel. 37369; Pres. John Tefatua-Vaiho.

Union des Syndicats des Dockers Polynésiens: BP 3366, Papeete; Pres. Felix Colombel.

Transport

ROADS

There are 243.8 km of bitumen-surfaced and 497 km of stone-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

Agence Tahiti Poroi: BP 83, Papeete; tel. 20070; telex 211; f. 1958; travel agents.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: ave du Général de Gaulle, POB 96, Papeete; tel. 20-08-90; telex 259; shipowners and agents; freight services between Europe and many international ports; agents in French Polynesia for Shell, Chevron, Total, Morflot, Cunard Line, Holland America Line and Sitmar Cruises, Norwegian American Cruises, Hapag Lloyd; Dir Hubert Parisis.

Pacific Islands Transport Line: Agents: Agence Maritime Internationale Tahiti, BP 274; tel. 28972; telex 227; services every four weeks to American Samoa, Western Samoa and the USA.

Other companies operating services to, or calling at, Papeete are: Daiwa Line, Karlander, Hamburg-Sued, China Navigation Co, Nedlloyd, Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd, Bank Line, Kyowa Line and Polynesia Line Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is one international airport, Faaa airport, on Tahiti and there are about 40 smaller airstrips.

Air Polynésie: BP 314, Papeete; tel. 22333; f. 1953; inter-islands services to Anaa, Makemo, Hao, Gambier-Mangareva, Ua Pou, Mataiva, Tikehau, Huahine, Raiatea, Bora Bora, Rangiroa, Manihi, Ua-Huka, Moorea, Maupiti, Tubuai, Takapoto, Rurutu, Napuka, Apataki, Hiva-oa, Kaukura, Nuku Hiva, Fakarava, Pukarua, Tatakoto, Pukapuka, Fangatau, Arutua, Reao and Nukutavake; Dir-Gen. Michel Nouailles; fleet of 2 Fairchild FH-227, 2 Fairchild F-27J, 1 Twin Otter DHC-6, 1 BN-2A Islander.

Air Tahiti: BP 6019, Papeete; tel. 24834; telex 314; f. 1968; operates internal services between Tahiti and Moorea Island and some inter-territorial services; Dir-Gen. Jean Gillot.

Tourism

Office de Promotion et d'Animation Touristiques de Tahiti et ses Iles: Fare Manihini, Blvd Pomare, BP 65, Papeete; tel. 29626; telex 254; Dir Christian Vernaudon.

Service territorial du Tourisme: Fare Manihini, Blvd Pomare, Papeete; Dir Gérard Vanizette.

Syndicat d'Initiative de la Polynésie Française: BP 326, Papeete; Pres. Mme Piu Bambridge.

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

The French Southern and Antarctic Territories (Terres Australes et Antarctiques françaises) form an Overseas Territory but are administered under a special statute. The territory comprises Adélie Land, a narrow segment of the mainland of Antarctica, and several islands (the Kerguelen and Crozet Archipelagos, St Paul and Amsterdam) in the southern Indian Ocean.

Statistical Survey

Area (sq km): Kerguelen Archipelago 7,000, Crozet Archipelago 500, Amsterdam Island 60, St Paul Island 7, Adélie Land (Antarctica) 500,000.

Population (the population, comprising members of scientific missions, fluctuates according to season, being higher in the summer; the figures given are approximate): Kerguelen Archipelago, Port-aux-Français 100; Amsterdam Island at Martin de Viviès 40; Adélie Land at Base Dumont d'Urville 30; the Crozet Archipelago at Alfred-Faure 40; St Paul Island is uninhabited. Total population (January 1984): 210.

Fishing: (catch in metric tons): Crayfish in Amsterdam and St Paul: 600 (1982); fishing by French and foreign fleets in the Kerguelen Archipelago: 40,000 annually.

Currency: French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Budget: Balanced at approx. 160m. francs annually.

External Trade: Exports consist mainly of crayfish and other fish going to France and Réunion.

Directory

Government: Administrateur Supérieur Adm. Claude Pieri; there is a Central Administration in Paris (34 rue des Renaudes, 75017 Paris, France).

Consultative Council: composed of 7 members appointed by the Secrétariat d'Etat aux Départments et Territoires d'Outre-Mer, Ministries of National Education, Scientific Research, Merchant Marine, National Meteorology, National Defence and scientists; Pres. Claude Frejacques.

Transport: Shipping: A charter vessel calls four times a year in the Antarctic islands, and another calls twice a year in Adélie Land. Civil Aviation: a landing strip is being built to serve the research station on Adélie Land.

Research Stations: There are meteorological stations and geophysical research stations on Kerguelen, Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

MAYOTTE

Introduction

The island of Mayotte forms part of the Comoro archipelago, which lies between the island of Madagascar and the east coast of the African mainland. Since the Comoros unilaterally declared independence in July 1975, Mayotte (Mahoré) has been administered separately by France. The independent Comoran state claims Mayotte as part of its territory and officially represents it in international organizations, including the United Nations. France has introduced a special status for the island, under which it is known as a collectivité territoriale, something between an overseas territory and an overseas department. Mayotte has one representative in the National Assembly in Paris, and one in the Senate. Following the coup in the Comoros in May 1978, Mayotte rejected the new government's proposal that it should rejoin the other islands under a federal system, and reaffirmed its intention of remaining linked to France. The main political party on Mayotte, the Mouvement populaire mahorais (MPM), demands full departmental status for the island, but France has been reluctant to grant this in view of Mayotte's undeveloped condition. In December 1979 the French National Assembly approved legislation to prolong Mayotte's special status for another five years, during which the islanders' were to be consulted. However, in October 1984 the National Assembly further prolonged Mayotte's status, and the referendum on the island's future was postponed indefinitely. The UN General Assembly has passed several resolutions reaffirming the sovereignty of the Comoros over the island, and urging France to come to an agreement with the Comoran government as soon as possible. The OAU shares this view. (For further details of the recent history of the island, see the chapter on the Comoros, p. 1513.)

The economy of the island is entirely agricultural. Vanilla, ylang-ylang, coffee and copra are the main products. The principal towns are Dzaoudzi (4,256 inhabitants) and Mamoudzou (7,800). The island is dependent on French aid, which came to about 84m. francs in 1983. There were 300 French troops stationed on Mayotte in 1984.

Statistical Survey

Source: Office of the Prefect/Government Commissioner, Dzaoudzi.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 376 sq km (145 sq miles).

Population: 52,000 (Comoran census of March 1980); 56,200 (1984 estimate by Office of the Prefect/Government Commissioner, Dzaoudzi).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: French currency is used (see French Guiana).

Budget (million francs): 105.9 in 1982; 144.3 in 1983; 159.0 in 1984.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities ('000 francs, 1983): *Imports:* Rice 11,379, Sugar 1,740, Flour 1,738, Clothing 4,428, Building materials and hardware 20,868, Transport equipment 24,909; Total (incl. others) 147,817. *Exports:* Ylang-ylang 3,044, Vanilla 814; Total (incl. others) 7,699.

Principal Trading Partners ('000 francs, 1983): *Imports:* France 94,900, Kenya 2,473, Pakistan 6,272, Singapore 6,706, South Africa 13,096, Others 24,370. *Exports:* France 4,405, Others 3,294.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1983): 96 km of main roads, of which 71.5 km are tarred, 128.5 km of local roads, of which 32.5 km are tarred, and 54 km of tracks unusable in the rainy season; 1,528 vehicles.

Civil Aviation (1983): *Arrivals:* 8,967 passengers, 132 metric tons of freight; *Departures:* 8,838 passengers, 76 metric tons of freight.

EDUCATION

Primary (1984/85*): 447 teachers, 15,100 pupils.

Secondary (1984/85*): 66 teachers, 1,418 pupils.

* Provisional figures.

Directory

The Constitution

In a referendum in April 1976, the population of Mayotte voted to renounce the status of an overseas territory. They expressed their desire for departmental status, but this has been rejected by the French government. The status of the island as a collectivité territoriale involved the election of a Council with 17 members to assist the Prefect (now Government Commissioner) in the administration of the island. In December 1979 the French National Assembly voted to extend this status for five years. A further referendum was due to be held in 1984, but was postponed indefinitely in October of that year.

The Government

(January 1985)

Government Commissioner: François Bonnelle.

Secretary-General: Dominique Vian.

Deputy to the French National Assembly: Jean-François Hory.

Representative to the French Senate: Marcel Henry.

President of the Council: Younoussa Bamana.

Political Organizations

Mouvement populaire mahorais (MPM): Dzaoudzi; demands departmental status for Mayotte; Leader Younoussa Bamana.

Parti pour le rassemblement démocratique des mahorais (PRDM): Dzaoudzi; f. 1978; aims at unification with the Comoros; Leader Darouèche Maoulida.

Rassemblement mahorais pour la République (RMPR): Dzaoudzi; Mayotte branch of the French (Gaullist) RPR; Leader Abdoul Anzizi.

Judicial System

Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel: Pres. Claude Baurain.

Procureur de la République: Gérard Nedellec.

Tribunal d'Instance: Pres. Jean-Pascal Martres.

Religion

Muslims represent 99% of the population, and most of the remainder are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics.

Radio

In 1983 there were an estimated 13,800 radio sets.

Radio France d'Outre-mer (RFO)—Mayotte: BP 3, Dzaoudzi, 97610 Mayotte; govt-owned; broadcasts in French and Mahorian; Station Man. J. C. Gelin.

Finance

Institut d'Emission d'Outre-mer: Dzaoudzi, 97610 Mayotte.

Banque Française Commerciale: Dzaoudzi, 97610 Mayotte; branch at Mamoudzou.

NEW CALEDONIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The territory of New Caledonia comprises one large island and several smaller ones, lying in the south Pacific Ocean, about 1,500 km (930 miles) east of Queensland, Australia. The main island, New Caledonia, is long and narrow, and has a total area of 16,750 sq km; rugged mountains divide the west of the island from the east, and there is little flat land. The nearby Loyalty Islands, which are administratively part of the territory, are 2,353 sq km in area, and a third group of islands, the uninhabited Chesterfield Islands, lies about 400 km north-west of the main island. The climate is generally a mild one, with an average temperature of about 23°C (73°F) and a rainy season between December and March. The average rainfall in the east of the main island is about 2,000 mm (80 in) per year, and in the west about 1,000 mm (40 in). French is the official language, but Polynesian and Melanesian languages are also spoken by the indigenous population. New Caledonians are almost all Christians; about 65% are Roman Catholics, and there is a substantial Protestant minority. The capital is Nouméa, on the main island.

Recent History

New Caledonia became a French possession in 1853, when the island was annexed as a dependency of Tahiti. In 1884 a separate administration was established, and in 1946 it became an overseas territory of the French Republic. Early European settlers on New Caledonia, supported by legislation, quickly set about alienating Melanesian land, which provoked a number of rebellions by the indigenous population, the last being in 1917.

In 1956 the first Territorial Assembly, with 30 members, was elected by universal adult suffrage, although the French Governor effectively retained control of the functions of government. New Caledonian demands for a measure of self-government were answered in December 1976 by a new statute, which gave the Council of Government, elected from the Territorial Assembly, responsibility for certain internal affairs. The post of Governor was replaced by that of French High Commissioner to the territory. In 1978 the pro-independence parties obtained a majority of the posts in the Council of Government but, in March 1979, the French Government dismissed the Council, following its failure to support a proposal for a 10-year 'contract' between France and New Caledonia, because the plan did not acknowledge the possibility of New Caledonian independence. The territory was then placed under the direct authority of the High Commissioner. A general election was held in July, but a new electoral law, which affected mainly the Melanesian-supported, pro-independence parties, ensured that minor parties were not represented in the Assembly. Two parties loyal to France together won 22 of the 36 seats.

Tension grew sharply in September 1981 after the assassination of Pierre Declercq, Secretary-General of the pro-independence party Union calédonienne, and in November President Mitterrand of France called an urgent meeting of ministers in Paris to discuss the situation. Recognizing the need for major reforms, Henri Emmanuelli, the Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories, outlined in December the immediate aims of the French Government, including fiscal reform, equal access for all New Caledonians to positions of authority, land reforms, the wider distribution of mining revenue and the fostering of Melanesian cultural institutions. To assist in effecting these reforms, the French Government simultaneously announced that it would rule by decree for a period of at least one year. In June 1982, accusing its partner in the ruling coalition of 'active resistance to evolution and change' in New Caledonia, the Fédération pour une nouvelle société calédonienne (FNSC) joined with the opposition Front indépendantiste (FI) to form a government which was more favourable to the proposed reforms.

In July 1983 the French Government held a meeting in Paris with representatives of the territory's main political groupings, and drew up a statute, providing for a five-year period of increased autonomy from July 1984 and a referendum in 1989 to determine New Caledonia's future, with independence as one of the options to be offered. The statute was opposed in New Caledonia, both by parties in favour of independence (because five years was considered too long to wait, given the possibility that a less sympathetic government might take over in France before 1989) and by those against, and it was rejected by the Territorial Assembly in April 1984. However, it was approved by the French National Assembly in September 1984. Under the provisions of the statute, the territorial Council of Ministers was responsible for many internal matters of government, its President henceforth being an elected member instead of the French High Commissioner; a second legislative chamber, with the right to be consulted on development planning and budgetary issues, was created at the same time. All of the main parties seeking independence, except the Libération kanake socialiste (LKS) party, which left the FI, boycotted elections for a new Territorial Assembly in November 1984 and, following the dissolution of the FI, formed a new movement called the Front de libération nationale kanake socialiste (FLNKS), whose congress instituted a 'provisional government', headed by Jean-Marie Tjibaou, on 1 December. The elections to the Territorial Assembly attracted only 50.12% of electors, and the anti-independence party Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR) won 34 of the 42 seats and 70.9% of the total vote. An escalation of violence by both *kanaks* (Melanesians) and *caldoches* (French settlers) began in November but, after a number of deaths had resulted, political leaders successfully appealed for peace.

In January 1985 Edgard Pisani, the new High Commissioner, announced a plan by which the territory might become independent 'in association with' France on 1 January 1986, subject to the result of a referendum in July 1985, in which all adults resident in the territory for at least three years would have the right to vote. A major obstacle to the success of such a plan was the fact that Melanesians constituted only 43% of the population of the territory, with people of European (37%) and other, mainly Asian and Pacific, origin accounting for the balance; Melanesian groups seeking independence had hitherto insisted that the indigenous population be allowed to determine its own fate. A resurgence of violence followed the announcement of Pisani's plan for a referendum on independence, and a state of emergency was declared after Eloi Machoro, a leading member of the FLNKS, was shot dead by police in an incident at La Foa, 65 km west of Nouméa. The renewed violence prompted President Mitterrand to make a brief visit to the territory later in the month.

Government

The French Government is represented in New Caledonia by its High Commissioner to the territory, and controls a number of important spheres of government, including defence, foreign diplomacy and justice. A local Territorial Assembly, with 42 members, is elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly may elect a President of an executive body, the territorial Council of Ministers, who, in turn, submits a list of between six and nine members of the Assembly to serve as Ministers, for approval by the Assembly.

A Regional Assembly, formed of 24 'custom' representatives and 24 representatives elected from among the members of the municipal councils, has a consultative role in social, economic and cultural matters.

In addition, New Caledonia elects two deputies to the French National Assembly, one delegate to the French Senate and one Economic and Social Councillor: all chosen on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

Defence

France was maintaining a force of 2,800 military personnel in New Caledonia in July 1984.

Economic Affairs

New Caledonia possesses about 30% of the world's known reserves of nickel, and is the third largest producer of the metal, after the USSR and Canada. Other metals present in the territory include chromium cobalt, iron, manganese, lead and zinc, but these are mined only spasmodically.

Nickel is the principal export commodity, accounting for 94.6% of total export revenue in 1980, the main customers being France (which took 45.4% of total exports in 1983) and Japan. Copra and coffee are also exported, and other important crops are cereals, potatoes, sweet potatoes, bananas, pawpaws and other fruits and vegetables. Cattle-farming is often able entirely to satisfy the territory's demand for beef.

New Caledonia's considerable dependence on the nickel industry has led to periods of economic depression, such as occurred in 1973, when demand for the product is low. Diversification of New Cale-

donia's economic activities, and enterprises producing import-substitutes, are encouraged by grants, subsidies and tax concessions, and the territory's 1984 budget provided for considerable expenditure on regional development, with attention to be paid to New Caledonia's infrastructure, agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Inflation was 11.2% in 1983, but the budget was expected to have the effect of reducing it to 7% in 1984.

Transport and Communications

In 1982 there was a total of 5,443 km of roads in New Caledonia, of which 766 km were bitumen-surfaced. Nouméa is the territory's main seaport and also has an international airport. A well-developed internal network links Nouméa with other towns and islands by sea and air.

Social Welfare

In 1978 there were 34 hospitals in New Caledonia, with a total of 1,541 beds, and in 1979 there were 164 physicians working in the territory.

Education

Education is compulsory for 10 years between six and 16 years of age. Schools are operated by both the State and churches, under the supervision of the Department of Education. The French Government finances the state secondary system. In 1984 there were 278 primary schools (with 33,884 pupils), 41 secondary schools (with 12,481 pupils), 32 technical institutions (with 5,264 students) and five institutions of higher education (with 660 students). Work began in 1981 on a new university of technology in Nouméa, due eventually to serve 1,500 students. About 100 students attend universities in France.

Tourism

New Caledonia earned almost $A40m. from tourism in 1983, when 91,775 people visited the territory. In 1984 there were plans to foster a growth in the industry, mainly by attracting more visitors from Australia.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 8 May (Liberation Day), 16 May (Ascension Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 14 July (Fall of the Bastille), 11 November (Armistice Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté française du pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 203.09 francs CFP;
US $1 = 175.36 francs CFP.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Territoriale de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, BP 823, Nouméa; tel. 275481.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 19,103 sq km (7,376 sq miles).

Population: 145,368 (census of April 1983); *Capital:* Nouméa, population 60,112 (1983 census).

Ethnic Groups (census of 1983): Melanesians 61,870, Europeans 53,974, Wallisians 12,174, Polynesians 5,570, Others 11,780.

Vital Statistics (1983): Live births 3,516, deaths 787.

Economically Active Population (census of 23 April 1976, excluding 3,780 unemployed): Agriculture 13,564, Community, social and personal services 11,338, Total (incl. others) 46,689.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1982, metric tons): Maize 2,062, Wheat 580, Sorghum 408, Potatoes 2,745, Copra 415, Coffee 338, Sweet potatoes 375, Bananas 93, Fresh vegetables 3,470, Fruit 5,900.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Horses 11, Cattle 110, Pigs 19, Sheep 2, Goats 8, Poultry 220.

Fishing (metric tons, 1980): Marine fishes 775; Crustaceans and molluscs 36; Trochus shells 1,250; Total catch 2,061.

MINING

Production (metric tons): Nickel ore (metal content) 80,570 in 1981; 60,101 in 1982; 26,295 in 1983.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: see French Polynesia.

Budget (1984, million francs CFP): Expenditure: Ordinary expenditure 27,515.6, Extraordinary expenditure 4,019.0, Total 31,534.6; Revenue: Ordinary receipts 27,515.6, Extraordinary receipts 4,019.0, Total 31,534.6. Direct aid from France in 1984 amounted to 8,482.0m. francs CFP.

Aid from France (francs CFP, FIDES 1982): Local section 153m.; General section 1,018m.

Gross Domestic Product (million francs CFP at current prices): 90,847 in 1980; 96,304 in 1981; 108,093 in 1982.

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index at 1 April 1984; August 1975 = 100): 226.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1983 (million francs CFP): *Imports:* 42,201 (of which 36.5% from France); *Exports:* 22,035 (of which 45.4% to France).

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1982): Motor vehicles (incl. tractors) 36,035, Motor cycles 4,215.

Shipping (1983): Vessels entered 350; Freight entered 694,600 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (La Tontouta airport, Nouméa, 1983): Passengers arriving 127,157, Passengers departing 125,317; Freight unloaded 1,804 metric tons, Freight loaded 3,563 metric tons.

TOURISM

Visitors (1983): 91,775. (Source: Police de l'Air et des Frontières.)

EDUCATION

Primary (1984): 278 schools, 33,884 pupils, 1,589 teachers.

Secondary (1984): 41 schools, 12,481 pupils, 976 teachers.

Technical (1984): 32 institutions, 5,264 students, 309 teachers.

Higher (1984): 5 institutions, 660 students, 59 teachers.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

High Commissioner: Edgard Pisani.

Secretary-General: Philippe Marlan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers is formed of a President, who is elected by the Territorial Assembly (see below) from among its members, and between six and nine members of the Assembly, chosen by the President and approved by the Assembly, to serve as Ministers.

President: Dick Ukeiwe.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Nouméa.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE TERRITORIALE

The Territorial Assembly is elected for a five-year term on the basis of universal adult suffrage. There are 42 members.

President: Jean Leques.

Election, 18 November 1984

Party	Votes	%	Seats
Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR)	27,851	70.87	34
Libération kanake socialiste (LKS)	2,879	7.32	6
Front national	2,379	6.05	1
Fédération pour une nouvelle société calédonienne	1,748	4.44	1
Others	4,439	11.17	—
Invalid	439	1.10	—

A Regional Assembly (Assemblée des pays), formed of 24 'custom' representatives (constituting the *chambre coutumière*) and 24 representatives elected from among the members of the municipal councils (constituting the *collège des êlus*), has a consultative role in social, economic and cultural matters.

Deputies to the French National Assembly: Roch Pidjot, Jacques Lafleur.

Representative to the French Senate: Dick Ukeiwe.

Economic and Social Councillor: André Caillard.

Political Organizations

Parties in favour of retaining the status quo or of New Caledonia's becoming a department of France:

Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR): Nouméa; f. 1978; Leader Jacques Lafleur; a coalition of the **Union pour la renaissance de la Calédonie** and the four following parties. All five parties have retained their own identity:

Mouvement liberal calédonien: Nouméa; f. 1971; Leader Jean Leques.

Rassemblement de la République: Nouméa; f. 1977; Leader Dick Ukeiwe.

Rassemblement pour la Calédonie: Nouméa; f. 1977; Leaders Jacques Lafleur, Roger Laroque.

Sociaux démocrates chrétiens/entente toutes ethnies: Nouméa; f. 1979; Leader Dr Raymond Mura.

Parties in favour of internal autonomy:

Fédération pour une nouvelle société calédonienne (FNSC): Nouméa; f. 1979; Leader Jean-Pierre Aïfa; a coalition of the following parties:

Mouvement wallisien et futunien: f. 1979; Pres. Finau Melito.

Parti républicain calédonien (PRC): 8 rue Gagarine, Nouméa; tel. 252395; f. 1979; Leader Lionel Cherrier.

Union démocratique (UD): Nouméa; f. 1968; Leader Gaston Morlet.

Union nouvelle calédonienne (UNC): Nouméa; f. 1977; Leader Jean-Pierre Aïfa.

Parties in favour of independence:

Front de libération nationale kanake socialiste (FLNKS): Nouméa; f. 1984 (following dissolution of Front indépendantiste, FI) as a grouping of the following parties:

Front uni de libération kanak (FULK): Nouméa; f. 1974; Leader Yann Céléné Uregei.

Parti socialiste calédonien (PSC): Nouméa; f. 1975; Leader M. Violette.

Union calédonienne (UC): Nouméa; f. 1952; Leader Roch Pidjot.

Union progressiste mélanésienne (UPM): Nouméa; f. 1974; Leader André Gopea.

Libération kanake socialiste: Nouméa; Leader Nidoïsh Naisseline.

Judicial System

Court of Appeal: Palais de Justice, BP F4, Nouméa; First Pres. Raymond Viricelle; Procurator-Gen. R. Bilbao.

Court of the First Instance: Nouméa; Pres. J. Y. Guillou; Procurator of the Republic J. Gauthier.

Religion

The population is overwhelmingly Christian, Roman Catholics comprising over 65%. There is a substantial Protestant minority.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Nouméa: Most Rev. Michel Kohu, BP 3, Nouméa; tel. 27-31-49; archdiocese comprises New Caledonia and the Loyalty Is.

The Press

L'Avenir Calédonien: 10 rue Gambetta, Nouméa; organ of the Union calédonienne; Dir Païta Gabriel.

Le Devenir Calédonien: 7 rue Mascart, Rivière Salée, BP 4481, Nouméa; social, cultural and economic news of New Caledonia; monthly.

Eglise de Nouvelle-Calédonie: BP 170, Nouméa; f. 1976; official bulletin of the Roman Catholic Church in New Caledonia; fortnightly; circ. 450.

Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes; 34 rue de la République, BP 179, Nouméa; tel. 272584; daily; Dir J. P. Leyraud; circ. 16,000.

30 Jours: BP 370, Nouméa; tel. 286631; telex 078; f. 1981; monthly; Dir Hubert Chavelet; circ. 18,000.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 77,000 radio receivers and 27,000 television sets.

Radio Nouméa: Société Nationale de Radio-Télévision Française d'Outre-mer, BP G3, Nouméa; tel. 27-43-27; f. 1942; 16 hours of daily programmes in French; Dir F. Jouhaud.

Télé Nouméa: Société Nationale de Radio-Télévision Française d'Outre-mer, BP G3, Nouméa; f. 1965; transmits 7 hours daily; Dir F. Jouhaud.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches: amounts in CFP francs)

BANKING

Banque Indosuez (France): angle rue de l'Alma et ave Foch, BP G5, Nouméa; tel. 27-22-12; telex 023.

Banque Nationale de Paris Nouvelle Calédonie (France): 37 R.T. 13, BP K3, Nouméa; 6 brs.

Banque de Nouvelle-Calédonie (BNC)/Crédit Lyonnais: BP L3, Nouméa; f. 1974; cap. 150m. (1974); Dir Michel Genadinos.

Banque Paribas (Nouvelle-Calédonie): 33 rue de l'Alma, BP J3, Nouméa; tel. 27-51-81; telex 086; cap. 200m., res 194m. (Dec. 1980); Gen. Man. Christian de Bernede.

Société Générale Calédonienne de Banque: 56 ave de la Victoire, BP G2, Nouméa; tel. 27-22-64; telex 067; Gen. Man. Robert Beaudenon; 6 brs.

Trade and Industry

Chambre d'Agriculture: BP 111, Nouméa; tel. 272056; f. 1909; 18 mems; Pres. Roger Pene.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: BP 10, Nouméa; tel. 272551; telex 045; f. 1879; 20 mems; Pres. Arnold Daly; Sec. H. Berton.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Fédération Patronale de Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances: 13 rue de Verdun, BP 466, Nouméa; tel. 73525; f. 1936; represents the leading companies of New Caledonia in the defence of professional interests, co-ordination, documentation and research in socio-economic fields; Pres. Didier Leroux; Sec.-Gen. Annie Beustes.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération des Travailleurs Calédoniens: Nouméa; Sec.-Gen. R. JOYEUX; grouped with:

Fédération des Fonctionnaires: Nouméa; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT NOUVEAU.

Syndicat Général des Collaborateurs des Industries de Nouvelle Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. H. CHAMPIN.

Syndicat des Travailleurs canaques exploités: Nouméa; Leader M. UREGUEI.

Union des Syndicats Ouvriers et Employés de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Nouméa; Sec.-Gen. GUY MENNISSON.

Transport

ROADS

In 1982 there was a total of 5,443 km of roads in New Caledonia; 766 km were bitumen-surfaced, 589 km unsealed, 1,618 km stone-surfaced and 2,523 km tracks in 1980. The outer islands had a total of 470 km of roads and tracks in 1980.

SHIPPING

Most traffic is through the port of Nouméa. Passenger and cargo services are regular and frequent.

Shipping companies operating cargo services to New Caledonia include Hamburg-Sued, Nedlloyd and Bank Line (which connect Nouméa with European ports), Kyowa Line (with Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan), Somacal (with Sydney, Australia), Sofrana-Unilines (with various Pacific islands and ports on the west coast of Australia), Daiwa Line (with Sydney, Australia, Japan, and various Pacific Islands), Compagnie des Chargeurs Calédoniens (with Sydney, Australia, and both European and Mediterranean ports) and the China Navigation Company (with New Zealand, Fiji and Japan).

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Calédonie: BP 212, Nouméa; tel. 272177; telex 112; f. 1955; services throughout New Caledonia and to the Loyalty Islands; fleet of 5 Twin Otters, 1 Islander; Chair. YEIWÉNÉ YEIWÉNÉ; Man. Dir DOMINIQUE LEONARDON.

Air Calédonie International: Nouméa; tel. 283333; telex 048; f. 1983; services to Brisbane and Melbourne (Australia), Fiji, Wallis Island and Vanuatu; Man. Dir D. FAMYN.

Tourism

Office Territorial du Tourisme de Nouvelle-Calédonie: 25 ave Maréchal Foch, BP 688, Nouméa; tel. 272632; telex 063; f. 1960; Dir MICHEL DOPPLER.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The territory of Wallis and Futuna comprises two groups of islands: the Wallis Islands, including Wallis Island (also known as Uvea) and 22 islets on the surrounding reef, and, to the south-east, Futuna (or Hooru), comprising the two small islands of Futuna and Alofi. The islands are located north-east of Fiji and west of Western Samoa. Temperatures are generally between about 23°C (73°F) and 30°C (86°F), and there is a cyclone season between October and March. French and Wallisian, the indigenous Polynesian language, are spoken in the territory, and the entire population is nominally Roman Catholic. The capital is Mata-Utu, on Wallis Island.

Recent History

The first Europeans to discover Futuna and Alofi were Dutch navigators (in 1616) who named them the Hoorn Islands after the town from which they had sailed. The Wallis Islands were discovered by a British expedition, led by Samuel Wallis, in 1767. A French protectorate since 1888, the islands chose by referendum in December 1959 to become an overseas territory. In July 1961 they were granted this status.

Although there is no movement in Wallis and Futuna seeking secession of the territory from France (in contrast with the situation in the other French Pacific territories, French Polynesia and New Caledonia), the two kings whose kingdoms share the island of Futuna requested in November 1983, through the Territorial Assembly, that the island-groups of Wallis and Futuna become separate overseas territories of France, arguing that the administration and affairs of the territory had become excessively concentrated on Wallis Island.

Government

The territory of Wallis and Futuna is administered by a representative of the French Government, the Chief Administrator, who is assisted by an elected Territorial Assembly of 20 members. The three traditional kingdoms, from which the territory was formed, one on Wallis and two sharing Futuna, have equal rights, although the kings' powers are limited. In addition, the territory elects one deputy to the French National Assembly and one representative to the French Senate.

Economic Affairs

Most monetary income in Wallis and Futuna is derived from government employment and remittances sent home by islanders employed in New Caledonia. Copra and handicrafts are the only significant export commodities. Yams, taro, bananas, arrowroot and other food-crops are also cultivated.

Transport and Communications

Wallis Island has a few kilometres of road, one route circling the island, and a road runs along the southern coast of Futuna; the only surfaced roads are in Mata-Utu, the capital. Mata-Utu serves as the seaport of Wallis Island, while Sigave is the only port on Futuna. An international airport is situated on Wallis Island, from which internal flights are made to Futuna.

Social Welfare

In 1972 there were five state hospitals in Wallis and Futuna, with a total of 108 beds, and in 1974 there were three physicians working in the islands.

Education

In 1983 there were 13 state-financed primary and lower-secondary schools in Wallis and Futuna, with a total of 3,962 pupils.

Tourism

There is one small hotel on Wallis Island.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 8 May (Liberation Day), 16 May (Ascension Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 14 July (Fall of the Bastille), 11 November (Armistice Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté française du Pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 203.09 francs CFP;
US $1 = 175.36 francs CFP.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq km): Wallis Island 159, Futuna Island and Alofi Island 115, total of all islands 274.

Population (1983): 12,391; Wallis Island 8,072 (chief town Mata-Utu), Futuna Island 4,319; Alofi Island uninhabited; about 11,000 Wallisians and Futunians live on New Caledonia and in Vanuatu.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Livestock: 20,000 (1983 estimate).

FINANCE

Currency: see French Polynesia.

Budget (1983): 20,350,000 French francs.

Aid from France (1982): 55,000,000 French francs.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1981: *Imports:* 667m. francs CFP. *Exports:* n.a.

TRANSPORT

Civil Aviation: Wallis Island (1980): aircraft arrivals and departures 581; freight handled 171 metric tons; passenger arrivals 4,555, passenger departures 4,300; mail loaded and unloaded 72 metric tons.

EDUCATION

Primary and lower secondary (1983): 13 state-financed schools, 3,962 pupils.

Directory

The Government

(January 1985)

The territory is administered by a French Administrateur Supérieur who is assisted by a 20-member Territorial Assembly. The Assembly, together with a member of the French Senate and a deputy to the French National Assembly, are elected locally on a common roll.

Administrateur Supérieur: Michel Kuhnmunch.

President of the Territorial Assembly: Falakiko Gata.

Deputy to the French National Assembly: Benjamin Brial.

Representative to the French Senate: Sosefo Makape Papilio.

All government offices are in Mata-Utu, Wallis Island.

Religion

The entire population is nominally Roman Catholic.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Wallis and Futuna: Mgr Lolesio Fuahea, Lano, BP 15, Mata-Utu, Wallis Island; tel. 22283.

Radio

In 1979 a radio station was opened on Wallis Island, broadcasting in Wallisian and French for 7 hours each day.

Transport

ROADS

Wallis Island has a few kilometres of road, one route circling the island, and a road runs along the southern coast of Futuna; the only surfaced roads are in Mata-Utu.

SHIPPING

Services to Nouméa (New Caledonia), Suva (Fiji), Port Vila and Santo (Vanuatu), are operated by the Compagnie Wallisienne de Navigation.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Calédonie (New Caledonia) operates three flights a week from Wallis to Futuna and external services; Air Calédonie International also serves Wallis Island.

GABON

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Gabonese Republic is an equatorial country on the west coast of Africa, with Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon to the north and the Congo to the south and east. The climate is tropical, with an average annual temperature of 26°C (79°F) and an average annual rainfall of 2,490 mm (98 in). The official language is French but Fang (in the north) and Bantu dialects (in the south) are widely spoken. About 60% of the population are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most of the others follow animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 4 by 3) has three equal horizontal stripes, of green, yellow and blue. The capital is Libreville.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon gained internal autonomy in 1957. It achieved self-government, within the French Community, in November 1958 and attained full independence on 17 August 1960.

At the time of independence, there were two main political parties: the Bloc démocratique gabonaise (BDG), led by Léon M'Ba, and the Union démocratique et sociale gabonaise (UDSG), led by Jean-Hilaire Aubame. The two parties were almost evenly matched in support and neither had a majority in the National Assembly. However, with the backing of independent deputies, M'Ba became Prime Minister in 1958 and Head of State at independence. He favoured close relations with France, and his rule was generally conservative. Members of the UDSG joined the Council of Ministers after independence, and the two parties agreed on a joint list of candidates for elections in February 1961, when a new constitution came into effect. M'Ba was elected Gabon's first President, with 99.6% of the votes cast, and Aubame, his long-standing rival, became Minister for Foreign Affairs. The BDG wanted the two parties to merge but the UDSG resisted this proposal. As a result, all the UDSG ministers were forced to resign in February 1963. President M'Ba dissolved the National Assembly in January 1964, in preparation for new elections.

In February 1964, shortly before the planned elections, President M'Ba was deposed by a military coup, staged by army supporters of Aubame. However, French forces immediately intervened, and the M'Ba Government was restored. Aubame was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The elections were postponed until April 1964, when the BDG won 31 of the 47 seats in the National Assembly. The UDSG was formally outlawed and, over the next two years, almost all of the opposition members in the Assembly joined the BDG.

In February 1967, with President M'Ba in poor health, the constitution was revised to provide for the succession of a Vice-President if the President died or resigned. At the next elections, in March, there were no opposition candidates and the BDG was returned to power. President M'Ba was re-elected for a seven-year term, with Albert-Bernard Bongo, previously Deputy Prime Minister, as Vice-President. M'Ba died in November 1967 and was succeeded by Bongo, then aged 31. In March 1968 the Parti démocratique gabonais (PDG) was set up and one-party government was formally instituted.

In February 1973 Bongo was re-elected President. In September he announced his conversion to Islam, adopting the forename Omar. In April 1975 President Bongo abolished the Vice-Presidency, replacing it by a new post of Prime Minister. Accordingly, Léon Mébiame, who had been Vice-President since 1968, took office as Prime Minister. At the same time, local administration was reorganized to confer considerable autonomous powers on the provinces.

In 1977 President Kerekou of Benin accused Gabon of having aided an airborne mercenary attack on Cotonou. President Bongo strongly denied these accusations, and ordered the expulsion of all nationals of Benin from Gabon. Altogether, about 6,000 were expelled. In May 1981 several thousand Cameroonians resident in Gabon were airlifted back to Cameroon following violence against the Cameroonian communities in Libreville and Port-Gentil.

At a meeting of the PDG Congress in January 1979, elections were held to the party's Central Committee, thus introducing an element of democracy into Gabon's political system. Pressure was put upon President Bongo to increase efficiency in administration by controlling bureaucracy and by forbidding plurality of office.

Following his nomination by the PDG, President Bongo stood as the sole candidate in the presidential election held in December 1979, when he was re-elected for another seven-year term. Legislative and municipal elections were held in early 1980; for the first time since 1960, independents were free to stand against party candidates. All seats in the National Assembly were, none the less, won by members of the PDG. In a government reshuffle in November 1981, Bongo relinquished his ministerial posts and the title of Head of Government, now conferred upon the Prime Minister, Léon Mébiame. The post of Third Deputy Prime Minister was created in March 1983, and a further government reshuffle took place in March 1984.

President Bongo has taken a hard line against any form of protest or dissent in the country. An illegal opposition group, the Mouvement de redressement national (MORENA), emerged in November 1981, calling for the establishment of a multi-party system in Gabon. In November 1982 13 MORENA sympathizers, including a former government minister, were found guilty of crimes against the President and the state, and received severe sentences of hard labour. Speaking at the 16th anniversary of the founding of the PDG in March 1984, President Bongo vigorously reaffirmed his commitment to the continuation of one-party rule.

Under Gabon's liberal economic system, every effort has been made to attract foreign companies and investors to the country. Bongo has pursued a policy of close co-operation with France in the fields of economic and foreign affairs. Relations with France became strained in October 1983, however, as a result of the publication in Paris of a book which was critical of the Bongo regime, and a six-week ban on news pertaining to France was imposed on the Gabonese media. Tension was reduced following a visit to Libreville in April 1984 by the French Prime Minister, Pierre Mauroy, which resulted in a promise by France to supply Gabon with a 300 MW nuclear power station, the first in Black Africa. Relations between the two countries were finally restored in October 1984, when Bongo paid a three-day state visit to Paris. The President has, nevertheless, attempted to diversify Gabon's external relations, and in September 1984 he visited Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand, with a view to strengthening economic and political links with Asian countries.

Government

The 1961 Constitution, as subsequently revised, vests executive power in the President, elected by universal adult suffrage for seven years. The President appoints, and presides over, a Council of Ministers. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly, with a term of five years. The Assembly has 93 members, of whom 84 are chosen by election and nine by nomination. Gabon became a one-party state in 1968. The country is divided into nine provinces, each under an appointed Governor, and 37 prefectures.

Defence

In July 1984 the army consisted of 3,900 men, the air force of 800 men, and the navy of 180 men. Paramilitary forces numbered 5,300 in 1984. France maintains a military detachment of 600 in Gabon. Estimated defence expenditure for 1981 was US $88.8m.

Economic Affairs

With abundant mineral resources and a relatively small population, Gabon is the richest country in sub-Saharan Africa, measured in terms of average income. In 1982, according to World Bank estimates, Gabon's GNP per head was US $4,000 (at average 1980–82 prices), having increased at an average rate of 4.4% annually, in real terms, since 1960.

More than one-half of the working population are engaged in subsistence agriculture, largely untouched by the expansion of the market economy. There is a little commercial agricultural production, the main crops being the oil palm, coffee, cocoa and bananas. Government plans to develop the rural sector are intended to halt the drift of population to urban areas and to reduce Gabon's dependence on imported foodstuffs. Imports of food and agricultural products represented 16.8% of the total import bill in 1982, compared with 11.7% in 1981.

Forests cover 82% of Gabon's land area, and for many years the economy was largely dependent upon forestry, particularly production of okoumé, a wood used in the making of plywood. Timber is Gabon's second most important export, accounting for 7.9% of exports in 1981 and 7.6% in 1982. Total timber production has been declining since 1977, however, and several forestry companies were in financial difficulties in the early 1980s. The lack of internal outlets, and international competition, as well as transport difficulties, mean that the wood industry is underdeveloped. The Transgabon railway, currently under construction, will allow previously inaccessible areas of forest to be exploited.

The economy is heavily dependent on petroleum, which provided 84% of export earnings in 1983. The petroleum price rises of 1974 coincided with peak production from Gabon's oilfields, but in 1977 output began to level off and recession set in, as economic expansion had proceeded more rapidly than the availability of finance. Gabon's annual output of crude petroleum was the fifth highest in Africa in 1976, at 11.3m. metric tons, but subsequently declined, reaching a low of 7.6m. tons in 1981. Increased exploration in recent years has led to recovery, however, and output was estimated at 8.5m. tons in 1984, owing to the coming 'on stream' of three new offshore deposits. Annual production is expected to reach 10m. tons by 1986.

Gabon is third in world production of manganese, and the deposits at Moanda constitute an estimated one-quarter of the world's known reserves (excluding the USSR). Output in 1980 was 2.3m. tons of high-grade ore, but production dropped to 1.5m. tons per year in 1981 and 1982, owing to recession in the world's steel industries. Production increased slightly in 1983, to 1.9m. tons, providing export revenue of 43,200m. francs CFA. There are also plans for the exploitation of major iron ore deposits at Belinga, in the north-east, on completion of the Transgabon rail link to the coast. The deposits contain an estimated 850m. tons of ore, with 64.5% metal content.

The exploitation of uranium deposits at Mounana began in 1961. Known reserves amount to 20 years' output at recently-achieved rates, and new deposits have been discovered at Boyindzi and Oklo. Production was 970 tons of uranium metal in 1982, and rose to 1,006 tons in 1983. The ore is extracted and concentrated by the Compagnie des Mines d'Uranium de Franceville (COMUF), a consortium largely controlled by French interests but with a 25% interest held by the Gabonese Government. New deposits of barytes, talc, lead, zinc, copper, gold and diamonds have also been discovered. A complete geological survey of the interior is to be carried out as part of a mineral development project.

Gabon's manufacturing sector is relatively restricted, though it is being expanded, and accounted for 6% of GDP in 1981. However, shortage of labour and a high minimum wage, together with inadequate infrastructure, have prevented further expansion. There are petroleum refineries at Port-Gentil and tanker facilities for vessels of up to 25,000 tons. Since July 1972 the 'Gabonization' of the economy has been undertaken. Foreigners have been replaced by Gabonese in positions of authority, and the state has taken a share in the capital of foreign companies.

An ambitious five-year plan was launched in 1976, of which the most important part was the Transgabon railway, the total construction cost of which was estimated at nearly 500,000m. francs CFA. By 1984 more than one-half of the railway's total track length of 900 km (560 miles) was nearing completion. Development of the railway is essential if Gabon is to be able to exploit efficiently the mineral deposits inland (uranium, manganese and iron ore) when petroleum reserves are exhausted. The development of both forestry and mining has been hampered by a lack of transport facilities. There is considerable potential for hydroelectric power in Gabon, and three hydroelectric power stations are currently in operation. An electricity and water supply programme was launched in 1984, with financial assistance from France and Canada. In April 1984 France agreed to supply Gabon with a 300 MW nuclear power station, a capacity large enough to produce double the country's electricity requirements.

Despite the country's valuable natural resources, Gabon's foreign debt was estimated to be 1,600m. French francs in 1978, largely attributable to over-stretching of resources when Gabon was host to the 1977 OAU summit. This has necessitated a policy of budgetary restraint. In 1978 about 58% of the budget went to the service of foreign debt, and the investment budget was cut back from 102,000m. francs CFA to 37,000m., while Gabon tried to reschedule its debts and to raise further long-term loans. Following the implementation of an IMF stabilization plan in 1978, the total debt fell by 15.5% in 1979, and the situation is continuing to improve. The cost of debt servicing is still heavy, however, and represented 38.3% of state expenditure in 1980, 36.3% in 1981 and 28% in 1982. In 1983 the balance of payments showed a current surplus of US $72m., compared with $319.9m. in the previous year and $401.8m. in 1981. Total imports rose by only two-thirds over the period 1977–82, to 255,800m. francs CFA, while petroleum exports more than doubled over the same period, to 544,300m. francs CFA. The trade surplus was 461,600m. francs CFA in 1983, compared with 413,500m. francs CFA in 1982, and 351,600m. francs CFA in 1981. Gabon's gross domestic product (GDP) increased from 974,000m. francs CFA in 1982 to 1,282,000m. francs CFA in 1983, showing a real growth rate of 2.3%. The petroleum sector accounted for 44% of GDP in 1983. The fifth Five-Year Plan (1984–88) aims to stabilize growth under a liberal but planned economy. Almost one-half of the proposed investment of 1,228,478m. francs CFA over the Plan period is to be spent on infrastructure projects. High priority is to be given to diversification of the country's productive sector, to offset the predicted decline in petroleum production. The forestry and fishing industries are to be substantially developed to provide for the 'post-oil era'. Under the 1985 budget, price 'freezes' were lifted in order to encourage investment in industry. However, the programme of economic austerity, begun in 1978, was to be maintained.

Transport and Communications

The first section of the Transgabon railway, from Owendo to Booué (325 km), begun in 1974, was inaugurated in January 1983. Two other sections will run from Booué to Belinga in the north (280 km) and to Franceville in the south (357 km). In 1981 there were 7,276 km of roads. The widespread forests make air transport very important, and the airport at Libreville is capable of handling jet airliners. There are also two other international airports, 65 smaller and 50 private airports. The main river is the Ogooué, navigable only from about 300 km (190 miles) inland. There are two ports on the Atlantic Ocean, at Libreville-Owendo and Port-Gentil.

Social Welfare

There is a national Fund for State Insurance, and a guaranteed minimum wage. In 1984 Gabon had 22 hospitals, 113 medical centres and 284 dispensaries. There were 5,774 hospital beds and 300 physicians. Maternal and infant health is a major priority.

Education

Education is officially compulsory for 10 years between six and 16 years of age. Primary and secondary education is provided by state and mission schools, and there is a university in Libreville. Primary education begins at the age of six and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at 12 years of age, lasts for up to seven years. Many students go to France for university and technical training.

Tourism

Tourism is being extensively developed, with new hotels and several important projects, including a 'holiday village' near Libreville (opened in 1973), reorganization of Pointe-Denis tourist resort, and the promotion of national parks. There are approximately 2,000 hotel rooms. Tourist receipts in 1980 were estimated at US $13m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 27 May (Whit Monday), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Assumption), 17 August (Independence Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 11 November (Armistice Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 12 March (Anniversary of Renovation), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in official use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Générale de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, BP 179, Libreville; tel. 72-13-69; telex 5370.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	267,667*
Population (census results)†	
8 October 1960–May 1961	
Males	211,350
Females	237,214
Total	448,564
Population (UN estimate at mid-year)‡	
1981	1,090,000
1982	1,108,000
1983	1,127,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	4.2

* 103,347 sq miles.

† The results of a census in August 1980 were officially repudiated and a decree in May 1981 declared a population of 1,232,000, including 122,000 Gabonese nationals resident abroad.

‡ These estimates are derived from the UN Population Division's 1982 assessments. They represent a considerable upward revision from the previous (1980) assessments. Other sources continue to quote lower estimates, e.g. the World Bank estimate for mid-1981 is 669,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1975–80: Average annual birth rate 32.9 per 1,000; death rate 19.2 per 1,000; average life expectancy 41.9 years for males, 45.1 years for females (UN estimates).

REGIONS

Region	Population (1976 estimate)	Chief town
Estuaira	311,300	Libreville
Haut-Ogooué	187,500	Franceville
Moyen-Ogooué	50,500	Lambaréné
Ngounie	122,600	Mouila
Nyanga	89,000	Tchibanga
Ogooué-Ivindo	56,500	Makokou
Ogooué-Lolo	50,500	Koula-Moutou
Ogooué-Maritime	171,900	Port-Gentil
Woleu-Ntem	162,300	Oyem
Total	1,202,100	

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population in 1975)

Libreville (capital) 251,400 Lambaréné 22,682
Port-Gentil 77,611

EMPLOYMENT (1972)

Agriculture	267,000
Forestry, mining and construction	60,000
Commerce and industry	8,200
Civil service	8,000
Other (incl. military, clergy, students)	38,200

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Maize	9	10	10
Cassava (Manioc)	100	100	100
Other roots and tubers	131	131	139
Vegetables and melons	20	20	20
Bananas	8	8	8
Plantains	63	63	63
Cocoa beans	4*	4*	4
Groundnuts (in shell)	8	8	9
Sugar cane	134*	140	140

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982*
Cattle	5	5	6
Pigs	136	138	140
Sheep	86	80	77
Goats	70	65	59
Poultry	1,450	1,500	1,500

* Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

1982 (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons): Meat 24; Hen eggs 0.5.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1979	1980	1981*
Industrial wood	1,113	1,263	1,263
Fuel wood*	1,192	1,207	1,222
Total	2,305	2,470	2,485

* FAO estimates.

1982: Industrial wood 1,260,000 cubic metres (unofficial estimate); Fuel wood removals as in 1981 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	0.4	4.9	2.6
Atlantic Ocean	26.4	38.7	50.0
Total catch	26.8	43.6	52.6

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

		1981	1982	1983
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	7,652	7,748	7,842
Manganese	'000 metric tons	1,488	1,506	1,862
Uranium concentrates	metric tons	1,448	n.a.	n.a.
of which metal content	metric tons	1,022	970	1,006

Source: *Europe Outremer,* Paris.

Gold (kilograms): 30 in 1979; 28 in 1980; 18 in 1981.

Natural gas (terajoules): 5,590 in 1979; 5,928 in 1980; 6,000 in 1981.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Liquefied petroleum gas*	6	5	5
Motor spirit (petrol)	97	100	110
Kerosene*	20	20	25
Jet fuel	75	75	80
Distillate fuel oils	316	316*	350
Residual fuel oil	627	650	670

* Provisional or estimated data.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

OTHER PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Palm oil (metric tons)*	2,000	2,000	2,000
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	543	594	600
Wheat flour (sales) ('000 metric tons)	15	17	n.a.
Cement ('000 metric tons)	96	137	150†
Plywood ('000 cu metres)*	39	39	39
Veneer sheets ('000 cu metres)*	60	60	60
Electric energy (million kWh)	440	450	450

* FAO estimates.

† Provisional or estimated figure.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Coopération financière en Afrique centrale (CFA).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981 271.7
1982 328.6
1983 381.1

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	5.14	5.77	4.86
IMF special drawing rights	8.11	0.82	0.44
Reserve position in IMF	0.03	0.04	7.36
Foreign exchange	190.71	311.02	179.10
Total	203.99	317.65	191.76

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET ESTIMATES (million francs CFA)

Revenue	1980	1981	1982
Income from petroleum	187,300	271,500	308,500
Other revenue	122,800	136,700	154,600
Tax receipts	n.a.	127,400	145,700
Customs duties	63,240	69,509	77,000
Turnover tax	11,503	14,837	18,000
Non-tax revenue	n.a.	9,300	8,900
Total	310,100	408,200	463,100

Expenditure	1980	1981	1982
Current budget	110,000	134,800	150,800
Personnel	45,600	52,500	n.a.
Transfers and interventions	n.a.	16,600	19,300
Public debt	132,100	155,000	131,000
Development expenditure	92,000	134,200	175,400
Manufacturing sector	8,828	13,655	17,374
Infrastructure	51,698	73,526	99,686
Social services	7,396	14,577	25,640
Research	792	920	1,870
Participation	1,290	4,685	2,600
Administrative and other supplies	14,452	24,014	24,275
Total	334,100	424,800	457,200

1983 Budget (million francs CFA): balanced at 562,000 (income from petroleum 309,200).
1984 Budget (million francs CFA): balanced at 624,000 (income from petroleum 357,000, public debt expenditure 147,500, recurrent expenditure 195,000, development expenditure 280,000).
1985 draft budget (million francs CFA): Revenue 594,000 (income from petroleum 375,000, external financing 85,000); Expenditure 679,000 (public debt 135,000, recurrent expenditure 219,000, development expenditure 325,000).

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	36.74	43.99	48.63
Demand deposits at commercial and development banks	76.50	79.80	92.57
Checking deposits at post office	1.26	1.78	1.63
Total money	114.49	125.56	142.83

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

FIFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1984–88
(proposed expenditure, million francs CFA at 1983 prices)

Productive sector	239,054
Infrastructure	595,662
Social services and education	213,972
General investments	162,520
Total	1,228,478

Source: *Annuaire National de la République Gabonaise 1983–84.*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million francs CFA at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1977	1978	1979
Compensation of employees	199,749	182,835	186,774
Operating surplus	257,984	166,320	231,527
Domestic factor incomes	457,733	349,155	418,301
Consumption of fixed capital	94,105	85,430	90,079
Gross domestic product at factor cost	551,838	434,585	508,380
Indirect taxes	140,976	107,545	117,923
Less subsidies	2,643	2,924	4,088
GDP in purchasers' values	690,171	539,206	622,215
Factor income from abroad	9,169	5,488	1,561
Less Factor income paid abroad	47,974	64,768	78,463
Gross national product	651,366	479,926	545,313
Less Consumption of fixed capital	94,105	85,430	90,079
National income in market prices	557,261	394,496	455,234
Other current transfers from abroad	13,759	13,390	15,365
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	20,430	17,467	39,921
National disposable income	550,590	390,419	430,678

GDP in purchasers' values ('000 million francs CFA at current prices): 904.3 in 1980; 1,017.0 in 1981; 1,184.1 in 1982; 1,197.3 in 1983.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1977	1978	1979
Government final consumption expenditure	124,926	73,817	77,922
Private final consumption expenditure	162,123	196,600	213,038
Increase in stocks	62,827	—35,201	6,833
Gross fixed capital formation	338,045	224,030	181,822
Total domestic expenditure	687,921	459,246	479,615
Exports of goods and services	356,104	332,992	142,600
Less Imports of goods and services	353,854	253,032	
GDP in purchasers' values	690,171	539,206	622,215

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,196.4	2,160.3	2,000.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−841.2	−722.6	−725.5
Trade balance	1,355.2	1,437.7	1,274.6
Exports of services	332.8	190.3	218.1
Imports of services	−1,223.4	−1,259.4	−1,331.3
Balance on goods and services	464.6	368.6	161.4
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−93.1	−83.6	−95.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	30.4	34.8	5.6
Current balance	401.8	319.9	72.0
Direct capital investment (net)	47.5	127.0	106.1
Other long-term capital (net)	−142.7	−33.8	−34.2
Short-term capital (net)	−182.5	−204.4	−158.0
Net errors and omissions	3.2	−62.1	−75.4
Total (net monetary movements)	127.4	146.4	−89.5
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	3.9	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−38.7	−30.7	−27.3
Official financing (net)	—	0.2	0.2
Changes in reserves	92.6	115.9	−116.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

Note: Figures exclude trade in gold and trade with other countries in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC): Cameroon, the Central African Republic and the Congo.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Food products	22,700	26,500	42,200
Mineral products	3,700	4,000	6,600
Manufactured products	20,600	23,700	41,000
Construction materials	5,200	6,200	3,400
Chemical products	14,000	16,500	19,000
Metal and metal products	21,200	28,100	42,200
Equipment and tools	49,600	64,600	70,900
Transport equipment	15,600	20,600	30,500
Total (incl. others)	152,600	226,800	255,800

1983: Total imports 285,000m. francs CFA (Source: IMF).

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Crude petroleum	413,300	485,200	544,300
Timber	49,900	47,000	52,000
Manganese ores and concentrates	32,200	27,600	33,000
Agricultural products	700	1,700	20,000
Total (incl. others)	511,000	578,400	669,300

Source: *Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens*.

1983: Total exports 746,600m. francs CFA (Source: IMF).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports	1977	1978
Belgium/Luxembourg	8,457	4,442
France	120,013	76,983
Germany, Fed. Republic	4,278	5,982
Italy	7,857	4,189
Japan	7,310	5,136
Netherlands	3,497	2,705
United Kingdom	1,815	4,160
USA	5,714	7,998
Total (incl. others)	176,001	139,174

Source: Europe Outremer, *L'Afrique d'expression française et Madagascar* 1982.

Exports	1977*	1978*
Argentina	17,889	27,715
Brazil	28,710	21,013
Canada	40,941	6,239
Chile	11,970	12,861
France	70,487	62,855
Germany, Fed. Republic	5,642	15,949
Gibraltar	8,562	19,203
Spain	19,179	4,006
USA	48,490	51,166
Total (incl. others)	329,840	249,849

* Provisional.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers carried	95,000	96,000	102,283
Freight carried (metric tons)	544	457	780

Source: Office du Chemin de Fer Transgabonais.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	14,762	15,573	16,043
Buses and coaches	483	497	500
Goods vehicles	8,579	9,466	10,195

Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown ('000)	3,100	3,200	6,400
Passengers carried	170,000	175,000	331,000
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	87,000	94,000	374,000
Freight tonne-kilometres ('000)	700	800	2,650
Mail tonne-kilometres ('000)	100	100	600

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

Port of Libreville-Owendo

	1980	1981	1982*
Ships entered	986	n.a.	n.a.
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	476.8	324	243
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	440.0	468	538

Port-Gentil

	1980	1981	1982*
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	9,618.6	6,526	6,524
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	176.8	174	195

* Estimates.

Source: *Annuaire National de la République Gabonaise 1983–84*.

Education

	Schools (1982)	Teachers (1982)	Pupils (1983)
Primary	886	3,526	155,081
Secondary	64	1,222	29,406
Technical	11	368	5,530
University	1	295	2,350

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale, *Annuaire statistique de l'enseignement 1982*, and *Europe Outremer*, June 1984.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Gabonese Republic was adopted on 21 February 1961. It was revised in February 1967, April 1975 and August 1981.

PREAMBLE

Upholds the Rights of Man, liberty of conscience and of the person, religious freedom and freedom of education. Sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is direct, universal and secret suffrage.

HEAD OF STATE

The President is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of State, of the administration and of the Armed Forces. The President may, after consultation with his Ministers and leaders of the National Assembly, order a referendum to be held. There is a Prime Minister appointed by the President.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers, who are appointed by the President and are responsible to him. The President presides over the Council.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage for a five-year term and normally holds two sessions a year. It may be dissolved or prorogued for up to 18 months by the President, after consultation with the Council of Ministers and President of the Assembly. The President may return a Bill to the Assembly for a second reading when it must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members. If the President dissolves the Assembly, elections must take place within 40 days.

JUDICIAL POWER

The President guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and presides over the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature. There is a Supreme Court and a High Court of Justice. The High Court, which is composed of deputies of the National Assembly elected from among themselves, has power to try the President or members of the government.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Albert-Bernard (Omar) Bongo (took office 2 December 1967).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(January 1985)

Prime Minister: Léon Mebiame.

First Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Transport and Public Relations: Georges Rawiri.

Second Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Mines and Petroleum: Etienne-Guy Mouvagha Tchioba.

Third Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Public Administration and Administrative Reforms: Emile Kassa-Mapsi.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Martin Bongo.

Minister of State for Public Land, Registration, Urban Affairs and the Law of the Sea: Henry Minko.

Minister of State, Secretary-General at the Presidency: René Radembino-Coniquet.

Minister of State for Higher Education and Scientific Research: Jules Bourdes Ougouliguende.

Personal Adviser to the President and Minister of State for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Jean François Ntoutoume Emane.

Minister of State for Trade and Industry: Etienne Moussirou.

Minister of State for Territorial Administration and Local Collectives: Richard Nguema Bekale.

Minister of State for State Controls: Paul Malekou.

Minister of National Defence and Veterans: Julien Mpouho Epigat.

Personal Adviser to the President in charge of Civil and Commercial Aviation: Michel Essonghe.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: Gen. Georges Nkoma.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: Zacharie Myboto.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Jean-Pierre Lemboumba Lepandou.

Minister of Public Works, Equipment and Construction, Commander-in-Chief of Police Force: Gen. Jean-Boniface Assele.

Minister of Planning: Pascal Nze.

Minister of Livestock, Agriculture and Rural Development: Michel Anchouey.

Minister Secretary-General to the Government: Victor Affene.

Minister of National Education: Louis Gaston Mayila.

Minister of Labour and Employment: Alexandre Sambat.

Minister of Public Health and Population: Dr Jean-Pierre Okias.

Minister-delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of the Merchant Navy: Mathieu Nguema.

Minister of Social Affairs, Social Security and Welfare: Silvestre Oyouami.

Minister of Water Resources and Forests: Hervé Moutsinga.

Minister of Training and Crafts: Joseph Amiar Nganga.

Minister of Energy and Hydraulic Resources: Divungi Di-Ndingue.

Minister of Environment and Nature Protection: Gen. Barthélemy Mbia.

Minister-delegate to the First Deputy Prime Minister: Dr Paulin Obame Nguema.

Minister-delegate to the Second Deputy Prime Minister: Joseph Mondjo.

Minister-delegate to the Personal Adviser to the President and Minister of State for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Guy Nzouba-Mdama.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Moïse Abessolo Edou.

Minister of Culture, Arts and Popular Education: Jean-Emile Mbot.

Minister of Human Resources: Valentin Mhindou-Mizamba.

Minister for Relations with the National Assembly: Bonjean François Ondo.

Minister of Housing and Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces: Gen. Bâ Oumar.

Minister-delegate to the Minister of Economy and Finance: Mamadou Diop.

Secretary of State for Small and Medium-sized Businesses: Emmanuel Bekale.

Secretary of State for Territorial Administration and Local Collectives: Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou.

There are 13 other Secretaries of State.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: BP 546, Libreville.

Ministry of Economy and Finance: Libreville; tel. 76-05-08.

Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources: Libreville; tel. 72-31-96.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: BP 2245, Libreville; tel. 76-22-70.

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research: BP 496, Libreville; tel. 72-21-75.

Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: BP 3127, Libreville; tel. 76-16-92.

Ministry of Justice: Libreville; tel. 72-26-95.

Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Rural Development: BP 551, Libreville; tel. 76-29-43.

Ministry of Mines and Petroleum: Libreville; tel. 74-06-00.

Ministry of National Defence and Veterans: Libreville; tel. 76-25-95.

Ministry of National Education: BP 6, Libreville; tel. 72-17-41.

Ministry of Planning: Libreville; tel. 72-14-32.

Ministry of Public Health and Population: Libreville; tel. 76-30-32.

Ministry of Public Land, Registration, Urban Affairs and the Law of the Sea: Libreville; tel. 72-10-39.

Ministry of Public Works, Equipment and Construction: BP 371, Libreville; tel. 76-14-87.

Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Security and Welfare: Libreville; tel. 72-42-22.

Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Collectives: Libreville; tel. 74-00-21.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: BP 3906, Libreville; tel. 76-30-55.

Ministry of Training and Crafts: BP 3919, Libreville; tel. 72-38-81.

Ministry of Transport and Public Relations: BP 3974, Libreville; tel. 74-04-90.

Ministry of Water Resources and Forests: Libreville; tel. 73-31-91.

Ministry of Youth and Sports: Libreville; tel. 76-35-76.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: Augustin Boumah.

Secretary-General: Richepin Eyogho-Edzang.

Election, February 1980: All 84 elective seats were won by the Parti démocratique gabonais. A further nine members of the Assembly are nominated.

Political Organization

Parti démocratique gabonais (PDG): Libreville; f. 1968 in succession to the Bloc démocratique gabonais (BDG); made sole political party by presidential decree in March 1968; Congress is highest party authority; there is a political bureau of 27 mems and a cen. cttee of 253 mems; the political bureau can issue decrees without reference to the council of ministers; the cen. cttee acts in an advisory capacity; there are nine regional delegates, numerous local cttees and four specialized organs: Ecole des cadres du parti, Union des jeunes (UJPDG), Union des femmes du PDG (UFPDG) and Fédération des syndicats gabonais (FESYGA); Founder and Sec.-Gen. Albert-Bernard (Omar) Bongo; Delegate of Sec.-Gen. Léon Mebiame.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN GABON

Algeria: BP 4008, Libreville; tel. 73-23-18; telex 5565; Ambassador: Samir Imalhayen.

Angola: BP 4884, Libreville; tel. 73-04-26; Ambassador: Dombele M'Bala Bernardo.

Argentina: BP 4065, Libreville; tel. 74-05-49; Ambassador: Norberto Auge.

Belgium: BP 4079, Libreville; tel. 73-29-92; Ambassador: Jacques-Benoît Fobe.

Brazil: BP 3899, Libreville; tel. 76-05-35; telex 5492; Ambassador: João Luís Areias Netto.

Central African Republic: BP 2096, Libreville; tel. 72-12-28; telex 5323; Ambassador: Alphonse-Gabriel Ndotah.

Chile: Hotel Dialogue, Libreville; tel. 73-20-85; telex 5534; Ambassador: (vacant).

China, People's Republic: BP 3914, Libreville; tel. 72-44-11; Ambassador: Liu Yufeng.

Congo: BP 269, Libreville; tel. 72-23-14; Ambassador: Alexis Okoi.

Egypt: BP 4240, Libreville; tel. 73-25-38; telex 5425; Ambassador: Dr Adel Abbas el Adawy.

Equatorial Guinea: BP 4262, Libreville; tel. 76-30-15; Ambassador: Batho Obam Nsue Mengue.

France: BP 2125, Libreville; tel. 76-20-31; Ambassador: Pierre Dabezies.

Germany, Federal Republic: BP 299, Libreville; tel. 72-27-90; telex 5248; Ambassador: Dr Günther Koenig.

Greece: BP 2178, Libreville; tel. 72-32-06; Ambassador: Alexis D. Zakhitinos.

Haiti: BP 3864, Libreville; tel. 73-04-78; Ambassador: (vacant).

Iran: BP 2158, Libreville; tel. 73-05-33; telex 5502; Ambassador: Dr Abbasse Safarian.

Italy: Immeuble Personnaz et Gardin, rue de la Mairie, BP 2251, Libreville; tel. 72-10-93; telex 5287; Ambassador: Leopoldo Ferri.

Ivory Coast: BP 3861, Libreville; tel. 72-05-96; telex 5317; Ambassador: Anoma Kanie.

Japan: BP 2259, Libreville; tel. 73-22-97; telex 5428; Ambassador: Kichisaburo Inoue.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: BP 4012, Libreville; tel. 72-22-93; Ambassador: Cha Sun-Kon.

Korea, Republic: BP 2620, Libreville; tel. 72-36-44; Ambassador: Nam-Cha Hwang.

Lebanon: BP 3341, Libreville; tel. 73-14-77; Ambassador: Nourredine Gaoudat.

Mauritania: BP 3917, Libreville; tel. 72-32-38; telex 5570; Ambassador: El Hadj Thiam.

Morocco: BP 3983, Libreville; tel. 73-31-03; Ambassador: (vacant).

Nigeria: BP 1191, Libreville; tel. 73-22-03; telex 5605; Ambassador: Muhammadu Dan-Hamiou.

Philippines: BP 1198, Libreville; tel. 72-34-80; Ambassador: M. Marcellino R. Lilagan.

Romania: BP 557, Libreville; tel. 73-27-87; Ambassador: (vacant).

São Tomé and Príncipe: BP 489, Libreville; tel. 72-15-46; telex 5557; Ambassador: Alberto Ferreira Chong.

Senegal: BP 3856, Libreville; tel. 73-23-45; Ambassador: Amadou Belal Ly.

Spain: BP 1157, Libreville; tel. 72-12-64; telex 5298; Ambassador: Joaquín Pérez Gómez.

Togo: BP 14160, Libreville; tel. 72-40-81; Ambassador: Amadou Kaboua.

USSR: BP 3963, Libreville; tel. 73-27-46; Ambassador: Latif Maksoudov.

United Kingdom: BP 476, Libreville; tel. 72-29-85; telex 5538; Ambassador: Ronald H. T. Bates.

USA: BP 4000, Libreville; tel. 72-20-03; telex 5250; Ambassador: Larry Williamson.

Uruguay: BP 5556, Libreville; tel. 72-40-24; Ambassador: (vacant).

Venezuela: BP 3859, Libreville; tel. 73-31-18; telex 355; Ambassador: José A. Martínez-Ramírez.

Yugoslavia: BP 930, Libreville; tel. 73-30-05; Ambassador: Nikola Skrelji.

Zaire: BP 2257, Libreville; tel. 72-02-56; Ambassador: Bomina-N'soni Langange N'Gomba.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: BP 1043, Libreville; tel. 76-09-68; has four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative, and accounts; Pres. Simon Essimengane.

High Court of Justice: Libreville; mems appointed by and from the deputies of the National Assembly; Pres. Marcel Sandoungout.

Court of Appeal: Libreville.

Cour de Sûreté de l'Etat: Libreville; 12 mems; Pres. Albert-Bernard (Omar) Bongo.

Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature: Libreville; Pres. Albert-Bernard (Omar) Bongo; Vice-Pres. Minister of Justice (ex officio).

There are also Tribunaux de Grande Instance (County Courts) at Libreville, Port-Gentil, Lambaréné, Mouila, Oyem, Franceville and Koulamoutou.

Religion

About 60% of the population are Christians, Roman Catholics comprising over 50% of the total population. About 40% are animists and fewer than 1% Muslims.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Libreville: Mgr André Fernand Anguilé; BP 2146, Libreville; tel. 72-20-73.

Protestant Churches

Christian and Missionary Alliance: active in the south of the country; 16,000 mems.

Eglise Evangélique du Gabon: BP 80, Libreville; f. 1842; c. 60,000 mems; Pres. Pastor S. Sima Ndone, Pastor S. Nang Essono.

The Press

Bulletin Evangélique d'Information et de Presse: BP 80, Libreville; monthly; religious.

Bulletin mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et des Mines: BP 2234, Libreville.

Bulletin mensuel de statistique de la République Gabonaise: BP 2081, Libreville; monthly bulletin of the National Service of Statistics.

Dialogue: Maison du PDG, BP 213, Libreville; f. 1969; organ of the PDG; Chief Editor J.-J. Boucavel; monthly; circ. 3,000.

L'Economiste gabonais: BP 3906, Libreville; publ. quarterly by the Centre gabonais du commerce extérieur.

Gabon d'Aujourd'hui: Libreville; weekly; publ. by the Ministry of Information.

Gabon-Matin: BP 168, Libreville; daily; publ. by the Agence Gabonaise de Presse; Man. Mengue Ba N'na; circ. 18,000.

Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise: BP 563, Libreville; f. 1959; twice monthly; Man. Dir Henri Walker-Deemin.

Ngondo: BP 168, Libreville; publ. by Agence Gabonaise de Presse; monthly.

L'Union: BP 3849, Libreville; f. 1975; official govt publication; 75% state-owned; Man. Dir Albert Yangari; Dirs J.-M. Corvol, Ndong Ondo; circ. 15,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Gabonaise de Presse (AGP): BP 168, Libreville.

Publishers

Imprimerie Centrale d'Afrique (IMPRIGA): BP 154, Libreville; tel. 70-22-55; f. 1973; Chair. Joseph Vial; Dir M. Cauvin.

Multipress Gabon: Boulevard Président-Léon-M'Ba, BP 3875, Libreville; tel. 73-22-33; telex 5389; f. 1973; Chair. Léon Auge; Man. Dir P. Saint-Blancard.

Société Imprimerie de l'Ogooue (SIMO): BP 342, Port-Gentil; f. 1977; Man. Dir Urbain Nicoue.

Government Publishing House

Société Nationale de Presse et d'Edition (SONAPRESSE): BP 3849, Libreville; Chair. Léon Auge; Man. Dir Albert Yangari; Dir M. Ndong Ondo.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 100,000 radio receivers and 20,000 TV sets in use.

RADIO

The national network, 'La Voix de la Rénovation', and a provincial network broadcast 24 hours a day on short and medium wave bands in French and local languages. A 100 kW short wave transmitter at Libreville covers the whole country, but it is supplemented by relay stations throughout Gabon. A French-built international radio station, 'Africa No. 1', the most powerful on the continent, was opened at Moyabi in February 1981, and will eventually broadcast with four 500 kW transmitters for 18 hours each day in French.

TELEVISION

The 50W transmitters at Libreville and Port-Gentil were supplemented in 1972 by two 2 kW transmitters, and coverage now extends inland as far as Kango and Lambaréné. Programmes are transmitted by satellite to other African countries. Colour television broadcasts began in December 1975.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Gabonaise—RTG: BP 150, Libreville; tel. 73-27-84; telex 5342; state broadcasting corpn; Man. Dir Jacques Adiahenot; Dir of Broadcasting R. Moubouyi.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; brs = branches; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: BP 112, Libreville; tel. 76-13-52; telex 5215; Headquarters in Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1972; central bank of issue for mem. states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon; cap. and res 42,765m.; Gov. Casimir Oye Mba; Dir in Gabon J. P. Leyimangoye.

Commercial Banks

Banque Gabonaise de Développement (BDG): BP 5, Libreville; tel. 72-24-89; telex 5430; f. 1960; cap. 7,000m.; 66.4% state-owned; brs in Franceville, Port-Gentil; Pres. Jean-Félix Mamalepot.

Banque du Gabon et du Luxembourg: BP 3879, Libreville; tel. 72-28-62; telex 5344; f. 1974; cap. 1,200m.; 30% Gabonese, 51% Société Intercontinentale de Participations; Pres. Julien Mpouho; Man. Dir Jean-Marie Claudel.

Banque Intercontinentale du Gabon 'INTERBANQUE': BP 4013, Libreville; tel. 76-11-13; telex 5482; f. 1979; cap. 750m.; Man. Dir Maximilian J. Senyi.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Gabon (BICIG): BP 2241, Libreville; tel. 76-26-13; telex 5226; f. 1973; cap. 3,000m.; 9 brs; Pres. Etienne Mouvagha Tchioba; Man. Dir Emile Doumba.

Banque Internationale pour le Gabon (BIPG): Immeuble Concorde, BP 106, Libreville; tel. 72-26-26; telex 5221; f. 1975; cap. 900m.; 90% owned by Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale; 6 brs; Pres. Gilbert Croux; Man. Dir Jean-Marie Calafat.

Banque Paribas Gabon: BP 2253, Libreville; tel. 72-23-26; telex 5265; f. 1971; cap. 1,000m.; res 1,289m.; Pres. Mbouy Boutzit; Man. Dir Christian Courtois.

Barclays Bank: blvd de l'Indépendance, BP 4050, Libreville; tel. 74-13-00; telex 5563; f. 1982; Man. J. Brachet.

Crédit Foncier du Gabon (CREFOGA): BP 3905, Libreville; f. 1976; cap. 1,500m. (Nov. 1979); Man. Dir A. Nkoghe Essingone.

Union Gabonaise de Banque: BP 315, rue de Colonel Parent, Libreville; tel. 72-15-14; telex 5232; f. 1962; cap. 1,000m.; res 627.6m.; 6 brs; Pres. Pierre Claver Divounguy; Gen. Man. Marcel Doupamby Matoka.

Foreign Banks

Banco Real SA Gabon (Brazil): BP 3977, Libreville; f. 1981; cap. 200m.; Man. Dir Jean-Marie Gleizes.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) (Luxembourg): BP 335, Libreville; tel. 76-44-22; telex 5504; f. 1978; Dir-Gen. Ravin Prakash.

Citibank NA (USA): BP 3940, Libreville; tel. 73-30-00; telex 5429; f. 1976; Man. Dir Herbert A. Stetzenmeyer; Dir in Libreville Mohamed C. Diop.

Development Banks

Société Gabonaise de Participations et de Développement (SOGAPAR): BP 1624, Libreville; tel. 72-23-26; telex 5265; f. 1971; studies and promotes projects likely to contribute to Gabon's

economic development; cap. 750m.; Pres. Claude de Kemoularia; Man. Dir Christian Courtois.

Société Nationale d'Investissements du Gabon (SONADIG): BP 479, Libreville; tel. 72-19-07; f. 1968; state-owned investment company; cap. 100m.; Dir-Gen. Joseph Boussamba Kouka.

It was announced in June 1984 that a Rural Credit Bank was to be set up in Libreville, to be 75% govt-owned and to assist companies concerned with rural development.

INSURANCE

Assureurs Conseils Franco-Africains du Gabon (ACFRA-GABON): BP 1116, Libreville; tel. 72-32-83; Chair. Emile Casalegno; Dir M. Garnier.

Assureurs Conseils Gabonais-Faugère, Jutheau et Cie: Immeuble Shell-Gabon, BP 2138, Libreville; tel. 72-14-48; telex 5435; represents foreign insurance companies; Dir Gérard Milan.

Mutuelle Gabonaise d'Assurances: BP 2225, Libreville; tel. 72-13-90; telex 5242; Sec.-Gen. M. Yeno-Olingot.

Omnium Gabonais d'Assurances et de Réassurances: blvd Triomphal Omar Bongo, BP 201, Libreville; tel. 72-04-95; telex 5505; f. 1976; general; brs in Oyem, Port-Gentil, Franceville; cap. 170m.; Man. Dir Edouard Valentin.

Société Nationale Gabonaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SONAGAR): BP 3082, Libreville; tel. 76-28-97; telex 5366; f. 1974; Pres. V. Afene; Dir-Gen. P. Oyono.

SOGERCO-Gabon: BP 2102, Libreville; tel. 76-09-34; telex 5224; f. 1975; general; Dir J. Mouraret.

Trade and Industry

GOVERNMENT ADVISORY BODY

Conseil Economique et Social de la République Gabonaise: BP 1075, Libreville; tel. 76-26-68; comprises representatives from salaried workers, employers and govt; commissions on economic and financial affairs, social affairs and forestry and agriculture; Pres. M. Bouckat-Bou-Nziengui; Vice-Pres. M. Richepin Eyogo Edzang.

GOVERNMENT REGULATORY BODIES

Agence Gabonaise de Promotion Industrielle et Artisanale (PROMO-GABON): BP 3939, Libreville; telex 5370; f. 1964; promotion of and assistance to small and medium-sized industries; Man. Dir M'Boumba Rekoula.

Office Gabonais d'Amélioration et de Production de Viande (OGAPROV): BP 245, Moanda; f. 1971; to improve the quality of meat production; manages ranches at Okouma and Ekedi; Pres. Paul Kounda Kiki; Dir André Nguema-Ndong.

Société Nationale des Bois du Gabon (SNBG): BP 67, Libreville; tel. 76-26-15; telex 5566, 5201; f. 1975; has a monopoly of marketing all wood products; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; Pres. G. H. Ngoma-Makaya; Man. Dir L. A. Laccruche-Alihanga.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et des Mines de la République Gabonaise: BP 2234, Libreville; tel. 76-20-64; f. 1935; regional offices at Port-Gentil, Oyem, Ndjolé, Tchibanga, Lastoursville, Bitam, Makokou, Franceville, Mouila and Moanda; Pres. Edouard Alexis M'Bouy Boutzit.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Confédération Patronale Gabonaise: BP 84, Libreville; tel. 72-26-11; f. 1959; groups together the principal industrial, mining, petroleum, public works, forestry, banking, insurance, commercial and shipping concerns; Pres. M. Paul-Apandina; Sec.-Gen. M. E. Messerschmitt.

SYCAMIREG: BP 27, Moanda; f. 1984; groups mining concerns.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs Exportateurs du Gabon (SIMPEX): BP 1743, Libreville; Pres. A. Blech; Sec.-Gen. R. Tyberghein.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs Exportateurs du Gabon (SIMPEX): BP 1743, Libreville; Pres. A. Blech; Sec.-Gen. R. Tyberghein.

Syndicat Professionnel des Usines de Sciages et Placages du Gabon: BP 417, Port-Gentil; f. 1956; Pres. M. Herigault.

Union des Représentations Automobiles et Industrielles (URAI): BP 1743, Libreville; Pres. M. Martinent; Sec. R. Tyberghein.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Syndicale Gabonaise (COSYGA): BP 14017, Libreville; f. 1969 by the govt as a specialized organ of the PDG to organize and educate workers, to contribute to social peace and economic development and to protect the rights of trade unions; Pres. Martin Allini.

Transport

RAILWAYS

The Transgabon railway, which will open up the densely-forested interior, was begun in 1974. The first phase, from Owendo (the port of Libreville) to Booué (325 km), was inaugurated in January 1983. The second phase, from Booué to Franceville (357 km) was begun in June 1982, and is expected to be in use by 1987. The construction of a 280-km spur from Booué to Belinga, to serve future iron ore mines in the north-east, is planned for the 1990s. At present, the manganese mine at Moanda is connected with Pointe-Noire (Congo) by a 76-km cableway and a 296-km railway.

Office du Chemin de Fer Transgabonais (OCTRA): BP 2198, Libreville; tel. 70-24-78; telex 5307; Man. Dir Charles Tsibah.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 7,276 km of roads, of which 644 km were bitumenized. A large-scale programme of road development is in progress; a further 500 km are expected to be macadamized and 1,121 km of secondary roads improved.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement Gabon (SATA-GABON): BP 2258, blvd de l'Indépendance, Libreville; tel. 76-11-28; telex 5439; f. 1961; road freight; Dir Mathieu Valenza.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The most important river is the Ogooué, navigable from Port-Gentil to Ndjolé (320 km) and serving the towns of Lambaréné, Ndjolé and Sindara.

Compagnie Nationale de Navigation Intérieure (CNI): BP 3982, Libreville; tel. 72-39-28; telex 5289; f. 1978; owns four vessels for transport on inland waterways; agencies at Port-Gentil, Mayumba and Lambaréné; Dir Mathurin Anotho-Onanga.

SHIPPING

The two principal deep-water ports are Port-Gentil, which handles chiefly petroleum exports, and Owendo, 15 km from Libreville, which handles mainly barge traffic. A timber port came into operation at Owendo in 1979. There are also timber ports at Mayumba and Nyanga. Work was due to begin in 1983 on increasing capacity at Owendo to 500,000 metric tons per year; facilities for exporting manganese and iron are also planned. The construction of a deep-water port at Mayumba is planned. At mid-1981 the merchant shipping fleet had a total displacement of 78,000 grt, of which 74,000 grt were oil tankers.

Compagnie de Manutention et de Chalandage d'Owendo (COMACO)-Delmas, Vieljeux Gabon: BP 2131, Libreville; tel. 70-26-35; telex 5208; Man. Dir Antoine Horvath.

Office des Ports et Rades du Gabon (OPRAG): BP 1051, Libreville; tel. 72-17-98; telex 5319; Pres. Georges Nkoma; Man. Dir Marius Foungues.

Société Gabonaise de Transport Maritime (SOGATRAM): BP 894, Libreville; tel. 76-26-35; f. 1972 by the state, which has a majority interest, and four large French companies; Pres. Tristan Vieljeux; Man. Dir Yves Le Gloannec.

Société Nationale de Transports Maritimes (SONATRAM): BP 3841, Libreville; tel. 72-39-51; telex 5289; river and ocean cargo transport; Man. Dir Jean-Pierre Mengwang Me-Ngyema.

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (SOAEM-GABON): BP 518, Port-Gentil; tel. 75-24-27; telex 8205; shipping freight; Man. Dir T. de Pontbriand.

SOCOPAO-Gabon: BP 4, Libreville; tel. 72-21-40; telex 5212; cap. 120m. francs CFA; Chair. and Man. Dir M. Lemasson; Dir M. Becquerelle.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville, 65 other public and 50 private airfields linked mostly

with forestry and oil industries. A site has been chosen for the construction of Libreville's second airport.

Air Affaires Gabon: BP 629 Franceville, and 3962, Libreville; tel. 73-20-10; telex 5360; f. 1975; domestic passenger and cargo chartered and scheduled flights; fleet of 1 King E90, 1 B. King Air F90, 1 Super King 200, 2 Bandeirante E 110, 3 SNIAS Lama SA 315, 2 Alouette III, 1 Lear 35, 1 Transall C160, 1 HS 125, 3 Baron 58; Man. Dir D. Bompard.

Air Gabon: BP 2206, Libreville; tel. 76-08-25; telex 5213; f. 1951; internal and international cargo and passenger services; fleet of 1 Boeing 747, 1 Boeing 737, 4 F-28, 1 VC9; Chair. and Man. Dir Jean-Louis Messan.

Air-Service: BP 2232, Libreville; tel. 73-24-07; f. 1965; charter flights; Chair. and Man. Dir Pierre Volait.

Tourism

Secretariat of State for Tourism: BP 403, Libreville; tel. 72-42-29.

Office National Gabonais du Tourisme: BP 403, Libreville; tel. 72-21-82.

THE GAMBIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of The Gambia is a narrow territory around the River Gambia on the coast of West Africa, surrounded on three sides by Senegal. The climate is tropical and, away from the river swamps, most of the country is savanna bush. The average annual temperature in the capital, Banjul, is 27°C (80°F). English is the official language, while the principal vernacular languages are Mandinka, Fula and Wolof. About 85% of the inhabitants are Muslims, and most of the remainder are Christians, with some adherents of animism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has red, blue and green horizontal stripes, with two narrow white stripes bordering the central blue band. The capital is Banjul (formerly called Bathurst).

Recent History

The Gambia was formerly a British dependency. It became a separate colony in 1888, having previously been united with Sierra Leone. The principle of election was introduced for the first time in the 1946 constitution. Political parties were formed in the 1950s, and another constitution was adopted in 1960. This was amended in April 1962, when the office of Premier was created. Following elections in May, the leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), Dr (later Sir) Dawda K. Jawara, took office as Premier in June 1962. Full internal self-government followed in October 1963.

On 18 February 1965 The Gambia became an independent country within the Commonwealth, with Dr Jawara as Prime Minister. On 24 April 1970 the country became a republic, with Sir Dawda Jawara as President. He was re-elected in 1972 and again in April 1977, when the PPP retained their 28 seats in the House of Representatives. In September 1978 the only United Party member remaining in the House of Representatives, following a by-election defeat in May 1977, joined the PPP, leaving only the five members of the National Convention Party (NCP) as opposition. Demands for the establishment of a one-party state, however, have always been rejected by President Jawara.

In October 1980 the Government was obliged to ask neighbouring Senegal to dispatch troops to The Gambia to assist in maintaining internal security under the terms of a mutual defence pact. A more serious threat was posed in July 1981, when a coup was staged during President Jawara's absence. Left-wing rebels formed a 12-man National Revolutionary Council and proclaimed their leader, Kukli Samba Sanyang, as Head of State. Senegalese troops again entered Banjul and quickly crushed the rebellion. A state of emergency was announced, and more than 1,000 people were arrested. During trials lasting until April 1984, 61 people were sentenced to death. However, 36 of the sentences were commuted upon appeal, and in early 1985 none of the executions had been carried out. The state of emergency was lifted in February 1985.

Plans were announced in August 1981 for the merger of The Gambia and Senegal, which had always had close links, in a confederation to be called Senegambia. These proposals were approved by the Gambian House of Representatives in December, and came into effect on 1 February 1982 (see p. 1695). The first Confederal Council of Ministers, headed by President Abdou Diouf of Senegal (with President Jawara as his deputy), was announced in November 1982. The two most important institutions of the Confederation, the Council of Ministers and the Confederal Parliament, held their inaugural meetings in January 1983. Subsequent meetings have led to agreements on co-ordination of foreign policy, communications and security; negotiations on economic and monetary union were in progress in 1985.

Legislative and presidential elections, held in May 1982, helped to restore The Gambia's democratic image and were interpreted by many as indicative of the popularity of the confederation scheme. Critics felt, however, that the country's political autonomy had been sacrificed to ensure the Government's survival. President Jawara was re-elected, this time by universal suffrage, gaining 137,020 votes, compared with 52,136 for the leader of the NCP, Sherif Mustapha Dibba, then in detention for his alleged involvement in the 1981 coup attempt (he was acquitted and released in June). The PPP won 27 of the 35 elective seats in the House of Representatives. Bakary Darbo, former High Commissioner to Senegal, was appointed Vice-President. The new Cabinet comprised a number of younger, reformist Ministers, including Fafa M'Bai, who, as Minister of Justice, instituted a series of anti-corruption measures. However, M'Bai resigned his post in June 1984 amid unconfirmed reports of financial misconduct.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral House of Representatives, with 49 members: 35 directly elected by universal adult suffrage for five years; five Chiefs' Representatives Members elected by the Chiefs in Assembly; eight non-voting nominated members; and the Attorney-General. The President is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term. He is Head of State and appoints a Vice-President (who is leader of government business in the House) and a Cabinet consisting of elected members of the House or other nominees.

Defence

Under the Senegambia confederation pact, which came into effect in February 1982, all armed forces were eventually to be integrated. The 400-strong paramilitary Gambian Field Force was disbanded following the abortive coup in 1981. A regular army is to be established by 1986; training by British military advisers began in June 1984. A national gendarmerie is to be formed by 1989. In November 1984 the Gambia National Army comprised fewer than 100 men. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on peasant cultivation of groundnuts, which normally provide more than 90% of export earnings. The Gambia is therefore particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in groundnut harvests and to changes in world prices. About 80% of the working population are engaged in agriculture. The major cash crops are groundnuts and cotton. Industrial activity is largely based on the processing of groundnuts, while beverages and construction materials are also produced. Groundnut production contributed 55% of GDP in 1982/83, compared with 61% in the previous year, while the hotels and restaurants sector and the fishing industry contributed 7.7% and 4.9% respectively in 1982/83. The Government has attempted to diversify the industrial sector in recent years, and in 1983 the Kanifing Industrial estate was set up outside Banjul. The fishing and livestock industries are being developed, with financial assistance from the African Development Bank. A cement plant was to be established in 1985, with an annual capacity of 100,000 metric tons. 'Gambianization' has gradually been introduced into all sectors of the economy except tourism, which remains almost exclusively under foreign control. Since 1981, however, foreign investment has been encouraged in other sectors, particularly horticulture and light industry. Food, machinery and other manufactured goods constitute the country's main import requirements.

Between 1977 and 1981 erratic rainfall badly affected crops, so that foreign aid, in the form of emergency food supplies, had to be provided. By 1980/81 groundnut production had fallen to its lowest level for 30 years, exports had declined sharply and there was a trade deficit of 218.4m. dalasi. Production recovered in 1981/82, however, and the trade deficit improved to 161.9m. dalasi in that year. It further improved to 132.7m. dalasi in 1982/83, as groundnut production rose to 128,000 tons. Renewed

drought in 1983 severely affected the agricultural sector, and President Jawara appealed for aid from the international community to alleviate the food shortfall. Gross output of food grains declined from 104,000 tons in 1982/83 to 68,000 tons in 1983/84, while production of groundnuts dropped to 94,000 tons and cotton output was 50% lower than in 1982/83. The trade deficit increased to 153.8m. dalasi in 1983/84, owing mainly to higher prices for imported petroleum and the increased need for food imports, which totalled 34% of total imports in that year, compared with 25% in 1982/83. In February 1984 the President announced a 25% devaluation of the dalasi against the pound sterling, in an attempt to halt the downward spiral of the economy. A series of austerity measures was implemented, including a 'freeze' on wages, reductions in planned government spending and an increase in prices for basic commodities. The measures were taken in accordance with an agreement with the IMF, which in May 1984 approved a 15-month stand-by arrangement authorizing purchases by The Gambia of up to 12.83m. SDRs.

Inflation was estimated at 8.2% in 1981/82, rising to 10.2% in 1982/83. GDP rose to 594m. dalasi in 1982/83, a 21% increase over the previous year's 491m. dalasi, while GDP per head increased from 782 dalasi to 922 dalasi. According to World Bank estimates, GNP per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $360 in 1982, showing an average annual real growth rate of 2.5% over 1960–82.

Development programmes have been concerned mainly with improving and diversifying The Gambia's infrastructure. A five-year project, begun in 1976, emphasized rural development, irrigation, increased production of subsistence crops, including the Jahaly and Patcharr swamp rice project (which was to increase the irrigated area by 1,400 ha over five years), and the expansion of education and health facilities. By 1981 projects to increase cotton, livestock and fish production had come into effect, while studies for a joint desalination bridge-barrage with Senegal over the River Gambia were under way in 1983. By 1982 a total of US $51m. had been pledged for finance of the bridge-barrage by international agencies and the Federal Republic of Germany. The project will extend irrigated cultivation in The Gambia to 24,000 ha, and it is hoped that, as a result, the country will become a net exporter of rice. The Gambia currently produces only one-half of its requirements, and imported around 50,000 tons of rice in 1982/83. The Second Five-Year Plan (1981/82–1985/86) strongly emphasized agricultural development and improvements in social services. A total of 475m. dalasi was to be invested, and an annual increase in GNP of 5% was aimed for. A five-year urban renewal project was launched in 1984, aiming to upgrade around 450 ha of land in Banjul and neighbouring areas.

The Senegambian Confederation, inaugurated in February 1982 (see Recent History), is intended eventually to produce an economic and monetary union between Senegal and The Gambia, and the possible absorption of The Gambia into the West African Monetary Union (see p. 154).

Transport and Communications

The road network covered 3,083 km (1,916 miles) in 1981, and included 833 km (517 miles) of main roads and 250 km (155 miles) of secondary roads. About 15% of the total is paved; some roads can be used in all seasons, but in outlying parts they may be closed during the rains, from mid-July to early November. A road of 192 km (119 miles), opened in 1982, links Soma with Basse. There are no railways. However, the River Gambia is well suited to navigation. The port of Banjul receives about 300 ships annually, and there are intermittent sailings to and from North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Far East. The port was considerably enlarged in 1974. There is an international airport at Yundum, outside Banjul, which is being further developed.

Social Welfare

In 1978 there were 699 hospital beds. At the end of 1980 there were 43 government physicians, 23 private practitioners and five dentists. There were four hospitals and a network of 12 health centres, 17 dispensaries and 68 maternity and child welfare clinics throughout the country. A mother-and-child health scheme, primary health care, immunization and leprosy control programmes are being developed.

Education

Primary education, beginning at eight years of age, is free but not compulsory and lasts for six years. On completion of this period, pupils may sit an entrance examination, leading either to five years of secondary high school or to four years of secondary technical school. High schools offer an academic-based curriculum leading to examinations at the 'Ordinary' level of the General Certificate of Education (GCE), under the auspices of the West African Examinations Council. Two of the high schools provide two-year courses leading to GCE 'Advanced' level. Gambia College, at Brikama, offers post-secondary courses in teacher-training, agriculture and health; other post-secondary education is provided by technical training schools. Non-formal education services are being expanded to offer increased educational opportunities in rural areas, and to provide for primary school leavers who are unable to continue their studies. University and higher education must be obtained abroad. In 1981 an estimated 49% of children between eight and 13 years of age (63% of boys; 35% of girls) were enrolled at primary schools. Secondary enrolment in 1981 was equivalent to 14% of children aged 14 to 19 (19% of boys; 8% of girls). According to UNESCO estimates, adult illiteracy in 1980 averaged 79.9% (males 70.9%, females 88.4%). In 1977 The Gambia introduced Koranic studies in all stages of education.

Tourism

Tourism has been a major industry in The Gambia since 1971, and the Government is committed to its further expansion. It is now the second largest earner of foreign exchange, after agriculture. In 1980/81 The Gambia received 21,327 foreign visitors, but in 1981/82 arrivals fell to 16,962, owing to the world recession and the coup attempt in July 1981. A record 41,950 visitors arrived in 1983/84. There is a haven for bird watchers, and more than 400 species of birds have been recorded.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Assumption), 27 August (Id ul Adha), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 1 February (Senegambia Confederation Day), 18 February (Independence), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used. Importers and traders also use the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 butut = 1 dalasi.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 5.000 dalasi.
US $1 = 4.314 dalasi.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistics Department, 32 Buckle St, Banjul; tel. 8105.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 11,295 sq km (4,361 sq miles).

Population: 493,499 (census of 23–30 April 1973); 695,886 (estimate based on preliminary figures from April 1983 census of population and housing, excluding seasonal farming immigrants). *Principal ethnic groups* (1963 census): Mandinka (40.8%), Fula (13.5%), Wolof (12.9%), Jola (7.0%), Serahuli (6.7%).

Density: 61.6 per sq km (1983).

Principal Towns (1973 census): Banjul (capital) 39,476, Serrekunda/Bakau 34,382, Gunjur 4,677, Sukuta 3,844, Farafenni 3,778.

Births and Deaths (1975–80): Average annual birth rate 47.5 per 1,000; death rate 22.9 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

Economically Active Population (estimates in '000, mid-1982): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 236; Total (incl. others) 306 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Employment (March 1979): 29,617 employees (26,244 males, 3,373 females).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Millet and sorghum 35, Rice (paddy) 35, Cassava (Manioc) 6, Palm kernels 2, Groundnuts (in shell) 130 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 350, Sheep 175, Goats 185, Pigs 11, Asses 4, Poultry 300 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Livestock Products (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Meat 8, Cows' milk 6 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Forestry (FAO estimates, 1982): *Roundwood removals* ('000 cu m): Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers 5, Other industrial wood 5, Fuel wood 923; Total 933 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*).

Fishing ('000 metric tons, live weight, 1982): Inland waters 1.1, Atlantic Ocean 8.6, Total catch 9.7 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*).

INDUSTRY

Production ('000 metric tons, 1981): Palm oil 2.5 (FAO estimate), Salted, dried or smoked fish 1.5 (FAO estimate), Electric energy 40 million kWh (12 months ending 30 June).
Sources: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 butut = 1 dalasi (D). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 butut; 1 dalasi. *Notes:* 1, 5, 10 and 25 dalasi. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 5.000 dalasi; US $1 = 4.314 dalasi; 100 dalasi = £20.00 = $23.18. *Average Exchange Rate* (US $ per dalasi): 0.5070 in 1981; 0.4376 in 1982; 0.3792 in 1983.

Budget ('000 dalasi, year ending 30 June): 1983/84 revised estimates: Recurrent revenue 150,500, Recurrent expenditure 164,900; Development expenditure 74,900. 1984/85 budget proposal: Recurrent revenue 149,566; Recurrent expenditure 180,900; Development expenditure 154,000.

Development Plan (investment, '000 dalasi, 1975–80, extended to 1981): Agriculture and animal husbandry 22,000, Forestry, fisheries and mineral resources 10,320, Transport 29,895, Public utilities 23,686, Health 13,490, Central government 11,602, Total (incl. others) 144,588. The Second National Development Plan (1981/82–1985/86) was approved in 1981; it projected total capital expenditure of D475 million and an annual increase in GDP of 5.1%.

International Reserves (US $ million at 31 Dec. 1983): IMF special drawing rights 0.13, Reserve position in IMF 0.04, Foreign exchange 2.75, Total 2.92 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Money Supply (million dalasi at 31 Dec. 1983): Currency outside banks 57.18, Demand deposits at commercial banks 41.43 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Cost of Living (Consumer price index for Banjul and Kombo St Mary; base: 1974 = 100): 204.1 (1980/81), 228.8 (1981/82), 252.2 (1982/83).

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity ('000 dalasi at current prices, year ending 30 June 1978): Agriculture 119,222, Manufacturing 17,476, Mining and quarrying 395, Construction 26,688, Electricity and water 2,247, Wholesale and retail trade 80,999, Transport, storage and communications 25,509, Hotels and restaurants 7,123, Banking institutions 10,025, Insurance 527, Real estate and business services 25,696, Social, recreational and related community services 3,642, Personal and household services 4,130, Producers of government services 43,381, Total 360,661.

Balance of Payments (US $ million, year ending 30 June 1981): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 45.30, Merchandise imports f.o.b. −129.19, *Trade Balance* −83.89; Export of services 20.23, Import of services −44.48, *Balance on Goods and Services* −108.14; Private unrequited transfers (net) 3.57, Government unrequited transfers (net) 54.87, *Current Balance* −49.70; Direct capital investment (net) 2.29, Other long-term capital (net) 12.10, Short-term capital (net) 42.69, Net errors and omissions 1.43, *Total (net monetary movements)* 8.80; Allocation of IMF special drawing rights 1.17, Valuation changes (net) −2.80, IMF Trust Fund loans 0.48, *Changes in Reserves* 7.65. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities ('000 dalasi, year ending 30 June): *Imports* (1982/83): Food and live animals 65,568, Beverages and tobacco 18,206, inedible crude materials (except fuels) 4,243, Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. 31,972, Animal and vegetable oils and fats 2,489, Chemicals 18,139, Basic manufactured goods 59,643, Machinery and transport equipment 37,617, Miscellaneous and manufactured articles 18,140, Total (incl. others) 262,107. *Exports* (1979/80, excl. re-exports): Groundnuts (shelled) 35,799, Groundnut meal and cake 5,098, Groundnut oil 14,732, Fish and fish preparations 6,601, Total (incl. others) 64,819. *Re-exports* (1979/80): 18,245.

Principal Trading Partners ('000 dalasi, 1979/80): *Imports:* Burma 8,174, People's Republic of China 46,258, France 24,710, Federal Republic of Germany 20,568, Japan 8,328, Netherlands 24,209, Poland 5,368, Spain 5,630, United Kingdom 72,489, USA 7,967, Total (incl. others) 290,395. *Exports:* Belgium 5,703, France 4,081, Italy 12,944, Netherlands 19,538, Portugal 3,239, Switzerland 5,361, United Kingdom 14,957, Total (incl. others) 83,064.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use, 1983): Passenger cars 3,420; Buses and coaches 775; Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds 1,219.

Shipping (international sea-borne freight traffic, estimates in '000 metric tons, 1982): Goods loaded 130; Goods unloaded 181. (Source: UN, Monthly *Bulletin of Statistics*).

Civil Aviation (1983/84): 1,700 aircraft landed.

EDUCATION

Primary (1983/84): 180 schools, 2,445 teachers, 60,630 pupils (22,716 girls).

Secondary Technical (1983/84): 16 schools, 457 teachers, 8,923 pupils (2,741 girls).

Secondary High (1983/84): 8 schools, 231 teachers, 4,037 pupils (1,196 girls).

Post-secondary (1982/83): 8 schools, 148 teachers, 1,058 pupils.

Source: Ministry of Education, Banjul.

Directory

The Constitution

The Gambia's present Constitution took effect on 24 April 1970, when the country became a republic. Its major provisions are summarized below:

Executive power is vested in the President, who is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The President is elected by direct universal suffrage, following a constitutional amendment in March 1982, and serves a five-year term. The President appoints a Vice-President, who is leader of government business in the House of Representatives, and other Cabinet Ministers from members of the House.

Legislative power is vested in the unicameral House of Representatives, with 49 members: 35 elected by universal adult suffrage, five Chiefs (elected by the Chiefs in Assembly), eight nominated members and the Attorney-General.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara (took office 24 April 1970; re-elected 1972, 1977 and 1982).

CABINET

(January 1985)

Vice-President: Bakary B. Darbo.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sports: Louise N'Jie.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hassan Jallow.

Minister of External Affairs: Alhaji Lamin Kitty Jabang.

Minister of the Interior: Alhaji A. E. W. F. Badji.

Minister of Finance and Trade: Sheriff Sisay.

Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism: Landing Jallow Sonko.

Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare: Alhaji Muhamadu Cherno Jallow.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Saikou Sabally.

Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development: Alhaji Abdoule K. N'Jie (acting).

Minister of Local Government and Mining: Amulai Janneh.

Minister of Works and Communications: Lamin Bora M'Boge.

Minister of Water Resources and of the Environment: Omar Amadu Jollow.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President and Ministry of External Affairs: The Quadrangle, Banjul; tel. 8291.

Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Central Bank Bldg, Banjul; tel. 8147.

Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development: Central Bank Bldg, Banjul; tel. 8229.

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports: Bedford Place Bldg, Banjul; tel. 8231.

Ministry of Finance and Trade: The Quadrangle, Banjul; tel. 8291.

Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Welfare: Central Bank Bldg, Banjul; tel. 223.

Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism: Appollo Extension, Orange St, Banjul; tel. 8472.

Ministry of Local Government and Mining: The Quadrangle, Banjul; tel. 8291.

Ministry of Works and Communications: Half-Die, Banjul; tel. 449.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Presidential Election, 4–5 May 1982

	Votes
Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara	137,020
Sherif Mustapha Dibba	52,136
Total	189,156

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Alhaji Momodou B. N'Jie.

Election, 4–5 May 1982

	Votes	Seats
People's Progressive Party	102,545	27
National Convention Party	32,634	3
United Party*	4,782	0
Independent	26,141	5
Total	166,102	35

* Although the United Party no longer existed as an organized political entity, candidates were fielded under the former party name.

In addition to the 35 members directly elected, the House has 14 other members: the Attorney-General, five Chiefs and eight nominated (non-voting) members.

Political Organizations

National Convention Party (NCP): 4 Fitzgerald St, Banjul; f. 1975; works for a more just society and more equitable distribution of the nation's resources; 50,000 mems; Leader Sherif Mustapha Dibba.

People's Progressive Party (PPP): Banjul; f. 1959; merged with Gambia Congress Party 1968; ruling party; favours The Gambia's continued membership of the Commonwealth; Leader Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara.

The following opposition groups were banned in November 1980:

Gambia Socialist Revolutionary Party (GSRP).

Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA): Leader Koro Sallah.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN THE GAMBIA

China, People's Republic: Cameron St, Banjul; tel. 8384; Ambassador: (vacant).

Iraq: Banjul; Ambassador: Ahmad Yassim.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Leman St, Banjul; tel. 542; Ambassador: Choi Khang-kuk.

Mauritania: 8 Grant St, Banjul; tel. 683; Ambassador: Taki Ould Sidi.

Nigeria: Buckle St, Banjul; tel. 561; High Commissioner: Maxwell Avdluimen (acting).

Senegal: Cameron St, Banjul; tel. 469; Ambassador: Mbaye Mbengue.

Sierra Leone: 67 Hagan St, Banjul; tel. 8206; High Commissioner: Dennis Woode.

USSR: Buckle St, Banjul; tel. 8282.

United Kingdom: 48 Atlantic Rd, Fajara, POB 507, Banjul; tel. SK 2133; High Commissioner: John Daniel Garner.

USA: Pipe Line Rd, Banjul; tel. 526; Ambassador: Robert Thomas Hennemeyer.

Judicial System

The judicial system of The Gambia is based on English Common Law and legislative enactments of the Republic's Parliament which include an Islamic Law Recognition Ordinance by which an Islamic Court exercises jurisdiction in certain cases between, or exclusively affecting, Muslims.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the chief justice and puisne judges; has unlimited jurisdiction; appeal lies to the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Emmanuel Olayinka Ayoola.

The Gambia Court of Appeal: Established in 1961. It is the Superior Court of Record and consists of a president, justices of appeal and other judges of the Supreme Court ex officio. Final appeal, with certain exceptions, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

President (acting): S. J. Forster.

The Banjul Magistrates Court, the Kanifing Magistrates Court and the **Divisional Courts:** the subordinate courts are all courts of summary jurisdiction presided over by a magistrate or in his absence by two or more lay justices of the peace. In 1974 a system of travelling magistrates was introduced to help promote more effective administration of justice in the provinces. They have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and appeal lies from these courts to the Supreme Court.

Islamic Courts have jurisdiction in matters between, or exclusively affecting, Muslim Gambians and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. The Courts administer Islamic Law. A cadi, or a cadi and two assessors, preside over and constitute an Islamic Court. Assessors of the Islamic Courts are Justices of the Peace of Islamic faith.

District Tribunals are established by the government under the District Tribunals Act, 1933. These are appeal courts which deal with cases touching on customs and traditions. Each court consists of three district tribunal members, one of whom is selected as president, and other court members from the area over which it has jurisdiction.

Religion

About 85% of the people are Muslims. The remainder are mainly Christians, and there are a few animists, mostly of the Jola tribe.

ISLAM

Imam of Banjul: Alhaji Abdoulie Jobe, 39 Lancaster St, Banjul; tel. 369.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa: Most Rev. George D. Browne (resident in Monrovia, Liberia).

Bishop of The Gambia and Guinea: Rt Rev. J. Rigal Elisee.

The Roman Catholic Church

There are about 12,800 Roman Catholics.

Bishop of Banjul: Most Rev. Michael J. Cleary, POB 165, Banjul; tel. 439.

Other Christian Churches

Methodist Church: Rev. Ernest B. Stafford, POB 288, Banjul; tel. 425.

The Press

Gambia News Bulletin: Bedford Place Bldgs, Banjul; f. 1943; 3 a week; govt newspaper; Editor A. A. N'Jie; circ. 2,500.

The Gambia Onward: 48 Grant St, Banjul; 3 a week; Editor Rudolph Allen.

The Gambian Times: 21 Leman St, POB 698, Banjul; f. 1981; 4 a week; organ of People's Progressive Party; Editor Jay Saidy.

The Nation: People's Press Printers, 3 Box Bar Rd, POB 334, Banjul; fortnightly; Editor W. Dixon-Colley.

The Senegambia Sun: 21 Leman St, Banjul; tel. 8460; Head office in Dakar, Senegal; f. 1983; weekly; owned by Société senegalaise de presse et de publications; printed in Dakar and distributed in The Gambia and Senegal; Editor-in-Chief Baboucar Gaye.

The Torch: 59 Gloucester St, Banjul; f. 1984; 3 a week; Editors Sana Manneh, Jungkunda Daffeh.

The Worker: 6 Albion Place, POB 508, Banjul; 3 a week; organ of the Gambia Labour Congress; Editor M. M. Ceesay.

Publisher

Government Printer: MacCarthy Square, Banjul; tel. 399.

Radio

There were an estimated 100,000 radio receivers in use in 1983.

Radio Gambia: Mile 7, Banjul; tel. 932101; f. 1962; non-commercial govt service of information, education and entertainment; one transmitting station of two 10 kW transmitters broadcasting about 15 hours daily in English and Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, Jola and Serahuli; a second channel is to be commissioned, thus providing English programmes and schools broadcasting on Channel One, and vernacular languages and rural broadcasting on Channel Two; Dir Swaebou Conateh.

Radio Syd: POB 279/280, Banjul; tel. 8170; commercial station broadcasting 20 hours a day, mainly music; programmes in English, French, Wolof, Mandinka, Fula, Jola and Serahuli; tourist information in Swedish; Dir Constance W. Enhörning.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; br. = branch; m. = million; amounts in dalasi unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of The Gambia: 1–2 Buckle St, Banjul; tel. 8103; telex 2218; f. 1971; bank of issue; cap. 750,000; res 5.8m.; dep. 18m. (1980); Gov. Tom Senghor; Gen. Man. A. A. Faal.

Other Banks

Agricultural Development Bank: 10 Cameroon St, Banjul; tel. 8721; telex 2273; f. 1981; provides credit for farmers, finances purchase of agricultural equipment and machinery; cap. 3m.; Man. Dir Sidia Sagnia.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (BIAO—Gabon): 10 Cameroon St, Banjul; tel. 8813; telex 2245; Headquarters in Dakar, Senegal; f. 1983; Man. Dir Pap Ndoye.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal: 7 Cameron St, Banjul; brs at Bakau and Serrekunda.

The Gambia Commercial and Development Bank: 3–4 Buckle St, POB 666, Banjul; tel. 8651; telex 2221; f. 1972; 51% state-owned; cap. 2m. (1980); Chair. C. L. Carayol; Man. Dir Housainou N'Jai; 4 brs.

General Merchant Financial Institution Holding Company Ltd: 10A Cameron St, POB 168, Banjul; commercial bank; f. 1980; cap. US $10m.; Dir-Gen. Dr T. A. Diallo.

Standard Bank Gambia Ltd: 8 Buckle St, POB 259, Banjul; tel. 449; telex 2210; f. 1978 to acquire Gambian brs of Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd; cap. 1.3m.; res 4.2m.; dep. 23.6m. (1980); Chair. N. Brownhill; 2 brs.

INSURANCE

The Gambia National Insurance Corporation: Wellington St, POB 750, Banjul; f. 1979; Man. Dir Omar B. Y. Dibba.

The Northern Assurance Co Ltd: 7 Buckle St, Banjul; tel. 480; telex 2255 GV; f. 1972; Man. Dir Momodou M. Taal.

Senegambia Insurance Co Ltd: 23 Buckle St, Banjul; tel. 8866; f. 1984; Gen. Man. Babou Ceesay.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 333, Buckle St, Banjul; tel. 765; f. 1961; affiliated to Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce, London; Exec. Sec. P. W. F. N'Jie.

TRADE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Gambia Produce Marketing Board: Marina Foreshore, Banjul; tel. 572; telex 2205; govt organization; Chair. M. M. JALLOW; Man. Dir KABBA JALLOW.

National Trading Corporation of The Gambia: POB 61, 1–3 Wellington St, Banjul; tel. 8395; f. 1973; Chair. M. B. N'JIE; Man. Dir ALUN MBOGE; 15 brs.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Gambia Employers' Association: POB 333, Banjul; f. 1961; Vice-Chair. G. MADI; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

TRADE UNIONS

Gambia Labour Congress: 6 Albion Place, POB 508, Banjul; f. 1935; Pres. B. B. KEBBEH; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED CEESAY.

The Gambia Trades Union Congress: POB 307, Banjul; Sec.-Gen. SAM THORPE.

The Gambia Workers' Union: Banjul; Sec.-Gen. M. JALLOW.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in The Gambia.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 3,083 km (1,916 miles) of roads in The Gambia. Of this total, about 833 km (517 miles) were main roads, and 250 km (517 miles) secondary roads. Some roads are impassable in the rainy season, as only 15% of the road network is paved. The South Bank Trunk Road, linking Banjul with the Trans-Gambian Highway, is bitumenized beyond Bansang, where the two roads intersect. Thereafter the South Bank Trunk Road continues to Basse, about 386 km (240 miles) from Banjul. The North Bank Trunk Road connects Barra with Georgetown. A 192-km (119-mile) road linking Soma with Basse was opened in 1982.

Gambia Public Transport Corporation: POB 801, Banjul; f. 1979 (formerly Gambian-Libyan Public Transport Corporation); fleet of 50 buses; Chair. Alhaji J. A. SENGHORE; Man. Dir ARTHUR CARROL.

SHIPPING

Gambia Ports Authority: Banjul; tel. 266; telex 2235; runs Banjul port which underwent substantial expansion with a World Bank loan and was completed in 1974; further improvements were begun in 1982; Man. Dir Capt. JOHN F. LEIGH.

Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie (Gambia River Development Organization): f. 1976; a joint project with Senegal to develop the river and its basin.

Regular shipping services to Banjul are maintained by **Elder Dempster Agencies.** Other British and Scandinavian lines run occasional services. The Gambia is also served by **Nigerian National** and **Black Star** (Ghana) Lines.

A weekly river service is maintained between Banjul and Basse, 390 km (242 miles) above Banjul, and a ferry plies between Banjul and Barra. Work on the construction of a barrage across the river at Yelitenda, a joint project with Senegal, was to begin in 1982. Small ocean-going vessels can reach Kaur 190 km (118 miles) above Banjul all year round.

CIVIL AVIATION

The only airport is at Yundum, 27 km (17 miles) from Banjul.

Gambia Airways: City Terminal, Wellington St, POB 268, Banjul; tel. 778; f. 1964; handling agency only; operated by Gambian govt, which holds 60% of shares, in partnership with British Caledonian Airways; owns no aircraft; CEO LYNN JOHNSON.

Tourism

A record number of 41,950 tourists visited The Gambia in 1983/84, compared with 24,829 during the previous season. Tourists come mainly from Austria, Scandinavia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1984 there were 3,948 hotel beds in resort areas.

Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism: Appollo Extension, Orange St, Banjul; tel. 8472.

SENEGAMBIA

The Confederation of Senegambia came into being on 1 February 1982. The following is a summary of its general principles:

The Confederation shall be based on the integration of the armed and security forces of The Gambia and Senegal; economic and monetary union; co-ordination of policy in the fields of external relations and communications, and in all other fields where the Confederal State may agree to exercise joint jurisdiction.

The institutions shall be the President and the Vice-President of the Confederation; the Confederal Council of Ministers; and the Confederal Assembly. The President of Senegal shall be President of the Confederation; the President of The Gambia shall be Vice-President of the Confederation.

Each of the Confederal States shall maintain its independence and sovereignty.

The official languages are to be the African languages chosen by the Confederal President and Vice-President, along with English and French; the Confederal President is to be in charge of the armed and security forces of the Confederation, the Gambian President remaining Commander-in-Chief of the Gambian armed forces.

The Government

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

President: Abdou Diouf.

Vice-President: Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ibrahima Fall.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alhaji Lamin Kitty Jabang.

Minister of Defence: Medoune Fall.

Minister of Security: Ibrahim Wone.

Deputy Minister of Security: Alhaji A. Badji.

Minister of Finance: Sheriff Sisay.

Minister of Economic Affairs: Alhaji Abdoule K. N'Jie.

Minister of Transport: Robert Sagna.

Minister of Information and Telecommunications: Djibo Ka.

Legislature

CONFEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The Confederal Assembly consists of 60 members, of whom one-third are chosen by the Gambian House of Representatives and two-thirds by the Senegalese National Assembly. The Assembly meets twice a year.

Speaker: Mamadou Baboucar Njie.

Deputy Speaker: Habib Thiam.

GHANA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa, with the Ivory Coast to the west and Togo to the east. It is bordered by Burkina Faso to the north. The climate is tropical, with temperatures generally between 21°C and 32°C (70°–90°F) and average annual rainfall of 2,000 mm (80 in) on the coast, decreasing inland. English is the official language, but there are eight major national languages. Many of the inhabitants follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians make up an estimated 42% of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, gold and green, with a five-pointed black star in the centre of the gold stripe. The capital is Accra.

Recent History

Ghana was formed by a merger of the Gold Coast, a former British colony, and the British-administered part of Togoland, a UN Trust Territory.

In the Gold Coast a new constitution was issued in December 1950. The first general election to the new Legislative Assembly, held in February 1951, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Convention People's Party (CPP), led by Dr Kwame Nkrumah, who became Prime Minister in March 1952. The CPP retained power in the 1954 and 1956 elections. In May 1956, by a UN-supervised plebiscite, British Togoland voted to join the Gold Coast in an independent state. Ghana was duly granted independence, within the Commonwealth, on 6 March 1957, and Dr Nkrumah continued in power. The country was the first British dependency in sub-Saharan Africa to become independent under majority rule. Dr Nkrumah established an authoritarian regime, aiming to lead Ghana towards 'African socialism', and played a leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement. Ghana became a republic on 1 July 1960, with Dr Nkrumah as President. In February 1964 the country became a one-party state, with the CPP as the sole authorized party. President Nkrumah modified his previous policy of non-alignment and established close relations with the USSR and other communist countries.

On 24 February 1966 President Nkrumah, whose repressive policies and financial mismanagement had caused increasing resentment, was deposed by the army and police while he was visiting the People's Republic of China. The coup leaders established the National Liberation Council (NLC), led by Gen. Joseph Ankrah. The NLC released many political prisoners, carried out a purge of CPP supporters in positions of authority, and took rigorous measures to cope with economic problems. In April 1969, following disputes within the ruling NLC, Gen. Ankrah was replaced by Brig. (later Lt-Gen.) Akwasi Afrifa, who implemented plans for a return to civilian government. After the introduction of a new constitution, which established a non-executive presidency, an election for a new National Assembly was held in August 1969. Of the 140 seats in the Assembly, 105 were won by the Progress Party (PP), led by Dr Kofi Busia, who was appointed Prime Minister in September. Although military rule ended and the PP Government took office on 1 October 1969, presidential power was held by a three-man commission, formed by NLC members, until 31 August 1970, when Edward Akufo-Addo was inaugurated as civilian President.

In the wake of increasing economic and political difficulties, the army seized power again in January 1972. The constitution was abolished and all political institutions were replaced by a National Redemption Council (NRC) under the chairmanship of Lt-Col (later Gen.) Ignatius Acheampong. In October 1975 supreme legislative and administrative authority was transferred from the NRC to a Supreme Military Council (SMC), also led by Gen. Acheampong.

In 1976 Gen. Acheampong put forward plans for a return to civilian rule without political parties, in the form of 'union' government, in which it was envisaged that the military should continue to play a role. Fears that this would amount only to a continuation of military rule, combined with increasing dissatisfaction with the economic situation and the prevalence of smuggling and profiteering, led to unrest. In response, the Government announced a definite programme for return to civilian government by July 1979, beginning with a referendum held in March 1978, which resulted in a vote of 54% in favour of Union Government. This result was, however, largely discredited.

In July 1978 Acheampong's deputy, Lt-Gen. Frederick Akuffo, assumed power in a bloodless coup and declared that the return to a popularly elected government would take place in July 1979, as planned. He introduced a number of civilians into the NRC and freed many political prisoners. In December a Constituent Assembly was set up to decide on the form of the new constitution. The six-year ban on party politics was lifted in January 1979, and 16 new parties were subsequently registered.

Only a fortnight before the elections were due to take place, a coup was staged by junior officers of the armed forces, led by Flight-Lt Jerry Rawlings. Their main grievance was the fact that Ghana's military, past and present, were evidently not going to be held responsible for the economic mismanagement and widespread corruption of recent times: the new draft constitution granted former rulers immunity from financial investigation. Under Rawlings, an Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) took over power and began a 'house-cleaning exercise' to stamp out kalabule (corruption) at all levels. A 'Revolutionary Court' found Acheampong, Akuffo, Afrifa and six other senior officers guilty of corruption, and they were executed. Although the return to civilian rule was postponed until September 1979, the elections took place in June as planned. The People's National Party (PNP) gained a majority of parliamentary seats, and its leader, Dr Hilla Limann, was elected President, taking office on 24 September 1979.

During the next two years the Government took measures to improve the chronic food shortages, to stamp out corruption and smuggling at all levels and to stem civil and tribal unrest. In October 1980, however, the United National Convention (UNC) ended its alliance with the PNP, accusing the latter of ineptitude. As a result, the PNP had a majority of only one seat in Parliament. In June 1981 the UNC joined three other parties to form the All People's Party, a viable alternative to the PNP.

Dissatisfaction with the Government came to a head in December 1981, when Flight-Lt Rawlings once again took power in a military coup and established a Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), with himself as Chairman. The Council of State was abolished, the Constitution suspended, Parliament dissolved and political parties banned. City and district councils were dissolved in March 1982 and replaced by People's Defence Committees (PDCs), designed to give the people a voice in the government of Ghana. The PDCs aimed to expose and deal with corruption, to maintain discipline and to 'protect the aims of the revolution'. In 1984 the PNDC announced its intention of organizing local elections to reconstitute the city and district councils, which would become the lowest units of government administration. The elections were to be held in 1985.

The PNDC's policies initially received strong support from students and industrial workers, but discontent with the regime and the apparent ineffectiveness of its economic policies took the form of a series of attempted coups, all involving military personnel. In 1983 students became increasingly dissatisfied with the regime, and a number of violent street demonstrations took place. Legon University was occupied in May, and subsequently closed by pro-government workers, and Kumasi University was also shut, following clashes between workers and

students who were protesting about price rises. Both universities remained closed until March 1984.

In the early months of 1983 an estimated 1m. Ghanaians returned from Nigeria, following a mass expulsion of illegal immigrants. This sudden influx of homeless and unemployed persons placed a considerable strain on the already ailing economy—their evacuation alone cost the Government some C45m.—but this was partly offset by foreign aid in the form of food and medical supplies. Refugees were encouraged to return to their home villages, and to take up agricultural occupations, in order to avoid increased overcrowding in the urban centres.

Government

Upon its accession to power on 31 December 1981, the PNDC dissolved Parliament, abolished the Council of State and suspended the 1979 Constitution. Executive and legislative powers are vested in the PNDC, which rules by decree.

Defence

In July 1984 Ghana had total armed forces of 12,600 (army 10,000, navy 1,200 and air force 1,400). There is a paramilitary force of 5,000 and three Border Guard battalions. Defence expenditure was US $141m. in 1981. The headquarters of the Defence Commission of the OAU is in Accra.

Economic Affairs

In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Ghana's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $360. It was estimated that GNP per head declined, in real terms, at an average rate of 1.3% per year between 1960 and 1982. Ghana's overall gross domestic product (GDP), measured in constant prices, increased at an average of 2.2% annually in 1960–70 but declined by 0.5% per year in 1970–82.

Ghana is primarily an agricultural country. Agriculture employs nearly 70% of the working population and accounts for over one-half of the country's GDP. Only 11% of the land area is cultivated, half of which is used to grow cocoa, the country's principal commercial crop, which generally provides around 60% export earnings. Ghana's cocoa crop has been declining since the early 1970s, and estimated output fell from 470,000 metric tons in 1971/72 to about 250,000 tons in 1982/83, owing to ageing and diseased trees, poor transport facilities, and considerable smuggling across Ghana's borders. The price at which cocoa is purchased from producers was tripled in 1981 as an incentive to farmers, and in the following year the Rawlings Government formed a student task force to evacuate cocoa from the interior, and closed land borders to prevent smuggling. In 1983 the cocoa crop was ravaged by drought and fires: 35%–40% of the farms were destroyed, and the crop for 1983/84 was 158,000 tons. In response, the Government launched a plan to encourage the redevelopment of the cocoa industry: farmers were offered cash incentives to replant crops, the producer price was raised by 67%, and new crop-spraying machinery and insecticides were imported. The Government estimated that the scheme would increase cocoa output by 25% in its first year and by 40% in its second year. However, the estimated crop for 1984/85 was only 185,000 tons. Production of foodstuffs has suffered in recent years from adverse weather conditions and economic mismanagement. In 1983 and 1984 the Government was forced to appeal to the international community for emergency food aid to overcome the shortfall in food production. Donor countries supplied 192,000 metric tons of cereals in 1983, and 257,000 tons in 1984.

The timber and mining industries, although estimated to be working at only 25% capacity, are next in importance after agriculture, with gold, bauxite, diamonds and hardwoods as major sources of foreign exchange. In 1981 a project was adopted to revitalize the ailing gold-mining industry, as production had slumped to 5,000 troy ounces per month from 15,000 in the 1970s. There is considerable state participation in the major sectors of the economy. Ghana is seeking to develop its energy resources: offshore petroleum was discovered in 1970 and natural gas in 1980. Oil production started from the Saltpond field in January 1979, and by 1984 production of crude oil had reached 1,200 barrels per day, equivalent to 7% of the country's needs. The Ghana National Petroleum Corporation was established in 1983 to explore areas not covered by agreement with foreign companies. In 1984, the Government announced that the country's largest petroleum refinery, at Tema, was to be rehabilitated and enlarged to cope with increased petroleum production.

Political instability and general mismanagement have had a disastrous effect on the economy. In recent years there have been heavy balance-of-payments deficits, a rapidly increasing money supply (rising by 64.7% in 1981) and a high rate of inflation, averaging 116.5% in 1981, 22.3% in 1982 and 122.9% in 1983. Contributory factors include an artificially high exchange rate, over-reliance on imports, (especially petroleum), shortages of raw materials and spare parts, the decline in world prices and markets, inadequate marketing, storage and distribution facilities and smuggling.

The Rawlings Government introduced price controls in February 1982 and suspended the 1981/82 budget, since a deficit of 8,000m. cedis was foreseen. Government spending was severely curtailed. By June 1982 the foreign debt stood at 1,555m. cedis, with foreign exchange reserves totalling only 271.4m. Negotiations for IMF assistance were resumed in October, but the Government was unwilling to accept a further devaluation of the cedi, which was being sold on the 'black market' at only one-twentieth of its official value. A 'Green Revolution' was launched to reduce Ghana's dependence on imported foodstuffs, while foreign-exchange earners were to be rehabilitated and imports severely restricted.

In the 1983 budget the Government announced a new system of bonuses and surcharges on foreign exchange transactions. Users of foreign exchange were to be taxed in order to finance bonuses for earners of foreign exchange, but the system amounted to a multiple exchange rate for the cedi. A budget deficit of $739.9m. for 1983/84 was forecast. Ghana continued to negotiate for IMF aid in 1983, and an agreement was eventually reached in August of that year. Ghana was granted $253.6m. in stand-by payments and $128.1m. from the compensatory financing facility to make up for the fall in export earnings. A compromise was reached on the question of the devaluation of the cedi. The IMF provisionally accepted Ghana's new foreign exchange system, but insisted that Ghana should unify the exchange rate and devalue the cedi within a year of the agreement. The cedi was subsequently devalued by more than 90% in November 1983, and three further devaluations were made in 1984. The IMF authorized a further stand-by arrangement of SDR 180m. in August 1984. In November 1983 the Government launched a three-year economic recovery programme, for which it required US $700m. in external aid. The programme consisted of a wide-ranging set of reforms, including movement towards a more realistic exchange rate and gradual easing of price controls. An international donors' conference was held in Paris, at which pledges for $150m. were received for the first year of the programme; a second conference was held in December 1984, and raised pledges for $450m. for 1985.

The budget for 1984 was announced in March of that year, and raised the minimum daily wage by 60% to 40 cedis, contributing to an increased budget deficit, which was forecast at 5,900m. cedis. The budget gave priority to the transport, energy and manufacturing sectors, which all received increased allocations. Export earnings were forecast to rise to $641.2m. in 1984, owing to higher earnings from cocoa exports.

Ghana is a member of ECOWAS (see p. 134). Overseas aid comes mainly from the EEC, particularly the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, and also the UN, the People's Republic of China, Canada and the USA.

Transport and Communications

The rail network of 953 km (592 miles) forms a rough triangle linking Accra and Takoradi on the coast with the inland centre of Kumasi. Ghana has some 32,200 km of roads, but only about one-quarter is paved. The Ghana Highway Authority co-ordinates and administers improvements to both trunk and feeder roads. National air and shipping lines have been formed.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and medical care at nominal rates, and there is a government pension scheme. There

were 293 hospitals, health centres and posts and 60 private clinics in 1982. Physicians numbered 1,300 and nurses 11,642 in 1980. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and the Department of Rural Development deal with both urban and rural problems, including the need to improve literacy, child welfare and factory legislation.

Education

In April 1974 the NRC announced the introduction of a new educational structure, consisting of an initial phase of six years' primary education (beginning at six years of age), followed by three years' junior secondary education. All this schooling is free and, officially, compulsory. At the junior secondary schools a selection is made between senior secondary school courses, leading to examinations at the 'Ordinary ' level of the General Certificate of Education, and technical and vocational courses. Enrolment at primary schools in 1979 was equivalent to 69% of children in the relevant age-group (77% of boys; 60% of girls). There are three universities. The military regime that assumed power in December 1981 stressed the need for education to be geared more closely to the country's practical needs. The adult illiteracy rate in 1970 was 69.8%.

Tourism

Ghana's tourist industry is expanding. The attractions include fine beaches, game reserves, traditional festivals and old trading forts and castles. In 1980 revenue from tourism was about 21.2m. cedis, and in 1981 there were an estimated 42,403 visitors. There were 2,220 hotel beds in 1980.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 July (Republic Day), 25–26 December (Christmas), 31 December (Revolution Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 March (Independence Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pesewas = 1 new cedi.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 57.95 cedis;
US $1 = 50.00 cedis.

Statistical Survey

Source (except where otherwise stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, POB 1098, Accra; tel. 66512.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	238,537*
Population (census results)	
1 March 1970	8,559,313
11 March 1984	12,205,574†
Population (official estimates at mid-year)‡	
1980	11,450,000
1982	12,244,000
1983	12,700,000
Density (per sq km) 1984	51.2†

* 92,100 sq miles.
† Preliminary figures.
‡ Not revised to take account of the 1984 census results.

POPULATION BY REGION (1984 census*)

Western	1,116,930
Central	1,145,520
Greater Accra	1,420,065
Eastern	1,697,483
Volta	1,201,095
Ashanti	2,089,683
Brong-Ahafo	1,179,407
Northern	1,162,645
Upper East	771,584
Upper West	439,161
Total	12,205,574

* Preliminary figures.

Chief Tribal Groups (1960 census, percentage of total population): Akan 44.1, Mole-Dagbani 15.9, Ewe 13.0, Ga-Adangbe 8.3, Guan 3.7, Gurma 3.5.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1970 census)

	City Proper	Conurbation
Accra (capital)	636,067	738,498*
Kumasi	260,286	345,177
Tamale	83,653	—
Tema	60,767	—
Takoradi	58,161	160,868†
Cape Coast	51,653	—
Sekondi	33,713	—

* Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area.
† Sekondi-Takoradi City Council.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 48.6 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 48.4 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 19.1 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 17.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1970 census*)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,038,468	773,634	1,812,102
Mining and quarrying	29,075	2,385	31,460
Manufacturing	168,918	214,761	383,679
Electricity, gas and water	11,984	459	12,443
Construction	73,495	2,708	76,203
Trade, restaurants and hotels	68,496	370,852	439,348
Transport, storage and communications	84,212	2,325	86,537
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,651	1,877	9,528
Community, social and personal services	272,770	52,578	325,348
Total	1,755,069	1,421,579	3,176,648

* Figures exclude persons seeking work for the first time, totalling 154,970 (males 104,326; females 50,644), but include other unemployed persons, numbering 43,601 (males 37,141; females 6,460).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Maize	390†	420†	420*
Millet	66	73†	90*
Sorghum	106	142†	150*
Rice (paddy)	62	79†	90*
Sugar cane	192†	190*	220*
Cassava (Manioc)	1,800*	1,850*	1,900*
Other roots and tubers	1,420*	1,500*	1,540*
Onions	22*	22*	25*
Tomatoes	130*	140*	160*
Eggplants (Aubergines)	15*	15*	15*
Pulses	11*	11*	12*
Oranges	20*	30*	35*
Lemons and limes	30*	30*	30*
Bananas	7*	7*	7*
Pineapples	5*	5*	6*
Palm kernels	30†	30*	30*
Groundnuts (in shell)	100*	90*	110*
Coconuts	160*	160*	160*
Copra	7*	7*	7*
Coffee (green)	2†	2†	3†
Cocoa beans	250†	230†	190*
Tobacco (leaves)	n.a.	1*	1*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1979	1980	1982
Horses	4	4	4*
Asses	25	25	25*
Cattle	930	950	970*
Pigs	400	415	435*
Sheep	1,650	1,700	1,750*
Goats	2,000	2,100	2,150*
Poultry	11,500	12,000	12,500*

1981: Livestock as in 1980.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	13	13	14
Mutton and lamb	5	5	5
Goat meat	6	6	6
Pig meat	9	9	10
Poultry meat	18	18	19
Other meat	75	65	64
Cows' milk	8	8	8
Hen eggs	14	14	15
Cattle hides	1.7	1.7	1.7

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1979	1980	1981
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	2,138	2,138	2,138
Pitprops (mine timber)*	18	18	18
Other industrial wood*	363	363	363
Fuel wood	6,840	7,058	7,284
Total	9,359	9,577	9,803

* Assumed to be unchanged from 1976 official estimates.
1982: Production as in 1981 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

Source: Bank of Ghana.

	1974	1975	1976
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	453	398	316
Railway sleepers	4	5	65
Total	457	403	381

1977–82: Annual production as in 1976 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982*
Inland waters	40.0	40.0	40.0
Atlantic Ocean	184.1	190.6	184.0
Total catch	224.1	230.6	224.0

* FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Gold ore ('000 kg)	10.6	10.3	8.6
Diamonds ('000 carats)	836	684	339
Manganese ore ('000 tons)	223	160	173
Bauxite ('000 tons)	181	64	70

Petroleum (unofficial estimates, '000 metric tons): 300 in 1979; 400 in 1980.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980*	1981*
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	93.0	91.8	73.2
Sugar	'000 metric tons	5.8	4.0	1.5
Beer	'000 hectolitres	451	445	527
Soft drinks	'000 crates	1,847	1,362	1,762
Cigarettes	millions	1,666	2,028	1,611
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	227.6	245.7	252.6
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	123.6	119.5	130.7
Diesel and gas oil	'000 metric tons	283.1	283.2	296.2
Cement	'000 metric tons	247.8	294.3	396.0
Electric energy	million kWh	4,683.1	5,309.3	5,382.3

* Provisional.
Aluminium ('000 metric tons): 168.7 in 1979; 187.7 in 1980; 173.3 in 1981.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 pesewas = 1 new cedi.

Denominations
Coins: ½, 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 pesewas; 1 cedi.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 200 cedis.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 57.95 cedis;
US $1 = 50.00 cedis;
1,000 cedis = £17.26 = $20.00.

Exchange Rate
Fixed at US $1=2.75 cedis between August 1978 and November 1983.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	48.2	68.8	72.5
IMF special drawing rights	0.7	0.2	2.2
Foreign exchange	147.3	142.2	142.6
Total	196.2	211.2	217.3

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million new cedis at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	6,050	6,957	10,389
Demand deposits at commercial banks	3,310	4,048	6,131

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index for Accra; average of monthly figures. Base: 1977 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	686.5	1,019.0	2,358.8
Clothing	903.3	952.2	1,441.1
Rent, fuel and light	411.3	532.9	863.8
All items (incl. others)	772.4	990.8	1,877.5

BUDGET (million cedis, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1978/79*	1979/80*	1980/81
Taxes on production and expenditure	2,023.4	2,211.6	3,375.3
Taxes on income and property	408.7	609.5	751.6
Fines, penalties and forfeitures	4.0	6.5	3.2
Sales of goods and services	77.0	61.0	93.6
Fees and charges	20.5	13.5	20.7
Rent of government lands, buildings and houses	3.0	3.9	5.1
Interests and profits	77.9	108.9	109.9
Transfers between government agencies	2.0	1.0	21.2
Grants	—	5.0	10.0
Other receipts	5.0	5.2	6.3
Total	2,621.5	3,026.1	4,396.8

Expenditure	1978/79*	1979/80*	1980/81
General services	792.3	1,022.0	1,636.1
General administration	466.4	656.2	1,044.6
Defence	158.7	174.8	384.6
Justice and police	167.1	191.1	206.8
Community services	297.8	322.8	501.6
Roads and waterways	180.9	185.8	312.7
Fire protection, water supply and sanitation	63.6	74.9	103.2
Other	53.2	62.1	85.5
Social services	1,384.7	1,653.5	1,820.1
Education	850.7	1,025.6	1,012.1
Health	322.3	325.2	381.8
Social security	104.0	243.5	293.7
Other	107.7	59.2	132.5
Economic services	706.8	781.2	1,088.4
Agriculture and non-mineral resources	515.5	571.1	733.9
Fuel and power	14.1	4.5	11.9
Other mineral, manufacturing and construction	77.8	103.0	129.8
Transport, storage and communications	85.4	93.1	197.6
Other	14.0	9.5	10.2
Unallocable	581.6	891.9	897.5
Interest on general debt	477.1	725.4	725.2
General transfers to local government	104.4	166.4	172.2
Foreign economic aid etc.	0.1	0.1	—
Total	3,763.1	4,671.5	5,943.6

* Provisional.

The 1981/82 budget was suspended by the Rawlings government in March 1982, and details of the new budget, announced in December 1982, were not released until May 1983.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million new cedis at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1979	1980	1981
GDP in purchasers' values	28,171	40,995	76,655
Net factor income from abroad	−168	−132	−172
Gross national product	28,003	40,862	76,482
Less consumption of fixed capital	1,064	1,412	2,050
National income in market prices	26,939	39,450	74,433
Other current transfers from abroad (net)	201	190	221
National disposable income	27,139	39,640	74,653

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1979	1980	1981
Government final consumption expenditure	2,891	4,866	6,619
Private final consumption expenditure	23,649	34,232	68,126
Increase in stocks	−318	247	68
Gross fixed capital formation	1,482	1,964	2,603
Total domestic expenditure	27,704	41,309	77,416
Exports of goods and services	3,259	3,521	2,362
Less Imports of goods and services	2,792	3,835	3,123
GDP in purchasers' values	28,170	40,995	76,655
GDP at constant 1975 prices	5,435	5,475	5,322

GDP (million cedis at current prices): 85,854 in 1982; 182,008 in 1983.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	710.7	607.0	439.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−954.3	−588.7	−531.1
Trade balance	−243.6	18.3	−91.5
Export of services	121.0	106.9	67.7
Import of services	−381.2	−316.3	−287.1
Balance of goods and services	−503.8	−191.1	−310.9
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−4.2	−1.2	16.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	87.2	83.7	76.5
Current balance	−420.8	−108.6	−217.6
Direct capital investment (net)	16.3	16.3	−5.9
Other long-term capital (net)	77.5	111.8	43.2
Short-term capital (net)	14.7	3.6	−88.3
Net errors and omissions	24.0	−32.6	39.7
Total (net monetary movements)	−288.3	−9.6	−228.9
Monetization of gold	30.9	20.7	3.7
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	13.7	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−11.4	2.4	8.6
Exceptional financing (net)	252.4	8.3	−36.1
Changes in reserves	−2.7	21.9	−252.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 cedis)

Imports	1977	1978	1979
Food and live animals	95,568	143,470	178,433
Beverages and tobacco	11,010	22,472	27,695
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	45,800	42,551	48,344
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	206,405	230,892	483,602
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11,305	28,633	22,433
Chemicals	159,049	242,807	377,666
Basic manufactures	240,071	287,082	334,800
Machinery and transport equipment	343,232	547,562	768,775
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	40,929	50,368	62,079
Other commodities and transactions	39,943	85,939	42,172
Total	1,193,312	1,681,777	2,345,983

Total imports (million cedis): 3,104 in 1980; 3,041 in 1981; 1,939 in 1982.

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Cocoa	1,942,176	1,091,258	1,053,273
Logs	30,988	41,236	15,522
Sawn timber	61,512	57,833	28,522
Bauxite	8,508	7,145	1,876
Manganese ore	n.a.	22,176	8,648
Diamonds	27,343	22,521	13,918
Gold	522,862	435,507	319,825
Total (incl. others)	3,458,000	2,924,000	2,402,000

Source: Bank of Ghana.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 cedis)

Imports	1977	1978	1979
Canada	18,290	32,462	59,498
China, People's Republic	24,872	24,823	29,128
France	31,068	52,675	78,804
Germany, Federal Republic	165,658	212,981	1,296
Italy	44,569	69,417	91,405
Japan	57,926	83,207	114,349
Libya	—	2	41,834
Netherlands	23,142	41,387	56,104
Nigeria	134,709	171,269	301,946
Norway	25,486	26,706	21,839
USSR	28,255	7,466	9,492
United Kingdom	180,706	323,740	470,116
USA	176,384	177,953	250,602
Total (incl. others)	1,193,312	1,681,777	2,345,893

Source: Bank of Ghana.

Exports	1977	1978	1979
Australia	14,928	12,133	47,451
Germany, Federal Republic	95,577	134,286	253,739
Ireland	20,089	20,568	42,776
Italy	21,984	20,743	41,092
Japan	69,689	89,796	227,898
Netherlands	160,905	285,894	403,246
Poland	3,655	12,597	28,185
Spain	57,141	52,764	100,777
USSR	113,319	156,658	524,587
United Kingdom	204,099	245,622	402,713
USA	169,503	260,108	190,585
Yugoslavia	28,780	34,617	42,524
Total (incl. others)	1,166,138	1,580,557	2,737,134

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried ('000)	5,987	5,331	5,543
Freight carried ('000 metric tons)	924.8	654.6	643.5
Passenger-km (million)	422.4	415.3	459.6
Net ton-km (million)	148.5	109.5	106.4

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 motor vehicles*)

	1975	1976	1977
Passenger cars	61.6	68.1	72.4
Commercial vehicles	42.5	45.9	49.3

* Including vehicles no longer in circulation.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

SHIPPING (sea-borne freight traffic)

	1977	1978	1979
Vessels entered:			
Number	1,402	1,088	782
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	5,911	4,485	3,439
Vessels cleared:			
Number	1,418	1,082	790
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	5,939	4,495	3,443
Goods ('000 metric tons):			
Loaded	1,717	1,604	1,072
Unloaded	2,722	2,000	1,947

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown (millions)	4.3	4.2	4.3
Passengers carried ('000)	361	330	361
Passenger-km (millions)	324	309	324
Freight ton-km (millions)	2.8	2.8	2.8
Mail ton-km (millions)	0.8	0.7	0.8
Total ton-km (millions)	32	31	32

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Tourism

NUMBER OF VISITORS

(1979) 37,429, (1980) 39,574, (1981) 42,403*.

TOURIST REVENUE (million cedis)

(1978) 13.6, (1979) 23.9, (1980) 21.2.

HOTEL BEDS

1980: 2,220.

* Provisional figure.

Source: Ghana Tourist Board, Accra.

Education

(1980/81)

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Primary	7,848	47,921	1,377,734
Middle	4,440	22,541	529,250
Junior secondary*	113	1,461	16,121
Secondary	205	6,034	113,112
Teacher training	42	890	13,024
Technical and vocational	20	837	20,264
University	3	1,041	7,925

* The Junior Secondary schools are being run on an experimental basis.

Source: Ghana Education Service, Planning Division, POB K. 451 Accra.

Directory

The Constitution

Following the coup in December 1981, the 1979 Constitution was suspended.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council: Flight-Lt JERRY RAWLINGS (took power 31 December 1981).

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

(January 1985)

Flight-Lt JERRY RAWLINGS (Chairman and Chief of Defence Staff).
Mrs SUSANNA ALHASSAN.
Mrs AANAA ENIN.
EBO TAWIAH.
Justice D. F. ANNAN.
Alhaji IDDRISU MAHAMA.

CABINET

(January 1985)

Secretary for Fuel and Power: APPEA KORANG.
Secretary for Trade: B. W. K. CAIQUO.
Secretary for Local Government: F. A. JANTUAH.
Secretary for Education: JOYCE AYREE.
Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives: KOFI ACQUAH-HARRISON.
Secretary for Internal Affairs: KOFI DJIN.
Secretary for Culture and Tourism: Dr BEN ABDALLAH.
Secretary for Youth and Sports: AMARKAI AMARTEIFIO.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Dr OBED ASAMOAH.
Secretary for Information: (vacant).
Secretary for Transport and Communications: (vacant).
Secretary for Works and Housing: E. G. A. DON ARTHUR.
Secretary for Industry, Science and Technology: Dr FRANCIS ACQUAH.
Secretary for Justice and Attorney General: G. E. K. AIKINS.
Secretary for Agriculture: Dr ADJEI MARFO.
Secretary for Roads and Highways: Dr YAW DONKOR.
Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning: Dr KWESI BOTCHWEY.
Secretary for Health: E. G. TANDOH.
Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources: KWESI RENNER.
Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare: ATO AUSTIN.
Secretary for Defence: (vacant).
Secretary for the National Defence Committee (NDC): YAW AKRASI-SARPONG.
Co-ordinating Secretary to the PNDC: P. V. OBENG.

REGIONAL SECRETARIES

(January 1985)

Greater Accra: NII KYREKUNDA.
Eastern: D. O. ARYEKUM.
Volta: K. A. AMABLE.
Brong Ahafo: ASARE-SAWIRI.
Ashanti: WILLIAM YEBOAH.

Central: Lt-Col E. A. Baidoo.
Northern: Hudu Yahaya.
Upper East: J. E. Sakyi.
Upper West: Joseph Gireh.

SECRETARIATS

Secretariat for Agriculture: POB M37, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Culture and Tourism: POB M45, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Defence: Burma Camp, Accra; tel. 7611; telex 2077.
Secretariat for Education: POB M45, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Finance and Economic Planning: POB M40, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Foreign Affairs: POB M53, Accra; tel. 65421; telex 2001.
Secretariat for Fuel and Power: POB M212, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Health: POB M44, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Industry, Science and Technology: POB M47, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Information: POB 745, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Internal Affairs: POB M42, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Labour and Social Welfare: POB M84, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Lands and Natural Resources: POB M212, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Local Government: POB M50, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Roads and Highways: POB M43, Accra.
Secretariat for Rural Development and Co-operatives: POB M50, Accra.
Secretariat for Trade: POB M47, Accra; tel. 65421; telex 2105.
Secretariat for Transport and Communications: POB M38, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Works and Housing: POB M43, Accra; tel. 65421.
Secretariat for Youth and Sports: Accra; tel. 65421.

Legislature

After the December 1981 coup, Parliament was dissolved and the Council of State abolished.

Political Organizations

After the coup in December 1981, all political parties were proscribed, as they had been in 1966–69 and 1972–79.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN GHANA

Algeria: House No. F606/1, Off Cantonments Rd, Christiansborg, POB 2747, Accra; tel. 76828; Ambassador: Abdelhamid Semichi.

Australia: 2 Milne Close, Off Dr Amilcar Cabral Rd, Airport Residential Area, POB 2445, Accra; tel. 77972; High Commissioner: Anthony F. Dingle.

Austria: 32 Independence Ave, POB 564, Accra; tel. 25716; telex 2115.

Benin: C175 Odoi Kwao Crescent, POB 7871, Accra; tel. 25701; Chargé d'affaires: Cyrille Oguin.

Brazil: 5 Volta St, Airport Residential Area, POB 2918, Accra; tel. 77154; telex 2081; Ambassador: Agenor Soares dos Santos.

Bulgaria: 3 Kakramadu Rd, East Cantonments, POB 3193, Accra; tel. 74231; Ambassador: Kostadin Georgiev Gyaurov.

Burkina Faso: House No. 772/3, Asylum Down, Off Farrar Ave, POB 651, Accra; tel. 21988; Ambassador: Jean Paul T. Bamogho.

Canada: No. 46, Independence Ave, POB 1639, Accra; tel. 28555; High Commissioner: Frederick Livingston.

China, People's Republic: No. 7, Agostinho Neto Rd, Airport Residential Area, POB 3356, Accra; tel. 77073; Ambassador: Jia Huaiji.

Cuba: 10 Ridge Rd, Roman Ridge, Airport Residential Area, POB 9163 Airport, Accra; tel. 75842; Ambassador: Niel Ruiz Guerra.

Czechoslovakia: C260/5, Kanda High Rd No. 2, POB 5226, Accra-North; tel. 23540; Ambassador: Ladislav Sobr.

Egypt: House No. F805/1, Off Cantonments Rd, POB 2508, Accra; Ambassador: Mahmoud Moustafa El-Khouny.

Ethiopia: House No. 6, Adiembra Rd, East Cantonment, POB 1646, Accra; tel. 75928; Ambassador: Ato Assefaw Leggesse.

France: 12th Rd, Off Liberation Ave, POB 187, Accra; tel. 28571; Ambassador: Patrick O'Cornesse.

German Democratic Republic: House No. 40, Liberation Rd, Airport Residential Area, POB 2348, Accra; tel. 76861; Ambassador: Franz Everhartz.

Germany, Federal Republic: Valldemosa Lodge, Plot No. 18, North Ridge Residential Area, 7th Ave Extension, POB 1757, Accra; tel. 21311; Ambassador: Gottfried Fischer.

Guinea: 11 Osu Badu St, Dzorwulu, POB 5497, Accra-North; tel. 77921; Ambassador: Dore Diale Driss.

Holy See: 1 Noi Fetreke St, Airport Residential Area, POB 9675, Accra; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop Ivan Dias.

Hungary: House No. F582 A/1, Salem Rd, Christiansborg, POB 3027, Accra; tel. 22307; Ambassador: Lajos Bozi.

India: 12 Mankata Ave, Airport Residential Area, POB 3040, Accra; tel. 75601; High Commissioner: Gurcharan Singh.

Italy: Jawaharlal Nehru Rd, POB 140, Accra; tel. 75621; Ambassador: Mario Ferrari di Carpi.

Ivory Coast: House No. 9, 8th Lane, Off Cantonments Rd, POB 3445, Christiansborg, Accra; tel. 74611; Ambassador: Konan Nda.

Japan: 8 Rangoon Ave, Off Switchback Rd, POB 1637, Accra; tel. 75616; Ambassador: Masatada Higaki.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 139 Roman Ridge, Ambassadorial Estate, Nortei Ababio Estate, POB 13874, Accra; tel. 77825; Ambassador: Chang Du Ho.

Korea, Republic: 3 Abokobi Rd, East Cantonments, POB 13700, Accra; tel. 77533; Ambassador: Yun Chul-An.

Lebanon: 2 Rangoon Ave, POB 562, Accra; tel. 76727; Ambassador: Jean Hazou.

Liberia: F675/1, Off Cantonments Rd, Christiansborg, POB 895, Accra; tel. 75641; Ambassador: (vacant).

Libya: 14 Sixth St, Airport Residential Area, POB 6995, Accra (People's Bureau); tel. 74820; telex 2179; Secretary: Abdullah Mujadian (acting).

Mali: Crescent Rd, Block 1, POB 1121, Accra; tel. 66421; Ambassador: Diallo Demba.

Netherlands: 89 Liberation Rd, National Redemption Circle, POB 3248, Accra; tel. 21655; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: (vacant).

Niger: E104/3, Independence Ave, POB 2685, Accra; tel. 24962; Chargé d'affaires: Moussa Yerima.

Nigeria: Rangoon Ave, POB 1548, Accra; tel. 76158; High Commissioner: Brig. Harris O. D. Eghagha.

Pakistan: 11 Ring Rd East, Accra; tel. 76059; Ambassador: Miss Salma Kishwar Jan.

Poland: House No. F820/1, Off Cantonments Rd, Christiansborg, POB 2552, Accra; tel. 74711; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Kazimierz Dabrowski.

Romania: North Labone, Ward F, Block 6, House 262, POB M112, Accra; tel. 74076; telex 2027; Chargé d'affaires: Ilie Vincentiu.

Saudi Arabia: F868/1, Off Cantonments Rd, OSU RE, Accra; tel. 76651; Chargé d'affaires: Abdul Hamee al-Garee.

Spain: Airport Residential Area, Lamptey Ave Extension, POB 1218, Accra; tel. 74004; Ambassador: José María Sierra.

Switzerland: 9 Water Rd S.I., North Ridge Area, POB 359, Accra; tel. 28125; telex 2197; Ambassador: Walter Baumann.

Togo: Togo House, near Cantonments Circle, POB 4308, Accra; tel. 77950; Ambassador: Nampouguini Lare.

USSR: F856/1, Ring Rd East, POB 1634, Accra; tel. 75611; Ambassador: Vyacheslav M. Semyonov.

United Kingdom: Barclays Bank Bldg, High St, POB 296, Accra; tel. 64651; High Commissioner: Kevin F. Burns.

USA: Ring Road East, POB 194, Accra; tel. 75346; Ambassador: Robert Fritts.

Yugoslavia: 10 West Cantonments, off Switchback Rd, POB 1629, Accra; tel. 76868; Ambassador: Radivoge Petković.

Zaire: 58 Third Rangoon Close E1, POB 5448, Accra; tel. 75837; Ambassador: Mutuale Kikanye.

Judicial System

The civil law in force in Ghana is based on the Common Law, doctrines of equity and general statutes which were in force in England in 1874, as modified by subsequent Ordinances. Ghanaian customary law is, however, the basis of most personal, domestic and contractual relationships. Criminal Law is based on the Criminal Code, enacted in 1960 and dependent on English Criminal Law, and since amended at intervals. The Superior Court of Judicature consists of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice; the Inferior Courts include the Circuit Courts, the District Courts and such other inferior courts as may be provided by law.

Supreme Court: The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than four other Justices of the Supreme Court. It is the final court of appeal in Ghana and has jurisdiction in matters relating to the enforcement or interpretation of the Constitution.

Chief Justice: F. K. Apaloo.

The Court of Appeal: The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than five Judges of the Court of Appeal. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from any judgment, decree or order of the High Court.

The High Court: The High Court of Ghana consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than twelve Justices of the High Court and has an original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, other than those for offences involving treason. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in Ghana and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960, provides that all trials on indictment shall be by a jury or with the aid of Assessors.

The Circuit Court: Circuit Courts were created in 1960, and the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court consists of an original jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount involved does not exceed C100,000. It also has jurisdiction with regard to the guardianship and custody of infants, and original jurisdiction in all criminal cases, except offences where the maximum punishment is death or the offence, treason. Finally it has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of any District Court situated within its circuit.

District Courts: To each magisterial district is assigned at least one District Magistrate who has original jurisdiction to try civil suits in which the amount involved does not exceed C50,000. District Magistrates also have jurisdiction to deal with all criminal cases, except first-degree felonies, and commit cases of a more serious nature to either the Circuit Court or the High Court. A Grade I Circuit Court can impose a fine not exceeding C1,000 and sentences of imprisonment of up to two years and a Grade II Circuit Court may impose a fine not exceeding C500 and a sentence of imprisonment of up to 12 months. A District Court has no appellate jurisdiction, except in rent matters under the Rent Act.

Juvenile Courts: Empowered to hear charges against juveniles, persons under 17 years, except where the juvenile is charged jointly with an adult. They consist of a Chairman who must be either the District Magistrate or a lawyer, and not fewer than two other members appointed by the Chief Justice in consultation with the Judicial Council. The public is excluded from proceedings of Juvenile Courts which can make orders as to the protection and supervision of a neglected child and can negotiate with parents to secure the good behaviour of a child.

Public Tribunals: Set up by the PNDC in 1982 to judge criminal offences relating to prices, rent or exchange control, theft, fraud, forgery, corruption or any offence under any enactment which may be referred to them by the PNDC.

Special Military Tribunal: Set up by the PNDC in 1982 to judge crimes committed by members of the armed forces. It consists of between seven and five members.

Religion

According to the 1960 census, the distribution of religious groups was Christians 42.8%, traditional religions 38.2%, Muslims 12.0% and 7.0% unclassified.

CHRISTIANITY

Christian Council of Ghana: POB 919, Accra; f. 1929; advisory body comprising 13 Protestant churches.

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa: Most Rev. George D. Browne (resident in Monrovia, Liberia).

Bishop of Accra: (vacant), POB 8, Accra.

Bishop of Cape Coast: Rt Rev. John Ackon.

Bishop of Koforidua: Rt Rev. Robert Okine.

Bishop of Kumasi: Rt Rev. John Arthur.

Bishop of Sekondi: Rt Rev. T. Annobil.

Bishop of Sunyani and Tamale: Rt Rev. Joseph Dadon.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Cape Coast: Most Rev. John Kodwo Amissah; Archbishop's House, POB 112, Cape Coast; tel. 2593.

Archbishop of Tamale: Most Rev. Peter Poreku Dery; POB 42, Tamale; tel. 2425.

Other Christian Churches

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: POB 239, Sekondi.

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: POB 3906, Accra.

Evangelical-Lutheran Church: POB 197, Kaneshie; Pres. Rev. Paul K. Flynn; Sec. Rev. V. Schindler; 2,500 mems.

Evangelical-Presbyterian Church: POB 18, Ho; f. 1847; Moderator Rt Rev. A. Y. Wurapa; 185,000 mems.

Ghana Baptist Convention: POB 1979, Kumas; Pres. L. Sarpong-Mensah.

Ghana Conference of Seventh-day Adventists: Cape Coast; 24,100 mems.

Mennonite Church: POB 5485, Accra; f. 1957; Moderator Rev. E. A. Galbah-Nusetor; Sec. Abraham K. Wetseh; 800 mems.

Methodist Church of Ghana: Liberia Rd, POB 403, Accra; fully autonomous since 1961; Pres. Rev. T. Wallace Koomson. Sec. Rev. I. K. A. Thompson; 290,642 mems.

Presbyterian Church of Ghana: POB 1800, Accra; tel. 62511; f. 1828; Moderator Rt Rev. I. H. Frempong; 398,511 mems.

West African Union of Seventh-day Adventists: POB 1016, Accra.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Feden Church are also active in Ghana.

ISLAM

There are a considerable number of Muslims in the Northern Region. The majority are Malikees.

Chief Imam: Alhaji Mukitar Abass.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS

Daily

Daily Graphic: Brewery Rd, POB 742, Accra; tel. 28911; f. 1950; state-owned; Editor Sam Clegg; circ. 200,000.

The Ghanaian Times: Ring Rd West, POB 2638, Accra; tel. 28282; f. 1958; state-owned; Editor K. Gyawu-Kyem; circ. 150,000.

People's Evening News: POB 7505, Accra; tel. 29416; Man. Editor Osei Poku; circ. 40,000.

The Pioneer: POB 325, Kumasi; English; Editor K. Opuku-Acheampong.

Weekly

Believer: POB 6828, Accra-North; Man. Dir Mark D. N. Addy; Editor Gab Kofi Akrong.

Business Weekly: POB 2351, Ring Rd Industrial Area South, Accra; tel. 26037; f. 1966; Man. Editor Mark Botsio; circ. 5,000.

Champion: POB 6828, Accra-North; tel. 29079; Man. Dir Mark D. N. Addy; Editor Frank Caxton Williams; circ. 300,000.

Echo: POB 5288, Accra; f. 1968; Sundays; Dir Kwaku Asante Oware; circ. 30,000.

The Mirror: Brewery Rd, POB 742, Accra; f. 1953; state-owned; Sundays; Editor Yaw Boakye Ofori-Atta; circ. 180,000.

New Nation: POB 6828, Accra-North; Man. Dir MARK D. N. ADDY; Editor S. N. SASRAKU; circ. 300,000.

The Palaver Tribune: POB 5018, Accra; f. 1970; Editor-in-Chief CHRISTIAN ASHER; Editor BENJAMIN BAAH ARMAH; circ. 100,000.

The Pioneer: POB 325, Kumasi; tel. 2204; English.

Punch: POB 6828, Accra-North; f. 1976; Man. Dir MARK D. N. ADDY; Editor PRINCE K. GOSWIN; circ. 280,000.

Radio and T.V. Times: POB 1633, Accra; tel. 21161; f. 1960; Editor ERNEST ASAMOAH; circ. 10,000.

Sporting News: POB 5481, Accra-North; f. 1967; Man. Editor J. OPPONG-AGYARE.

The Standard: POB 765, Accra; f. 1938; Roman Catholic; Editor ANTHONY BONNAH KOOMSON; circ. 30,400.

Star: Accra; Editor J. W. DUMOGA.

The Statesman: Accra; Man. Editor W. K. DUMOGA (acting).

Weekly Spectator: New Times Corpn, POB 2638, Accra; state-owned; f. 1963; Sundays; Editor KWESI WOODE; circ. 165,000.

PERIODICALS

Fortnightly

Legon Observer: Legon; f. 1966; publ. by Legon Society of National Affairs; Editor Dr YAW TWUMASI.

New Ghana: Information Services Dept, POB 745, Accra; English; political, economic and cultural affairs for international dissemination.

The Post: Information Services Dept, POB 745, Accra; f. 1980; govt publication; current affairs and analysis.

Monthly

African Woman: Ring Rd West, POB 1496, Accra.

Armed Forces News: Ghana Armed Forces, Burma Camp, Accra.

Boxing and Football Illustrated: POB 8392, Accra; f. 1976; Editor NANA O. AMPOMAH; circ. 10,000.

Chit Chat: POB 7043, Accra; Editor ROSEMOND ADU.

Christian Messenger: Presbyterian Depot Bldg, POB 3075, Accra; tel. 62415; f. 1883; English, Twi and Ga editions; Editor G. B. K. OWUSU; circ. 60,000.

Drum: POB 1197, Accra; general interest.

Ghana Journal of Science: Ghana Science Assn, POB 7, Legon; Editor Prof. E. LAING.

Ideal Woman (Obaa Sima): POB 5737, Accra; Editor KATE ABBAM.

Police News: Police HQ, Accra; Editor S. S. APPIAH; circ. 20,000.

Students World: POB M18, Accra; educational magazine for African students; Editor KWESI SAM-WOODE; circ. 10,000.

The Symbol: POB 8162, Tema; Editor EMMANUEL DOE ZIORKLUI; circ. 10,000.

The Teacher: Ghana National Union of Teachers, POB 209, Accra.

The Ghana Information Services (POB 745, Accra) publish the following periodicals:

Akwansosem: Akwapim Twi; Editor FOSTER APPIAH.

Ghana Digest: UN, OAU and agency reports; Editor S. IKOI-KWAKU; circ. 12,000.

Ghana News Bulletin: f. 1974; Editor E. A. AFRO; circ. 8,000.

Ghana Review: f. 1961; economic, social and cultural affairs; Editor J. OPPONG-AGYARE; circ. 18,000.

Kabaare: f. 1967; edited by ISD; circ. 2,000.

Kakyevole: Nzema; Editor T. E. KWESI; circ. 10,500.

Kasem Labie (Kasem): POB 57, Tamale; Editor A. C. AZIIBA.

Lahabili Tsugu: POB 57, Tamale; Dagbani; Editor T. T. SULEMANA.

Mansralo: Ga; Editor MARTIN NII-MOI.

Motabiala: Ewe; Editor K. GROPONE; circ. 10,000.

Nkwantabisa: Asante, Twi and Fante; Editors FOSTER APPIAH (Twi), E. N. S. EDUFUL (Fante); circ. 20,000.

Volta Review: f. 1976; edited by ISD; circ. 3,000.

Quarterly

Ghana Enterprise: Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, POB 6027, Accra; f. 1976; Editor KEN AMANKWAH.

Ghana Manufacturer: Ghana Manufacturers Assn, POB 8624, Accra-North; f. 1974; Editor W. O. ESSUMAN; circ. 1,000.

Insight and Opinion: POB 5446, Accra; Editorial Sec. W. B. OHENE.

Kpodoga: Tsito; f. 1976; rural community newspaper publ. by the Inst. of Adult Education of Univ. of Ghana; Ewe; Editor YAO ADUAMAH; circ. 5,000.

Others

Economic Bulletin of Ghana: Economic Society of Ghana, POB 22, Legon; Editor Prof. JOHN COLEMAN DE GRAFT-JOHNSON.

Health Digest: POB 5446, Accra; every 2 months; Editorial Sec. W. B. OHENE.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ghana News Agency: POB 2118, Accra; tel. 65135; telex 2400; f. 1957; Gen. Man. (vacant); 9 regional offices, 30 district offices and 4 overseas offices.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): POB 3055; Bureau Chief EDWARD ANKRAH.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): POB 6172, Accra; Bureau Chief P. K. COBBINAH-ESSEM.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): POB 9141, Accra; Agent IGOR AGEBEKOV.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): POB 9715, Accra; Bureau Chief R. A. QUANSAH.

Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): Accra.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany) is also represented.

Publishers

Advance Publishing Co Ltd: New Town Rd, POB 2317, Accra New Town; general non-fiction, paperbacks; Man. Dir A. O. MILLS.

Adwinsa Publications (Ghana) Ltd: POB 92, Legon; tel. 74248; telex 2171; f. 1977; general subjects, educational; Man. Dir KWABENA AMPONSAH.

Afram Publications: 72 Ring Rd East, POB M18, Accra; tel. 74248; telex 2171; f. 1973; textbooks and general; Man. Dir KWESI SAM-WOODE.

Africa Christian Press: POB 30, Achimota; f. 1964; Christian fiction and non-fiction, biography, paperbacks; Gen. Man. R. A. B. CRABBE.

Anowuo Educational Publications: POB 3918, Accra; f. 1966; educational books, novels and poetry in English and the nine main Ghanaian languages; Publr SAMUEL ASARE KONADU.

Asempa Publishers: POB 919, Accra; tel. 21706; f. 1973; religion, social questions, African music, fiction, children's books; Man. Dir Rev. PETER BARKER.

Bureau of Ghana Languages: POB 1851, Accra; f. 1951; educational and general books in eleven Ghanaian languages; research and translation agency; Dir F. S. KONU; 96 mems.

Ghana Publishing Corpn: PMB Tema; tel. 2921; f. 1965; textbooks and general fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir F. K. NYARKO.

Ghana Universities Press: POB 4219, Accra; f. 1962; scholarly and academic works; Dir A. S. K. ATSU.

Moxon Paperbacks: POB M160, Accra; f. 1967; travel and guide books, handbooks, Africana, modern novels and poetry; quarterly catalogue of Ghana books and periodicals in print; Propr R. J. MOXON.

Sedco Publishing Ltd: Tabon St, North Ridge, POB 2051, Accra; tel. 21332; f. 1975; educational; Man. Dir KWAMI SEGBAWU.

Waterville Publishing House: POB 195, Accra; f. 1963; general fiction and non-fiction, textbooks, paperbacks, Africana; Man. Dir C. A. ABOAGYE.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 2m. radio receivers. There are internal radio broadcasts in English, Akan, Dagbani, Ewe, Ga, Hausa and Nzema; there is an external service in English, French and Hausa. There are two sound transmitting stations and 53 relay stations.

The television service came into operation in 1965; there are two studios in Accra and four transmission stations: Ajangote about 32 km from Accra, Kissi in the Central Region, Jamasi in Ashanti and

Tamale in the Northern Region. In 1984 there were an estimated 71,000 television receivers in use.

Ghana Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, POB 1633, Accra; tel. 21161; telex 2114; f. 1935; Chair. Eric Otoo; Dir-Gen. Fifi Hesse; Dir of TV Aba Hayford.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in cedis)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Ghana: POB 2674, Accra; tel. 66902; telex 2052; f. 1957; auth. cap. 20m., res 32.3m., dep. 2,113m. (1978); Gov. J. S. Addo; Deputy Govs Yaw Manu Sarpong, Samuel K. Botchway.

State Banks

Agricultural Development Bank: POB 4191, Accra; f. 1965; cap. 45m.; state-owned; credit facilities for farmers; Chair. and Man. Dir Ben Selormey.

Bank for Housing and Construction: Mobil House, POB MI, Accra; f. 1973; cap. 20m.; Man. Dir Yaw Osafo-Maafo.

Ghana Commercial Bank: POB 134, Accra; tel. 64914; telex 2034; f. 1953; state-owned; cap. p.u. 45m., dep. 6,465m. (1982); 131 brs; Man. Dir William Osei.

Ghana Co-operative Bank: Liberty Ave, POB 5292, Accra-North; f. 1974; cap. p.u. 102,315; dep. 9m.; Man. Dir Kwasi Akompong.

National Investment Bank: 37 Kwame Nkrumah Ave, POB 3726, Accra; f. 1963; provides long-term capital and business consulting, joint venture promotion, consortium finance management and commercial banking services to industry; cap. p.u. 39m.; Chair. and Man. Dir C. Y. Nyonator.

National Savings and Credit Bank: Kwame Nkrumah Ave, Accra; f. 1888; state-owned; cap. p.u. 4m., dep. 189.2m. (1981); Man. Dir J. F. Asafu-Adjaye (acting).

National Trust Holding Co: Dyson House, Liberty Ave, POB 9563, Airport, Accra; f. 1976; auth. cap. 15m., cap. p.u. 3.3m.; to mobilize funds to enable Ghanaians to buy companies under the indigenization decree, 1976; to finance investment in Ghanaian companies and to assist in their development and expansion; and to engage in trusteeship business; Man. Dir W. Cooke.

Social Security Bank: POB K444, Accra Newtown; f. 1976; cap. p.u. 10m.; Man. Dir J. Bentum-Williams.

There are rural banks at Asiama, Agona, Biriwa and Afosu.

Merchant Bank

Merchant Bank (Ghana) Ltd: Swannmill, Kwame Nkrumah Ave, POB 401, Accra; tel. 66331; telex 2191; f. 1972; for hire purchase and merchant banking; 30% state-owned; cap. C10m.; dep. C200m.; Chair. Y. M. Sarpong; Man. Dir K. Agyei-Gyamfi.

Foreign Banks

Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd (UK): High St, Accra, POB 2949; tel. 64901; f. 1971; 40% state-owned; cap. 5m., res. 5m., dep. 1,517m. (1981); Ghana Chair. Prof. S. Sey; Man. Dir John Chisholm Philip; 41 brs.

Standard Bank Ghana Ltd (UK): High St, POB 768, Accra; tel. 64590; f. 1970; ownership: Standard Chartered Bank 60%, govt 27.5%, public 12.5%; cap. 10m., res. 137.5m. (1982); Chair. A. Kwame Kwateng; Man. Dir H. C. Arnold; 28 brs.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Corporation of Ghana: Accra; f. 1962; state-owned; undertakes general insurance, particularly in the areas of housing, agriculture and provides investment to support the economy.

Social Security and National Insurance Trust: POB M149, Accra; f. 1972; aims to protect and benefit Ghanaian workers; covers over 1.25m. employees; Chief Admin. A. Awuku.

Vanguard Assurance Co Ltd: Post Office Sq., Insurance Hall, POB 1868, Accra; f. 1975; general accident, marine and motor insurance.

Several foreign insurance companies operate in Ghana.

Trade and Industry

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Aluminium Industries Commission: Accra; f. 1972; centralized agency for the development of the aluminium industry.

Bast Fibres Development Board: POB 1992, Kumasi; f. 1970; promotes the cultivation of bast fibres on a commercial scale, and processes, handles and grades the fibres.

Cotton Development Board: f. 1968; 15 regional offices; Chair. Harry Ganda.

Diamond Marketing Corporation: POB M108, Accra; f. 1965 to grade, value and process diamonds, buy all locally won, produced or processed diamonds, promote the industry, charged with securing the most favourable terms for purchase, grading, valuing, export and sale of diamonds produced in Ghana.

Food Production Corporation: POB 1853, Accra; f. 1971; a state organization, with 10,000 mems providing employment for youth in large scale farming enterprises; controls 76,900 ha of land with 16,200 ha under cultivation; operates 87 food farms on a co-operative and self-supporting basis, as well as rearing poultry and livestock; controlled by four-mem. management headed by a Man. Dir; policy is controlled by a Board of Dirs.

Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board: POB 933, Accra; f. 1947 as Gold Coast Marketing Board; in process of reorganization, to be replaced by a Cocoa Council; responsible for purchase, grading and export of cocoa, coffee and shea nuts; Chair. Harry Dodoo; Man. Dir Lawrence Amedofu.

Ghanaian Enterprises Development Commission: Accra, f. 1975; assists the indigenization of the economy; especially small and medium-scale industrial and commercial enterprises, by making loans and advisory services available to Ghanaians.

Ghana Food Distribution Corporation: POB 4245, Accra; f. 1971 by merger of Food Marketing Corporation and Task Force Food Distribution unit; buys, stores, preserves, distributes and sells foodstuffs throughout the country; 9 regional centres for preservation, storage, distribution and sales; Man. Dir Dr P. A. Kurankyie.

Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC): POB 2784, Accra; tel. 64900; telex 2109; f. 1967; manages 26 state enterprises, including the steel, paper, bricks, paint, pharmaceuticals, electronics, metals, canneries, distilleries and boat-building factories; also has three wholly-owned subsidiaries and four joint ventures; in 1979 it was decided to convert all divisions into wholly-owned limited liability companies; Chair. and Man. Dir J. K. Williams.

Ghana Investment Centre: Central Ministerial Area, POB M193, Accra; f. 1981 to replace Capital Investments Board; negotiates new investments, approves projects, registers foreign capital and decides extent of govt participation; Chair. Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning.

Ghana National Manganese Corporation: POB 2, Nsuta-Wassaw, Western Region; f. 1975 following govt takeover of African Manganese Company's operations at Nsuta; a five-year expansion programme costing C50m. began in 1975; Chair. P. O. Aggrey; Man. Dir J. E. Cudjoe.

Ghana National Trading Corporation: POB 67, Accra; f. 1961; organizes exports and imports of commodities determined by the Corporation; over 500 retail outlets in 14 administrative districts.

Ghana Standards Board: c/o POB M245, Accra; f. 1967; establishes and promulgates standards; promotes standardization, industrial efficiency and development and industrial welfare, health and safety; operates certification mark scheme; 285 mems; Dir Dr L. Twum-Danso; Sec. F. K. Donkor.

Ghana Timber Marketing Board: POB 515, Takoradi; tel. 2921; f. 1960; assists general development and controls exports of timber; Chief Exec. P. E. K. Boateng.

Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation: POB M194, Accra; f. 1966; charged with provision, distribution and conservation of water for public, domestic and industrial purposes.

Grains and Legumes Development Board: Kumasi; f. 1970; main govt organ developing and promoting grain and legume industry.

National Irrigation Authority: f. 1977; undertakes the training of technicians, farmers and co-operatives in scientific agriculture.

Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: Posts and Telecommunications Bldg, Accra-North; f. 1974; provides both internal and external postal and telecommunication services.

State Construction Corporation: Ring Rd West, Industrial Area, Accra; f. 1966; a state organization with a labour force of 7,000; construction plans are orientated to aid agricultural production; Man. Dir J. A. Danso, Jr.

State Farms Corporation: Accra; operates in all regions but Upper Region, 41 operational and farm projects; Man. Dir E. N. A. Thompson (acting).

State Fishing Corporation: POB 211, Tema; f. 1961; govt-sponsored deep-sea fishing, distribution and marketing (including exporting) org.; owns 12 deep-sea fishing trawlers.

State Gold Mining Corporation: POB 109, Tarkwa; Accra Office, POB 3634; f. 1961; manages four gold mines; Chair. Dr Kofi Baako.

State Hotels Corporation: POB 7542, Accra-North; f. 1965; responsible for all state-owned hotels, restaurants, etc.; responsible for providing establishments of a reasonable standard in all main cities and towns; 13 brs; Man. Dir Col W. A. Odjidja; Gen. Man. Francis Adu.

State Housing Construction Company: POB 2753, Accra; f. 1982 by merger of State Housing Corpn and Tema Development Corpn; oversees govt housing programme.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ghana National Chamber of Commerce: POB 2325, Accra; tel. 62427; f. 1961; promotes trade and commerce, organizes trade fairs; 1,500 mems and 13 mem. chambers; Pres. Ralph D. Ashie; Exec. Sec. John B. K. Amanfu.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ghana Export Promotion Council: POB M146, Accra; f. 1972; Chair. and representatives appointed by Ghana Manufacturers' Assn, Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, Ghana Export Co, Capital Investments Board, Ministries for Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Information, Industries, Trade and Tourism, Bank of Ghana, and the Ghana Standards Board.

The Indian Association of Ghana: POB 2891, Accra; f. 1939; Pres. Hemant Dadlani; Sec. K. N. Iyer.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Ghana Employers' Association: Kojo Thompson Rd, POB 2616, Accra; tel. 28455; f. 1959; 353 mems; Pres. E. Darko-Owiredu; Vice-Pres. J. A. Hickin; Exec. Dir F. Bannerman-Menson.

Affiliated Bodies

Ghana Booksellers' Association: POB 7869, Accra-North; Pres. Sampson Brako; Gen. Sec. H. S. Simpson.

Ghana Chamber of Mines: POB 991, Accra; f. 1928; promotes mining interests; Exec. Dir Sam Poku.

Ghana Electrical Contractors' Association: POB 1858, Accra.

Ghana Manufacturers' Association: POB 8624, Accra-North; f. 1957; Pres. A. Appiah-Menka; Exec. Sec. E. H. Imbeah-Amoakuh.

Ghana National Contractors' Association: c/o J. T. Osei and Co, POB M11, Accra.

Ghana Port Employers' Association: c/o Ghana Cargo Handling Co Ltd, POB 488, Tema.

Ghana Timber Federation: POB 246, Takoradi; f. 1952; promotes, protects and develops timber industry; Chair. H. Walters.

CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operative movement began in Ghana in 1928 among cocoa farmers, and grew into the largest farmers' organization in the country. In 1944 the Department of Co-operatives, known then as the Department of Co-operation, was established as the controlling body of co-operative socieites. The movement was dissolved by the Nkrumah government in 1960, but was re-established after the coup in 1966. It is now under the direction of a government-appointed Secretary-General. There are 1,261 co-operative societies and 43 co-operative produce marketing unions. The structure of the movement places the co-operative associations at the top, co-operative unions in a secondary position of seniority in the towns, and village co-operative societies at the base.

Department of Co-operatives: f. 1944; controlling body of co-operative societies, responsible for registration, auditing and supervision; headed by a govt-appointed Registrar.

Ghana Co-operatives Council: Accra; co-ordinates activities of all co-operative societies; over 100,000 mems.

The co-operative associations are:

Ghana Co-operative Credit Association: POB 3040, Accra.

Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association: Accra; f. 1967; includes over 200 fish marketing societies; Gen. Sec. William Buckman.

Ghana Co-operative Marketing Association: POB 832, Accra; f. 1944.

Ghana Co-operative Poultry Farmers' Association: Accra.

Ghana Co-operative Transport Association: Accra; f. 1960; comprises 28 primary societies with seven regional unions; especially involved with cocoa exporting.

TRADE UNIONS

Ghana Trades Union Congress: Hall of Trade Unions, POB 701, Accra; F. 1945; all chairmen, general secretaries and vice-chairmen of 17 affiliated unions, and the constitution of the TUC were suspended in March 1982; Chair. of interim Man. Cttee Mr Aboagye; Sec.-Gen. Augustus Yankey.

The following Unions are affiliated to the Congress (figures refer to membership in 1979):

Construction and Building Workers' Union: 46,000 mems; General Agricultural Workers' Union: 127,000 mems; General Transport, Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Union: 12,504 mems; Private Road Transport Workers' Union: 21,700 mems; Health Services Workers' Union: 12,000 mems; Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union: 115,052 mems; Local Government Workers' Union: 38,933 mems; Maritime and Dockworkers' Union: 23,720 mems; Mineworkers' Union: 22,000 mems; National Union of Seamen: 5,000 mems; Post and Telecommunications Workers' Union: 11,500 mems; Public Services Workers' Union: 45,000 mems; Public Utility Workers' Union: 25,000 mems; Railway Enginemen's Union: 701 mems; Railway and Port Workers' Union: 13,216 mems; Teachers' and Educational Workers' Union: 34,000 mems; Timber and Woodworkers' Union: 22,000 mems.

Transport

Department of Transport and Communications: POB M38, Accra.

State Transport Corporation: Accra; f. 1901 as Govt Transport Dept, name changed after incorporation in 1965; Man. Dir Lt-Col Akyea-Mensah.

RAILWAYS

There were 953 km of railways in 1981, forming a triangle between Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi.

Ghana Railway Corporation: POB 251, Takoradi; tel. 2181; exclusively responsible for the operation and maintenance of Ghana's railways; Gen. Man. S. S. Nayoh.

ROADS

In 1979 there were about 32,200 km of roads, of which about one-quarter was paved. Of the total, 34 km were motorway and 12,155 km secondary or regional roads. About 2,875 km (1,195 km bitumenized) are maintained by the Division of Public Construction. Regional organizations maintain 2,435 km, local and municipal councils 3,700, and there are about 3,125 km of private and chiefs' roads. The road network is being rehabilitated.

Ghana Highway Authority: POB 1641, Accra; f. 1974 to plan, develop, classify and maintain roads and ferries; CEO B. T. K. Adadevoh.

The **Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission** was set up to implement the 1968 agreement to improve communications between the two countries. Work commenced in 1982 on a road between Accra and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, as part of the planned West African Highway.

SHIPPING

The two main ports are Tema (near Accra) and Takoradi, both of which are linked with Kumasi by rail. In 1978 the government announced that new quays were to be constructed at Tema to counter increasing congestion. In 1979 goods loaded totalled 1,072,000 metric tons, and goods unloaded 1,947,000 tons.

Alpha (West Africa) Line Ltd: POB 451, Tema; operates regular cargo services to West Africa, the UK, the USA, the Far East and

northern Europe; agents for Mercandia (West Africa) Line, Cameroon National Line, Pakistan National Lines, Uiterwyk West Africa Lines and Great South America Line; Man. Dir E. COLLINGWOODE-WILLIARMS; Gen. Mans E. T. ADDY, E. P. O. KWAFO.

Black Star Line Ltd: 4th Lane, Kuku Hill Osu, POB 2760, Accra; tel. 76161; telex 2019; f. 1957; government-owned line; operates passenger and cargo services to Europe, the UK, Canada and the USA, the Mediterranean and west Africa. Agents for Gold Star Line Ltd, Woermann Line, Zim West Africa Lines Ltd, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Seven Stars (Africa) Line, Société Ivoirienne de Transport Maritime (SITRAM), and Compagnie Maritime Zaïroise (CMZ); fleet of 7 freighters; displacement 96,912 g.r.t.; Man. Dir SETH KUGBLENU.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V.: POB 269, Accra; POB 216, Tema; and POB 18, Takoradi; cargo services to and from North America and the Far East; agents in Ghana for Royal Interocean Lines and Dafra Line.

Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd: POB 66, Accra; POB 210, Takoradi; POB 214, Tema; freight services to and from UK, Europe, USA, Canada, Japan and Italy; intermediate services between West African ports; freight services from India and Pakistan; agents for Bank Line, Barber Line, Elder Dempster Lines, Guinean Gulf Line, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Mitsui OSK Lines, Nigerian National Shipping Line, Marine Chartering of San Francisco, A/S Bulkhandling of Oslo, Botany Bay Shipping Co, SITRAM, CMZ and Palm Line; Man. Dir M. N. ANKUMA.

Remco Shipping Lines Ltd: POB 3898, Accra; tel. 66832; displacement of 5,012 g.r.t.

Scanship (Ghana) Ltd: POB 1705, Accra; agents for Maersk Line, Splosna Plovba Line, Hoegh Line, United West Africa Service, Nopal West Africa Line, Svea Line, Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba-Split, Marasia SA, Greek West Africa Line, Acomar, Usafrica Line, EAL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Kotoka (Accra) and there are also airports at Takoradi, Kumasi, Sunyani and Tamale.

Gemini Airlines Ltd: America House, POB 7328, Accra North; tel. 65785; f. 1974; operates once weekly cargo flight between Accra and London; fleet of one B-707F; Man. Dir E. K. W. ANANE-TABURY; Gen. Man. P. F. OKINE.

Ghana Airways Corporation: Ghana House, POB 1636, Accra; tel. 64856; f. 1958; government-owned company operates domestic services and international routes to West Africa, Italy and the UK; fleet of one DC-10, two Fokker F28, one DC 9-50; Man. Dir Grp Capt. FRANK OKYNE.

Tourism

Ghana Tourist Board: State House Complex, 6th Floor, Bay 2, POB 3106, Accra; tel. 65461; telex 2143; f. 1968; Chair. Dr KOFI AFFRIFAH; Exec. Dir Dr ADJEI-BARWUAH.

Ghana Association of Tourist and Travel Agencies: Ramia House, Kojo Thompson Rd, POB 7140, Accra; Pres. JOSEPH K. ANKUMAH; Sec. JOHNNIE MOREAUX.

Ghana Tourist Development Co Ltd: Ridge near old EEC Office, POB 8710, Accra; tel. 28138; Man. Dir ABEL EDUSEI.

Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy Commission: POB 80, Legon/Accra; construction of a nuclear reactor at Kwabenya, near Accra, which was begun in 1964, was temporarily halted between 1966 and 1974; the Commission's present field of activity is mainly in connection with the applications of radioisotopes in agriculture and medicine.

GRENADA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Grenada, a mountainous, heavily-forested island, is the most southerly of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies. The country also includes some of the small islands known as the Grenadines, which lie to the north of Grenada. The largest of these is the low-lying island of Carriacou. The climate is semi-tropical, with an average annual temperature of 28°C (82°F) in the lowlands. Annual rainfall averages about 1,500 mm (60 in) in the coastal area and 3,800 mm to 5,100 mm (150–200 in) in mountain areas. Most of the rainfall occurs between June and December. The majority of the population speak English, although a French patois is also spoken. The main religion is Roman Catholicism but other Christian churches are also represented. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a diagonally-quartered rectangle (yellow in the upper and lower segments, green in the right and left ones) surrounded by a red border bearing six five-pointed yellow stars (three above, three below). There is a red disc, containing a large yellow star, in the centre, and a representation of a nutmeg (in yellow and red) on the green segment near the hoist. The capital is St George's.

Recent History

Grenada was initially colonized by the French but was captured by the British in 1762. British control was recognized in 1783 by the Treaty of Versailles. Grenada continued as a British colony until 1958, when it joined the Federation of the West Indies, remaining a member until the dissolution of the Federation in 1962. Full internal self-government and statehood in association with the United Kingdom were achieved in March 1967. During this period, the political life of Grenada was dominated by Eric Gairy, a local trade union leader, who in 1950 founded the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), with the support of an associated trade union. In 1951 GULP won a majority of the elected seats on the Legislative Council but in 1957 it was defeated by the Grenada National Party (GNP), led by Herbert Blaize. Gairy was Chief Minister in 1961–62 but was removed from office by the British, and the Constitution suspended, after allegations of corruption. In the subsequent elections the GNP gained a majority of the elected seats, and Blaize became Chief Minister again. Gairy became Premier after the elections of 1967 and again after those of 1972, which he fought chiefly on the issue of total independence. Grenada became independent, within the Commonwealth, on 7 February 1974, with Gairy as Prime Minister. Opposition to Gairy within the country was expressed in demonstrations and a general strike, and the formation, by the three opposition parties, of the People's Alliance, which contested the 1976 general elections and reduced GULP's majority in the Lower House. The alliance comprised the GNP, the United People's Party and the New Jewel Movement (NJM).

The rule of Sir Eric Gairy, who was knighted in June 1977, was regarded by the opposition as increasingly autocratic and corrupt, and on 13 March 1979 he was replaced in a bloodless coup by the leader of the left-wing NJM, Maurice Bishop. The new People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) suspended the 1974 Constitution and announced the imminent formation of a People's Consultative Assembly to draft a new constitution. Meanwhile, Grenada remained a monarchy, with the British Queen as Head of State, represented in Grenada by a Governor-General. Sir Paul Scoon, who had been appointed Governor-General in 1978 (on Gairy's recommendation), remained in office. General elections were promised, and detainees, including former ministers from the Gairy administration, were to be tried as soon as possible. The PRG pledged a non-aligned foreign policy and committed itself to solving the country's economic problems. In May 1980 an ultra-leftist coup plot was discovered, followed by an assassination attempt against Maurice Bishop and other members of the PRG in June and an escalation of anti-government violence in the latter part of the year. Restrictions against the privately-owned press were imposed, and in 1979 and 1981 two newspapers were closed down by the Government, which accused the owners of involvement in a destabilization campaign. This led in June 1981 to the banning of the launch of any new newspapers for a year. Bishop appealed for help to the UN and foreign governments in July, when he became convinced that manoeuvres by US forces off Puerto Rico were part of US preparations for an invasion of Grenada; this was strongly denied by the USA.

By mid-1982 relations with the USA, the United Kingdom and the more conservative members of Caricom were becoming increasingly strained: elections had not been arranged, many detainees were still awaiting trial, and Grenada was aligning more closely with Cuba and the USSR. Cuba was supplying about 40% of the funds, and several hundred construction workers, for the controversial airport at Point Salines, a project which further fuelled the USA's insistence that Grenada was to become a major staging-post for Soviet manoeuvres in the area. In November 1982 about 30 political prisoners were released, including former ministers of the Gairy administration.

In March 1983 the PRG again announced its fears that the USA was planning an invasion, and the armed forces were put on alert. The USA strenuously denied these allegations. In June Maurice Bishop sought to improve relations with the USA, and announced the appointment of a commission to draft a new constitution. This conciliation attempt was not popular with the more left-wing members of the PRG cabinet, who regarded Bishop's actions as an ideological betrayal. This division within the Government erupted in October into a power struggle between Bishop and his deputy, Bernard Coard, the Minister of Finance and Planning. On 13 October Bishop was placed under house arrest, allegedly for his refusal to share power with Coard. Official radio reports stated that Coard had resigned following claims that he was involved in a plot to murder Bishop. Four days later, Gen. Hudson Austin, the commander of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), announced that Bishop had been expelled from the NJM. On 19 October thousands of Bishop's supporters, incensed by this news, stormed the house, freed Bishop from imprisonment, and demonstrated outside the PRA headquarters. Violence ensued, with PRA forces firing into the crowd. Later in the day, Bishop, three of his ministers and three trade union spokesmen were all executed. A military coup had taken place, and the Government was replaced by a 16-man Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), led by Gen. Austin. The remaining NJM ministers were arrested and imprisoned, and a total curfew was imposed.

Regional and international outrage at the assassination of Bishop, plus fears of a US military intervention, were so intense that, after four days, the RMC relaxed the curfew, reopened the airport and promised to return to civilian rule as soon as possible. However, Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, requested the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS, see p. 113) to intervene and to restore democratic order. The OECS asked for help from the USA, which, already concerned for the safety of some 1,000 US citizens on the island and convinced that Cuba and the USSR were behind the RMC's actions, readily complied. On 25 October about 1,900 US military personnel invaded the island, accompanied by 300 troops from Jamaica, Barbados and member-countries of the OECS. Fighting continued for some days, and the USA gradually increased its troop strength to a peak of 7,355 on 31 October, with further reinforcements waiting off shore with a US naval task force. Bernard Coard, Gen. Hudson Austin and others who had been involved in the coup were captured and imprisoned on the island. In January 1984 a total of 47 detainees were awaiting trial. Casualty figures for military personnel gave the following totals: 18 US soldiers, 24 Cubans and 16 Grenadians were killed in action; and 113 US troops, 57 Cubans and 280

Grenadians were wounded. The total number of civilians who were killed or wounded is unknown.

On 9 November Sir Paul Scoon appointed a non-political interim council to assume responsibility for the government of the country until elections could be held. Nicholas Braithwaite, a former Commonwealth official, was appointed Chairman in December. The 1974 Constitution was reinstated, and an electoral commission created to prepare for elections, which were to be held within 12 months and which would be open to any political parties. The USA began a gradual withdrawal of troops in mid-November, and by mid-December only 300 support troops were left, comprising military police and technicians who were to help the 430 members of Caribbean forces who remained on the island: numbers which remained constant throughout 1984. A police force was to be set up, including a paramilitary element which was to be the new defence contingent. The Interim Government pledged itself to restoring the country's economic equilibrium and democratic institutions, and in February 1984 it appealed to foreign governments for US $150m. in assistance for the next two years.

Several political parties, which had gone underground or into exile during the rule of the PRG, re-emerged and announced their intention of contesting the elections for a new House of Representatives. Sir Eric Gairy returned to Grenada in January 1984 to lead his GULP, although he stated that he would not stand as a candidate himself. In March three former NJM ministers launched the Maurice Bishop Foundation, designed as a focus of support for the Bishop faction of the former PRG. In May they formed the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) to contest the elections. A number of parties emerged, broadly occupying the centre of the political spectrum, including the Grenada National Party (GNP), led by Herbert Blaize; the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), led by Dr Francis Alexis; the National Democratic Party (NDP), led by George Brizan; and the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP), led by Winston Whyte. Fears that a divided opposition would allow GULP to win a majority of seats in the new House led to negotiations between the centre parties to form an electoral alliance. In April the GNP, NDP and GDM agreed to form an informal coalition, to be known as the Team for National Togetherness. However, subsequent disagreements over the leadership and the selection of candidates led to the break-up of the alliance a month later. Preliminary hearings against the detainees, who had been charged with murder and conspiracy against Bishop and seven of his associates, opened in June, and 19 were committed to trial before the Grenada High Court. However, when the trial eventually began in November it was adjourned until February 1985. In response to US apprehension over growing support for GULP, a meeting between the GNP, GDM, NDP and CDLP was arranged at the end of August 1984 on Union Island, and attended by the Prime Ministers of Barbados, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent. The result was the agreed merger of the parties to form the New National Party (NNP), to be led by Herbert Blaize. The CDLP, however, soon left the new party, and there were some fears over the cohesion of the new grouping.

In the general election, held on 3 December, the NNP achieved a convincing victory over its opponents by winning 14 of the 15 seats in the House of Representatives, and 59% of the popular vote. Both Sir Eric Gairy and the MBPM claimed that the poll had been fraudulent, and the one successful GULP candidate resigned his seat in protest. Blaize became Prime Minister, and announced a seven-member cabinet, which included Brizan and Alexis. He also asked the remaining US and Caribbean troops on the island to stay, at least until March 1985, and stressed the need for national reconciliation.

Government

Grenada has dominion status within the Commonwealth. The British monarch is Head of State and is represented locally by a Governor-General. Executive power is held by the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister. Parliament comprises the Senate, made up of 13 Senators appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, and the 15-member House of Representatives, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

A police force, comprising a paramilitary element, was set up in late 1983. It was expected that there would be more than 600 fully-trained officers by 1986. Called 'The Royal Grenadian Police Force' and trained by British officers, the force will be unarmed and modelled on the British system.

Economic Affairs

According to estimates by the World Bank, Grenada's GNP per head (at average 1979–81 prices) was US $780 in 1980, rising to $850 in 1981. Between 1960 and 1980 the country's GNP per head increased, in real terms, by an average of 1.7% annually. For the 1970–80 decade alone, however, it fell by 0.6% per year.

The economy of Grenada is essentially agricultural and centres on the traditional production of spices, particularly nutmeg. The principal exports are nutmeg, cocoa and bananas, although mace, cotton, coffee, coconuts, citrus fruit and minor spices are also significant. Agriculture contributes about 30% of GDP. Since the early 1970s, however, Grenada's agricultural exports have been seriously affected by a combination of natural disasters and low international commodity prices. The ravages since 1978 of the banana disease, moko, combined with flooding in 1979 and hurricane and storm damage in 1980 and 1981, have damaged the plantations, while export shipments were suspended in 1983 because of the political crisis. Record levels of production in 1982 corresponded with world-wide over-production and stockpiling, causing depressed international prices and a reduction in Grenada's export income. Earnings from cocoa exports fell from EC $18m. in 1981 to EC $12.5m. in 1982, while banana exports fell from EC $10m. to EC $9.1m. In 1983 nutmeg provided 35% of income, helped by a five-year trade agreement with the USSR, signed in 1982. However, this agreement was subsequently broken by the Interim Government, and low prices and the Indonesian monopoly of the market led to the stockpiling of 6m. lb during 1984, representing six months' production. Sugar cane and a wide variety of fruit and vegetables are also grown for local consumption. There are extensive forested areas in the interior of the country. Land tenure is based on privately-owned smallholdings and local co-operative ventures, and a number of the 47 state-run farms are being returned to private ownership. Livestock production is important for local consumption, though meat and milk still have to be imported. Cuba and the USSR provided some equipment and expertise to develop Grenada's fishing industry. In 1980 a fish-processing plant was established, and in 1981 the Government formed a National Fishing Company.

The development of manufacturing industries has not kept pace with other activities, owing mainly to the limited local market. Industry centres on the processing of agricultural products, and cottage industries producing garments and spice-based goods for the export market. Anticipated investment by American businessmen in light industry on the island, taking advantage of the benefits of the US Government's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), has so far failed to materialize. Taxes on company profits and customs duties remain high when compared to other Caribbean islands, and Grenada's infrastructure is poor. Tourism is an important sector of the economy but, because of political upheaval, visitors have shown a preference for other islands. In 1981 only 82,300 tourists arrived, compared with 148,667 in 1978. However, it was hoped that the completion of the new Point Salines Airport, and the refurbishment and expansion of the island's hotels, would stimulate a revival in the tourist trade, especially among stay-over visitors, who numbered only 32,459 in 1983. The NJM Government's economic policy was based on the development of agro-industries and fisheries, geared to import substitution, and the promotion of tourism.

Unemployment fell from 49% in 1979 to 35% in 1980, and to 22% in 1982, mainly as a consequence of the PRG's expansion of the armed forces, and the development of youth and community projects. The disbanding of the army, and the suspension of the projects by the Interim Government, helped to cause a rise in unemployment, estimated to be over 30% by the end of 1984. The trade deficit rose from EC $109m. in 1981 to EC $124.7m. in 1982, as a result of the low prices for Grenada's agricultural exports. Expenditure of EC $70m. in 1981 on capital projects was raised largely from foreign aid donors, and the IMF granted a one-year stand-by credit of 3,425,000 SDRs to

support the Government's financial programme. Major co-operation agreements were signed with Canada and Mexico in 1981, and substantial Cuban and Soviet aid for 1982 was directed primarily at development of infrastructure. In 1983 the IMF agreed further funds of US $14.1m. but this was withdrawn because of political instability in late 1983. Heavy expenditure on the new airport had pushed the level of capital expenditure to EC $145m. in the 1983 budget, and funds for recurrent expenditure were diverted towards the airport project, producing an increased burden of debt and interest payments, which rose from an equivalent of 16.5% of GDP in 1980 to 42% by the end of 1983. Expenditure was reduced by 17% in the 1984/85 budget, introduced by the Interim Government. The projected budget deficit of EC $31.8m., however, will be largely offset by US aid, totalling US $57.2m. for the 1984/85 financial year. In addition, US $3m. was provided in November 1983 as emergency aid, and $6m. as compensation for war damage. Further payments have been promised for longer-term capital projects.

Foreign aid has been provided, and more promised, for the reconstruction of roads, buildings and other infrastructural necessities. In February 1984 the US Government agreed to provide US $21m. towards the completion of the Point Salines Airport, and further sums for the repair of roads and the telephone system, damaged during the fighting. Canada's aid has included US $6m. for the new airport, while the United Kingdom has provided US $2.5m. in loans, partly for the improvement of the island's electricity generating capacity, the inadequacy of which causes frequent power cuts.

Transport and Communications

Grenada has about 980 km (610 miles) of roads, of which 766 km (476 miles) are suitable for motor traffic. A new highway linking St Andrew's, St David's and St George's was constructed in 1979. A programme of further road construction was hampered by military activity in October 1983, and the USA has granted US $15m. in emergency aid to repair infrastructure. Work began immediately on the highway from St George's to Point Salines airport, which was badly damaged. Several foreign shipping lines serve the island, and there is an airport at Pearls, 30 km (18 miles) from St George's, although this is not fully equipped to cope with the seasonal influx of visitors. The new airport at Point Salines, costing an estimated total of US $75m., was completed and opened at the end of October 1984.

Social Welfare

There was no system of social security payments in Grenada prior to March 1979. New initiatives which were launched in 1979 included the Youth for Reconstruction Programme, to provide basic paramedical services and assistance to the elderly and disabled, a national milk distribution programme and the establishment of community-directed day care centres. A national insurance scheme began in 1983. In 1978 there were 25 physicians working in Grenada. In 1980 the country had three hospitals, with a total of 325 beds. A mental hospital, destroyed by military action in October 1983, was to be rebuilt with US financial aid.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and 14 years. The standard of education is high, and the system is modelled, to a large extent, on the British pattern. In 1981 there were 68 primary schools and 20 secondary schools. In 1970 only 2.2% of the adult population had received no schooling. Technical Centres have been set up in each parish, and there is a Technical and Vocational Institute in St George's. The Extra-Mural Department of the University of the West Indies has a branch in St George's, and there is also a Teachers' Training College. A School of Medicine has been established at St George's, a School of Agriculture at Mirabeau and a School of Fishing at Victoria.

Tourism

The colonial architecture of the capital, the excellent yachting facilities and Grand Anse beach are the major tourist attractions. In 1983 Grenada received 82,676 foreign visitors, including 50,217 cruise ship passengers.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 2 August (Emancipation Day), 29 November (Thanksgiving), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986; 1, 2 January (New Year), 7 February (Independence Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system was introduced in 1980.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = EC $3.129;

US $1 = EC $2.700.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): HMSO, *A Year Book of the Commonwealth.*

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 344 sq km (133 sq miles).

Population (at census of 7 April 1970): 93,858; (mid-year estimate, 1982) 113,000.

Principal Town: St George's (capital), population 7,500 (1980 estimate).

Births and Deaths (1979): Registered live births 2,664 (birth rate 24.5 per 1,000); Registered deaths 739 (death rate 6.8 per 1,000).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 metric tons, 1982): Nutmeg 2.7, Bananas 20*, Sugar cane 10*, Cocoa 2*. * FAO estimates.

Livestock (FAO estimates, year ending September 1982): Cattle 9,000, Pigs 10,000, Sheep and goats 29,000, Asses 1,000, Poultry 260,000. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1,753 in 1980; 1,674 in 1981; 1,801 in 1982. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

INDUSTRY

Production (1981): Rum 4,000 hectolitres; Beer 14,000 hectolitres; Cigarettes 98 metric tons; Electric energy 25 million kWh (estimate). Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = EC $3.129; US $1 = EC $2.700; EC $100 = £31.96 = US $37.04.

Budget (EC $ million, 1984): Expenditure 211 (current 113, capital 98).

International Reserves (US $ million at 31 December 1983): IMF special drawing rights 0.15; Foreign exchange 14.00; Total 14.14. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Money Supply (EC $ million at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 41.36; Demand deposits at deposit money banks 18.75; Total money 60.11. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Gross Domestic Product (EC $ million in current purchasers' values): 232.2 in 1980; 258.8 in 1981; 290.5 in 1982. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1982): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 18.60; Merchandise imports f.o.b. −64.81; *Trade balance* −46.21; Exports of services 15.85; Imports of services −20.03; *Balance on goods and services* −50.39; Private unrequited transfers (net) 18.15; Government unrequited transfers (net) 15.47; *Current balance* −16.77; Long-term capital (net) 8.94; Short-term capital (net) 6.39; Net errors and omissions−5.33; *Total* (net monetary movements) −6.77; Valuation changes (net) 0.32; Exceptional financing (net) 0.01; Official financing (net) 0.80; *Changes in reserves* −5.64. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (EC $ million, 1982): *Imports:* Total 152; *Exports:* Cocoa 12.5, Nutmeg 8.2, Bananas 8.9, Mace 2.5; Total (incl. others) 50.1.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1980): Vehicles registered 7,702.

International Sea-borne Shipping (estimated freight traffic, '000 metric tons, 1982): Goods loaded 160; Goods unloaded 63. Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TOURISM

Visitor Arrivals (1983): 82,676 (incl. 50,217 cruise ship passengers).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers (1981): 36,000 in use.

Telephones (1 January 1981): 6,000 in use.

Book Production (1979): 10 titles (11,000 copies).

EDUCATION

Primary (1981): 68 schools; 22,093 pupils.

Secondary (1981): 20 schools; 6,249 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

The 1974 independence Constitution was suspended in March 1979, following the coup, and restored in November 1983 after the overthrow of the People's Revolutionary Government. The main provisions of this Constitution are summarized below:

The Head of State is the British monarch, represented in Grenada by an appointed Governor-General. Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Parliament, comprising a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 13 Senators, seven of whom are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, three on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and three on the advice of the Prime Minister after he has consulted interests which he considers Senators should be selected to represent. The House of Representatives consists of 15 members elected from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The Cabinet consists of a Prime Minister, who must be a member of the House of Representatives, and such other Ministers as the Governor-General may appoint on the advice of the Prime Minister.

There is a Supreme Court and, in certain cases, a further appeal lies to Her Majesty in Council.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General: Sir Paul Scoon.

THE CABINET
(January 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Security and Home Affairs: Herbert Blaize.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Lands, Fisheries and Tourism: George Brizan.

Minister of Legal and External Affairs: Ben Jones.

Minister of Health, Housing, Community Development and Women's Affairs: Danny Williams.

Minister of Labour, Co-operatives, Social Security and Local Government: Dr Francis Alexis.

Minister of Works, Communications, Public Utilities, Civil Aviation and Energy: Dr Keith Mitchell.

Minister of Education, Culture, Youth Affairs and Sport: GEORGE MCGUIRE.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in St George's.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Senate

President: LARRY JOSEPH.

There are 13 appointed members.

House of Representatives

Speaker: HUDSON SCIPIO.

General Election, 3 December 1984

Party	Votes	%	Seats
New National Party	23,984	58.64	14
Grenada United Labour Party	14,677	35.88	1
Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement	2,022	4.94	—
Others	220	0.54	—
Total	40,903	100.00	15

Political Organizations

Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP): St George's; f. 1984; Leader WINSTON WHYTE.

Grenada Federated Labour Party (GFLP): St George's; f. 1984.

Grenada United Labour Party (GULP): St George's; f. 1950; right-wing party; Leader Sir ERIC GAIRY.

Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM): St George's; f. 1984; socialist party; Leader KENRICK RADIX.

New National Party (NNP): St George's; f. 1984; centre party; merger of Grenada Democratic Movement, Grenada National Party and National Democratic Party; Leader HERBERT BLAIZE.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN GRENADA

USA: St. George's; Ambassador: LOREN LAWRENCE.

Venezuela: St George's; Ambassador: HERMES JOSÉ SALAS RIVERO.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by the Grenada Supreme Court, composed of a High Court of Justice and a two-tier Court of Appeal. The Court of Magisterial Appeals is presided over by the Chief Justice. The Itinerant Court of Appeal consists of three judges and sits twice a year; it hears appeals from the High Court and is the final court of appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts which administer summary jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: ROBERT ARCHIBALD NEDD.

Puisne Judge: JAMES A. PATTERSON.

Registrar of the Supreme Court: DENIS LAMBERT.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archdeacon of Grenada: HOSKIN HUGGINS, Rectory, Church St, St George's.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of St George's in Grenada: Rt Rev. SYDNEY CHARLES, Bishop's House, Morne Jaloux, POB 375, St George's; tel. 5299.

Other Christian Churches

The Presbyterian, Methodist, Plymouth Brethren, Baptist, Berean and Seventh-day Adventist faiths are also represented.

The Press

Grenada Guardian: St George's; weekly; organ of GULP.

The Grenadian Voice: St George's; weekly; Editor LESLIE PIERRE.

Government Gazette: St George's; weekly; official.

Radio and Television

In 1981 there were an estimated 36,000 radio receivers in use.

The radio station, known as Radio Free Grenada between 1979 and 1983, was destroyed during the military intervention in October 1983, and is at present housed in temporary studios.

Radio Grenada: POB 34, St George's; f. 1983; state-owned; Man. (vacant).

Between 1980 and 1983 television broadcasts were provided by Free Grenada Television, which was owned and operated by the Government.

Finance

BANKING

Grenada Bank of Commerce Ltd: Halifax St, POB 4, St George's; tel. 3521; telex 3467; Man. M. MATHLIN.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd: 8 Church St, St George's; f. 1932; Man. Dir and Sec. G. V. STEELE; brs in St Andrew's and St Patrick's.

Grenada Development Bank: The Carenage, St George's; f. 1976 after merger of the Grenada Agricultural Bank and the Grenada Development Corporation; Chair. ANTHONY BOATSWAIN; Man. RAMON LASHLEY.

National Commercial Bank of Grenada Ltd: POB 57, St George's; f. 1979; state-owned; Gen. Man. M. B. ARCHIBALD; 5 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): POB 194, Halifax St, St George's; Man. C. A. S. HINKSON.

Barclays Bank (UK): POB 37, St George's; tel. 3232; telex 3421; Man. GEOFFREY COMISSIONG; 4 sub-brs in Carriacou, Gouyave, Grand Anse and Grenville.

INSURANCE

Several locally-owned and foreign insurance companies operate in Grenada and the other islands of the group.

Trade and Industry

Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Inc: POB 129, St George's; tel. 2937; f. 1921, incorporated 1947; 88 mems; Pres. CHARLES MCINTYRE.

Grenada Cocoa Association: Scott St, St George's; tel. 2234; telex 3444; f. 1964; controls cocoa marketing throughout the Windward Islands; Chair. L. A. PURCELL.

Grenada Co-operative Banana Society: Scott St, St George's; f. 1955; a statutory body to control production and marketing of bananas; Chair. (vacant).

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association: POB 160, St George's; tel. 2117; telex 3454; f. 1947; processes and markets all the nutmeg and mace grown on the island; Gen. Man. R. S. RENWICK.

Grenada Electricity Services Ltd (Grenlec): POB 381, St George's; telex 3450; Man. W. M. BULLEN.

Grenada Hotel Association: POB 440, St George's; tel. 4475; telex 3425; f. 1961; Pres. ANDRÉ CHERMAN.

Marketing and National Importing Board: St George's; tel. 3191; telex 3435; f. 1974; state-owned; imports basic food items, incl. sugar, rice, milk and also cement; Chair. MICHAEL ARCHIBALD; Gen. Man. ALDWYN FERGUSON (acting).

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Co-operative Department was established in 1957. There are 26 Marketing Societies, 30 Credit Unions, one Credit Union League and one Farmers' Co-operative Council.

TRADE UNIONS

Agricultural and General Workers' Union: St George's.

Commercial and Industrial Workers' Union: St George's; 400 mems; Pres. (vacant).

Grenada Union of Teachers: Marine Villa, St George's; f. 1913; Pres. Julius Forsyth; 900 mems.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union: POB 154, St George's; f. 1952; Gen. Sec. Eric Pierre; 500 mems.

Technical and Allied Workers' Union: POB 405, Green St, St George's; f. 1958; Pres. Curtis B. Stuart; about 1,400 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Grenada.

ROADS

There were approximately 980 km (610 miles) of roads in 1983, of which nearly all were suitable for motor traffic. Many of these were severely damaged by military action in October 1983. In 1980 there were 7,702 vehicles registered. Public transport is provided by small private operators, with a system covering the entire country.

SHIPPING

The chief port is St George's. Grenville on Grenada and Hillsborough on Carriacou are mostly used by small craft.

The chief lines are the Harrison, Saguenay Steamship, Royal Netherlands Steamship, Geest, Booth, West Indian Shipping, Atlantic, James Nourse Line, Linea C Line, Booker Seaway and Blue Ribbon Line. Several local craft ply regularly between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airfield at Pearls, 30 km (18 miles) from St George's, is served by Air Martinique, Inter Island Air Services (subsidiary of LIAT) and LIAT (Antigua). Lauriston Airport, on the island of Carriacou, offers regular scheduled services to Grenada, Saint Vincent and Palm Island (Grenadines of Saint Vincent). The Point Salines International Airport was opened in October 1984, and at present is served by LIAT and BWIA (Trinidad and Tobago).

Tourism

There were approximately 600 hotel beds in 1983.

Grenada Tourist Department: POB 293, St George's; tel. 2001; telex 3422; Dir of Tourism Richard Cherman.

GUATEMALA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guatemala lies in the Central American isthmus, bounded to the north and west by Mexico, with Honduras and Belize to the east and El Salvador to the south. It has a long coastline on the Pacific Ocean and a narrow outlet to the Caribbean Sea. The climate is tropical in the lowlands, with an average temperature of 28°C (83°F), and more temperate in the central highland area, with an average temperature of 20°C (68°F). The official language is Spanish, but more than 20 indigenous languages are also spoken. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity: the majority are Roman Catholics, while about 25% are Protestants. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes, of blue, white and blue, with the national coat of arms (depicting a quetzal, the 'bird of freedom', and a scroll, superimposed on crossed rifles and sabres, encircled by a wreath) in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Guatemala City.

Recent History

Under Spanish colonial rule, Guatemala was part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Independence was obtained from Spain in 1821, from Mexico in 1824 and from the Federation of Central American States in 1838. Subsequent attempts to revive the Federation failed and, under a series of dictators, there was relative stability, tempered by periods of disruption. A programme of social reform was begun by Juan José Arvalo (President in 1944–50) and his successor, Col Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, whose policy of land reform evoked strong opposition from landowners. In 1954 President Arbenz was overthrown in a coup led by Col Carlos Castillo Armas, who invaded the country with US assistance. Castillo became President but was assassinated in July 1957. The next elected President, Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, took office in March 1958 and ruled until he was deposed in March 1963 by a military coup, led by Col Enrique Peralta Azurdia. He assumed full powers as Chief of Government, suspended the Constitution and dissolved the legislature. A Constituent Assembly, elected in 1964, produced a new Constitution in 1965. Dr Julio César Méndez Montenegro was elected President in 1966, and in 1970 the candidate of the Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN), Col (later Gen.) Carlos Araña Osorio, was elected President after a turbulent campaign. Despite charges of fraud in the elections of March 1974, Gen. Kjell Laugerud García of the MLN took office as President in July.

President Laugerud sought to discourage extreme right-wing violence and claimed some success, although in September 1979 Amnesty International estimated the number of lives lost in political violence since 1970 at between 50,000 and 60,000. In February 1976 a series of earthquakes in central Guatemala resulted in 23,000 dead, 77,000 injured and about 1m. homeless. In March 1978 Gen. Fernando Romeo Lucas García was elected President. The guerrilla movement increased in strength in 1980 and 1981, while the Government was accused of the murder and torture of civilians and, particularly, persecution of the country's indigenous Indian inhabitants, who make up 60% of the population. An estimated 11,000 civilians were killed in 1981.

In the presidential and congressional elections of 7 March 1982, from which the left-wing parties were absent, the largest number of votes was awarded to the Government candidate, Gen. Angel Aníbal Guevara, who was later confirmed as President by Congress. The other presidential candidates denounced the elections as fraudulent. Guevara was prevented from taking office in July by a coup on 23 March, in which a group of young right-wing military officers installed Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt (a candidate in the 1974 presidential elections) as leader of a three-man junta. Congress was closed, and the Constitution and political parties suspended. In June Gen. Ríos Montt dissolved the junta and assumed the Presidency. He attempted to fight corruption, reorganized the judicial system and disbanded the secret police. The number of violent deaths diminished. However, after initially gaining the support of the National University, the Roman Catholic Church and the labour unions and hoping to enter into dialogue with the guerrillas, who refused to respond to an amnesty declaration in June, President Ríos Montt declared a state of siege, and imposed censorship of the press, in July.

The war against the guerrillas intensified, and a civil defence force of Indians was established. The efficiency of the army increased. Whole villages were burnt, and many inhabitants killed, in order to deter the Indians from supporting the guerrillas. Up to 500,000 Indians have been displaced by the war, and many have escaped across the border to Mexico, where refugee camps have been established. President Ríos Montt's increasingly corporatist policies alienated all groups, and his fragile hold on power was threatened in 1982 by several attempted coups, which he managed to forestall.

President Ronald Reagan of the USA was eager to renew sales of armaments and the provision of economic and military aid to Guatemala, which had been suspended in 1977 as a result of serious violations of human rights. Several sales of spare parts for military equipment were made to Guatemala in 1982, despite restrictions by the US Congress. In January 1983 the US Government, satisfied that there had been a significant decrease in the abuse of human rights during Gen. Ríos Montt's presidency, announced the resumption of arms sales to Guatemala and agreed to provide US $6.3m. in military aid for 1983. However, independent reports claimed that the situation had deteriorated, and revealed that 2,600 people had been killed during the first six months of President Ríos Montt's rule. An estimated 100,000 refugees fled to Mexico during early 1983, and relations between Guatemala and Mexico were strained, following further incursions into Mexican territory by Guatemalan security forces, which resulted in the deaths of several refugees. In March the army was implicated in the massacre of 300 Indian peasants at Nahulá, and there was a resurgence in the activity of both left- and right-wing 'death squads'. The President declared a 30-day amnesty for guerrillas and political exiles, and lifted the state of siege which had been imposed in July 1982. Furthermore, he announced the creation of an electoral tribunal to organize and oversee a proposed transfer from military rule to civilian government. In April the army launched a new offensive, which made significant gains against the guerrillas, principally in the rebel stronghold of Petén and the province of El Quiché. In response, the URNG (the main guerrilla grouping) announced a major change in tactics, which gave priority to attacks on economic targets instead of to direct confrontation with the army. The Government's pacification programme comprised three phases of aid programmes, combined with the saturation of the countryside by anti-guerrilla units. The 'guns and beans' policy provided food and medicine in exchange for recruitment to the PAC, a pro-Government peasant militia. The 'roofs, bread and work' phase involved the development of 'model villages', and the 'Aid Programme for Areas in Conflict' (PAAC) was an ambitious rural development scheme.

By June 1983 opposition to the President was widespread, and several attempted coups were reported. Gen. Ríos Montt had alienated the most influential groups within Guatemalan society by his dependence upon a group of advisers which consisted of six young army officers and fellow members of his fundamentalist Protestant church. The President no longer enjoyed the support of the Roman Catholic Church, the conservative hierarchy and the business community, who were angered by his evangelical doctrines, austerity measures and proposed agrarian reform. The increasing abuses of human rights and the continuing existence of secret tribunals had

provoked international criticism and damaged US-Guatemalan relations. The shift in power towards the lower ranks of the armed forces had created divisions within the officer corps, and led to dissension. On 29 June the air force and four army garrisons rebelled against the President. They called for a return to constitutional rule and for the dismissal of the President's advisers. Gen. Ríos Montt agreed to both demands but remained unconvincing on the issue of electoral reform. On 8 August 1983 Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores, the Minister of Defence, led a successful coup against President Ríos Montt.

The new President announced the abolition of the secret tribunals and ended press censorship. In addition, the Council of State was abolished. A 90-day amnesty for guerrillas was announced in October. The amnesty was extended throughout 1984. Urban and rural terrorism continued to escalate, however, and in November 1983 the Government was accused of directing a campaign of kidnappings against the Roman Catholic Church. Following the murder of six USAID workers in northern Guatemala, the US House of Representatives suspended the $50m. in aid which President Reagan had requested for Guatemala in 1984. Nevertheless, the US Administration resolved to provide $24m. in economic aid during 1984. Israel continued to supply arms to Guatemala, and 300 Israeli military advisers were reported to be active in the country. In October Gen. Mejía Victores acted to strengthen his position after rumours of his unpopularity among high-ranking officers. Supporters of Gen. Ríos Montt were sent into exile, and in January 1984 new army reforms were introduced. In accordance with the President's assurance of electoral reform, elections for a Constituent Assembly were scheduled for July 1984.

The start of campaigning for elections to the Constituent Assembly heralded a new wave of political violence. By March 1984 the number of weekly political assassinations had risen to an average of 145. It was estimated that more than 50 people were abducted each week. Reports that the Constituent Assembly would nominate a provisional interim president for the period until 1985 were dismissed by Gen. Mejía Victores, who confirmed that the powers of the Assembly were strictly circumscribed to include only the drafting of a new constitution and the electoral law. Fifteen political parties planned to contest the election in July. Contrary to public forecasts, the centre groups, including the newly formed Unión del Centro Nacional (UCN), obtained the greatest number of votes. Under the system of proportional representation, however, the right-wing coalition of the MLN and the Central Auténtica Nacionalista (CAN) together obtained a majority of seats in the Assembly. In August a directive board, composed of representatives from the three major political parties, began drafting the Constitution. A two-stage presidential election was planned for October 1985, the new President to take power in January 1986.

In 1984 the Government continued to develop its controversial strategy of 'model villages', which entailed the construction of new settlements in isolated locations for Indian communities. Relations with neighbouring Mexico deteriorated in 1984, following an attack in April on a Guatemalan refugee camp situated in Mexico, during which six people were killed. By August 1984 the Organización del Pueblo en Armas (ORPA) had emerged as the most active of the guerrilla groups, operating in San Marcos and Quezaltenango. In October an upsurge of violence in Guatemala City, coupled with unrest in the business sector, gave rise to rumours of government instability and encouraged scepticism at the Government's commitment to holding the forthcoming presidential election. In 1984 the US Government gave military equipment valued at US $2m. to the Guatemalan armed forces. Further military aid of $300,000 was to be allocated in 1985. Under Gen. Mejía Victores, it was estimated that more than 100 political assassinations and 40 abductions occurred each week.

Guatemala remains steadfast in its claims to the neighbouring territory of Belize, a former British dependency. In protest at the United Kingdom's decision to grant independence to Belize, in accordance with a UN resolution of November 1980, Guatemala severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom. An agreement between Guatemala and the United Kingdom, signed in March 1981, was rejected by Guatemala in July 1982. Talks resumed in January 1983 but, despite a modification in Guatemalan demands, the negotiations broke down. In November Guatemala announced its support for the maintenance of a British presence in Belize as 'insurance' against a possible take-over by guerrilla forces. Tripartite talks were held in May 1984. In October it was announced that Guatemala and the United Kingdom had agreed in principle to reopen consular relations in an attempt to hasten negotiations on a settlement.

Government

Guatemala is a republic comprising 22 departments. Under the 1966 Constitution, which was suspended in 1982, legislative power was vested in the unicameral National Congress, with 66 members elected for four years by universal adult suffrage. Executive power was held by the President, also directly elected for four years, assisted by a Vice-President and an appointed Cabinet. In June 1982 sole legislative and executive powers were assumed by Gen. Ríos Montt, who was, in turn, deposed by Gen. Mejía Victores in August 1983. Elections for a Constituent Assembly, which would draw up a new constitution in preparation for a return to civilian rule, were held in July 1984. The new Constitution was due for final approval in 1985. Presidential elections were planned for October 1985.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 40,000, of whom 38,000 were in the army, 1,000 in the navy (including 650 marines) and 1,000 in the air force. There were paramilitary forces of 9,500. Military service is by conscription for at least two years. In the early 1980s the Patrullas de Autodefensa Civil (PAC), an anti-guerrilla peasant militia, was established. By 1983 these self-defence patrols numbered 700,000 men. Defence expenditure in 1982 was 92m. quetzales.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, with more than one-half of the country's active population working in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The agricultural sector accounts for more than 25% of GDP. Guatemala is Central America's second most important coffee producer. Coffee is the country's leading export commodity, generating about 30% of total export earnings. Following a fall in production in 1983, the 1984/85 harvest was expected to increase to 4.5m. bags (each of 46 kg). Export earnings were expected to increase, from US $332m. in 1983/84 to $485m. in 1984/85. Other major crops are sugar cane, bananas, cardamom and cotton. Production of raw sugar rose to a record 580,321 metric tons in 1982, an increase of 22.4% above 1981. In 1984 exports were expected to total 380,000 tons, generating earnings of $100m. Cotton provided 10% of export income in 1981 but high costs, low world prices, lack of domestic credit and the guerrilla war reduced earnings to $126.4m. in 1981: a fall of 24% from 1980. Adverse weather in September 1981 caused a 35% decrease in output. A further fall was expected for 1982/83 as only 49,000 ha had been sown, compared with 77,000 in 1982. In March 1983 high winds caused $60m. in damage to banana plantations. Agricultural production declined by 6% in 1983. A further threat to the agricultural sector was the guerrilla campaign against economic targets, launched in 1983. Attempts to diversify agricultural production have resulted in increased exports of tobacco, vegetables, fruit and beef. In 1983 Guatemala's meat exports fell because of the suspension of sales to Mexico and a decline in domestic beef production from 92,000 metric tons in 1979 to 52,000 tons in 1983. Under the 'Aid Programme for Areas in Conflict' (PAAC), inaugurated in 1983, the Government hopes to transform the mainly Indian-populated highlands by establishing extensive plantations for the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, which will provide new agricultural products for export. A loan of $130m. has been agreed with the IMF to aid agricultural development and to provide agrarian credit. The IDB is to provide $13.9m. for the development of agricultural technology. Extensive forests provide timber and chicle.

Guatemala's industrial sector is the largest in Central America. Manufacturing contributes about 16% of GDP and provides employment for 16% of the working population. The main branches of industry are food processing, rubber, textiles, paper and pharmaceuticals. Exports of manufactured goods more than trebled between 1972 and 1978, but in 1982 the Central American market collapsed. A shortage of domestic credit and lack of external demand, principally from other CACM members, have cut the sector's growth rate. Private investment has

declined because of social únrest, and public investment has been curtailed by austerity measures and the scarcity of foreign exchange. Following the closure of 185 businesses in 1982, more factories were expected to go bankrupt, and many were operating at 50% capacity. In 1984 an estimated 44% of the labour force were unemployed.

Commercial quantities of petroleum were discovered in 1974 and 1975, and the Rubelsanto and West Chinajá fields have reserves estimated at 127m. barrels. In 1983 their output averaged 6,600 barrels per day (b/d). Further deposits were found in 1981 in Alta Verapaz and the Petén Basin: these are being exploited by Texaco, Amoco and Hispanoil. A 50,000 b/d pipeline, linking Rubelsanto and the Caribbean coastline, was completed in 1981. Earnings from petroleum declined from US $24m. in 1980 to $22.4m. in 1981, when the price was $33.80 per barrel. By August 1982 it was $31.40 per barrel. New wells were discovered in 1981 and 1982, and the find at Tierra Blanca is expected to produce as much as 6,000–6,500 b/d. Guatemala remains a marginal producer, with a daily output of 6,600–8,000 barrels from 10 fields. Proven reserves are 22m. barrels, while potential reserves are believed to be 800m.–1,000m. barrels. Although foreign companies have been reluctant to invest in Guatemala, owing to the unfavourable terms offered by the Government and to the guerrilla war, new legislation was introduced in October 1983 to encourage foreign investment in exploration for petroleum. The new law eliminates double taxation and reduces the Government's share of the first 50,000 b/d produced from 45%–55% to 30%. There were plans to build a state-owned petroleum refinery with a capacity of 30,000 b/d, despite an existing surplus of refining capacity. A 300 MW hydroelectric project at Chixoy came into operation in October 1983. There were plans to construct a geothermal generating plant, to be known as Zunil 1.

The Exmibal consortium has invested 224m. quetzales in exploiting the deposits of nickel ore, estimated at 60m. tons, near Lake Izabal at Chalac-El Estor. A refining plant began operating in mid-1977 and, at full capacity, was to have produced 28m. lb. (12,700 metric tons) of nickel per year, but in November 1981 it was decided to close down the mine indefinitely as falling sales, the rising cost of fuel and new taxation had made the venture financially unviable.

Despite the earthquake, Guatemala's GDP rose by 9% in 1976. By 1981, however, the growth rate had dropped to 1%, as a result of low world prices for export crops, and in 1982 GDP fell by 3%. A further fall of 2.5% was recorded in 1983. Tourism, once the third largest exchange earner, had virtually ceased by 1983, with a drop in revenue from $82m. in 1979 to $8m. in 1983. Export earnings fell by 7.7% to US $1,260m. in 1982. Imports increased by 11% to $1,774m. in 1981. The current balance-of-payments deficit increased from $163m. in 1980 to $565m. in 1981, but improved to $224m. in 1983. In 1984 the deficit was expected to increase to $500m. Foreign exchange reserves fell from $653.5m. at the end of 1979 to $137.4m. at the end of 1981 and to only $65m. in April 1983. By October 1984 foreign exchange reserves had increased to $261m. Readily available reserves of convertible currency were estimated at between $25m. and $50m. in 1983. A flight of capital and higher service payments on Guatemala's external debt were responsible for the sharp drop in reserves. Net reserves were in deficit. In 1983, in response to increasing economic difficulties, the Government implemented a series of austerity measures. The budget was cut by 20%, about 3,000 employees were made redundant, and the price of petrol was increased. In September the Government reached agreement with the IMF on a stand-by credit of US $114.8m. Under the terms of the agreement, the Government undertook to reduce the budget deficit and to introduce a programme of tax reforms. Following protests at the 10% rate of value added tax (VAT), the rate was reduced to 7% in October. This decision prompted the IMF to suspend its agreement with the Government. In addition, credit amounting to $360m. was withdrawn by international financing agencies. A resumption of negotiations appeared unlikely, following the Government's reluctance to implement further increases in taxation, including VAT. The existing tax programme was regarded as a failure, having yielded only 40% of the expected revenue. In July 1984 the IMF suspended disbursement of $60m. from the original credit. In September the Government was forced to enact changes in the tax programme to compensate for tax evasion amounting to 100m. quetzales since 1983. In November, after many years of being at parity with the US dollar, the quetzal was partially devalued, when a 'parallel' rate of 1.60 quetzales per US dollar was introduced. In 1985 the US Government was to provide economic aid of US $52.5m. Guatemala's external public debt was $2,000m. in 1984.

Transport and Communications

There were 819 km of railways and 13,632 km of roads in 1984. The chief ports are Puerto Barrios, San José, Santo Tomás de Castilla and Champerico. The construction of a 1,500-km network of new highways, including a four-lane motorway from the capital to San José, began in 1981, and new port facilities are being provided at Champerico and San José. A new international airport was completed at a cost of US $200m. at Santa Elena Petén in 1982.

Social Welfare

Social security is compulsory, and all employers with five or more workers are required to enrol with the State Institute of Social Security, which came under army control in 1983. Benefits are available to registered workers for industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, disability, widowhood and hospitalization. In 1979 there were 819 physicians working in the government health service. A $51m. project to improve health services, including two new hospitals in Guatemala City and one in Antigua, was announced in 1980.

Education

Elementary education is free and, in urban areas, compulsory between seven and 14 years of age. Both primary and secondary education last for six years. In 1980 an estimated 56% of children aged seven to 12 attended primary schools. Secondary enrolment was equivalent to 16% of those aged 13 to 18. There are five universities. The rate of illiteracy was about 50% in 1980, but a 'national literacy crusade' was launched by the Government in 1981 in an attempt to alleviate this problem.

Tourism

The main attractions lie in the mountain regions, with their volcanoes, lakes and mountain villages which remain much the same as in the days of the Maya Empire. The old capital, Antigua, retains the ruins of buildings wrecked in the great earthquake of 1773. The Government is expanding tourist facilities in the Izabal-El Petén region. There are significant Mayan ruins at Tikal, Yaxhá, Nakum and El Mirador. The tourist industry has been devastated by the violence within Guatemala since 1979.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 30 June (Anniversary of the Revolution), 15 August (Assumption, Guatemala City only), 15 September (Independence Day), 12 October (Columbus Day), 20 October (Revolution Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 24, 25 December (Christmas), 31 December (New Year's Eve).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in official use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 quetzal.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.159 quetzales;
US $1 = 1.000 quetzal.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banco de Guatemala, 7a Avda 22-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dirección General de Estadística, 4°, Edif. América, 8a Calle 9-55, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 26136.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	108,429
Inland water	460
Total	108,889*
Population (census results)†	
26 March 1973	5,160,221
26 March 1981	
Males	3,015,826
Females	3,038,401
Total	6,054,227
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	7,698,800
1983	7,926,728
1984	8,161,403
Density (per sq km) 1984	75.0

* 42,042 sq miles.
† Excluding adjustments for underenumeration.

DEPARTMENTS (estimated population at mid-1984)

Alta Verapaz	390,059	Jutiapa	341,691
Baja Verapaz	157,815	Quezaltenango	467,715
Chimaltenango	278,253	Retalhuleu	221,011
Chiquimula	218,540	Sacatepéquez	144,922
El Petén	112,792	San Marcos	577,281
El Progreso	104,470	Santa Rosa	258,652
El Quiché	450,475	Sololá	178,997
Escuintla	541,412	Suchitepéquez	319,986
Guatemala	1,958,566	Totonicapán	244,685
Huehuetenango	555,458	Zacapa	153,418
Izabal	316,564	**Total**	8,161,403
Jalapa	168,641		

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1981 census)

Guatemala City (capital)	754,243	Puerto Barrios	46,882
		Retalhuleu	46,652
Escuintla	75,442	Chiquimula	42,571
Quezaltenango	72,922	Mazatenango	38,181

Source: Dirección General de Estadística/CELADE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1977	284,513	42.9	28,894	4.4	71,816	10.8
1978	283,853	41.5	28,493	4.2	66,835	9.8
1979	295,225	41.9	29,290	4.2	72,211	10.2
1980	303,443	41.8	31,230	4.3	71,383	9.8
1981	308,413	41.2	32,398	4.3	75,658	10.1
1982	311,978	40.5	31,233	4.1	76,267	9.9

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(official estimates for 1983)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,323,956	23,425	1,347,381
Mining and quarrying	2,287	32	2,319
Manufacturing	245,054	70,340	315,394
Construction	94,570	512	95,082
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6,765	192	6,957
Commerce	115,144	54,148	169,292
Transport, storage and communications	56,569	1,408	57,977
Services	118,887	159,402	278,289
Activities not adequately described	35,820	10,561	46,381
Total	1,999,052	320,020	2,319,072

Source: Secretaría General del Consejo Nacional de Planificación Económica.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983*
Sugar cane	5,441	6,208	5,462
Cotton	116	69	51
Maize	976	1,065	1,000
Rice	33	49	45
Dry beans	83	98	92
Wheat	50	42	59
Coffee	168	165	162
Bananas ('000 stems)	16,582	17,043	13,492

* Preliminary.
Source: *Cuentas Nacionales*, Banco de Guatemala.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	100	100	100*
Cattle	1,653	1,730	1,880*
Sheep	679	734	500*
Pigs	792	835	835*
Goats	76	76	76†
Chickens	14,000*	14,237	14,500*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figures.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	149	192	184
Other industrial wood	10	10	10
Fuel wood*	6,088	6,272	6,458
Total	6,247	6,474	6,652

* FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Coniferous sawnwood	60	81	74
Broadleaved sawnwood	33	53	55
Sub-total	93	134	129
Railway sleepers	—	2	1
Total	93	136	130

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

(metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	3,507	4,265	4,284

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

SELECTED PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Antimony ore	810	n.a.	n.a.
Petroleum	200,483	307,664	342,187
Iron ore	13,733	4,113	1,159
Lead ore	110	100	60

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983*
Cement ('000 metric tons)	578	522	466
Sugar ('000 metric tons)	443	531	525
Electricity (million kWh)	1,482	1,436	1,430
Cigarettes (million)	2,183	2,204	2,136

* Preliminary.
Source: *Cuentas Nacionales*, Banco de Guatemala.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 quetzal.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 centavos.
Notes: 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 quetzales.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 1.159 quetzales;
US $1 = 1.000 quetzal;
100 quetzales = £86.28 = $100.00.

Exchange Rate
The quetzal's value is fixed at par with that of the US dollar.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	22.1	22.1	22.1
IMF special drawing rights	2.6	—	0.6
Reserve position in IMF	9.7	—	8.2
Foreign exchange	137.4	112.2	201.2
Total	171.8	134.3	232.1

* Valued at US $42.22 per troy ounce.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET (million quetzales)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983*
Taxation	651.4	623.6	570.5
Treasury bills and foreign loans	633.4	652.6	391.0
Other receipts	115.3	112.6	172.4
Total	1,400.1	1,388.8	1,133.9

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983*
Education	160.0	141.8	134.9
Health	121.3	77.2	73.6
Agriculture	58.1	48.1	51.4
Defence	131.5	165.2	162.7
Communications and public works	341.4	213.4	141.8
Transportation	190.3	133.0	95.8
Other items	463.1	479.8	437.1
Total	1,465.7	1,258.5	1,097.3

* Preliminary.
Source: Ministry of Finance.

MONEY SUPPLY (million quetzales at 31 December)

	1982	1983	1984*
Currency outside banks	404.6	437.9	393.2
Private sector deposits at Bank of Guatemala	48.8	60.8	35.7
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	380.0	425.7	354.4
Total money	833.4	924.4	783.3

* At 30 September.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million quetzales in current prices)

	1981	1982	1983*
Government final consumption expenditure	680.3	675.5	688.0
Private final consumption expenditure	7,021.7	7,149.0	7,500.7
Increase in stocks	9.0	−76.1	33.4
Gross fixed capital formation	1,443.2	1,309.6	954.0
Total domestic expenditure	9,154.2	9,058.0	9,176.1
Exports of goods and services	1,484.4	1,288.6	1,175.8
Less Imports of goods and services	2,031.5	1,629.3	1,317.0
Gross domestic product	8,607.1	8,717.3	9,034.9
Factor income from abroad *Less* Factor income paid abroad	−102.8	−121.2	−113.4
Gross national product	8,504.3	8,596.1	8,921.5

* Preliminary.

Source: *Cuentas Nacionales*, Banco de Guatemala.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,299.0	1,199.6	1,091.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,540.0	−1,284.3	−1,056.0
Trade balance	−241.0	−84.7	35.7
Exports of services	234.6	141.8	113.3
Imports of services	−649.5	−495.1	−403.7
Balance on goods and services	−655.9	−438.0	−254.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	89.4	61.9	29.9
Government unrequited transfers (net)	1.4	0.8	0.8
Current balance	−565.1	−375.3	−224.0
Direct capital investment (net)	127.1	77.1	45.0
Other long-term capital (net)	238.1	224.2	160.4
Short-term capital (net)	−140.6	28.5	112.5
Net errors and omissions	−11.3	−32.5	−77.6
Total (net monetary movements)	−351.8	−78.0	16.3
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	6.6	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−6.2	5.5	5.5
Exceptional financing (net)	50.5	39.6	34.7
Changes in reserves	−300.8	−33.0	56.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 quetzales)

Imports	1981	1982	1983*
Basic manufactures	320,952	259,376	232,591
Machinery and transport equipment	352,785	299,995	167,291
Chemicals and products	312,057	269,437	257,436
Food products	105,510	89,917	77,107
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	378,441	302,990	256,651
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	39,808	23,085	31,939
Total (incl. others)	1,673,476	1,387,962	1,134,995

Exports	1981	1982	1983*
Coffee, incl. soluble	326,615	374,674	309,146
Cotton	173,405	95,029	67,691
Fresh meat	29,313	16,768	15,593
Bananas	57,079	74,000	55,100
Sugar	85,204	47,055	95,342
Vegetables	30,630	36,661	26,721
Cardamon	34,315	44,250	59,414
Petroleum	22,118	46,141	60,033
Total (incl. others)	1,304,724	1,199,584	1,091,679

* Preliminary.

Source: *Balanza de Pagos*, Banco de Guatemala.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 quetzales)

Imports	1981	1982	1983*
Costa Rica	57,294	58,018	81,976
El Salvador	102,812	117,450	103,840
Germany, Federal Republic	107,808	77,144	56,561
Honduras	18,767	25,293	26,885
Italy	24,118	18,048	11,634
Japan	129,238	72,704	55,714
Mexico	128,263	102,165	89,045
Netherlands Antilles	99,301	98,247	68,552
Trinidad and Tobago	29,280	18,340	2,413
United Kingdom	30,503	17,027	12,655
USA	560,798	426,225	358,803
Venezuela	113,401	82,440	102,163

Exports	1981	1982	1983*
China, People's Republic	51,043	18,247	812
Costa Rica	57,469	51,580	52,428
El Salvador	188,025	189,503	163,424
Germany, Federal Republic	96,078	68,859	63,637
Honduras	64,503	50,568	54,284
Italy	41,090	46,856	38,517
Japan	67,978	60,521	49,216
Mexico	65,141	34,704	13,786
Netherlands	44,501	38,880	31,539
Nicaragua	69,078	44,926	50,789
United Kingdom	14,165	19,516	12,927
USA	328,572	324,956	350,880

* Preliminary.

Source: *Balanza de Pagos*, Banco de Guatemala.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 motor vehicles in use)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars	166.6	176.6	188.1
Commercial vehicles	50.1	54.5	58.5

Source: Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas.

SHIPPING ('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980*
Goods loaded	1,779	1,348	2,026
Goods unloaded	1,798	2,597	2,540

* Preliminary.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1978	1979	1980
Passengers carried ('000)	136	156	119
Passenger-km (million)	154	190	159
Freight ton-km (million)	7.1	7.5	6.4

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Tourist arrivals	328,878	233,881	235,166
Expenditure (US $ million)	131.2	86.6	61.7

Source: Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT).

Education

(1983)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Pre-primary	2,528	3,846	133,527
Primary	7,634	26,467	953,400
Secondary	1,469	13,550	190,115

Directory

The Constitution

Note: The 1965 Constitution was suspended in March 1982. In December 1984 the Constituent Assembly drafted a new constitution which was due to be approved in 1985.

The present constitution of Guatemala was decreed on 15 September 1965, and took effect on 1 July 1966. Its main provisions are summarized below:

Guatemala has a republican representative democratic system of government and power is exercised equally by the legislative, executive and judicial bodies. The official language is Spanish. Suffrage is universal and secret, obligatory for those who can read and write and optional for those who are illiterate. The free formation and growth of political parties whose aims are democratic is guaranteed. To register, parties must have at least 50,000 adherents, of whom at least 20% must be literate. There is no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinions.

The State will give protection to capital and private enterprise in order to develop sources of labour and stimulate creative activity.

Monopolies are forbidden and the State will limit any enterprise which might prejudice the development of the community. The right to social security is recognized and it shall be on a national, unitary, obligatory basis.

Constitutional guarantees may be suspended in certain circumstances for up to 30 days (unlimited in the case of war).

CONGRESS

Legislative power is in the hands of Congress, which is made up of deputies elected directly by the people through universal suffrage. Congress meets on 15 June each year and ordinary sessions last four months; extraordinary sessions can be called by the Permanent Commission or the Executive. All Congressional decisions must be taken by absolute majority of the members, except in special cases laid down by law. Deputies are elected for four years; they may be re-elected after a lapse of one session, but only once. Congress is responsible for all matters concerning the President and Vice-President and their execution of their offices; for all electoral matters; for all matters concerning the laws of the Republic; for approving the budget and decreeing taxes; for declaring war; for conferring honours, both civil and military; for fixing the coinage and the system of weights and measures; for approving, by two-thirds majority, any international treaty or agreement affecting the law, sovereignty, financial status or security of the country.

PRESIDENT

The President is elected by universal suffrage, by absolute majority for a non-extendable period of four years. Re-election or prolongation of the presidential term of office are punishable by law. The President is responsible for national defence and security, fulfilling the constitution, leading the armed forces, taking any necessary steps in time of national emergency, passing and executing laws, international policy, nominating and removing ministers, officials and diplomats, co-ordinating the actions of Ministers of State. The Vice-President's duties include presiding over Congress and taking part in the discussions of the Council of Ministers.

ARMY

The Guatemalan Army is intended to maintain national independence, sovereignty and honour, territorial integrity and peace within the Republic. It is an indivisible, apolitical, non-deliberating body and is made up of land, sea and air forces. The President of the Republic is General Commander of the Army.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For the purposes of administration the territory of the Republic is divided into departments and these into municipalities, but this division can be modified by Congress to suit interests and general development of the Nation without loss of municipal autonomy.

JUDICIARY

Justice is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Court of Justice and other tribunals. Administration of Justice is obligatory, free and independent of the other functions of State. The President of the Judiciary, judges and other officials are elected by Congress for four years. The Supreme Court of Justice is made up of at least seven judges. The President of the Judiciary is also President of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court nominates all other judges. Under the Supreme Court come the Court of Appeal, the Administrative Disputes Tribunal, the Tribunal of Second Instance of Accounts, Jurisdiction Conflicts, First Instance and Military, the Extraordinary Tribunal of Protection. There is a Court of Constitutionality presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Brig.-Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores (took office 8 August 1983).

Vice-President: Col Rodolfo Lobos Zamora.

THE CABINET

(February 1985)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. Fernando Andrade Díaz Durán.

Minister of the Interior: Lic. Gustavo López Adolfo Sandóval.

Minister of National Defence: Brig.-Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores.

Minister of Economy: Leonel Hernández Cardena.

Minister of Finance: Col Leonardo Figueroa Villate.

Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance: Dr José Ramiro Rivera.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: Ing. Luis Hugo Solares.

Minister of Agriculture: Juan Mancur Donis.

Minister of Education: Lic. Eugenia Tejada de Putzeys.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. Carlos Padilla Natareno.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Lt-Col Alejandro Contreras.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Col Manuel de Jesús Girón Sánchez.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Guatemala City.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 7 March 1982

	Votes	Percentage
Gen. Angel Aníbal Guevara (PR/PID/FUN coalition)	379,051	38.9
Mario Sandóval Alarcón (MLN)	275,487	28.2
Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre (UNO)*	221,810	22.7
Gustavo Anzueto Vielman (CAN)	99.047	10.2

Since no candidate achieved the required overall majority, the final decision was made by the National Congress, which endorsed Gen. Angel Aníbal Guevara as President on 13 March, but he was then deposed by a military coup on 23 March.

* Candidate of the National Opposition Union, a coalition comprising the Partido Democracia Cristiana Guatemalteca and the Partido Nacionalista Renovador.

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL CONSTITUYENTE

General Election, 1 July 1984

Party	Seats
MLN/CAN coalition	23
UCN	21
PDCG	20
PR	10
PNR	5
Others	9
Total	88

Political Organizations

Following new legislation introduced in 1983, all political parties were required to disband and reapply for registration. By February 1985 some of the following parties still awaited registration.

Alianza Democrática: Guatemala City; f. 1983; centre party; Leader Leopoldo Urrutia.

Central Auténtica Nacionalista (CAN): Guatemala City: f. 1980 from the CAO (Central Arañista Organizado); Leader Carlos Araña Osorio.

Comité Guatemalteca de Unidad Patriota (CGUP) (Guatemalan Committee of Patriotic Unity): f. 1982; opposition coalition consisting of:

Frente Democrático contra la Represión (FDCR): Leader Rafael García.

Frente Popular 31 de Enero (FP-31): f. 1980; left-wing amalgamation of student, peasant and trade union groups; seized Brazilian Embassy, May 1982.

Frente Cívico Democrático (FCD): Guatemala City; Leaders Danilo Barillas, Jorge González del Valle; formed electoral alliance with PDCG, January 1985.

Frente Demócrata Guatemalteca: Leader Clemente Marroquín Rojas.

Frente de Trabajadores: workers' front.

Frente de Unidad Nacional (FUN): f. 1977; extreme right-wing group, representative of private enterprise; Leaders Col Enrique Peralta Azurdia, Gabriel Girón Ortiz.

Fuerza Democrática Popular: Guatemala City; f. 1983; democratic popular force.

Fuerza Popular Organizada.

Movimiento Emergente de Concordia: Guatemala City; f. 1983; Leaders Darío Chávez, Arturo Ramírez.

Movimiento Humanista de Integración Demócrata: Guatemala City; f. 1983.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): 5a Calle 1–20, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1960; extreme right-wing; 95,000 mems; Leader Lic. Mario Sandóval Alarcón.

Movimiento 20 de Octubre.

Pantinamit: f. 1977; represents interests of Indian population; Leader Fernando Tezahuic Tohón.

Partido Democracia Cristiana Guatemalteca (PDCG): 8a Avda 14-53, Zona 1, Guatemala City (all offices closed in June 1980 after murder of two leading activists); f. 1968; 89,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Mario Vinicio Cerezo; right-wing faction led by Dr Francisco Villagrán Kramer.

Partido Institucional Democrático (PID): 2a Calle 10–73, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1965; 60,000 mems; moderate conservative; Leader Jorge Lamport Rodil; Dir Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz.

Partido Nacionalista Renovador (PNR): Guatemala City; at first granted legal status in August 1979; 72,000 mems; Leader Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre; Sec.-Gen. Mario Castejón.

Partido Petenero: Guatemala City; f. 1983; defends regional interests of El Petén.

Partido Populista.

Partido Revolucionario (PR): 14a Avda 1-42, Zona 6, Guatemala City; f. 1957; democratic party; 100,000 mems; Leader Jorge García Granados.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centroamericanos (PRTC): Guatemala City.

Partido Socialista: Guatemala City; f. 1980.

Partido Social Cristiano: Guatemala City; f. 1983.

Partido de Unificación Anticomunista (PUA): Guatemala City; right-wing party; Leader Leonel Sisniega Otero.

Unión del Centro Nacional (UCN): f. 1984; centre party; Leader Jorge Carpio Nicolle; Sec.-Gen. Ramiro de León Carpio.

Unión Popular.

The following parties formed an alliance in January 1985:

Frente Unido de la Revolución (FUR): f. 1977; social democratic party; Leader Angel Lee Duarte; Sec.-Gen. César Toledo Peñate.

Fuerza Nueva: f. 1984; Leader Carlos Rafael Soto.

Partido Socialista Democrático (PSD): currently based in Costa Rica; Leader Carlos Gallardo Flores.

Unidad Revolucionaria Demócrata (URD).

In February 1982 the principal guerrilla groups unified to form the **Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG)** (Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity), which has links with the PSD. The political wing of the URNG is the **Representación Unitaria de la Oposición Guatemalteca (RUOG):** Leader Raúl Molina Mejía. The URNG consists of:

Ejército Guerrillero de los Pobres (EGP): f. 1972; draws main support from Indians of western highlands; works closely with the **Comité de Unidad Campesina (CUC)** (Committee of Peasant Unity) and radical Catholic groups; mems 4,000 armed, 12,000 unarmed.

Partido Guatemalteco del Trabajo (PGT): communist party; divided into three armed factions: PGT-Camarilla (began actively participating in war in 1981); PGT-Núcleo de Conducción y Dirección; PGT-Comisión Nuclear; Gen. Sec. Carlos González.

Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (FAR): formed early 1960s; originally military commission of CGT; associated with the CNT and CONUS trade unions; based in Guatemala City, Chimaltenango and El Petén; Commander Nicolás Sis.

Organización del Pueblo en Armas (ORPA): f. 1979; military group; originally part of FAR; Leader Rodrigo Ilom ('Gaspar Ilom').

Other guerrilla groups are:

Comando de las Fuerzas Populares: f. 1981; left-wing.

Ejército Secreto Anticomunista (ESA): right-wing guerrilla group.

Escuadrón de la Muerte (EM): right-wing death squad.

Fuerza de Guerrilleros de los Pobres (FGP).

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN GUATEMALA

Argentina: 2a Avda 11-04, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Dr Angel Fernando Girardi.

Austria: 6a Avda 20-25, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr Hans Kaufmann.

Belgium: Avda Reforma 13-70, Apdo 687-A, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 315608; telex 5137; Ambassador: Pieter O. Maddens.

Bolivia: 12a Avda 15-37, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr José Gabina Villanueva G.

Brazil: Edif. El Cortez 5°, 5a Avda 12-31, Apdo 196-A, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Heitor Pinto de Moura.

Canada: Galería España, 7 Avda y 12 Calle, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Pierre Tanguay.

Chile: Avda Reforma 13-70, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Silvio Salgado Ramírez.

China (Taiwan): Edif. Torrecafe Of. 1030, 7A Avda 1-20, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Mao Chi-hsien.

Colombia: Edif. Ejecutivo, 5°, 7 Avda 15–13, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Eduardo Vives.

Costa Rica: 24a Calle 16–09, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Chargé d'affaires: Roberto Chávez Lizano.

Dominican Republic: 7a Calle 'A' 4-28, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Pedro Pablo Alvarez Bonilla.

Ecuador: Diagonal 6, 13-08, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Luis Ortiz Terán.

Egypt: 12a Calle 6-15, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Mahmoud Abbas.

El Salvador: 3a Calle 6-09, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Agustín Martínez Varela.

France: 16a Calle 5-52, Zona 9, Edif. Marbella 11°, Guatemala City; Ambassador: André le Guen.

Germany, Federal Republic: Avda la Reforma 14–70, 13°, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 67-559; Ambassador: Gerhard Dohms.

Holy See: 10a Calle 4-47, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Apostolic Nuncio: Oriano Quilici.

Honduras: 12a Calle 6–14, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Oscar Colindres Coarrales.

Israel: 13a Avda 14-07, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Eliezer Armon.

Italy: 8a Calle 3-14, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 65-432; Ambassador: Dr Joseph Nitti.

Japan: Ruta 6, 8-19, Apdo 531, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Fujio Hara.

Korea, Republic: 16a Calle 3-38, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Moon Chang-Hwa.

Mexico: Edif. Valenzuela 5°, 14a Calle 6–12, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Abraham Talavera López.

Nicaragua: 2a Calle 15-95, Zona 13, Guatemala City; Chargé d'affaires: Leonel Rosales Manzanares.

Peru: 2a Avda 9-58, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Andrés Aramburu Alvarez-Calderón.

Spain: Guatemala City; Ambassador: José Luis Crespo de Vega.

Sweden: 4a Avda 12-70, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Carl-Erhard Lindahl.

Switzerland: 4a Calle 7-73, Apdo 1426, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 63302; Chargé d'affaires: Christian Hauswirth.

USA: Avda La Reforma 7-01, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 31-1541; Ambassador: Dr Alberto M. Piedra.

Uruguay: 20a Calle 8–00, Apdo 2b, Zona 10, Guatemala City; Chargé d'affaires: Héctor L. Pedetti A.

Venezuela: 8a Calle 0-56, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Ambassador: Dr Rogelio Rosas Gil.

Judicial System

President of the Supreme Court: Baudillo Navarro.

Civil Courts of Appeal: 10 courts, 5 in Guatemala City, 2 in Quezaltenango, 1 each in Jalapa, Zacapa and Antigua. The two Labour Courts of Appeal are in Guatemala City.

Judges of the First Instance: 7 civil and 10 penal in Guatemala City, 2 civil each in Quezaltenango, Escuintla, Jutiapa and San Marcos, 1 civil in each of the 18 remaining departments of the Republic.

Religion

The majority of the population belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, which had nearly 5m. mems in 1976. In recent years the Protestant Churches have attracted a growing number of converts.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Guatemala City: Próspero Peñados del Barrio, Apdo 723, Guatemala City; tel. 29707.

Protestant Churches

The Baptist Church: Convention of Baptist Churches of Guatemala, 12a Calle 9–54, Zona 1, Apdo 322, Guatemala City; tel. 514516; Pres. Rev. Juan Manuel Nuñez.

The Episcopal Church: Avda Castellana 40–06, Zona 8, Guatemala City; tel. 315195; diocese founded 1967; Bishop: Rt Rev. Armando Guerra; Cathedral Church of St James and six missions in Guatemala City, three missions in Quezaltenango, three missions in El Quiché and 13 rural missions in the departments of Izabal and Zacapa.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 12a Calle 3–37, Zona 9, Guatemala City; 17 bishoprics, 9 chapels; Regional Rep. Guillermo Enrique Rittscher.

The Lutheran Church: Consejo Nacional de Iglesias Luteranas, Apdo 1111, Guatemala City; tel. 23401; 2,522 mems; Pres. Héctor Canjura Guzmán.

The Presbyterian Church: Iglesia Evangélica Presbiteriana Central, 6a Avda 'A' 4–68, Zona 1, Apdo 655, Guatemala City; tel. 538532; f. 1882; 36,000 mems; Pastors: Rev. Samuel Reinoso de León, Rev. Mardoqueo Muñoz C., Rev. Julio César Paz Portillo, Rev. David Velásquez.

The Union Church: 12a Calle 7–37, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís: 3a Calle 4–54, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 29673; 359 localities.

The Press

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Diario de Centroamérica: 18a Calle 6–72, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 24418; f. 1880; evening; official; Dir Juan Fernando Cifuentes Herrera; circ. 12,000.

El Gráfico: 14a Avda 9–18, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 510021; f. 1963; morning; Dir Jorge Carpio Nicolle; circ. 60,000.

La Hora: 9a Calle 'A' 1–56, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 26864; f. 1944; evening; independent; Dir Oscar Marroquín Rojas; circ. 20,000.

El Imparcial: 7a Calle 10–54, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 514723; f. 1921; evening; conservative; Dir Lic. David Vela; circ. 30,000.

La Palabra: 1a Avda 4–33, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 28568; f. 1983; morning; Dir Rafael Escobar Arguello; circ. 7,000.

Prensa Libre: 13a Calle 9–13, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 511838; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir and Gen. Man. Pedro Julio García; circ. 68,500.

La Razón: 14a Avda 4–33, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 510021; f. 1982; evening; independent; Dir Jorge Carpio Nicolle; circ. 20,000.

PERIODICALS

AGA: 9a Calle 3–43, Zona 1, Guatemala City; agricultural; monthly.

La Hora Dominical: 9a Calle 'A' 1–56, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 26864; f. 1948; weekly; Editor Oscar Marroquín Rojas; circ. 5,000.

Industria: Ruta 6 No 9–21, Zona 4, Guatemala City; monthly; official organ of the Chamber of Industry.

Inforpress Centroamericana: 9a Calle 'A' 3–56, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 29432; f. 1972; regional political and economic news and analysis; published in Spanish and English; weekly.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (APG): 14 Calle 3–29, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 21813; Pres. Gonzalo Marroquín Godoy.

Cámara Guatemalteca de Periodismo (CGP): Guatemala City; Pres. Carlos García Manzo.

Círculo Nacional de Prensa (CN): Guatemala City; Pres. Carlos de León Paz.

NEWS AGENCIES

Inforpress Centroamericana: 9a Calle 'A' 3–56, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 29432; f. 1972; independent news agency.

Foreign Bureaux

Agencia EFE (Spain): 6a Calle y 6a Avda esq., Edif. El Sexteo, Of. 303, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Bureau Chief (vacant).

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 6a Calle 15–52, Zona 13, Guatemala City; tel. 64680; telex 5251; Chief Alfonso Anzueto López.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 2a Calle 7–61, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 311168.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 5a Calle No 4–30, Apdo 2333, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 517505; telex 5227; Correspondent Julio César Anzueto.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 7a Calle 10–54, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 535815.

Publishers

Editorial del Ministerio de Educación: 15a Avda 3–22, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Editorial Universitaria: Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Edif. de Recursos Educativos, Ciudad Universitaria, Zona 12, Guatemala City; literature, social sciences, health, pure and technical sciences, humanities, secondary and university educational textbooks; Editor JON KRAKER ROLZ.

Piedra Santa: 7a Avda 4–45, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 510231; f. 1947; educational textbooks for all levels, science and technology, literature, philosophy and sport; Man. Dir ORALIA DÍAZ DE PIEDRA SANTA.

Seminario de Integración Social Guatemalteco: 11a Calle 4–31, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 29754; f. 1956; sociology, anthropology, social sciences, educational textbooks.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were 500,000 radio receivers and 202,000 television receivers.

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión Nacional: 5a Avda 13–18, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 25045; f. 1931; Government supervisory body; Dir-Gen. MARIO MONTERROSO MIRÓN.

RADIO

There are five government and six educational stations, including:

La Voz de Guatemala: 5a Avda 13–18, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Government station; Dir MARIO MONTERROSO MIRÓN.

Radio Cultural TGN: 4a Avda 30–09, Zona 3, Apdo 601, Guatemala City; tel. 714378; f. 1950; religious and cultural station; programmes in Spanish and English, Cakchiquel, Kekchí and Mam; Dir ESTEBAN SYWULKA; Man. JULIÁN LLORET.

There are 77 commercial stations of which the most important are:

Emisoras Unidas de Guatemala: 7a Avda 6–45, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Dirs CARLOS ARCHILA, JORGE EDGARDO ARCHILA, ROLANDO ARCHILA.

La Voz de las Américas: 11a Calle 2–43, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir AUGUSTO LÓPEZ S.

Radio Cinco Sesenta: 8a Calle 1–11, Zona 11, Guatemala City; Dir EDNA CASTILLO OBREGÓN.

Radio Continental: 15a Calle 3–45, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir R. VIZCAÍNO R.

Radio Nuevo Mundo: 6a Avda 10–45, Zona 1, Apdo 281, Guatemala City; Man. H. GONZÁLEZ G.

Radio Panamericana: 1a Calle 35–48, Zona 7, Guatemala City; Dir M. V. DE PANIAGUA.

TELEVISION

Canal 3—Radio-Televisión Guatemala, SA: 30a Avda 3–40, Zona 11, Apdo 1367, Guatemala City; tel. 922491; f. 1956; commercial station; Pres. Lic. MAX KESTLER FARNÉS; Gen. Man. J. F. VILLANUEVA.

Tele Once: 20a Calle 5–02, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 682165; commercial; Dir A. MOURRA.

Televisiete, SA: 3a Calle 6–24, Zona 9, Apdo 1242, Guatemala City; tel. 62216; f. 1964; commercial station channel 7; Dir Dr J. VILLANUEVA P.

Televisión Cultural Educativa: 4a Calle 18–38, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 531913; government station.

Trecevisión SA: 3a Calle 10–70, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 316023; telex 6070; commerical; Dir Ing. PEDRO MELGAR R.; Gen. Man. GILDA VALLADARES ORTIZ.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in quetzales)

BANKING

Superintendencia de Bancos: 7a Avda 22–01, Zona 1, Apdo 2306, Guatemala City; tel. 534243; telex 5231; f. 1946; Superintendent Lic. CARLOS ENRIQUE PONCIANO; Gen. Sec. Lic. GILBERTO BATRES PAZ.

Central Bank

Banco de Guatemala: 7a Avda 22–01, Zona 1, Apdo 365, Guatemala City; tel. 534053; telex 5231; f. 1946; guarantee fund 94.9m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Lic. OSCAR ALVAREZ MARROQUÍN; Man. Lic. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ ARÉVALO.

State Commercial Bank

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional de Guatemala: 7a Avda 22–77, Zona 1, Apdo 449, Guatemala City; tel. 82041; telex 4139; f. 1930; government-owned; cap. p.u. 11.5m., res 2.4m., dep. 113.2m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. LUIS MARIO MONTÚFAR LUNA; Gen. Man. RICARDO CONTRERAS CRUZ; 2 brs.

Private Commercial Banks

Guatemala City

Banco Agrícola Mercantil, SA: 7a Avda 9–11, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 21601; telex 5347; f. 1926; cap. 5m., res 8.2m., dep. 189m. (Aug. 1984); Man. ARMANDO GONZÁLEZ CAMPO; 1 br.

Banco del Agro SA: 9a Calle 5–39, Zona 1, Apdo 1443, Guatemala City; tel. 22541; telex 4167; f. 1958; cap. 4.2m., res 4.8m., dep. 138.7m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. RICARDO RODRÍGUEZ PAÚL; Man. Lic. JUAN JOSÉ FALLA SÁNCHEZ.

Banco del Café, SA: Avda La Reforma 9–00, Zona 9, Apdo 831, Guatemala City; tel. 311311; telex 5123; f. 1978; cap. 7.5m., res 0.1m., dep. 140.4m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. EDUARDO M. GONZÁLEZ RIVERA; Man. Lic. ROBERTO MAZARIEGOS GODOY.

Banco de la Construcción, SA: 12a Calle 4–17, Zona 1, Apdo 999, Guatemala City; tel. 23041; telex 5308; f. 1983; cap. 5.5m., dep. 68.4m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. HÉCTOR QUEZADA; Man. RENATO A. SARAVIA VILLALTA.

Banco del Ejército, SA: 5a Avda 6–06, Zona 1, Apdo 1797, Guatemala City; tel. 532146; telex 4197; f. 1972; cap. 8.7m., res 3.8m., dep. 126.8m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Lic. CARLOS A. ARROYAVE CASTILLO; Man. Lic. MAXIMINO RUANO AYALA.

Banco Granai y Townson SA: 7a Avda 1–86, Zona 4, Apdo 654, Guatemala City; tel. 312333; telex 5159; f. 1962; cap. 9.2m., res 2.3m., dep. 216.2m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. MARIO GRANAI ARÉVALO; Man. GERARDO TOWNSON RINCÓN.

Banco Industrial, SA: 7a Avda 5–10, Zona 4, Apdo 744, Guatemala City; tel. 312323; telex 5236; f. 1968 to promote industrial development; cap. 25m., res 4m., dep. 282m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. RAMIRO CASTILLO LOVE; Man. NORBERTO RODOLFO CASTELLANOS DÍAZ.

Banco Inmobilario SA: 8a Avda 10–57, Zona 1, Apdo 1181, Guatemala City; tel. 519932; telex 4117; f. 1958; cap. 18.4m., res 2.4m., dep. 163.1m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. EMILIO BOTÍN GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS; Man. MANUEL MÉNDEZ ESCOBAR.

Banco Internacional, SA: 7a Avda 11–20, Zona 1, Apdo 2588, Guatemala City; tel. 512021; telex 4178; f. 1976; cap. 5.8m., res 1.2m., dep. 99.2m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Lic. JORGE SKINNER-KLÉE; Man. JULIO VIELMAN PINEDA.

Banco Metropolitano, SA: 5a Avda 8–24, Zona 1, Apdo 2688, Guatemala City; tel. 25360; telex 5188; f. 1978; cap. 5.0m., res 0.2m., dep. 87.4m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. ALFREDO NEUTZE AYCINENA; Man. Lic. GUSTAVO HERRERA ORELLANA.

Banco de los Trabajadores: 8a Avda 9–41, Zona 1, Apdo 1956, Guatemala City; tel. 24341; telex 9212; f. 1966; cap. 10.5m., res 0.0m., dep. 52.4m. (Aug. 1984); deals with loans for establishing and improving small industries as well as normal banking business; Pres. LEHOVIGILDO GARCÍA RÁNDICH; Man. Lic. OSCAR H. ANDRADE ELIZONDO.

Quezaltenango

Banco de Occidente, SA: 4a Calle 11–38, Zona 1, Apdo 228, Quezaltenango; tel. 0612861; telex 5455; f. 1881; cap. 5.0m., res 10.2m., dep. 226.1m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Lic. LUIS MIGUEL AGUIRRE FERNÁNDEZ; Man. Lic. MARIO ANTONIO MEJÍA GONZÁLEZ; 1 br.

State Development Banks

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola—BANDESA: 9a Calle 9–47, Zona 1, Apdo 350, Guatemala City; tel. 53-5222; telex 4122; f. 1971; cap. 10.6m., dep. 42.2m. (Aug. 1984); agricultural development bank; Pres. Ing. RODOLFO PERDOMO MENÉNDEZ; Man. MARCIAL MÉNDEZ MÉRIDA.

Banco Nacional de la Vivienda—BANVI: 6a Avda 1–22, Zona 4, Apdo 2632, Guatemala City; tel. 32-5777; telex 5371; f. 1973; cap. 30.6m., dep. 37.5m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Lic. JORGE LUIS MONZÓN JUÁREZ.

Finance Corporations

Corporación Financiera Nacional—CORFINA: 8a Avda 10–43, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 83330; telex 5186; f. 1973; provides assistance for the development of industry, mining and tourism; cap. 31.0m., res 0.2m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Lic. Leonel Hernández Cardona; Gen. Man. Lic. Juan Gerardo Ponciano Gómez.

Financiera Guatemalteca, SA—FIGSA: 7a Avda 1–70, Zona 9, Apdo 2400, Guatemala City; tel. 316051; f. 1962; cap. 4.1m., res 0.1m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Carlos González Barrios; Man. Ing. Rafael Antonio Viejo Rodríguez.

Financiera Industrial y Agropecuaria, SA (FIASA): Avda La Reforma 10–00, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 310303; telex 5959; f. 1969; private development bank; medium- and long-term loans to private industrial enterprises in Central America; cap. 2.5m., res 5.6m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Jorge Castillo Love; Gen. Man. Lic. Federico Linares Martínez.

Financiera Industrial, SA (FISA): 7a Avda 5–10, Zona 4, Apdo 744, Guatemala City; tel. 321750; telex 5236; f. 1981; cap. 3m., res 0.1m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Carlos Arias Masselli; Man. Lic. Hermenegildo Argueta Toledo.

Financiera de Inversión, SA: 10a Calle 3–17, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 311266; f. 1981; cap. 1.5m. (Aug. 1984); Pres. Antonio Guirola Batres; Man. Lic. Mario Augusto Porras.

Foreign Banks

Bank of America, NT & SA: 5a Avda 10–55, Zona 1, Apdo 1335, Guatemala City; tel. 512266; telex 5205; f. 1957; cap. 3m., res 2.9m., dep. 49.2m. (Aug. 1984); Man. Jaime Rivera S.

Lloyds Bank International: POB 1106, 8a Avda 10–67, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 24651; telex 5263; f. 1959; cap. 5.2m., res 0.2m., dep. 89.1m. (Aug. 1984); Man. Philip Poggieg Long; 6 brs.

Banking Association

Asociación de Banqueros de Guatemala: Edif. Quinta Montúfar 2°, 12 Calle 4–74, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 318211; f. 1961; represents all state and private banks; Pres. Armando González Campo.

INSURANCE

National Companies

Guatemala City

La Alianza, Cía Anglo-Centroamericana de Seguros, SA: Edif. Etisa 6°, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 31-6593; telex 5551; f. 1968; Pres. F. Antonio Gándara García; Man. Francisco Catalán Molina.

Aseguradora General, SA: 10a Calle 3–17, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 325933; telex 5441; f. 1968; Pres. Juan O. Nieman; Man. Enrique Neutze Aycinena.

Aseguradora Guatemalteca de Transportes, SA: 5a Avda 6-06, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 81188; telex 4197; f. 1978; Pres. Lic. Maximino Ruano Ayala; Man. César A. Ruano Sandóval.

Cía de Seguros Generales Granai & Townson, SA: 7a Avda 1–82, Zona 4, Guatemala City; tel. 61361; telex 4155; f. 1947; Pres. Ernesto Townson; Man. Mario Asturias Arévalo.

Cía de Seguros Panamericana, SA: Avda La Reforma 9–00, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 325922; telex 4125; f. 1968; Pres. Richard M. Fridley; Man. Lic. Ernesto R. Viteri Echeverría.

Cía de Seguros El Roble, SA: 3a Calle 6–11, Edif. Sánchez 6°, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 321666; telex 6094; f. 1973; Pres. Federico Köng Vielman; Man. Ing. Ricardo Erales Cóbar.

Comercial Aseguradora Suizo-Americana, SA: 7a Avda 7–07, Zona 9, Apdo Postal 132, Guatemala City; tel. 61661; telex 5502; f. 1946; Pres. Sam W. Scales; Gen. Man. Juan J. Penabad Fraga.

Cruz Azul de Guatemala, SA: 16a Calle 6–17, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 680475; telex 5204; f. 1951; Pres. Hens P. Vanderschoot; Man. Víctor A. Meintjes Delport.

Departamento de Seguros y Previsión del Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7a Avda 22–77, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 82041; telex 6065; f. 1935; Pres. Lic. Luis M. Montúfar Luna; Man. Lic. Ricardo Contreras Cruz.

La Seguridad de Centroamérica, SA: Avda La Reforma 12–01, Zona 10, Guatemala City; tel. 317566; telex 5243; f. 1967; Pres. Carlos Talavera Klingensuss; Gen. Man. Edgardo Wagner D.

Seguros de Occidente, SA: 7a Calle A 7–14, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 311222; telex 5605; f. 1979; Pres. Ing. Herculano Aguirre Montalvo; Gen. Man. Lic. Federico Chang Chang.

Seguros Universales, SA: 4a Calle 7–73, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 66156; telex 6104; f. 1962; Pres. Francisco Javier Valls Planas; Man. Nolasco Sicilia García.

Insurance Association

Asociación Guatemalteca de Instituciones de Seguros —AGIS: Guatemala City; f. 1953; 8 mems; Pres. Enrique Neutze Aycinena; Man. Lic. Federico Piñol.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Comité Coordinador de Asociaciones Agrícolas, Comerciales, Industriales y Financieras (CACIF): Edif. Cámara de Industria de Guatemala, Ruta 6, No 9–21, Zona 4, Guatemala City; tel. 310651; co-ordinates work on problems and organization of free enterprise; mems: 9 chambers.

Cámara de Comercio de Guatemala: 10a Calle 3–80, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 82681; telex 5478; f. 1894; Pres. Antonio Aycinena Arrivillaga; Man. Iván Barrera Melgar.

Cámara de Industria de Guatemala: Ruta 6, 9–21, Zona 4, Apdo 214, Guatemala City; tel. 317069; telex 5402; f. 1958; Pres. Ing. Carlos Torrebiarte Lantzendorffer; Man. Gilberto Corzo Illescas.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Corporación Financiera Nacional (Corfina): see under Finance.

Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarrollo Económico de El Petén (FYDEP): 11a Avda B32–46, Zona 5, Guatemala City; attached to the Presidency; economic development agency for the Department of El Petén; Dir Col Jorge Mario Reyes Porras.

Instituto de Fomento de Hipotecas Aseguradas (FHA): 6a Avda 0–60, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1961; insured mortgage institution for the promotion of house construction; Pres. Lic. Oscar Gonzalo Osorio Molina; Gen. Man. Col Lic. Raúl Reina Rosal.

Instituto Nacional de Administración para el Desarrollo (INAD): 6a Avda 4–38, Zona 9, Apdo 971, Guatemala City; f. 1964; provides technical experts to assist all branches of the government in administrative reform programmes; administers co-operative farms; provides in-service training for local and central government staff; has research programmes in administration, sociology, politics and economics; provides post-graduate education; Dir Lic. Federico Segura Trujillo.

Instituto Nacional de Transformación Agraria (INTA): 14 Calle 7–14, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1962 to carry out agrarian reform; current programme includes development of the 'Faja Transversal del Norte'.

In 1983 the following government bodies were established: the Directorate of Hydrocarbons and the National Petroleum Commission.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala (ASAZGUA): Edif. Tívoli Plaza, 6a Calle 6–38, Zona 9, Guatemala City; telex 5248; f. 1957; sugar producers' assn; 19 mems; Gen. Man. Lic. Oscar Guillermo Zúastegui.

Asociación de Exportadores de Café: 11a Calle 5–66, 3°, Zona 9, Guatemala City; coffee exporters' assn; 28 mems; Pres. Eduardo González.

Asociación General de Agricultores: 9a Calle 3–43, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1920; general farmers' assn; 350 mems; Man. Pedro Arrivillaga Rada.

Asociación Nacional de Avicultores (ANAVI): Apdo 83-A, Guatemala City; f. 1964; national assn of poultry farmers; 60 mems; Gen. Man. Dr Mario A. Motta G.

Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Alcoholes y Licores (ANFAL): Avda La Reforma 6–39, Apdo 2065, Zona 10, Guatemala City; f. 1947; distillers' assn; Pres. René González Barrios; Man. Lic. Carlos Rivera Cifuentes.

Asociación Nacional del Café—Anacafé: Edif. Etisa, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1960; national coffee assn; Pres. Ing. Adolfo Boppel Carrera; Man. Lic. Julio César Rosales Alfaro.

Asociación de Productores de Aceites Esenciales: 6a Calle 1–36, Zona 10, Apdo 272, Guatemala City; tel. 313855; telex 5316;

f. 1948; essential oils producers' assen; 40 mems; Man. Ing. Luis Alberto Asturias.

Cámara del Agro: 15a Calle A, No 7–65, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 317824; f. 1973; Man. César Bustamante Arauz.

Consejo Nacional del Algodón: Avda de las Américas 13–08, Zona 13, Guatemala City; f. 1965; consultative body for cultivation and classification of cotton; 125 mems; Man. Amílcar Alvarez.

Gremial de Huleros de Guatemala: 7a Avda 7-78, Zona 4, 4°, Guatemala City; f. 1970; union of rubber producers; 125 mems; Pres. Francisco Benecke; Man. Lic. José Buitrón Espinoza.

CO-OPERATIVES

The following federations group all Guatemalan co-operatives:

Federación de Cooperativas Artesanales.

Federación Guatemalteca de Cooperativas de Consumo.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Vivienda y Servicios Varios.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade union activity was severely restricted after repression in 1979 and 1980.

Frente Nacional Sindical—FNS (National Trade Union Front): Apdo 959, Guatemala City; f. 1968, to achieve united action in labour matters; affiliated are two confederations and 11 federations, which represent 97% of the country's trade unions and whose General Secretaries form the governing council of the FNS. The affiliated organizations include:

Comité Nacional de Unidad Sindical Guatemalteca (CONUS): Leader Miguel Angel Solís; Sec.-Gen. Geronimo López Díaz.

Confederación General de Sindicatos (General Trade Union Confederation): 18a Calle 5–50, Zona 1, Apdo 959, Guatemala City.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores (National Workers' Confederation): 9a Calle 0–41, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Sec.-Gen. Miguel Angel Albizúrez.

Confederación de Unidad Sindical: Guatemala City; f. 1983; under Government control.

Consejo Sindical de Guatemala (Guatemalan Trade Union Council): 18a Calle 5–50, Zona 1, Apdo 959, Guatemala City; f. 1955; admitted to ICFTU and ORIT; Gen. Sec. Jaime V. Monge Donis; 30,000 mems in 105 affiliated unions.

Federación Autónoma Sindical Guatemalteca (Guatemalan Autonomous Trade Union Federation): Guatemala City; Gen. Sec. Manuel Contreras.

Federación de Obreros Textiles (Textile Workers' Federation): 6a Avda 14–33, Edif. Briz, Of. 503, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. Facundo Pineda.

Federación de Trabajadores de Guatemala (FTG) (Guatemalan Workers' Federation): 5a Calle 4–33, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Sec.-Gen. Juan Francisco Calderón.

A number of unions exist without a national centre, including the Union of Chicle and Wood Workers, the Union of Coca-Cola Workers and the Union of Workers of the Enterprise of the United Fruit Company.

Central Nacional de Trabajadores (CNT): 9a Avda 4–29, Zona 1, Apdo 2472, Guatemala City; f. 1972; cover all sections of commerce, industry and agriculture including the public sector; clandestine since June 1980; Sec.-Gen. Julio Celso de León; 23,735 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles de Guatemala—FEGUA: 9a Avda 18–03, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1968; government owned; 819 km open from Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castilla on the Atlantic coast to Tecún Umán on the Mexican border, via Zacapa, Guatemala City and Santa María. Branch lines: Santa María–San José; Las Cruces–Champerico. From Zacapa another line branches southward to Anguiatú, on the border with El Salvador; owns the ports of Barrios (Atlantic) and San José (Pacific); Chair. of Board J. A. Pilona Cordero.

There are 148 km of plantation lines.

ROADS

In 1984 there were 13,632 km of roads, of which 2,638 km were asphalted. The Guatemala section of the Pan-American highway is 824 km long, including 552 km of paved roads. A 44-km toll road linking Escuintla with San José was due to be built in 1983, at a cost of US $18m.

SHIPPING

Guatemala's major ports are Puerto Barrios, San José, Santo Tomás de Castilla and Champerico. A major port reconstruction and expansion programme began in 1976, and in March 1983 the extension to the port of San José was opened.

Armadora Marítima Guatemalteca SA: 14a Calle 8–14, Zona 1, Apdo 1008, Guatemala City; tel. 537243; telex 5214; cargo services; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. L. Coronado Alvarez.

Flota Mercante Gran Centroamericana, SA: Edif. Canella 5°, 1a Calle 7–21, Zona 9, Guatemala City; tel. 316666; telex 5211; f. 1959; services from Europe (in association with WITASS), Gulf of Mexico, US Atlantic and East Coast Central American ports; Pres. R. S. Ramírez; Gen. Man. J. E. A. Morales.

Líneas Marítimas de Guatemala, SA: 7a Avda 7–78, 11°, Zona 4, Guatemala City; cargo services; Pres. J. R. Matheu Escobar; Gen. Man. F. Herreras E.

Several foreign lines link Guatemala with Europe, the Far East and North America.

CIVIL AVIATION

AVIATECA—Aerolíneas de Guatemala: Avda Hincapié, Aeropuerto 'La Aurora', Zona 13, Guatemala City; telex 4160; f. 1945; internal services and external services to the USA; Pres. Col Anacleto Maza; Vice-Pres. Capt. Jorge Solares; fleet: 2 Boeing 727-100C, 1 DC-3.

Tourism

Guatemala Tourist Commission: 7a Avda 1–17, Centro Cívico, Guatemala City; tel. 311333; telex 5532; f. 1971; policy and planning council: 13 mems representing the public and private sectors; Pres. Yolanda Ordóñez de Monzón.

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT): 7a Avda 1–17, Zona 4, Centro Cívico, Guatemala City; f. 1945; executive body; Dir Yolanda Ordóñez de Monzón.

Asociación Guatemalteca de Agencias de Viajes (AGAV) (Guatemalan Association of Travel Agencies): Apdo 67, 6a Avda 9–62, Zona 1, Guatemala City; tel. 510522; Pres. Francisco Sandóval.

Atomic Energy

Dirección General de Energía Nuclear: Diagonal 17 29–78, Zona 11, Apdo 1421, Guatemala City; tel. 760679; telex 5516; programmes include the application of nuclear energy in agriculture and industry and nuclear medicine; Dir Ing. Raúl Eduardo Pineda González.

GUINEA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, with Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south, Senegal to the north, and Mali and the Ivory Coast inland to the east. The climate on the coastal strip is hot and moist, with temperatures ranging from about 17°C (62°F) in the dry season to about 30°C (86°F) in the wet season. The interior is higher and cooler. The official language is French, but Soussou, Manika and six other national languages are widely spoken. Most of the inhabitants are Muslims but some still adhere to traditional animist beliefs. There are a few thousand Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three equal vertical stripes, of red, yellow and green. The capital is Conakry.

Recent History

Guinea was formerly French Guinea, part of French West Africa. It became the independent Republic of Guinea on 2 October 1958, after 95% of voters had rejected the Constitution of the Fifth Republic under which the French colonies became self-governing within the French Community. The new state was the object of punitive reprisals by the outgoing French authorities: all aid was withdrawn, and the government infrastructure destroyed. The administration was rebuilt on the basis of the Guinean Confédération Général du Travail, which had organized a series of strikes culminating in a general strike in 1953, and the Parti démocratique de Guinée (PDG), which won 58 of the 60 seats in the Territorial Assembly in 1957. Its leader, Ahmed Sekou Touré, became President, and the PDG the sole political party. President Sekou Touré vigorously pursued a policy of socialist revolution, with emphasis on ideology and popular political participation.

There were attempted coups in 1961, 1965 and 1967. An invasion by Portuguese and Guinean exiles in 1970 was repulsed, after which there were many arrests. As a result, diplomatic relations with Senegal and the Federal Republic of Germany were broken off in 1971, and with the Ivory Coast in 1973. This led to the country's virtual isolation, as dealings with the USSR had declined since the early 1960s. Reports of a 'permanent conspiracy' by foreign powers to overthrow the Government continued to circulate, but in 1975 Guinea resumed normal relations with its African neighbours, France and the Western powers, signing the Lomé Convention (see p. 149) and joining ECOWAS (see p. 134).

All private trade was forbidden in 1975, and transactions were conducted through official co-operatives under the supervision of an 'economic police'. In September 1977 demonstrations against the abolition of the traditional market, and the abuse of power by the 'economic police', were held by women in Conakry, and rioting broke out in other towns. Three state governors were killed. As a result, Sekou Touré gave way to many of the demands expressed, disbanded the 'economic police' and allowed private trading to recommence.

Under Sekou Touré's regime, opposition was ruthlessly crushed and by 1983 almost 2m. Guineans were estimated to have fled abroad. Allegations of widespread violations of human rights were repeatedly denied by the Government. However, between 1977 and 1978 nearly 1,000 prisoners were released, while Guinean exiles were encouraged to return. In November 1978, at the 11th Congress of the PDG, the membership of the central organs of the party was increased to allow the expression of new opinion, and the merging of the functions of party and state was announced. The country was renamed the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. The President reiterated Guinea's commitment to socialist aims but expressed its desire for co-operation with Western investors. In December 1978 President Giscard d'Estaing made the first visit by a French President to independent Guinea, and plans for economic co-operation between the two countries were discussed. During 1979 Guinea furthered relations with other countries, and there was a general move away from rigid Marxism. Private enterprise became legal in July 1979, subject to strict conditions.

In legislative elections, held in January 1980, the voters approved the list of 210 candidates to the National Assembly. Presidential elections were held in May 1982, when Sekou Touré was returned for a fourth seven-year term of office. In 1982 the President visited the USA, Canada and France. The French visit indicated a *rapprochement* in relations with France, and took place despite the protests of various Guinean exile groups. In November 1983 Sekou Touré was re-elected Secretary-General of the PDG during the 12th Party Congress.

A series of earthquakes hit northern Guinea in late 1983, killing about 275 people and destroying the towns of Gaoual and Koumbia. In January 1984 a further plot to overthrow the Government was discovered, when a group of 20 mercenaries were arrested in southern Senegal. It was reported that thousands of Guineans were subsequently detained, accused of complicity in the coup plot.

In March 1984 Sekou Touré died while undergoing heart surgery in the USA. On 3 April, before Touré's permanent successor had been chosen by the PDG, the Guinean armed forces seized power in a bloodless coup. A Comité Militaire de Redressement National (CMRN) was appointed, headed by Col Lansana Conté. The PDG and National Assembly were dissolved, and the Constitution suspended. The CMRN affirmed their support for the OAU and the country's principles of non-alignment, and pledged to restore democracy and to respect human rights. Hundreds of political prisoners were released, and a lifting of press restrictions was announced. The country's original name was restored, replacing the 'Popular and Revolutionary Republic' which had been adopted as a title in 1978. A delegation led by the Prime Minister, Col Diara Traoré, toured West African states to rally support from Guinea's neighbours, and in June Col Traoré visited several European countries in an effort to attract foreign investment and to consolidate relations, particularly with France. By July 1984 an estimated 200,000 Guinean exiles had returned to the country.

Trials of former politicians, most of whom had been detained since the coup in April, began in November 1984. Following allegations of corruption and rivalry within the CMRN, President Conté extensively reshuffled his government in December 1984, personally taking over the posts of Head of Government and Minister of Defence. The post of Prime Minister was abolished, and Diara Traoré was demoted to Minister of National Education.

Government

The 1982 Constitution, providing for a National Assembly elected by universal adult suffrage, was suspended following the coup in April 1984. A Military Committee for National Recovery, with 25 members (subsequently 20) assumed power. The President of the Republic is assisted by a Council of Ministers. In December 1984 the President also became Head of Government. Local administration is based on eight provinces, each under the authority of a provincial governor. Provincial administrative councils meet every three months. District and Neighbourhood councils were to be set up in early 1985.

Defence

In July 1984 Guinea had an army of 8,500, a navy of 600 and an air force of 800. Paramilitary forces numbered 9,000, including a People's Militia of about 7,000. Military service is compulsory. Defence expenditure in 1981 was 1,710m. sylis.

Economic Affairs

Under Sekou Touré, a centralized socialist economy was set up, with direct state control of production and consumption in every sector except mining. The economy was supervised by five sectoral companies, responsible for all state enterprises.

The military government which took power in April 1984 announced a liberalization of the economy, although certain state enterprises were to be maintained. Agriculture was proclaimed the Government's absolute priority. More than 80% of the population are engaged in farming, the principal export crops being bananas, groundnuts, oil palm, citrus fruits, pineapples and coffee, though they contribute less than 5% of total exports. Food crop production in 1982 was estimated at 400,000 tons of rice, 620,000 tons of cassava and 67,000 tons of maize. In the past, Guinea was a net exporter of food grains, but currently is obliged to import substantial quantities. Only 1.4m. of the 7m. cultivable ha are productive but there are plans to bring a further 48,000 ha under cultivation. Drought during the 1970s caused severe crop failure, necessitating food aid from the USA. A farming programme that was drawn up in 1979, based on 200 state collective farms, failed to reverse Guinea's agricultural decline. In July 1984 the new government attempted to boost agricultural production by raising the producer prices of agricultural products, which had remained fixed at the same level since 1974. A programme has been launched to develop rice-growing in the Siguiri area; the scheme includes rehabilitation of 7,000 ha of rice fields and aims at least to double the current annual yield of 700 kg per ha. Foreign investment is being sought to develop the large areas of arable land as yet unexploited, and EEC aid has been granted for rural training and a variety of agro-industrial projects. There are plans to develop the fishing sector, with the proposed construction of a fisheries centre and port at Conakry. Manufacturing contributes only around 4% of GDP, and is based mainly on the processing of local raw materials. During the 1960s and 1970s, many industrial units operated at under 25% capacity. In late 1984, a new industrial plan and investment code were being drawn up, providing for the substantial participation of foreign and local private investment.

Guinea's most important foreign-currency earner is mining, which contributes about one-quarter of the country's GNP. The country possesses large bauxite deposits, accounting for an estimated one-third of the world's high-grade reserves. Output rose from 2.6m. tons in 1972 to an estimated 13m. tons in 1980, and is scheduled to reach 20m. tons per year by the late 1980s. Production fell in 1981 and 1982 to an estimated 11.2m. tons per year because of a slump in world demand for aluminium. Three sites are at present being exploited: Boké, Fria-Kimbo and Kindia-Debele. The first two plants accounted for 98% of government revenue in 1981. Bauxite is processed into alumina by the Friguia company. Production of alumina rose from 489,000 tons in 1963 to 708,000 tons in 1980, but declined in the following two years, to 578,000 tons in 1982. There are plans to increase annual capacity to 1.3m. tons. At present, Cameroon processes much of Guinea's alumina to produce aluminium. The Mount Nimba iron-ore mine has reserves estimated at 1,500m. tons. A mixed company, in association with the Government of Guinea, is mounting a project to extract 5m. tons per year from 1985, increasing to 15m. tons from 1988. Original investment plans included the construction of a railway of 1,200 km (750 miles) to the mine, a steelworks and a second deep-water port near Conakry to export the ore. Plans have been postponed or scaled down, however, due to the depressed world market for steel. Meanwhile, the ore is to be exported through the Liberian port of Buchanan. Diamond mining was suspended in the late 1970s, owing to smuggling and theft from the mines, but resumed in 1980, when the Government allowed investment by two multinational companies. In May 1984 the Aredor diamond mine, in south-east Guinea, came into production, with annual output forecast at 250,000 carats, rising to 1m. carats in 1987. A company was set up in November 1984, jointly owned by the Government and private investors, to exploit diamond mining in Kouroussa province. Guinea also has considerable hydroelectric resources. The Yugoslav Government has financed the construction of a 100 MW hydroelectric dam on the Bafing river, and there are plans to build a 350 MW complex on the Konkouré river, but financing for the project has not yet been settled. In 1982 an international consortium was formed to study Guinea's uranium deposits, and there is exploration for petroleum offshore.

Despite its mineral wealth, Guinea is among the world's poorest countries. In 1981, according to World Bank estimates, Guinea's GNP per head was US $300 (at average 1979–81 prices), having increased at an average rate of only 0.2% annually, in real terms, since 1960. Overall GNP rose by 3.1% per year over the 1970–80 period. The first development plan (1960–64) was largely financed by Eastern bloc countries, but since then more assistance has been given by the West. At the end of 1978 Guinea's total foreign debt was $1,050m., servicing of which absorbed 27% of export revenue in 1979. Export earnings were estimated to be $220m. in 1981, but total foreign debt had risen to $1,255m., while the cost of petroleum imports amounted to $80m. in 1981. Debt service payments totalled some $83m. in 1981, and were forecast to exceed $133m. in both 1982 and 1983. Export growth has been hindered by the country's seriously overvalued currency, which has encouraged smuggling and black marketeering. Guinea's possible return to the Franc Zone (see p. 154) was under consideration in 1985.

In 1980 Guinea became a member of both the Mano River Union (with Sierra Leone and Liberia) and the Gambia River Development Organization (with Senegal and The Gambia), thus strengthening economic links with the rest of West Africa. Sekou Touré's policy of 'positive neutrality' has been continued by the military government: agreements on aid and co-operation were signed in 1984 with a number of countries, including the USSR, the People's Republic of China, Morocco and Saudi Arabia. US aid totalled $9m. in 1984, while France provided 77m. French francs, mainly in support of education, agriculture and transport projects.

Transport and Communications

The principal port is Conakry. Bauxite is exported through Kamsar, where a port was opened in 1973. There are rail links between Conakry and Kankan, Kamsar and Sangaredi, and Conakry and the Friguia aluminium factory. New lines are planned to transport iron ore from near the Liberian border to the coast. There is an international airport at Conakry. There are about 28,400 km (17,650 miles) of roads, mostly soft-surfaced. A cross-country road runs 895 km (556 miles) from Conakry to Bamako, the capital of Mali, and an international road crosses Guinea, connecting Dakar, the capital of Senegal, with Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast. The construction of a 303-km bituminous road from Guekédou to N'Zérékoré, scheduled for completion in 1988, will connect the forested south-eastern region to the internal road network.

Social Welfare

Wages are fixed according to the Government Labour Code. A maximum working week of 48 hours is in force for industrial workers. In 1976 there were 314 government hospitals and dispensaries, with a total of 7,650 beds. In 1977 there were an estimated 300 physicians working in Guinea.

Education

Education is free at every level. Primary education, beginning at seven years of age and lasting for six years, is officially compulsory. However, estimated enrolment at primary schools in 1980 was equivalent to only 33% of the relevant age-group. Secondary education, from the age of 13, also lasts for six years. University education is divided into two stages of two and three years, often interrupted for periods of practical experience in the chosen field. In 1965 adult illiteracy rates were 86% for males and 96% for females. Under the six-year transitional education plan announced in June 1984, political education was eliminated and French was adopted as the language of instruction in schools. Teaching of the eight national languages was to continue, however. Private schools were legalized in 1984, after 23 years of being banned under the regime of the late President Sekou Touré.

Tourism

Guinea is noted for the beauty of its scenery, especially in the mountains of the Futa Djalon, but the country receives few tourists.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, End of Ramadan), 28 September (Referendum Day), 2 October

(Republic Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 22 November (Day of 1970 Invasion), 25 November (Mouloud, birth of Muhammad), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cauris = 1 syli.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 29.19 sylis;
US $1 = 25.18 sylis.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Service de la Statistique Générale, Bureau du Premier Ministre, Conakry; tel. 421-48.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	245,857*
Population (census results)	
15 January–31 May 1955†	
Males	1,223,298
Females	1,346,921
Total	2,570,219
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1981	4,940,000
1982	5,057,000
1983	5,177,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	21.1

* 94,926 sq miles.

† Estimates for African population, based on results of sample survey.

December 1972: government population estimate 5,143,284.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 46.6 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 46.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 22.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 20.7 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	884	699	1,584
Industry	118	41	159
Services	114	14	128
Total	1,116	754	1,870

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,841; Total 2,328 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

REGIONS (population at mid-1963)

Region	Area (sq km)	Population ('000)
Beyla	17,542	170
Boffa	6,003	90
Boké	11,053	105
Conakry	308	172
Dabola	6,000	54
Dalaba	5,750	105
Dinguiraye	11,000	67
Dubréka	5,676	86
Faranah	12,397	94
Forécariah	4,265	98
Fria	n.a.	27
Gaoual	11,503	81
Guéckédou	4,157	130
Kankan	27,488	176
Kindia	8,828	152
Kissidougou	8,872	133
Kouroussa	16,405	93
Labé	7,616	283
Macenta	8,710	123
Mali	8,800	152
Mamou	6,159	162
N'Zérékoré	10,183	195
Pita	4,000	154
Siguiri	23,377	179
Télimelé	8,155	147
Tougué	6,200	75
Youkounkoun	5,500	55
Total	245,857	3,360

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at December 1972)

Conakry (capital) 525,671 (later admitted to be overstated); Kankan 60,000.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Maize	57	63	67
Sorghum	3	5	5
Rice (paddy)	350	350	400
Other cereals	71	70	75
Sweet potatoes	74	75	75
Cassava (Manioc)	550	600	620
Other roots and tubers	113	108	108
Pulses	30	32	32
Vegetables	375	380	385
Bananas	99	100	110
Plantains	225	227	230
Pineapples	17	17	18
Other fruit	183	183	190
Palm kernels	35*	35	35
Groundnuts (in shell)	83	83	85
Coffee (green)	15	15	15

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	1,760	1,800	1,850
Sheep	437	440	445
Goats	405	415	425
Pigs	39	40	42
Asses	3	3	3
Chickens	7,000	7,800	8,500

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	18,000	18,000	19,000
Poultry meat	9,000	11,000	12,000
Other meat	7,000	7,000	6,000
Cows' milk	41,000	42,000	43,000
Goats' milk	3,000	3,000	3,000
Hen eggs	7,350	8,190	8,925
Cattle hides	3,168	3,240	3,330

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1979	1980	1981
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	180	180	180
Other industrial wood	342	350	359
Fuel wood	2,932	3,008	3,085
Total	3,454	3,538	3,624

*Assumed to be unchanged since 1972.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
Total (incl. boxboards): 90,000 cubic metres per year in 1972–82 (FAO estimates).

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1977*	1978*	1979
Inland waters	1.0	1.0	1.0*
Atlantic Ocean	8.1	9.0	17.5
Total catch	9.1	10.0	18.5

*FAO estimates.
1980–82: Annual catch as in 1979 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)*	14,653	13,427	12,833
Diamonds ('000 carats)†	85	38	38

* Source: *World Metal Statistics* (London).
† Estimates by the US Bureau of Mines.
Iron ore (metal content): 1,040,000 metric tons in 1970.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS
(estimated production)

	1979	1980	1981
Electricity (million kWh)	495	500	498
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	20	20	22
Palm oil ('000 metric tons)*	40	42	42
Plywood ('000 cubic metres)*	2	2	2

* FAO estimates.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*
1982: Palm oil 45,000 metric tons (FAO estimate).

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cauris (corilles) = 1 syli (sily).

Denominations
Coins: 50 cauris; 1, 2 and 5 sylis.
Notes: 10, 25, 50 and 100 sylis.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 29.19 sylis;
US $1 = 25.18 sylis;
1,000 sylis = £34.26 = $39.71.

Average Exchange Rate (sylis per US $)

1978	19.72
1979	19.11
1980	18.97

Note: Since June 1975 the syli has been linked to the IMF special drawing right at an exchange rate of SDR 1 = 24.6853 sylis.

BUDGET* (million sylis)

	1975/76	1976/77
Ordinary budget:		
Revenue	4,312	5,283
Expenditure	3,047	3,904
Capital budget	1,614	3,089

*Unofficial estimates.

1979 (million sylis): Balanced at 11,250 (Current Budget 6,790, Capital Budget 4,460).

FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1981–85 (million sylis)

Investment	32,000
Debt servicing	6,000
Total planned expenditure	38,000

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million sylis)

Imports	1978	1979	1980
Food	123	628	389
Beverages	277	4	n.a.
Petroleum products	3	720	1,173
Building materials	2	106	117
Agricultural equipment	85	197	153
Textiles	291	221	117
Pharmaceutical products	115	99	92
Industrial processing equipment	548	841	1,087
Total (incl. others)	2,411	4,568	3,877

Exports	1978	1979	1980
Bauxite	4,728	7,082	8,571
Alumina	1,740		
Pulses and oilseeds	n.a.	257	253
Fresh fruit	n.a.	27	11
Total (incl. others)	6,567	7,383	8,852

Source: Ministère des Finances et Direction des Douanes.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

Imports (14 months, 1975–76): EEC 2,301 million sylis; USA 743 million sylis.

Exports (1973): EEC 1,260 million sylis, USA 545 million sylis.

Transport

RAILWAYS

(1967) Passenger-km 50m., Freight ton-km 20m.; (1968) Freight ton-km 21m.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated freight traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	9,800	9,960	10,000
Goods unloaded	510	525	545

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(1971) Cars 10,000, Lorries and Commercial vehicles 10,000; (1972) Cars 10,200, Commercial vehicles 10,800 (UN estimates); (1978) Cars 9,948, Commercial vehicles 9,992 (figures from *L'Economie africaine*).

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

Scheduled Services*

	1976	1977	1978
Kilometres flown	1,000	1,000	1,100
Passengers carried	65	66	71
Passenger-km	26,000	27,000	29,000
Freight ton-km	200	200	200

*UN estimates.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Education

(1980)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
First cycle (primary)	2,555	7,165	257,547
Second and third cycles (secondary)*	n.a.	3,520	89,900
Fourth cycle (higher)	n.a.	1,289	18,270

* Figures exclude teacher-training and vocational education.

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, adopted in May 1982, was suspended in April 1984 by the Military Committee for National Recovery.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col Lansana Conté (took office 4 April 1984).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1985)

Head of Government and Minister of Defence: Col Lansana Conté.

Minister of State for Administrative Reform and Public Administration: Capt. Mamadou Balde.

Minister of State for National Education: Col Diara Traoré.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: Capt. Facine Touré.

Minister of State for Planning and Natural Resources: Capt. Jean Traoré.

Minister of Agricultural Development: Maj. Alhouseyni Fofana.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Maj. Sory Doumbouya.

Minister of Land Development: Capt. Kerfalla Camara.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Mariama Dielo Barry

Minister of Information and Tourism: Capt. Mohamed Traoré.

Minister of Industrial Development: Richard Haba.

Minister of Trade: Capt. Sherif Diallo.

Minister of Justice: Maj. Kolipe Lama.

Minister of Public Health: Mamadou Kaba Bah.

Minister of Religious Affairs: El Hadj Thierno Abdoulrahmane Bah.

Minister of Youth, Arts and Sports: Capt. Mamady Bayo.

Permanent Secretary: Capt. Lancine Keita.

Secretary of State to the President in charge of National Defence: Maj. Ousmane Sow.

Secretary of State to the President in charge of Security: Hervé Vincent Bangoura.

There are 11 other Secretaries of State.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Conakry.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly was dissolved by the Comité militaire de redressement national (Military Committee for National Recovery) on 3 April 1984, following the military coup.

Political Organization

Following the military coup of April 1984, the country's sole political party, the Parti démocratique de Guinée (PDG), was dissolved. Several external opposition groups were formed by Guineans in exile during the regime of the late President Sekou Touré:

Mouvement pour le renouveau en Guinée: formerly the Union du peuple guinéen (UPG); Pres. Maj. Diallo Thierno.

Organisation unifiée pour la libération de la Guinée (OULG): based primarily in the Ivory Coast; Pres. Ibrahima Kake.

Six other groups are based in France: **Association de la jeunesse guinéenne en France (AJGF); Groupe de réflexion des Guinéens (GRG); Ligue guinéenne des droits de l'homme (LGDHC); Regroupement de Guinéens de l'exterieur (RGE); Solidarité guinéenne (SG); Union des forces patriotiques guinéennes (UFPG).**

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN GUINEA

Algeria: BP 1004, Conakry; tel. 44-15-03; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Boucherit Naceur.

Benin: BP 787, Conakry; Ambassador: Jonas Gbohoundada.

Bulgaria: BP 629, Conakry; Ambassador: Vladimir Atanassov.

Cape Verde: BP 298, Conakry; Ambassador: Arnaldo Araujo.

China, People's Republic: BP 714, Conakry; Ambassador: Yu Huimin.

Congo: BP 178, Conakry; Ambassador: Mme C. Eckomband.

Cuba: BP 71, Conakry; Ambassador: Colman Ferrei.

Czechoslovakia: BP 1009 bis, Conakry; tel. 46-14-37; Ambassador: Dr Zdenko Hrčka.

Egypt: BP 389, Conakry; Ambassador: Hussein el-Nazer.

France: BP 373, Conakry; tel. 44-16-55; telex 600; Ambassador: Henri Réthoré.

German Democratic Republic: BP 699 bis, Conakry; Ambassador: Helmut Plettner.

Germany, Federal Republic: BP 540, Conakry; Ambassador: Dr Bernhard Zimmermann.

Ghana: BP 732, Conakry; Ambassador: Boye Moses.

Guinea-Bissau: BP 298, Conakry; Ambassador: Arafan Ansu Camara.

Hungary: BP 1008 bis, Conakry; Ambassador: Raymond Tóth.
India: BP 186 bis, Conakry; Ambassador: Mr Balachandra.
Iraq: Conakry; Chargé d'affaires: Munir Chihab Ahmad.
Italy: BP 84, Conakry; tel. 415-41; Ambassador: Roberto Rosselini.
Ivory Coast: Conakry; Chargé d'affaires: Atta Yacouba.
Japan: BP 895, Conakry; Chargé d'affaires: Toru Watanabe.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: BP 723, Conakry; Ambassador: Kim Chin-ki.
Lebanon: BP 342, Conakry; Ambassador: Mohamed Issa.
Liberia: BP 18, Conakry; Ambassador: (vacant).
Libya: BP 1183, Conakry; Chargé d'affaires: Muftah Madi.
Mali: Conakry; Ambassador: Kibili Demba Diallo.
Morocco: BP 193, Conakry; Ambassador: Tayeb Bellarbi.
Nigeria: BP 54, Conakry; Ambassador: Gboko Yough.
Romania: BP 348, Conakry; Ambassador: Petru Despot.
Saudi Arabia: BP 611, Conakry; Chargé d'affaires: Waheeb Shaikhon.
Senegal: BP 842, Conakry; Ambassador: Mbaye Diouf.
Sierra Leone: BP 625, Conakry; Ambassador: Mrs Mariam Kamara.
Switzerland: BP 720, Conakry; Chargé d'affaires: Robert Stauffer.
Syria: BP 609, Conakry; tel. 46-13-20; Chargé d'affaires: Bechara Kharouf.
Tanzania: BP 189, Conakry; tel. 2104; telex 46-13-32; Ambassador: Norman Kiondo.
USSR: BP 329, Conakry; Ambassador: Vladimir Kitayev.
USA: BP 603, Conakry; tel. 44-15-20; Ambassador: James D. Rosenthal.
Viet-Nam: BP 551, Conakry; Ambassador: La Kinh.
Yugoslavia: BP 1154, Conakry; Ambassador: Ferenc Deak.
Zaire: BP 880, Conakry; Ambassador: B. Kalubye.

Judicial System

There is a High Court whose jurisdiction covers political cases. The Cour d'appel, the Chambre des mises en accusation and the Tribunal supérieur de cassation are at Conakry.

Tribunaux du premier degré exist at Conakry and Kankan and have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases and also act as industrial courts. A justice of the peace sits at N'Zérékoré.

Popular and special tribunals, in operation under the regime of the late President Sekou Touré, were abolished following the coup in April 1984.

Président, Cour d'Appel: Fodé Mamadou Touré.

Religion

It is estimated that 95% of the population are Muslims and 1.5% Christians. In May 1967, President Sekou Touré ordered that all priests should be Guinea nationals.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Conakry: Mgr Robert Sarah, BP 1006 bis, Conakry; tel. 436-27; archdiocese has 32 mission centres and 41 clergy.

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa: Most Rev. George D. Browne (resident in Monrovia, Liberia). **Bishop of The Gambia and Guinea:** Rt Rev. J. Rigal Elisee (resident in The Gambia).

There are also six Protestant mission centres active in Guinea: four run by British and two by US societies.

The Press

Fonikee: Conakry; organ of the Jeunesse Démocratique Africaine.
Horoya (Liberty): Guinea Press Service, BP 341, Conakry; weekly; Man. Dir Mamadi Keita.
Journal officiel de Guinée: Conakry, BP 156; govt publication; fortnightly.
Le Travailleur de Guinée: Conakry; trade union organ.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Guinéenne de Presse: BP 191, Conakry; f. 1960; Dir Alpha Diallo.

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN)(USSR): c/o USSR Embassy, BP 329, Conakry; Dir Nikolai A. Sologubovsky.
Xinhua (New China) News Agency (People's Republic of China): c/o Chinese Embassy, BP 714, Conakry.
TASS (USSR) is also represented.

Publisher

Editions du Ministère de l'Education Nationale: Secrétariat à la Recherche scientifique, BP 561, Conakry; general and educational.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were about 125,000 radio receivers and an estimated 7,500 television sets in use.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Guinéenne (RTG): BP 391, Conakry; telex 640; programmes in French, English, Créole-English, Portuguese, Arabic and local languages; Man. Dir B. Camara.

Finance

(cap. = capital; m. = million; amounts in sylis unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée: BP 692, blvd de Commerce, Conakry; tel. 417-81; telex 635; f. 1960; controls all banking activity; Gov. Capt. Kaba.

Commercial Banks

Banque Guinéenne du Commerce Extérieur: tel. 426-31; telex 635; Conakry; f. 1961; cap. 15m.; Dir (vacant).
Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole: ave de la République, Conakry; Dir Mory Fodé Condé.
Crédit National pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Habitat: 6e ave, Conakry; f. 1961; Dir M. Guilao.
Masraf Faisal Islami (Guinea): ave de la République, Conakry; tel. 44-50-73; telex 2184; f. 1983; subsidiary of Dar al-Maal al-Islami (DMI); provides Islamic banking services; cap. 400m.; Dirs Mohamed Lamine Kebe, Mohamed Lamine Dabo.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances et de Réassurances de la République de Guinée (SNAR): BP 179, Conakry; has monopoly of insurance in Guinea; Man. Dir Ousmane Sanoko.

Trade and Industry

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

The government has established a number of state companies responsible for all sectors of the economy. Among the most important are: AGRIMA (agricultural materials), ALIMAC (food produce), BATIPORT (building materials), ONAH (petroleum products), SONATEX (textiles).

TRADE UNIONS

The Confédération nationale des travailleurs de Guinée, which formed part of the structure of the Parti démocratique de Guinée, was dismantled following the military coup in April 1984. The Comité militaire de redressement national has announced the legalization of free trade unions.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are 662 km of 1-m gauge track from Conakry to Kankan in the east of the country, crossing the Niger at Kouroussa. Three lines for the transport of bauxite link Sangaredi with the port of Kamsar in the west, and Conakry with Kindia and Fria, a total of 376 km. Arrangements have been made with the Liberian authorities for the use of the line linking the Nimba iron ore deposits with the port of Buchanan, and rehabilitation work is being carried out.

Office National des Chemins de Fer de Guinée: BP 581, Conakry; Gen. Man. Sekou Camara.

ROADS

There are 28,400 km of roads and tracks, of which 1,300 km are tarred. The main roads are those running along the coast from Sierra Leone to Guinea-Bissau (via Conakry) and from Conakry into the interior, with branches to the frontiers of Senegal, Mali and the Ivory Coast.

A rehabilitation and maintenance project, covering 54% of Guinea's paved roads, began in 1984, financed by a $28m. loan from the International Development Association.

Office National Rail-route (ONRR): Conakry.

SHIPPING

Conakry and Kamsar are the international shipping ports. In 1981 2.5m. tons of bauxite were exported through Conakry and 7m. tons through Kamsar. In 1982 four port development projects were in progress at a total cost of US $76m.: port improvements involving the construction of 15,000 sq m of warehousing; a fruit quay and a container terminal; the construction of secondary ports along the coast; the construction of a naval repair dockyard at Conakry. The merchant fleet (13 vessels in 1981) was also to be expanded. There are 2,450 m of quays providing nine alongside berths for ocean-going ships at Conakry.

Port de Conakry: BP 534, Conakry.

ENTRAT: BP 315, Conakry; state-owned stevedoring and forwarding co; Dir-Gen. Daouda Diawara.

Société Navale Guinéenne: BP 522, Conakry; f. 1968; state-owned shipping co; agents for Cie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Cie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre, Delta Steamship Lines Inc, Elder Dempster Line, Hanseatic Africa Line, Leif Hoëgh and Co A/S, Lloyd Triestino, Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots (NCP), Palm Line Ltd, Scandinavian West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, United West Africa Service; Dir-Gen. Naby Sylla.

SOTRAMAR: Kamsar; f. 1971; bauxite export from mines at Boké through port of Kamsar.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Conakry, and smaller airfields at Labé, Kankan and Faranah.

Air Guinée: BP 12, ave de la République, Conakry; f. 1960; international and internal services; flights to Bamako, Dakar, Freetown and Monrovia; fleet of 1 Ilyushin Il-18, 1 Antonov An-12B, 1 An-24, 1 Boeing 707-320, 1 Boeing 727-100C, 1 Boeing 737-200C, 1 Yak-40; Dir-Gen. Nfa Moussa Diane.

Tourism

Office National du Tourisme et de l'Hotellerie (ONATHOL): Conakry; govt-owned tourist office.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau lies on the west coast of Africa, with Senegal to the north and Guinea to the east and south. The climate is tropical, although maritime and Sahelian influences are felt. The average temperature is 20°C (68°F). The official language is Portuguese, but Crioulo and several dialects are widely spoken. The principal beliefs are animism and Islam. There is a small minority of Roman Catholics and other Christian groups. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has two equal horizontal stripes, of yellow and green, and a red vertical stripe, with a five-pointed black star at its centre, at the hoist. The capital is Bissau.

Recent History

Portuguese Guinea (Guiné) was settled by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Small nationalist groups began to form in the 1950s, and the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) was formed in 1956. Fighting broke out in the early 1960s, and by 1972 the PAIGC was in control of two-thirds of the country. In 1973 a National Assembly was elected in 'liberated' areas, and the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was proclaimed in September, with Luiz Cabral as President of the State Council. To combat the PAIGC's guerrilla campaign, about 40,000 Portuguese troops were operating in the territory. Portuguese forces began to sustain heavy losses in 1973–74, and this may have been a factor in the military coup in Portugal in April 1974. This coup brought the fighting to an end, and in August the new Portuguese Government and the PAIGC negotiated an agreement to end Portuguese rule. Accordingly, on 10 September 1974, Portugal recognized the independence of Guinea-Bissau.

The PAIGC regime introduced measures to lay the foundations for a socialist state. At elections held in December 1976 and January 1977 voters chose regional councils from which a new National Assembly was later selected. In July 1978 Francisco Mendes, who had been Chief State Commissioner since 1973, died; he was replaced by Commander João Vieira, the former State Commissioner for the Armed Forces and President of the National Assembly.

Until 1980 the PAIGC supervised both Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, the two constitutions remaining separate, but with a view to eventual unification. However, on 14 November, four days after the Government had approved a new constitution which gave President Cabral almost total control and, some claimed, gave unfair preference to Cape Verdeans (who were permitted to hold top administrative and government posts), Cabral was deposed in a coup and Vieira installed as Chairman of the Council of the Revolution.

At the PAIGC Congress in November 1981 it was decided to preserve the single-party status of the PAIGC, with Vieira as Secretary-General, despite Cape Verde's withdrawal. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were restored after the release of Cabral from detention in January 1982. Vítor Saúde Maria, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, was appointed Prime Minister in a government reshuffle in May, the post having been vacant since the 1980 coup; several ministers who were regarded as left-wing lost their portfolios.

In March 1983 President Vieira set up a commission, headed by the Minister of Justice, to examine plans for the revision of the constitution and the electoral law. In March 1984 President Vieira dismissed the Prime Minister, Vítor Saúde Maria. Although the reason given for his dismissal was alleged involvement in a planned coup, the differences between Vieira and Saúde Maria appeared to centre on the proposed constitutional changes, which would abolish the post of Prime Minister and concentrate more power in the hands of the President. Several other top party members were subsequently accused of colluding with Saúde Maria and were expelled from the PAIGC. In April President Vieira formally assumed the role of Head of Government. Elections to the regional councils were held in April, and the National People's Assembly was re-established in May, its members being chosen from the regional councillors. The 15-member Council of State (Cabinet) was selected from the members of the National Assembly, and Vieira was elected as President of the Council and Head of State. The National Assembly immediately ratified the new constitution, and formally abolished the position of Prime Minister.

Government

In November 1980 a new constitution, giving President Cabral greatly-increased powers, replaced that of 1973, which had proclaimed the PAIGC, the only permitted political party, to be 'the supreme expression of the sovereign will of the people'. Following the overthrow of Cabral, the 150-member National People's Assembly and the Council of State Commissioners were dissolved, and their functions were assumed by the Council of the Revolution, presided over by Vieira. However, in May 1984 the country returned to democratic rule: a new constitution was adopted, and the National People's Assembly and the Council of State were reinstated.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 6,050 men (army 5,700, navy 275, and air force 75). The army is supported by a militia, the Forças Armadas da Libertação, which totalled 5,000. Defence expenditure in 1981 was 307.9m. pesos.

Economic Affairs

Subsistence agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, engaging about 80% of the population. Rice is the staple food, and maize, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes are also grown. Groundnuts, coconuts and palm kernels are exported, providing about 41% of export earnings in 1980. Cattle-breeding is important in the interior. The Government plans to make the country self-sufficient in essential foods, to increase production for export and to diversify crops; tobacco, cotton and sugar are being grown experimentally. Co-operative farming methods are being introduced. The fishing industry is being modernized and has expanded rapidly; in 1980 fish products made up 33% of export earnings.

Industry, based on the processing of food and raw materials, is being developed in order to provide employment, to reduce imports and to satisfy consumer demand; however, only timber is exported. The agro-industrial complex at Cumeré is capable of processing 50,000 metric tons of rice and 70,000 tons of groundnuts annually. The mining sector has still to be developed: the exploitation of bauxite, phosphates and petroleum deposits is being studied. In 1984 the Government reached agreement with a group of foreign oil companies concerning petroleum prospecting in a 4,500 sq km offshore concession. However, there is a serious lack of basic infrastructure and transport facilities. To help to rectify this situation, Guinea-Bissau was granted a US $16m. loan from the World Bank in 1983 to finance the modernization of the port of Bissau and the rehabilitation of four river stations. Other plans include the construction of a dam on the Corrubal river, to supply hydro-electric power for the development of a modern aluminium industry, and a major road rehabilitation project. In 1983 Guinea-Bissau joined the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambie in the hope of benefiting from integrated development projects in the Gambia river basin.

Since independence the country has had a serious trade deficit, which has increased since 1977 because of the effects of the drought on crops, rising oil prices and world inflation, and stood at $33.4m. in 1982. The annual rate of inflation rose from an estimated 9% in 1977 to 30% in 1981. In recent years, Guinea-Bissau's gross national product (GNP) per caput has

declined by an average annual rate of 1.7% in real terms, and in 1982 GNP per caput was estimated at US $170. Commander Vieira's Government aimed to downgrade many of the prestigious projects begun under President Cabral and to emphasize rural development. The need for co-ordination was recognized and the first development plan (1983–86) was drawn up in 1982. An international donors' conference on Guinea-Bissau, held in May 1984, raised US $60m. towards projects in the development plan. In December 1983 the peso was devalued by 50% as part of an economic stabilization programme launched by the Government. The programme aimed to liberalize trade and to increase activity in the private sector. Guinea-Bissau is receiving many foreign loans and credits and is a member of ECOWAS (see p. 134).

Transport and Communications

In 1983 there were 2,500 km of roads, of which 400 km were tarred. Plans have been made for an international road to link Guinea-Bissau with The Gambia and Senegal. There is an international airport at Bissalanca. The main port is at Bissau, and transport on the network of inland waterways is being developed.

Social Welfare

Medical services are limited, owing to a severe shortage of facilities.The Government aims to set up one regional hospital in each of the eight regions. In 1978 the Government operated 10 hospital establishments, with a total of 910 beds. In 1979 there were 88 physicians working in the country.

Education

Education is officially compulsory only for the period of primary schooling, which begins at seven years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 13, lasts for up to five years (a first cycle of three years and a second of two years). In 1981 the enrolment ratio at primary schools of children in the relevant age-group was estimated to be 100% for boys but only 53% for girls. The comparable figures for secondary schools in 1980 were 6% for boys and 2% for girls. Mass literacy campaigns have been launched but, according to UNESCO estimates, the average rate of adult illiteracy in 1980 was 81.1% (males 75.4%; females 86.6%).

Tourism

There is very little tourism in Guinea-Bissau, but the island of Bubaque is being developed as a resort.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Guinea peso.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 104.05 pesos;
US $1 = 89.78 pesos.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 36,125 sq km (13,948 sq miles).

Population: 487,448 (census of 15 December 1970, which covered only those areas under Portuguese control); 767,739 (census of 16–30 April 1979); 810,000 (official estimate for mid-1981). *By Region:* (1979 census, provisional): Bafatá 116,032, Biombo 56,463, Bissau 109,214, Bolama/Bijagos 25,743, Cacheu 130,227, Gabú 104,315, Oio 135,114, Quinara 35,532, Tombali 55,099.

Density (mid-1981): 22.4 per sq. km.

Principal Towns: Bissau (capital) 109,214, Bafatá 13,429, Gabú 7,803, Mansôa 5,390, Catió 5,170, Cantchungo 4,965, Farim 4,468 (census of April 1979).

Births and Deaths (UN estimates, 1975–80): Average annual birth rate 40.9 per 1,000; Death rate 21.9 per 1,000.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Rice (paddy) 30, Maize 5, Millet 10, Sorghum 5, Roots and tubers 40, Groundnuts (in shell) 30, Coconuts 25, Copra 5, Palm kernels 10.0, Palm oil 5.5, Vegetables and melons 20, Plantains 25.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 220, Pigs 125, Sheep 60, Goats 140, Poultry 420.

Forestry (FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, 1982): Roundwood removals 527 (sawlogs, etc. 40, other industrial wood 65, fuel wood 422); Sawnwood production 16.

Fishing (metric tons, live weight, 1980): Fishes 3,625; Crustaceans and molluscs 104; Total catch 3,729. (1981–82): Annual catch as in 1980 (FAO estimates).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centavos = 1 Guinea peso. *Coins:* 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 pesos. *Notes:* 50, 100 and 500 pesos. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 104.05 pesos; US $1 = 89.78 pesos; 1,000 Guinea pesos = £9.611 = $11.138.

Budget ('000 pesos, 1979): *General Expenditure:* Defence 229,727.8, Finance 240,405.1, Rural development 73,485.4, Interior 171,017.5, Health and social welfare 140,054.3, Public works, construction and urban affairs 44,465.6, Education 195,940.7, Total (incl. others) 1,474,300.0. *Investment Expenditure:* Rural development 168,659.3, Fisheries 305,298.0, Natural resources 355,961.8, Commerce and industry 333,450.0, Public works, construction and urban affairs 671,634.4, Energy 117,646.6, Transport and tourism 191,687.0, Posts and telecommunications 203,056.2, Education 111,706.6, Finance 154,093.5, Public and mixed firms 415,550.0, Total (incl. others) 3,500,000.0. *Revenue:* 890,300.0.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million pesos, 1980): *Imports:* Food and drink 362.3, Other consumer goods 203.2, Supplies for industry 472.7, Fuels 113.5, Machinery and parts 298.6, Transport equipment 409.6, Total (incl. others) 1,859.9. *Exports:* Coconuts 65.4, Fish 14.1, Groundnuts (shelled) 92.7, Shellfish 112.9, Wood 7.8, Total (incl. others) 382.3.

Principal Trading Partners (million pesos, 1980): *Imports:* Burma 114.9, France 212.3, Germany, Fed. Repub. 25.1, Italy 24.7, Netherlands 138.4, Portugal 583.0, Senegal 76.0, Sweden 156.9, USSR 130.4, United Kingdom 42.2, USA 9.3, Total (incl. others) 1,859.9. *Exports:* Cape Verde 23.0, China, People's Repub. 14.6, Guinea 10.3, Netherlands 20.9, Portugal 101.3, Senegal 5.5, Spain 95.2, Switzerland 87.5, Total (incl. others) 382.3. Source: Direcção-Geral de Estatística, Bissau.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (vehicles in use, 1972): Cars 3,268, Lorries and buses 1,098, Motor cycles 758, Total 5,124.

Shipping (sea-borne freight traffic, 1979): Vessels entered 225, Goods loaded 1,167,327 metric tons, Goods unloaded 10,307,501 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1979): Passengers embarked 11,916, Passengers disembarked 9,879, Freight loaded 102,406 kg, freight unloaded 364,276 kg.

EDUCATION

Basic 1st cycle (1981/82): 698 schools, 65,020 pupils and 3,177 adults, 2,469 teachers.

Basic 2nd cycle (1981/82): 27 schools, 8,601 pupils and 5,874 adults, 763 teachers.

Secondary (1981/82, *liceus*): 7 schools, 5,214 pupils and 5,109 adults, 357 teachers.

Teacher Training (1981/82): 3 schools, 480 pupils, 45 teachers.

Technical (1981/82): 1 school, 183 pupils, 32 teachers.

Source: Ministério da Educação Nacional, Bissau.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was approved by the National People's Assembly on 16 May 1984. Its main provisions are summarized below:

The Constitution defines Guinea-Bissau as an anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist Republic and a State of revolutionary national democracy, based on the people's participation in carrying out, controlling and directing public activities. The Constitution states that the party that fought against Portuguese colonialism, the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), shall be the leading political force in society and in the State. The PAIGC shall define the general bases for policy in all fields.

The economy of Guinea-Bissau shall be organized on the principles of State direction and planning. The State shall control the country's foreign trade.

The representative bodies in the country are the National People's Assembly and the regional councils. Other State bodies draw their powers from these. The members of the regional councils shall be directly elected. Members of the councils must be more than 18 years of age. The National Assembly shall have 150 members, who are to be elected by the regional councils from among their own members. All members of the National Assembly must be more than 21 years of age.

The National Assembly shall elect a 15-member Council of State, to which its powers are delegated between sessions of the Assembly. The Assembly also elects the President of the Council of State, who is also automatically Head of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Council of State will later elect two Vice-Presidents and a Secretary. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Council of State form part of the Government, as do Ministers, Secretaries of State and the Governor of the National Bank.

The Constitution can be revised at any time by the National People's Assembly on the initiative of the deputies themselves, or of the Council of State or the Government.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Commdr João Bernardo Vieira (assumed power 14 November 1980; elected President 16 May 1984).

COUNCIL OF STATE
(January 1985)

President, Head of Government, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Minister of Defence and of the Interior: Commdr João Bernardo Vieira.

First Vice-President and Minister of State for Justice and Local Authorities: Col Paulo Correia.

Second Vice-President and Minister of State for the Armed Forces: Col Iafai Camara.

Minister at the Presidency for Economic Affairs: Vasco Cabral.

Minister of Rural Development and Fisheries: Carlos Correia.

Minister of Education, Culture and Sport: Fidelis Cabral de Almeida.

Minister of Social Affairs: Maj. Manuel dos Santos.

Minister of National Security and Public Order: José Pereira.

Minister of Natural Resources and Industry: Filinto de Barros.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Júlio Semedo.

Minister of Finance: Vitor Freire Monteiro.

Minister of Public Health: Alexandre Nines Correia.

Minister of Trade and Tourism: Mário Cabral.

Minister of Economic Co-ordination, Planning and International Co-operation: Bartolomeu Pereira.

Minister-Governor of the National Bank: Pedro Godinho Gomes.

Minister of Information and Telecommunications: Mussa Djassi.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Bissau.

Legislature

A new National People's Assembly was inaugurated on 14 May 1984. Its 150 members were selected from among the regional representatives of the PAIGC.

President of the National People's Assembly: Carmen Pereira.

Political Organization

Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC): CP 106, Bissau; f. 1956 by Dr Amílcar Cabral; previously the ruling party in both Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; after the coup in Guinea-Bissau in November 1980, Cape Verde withdrew from the party but Guinea-Bissau decided to retain the old party name and initials; central cttee of 51 mems and political bureau of 24 mems; Sec.-Gen. Commdr João Bernardo Vieira; Perm. Sec. of Cen. Cttee Dr Vasco Cabral.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN GUINEA-BISSAU

Algeria: Hotel 24 de Setembro, Bissau; tel. 3715; Ambassador: Abdelaziz Yadi.

Brazil: Avda Pansau Na Isna no. 30, Bissau; tel. 213819; Ambassador: Raymundo Nonnato Loyola de Castro.

Cape Verde: Bissau; Ambassador: António Lima.

China, People's Republic: Rua Eduardo Mondlane 33–35, Bissau; tel. 212908; Ambassador: Hu Jingrui.

Cuba: Rua Joaquim N'Com 1, Bissau; tel. 213579; Ambassador: Dr Armando Torres Santrayll.

Egypt: Rua 12 de Setembro 1, Bissau; tel. 213256; Ambassador: Ali Taha Habib.

France: Rua Eduardo Mondlane 67-A, Bissau; tel. 212633; Ambassador: Louis Bouroux.

German Democratic Republic: Avda Osvaldo Vieira 28, Bissau; tel. 212992; Ambassador: Manfred Seiferth.

Guinea: Rua 12 no. 22, CP 396, Bissau; tel. 215011; Ambassador: Guirane Ndiaye.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Avda Domingos Ramos 42, Bissau; tel. 212885; Ambassador: Mun Song-Kuk.

Libya: Rua 16, CP 362, Bissau (People's Bureau); tel. 212006; Representative: Dokali Ali Mustafa.

Portugal: Rua 16, no. 6, Bissau; tel. 212741; Ambassador: Manuel Barreiros Martins.

Senegal: Bissau; tel. 2636; Ambassador: Ibrahima Diengo.

USSR: Avda Pansau Na Isna, Bissau; tel. 213535; Ambassador: Lev Vladislavovich Krylov.

USA: Avda Domingos Ramos, Bissau; Ambassador: Wesley William Egan, Jr.

Judicial System

In 1976 Guinea-Bissau became a united territory with Cape Verde for the purposes of the administration of civil and criminal law, legal personnel and prisons.

Religion

About 60% of the population are animists, 35% are Muslims and 5% are Roman Catholics.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Bissau: Mgr Settimio Arturo Ferrazzetta, CP 20, Bissau; tel. 2469.

The Press

Nô Pintcha: Bissau; official govt publ.; three times a week; Dir Sra Cabral.

Radio

There were an estimated 20,000 radio receivers in use in 1984. There is no television service.

Radiodifusão Nacional da República da Guiné-Bissau: CP 191, Bissau; govt-owned; broadcasts on short-wave, medium-wave and FM in Portuguese; Dir Francisco Barreto.

Finance

(cap. = capital; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Guinea pesos)

BANKING

Banco Nacional da Guiné-Bissau: CP 38, Bissau; tel. 5433; telex 96911; central and commercial bank; f. 1976; cap. 100m.; Gov. Pedro Godinho Gomes; 3 brs.

Caixa de Crédito da Guiné: Bissau; govt savings and loan institution.

Caixa Económica Postal: Bissau; postal savings institution.

INSURANCE

In June 1979 it was announced that a single state-owned firm would be set up to handle insurance, replacing the Portuguese company Ultramarina.

Trade and Industry

Since independence the government has been actively pursuing a policy of small-scale industrialization to compensate for the almost total lack of manufacturing capacity. It has adopted an elaborate state control programme and in late 1976 acquired 80% of the capital of a Portuguese company, **Ultramarina,** a large firm specializing in a wide variety of trading, ship-repairing and agricultural processing. The government has also acquired major interests in the **CICER** brewery and created a joint venture company with the Portuguese concern **SACOR** to sell petroleum products

after the construction of new storage facilities. Since 1975 three fishing companies have been set up with foreign participation: **GUIALP** (with Algeria), **Estrela do Mar** (with the USSR) and **SEMAPESCA** (with France). In December 1976 **SOCOTRAM**, an enterprise for the sale and processing of timber, was inaugurated. It operates a new factory in Bissau for the production of wooden tiles and co-ordinates sawmills and carpentry shops all over the country. The state-owned **Empresa Nacional de Pesquisas e Exploração Petroliferas e Mineiras (PETROMINAS)** regulates all mineral prospecting. In 1979 the **Empresa de Automóveis de Guiné** opened an assembly plant at Bissau, capable of producing 500 cars a year.

TRADE UNION

National Union of Workers (UNTG): 13 Avda Ovai di Vievra, BP 98, Bissau; Sec.-Gen. Mario Mendez Correia.

Transport

RAILWAYS

The construction of a railway from Boé to Buba is planned.

ROADS

There were 2,500 km of roads in 1983, of which 400 km were tarred. A major road rehabilitation scheme is under way, and by the end of 1983, 522 km of roads had been rehabilitated. In 1984 the International Development Association committed US $7m. to Guinea-Bissau for the rehabilitation of a further 920 km of roads An international road is planned, which would link Guinea-Bissau with The Gambia and Senegal.

SHIPPING

Work started in 1984 on a major port modernization project, due to be completed in 1987. The main port at Bissau was to be renovated and expanded, and four river ports were to be upgraded to enable barges to load and unload at low tide. The total cost of the project was estimated at US $47.4m., and finance was provided by the World Bank and Arab funds.

Empresa Nacional de Agências e Transportes Marítimos (Guinémar): Sociedade de Agências e Transportes da Guiné Lda, Rua Guerra Mendes, 4-4a, Bissau.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Bissalanca, which there are plans to expand, and 10 smaller airports serving the interior.

Linhas Aéreas da Guiné-Bissau (LIA): Aeroporto Internacional de Bissalanca, CP 111, Bissau; f. 1977; domestic services and flights to Guinea, Cape Verde and Senegal; fleet of 1 HS-748, 6 DC-3, 1 Dornier Sky-servant, 3 DO-27, 3 Cessna U206 and 1 Cessna 172; Gen. Man. Capt. José Pombo.

Tourism

The island of Bubaque is being developed as a tourist resort, with 110 rooms in 1979. Between November 1978 and April 1979 3,500 tourists visited the island.

Centro de Informação e Turismo: CP 294, Bissau; official Tourism and Information Department.

GUYANA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana lies on the north coast of South America, between Venezuela to the west and Suriname to the east, with Brazil to the south. The narrow coastal belt has a moderate climate with two wet seasons, from April to August and from November to January, alternating with two dry seasons. Inland, there are tropical forests and savannah, and the dry season lasts from September to February. The average annual temperature is 27°C (80°F), with average rainfall of 1,520 mm (60 in) per year inland, rising to between 2,030 mm (80 in) and 2,540 mm (100 in) on the coast. English is the official language but Hindi, Urdu and Amerindian dialects are also spoken. The principal religions are Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3 when flown on land, but 2 by 1 at sea) is green, with a white-bordered yellow triangle (apex at the edge of the fly) on which is superimposed a black-bordered red triangle (apex in the centre). The capital is Georgetown.

Recent History

Guyana was formerly British Guiana, a colony of the United Kingdom, formed in 1831 from territories finally ceded to Britain by the Dutch in 1814. A new constitution, providing for universal adult suffrage, was introduced in 1953. The elections of April 1953 were won by the left-wing People's Progressive Party (PPP), led by Dr Cheddi Jagan. In October, however, the United Kingdom Government, claiming that a communist dictatorship was threatened, suspended the constitution. An interim administration was appointed. The PPP split in 1955, and in 1957 some former members founded a new party, the People's National Congress (PNC), under the leadership of Forbes Burnham. The PNC draws its support mainly from the African-descended population, while PPP support comes largely from the (Asian-descended) Indian community. Both parties adhere to Marxist-Leninist ideology.

A revised constitution was introduced in December 1956 and fresh elections held in August 1957. The PPP won and Dr Jagan became Chief Minister. Another constitution, providing for internal self-government, was adopted in July 1961. The PPP won the elections in August and Dr Jagan was appointed Premier in September. In the election of December 1964, held under the system of proportional representation which had been introduced in the previous year, the PPP won the largest number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, but not a majority. A coalition government was formed by the PNC and the United Force, with Burnham as Prime Minister. This coalition led the colony to independence, as Guyana, on 26 May 1966.

The PNC won elections in December 1968 and in July 1973, although the results of the latter were disputed by the opposition parties. Guyana became a Co-operative Republic on 23 February 1970, and Arthur Chung was elected non-executive President in March. In May 1976 the PPP, which had boycotted the National Assembly since 1973, offered the Government its 'critical support'. Following a referendum in July 1978, which gave the Assembly power to amend the constitution, elections to the Assembly were postponed for 15 months. The legislature assumed the role of a Constituent Assembly, established in November 1978, to draft a new constitution. In October 1979 elections were postponed for a further year. In October 1980 Forbes Burnham declared himself executive President of Guyana, a new constitution was promulgated, and elections were announced for December. Internal opposition to the PNC Government increased after the assassination in June 1980 of Dr Walter Rodney, leader of the Working People's Alliance (WPA), as the Government was widely believed to have been involved in the incident. After all opposition parties except the PPP called for a boycott of the December elections to the National Assembly, the PNC, under Burnham, won 77.7% of the votes, according to official results, and gained 41 of the 53 elective seats, although allegations of substantial electoral malpractice were made. On the basis of the voting for the Assembly, Burnham was declared to have been elected President. He was formally inaugurated in January 1981. The Government's international reputation was further diminished when an international observer team denounced the elections as fraudulent. In 1981 arrests and trials of opposition leaders continued, and in 1982 the Government's relations with human rights groups, and especially the Christian churches, deteriorated further. Editors of opposition newspapers were threatened, political violence increased, and the Government was accused of interference in the legal process. Popular passive resistance to the Government took the form of economic non-co-operation, while the Government gave much publicity to rumours of an invasion by Venezuela, in an attempt to divert attention from the internal crisis.

In 1983 Guyana's worsening economic situation increased public opposition to the Government, and led to growing disaffection within the trade union movement and the PNC. In April President Burnham announced a Cabinet reshuffle, which was ostensibly intended to raise production levels and to halt the decline in the economy. In June the shortage of basic foodstuffs, created by the Government's import ban on such staples as wheat flour and powdered milk, resulted in a wave of public unrest. In July 4,000 bauxite workers at the principal mining centre of Linden undertook a six-week strike in protest at food shortages. A further source of popular discontent was the Government's severe response to the thriving 'black market' in banned foodstuffs, which operated between Guyana and Venezuela, Brazil and Suriname. A virtual 'freeze' on wages since 1979 has resulted in a fall in income, in real terms, for government employees, and during 1984 anti-Government trade unions conducted strikes in the sugar industry, protesting at wage levels and food shortages. In December 1984 Burnham announced an amelioration of the Government's austerity measures by raising the daily minimum wage, and by promising that more basic consumer items would become available. Speculation about a possible government of national unity, formed by the PNC and the PPP to counter the threat of a right-wing military coup, increased after a series of talks between the two parties.

Guyana condemned the US-led invasion of Grenada in October 1983, a move which, although popular in Guyana, led to rapid deterioration in relations with the USA, which had worsened after the US Government had vetoed anticipated loans to Guyana in September. Guyana's decision to dispense with seeking IMF financial support further compounded the country's increasing isolation among Western nations. In response, Guyana sought to improve relations with socialist countries, such as Cuba, Libya, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia, to compensate for the decline in Western aid. In 1983 President Burnham made official visits to Bulgaria and the People's Republic of China to negotiate aid agreements.

Guyana has border disputes with its neighbours, Venezuela and Suriname, although relations with Brazil have continued to improve through trade and military agreements. In 1962 Venezuela renewed its claim to 130,000 sq km (50,000 sq miles) of land west of the Essequibo river (nearly two-thirds of Guyanese territory). The area was accorded to Guyana in 1899, and the Port of Spain Protocol of 1970 put the issue in abeyance until 1982. Venezuela based its claim on a papal bull of 1493, referring to Spanish colonial possessions. Several border incidents were reported in 1982. Direct negotiations in June failed, and in October Venezuela rejected Guyana's proposal to resolve the dispute through international arbitration. In March 1983 Guyana and Venezuela referred the dispute to the UN. Suriname restored diplomatic representation in Guyana in 1979, and bilateral talks were resumed at the end of the year. In 1983 relations improved further as a result of increased trade links between the countries.

Government

Under the 1980 Constitution, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 65 members: 53 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage, on the basis of proportional representation, and 12 regional representatives. Executive power is held by the President, who leads the majority party in the Assembly and holds office for its duration. The President appoints and leads a Cabinet, which includes a Prime Minister, and may include Ministers who are not elected members of the Assembly. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the National Assembly. Guyana comprises 10 regions, each having a Regional Democratic Council which returns a representative to the National Assembly.

Defence

The armed forces are combined in a single service, the Guyana Defence Force, consisting of 6,500 men in July 1984. Paramilitary forces total 5,000. Estimated defence expenditure in 1983 was US $60m. National Service was established in 1974.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based mainly on agriculture and the production of bauxite. Bauxite, sugar and rice usually account for about 70% of total export earnings. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Guyana's gross national product (GNP) per head was US $670, measured at average 1980–82 prices. GNP per head was estimated to have risen by 1.7% per year, in real terms, between 1960 and 1982. The principal crops are sugar cane and rice, while other important agricultural products are citrus fruits, coconuts, groundnuts, oil palms and a variety of vegetables. Since 1982 the agricultural sector has suffered from low productivity and the effects of the ending of government price subsidies. The Government has invested US $45m. in the Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary agricultural development scheme, which the Government hopes will enable Guyana to supply both itself and other CARICOM countries with food.

By 1979 Guyana had become self-sufficient in sugar, rice, vegetables, fish, meat, poultry and fruit. Sugar accounts for about 30% of export earnings, but since 1982 revenue has fallen because of poor harvests. Production of raw sugar rose from 273,000 metric tons in 1980 to 306,000 tons in 1981, but was still below target levels and far short of the processing capacity of 450,000 tons. Strikes and adverse weather caused the worst first-crop sugar harvest for three years in 1982, and the final production total was 292,000 tons. Two of Guyana's 10 sugar mills were closed in 1982. In 1983 production fell by 12.5%, to 261,870 tons. The industry was again affected by strikes during 1984, when output was only 241,850 tons.

The cultivation of rice in Guyana is highly mechanized but the crop is farmed in uneconomic units of an average of 11 acres (4.5 ha). In 1981 only about one-half of the land available for rice was cultivated, and it was thought that, when subsidies were removed and fuel prices increased, farmers had ceased planting. Production of milled rice in 1981 was 169,000 metric tons, up from 163,000 tons in 1980, but 48,000 tons below target. In 1982 production increased to 182,224 tons, but export sales fell by 50%. Disease and adverse weather severely damaged the 1983 harvest, which, at 80,139 tons, was 107,000 tons below the target. Of the 1983 output, 41,715 tons were exported, an increase from 34,831 tons in 1982. In January 1984 the IDB approved a loan of US $40.7m. to bring 37,000 acres (15,000 ha) of rice land into full production.

More than 80% of Guyana is covered by tropical forest, and the estimated annual volume of marketable timber is 1m. cu m, of which 25% is accessible. The annual production of logs is about 150,000 cu m, taken from an area of 7,000 ha. Guyana's fishing fleet has been improved with the assistance of foreign countries, but has suffered from the illegal sale of shrimps, the main catch, to foreign ships at sea.

Bauxite is Guyana's principal source of export earnings. By the end of 1975 the whole bauxite industry had been nationalized. Production fell from 3.6m. tons in 1973–74 to 1.8m. tons in 1980, and to 1.68m. tons in 1981, 30% below target. In 1982 the industry began to experience difficulties as the price of bauxite collapsed on the world market. In 1982 production fell by 22% to 1.44m. tons. Exports of bauxite were 1.12m. tons in 1983, 380,000 tons less than 1982. In 1983 1,700 workers were laid off, and the country's only refinery was closed. Exports of alumina fell in 1982, owing to reduced demand, and the alumina plant was temporarily closed in June. The state-owned mining company, Guymine, registered a loss of $ G131m. in 1983. Production increased in 1984, to reach 1.55m. tons, achieving output targets. It has been estimated that less than 25% of the gold and diamonds which are mined in Guyana are declared and sold to the Government, the sole legal buyer. In 1984 an IMF report claimed that the country was losing US $1.7m. per week through the smuggling of gold and diamonds. Seventeen mines in the Essequibo region were closed in an attempt to halt the flow of minerals out of the country.

Industry is based on mineral processing, agro-industries (such as the production of rum, beer and cigarettes) and light industry, principally textiles and clothing. Industrial development depends on the expansion of energy sources, and the 750 MW hydroelectric project on the Upper Mazaruni river, scheduled for completion in 1985, should make possible the construction of a local aluminium smelter. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has agreed to provide technical assistance for a projected 3,000 MW hydroelectric station at Eclipse Falls. In 1984 a major project, financed by the International Development Association, was commenced to investigate Guyana's potential onshore and offshore petroleum deposits.

The economy, in a crisis since the mid-1970s, was on the point of collapse by 1982, as inefficiency, corruption and a decline of managerial and technical skills (as a result of emigration, mainly from the Asian sector) were added to low world prices. The collapse of popular morale was also widely regarded as a fundamental cause of the country's failure to produce. Guyana's relations with other CARICOM members had deteriorated following its violation of a CARICOM trade agreement and its failure to repay large debts to the organization. Guyana's GDP declined by 12.4%, in real terms, in 1982, and by a further 9.6% in 1983. The country's total debt stood at $ G2,625m. in September 1983, and was expected to rise still further to finance the growing budget deficit, estimated at $ G235m. for 1984. Debt servicing in 1984 would require $ G450m., equivalent to 42% of projected export receipts, necessitating debt rescheduling. Imports of cheese, wheat flour, split peas and cooking oil have been prohibited since 1982, while shortages of basic commodities, including eggs, fish, chicken, kerosene, rice and sugar, produced long queues outside shops. In 1983 the price of copra increased by 200%. In 1982 the official inflation rate was 20%–30%, but 100% increases of prices on the 'parallel' market occurred between January and June alone. The restriction of imports, however, has been successful in curbing the trade deficit, which fell from $ G490m. in 1981 to $ G407m. in 1982, although the smuggling of Guyana's products endangers this success. The economy is 80% state-controlled, but in May 1982 the Government began a programme of privatization, although this was officially denied. In 1983 and 1984 co-operation agreements were signed with several foreign companies, including Canadian, Yugoslav and Brazilian mining firms, granting them rights to explore for gold and other minerals in the north-east of the country.

In 1983 the Government faced a major economic crisis as the problem of a severe shortage of convertible currency was compounded by the reluctance of foreign governments to provide loans. The private sector was near to collapse as the foreign currency crisis worsened. Many businesses, especially those dealing in textiles, were forced to close. About 10,000 workers in the state sector were made redundant, adding to the high rate of unemployment. In June the Government expressed its willingness to engage in non-monetary transactions in order to secure vital products. Guyana agreed to barter goods with Suriname and Japan, and made further trade deals with Yugoslavia, the People's Republic of China and Brazil.

The IMF has provided balance-of-payments support and other facilities since 1979, but agreements have lapsed, owing to Guyana's failure to meet IMF conditions. Credits were finally suspended in June 1982. In 1983 the USA vetoed $ G224.4m. in potential aid funds from the US Government and the IDB. Guyana attempted to raise a loan from the IMF in excess of US $176m. Negotiations broke down in May 1984 as Guyana refused to agree to the conditions laid down by the IMF, which included a currency devaluation of 40%–60%, the 'freezing' of wage levels in the public sector and the implementation of large cuts in the Government's current and capital spending, includ-

ing the removal of food subsidies. By January 1984 the crisis had become so severe that the Government was forced to devalue the Guyana dollar by 20%, and a further devaluation of 8.9% occurred in October.

Guyana is a founder member of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM, see p. 112) and the International Bauxite Association (p. 222).

Transport and Communications

The coastal strip has a well developed road system. In the whole country there are more than 4,830 km (3,000 miles) of paved and good-weather roads and trails. Long-distance buses link the principal towns, villages and sugar estates. Communications with the interior are still chiefly by river, although access is hindered by rapids and falls. The main rivers are the Mazaruni, the Potaro, the Essequibo, the Demerara and the Berbice. There are two railways which transport minerals and freight in the mining areas. Neither of the two caters for passengers. The more important settlements in the interior have airstrips, and the international airport is situated at Timehri, 42 km (26 miles) outside Georgetown.

Social Welfare

Improved water supplies, anti-tuberculosis campaigns and the control of malaria have steadily improved general health. A National Insurance scheme, compulsory for most workers and employers, was established in 1969, and was subsequently extended to cover self-employed people. In 1979 there were 85 physicians in government service. In 1981 Guyana had 29 hospitals and 149 health centres.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for children between five and 14 years of age. The estimated adult literacy rate is 90%. In 1976 the Government took over all church and private schools. In 1983 Guyana had 368 nursery, 423 primary, 30 secondary and community high, and 58 general secondary schools. Children receive secondary education either in a general secondary school for five years or stay on at primary school for a further three years. Enrolment at all primary and secondary schools in 1980 was equivalent to 77% of children aged six to 17. The total number of pupils in all schools was 233,723 in 1983. There are also 15 technical, vocational, special and higher educational institutions. These include the University of Guyana in Georgetown and three teacher training colleges.

Tourism

Despite the beautiful scenery in the interior of the country, Guyana does little to encourage tourism. Tours to the interior, including the famous Kaieteur falls (with a drop of 741 ft or 226 m) and the diamond fields at Kurupung on the Mazaruni river, may be arranged.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 2 July (Caribbean Day), 6 August (Freedom Day), 27 August (Eid-ul-Azha), 25 November (Youman-Nabi), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 23 February (Republic Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

In addition, the Hindu festivals of Holi Phagwah (March) and Divali (October) are celebrated. These festivals are dependent on sightings of the moon and their precise date is not known until two months before they take place.

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Guyana dollar ($ G).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $ G4.926;
US $1 = $ G4.250.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Ministry of Information, 18 Brickdam, Georgetown; Ministry of National Development, Georgetown.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 83,000 sq miles (214,969 sq km).

Population: 701,885 (census of 7 April 1970); 793,000 (official estimate for 31 December 1980).

Density: 3.7 per sq km (31 December 1980).

Ethnic Groups (1970 census, *de jure* population): 'East' Indians 362,735, Africans 218,400, Europeans 7,849, Chinese 3,402, Amerindians 34,302, Mixed 72,316, Others 844; Total 699,848.

Capital: Georgetown, population 63,184 (1970 census); 187,600 (1976 estimate).

Births and Deaths (1978 registrations, provisional): 23,200 live births (birth rate 28.3 per 1,000); 6,000 deaths (death rate 7.3 per 1,000).

Economically Active Population (sample survey, 1977): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 48,003; Mining and quarrying 4,621; Manufacturing 30,697; Construction 10,332; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services 4,096; Commerce 17,750; Transport, storage and communications 7,822; Services 41,645; Activities not adequately described 65; Total labour force 165,031 (males 122,688; females 42,343).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Rice (paddy) 303, Maize 1, Roots and tubers 16, Coconuts 20, Sugar cane 3,906, Oranges 11, Bananas 5, Plantains 15. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 305, Pigs 140, Sheep 116, Goats 74, Chickens 13,500. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Livestock Products (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Beef and veal 4, Pig meat 1, Poultry meat 14, Cows' milk 15, Hen eggs 4.0. Source: FAO *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry (FAO estimates, roundwood removals, '000 cubic metres, 1982): Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers 179, Other industrial wood 10, Fuel wood 12, Total 201; (Sawnwood production, '000 cubic metres, 1980): Total (incl. boxboards) 70. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Total catch 21.1. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

MINING

Production (1981): Bauxite 1,680,000 metric tons; Gold 599 kg; Diamonds (industrial) 6,000 metric carats, Diamonds (gem) 4,000 metric carats. Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

INDUSTRY

Selected Products (1981): Wheat flour ('000 metric tons) 36, Raw sugar (1983, '000 metric tons) 261, Rum (1980, '000 proof gallons) 3,997, Beer (1980, '000 hectolitres) 173, Cigarettes (million) 600, Electric energy (million kWh) 440.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 Guyana dollar ($ G). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = $ G4.926; US $1 = $ G4.250; $ G100 = £20.30 = US $23.53. *Exchange Rate:* US $1 = $ G2.55 between October 1975 and June 1981; US $1 = $ G3.00 between June 1981 and January 1984; US $1 = $ G3.75 between January and October 1984.

Budget ($ G million, 1984): *Revenue:* 554. *Expenditure:* Current expenditure on goods and services 789, Capital expenditure 737; Total 1,536.

International Reserves (US $ million at 31 December 1983): IMF special drawing rights —, Foreign exchange 6.49; Total 6.49.

Money Supply ($ G million at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 268.9, Demand deposits at commercial banks 233.5; Total money (including also private sector deposits at the Bank of Guyana) 508.9.

Cost of Living (Urban Consumer Price Index; base: 1970 = 100): 322.7 in 1981; 390.2 in 1982; 448.7 in 1983.

Gross Domestic Product ($ G million at current prices): 1,597 in 1981; 1,446 in 1982; 1,445 in 1983.

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1983): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 193.3, Merchandise imports f.o.b. −225.7, *Trade Balance* −32.4; Exports of services 31.9, Imports of services −156.0, *Balance on Goods and Services* −156.5; Private unrequited transfers (net) −4.3, Government unrequited transfers (net) 3.3, *Current Balance* −157.5; Long-term capital (net) −22.3, Short-term capital (net) −74.5, Net errors and omissions 61.3, Total (net monetary movements) −193.0; Valuation changes (net) 4.2, Exceptional financing (net) 193.3, *Changes in Reserves* 4.6. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities ($ G million, 1982): *Imports c.i.f.:* Consumer goods 111.0 (Food 38.9); Intermediate goods 586.7 (Fuels and lubricants 328.5, Chemicals 45.6); Capital goods 140.6 (Building materials 36.5, Machinery 78.5, Transport equipment 22.8); Total (incl. others) 846.4. *Exports f.o.b.* (excl. re-exports): Bauxite 282.8; Sugar 263.6; Rice 60.7; Total (incl. others) 697.7.

Principal Trading Partners (US $ million, 1982): *Imports:* Canada 11.4; Trinidad and Tobago 122.8; United Kingdom 25.5; USA 55.2; Total (incl. others) 290.2. *Exports:* Trinidad and Tobago 27.6; United Kingdom 79.4; USA 93.6; Venezuela 56.0; Total (incl. others) 388.1

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic ('000 vehicles in use, 1976): Passenger cars 27.5 Lorries and vans 7.5, Tractors and trailers 9.5, Motor cycles 20.1.

International Sea-borne Shipping ('000 net registered tons, 1977): Vessels entered 3,450; Vessels cleared 2,972.

Civil Aviation (1975): Passenger arrivals 42,210, departures 59,364; Freight loaded 2,438 tons, unloaded 1,297 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers (1981): 315,000 in use.

Telephones (1 January 1978): 27,000 in use.

Book Titles (production, 1981): 80 (18 books, 62 pamphlets).

EDUCATION

Primary (1979/80): Institutions 424, staff 6,021, Students 164,830.

Secondary (1979/80): Institutions 87, Staff 2,513, Students 46,595.

Technical (1979/80): Institutions 12, Staff 242, Students 3,595.

Teacher Training (1979/80): Institutions 3, Staff 106, Students 1,052.

University (1979/80): Institutions 1, Students 1,889.

Directory

The Constitution

Guyana became a republic, within the Commonwealth, on 23 February 1970. A new Constitution was promulgated on 6 October 1980. Its main provisions are summarized below:

The Constitution declares the Co-operative Republic of Guyana to be an indivisible, secular, democratic sovereign state in the course of transition from capitalism to socialism. The bases of the political, economic and social system are political and economic independence, involvement of citizens and socio-economic groups, such as co-operatives and trade unions, in the decision-making processes of the state and in management, social ownership of the means of production, national economic planning and co-operativism as the principle of socialist transformation. Personal property, inheritance, the right to work, with equal pay for men and women engaged in equal work, free medical attention, free education and social benefits for old age and disability are guaranteed. Individual political rights are subject to the principles of national sovereignty and democracy, and freedom of expression to the state's duty to ensure fairness and balance in the dissemination of information to the public. Relations with other countries are guided by respect for human rights, territorial integrity and non-intervention.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is the supreme executive authority, head of state and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, elected for a term of office, usually of five years' duration, with no limit on re-election. The successful presidential candidate is the nominee of the party with the largest number of votes in the legislative elections. The President may prorogue or dissolve the National Assembly (in the case of dissolution, fresh elections must be held immediately) and has discretionary powers to postpone elections for up to one year at a time for up to five years. He may be removed from office on medical grounds, or for violation of the Constitution (with a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly), or for gross misconduct (with a three-quarters majority vote of the Assembly if allegations are upheld by a tribunal).

The President appoints a First Vice-President and Prime Minister who must be an elected member of the National Assembly, and a Cabinet of Ministers, which includes non-elected members and is collectively responsible to the legislature. The President also appoints a Minority Leader, who is the elected member of the Assembly deemed by the President most able to command the support of the opposition.

THE LEGISLATURE

The legislative body is a unicameral National Assembly of 65 members; 53 members are elected by universal adult suffrage in a system of proportional representation, 10 members are elected by the 10 regional democratic councils and two members are elected by the National Congress of Local Democratic Organs. The Assembly passes bills, which are then presented to the President, and may pass constitutional amendments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Guyana is divided into 10 regions, each having a regional democratic council elected for a term of up to five years and four months, although it may be prematurely dissolved by the President. Local councillors elect from among themselves deputies to the National Congress of Democratic Organs. This Congress and the National Assembly together form the Supreme Congress of the People of Guyana, a deliberative body which may be summoned, dissolved or prorogued by the President and is automatically dissolved along with the National Assembly.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Impartial commissions exist for the judiciary, the public service and the police service. An Ombudsman is appointed, after consultation between the President and the Minority Leader, to hold office for four years.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham (inaugurated as interim President on 6 October 1980; sworn in as elected President on 18 January 1981).

CABINET

(February 1985)

President, Minister of Defence and National Security, Public Corporations, Internal Trade and Consumer Protection: Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Prime Minister and First Vice-President: Hugh Desmond Hoyte.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Vice-President for Social Infrastructure: Hamilton Green.

Vice-President for National Mobilization: Ranji Chandisingh.

Vice-President, Deputy Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice: Dr Mohammed Shahabuddeen.

Senior Ministers

Deputy Prime Minister: Haslyn Parris.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Haroon Rashid.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Rashleigh E. Jackson.

Minister of Education, Social Development and Culture: Malcolm Parris.

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning: Carl Greenidge.

Minister of Home Affairs: Jeffrey Thomas.

Minister of National Mobilisation: Robert H. O. Corbin.

Ministers

Minister of Health and Public Welfare: Richard Van West-Charles.

Minister of Manpower and Co-operatives: Kenneth W. E. Denny.

Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister: Urmia Johnson.

Minister of Information and Public Service: Yvonne Harewood-Benn.

Minister of Agriculture: Simpson da Silva.

Minister of Transport: Seeram Prashad.

Minister for Youth and Sports: Roy Fredericks.

Minister of State, Ministry of Internal Trade and Consumer Protection: Malcolm Corrica.

Minister of State, Ministry of Finance: Harold L. B. Singh.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Georgetown.

Office of the President: Public Buildings, Brickdam, Georgetown.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sase Narain.

Election, 15 December 1980

Party	Votes	Seats
People's National Congress	312,988	41
People's Progressive Party	78,414	10
United Force	11,612	2

In addition to the 53 elected members, the Assembly has 12 regional representatives.

Political Organizations

People's National Congress (PNC): POB 10330, Congress Place, Sophia, Georgetown; tel. 57850; f. 1957 after a split with the PPP in 1955; Marxist-Leninist; Leader Forbes Burnham; Deputy Leader Dr Ptolemy A. Reid; Gen. Sec. Ranji Chandisingh.

People's Progressive Party (PPP): 41 Robb St, Georgetown; tel. 72095; f. 1950; Marxist-Leninist mass party; Gen. Sec. Dr Cheddi B. Jagan.

United Force (UF): 96 Robb St, Bourda, Georgetown; right-wing; advocates rapid industrialization through government partnership and private capital; Leader MARCELLUS FEILDEN SINGH.

Liberator Party (LP): Georgetown; f. 1972; includes former leaders of the United Force; business-orientated; works with smaller minor parties under the title 'Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy' (VLD); Leader Dr GUNRAJ KUMAR; Chair. Dr MAKEPEACE RICHMOND.

Working People's Alliance (WPA): 3A Queen and Holmes Sts, Georgetown; originally popular pressure group, became political party 1979; independent Marxist; Collective Leadership: EUSI KWAYANA, Dr RUPERT ROOPNARINE.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN GUYANA

Brazil: Regent and Hincks Sts, POB 10489, Georgetown; tel. 56070; telex 2246; Ambassador: OCTAVIO GOULART.

Canada: High and Young Streets, POB 10880, Georgetown; High Commissioner: JOHN MACLACHLAN.

China, People's Republic: 108 Duke St, Kingston, Georgetown; Ambassador: (vacant).

Colombia: 306 Church and Peter Rose Sts, Queenstown, Georgetown; Ambassador: Dr SANTIAGO GEREVILA.

Cuba: 46 High St, Kingston, Georgetown: Ambassador: (vacant).

Egypt: Georgetown; Ambassador: ABDEL-AZIZ FAHMY OMAR.

India: Ave of the Republic, Georgetown; High Commissioner: P. SOMARI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 44 Blygezight Gdns, Georgetown; Ambassador: PAK NI-HYON.

Libya: Granges St, Prashad Nagar, Georgetown; Chargé d'affaires: AHMED IBRAHIM EHIWASS.

Suriname: 304 Church St, POB 338, Georgetown; Ambassador: JOHN KOLANDER.

Trinidad and Tobago: 91 Middle St, Georgetown; High Commissioner: MAURICE O. ST JOHN.

USSR: 48 Chandra Nagar St, Prashad Nagar, Georgetown; Ambassador: KONSTANTIN MIKHAILOVICH KHARCHEV.

United Kingdom: 44 Main St, POB 10849, Georgetown; tel. 65881; telex 2221; High Commissioner: JOHN MASSINGHAM.

USA: 31 Main St, Georgetown; Ambassador: CLINT A. LAUDERDALE.

Venezuela: 296 Thomas St, Georgetown; Ambassador: ENRIQUE PEINADO BARRIOS .

Yugoslavia: 72 Brickdam, POB 256, Georgetown; Ambassador: JANKO LAZAROVSKI.

Judicial System

The Judicature of Guyana comprises the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court (both of which are superior courts of record), and a number of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice, and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by the National Assembly. This Court came into operation in June 1966.

The High Court of the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice as President of the Court and Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction is both original and appellate. It has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it on indictment. A person convicted by the Court has a right of appeal to the Guyana Court of Appeal. The High Court of the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty and certain other matters. Under certain circumstances, appeal in civil matters lies either to the Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court, which is composed of not less than two judges, or to the Guyana Court of Appeal.

A magistrate has jurisdiction to determine claims where the amount involved does not exceed $ G1,500. Appeal lies to the Full Court.

Chancellor: Hon. VICTOR E. CRANE.

Chief Justice: Hon. KENNETH M. GEORGE.

Appeal Court Judges: Hons R. H. LUCKHOO, K. S. MASSIAH, C. J. E. FUNG-A-FATT.

High Court Judges: Hons F. VIEIRA, R. H. HARPER, G. A. G. POMPEY, A. F. R. BISHOP, C. C. KENNARD, C. BABURAM, DESIRÉE P. BERNARD, L. L. PERRY.

Attorney-General: Dr MOHAMMED SHAHABUDDEEN.

Religion

The principal Christian religious bodies with places of worship are Anglican (Church of the West Indies), Roman Catholic, Presbytery of Guyana, Guyana Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational Union, Moravian, Lutheran, Seventh-day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses. Hindus and Muslims also maintain places of worship.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Guyana: Rt Rev. RANDOLPH GEORGE, Austin House, Georgetown; 170,000 mems.

The Baptist Church

The Baptist Co-operative Convention of Guyana: POB 10103, Georgetown; tel. 60428; Chair. Rev. BASDEO SINGH.

The Lutheran Church

The Lutheran Church in Guyana: 28–29 North and Alexander Sts, Lacytown, Georgetown; tel. 64227; 14,147 mems; Pres. JAMES LOCHAN.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Georgetown: G. BENEDICT SINGH, POB 10720, 27 Brickdam, Georgetown; tel. 64469; 100,000 mems.

HINDUISM

The Hindu religious centre is Maha Sabha, 162 Lamaha St, Georgetown; tel. 57443; Hindus number about 390,000; Leader SASE NARAIN.

ISLAM

Guyana United Sad'r Islamic Anjuman Inc.: POB 101175, 157 Alexander St, Kitty, Greater Georgetown; f. 1936; 120,000 mems; Pres. MOHAMED YACOOB ALLY; Sec. MOHAMED ISHMAEL (acting).

The Press

The Constitution does not provide for complete freedom of expression, and indirect press censorship is exercised by the state control of newsprint.

DAILY

Guyana Chronicle: Lama Ave, Bel Air Park, Georgetown; f. 1881; state-owned; Gen. Man. COURTNEY GIBSON; Editor FRANK CAMPBELL; circ. 60,000 (weekdays), 100,000 (Sundays).

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

The Catholic Standard: Catholic Centre, Brickdam, Georgetown; f. 1905; weekly; Editor Rev. ANDREW MORRISON; circ. 8,000.

Guyana Business: 156 Waterloo St, Georgetown; f. 1889; organ of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry; quarterly; Editor C. D. KIRTON.

Guymine News: Linden; f. 1971; organ of Guymine; quarterly; Editor LOUIS LONDON; circ. 8,000 (local and overseas).

Mirror: Lot 8, Industrial Estate, Ruimveldt, Greater Georgetown; tel. 62471; owned by the New Guyana Co Ltd; Sundays; Editor JANET JAGAN; circ. 16,800.

New Nation: Sophia Exhibition Site, Georgetown; tel. 62471; f. 1955; organ of the People's National Congress; weekly; Editor ADAM E. HARRIS; circ. 26,000.

The Official Gazette of Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,156.

Sugar News: 201 Camp St, Georgetown; f. 1955; monthly; house journal of the Guyana Sugar Corporation; Editor A. B. POOLE; circ. 15,000.

Sunday Chronicle: Lama Ave, Bel Air, Georgetown; f. 1881; Editor HANK F. HARPER; circ. 75,000.

Thunder: 41 Robb St, Georgetown; f. 1950; organ of the People's Progressive Party; quarterly; Editor CLINTON COLLYMORE; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Guyana News Agency: Georgetown; f. 1981; state-run.

Foreign Bureaux

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Georgetown; Correspondent JORGE LUNA.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Bo Kaieteur Rd and Eping Ave, Bel Air Park, Georgetown; Correspondent ALEKSANDR KAMISHEV.

Associated Press (USA) is also represented.

Publisher

Guyana National Printers Ltd: 1 Public Rd, La Penitence, Georgetown.

Radio

In 1983 there were an estimated 350,000 radios in use in Guyana.

Guyana Broadcasting Corporation: POB 10760, Georgetown; tel. 69231; f. 1979; formed from the Guyana Broadcasting Service and the Broadcasting Co Ltd (Radio Demerara) when the Government took over the assets of the latter; Exec. Chair. J. L. PHILADELPHIA; Gen. Man. TERRENCE O. HOLDER

Plans to set up a national television network have been shelved.

Finance

(dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Guyana dollars)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Guyana: Church St and Ave of the Republic, POB 1003, Georgetown; tel. 63251; telex 2267; f. 1965; assets $ G2,429.4m. (Dec. 1983); Central Bank of note issue; Gov. PATRICK E. MATTHEWS; Man. IVAN HAMILTON.

Local Banks

Guyana Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank: Lot 126, Parade and Barrack Sts, Kingston, Georgetown; f. 1973; Man. Dir JOHN C. YATES; 10 brs.

Guyana Co-operative Mortgage Finance Bank: 2 North St, POB 1083, Georgetown; f. 1973; Man. Dir ALFRED E. O. BOBB.

Guyana National Co-operative Bank: 1 Lombard and Cornhill Sts, POB 242, Georgetown; f. 1979; dep. $ G132m. (1976); Man. Dir STEPHEN BAKKER; 7 brs and 3 agencies.

National Bank of Industry and Commerce: 38–39 Water St, POB 10440, Georgetown; 7 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Baroda (India): 10 Regent St and Ave of the Republic, POB 10768, Georgetown; tel. 51691; telex 2243; f. 1908; Asst Gen. Man. G. S. JAIN; 2 brs.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): POB 441, Alico Bldg, Regent and Hincks Sts, Georgetown; Man. CHESTER HINCKSON.

Barclays Bank (UK): POB 10280, Water St, Georgetown; tel. 68431; telex 2248; 2 offices in Guyana; Guyana Man. R. E. SHIPMAN.

Chase Manhattan Bank (USA): Church St and Ave of the Republic, POB 101080, Georgetown; Man. ZYNUL HUSSAIN.

INSURANCE

Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd: 61–62 Robb St and Ave of the Republic, Georgetown; tel. 58994; f. 1891; Chair. GAVIN KENNARD; Gen. Man. HUGH K. GEORGE.

Guyana Co-operative Insurance Service: 46 Main St, Georgetown; f. 1976; Chair. B. CLAUDE BONE; Gen. Man. HAROLD WILSON; Sec. D. COLE.

Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd: Lots 27–29, Robb and Hincks Sts, Georgetown; tel. 57912; telex 2207; f. 1925; Chair. ERIC S. STOBY; Man. Dir R. E. CHEONG; also sister company Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co Ltd.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co Ltd, Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co Ltd: Lots 1, 2 and 3, Ave of the Republic, Georgetown; tel. 62641; f. 1865; Chair. Maj. A. D. GOMES; Sec. DAVID O'DONNELL; Gen. Man. F. W. SPOONER.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 156 Waterloo St, Cummingsburg, POB 10110, Georgetown; tel. 56451; f. 1889; 104 mems; Pres. WAINWRIGHT MCKENZIE; Chief Exec. G. C. FUNG-ON.

PRODUCERS' AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Guyana State Corporation (Guystac): Georgetown; tel. 60530; holding co for state enterprises.

Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry Ltd: 78 Church St, POB 10730, Georgetown; tel. 57170; f. 1962; 6 mem. asscns, 12 assoc. mems; Chair. H. B. DAVIS.

Forest Products Association of Guyana: 6 Croal St and Manget Place, Georgetown; tel. 69848; f. 1944; 43 mems; Pres. DAVID PERSAUD (acting); Exec. Officer F. E. DALZELL.

Guyana Manufacturers' Association: 8 Church St, Company Path, Georgetown; tel. 66791; Pres. PRAKASH PERSAUD; Exec. Sec. D. B. SINGH.

Guyana Marketing Corporation: 1 Lombard St, Georgetown; tel. 65846; Chair. WILFRED LEE; Gen. Man. Dr T. RICHMOND; Sec. FRED VIGILANCE.

Guyana Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd: 1 Public Rd, La Penitence, Georgetown; tel. 63281; telex 2203; pharmaceuticals, chemicals and food processing; Exec. Chair. W. A. LEE; Technical Dir Dr L. CHIN.

Guyana Rice Producers' Association: Lot 104 Regent St, Lacytown, Georgetown; tel. 64411; f. 1946; c. 35,000 families; Pres. BUDRAM MAHADEO; Gen. Sec. PARIAG SUKHAI.

Guyana Sugar Corporation Ltd (Guysuco): 22 Church St, Georgetown; tel. 66171; telex 2265; f. 1976; Chair. HAROLD B. DAVIS; Sec. C. J. LAWRENCE.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Bauxite Industry Development Company Ltd: 71 Main St, Georgetown; tel. (02) 57780; telex 2244; f. 1976; holding co of Guyana Mining Enterprise Ltd.

Guyana Mining Enterprise Ltd (Guymine): Georgetown; tel. 57780; f. 1977 by merger of the Guyana Bauxite Co (Guybau) and Berbice Mining Enterprises; Exec. Chair. BERNARD CRAWFORD.

Guyana Rice Board: 1–2 Water St, Georgetown; tel. 59453; telex 2266; f. 1973 to develop the rice industry and promote the expansion of its export trade, and to engage in commercial, industrial and agricultural activities necessary for the development of the rice industry; Exec. Chair. O. E. CLARKE; Gen. Man. LEON DUNDAS.

Mahaica-Mahaicony-Abary Agricultural Development Authority: 76 Vlissengen Rd and Durban St, Georgetown; tel. 03-3117; telex 2268; aims to bring Berbice-Abary region into full agricultural production.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Chief Co-operatives Development Officer: Georgetown; tel. 54312; M. G. EDGHILL.

In January 1982 there were 1,509 registered co-operative societies, mainly agricultural credit societies, with a total membership of approx. 144,200.

TRADE UNIONS

Trades Union Congress: Georgetown; tel. 61493; national trade union body; 23 affiliated unions; Pres. GEORGE DANIELS; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH POLLYDORE; 75,262 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are two railways in Guyana. One between Ituni and Linden is used for the transport of bauxite. The other, between Matthews Ridge and Port Kaituma in the north-west of the country, is also used for minerals. Neither caters for passengers.

ROADS

There are more than 3,000 miles (4,830 km) of paved and good-weather roads and trails. In 1982 a road linking Linden to Mabura was officially opened and will form part of a planned highway linking Guyana to Brazil. A floating two-lane bridge to replace ferry

services on the Demerara River to Georgetown was opened in July 1978. A ferry service is operated between Springlands, Guyana, and Nickerie, Suriname.

SHIPPING

Guyana's principal ports are at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

John Fernandes Ltd: 24 Water St, Georgetown; containerized and break bulk cargo; reps for Atlantic Line, Mini Line, West Indies Shipping Corpn (WISCO) and Carib Shipping Service; Man. B. A. Fernandes.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts, Georgetown; f. 1952; Chair. C. M. Fisher; Sec. and Man. J. S. Chung; members:

Caribbean Molasses Co Ltd: Mud Lots 1–2, Water St, Georgetown; exporters of molasses in bulk; Man. Dir R. Newnham.

Guyana National Engineering Corporation Ltd: POB 10520, 2–9 Lombard St, Charlestown, Georgetown; tel. 63291; telex 2218; agents for Saguenay Shipping Ltd, Tec Lines Ltd, W.I. Shipping Co Inc, Ivaran Lines, Linhas Brasileiras de Navegação SA, Shipping Corpn of India Ltd, Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, SA; Exec. Chair. Claude Saul.

Guyana National Shipping Corporation Ltd: 5–9 Lombard St, La Penitence, Georgetown; tel. 66171; telex 2232; reps for Alcoa Steamship Co, Inc, Booker, Harrison and Mitsui OSK Lines, Mini and China National Chartering Lines, Pan American Airways, Lloyd Brasileiro and Lloyd Agencies; Exec. Chair. P. A. Chan-A-Sue.

Guyana National Trading Corporation Ltd: 45–47 Water St, Georgetown; tel. 66191; importers and distributors of a wide range of goods; reps for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co, Suriname Navigation Co, Himmelman Supply Co, Smit-Lloyd and K-Line; travel agents for British Airways and British West Indian Airways; Exec. Chair. F. A. Griffith.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Timehri International, 42 km (26 miles) from Georgetown.

Guyana Airways Corporation: 32 Main St, POB 10223, Georgetown; tel. 67201; telex 2242; f. 1939; state-owned; operates internal scheduled services and to the Caribbean and the USA; Exec. Chair. Joseph R. Vieira; Gen. Man. R. T. Dornford; fleet of 2 Twin Otters, 1 DC-6B, 2 HS-748, 1 Boeing 707.

A twice-weekly service operates between Georgetown and Boa Vista in Brazil.

Tourism

Guyana Overland Tours: POB 10173, 6 Ave of the Republic, Robbstown, Georgetown; tel. 69876; f. 1968.

HAITI

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western part of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola (the Dominican Republic occupies the remaining two-thirds) and some smaller off-shore islands. Cuba, to the west, is less than 80 km away. The climate is tropical but the mountains and fresh sea winds mitigate the heat. Temperatures vary little with the seasons, and the annual average in Port-au-Prince is about 27°C (80°F). The rainy season is from May to November. The official language is French but a Creole dialect is generally spoken. About 80% of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church, the country's official religion, and other Christian churches are also represented. A form of witchcraft, known as voodoo, is the folk religion. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has two equal vertical stripes, of black and red. The state flag has, in addition, a white rectangular panel, containing the national coat of arms (a palm tree, flanked by flags and cannons), in the centre. The capital is Port-au-Prince.

Recent History

Haiti was first colonized in 1659 by the French, who named the island Saint-Domingue. A successful uprising between 1791 and 1803 by African-descended slaves established the country in 1804 as an independent state, ruled by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, who proclaimed himself Emperor of Haiti. Hostility between the negro population and the mulattos continued throughout the 19th century until, after increasing political instability, the USA intervened militarily and ruled the country from 1915 to 1934. Thereafter, mulatto presidents were in power until 1946, when a negro president, Dusmarsais Estimé, took over. He was overthrown in 1950 by a military coup led by another negro, Gen. Paul Magloire, who was himself forced to resign in 1956. In 1957 Dr François Duvalier, a country physician, was elected President.

Despite a promising start, the Duvalier administration soon became a dictatorship, maintaining its authority by means of a notorious private army called the Tontons Macoutes (Creole for 'Bogeymen'), later renamed the National Security Volunteers, who used extortion and intimidation to crush all possible opposition to the President's rule. In 1964 Duvalier's tenure was changed to that of President-for-Life, and he retained almost total power over the country, by means of violence and voodoo threats, until his death in April 1971. In January 1971 the Constitution was amended to allow Duvalier to nominate his successor. He promptly named his son, Jean-Claude Duvalier, who became President, at 19 years of age, on the day of his father's death.

The release of political prisoners and an amelioration of conditions, including the appointment of more moderate Cabinet ministers, indicated that the regime was slightly more humane than its predecessor, with the increasing need for international aid pressuring the Government to take notice of human rights agencies and critical donor countries. Elections took place in February 1979 for the 58-seat National Assembly. As 57 of the seats were won by the official government party, the Parti de l'Unité Nationale (PUN), demonstrations took place against alleged ballot-rigging. In November the Cabinet was again reshuffled to include some more 'hard-line' elements, but the need for international aid, following drought and famine in 1979 and 1980, forced President Duvalier to reverse this measure in April 1980.

In mid-1979 three illegal Christian Democratic opposition parties were formed by critics of the Duvalier regime. In October 1979 a new press law was introduced, banning any criticism of the President, or of government or security officials, and any articles or broadcasts deemed to be subversive. The rearrest in October 1980 of Sylvio Claude, the leader of the Parti Démocratique Chrétien d'Haïti (PDCH), for alleged subversion was followed in November and December by more than 400 arrests of opposition politicians, journalists and broadcasters. Leading opponents of the regime were deported. Claude was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour in August 1981. Foreign criticism forced a retrial at which the sentence was reduced to six years, and in September 1982 Claude was released into house arrest, from which he subsequently escaped.

The first municipal elections for 25 years were held in 1983. President Duvalier had promised in April 1982 that they would be 'free, honest and democratic'. In the event, all the opposition candidates for the politically sensitive Port-au-Prince posts were arrested just before the polls. In the provincial constituencies allegations of ballot-rigging were made. On 27 August the Assembly was dissolved when the Constitution was amended, reaffirming, however, the Presidency-for-Life and Duvalier's right to name his successor. Elections for the Assembly were held on 12 February 1984. All 59 seats were won by the pro-Duvalier party, PUN, as no opposition candidates were allowed. Although, during March and April, President Duvalier had publicized his intention of observing human rights and the freedom of the press, a decree of 10 May subsequently banned all political activity and opposition newspapers. Several journalists who had prepared publications critical of the Government were arrested, and their printing presses closed down. Opposition politicians went into hiding or were placed under house arrest. In May and June there were spontaneous outbreaks of rioting in the northern towns of Cap Haïtien and Gonaïves, and in a number of other rural towns, provoked by government corruption and the non-distribution of food aid. A Cabinet reshuffle at the end of May resulted in the dismissal of Ministers who were held responsible for the rioting, and a further reshuffle in August helped to strengthen the power of 'hard-line' elements within the Government, especially that of Dr Roger Lafontant, the Minister of State for the Interior and National Defence. More arrests were made in November, in response to an alleged plot against the Government.

Under an agreement between the Haitian and US Governments to curb the influx of illegal Haitian immigrants into southern Florida (an estimated 20,000 made the crossing in 1980), which was continuing in 1981 at the rate of around 4,000 per month, a US coastguard cutter began patrolling the Windward passage in October 1981 to intercept boats carrying refugees and to return them to Haiti. In 1982 only a tiny percentage of Haitians were granted political asylum in the USA, while the majority were imprisoned or returned to Haiti.

Attempts by Haitian exile groups to overthrow the Duvalier regime have been weak and ineffectual. In January 1982 Government forces dispersed a small group of dissidents who had seized a military outpost on Ile de la Tortue as part of a much-publicized invasion attempt.

International relations, although improved since 1971, continue to be strained because of Haiti's unpopular political regime and government corruption. Haiti's relations with the USA, its principal ally, deteriorated during 1984, owing to US concern over violations of human rights within the country. Relations between Haiti and its neighbour on the island of Hispaniola, the Dominican Republic, have traditionally been tense because of the use of the border area by anti-government guerrillas, smugglers and illegal emigrants, resulting in the periodic closure of the border. Haiti is a member of the OAS (see p. 191).

Government

The President has absolute power, holds office for life and may nominate his successor. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet. The unicameral legislative chamber has 59 members, elected for six years by universal adult suffrage. There are nine Départements, subdivided into arrondissements and communes.

Defence

In July 1984 Haiti had a defence force with a total strength of about 6,800, including two companies of commando-type troops known as the Léopards. The army of 6,300 men includes a Presidential Guard. The navy comprises a coastguard patrol of 300 men and 15 vessels, and there is an air force of about 200. There is also a paramilitary police force of 14,900. Estimated defence expenditure in 1983 was US $20m.

Economic Affairs

In terms of average income, Haiti is the poorest country in the western hemisphere. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Haiti's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $300, well below the level of any other country in Latin America. Even this low income is unevenly distributed. In the mid-1970s the richest 5% of the population accounted for about 50% of Haiti's total GNP. It is estimated that the average annual growth of GNP per head, in real terms, was only 0.6% between 1960 and 1982. In the 1970–80 decade alone, however, it increased by 1.8% annually. The overall growth of gross domestic product (GDP) averaged only 0.2% per year (less than the rate of population increase) in 1960–70, but it rose to 3.4% in 1970–82. Pressures on the economy led to a growth rate in GDP of only 0.5% in 1981, and a decline of 0.1% in 1982. However, the economy recovered and was estimated to have grown by 3% in 1984, with further growth anticipated.

More than 60% of the labour force work in agriculture. Haiti's principal commercial crop, and its major export commodity, is coffee. However, the yields from coffee have been poor in recent years. Efforts to increase agricultural productivity, through the improvement of power, transportation and irrigation, are hindered by deforestation and soil erosion. Cuts in public spending have caused the suspension of many rural development projects. In 1982/83 Haiti's exports of coffee were valued at US $51m., accounting for 26.9% of total export earnings. The destruction of more than one-half of the coffee crop by Hurricane Allen in 1980, coinciding with falling world prices, led to a decline of 61% in export earnings between September 1980 and September 1981. Coffee production rose during 1983, but failed to reach pre-1980 levels. Drought in 1982 and 1983 affected the production of important staple food crops, such as maize, rice and beans, although production of sugar cane and sweet potatoes increased. Cocoa and sisal are the other major crops grown for export. Livestock is raised for internal consumption, and for limited export, but the country's entire population of pigs was destroyed because of infection by African swine fever. The use of charcoal as the country's main energy source is rapidly causing the deforestation of mountain sides, leading to serious problems of soil erosion. Two hydroelectric dams have been built in the Artibonite valley, but they supply electricity only to Port-au-Prince.

The mining of bauxite in Haiti, which used to produce about 600,000 metric tons annually, ceased in 1983, owing to the low international demand for aluminium. Industry employs about 6.5% of the labour force, and contributes 20% of GDP. An industrial zone has been set up outside Port-au-Prince, and more than 300 companies, mostly from the USA, have built factories there. Processing industries, attracted by a cheap labour force (minimum daily wage US $2.65) and the lack of legislation to protect workers, include the assembly of sophisticated electronic equipment, clothes and other goods for the US market. Trade is largely with the USA, although the EEC countries, especially France, are now significant trading partners. The benefits for US companies of the US Government's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) have provided an additional incentive: the value of exports of assembled goods to the USA increased from US $107m. in 1978/79 to $187.4m. in 1982/83. Tourism is a major source of foreign exchange, and an important sector of the economy. In 1982/83 the total number of arrivals, including cruise passengers, was 221,094, a rise after the decline of the previous two years. Unemployment is widespread, especially in the rural areas, causing migration to the towns, in particular to Port-au-Prince, where the population has doubled in 10 years, placing a severe strain on the capital's resources.

Haiti is a major beneficiary of international aid organizations, and up to 75% of its budget is financed by foreign donors. Since 1981 disbursement of aid has been increasingly accompanied by demands for an end to administrative corruption and for an improvement in social and political conditions. The US Government provided US $44.6m. in aid (representing 24% of Haiti's budget), half of which was in the form of food aid, in 1983/84, and has asked the US Congress to approve a package of $54m. for 1984/85. The Federal Republic of Germany provided $10.8m. in financial and technical aid for 1984/85. Food aid is constantly supplied by the FAO, and some 'food for work' schemes have been introduced. The World Bank approved a 50-year credit of US $19.1m. to continue a rural development project in northern Haiti to benefit small farmers. The credit was to be interest-free, and a 10-year grace period was included.

Haiti has recorded a trade deficit every year since 1965. In 1981 this was extremely high (US $209m.), owing to the fall in exports after Hurricane Allen. The IMF provided compensatory financing, and in 1982 agreed to provide support of SDR 34.5m. over a two-year period. The conditions that were imposed by the IMF included cuts in government expenditure. In 1983 the trade deficit declined to US $127.7m., owing to curbs on imports. About one-half of government revenue, which totalled $169.2m. in 1982/83, derives from customs duties. Haiti's public debt is low in comparison with other Latin American countries, since a large proportion of the budget is provided by grant aid and concessionary loans. Inflation, estimated at 18.7% in 1981, fell to 6.5% in 1983, helped by the recovery of the US economy. It has been calculated that remittances from Haitians living and working abroad contribute about US $60m. annually to the economy.

Transport and Communications

An all-weather road from Port-au-Prince to Cap Haïtien, on the northern coast, has been completed with finance from the World Bank. Another major road, connecting Port-au-Prince with Jacmel, has been built and financed by France. Haiti has also received a $15m. credit from the IDA for the reconstruction and upgrading of roads, the rebuilding of two major bridges and the development of port facilities at Port-au-Prince and two other ports. The only railway is run by the Haitian American Sugar Company. There are regular scheduled cargo and mail services to the USA, Caribbean ports and Latin America, operated by the national airline. The principal airport is 16 km outside Port-au-Prince, and is served by international and internal services.

Social Welfare

Industrial and commercial workers are provided with free health care. In 1978 Haiti had 57 hospital establishments, with a total of 3,896 beds, and in 1979 there were 600 physicians in government service. Public health received an allocation of 89.5m. gourdes for 1984/85.

Education

Education is free and is provided by the state, the Roman Catholic Church and missionary churches in nursery schools, elementary schools, secondary schools (including 21 lycées) and the State University. In 1984/85 the budget allocation for education was 96.3m. gourdes. Education is compulsory for children between six and 12 years of age but, owing to lack of facilities and staff, only about 40% of children aged seven to 12 (42% of boys, 38% of girls) attended primary school in 1981. Enrolment at secondary schools in 1981 was equivalent to 13% of children aged 13 to 18. Basic adult education in Creole dialect is being undertaken in rural areas, where about 85% of all adults are illiterate. The University of Haiti provides higher education in law, sciences and medicine.

Tourism

Haiti's bays, beaches, mountains, folklore and primitive art are of interest to tourists. Another attraction is the magnificent 19th-century citadel and palace of King Henry Christophe. Tourism is Haiti's second largest source of foreign exchange. About 45% of tourists are from the USA.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension Day), 18 May (Flag Day), 22 May (National Sovereignty), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 21 June (National Thanksgiving Day), 22 June (President's Day), 15 August (Assumption), 17 October (Death of Jean-Jacques Dessalines), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 2 November (All Souls' Day, half day), 18 November (Army Day), 5 December (Discovery Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (National Day), 2 January (Heroes of Independence), 11 February (Carnival), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Officially the metric system is in force but many US measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 gourde.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 5.795 gourdes;
US $1 = 5.000 gourdes.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Banque de la République d'Haïti, Angle rue du Magasin d'État et rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-4142; telex 2020026; Ministère de l'Economie, des Finances et de l'Industrie, Port-au-Prince.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	27,750*
Population (census results)	
31 August 1971	4,329,991
30 August 1982	
Males	2,448,370
Females	2,605,422
Total	5,053,792
Density (per sq km) 1982	182.1

* 10,714 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWN

Port-au-Prince (capital), estimated population 719,000 in 1983.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 36 per 1,000; death rate 17 per 1,000 (estimates).

EMPLOYMENT

(estimates, '000 persons, year ending June)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,319.6	1,324.2	1,328.9
Mining and quarrying	1.2	1.2	1.3
Manufacturing	132.1	134.2	136.3
Electricity, gas and water	1.6	1.6	1.6
Construction	22.2	22.8	23.5
Trade, restaurants and hotels	321.2	341.4	361.6
Transport, storage and communications	15.4	15.9	16.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3.7	3.9	4.1
Community, social and personal services	136.6	139.5	142.4
Total employed	1,953.6	1,984.9	2,016.2
Males	999.2	1,006.9	1,014.7
Females	954.4	978.0	1,001.5

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics.*

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Rice (paddy)	119.7	115.8	113.4
Maize	179.2	175.7	170.9
Sweet potatoes	282.0	313.0	346.0
Beans	50.8	50.3	46.7
Sugar cane	5,443.4	5,440.0	5,674.4
Bananas	501.5	504.1	509.6
Coffee (green)	33.2	32.2	36.0
Cocoa beans	2.2	4.5	4.6

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	410	415	420
Mules	80	81	82
Asses	206	208	210
Cattle	1,653	1,730	1,880*
Pigs	1,100*	600*	600*
Sheep	89	90	91
Goats	995	1,000	1,000
Chickens	4,800	4,900	5,000
Ducks	119	120	121
Turkeys	189	190	191

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	24	27	30
Goats' meat	6	6	6
Pig meat	22	15	14
Horse meat	4	4	5
Poultry meat	6	6	6
Cows' milk	19	20	20
Goats' milk	26	27	27
Cheese	1.7	1.7	1.7
Hen eggs	2.9	3.0	3.1
Cattle hides	3.0	3.3	3.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	224	224	224
Other industrial wood*	15	15	15
Fuel wood	4,991	5,116	5,255
Total	5,230	5,335	5,494

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1971.

Sawnwood production (FAO estimates): 12,000 cubic metres per year (1972–82).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

Total catch: 4,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Bauxite	518	477	488

Note: The mining of bauxite ceased in 1983.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS (year ending 30 September)

		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Cottonseed oil (refined)	'000 metric tons	24.4	17.1	12.7
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	120.8	88.4	118.4
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	51.6	50.4	48.9
Cigarettes	million	1,043.3	964.6	932.2
Footwear	'000 pairs	528.4	588.3	519.2
Soap	'000 metric tons	11.7	12.8	12.8
Cement	'000 metric tons	240.7	206.0	224.5
Electric energy	million KwH	355.4	377.8	393.1*

* Estimate.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centimes = 1 gourde.

Denominations
Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 250 and 500 gourdes
(US currency notes also circulate).

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 5.795 gourdes;
US $1 = 5.000 gourdes;
100 gourdes = £17.26 = US $20.00.

Exchange Rate
Fixed at US $1 = 5 gourdes.

BUDGET (million gourdes, year ending 30 September)

Revenue*	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Tax revenue	677.9	650.0	928.4†
Taxes on income	108.1	136.0	181.9
Excises	60.3	115.8	151.1
Other taxes on goods and services	59.6	51.1	43.7
Import duties	195.5	247.0	216.9
Export duties	110.1	45.6	49.5
Other taxes on international trade	69.8	—	—
Other revenue	97.4	n.a.	89.0
Total	775.3	n.a.	1,017.4

* Excluding grants from abroad (million gourdes): 151.2 in 1979/80; 178.4 in 1980/81; 95.9 in 1981/82.
† Including unallocable tax revenue of 223.2 million gourdes.

Expenditure	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Goods and services	1,012.5	1,191.0	802.4
Interest payments		36.0	58.7
Other current expenditure		72.7	344.3
Capital expenditure	265.7	160.4	144.2
Total	1,268.2	1,460.1	1,349.6

Source: IMF, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million, year ending 30 September)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	151.1	177.1	179.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−400.1	−342.9	−353.9
Trade balance	−249.0	−165.7	−174.4
Exports of services	94.5	101.3	96.5
Imports of services	−183.3	−203.9	−192.5
Balance on goods and services	−337.8	−268.3	−270.4
Private unrequited transfers (net)	64.8	82.6	61.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	65.6	50.2	64.0
Current balance	−207.4	−135.5	−145.1
Direct capital investment (net)	8.3	7.1	8.7
Other long-term capital (net)	67.6	38.1	38.0
Short-term capital (net)	−5.9	−12.1	−2.2
Net errors and omissions	62.4	56.2	67.5
Total (net monetary movements)	−75.0	−46.3	−33.1
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2.8	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−1.8	—	—
Exceptional financing (net)	17.3	—	—
Changes in reserves	−56.7	−46.3	−33.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million gourdes, year ending 30 September)

Imports c.i.f.	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Food and live animals	359.5	341.0	353.0
Beverages and tobacco	33.4	34.3	38.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	246.8	234.0	242.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	53.2	51.7	53.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	137.7	130.0	134.6
Chemicals	175.6	166.0	171.0
Basic manufactures	376.8	357.0	369.0
Machinery and transport equipment	375.0	355.0	367.0
Total (incl. others)	1,922.6	1,825.0	1,890.0

Exports f.o.b.*	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Coffee	165.7	179.4	255.7
Cocoa	17.1	11.1	20.1
Meat	20.8	8.6	2.6
Essential oils	24.5	28.4	35.0
Light industrial products	108.3	178.7	203.6
Manufactured articles	274.2	241.7	275.5
Bauxite	83.1	106.8	—
Sisal	2.3	8.6	0.4
Sugar	—	—	6.4
Molasses	4.6	2.5	3.7
Rope and cord	34.0	39.8	24.4
Total (incl. others)	775.5	906.6	951.8

* Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million gourdes, year ending 30 September)

Imports c.i.f.	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Argentina	0.2	8.3	15.3
Belgium/Luxembourg	12.8	13.0	15.5
Brazil	10.2	10.9	22.0
Canada	72.0	84.3	80.4
China, People's Republic	17.2	22.2	26.6
Dominican Republic	12.0	19.4	19.8
France	33.4	37.4	43.8
Germany, Federal Republic	41.3	50.2	39.6
Italy	12.3	9.6	11.5
Jamaica	10.8	14.5	7.9
Japan	73.0	97.3	106.0
Netherlands	22.3	23.5	35.6
Netherlands Antilles	104.5	108.3	163.8
United Kingdom	24.8	30.3	26.8
USA/Puerto Rico	566.5	528.6	613.3
Total (incl. others)	1,041.2	1,103.4	1,330.7

Source: Administration Générale des Douanes.

Exports f.o.b.*	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Belgium/Luxembourg	58.4	46.5	34.0
Canada	8.8	10.4	12.1
Denmark	7.5	4.3	4.3
Ecuador	1.5	5.4	—
France	91.2	106.2	91.2
French Guiana	5.5	3.3	1.3
Germany, Federal Republic	13.7	5.5	9.8
Guadeloupe	0.9	4.3	6.9
Honduras	9.8	0.0	—
Ireland	4.5	35.2	—
Italy	44.4	55.6	46.0
Netherlands	19.2	22.2	14.8
USA/Puerto Rico	418.6	465.8	490.5
Total (incl. others)	587.7	716.5	741.9

* Excluding re-exports.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC
1984: 50,000 vehicles.

SHIPPING
(1976/77): 850,000 metric tons of freight loaded, 646,000 metric tons unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION
International Flights, 1976: Passengers arriving 217,657; Passengers departing 147,668.

Tourism

VISITORS (year ending 30 September)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Arrivals	134,129	115,250	121,356
Cruise passengers	149,011	94,720	99,738
Total	283,140	209,970	221,094

Education

(1981/82)
Primary: 3,221 schools.
Secondary: 244 schools.
Total number of teachers: 19,300.
Total number of pupils: 756,700.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Republic of Haiti was promulgated in 1950. The Constitution was radically revised in 1957, 1964, 1971 and 1983.

PRESIDENT

The President is Head of State for life and has the right to nominate his successor. The President is assisted by a Cabinet, consisting of Ministers, and an Inner Cabinet of Ministers of State. Each Ministry also has a Secretary of State. All appointments are made by the President, who may also vary the numbers in the Cabinet. In cases of grave conflict, the President may dismiss the National Assembly and Cabinet, and govern by decree.

LEGISLATURE

In April 1961 the two houses of the legislature were amalgamated into one, with a National Assembly consisting of 59 deputies who are elected for six years. Voting is by universal adult suffrage, and the minimum voting age is 18 years.

JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court, called the Court of Cassation, and subordinate courts.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Life President of the Republic: Jean-Claude Duvalier (took office 22 April 1971).

CABINET
(February 1985)

Minister of State for the Presidency, Information and Public Relations: Jean-Marie Chanoine.

Minister of State for Finance, Economy and Industry: Frantz Merceron.

Minister of State for the Interior and National Defence: Dr Roger Lafontant.

Minister of Social Affairs: Arnold Blain.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Communications: Théophile Roche.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship: Jean Robert Estimé.

Minister of Trade: Odonel Fenestor.

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development: Frantz Flambert.

Minister of Education: Gérard Dorcely.

Minister of Justice: Pierre Gonzales.

Minister of Planning: Yves Blanchard.

Minister of Mines and Energy Resources: Claude Mompoint.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Berthony Madhère.

Minister of Health and Population: Robert Germain.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Palais National, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development: Damien, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Finance: Palais des Ministères, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship: Cité de l' Exposition, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Health and Population: Palais des Ministères, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Information and Public Relations: Palais National, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of the Interior and National Defence: Palais des Ministères, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Justice: Cité de l'Exposition, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications: Palais des Ministères, Port-au-Prince.

Ministry of Social Affairs: Rue de la Révolution, Port-au-Prince.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

Elections were held on 12 February 1984. About 300 government candidates contested the 59 seats. There were no opposition candidates.

President: Jaurès Lévêque.

Political Organizations

Parti de l'Unité Nationale (PUN): Port-au-Prince; f. 1963, as Parti Unique de l'Action Révolutionnaire et Gouvernementale; the official party; Leader President JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER.

By a decree promulgated in May 1984, all political activities, apart from those of PUN, were declared illegal. There are a number of opposition parties which operate clandestinely inside Haiti, and in exile, including:

Parti démocratique Chrétien d'Haïti (PDCH): f. 1979; Christian Democrat party; Leader SYLVIO CLAUDE (in hiding, January 1984).

Parti démocratique Chrétien d'Haïti de 27 juin (PDCH-27 juin): f. 1979; Christian Democrat party; Leader GRÉGOIRE EUGÈNE (in exile since December 1980, allowed back to Haiti February 1984, arrested June, released September).

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN HAITI

Argentina: Maison R. Martelly, impasse Mérovée, Bourdon, Port-au-Prince; Chargé d'affaires: ANTONIO MERI.

Brazil: 107 ave John Brown, Bourdon, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: PAOLO FRASSINETTI.

Canada: 18 route de Delmas, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: ANTHONY MALONE.

Chile: 384 route de Delmas entre rues 42 et 44, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: AGUSTÍN RODRÍGUEZ PULGAR.

China (Taiwan): 2 rue Rivière, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: LEE NAN HSING.

Colombia: Route de Delmas, entre rues 42 et 44 numéro 384, 7 Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: JUAN ZAPATA OLIVELLA.

Dominican Republic: 1, Lalue, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: OSCAR PAVILLA MEDRANO.

Ecuador: 81 impasse Cicéron, Bourdon, Port-au-Prince; Chargé d'affaires: FRANCISCO TOBAR GARCÍA.

France: 7 ave Marie Jeanne, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: FRANÇOIS MICHEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: 14 ave Marie Jeanne, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: FRITGOF VON NORDENSKJOELD.

Holy See: Morne Calvaire, Pétionville; BP 326, Port-au-Prince; tel. 7-3504; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr PAOLO ROMEO.

Israel: 8 rue Berthé, Pétionville; Ambassador: JACQUES DECKEL.

Italy: 18 route de Delmas, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: SERGIO EMINA.

Japan: Villa Bella Vista, Impasse Tulipe 2, Desprez, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: MUSSORO OSSADA.

Mexico: Maison Roger Esper, 57 route de Delmas, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: HÉCTOR E. PÉREZ GALLARDO.

Panama: 29 rues Met. and Chavannes, Pétionville; Ambassador: ALEJANIRO CUÉLLAR.

Peru: 38 Débussy, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: JULIO BALBUENA.

Spain: Maison Mme Janine Flory, Lyles Estate, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: JAVIER FRANCISCO CHAPA Y GALÍNDEZ.

USA: blvd Harry Truman, Cité de l'Exposition, Port-au-Prince; Ambassador: CLAYTON E. MCMANAWAY.

Venezuela: blvd Harry Truman, Cité de l'Exposition, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-0793; telex 2030413; Ambassador: JOSÉ GREGORIO GONZÁLEZ-RODRÍGUEZ.

Judicial System

Law is based on the French Napoleonic Code, substantially modified during the presidency of Dr François Duvalier.

Courts of Appeal and Civil Courts sit at Port-au-Prince and the three provincial capitals: Gonaïves, Cap Haïtien and Port de Paix. In principle each commune has a Magistrates' Court.

Court of Cassation: Port-au-Prince; Pres. ROC RAYMOND.

Courts of Appeal. Civil Courts. Magistrates' Courts. Judges of the Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal appointed by the President.

Religion

Roman Catholicism is the official religion, followed by 80% of the population. The folk religion is voodoo.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Haiti: FRANÇOIS-WOLFF LIGONDÉ, Archevêché, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-2043.

In addition to the Archbishopric of Port-au-Prince, there are also six Suffragan Bishoprics.

Bishop of Cap Haïtien: FRANÇOIS GAYOT; Evêché, CP22, Cap Haïtien; tel. 2-0071.

Bishop of Hinche: LÉONARD PETION LAROCHE; BP 1594, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-0452.

Bishop of Jérémie: WILLY ROMÉLUS; Evêché, Jérémie; tel. 4-5268.

Bishop of Les Cayes: Bishop JEAN-JACQUES CLAUDIUS ANGÉNOR; Evêché, rue Toussaint-Louverture, Les Cayes; tel. 3-4131.

Bishop of Les Gonaïves: EMMANUEL CONSTANT; Evêché, 89 avenue des Dattes, Les Gonaïves; tel. 4-0146.

Bishop of Port-de-Paix: FRANTZ COLIMON; Evêché, Port-de-Paix.

Other Christian Churches

The Episcopal (Anglican) Church is strong and its first Haitian bishop was consecrated in 1971. Other sects are well represented, including Methodists, Baptists and many American missionary churches.

Baptist Convention: BP 20, Cap-Haïtien; tel. 2-0567; Pres. Rev. ANDRÉ JEAN.

Lutheran Church: BP 13147, Port-au-Prince; tel. 6-3179; Minister RODRIGUE BEN BICHOTTE.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: 22/24 ave Ducoste, POB 1247, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-7363; Chair. MORO BARUK.

The Press

DAILIES

Le Matin: 88 rue du Quai, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-2040; f. 1908; French; pro-government independent; Dir FRANK MAGLOIRE; circ. 5,000.

Le Nouveau Monde: ave Pie XII, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-0323; major newspaper of Haiti; official government-owned; Dir JEAN MAGLOIRE; circ. 6,500.

Le Nouvelliste: 198 rue du Centre, BP 1013, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-2114; f. 1896; evening; French; independent; Editor LUCIEN MONTAS; circ. 6,000.

Panorama: 27 rue du peuple, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-2625; French; Dir PAUL BLANCHET; circ. 2,500.

PERIODICALS

Dialogue: Port-au-Prince; monthly; French and English; government-owned.

Le Moniteur: BP 214 bis, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-1026; 2 a week; French; the official gazette; Dir MARCEL ELIBERT; circ. 2,000.

News of Haiti: Port-au-Prince; monthly; English; tourist promotion.

Le Petit Samedi Soir: Port-au-Prince; weekly; French; independent; critical of government; Editor DIEUDONNÉ FARDIN; circ. 10,000.

Revue de la Société Haïtiene d'Histoire: Port-au-Prince; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor HENOCK TROUILLOT.

Le Septentrion: Cap Haïtien; weekly; Editor NELSON BELL; circ. 2,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Haitian News Service: Port-au-Prince; f. 1981; government-owned; Dir GUY MEYER.

Foreign Bureaux

Agencia EFE (Spain): 21 rue Gabart, Pétionville; tel. 7-1628; telex 3490480; Reps SONDRA SINGER BEAULIEU, SERGE BEAULIEU.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 382 blvd J. J. Dessalines, Etage Galerie Monnin, BP 62, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-3789; telex 2030379; Bureau Chief DOMINIQUE LEVANTI.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): BP 2443, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-0062; telex 2030277; Dir ARTHUR CANDELL.

United Press International (UP) (USA): 21 rue Gabart, Pétionville; tel. 7-1628; telex 3490480; Dirs SONDRA SINGER BEAULIEU, SERGE BEAULIEU (also correspondents for Caribbean Network System).

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 105,000 radio receivers in use in Haiti and 20,000 TV receivers. There are 25 radio stations and one television station.

Conseil National des Telecommunications (CONATEL): BP 2002, Port-au-Prince; government communications licensing authority; Dir-Gen. ANTONIO RIMPEL.

RADIO

La Voix du Peuple: 21 Bizoton, Port-au-Prince; independent.

Radio Antilles: 170 rue du Centre, Port-au-Prince; independent.

Radio Cacique: 5 Bellevue, Port-au-Prince; independent.

Radio Caraïbes: 23 ruelle Chavannes, Port-au-Prince; independent.

Radio Haïti Inter: BP 737, Port-au-Prince; Dir J. L. DOMINIQUE.

Radio Lumière: BP 1050, Port-au-Prince; Protestant; independent.

Radio MBC: 86 rue Américaine, Port-au-Prince; independent.

Radio Métropole: rue Pavée, BP 62, Port-au-Prince; independent; Dir H. WIDMAER.

Radio Nationale: rue du Magasin de l'Etat, Port-au-Prince; government-operated; Dir CHARLES ABELLARD.

Radio Nouveau Monde: place de l'Hôtel de Ville, Port-au-Prince; Dir WEBERT GUERRIR.

Radio Port-au-Prince: Stade Sylvio Cator, Port-au-Prince; independent.

Radio Soleil: Port-au-Prince; Catholic; independent; broadcasts in Creole; Man. Fr. RAYMOND CANART.

TELEVISION

Télé Haïti: blvd J. J. Dessalines, BP 1126, Port-au-Prince; f. 1959; independent; pay-cable station with 4 channels; in French and English; Gen. Man. PHILIP BAYARD.

Télévision Nationale d'Haïti: BP 13400, Delmas 31, Port-au-Prince; tel. 6-0200; telex 2030416; government-owned; cultural; Gen. Man. JACQUES LEMAIRE.

Finance

(cap. = capital; m. = million; dep. = deposits; amounts in gourdes; brs = branches)

BANKING

Banque de la République d'Haïti: Angle rue du Magasin de l'Etat et rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; f. 1911; tel. 2-4142; telex 2020026; fmrly Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti; the central bank and bank of issue; cap. 50m. (1983), dep. 642.2m. (Sept. 1975); Governor ALLAN NOLTE; Gen. Man. JEAN CLAUDE SANON; 12 brs.

Banque Nationale de Crédit: Angle rue du Quai et rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-0800; telex 2030215; f. 1979; cap. 25m., dep. 548.2m. (Sept. 1982); Pres. EDOUARD RACINÉ.

Banque Populaire Haïtienne: Angle rue Américaine et Fort Per, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-1800; telex 2030151; f. 1955; state bank; cap. 5m.

Banque de l'Union Haïtienne: Angle rue du Quai et rue Bonne Foi, Port-au-Prince; cap. 15m.; tel. 2-1300; Pres. and Dir-Gen. MARCEL LEGER; 5 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-2908; telex 2030155.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): ave John Brown, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-2908; telex 2030191.

Citibank (USA): BP 1688, route de Delmas, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-2268.

First National Bank of Boston (USA): BP 2216, rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-1900; 3 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-4800; 2 brs.

Development Banks

Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole et Industriel: rue de Quai, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-1969; Dir-Gen. JEAN MICHEL LIGONDE.

Fonds de Développement Industriel: Angle blvd J. J. Dessalines et rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince; Dir LÉONCE THELUSMA.

Société Financière Haïtienne de Développement (SOFIHDES): blvd Harry S. Truman, Port-au-Prince.

INSURANCE

North American and European insurance companies have branches in Haiti.

Trade and Industry

Chambre de Commerce d'Haïti: BP 982, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-0281; Pres. LOUIS A. DESROULEAUX; Exec. Sec. PAULA A. MEVS.

Association des Industries d'Haiti: 100 Delmas 31, BP 2568, Port-au-Prince; tel. 6-4509; telex 2030071; Exec. Dir CLAUDE LEVY.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Conseil National de Développement et de Planification (CONADEP): Palais des Ministères, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-4148; telex 2030083; f. 1963; deals with plans and major government projects, and general co-ordination of technical assistance; Pres. JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER; Exec. Sec. Dr RAOUL BERRET.

Conseil National de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre l'Erosion: to conserve environmental resources and combat soil erosion; Pres. ANTONIO RIMPEL.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Autonome des Travailleurs Haïtiens: Port-au-Prince; f. 1980; Sec. YVES ANTOINE RICHARD.

Fédération Haïtienne de Syndicats Chrétiens (Haitian Federation of Christian Unions): BP 416, Port-au-Prince; Pres. LÉONVIL LEBLANC.

Union Nationale des Ouvriers d'Haïti—UNOH (National Union of Workers of Haiti): BP 276, Port-au-Prince; f. 1951; admitted to ORIT; Pres. MARCEL VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. FRITZNER ST VIL; 3,000 mems from 8 affiliated unions.

A number of unions are non-affiliated and without a national centre, including those organized on a company basis.

Transport

RAILWAYS

The only railway is used to transport sugar cane.

ROADS

There are 4,000 km of roads; a construction and repair programme is being undertaken.

SHIPPING

Many European and American vessels call at Haiti.

CIVIL AVIATION

The François Duvalier International Airport at Port-au-Prince is the country's principal airport, and is served by many international airlines linking Haiti with the USA and other Caribbean islands. The airport at Cap Haïtien is used by Turks and Caicos Airways, and there are smaller airfields at Jacmel, Jérémie and Port-de-Paix.

Air Haiti: 35 ave Marie-Jeanne, Port-au-Prince; f. 1969; began cargo charter operations 1970; scheduled cargo and mail services from Port-au-Prince to Cap Haïtien, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Miami and New York; Gen. Man. ERNEST CINEAS; fleet of 2 Boeing 707-320C, 2 Curtiss C-46.

Internal services are at present operated by the Government, using military aircraft.

Tourism

Office National du Tourisme et des Relations Publiques: ave Marie-Jeanne, Port-au-Prince; tel. 2-1729; telex 2030206; Dir MICHEL-ANGE VOLTAIRE.

Association Hotelière et Touristique d'Haïti: BP 2562, Port-au-Prince; tel. 5-2551.

HONDURAS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Honduras lies in the middle of the Central American isthmus. It has a long northern coastline on the Caribbean Sea and a narrow southern outlet to the Pacific Ocean. Its neighbours are Guatemala to the west, El Salvador to the south-west and Nicaragua to the south-east. The climate ranges from temperate in the mountainous regions to tropical in the coastal plains. The rainy season is from May to November. The national language is Spanish. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and the overwhelming majority are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes, of blue, white and blue, with five blue five-pointed stars, arranged in a diagonal cross, in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Tegucigalpa, DC.

Recent History

Honduras was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until independence in 1821, when the Federation of Central America was formed. Honduras emerged as an independent state in 1838. Between 1939 and 1949 the country was ruled as a dictatorship by Gen. Tiburcio Carías Andino, leader of the Partido Nacional (PN). He was succeeded by Juan Manuel Gálvez. In 1954 the leader of the Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH), Dr José Ramón Villeda Morales, was elected President but was immediately deposed by Julio Lozano Díaz, himself overthrown by a military junta in 1956. The junta organized elections in 1957, when the PLH secured a majority in Congress and Dr Villeda Morales was re-elected President for a six-year term. He was overthrown in 1963 by Col (later Brig.-Gen.) Oswaldo López Arellano, the Minister of Defence, who, following elections held on the basis of a new constitution, was appointed President in June 1965.

A presidential election in March 1971 was won by Dr Ramón Ernesto Cruz Uclés, the PN candidate, who took office in June. However, popular discontent over government austerity measures and delayed land reforms culminated in a bloodless coup, led by the former President, Gen. López Arellano, in December 1972. A group of young army officers, in favour of social reform, took control of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, and in March 1974 replaced President López Arellano as Commander-in-Chief of the Army by Col (later Gen.) Juan Melgar Castro, who was appointed President in April 1975. In 1976 the President postponed the 1977 elections until 1979. He was forced to resign by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces in August 1978, being replaced by a military junta comprising the commanders-in-chief of the army, air force and national police. The army commander, Gen. Policarpo Paz García, assumed the role of Head of State, and the junta promised that elections would be held.

Military rule was ended officially when, in April 1980, elections to a Constituent Assembly were held. The PLH won 52% of the votes but was unable to assume power. General Paz was appointed interim President for one year and, as the armed forces were allowed to nominate four members of the coalition Cabinet, the PLH was in a minority. A general election in November 1981 resulted in a victory for the PLH, led by Dr Roberto Suazo Córdova, which gained an absolute majority in the National Assembly. Dr Suazo was sworn in as President in January 1982. However, the country's military leaders retained control of security decisions and were able to veto Cabinet appointments. Real power rested in the hands of Gen. Gustavo Alvarez, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, who rejected the previous policy of neutrality regarding regional conflicts, and engaged his troops in operations against guerrilla forces in El Salvador. His plans for a major offensive against Nicaragua in August 1982 were thwarted by US opposition. In November Gen. Alvaraz succeeded in amending the Constitution in order to diminish government control over the armed forces. Political unrest increased, trade union activists and left-wing sympathizers were arrested, and the appearance of 'death squads' was reported. Several power stations were damaged by bombs.

Political tensions were increased by the presence of about 35,000 refugees from neighbouring countries in 1982. It was thought that Honduran troops were responsible for the deaths of several hundred Salvadorean refugees, and that refugee camps for Miskito Indians from Nicaragua were being used by former Nicaraguan National Guards, regarded by the Nicaraguan Government as counter-revolutionaries ('Contras'), as bases for attacks on Nicaragua.

In January 1983 President Suazo survived a major challenge to his administration, following the defection of six PLH deputies to a new alliance grouping within the National Assembly. Three deputies were persuaded to return to the PLH and another was dismissed, thereby narrowly averting a defeat for the ruling party. As a result of this incident, public support for the administration was thought to be in decline. By contrast, Gen. Alvarez continued to enjoy extensive influence over the Government. He keenly supported US policy in Central America and favoured further Honduran involvement in the conflict along the border with Nicaragua. In September an air and sea battle with Nicaraguan forces was reported, and there were frequent accusations from both sides of cross-border incursions. In an attempt to eradicate all forms of internal dissent, Gen. Alvarez organized a campaign of repression against trade unions and small left-wing parties. By June, 11 people had been murdered and four had disappeared. The army won an important victory over left-wing guerrilla forces in October, when 100 guerrillas were killed in an ambush at Olancho.

Throughout 1983, US involvement in Honduras increased substantially. In February the USA and Honduras began a series of joint manoeuvres, known as 'Big Pine', which were anticipated to continue until 1988. The manoeuvres were considered to be a cover to enable the USA to construct permanent military installations in Honduras. A naval base was under construction at Puerto Castilla, while a further two airstrips and radar stations were built in 1983. The US Central Intelligence Agency continued to be active in both covert and overt operations against the Nicaraguan Government, and there was clear evidence that Honduras and the USA provided assistance to Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries who were based in Honduras. In January 1984 a US military helicopter was shot down in the border zone.

In March 1984 Gen. Alvarez was ousted from power by a group of junior officers. He was subsequently sent into exile. His dismissal was thought to be the result of growing disenchantment among the armed forces with the General's authoritarian policies. Several other high-ranking officers were also sent abroad. The appointment of Gen. Walter López Reyes as his successor was approved by the National Assembly. For the US Government, the departure of Gen. Alvarez represented the loss of its main ally within the Honduran administration. In response to mounting public opposition to the US military presence, the Government indicated its intention to examine its role within the US Government's policy towards Central America. In August the Government suspended the training of Salvadorean troops by US military advisers in Honduras, pending agreement with El Salvador on disputed territory. In addition, the Government called for the establishment of a joint US-Honduran commission to review military and economic co-operation, and to revise the 1954 military agreement between the two countries. It was thought that the Government would seek a security pact and increased economic aid from the USA as conditions for the US military presence in Honduras. In December the US Government, prompted by the deterioration in its relations with Honduras, held talks with the Honduran Government. Further discussions were planned for 1985.

In May 1984 relations with Nicaragua reached their lowest level, following the shooting-down over Nicaraguan territory of a Honduran helicopter. In the following months, however, the Government indicated its concern at the disruptive presence of the 'Contras', who were held responsible by the authorities for violations of human rights within Honduras. In January 1985 Steadman Fagoth Müller, a Miskito Indian leader from Nicaragua, was deported from Honduras.

In August 1984 division within the PLH, coupled with the continuing economic decline, resulted in a Cabinet reshuffle in which four Ministers were replaced. In November a plot by exiled Honduran businessmen to assassinate President Suazo and to overthrow his Government was uncovered in the USA. A presidential election was due to be held in November 1985.

Honduras has a border dispute with El Salvador over the island of Meanguera, in the Gulf of Fonseca, and several small stretches of the land border. In 1969 the dispute provoked a four-day war between the two countries. In 1980 a peace treaty was drawn up, but the 1983 Salvadorean Constitution renews El Salvador's claim to Meanguera. If the claim is upheld, Honduras will be deprived of its only outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Government

Prior to the elections of November 1981, the 1965 Constitution was revised by the Constituent Assembly. Under the amended provisions, the party winning the most votes in legislative elections appoints the President, usually the party leader. The President holds executive power and has a four-year mandate. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, with 82 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of four years. A new constitution was promulgated in January 1982.

Defence

Military service is by conscription. Active service lasts eight months, with subsequent reserve training. In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 17,200 men, of whom 15,500 were in the army, 500 in the navy and 1,200 in the air force. Paramilitary forces numbered 4,500 men. Defence expenditure in 1982 was 120m. lempiras. In 1984 Honduras received military aid from the US Government, amounting to US $62.5m.

Economic Affairs

In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, the country's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $660. Apart from Haiti and Bolivia, Honduras had the lowest level of average income in Latin America. Between 1960 and 1982, it was estimated, GNP per head increased, in real terms, at an average rate of 1.0% annually. In the 1970–80 decade alone, the average annual growth in real GNP per head was only 0.5%. The overall increase in gross domestic product (GDP) averaged 5.2% per year in 1960–70, slowing to 4.2% per year in 1970–82.

Agriculture is the principal sector of the economy, accounting for 26% of the country's GDP in 1983. More than one-half of the country's working population are engaged in the agricultural sector. Agriculture has suffered from low world prices for principal exports, but since 1982 a modest recovery has been taking place. In 1983 the sector grew by 2.5%. Bananas are the leading export and, together with coffee, timber and meat, account for 65% of all export earnings. The banana crop accounted for 30% of total exports in 1983, with an export value of $203m. Low world prices and reduced export quotas led to a decline in coffee earnings by 36% in 1981, when exports fell to $172m. Exports declined to $153m. in 1982, and to $151m. in 1983. Honduras' export quota was cut by 16.3% in 1983. In 1984 fears were expressed that the coffee industry was facing a severe crisis, as 90% of plantations were affected by coffee rust. The sugar industry has been operating at less than 60% of capacity, but export earnings rose from $17.8m. in 1982 to $32m. in 1983. The output of raw sugar increased from 226,306 metric tons in 1982/83 to 233,500 tons in 1983/84.

Forests cover nearly 45% of the land area, and wood is the fourth largest export. A US $600m. forestry project at Olancho, involving the construction of three sawmills and a pulp and paper plant, was expected greatly to increase exports of wood and its derivatives by 1983. The project was adversely affected in 1980 by fires which destroyed a total of 44,000 ha of woodland throughout the country. Receipts from silver and lead mining declined in 1981. Gold and zinc are also mined, and there are deposits of copper and low-grade iron ore. In 1983 foreign companies were drilling for petroleum. The 292,000 kW hydroelectric plant at El Cajón was due to come 'on stream' in late 1985. It was hoped that the plant would save Honduras about $20m. per year in imports of petroleum.

Although industrial activity is still a small part of the economy, the sector grew by 20% in 1979, with development mainly in the San Pedro Sula area. By 1982, however, industry was contracting rapidly and growth had fallen to 1.7%; 87 factories closed in that year, while many others were working at 50% of capacity. From the record figure of US $319.5m. in 1980, industrial exports fell by 8.6% in 1981 and by 14.6% in 1982. In 1983 the manufacturing sector accounted for 15.2% of GDP and employed 13.3% of the country's work-force. The sector has suffered from insufficient investment, a shortage of foreign exchange, a lack of spare parts, and depressed overall demand from the Central American Common Market (CACM, see p. 114), which Honduras joined in 1960.

In January 1975 Honduras adopted a new law concerning agrarian reform, aiming at the distribution of 600,000 ha of land to 100,000 families by 1980. However, only about one-third of the land had actually been expropriated, and still less redistributed, by 1979, when lack of funds and pressure from landowners virtually halted the programme indefinitely. In 1983 the President undertook to transfer 40,813 ha to 507 peasant groups. However, there are still an estimated 150,000 landless peasant families in Honduras.

Increased agricultural production accounted for average real growth in GDP of about 7% per year between 1975 and 1980, but in 1981 low commodity prices and high petroleum prices and interest rates resulted in growth of only 0.5%. GDP declined by 1.2% in 1982, and by a further 0.7% in 1983. Living standards fell sharply as the population continued to expand at about 3% annually. In 1984 unemployment was estimated to exceed 24%; under-employment was estimated to be 57%.

Political developments in the region have eroded the confidence of the private sector and discouraged foreign creditors. The flight of capital from Honduras amounted to US $500m. between 1979 and 1982. Reserves of foreign exchange declined from $237.8m. in March 1980 to $71.8m. in July 1982. By December 1984 they stood at $111m. The scarcity of foreign exchange resulted in fuel shortages. The budget deficit was $61m. at the end of 1981. The current balance-of-payments deficit in 1980 and 1981 was more than $300m., but it fell substantially in 1982 to $228m., principally as a result of reduced imports. In 1982 imports fell by 25.2%, to $718m., and exports fell by 13.2%, to $654m. The foreign debt was $1,600m. in 1983 and was expected to increase to $2,000m. in 1984. A stand-by credit of $150m. was agreed with the IMF in October 1982. Under the terms of the agreement, strict controls were to be imposed on mismanaged state-owned corporations, and incentives were to be given to the private sector and to attract foreign capital. In November 1983 the IMF suspended the disbursement of credit amounting to $15.3m., as Honduras had failed to meet the terms of the 1982 agreement. In May 1984, following further negotiations with the IMF, the Government announced a programme of austerity measures, including increases in direct taxes and reductions in planned expenditure. As a result of the Government's action, the US Government disbursed $65m. in aid. In June, however, public protests at the austerity measures, coupled with the threat of a general strike, prompted the Government to suspend its programme. Talks with the IMF were expected to resume in late 1985, and an agreement on further credits was anticipated in 1986. In 1984 financing of $57m. was obtained from the Federal German Government and the IDB. Economic aid from the USA totalled $134.8m. in 1984.

Transport and Communications

In 1984 there were 1,780 km of railways, located entirely in the north and used mainly to carry bananas, wood and grain to the ports. Many areas are accessible only by air but the road network has been greatly improved in recent years. In 1982 the total length of roads was 9,042 km, including 1,989 km of paved roads. An IDB loan of US $25.2m. was negotiated in 1980 to reconstruct the Tela–La Ceiba road, damaged by floods in 1979, and to provide secondary roads for the Olancho pulp and paper

enterprise. There are three international airports, serving Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula. A new seaport at San Lorenzo was opened in 1979, and the port at Puerto Castilla, to serve the Olancho forestry project, was completed in 1980. A naval base is currently under construction at Puerto Castilla.

Social Welfare

The state-run system of social security provides benefits for sickness, maternity, orphans, unemployment and accidents. It also provides family and old-age allowances. A Labour Code affords guarantees for employees. In 1979 Honduras had 1,141 physicians, 43 hospitals and 449 rural health centres. There was a total of 4,893 hospital beds available.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for children between seven and 12 years of age. In 1980, however, only 76% of children in this age-group attended primary school. Enrolment at secondary schools was equivalent to 30% of children aged 13 to 17. On completion of the first period of compulsory education, every adult must teach at least two illiterate adults to read and write. In 1983 there were 6,422 primary schools and 356 secondary and technical schools. There is an autonomous national university in Tegucigalpa, and private universities were opened in San Pedro and Tegucigalpa in 1978. In 1974 adult illiteracy averaged 43.1% (males 41.1%, females 44.9%).

Tourism

The ruins of Copán, second largest city of the old Mayan Empire, attract tourists and archaeologists. Lake Yojoa, near San Pedro Sula, and Trujillo Bay provide fishing and boating, and there is bathing on the Bay Islands and along the beaches of the northern coast. A number of new hotels, forming part of a tourist complex (costing 50m. lempiras) in the San Pedro Sula-Tela area, were completed in 1981. Honduras received 157,715 tourists in 1983.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 15 September (Independence Day), 3 October (Morazán Day), 12 October (Discovery Day), 21 October (Army Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 27–30 March (Easter), 14 April (Pan-American Day/Bastilla's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, although some old Spanish measures are used, including: 25 libras = 1 arroba; 4 arrobas = 1 quintal (46 kg).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 lempira.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.318 lempiras;
US $1 = 2.000 lempiras.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Economic Studies, Banco Central de Honduras, 1a Calle, 6a y 7a Avda, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-2270; telex 1121.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	111,888
Inland water	200
Total	112,088*
Population (census results)†	
17 April 1961	1,884,765
6 March 1974	
Males	1,317,307
Females	1,339,641
Total	2,656,948
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	3,413,400
1982	3,511,000
1983	3,612,200
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	32.2

* 43,277 sq miles.
† Excluding adjustments for underenumeration.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(1980 estimates): Birth rate 49.3 per 1,000; death rate 12.4 per 1,000.

Expectation of life at birth: Males 52.1 years; females 55.0 years (1970–75).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Preliminary mid-1983 population estimate, excluding suburbs)

Tegucigalpa, DC	509,000	Puerto Cortés	37,600
San Pedro Sula	323,500	Tela	25,600
La Ceiba	57,900	Danlí	16,900
Choluteca	50,700	Juticalpa	13,400
El Progreso	50,000	Olanchito	11,400

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	539.7	547.9	556.1
Mining and quarrying	3.8	3.9	4.0
Manufacturing	126.2	132.2	138.4
Construction	41.0	43.1	45.3
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	3.3	3.6	3.8
Transport, storage and communications	36.3	38.9	41.7
Wholesale and retail trade	90.6	95.5	100.8
Banking, insurance, etc.	8.9	9.2	9.5
Other services	134.3	139.2	144.2
Total labour force	984.1	1,013.5	1,043.8

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 quintales*)

	1981	1982	1983†
Maize	9,227	8,908	9,008
Rice	711	760	865
Dry beans	1,124	1,090	1,144
Sorghum	1,309	1,283	1,367
Cotton	467	400	180
Tobacco	162	163	163
Coffee	1,601	1,600	1,900
Bananas	29,460	30,549	26,162
Sugar cane	63,486	67,295	69,448
Plantains	3,330	3,370	3,572
African palm	1,962	2,635	2,730

* Figures are in terms of the old Spanish quintal, equal to 46 kilogrammes (101.4 lb).
† Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	2,374	2,458	2,553
Pigs	706	709	711
Horses and mules	309	307	301
Chickens	6,148	6,418	6,697

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal	61	51	52
Pig meat	8	9	9
Cows' milk ('000 litres)	271	279	284
Hen eggs ('000 eggs)	488	517	536

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,097	1,051	947
Other industrial wood*	15	15	15
Fuel wood*	3,833	3,969	4,109
Total	4,945	5,035	5,071

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, incl. boxboards)

	1981	1982	1983
Coniferous (softwood)	533	477	443
Broadleaved (hardwood)	14	8	11
Total	547	485	454

Fishing

(metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Freshwater fishes	41	41	41
Marine fishes	1,034	836	561
Crustaceans and molluscs	5,331	5,423	4,421
Marine turtles	3	—	—
Total catch	6,409	6,300	5,023

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Lead (metric tons)	10,714	11,894	13,544
Zinc (metric tons)	13,533	20,389	28,157
Silver (metric tons)	44	47	58
Gold (kg)	11	6	4

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983*
Raw sugar	'000 quintales	4,167	4,587	4,638
Cement	'000 bags of 42.5 kg	7,315	6,528	11,422
Cigarettes	'000 packets of 20	107,988	114,072	101,221
Matches	'000 boxes of 40	62,096	60,470	64,081
Beer	'000 12 oz bottles	116,148	110,546	131,160
Soft drinks	'000 6 oz bottles	522,635	444,674	489,606
Wheat flour	'000 quintales	1,235	1,207	1,359
Fabric	'000 yards	13,740	10,042	14,311
Rum	'000 litres	1,955	1,871	1,705
Other alcoholic drinks	'000 litres	5,875	5,478	4,882

* Preliminary.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 lempira.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 lempiras.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 2.318 lempiras;
US $1 = 2.000 lempiras;
100 lempiras = £43.14 = $50.00.

Exchange Rate
The official rate is fixed at US $1 = 2.00 lempiras.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	1.04	1.04	1.04
IMF special drawing rights	1.98	3.87	2.72
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	4.40
Foreign exchange	99.29	110.43	107.01
Total	102.31	115.34	115.17

MONEY SUPPLY (million lempiras at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	302.2	313.5	362.0
Private sector deposits at Central Bank	6.6	7.4	8.8
Demand deposits at commercial banks	327.8	380.1	431.2
Total money	636.6	701.0	802.0

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Urban Centres. Base: 1978 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	139.9	149.3	157.2
Housing	146.1	155.7	177.5
Clothing	166.9	200.1	218.7
Medical care	144.3	160.9	176.7
Personal care	137.5	157.8	172.6
Beverages and tobacco	157.4	188.5	200.4
Transport	139.4	149.5	156.3
Miscellaneous	138.7	157.5	170.2
All items	144.8	158.4	172.5

BUDGET (million lempiras)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Current revenue	1,226.0	1,316.7	1,406.3
Taxes	725.0	748.1	743.0
Income tax	179.3	198.8	190.3
Property tax	20.3	21.9	21.3
Tax on production, internal commerce and transactions	212.7	255.2	251.7
Import taxes and duties	198.5	178.2	201.5
Export taxes and duties	113.6	93.3	77.5
Other taxes	0.6	0.7	0.7
Non-tax revenue	437.5	493.4	575.5
Transfers	4.3	12.7	9.0
Other receipts	59.2	62.5	78.8
Capital revenue	739.0	964.4	963.8
Internal debt	329.8	484.4	517.0
External debt	402.0	466.9	432.6
Capital transfers	7.2	13.1	14.2
Total	1,965.0	2,281.1	2,370.1

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Current expenditure	1,610.1	1,293.0	1,422.3
Consumption expenditure	1,103.2	1,239.8	1,354.8
of which wages and salaries	662.1	724.7	733.4
Current transfers	56.9	53.3	67.5
Capital expenditure	474.9	546.1	668.8
Direct investment	455.9	510.2	644.7
of which real investment	419.8	509.9	617.6
Indirect investment	12.2	21.9	12.6
Pre-investment and development	6.8	14.0	11.5
Net allowance on loans	105.7	253.4	96.5
Public debt servicing	202.6	272.8	296.9
Internal	144.3	201.5	238.0
External	58.3	71.3	58.9
Total	1,943.3	2,365.3	2,484.5

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million lempiras at current prices)

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983*
Government final consumption expenditure	766	805	853
Private final consumption expenditure	2,793	4,088	4,380
Increase in stocks	74	−141	−130
Gross fixed capital formation	1,051	954	1,059
Total domestic expenditure	5,684	5,706	6,162
Exports of goods and services	1,735	1,505	1,547
Less Imports of goods and services	2,126	1,629	1,818
GDP in purchasers' values	5,293	5,582	5,891

* Preliminary.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983*
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,313	1,381	1,450
Mining and quarrying	97	108	114
Manufacturing	716	754	808
Electricity, gas and water	118	121	128
Construction	258	301	320
Wholesale and retail trade	625	656	692
Transport, storage and communications	363	389	412
Finance, insurance and real estate	234	236	252
Owner-occupied dwellings	322	349	377
Public administration and defence	223	255	276
Other services	421	450	476
GDP at factor cost	4,691	5,000	5,305
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	602	582	586
GDP in purchasers' values	5,292	5,582	5,891

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	783.8	676.5	694.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−898.6	−680.7	−760.7
Trade balance	−114.8	−4.2	−66.5
Exports of services	119.4	107.0	116.3
Imports of services	−334.8	−361.1	−319.5
Balance on goods and services	−330.2	−258.3	−269.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	8.9	9.0	9.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	18.6	21.0	34.8
Current balance	−302.7	−228.3	−225.2
Direct capital investment (net)	−3.6	13.8	21.0
Other long-term capital (net)	192.2	154.5	141.4
Short-term capital (net)	25.3	10.5	−20.7
Net errors and omissions	−5.8	−4.8	22.0
Total (net monetary movements)	−94.6	−54.2	−61.6
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	4.4	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−2.5	−7.3	8.2
Exceptional financing (net)	20.8	—	18.2
Official financing (net)	2.9	8.8	−4.2
Changes in reserves	−69.0	−52.8	−39.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million lempiras)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	154.6	116.8	146.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	326.4	340.1	332.2
Chemicals	332.2	256.8	336.6
Basic manufactures	412.0	308.2	378.7
Machinery and transport equipment	496.2	274.1	296.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	138.1	87.4	79.0
Total (incl. others)	1,920.0	1,423.8	1,608.6

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Bananas	426.6	436.6	406.3
Coffee	345.7	306.2	302.4
Wood	86.3	89.3	80.8
Lead and zinc	41.3	32.4	40.8
Silver	31.5	18.6	35.1
Frozen meat	92.9	67.8	62.7
Shellfish	52.5	55.9	72.0
Soap	25.9	19.5	22.1
Cotton	24.9	13.0	8.5
Tobacco	26.7	21.5	21.6
Total (incl. others)	1,507.2	1,309.2	1,334.7

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million lempiras)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Brazil	32.5	16.9	20.1
Canada	37.2	17.9	19.5
Costa Rica	85.0	52.1	68.5
France	29.0	13.1	45.1
Germany, Federal Republic	68.1	45.3	55.9
Guatemala	121.7	96.1	117.3
Japan	126.0	90.4	73.4
Mexico	49.0	30.4	56.5
Netherlands	41.4	18.7	45.8
Nicaragua	26.6	17.6	7.1
Trinidad and Tobago	183.7	215.5	67.1
United Kingdom	35.1	28.1	30.4
USA	778.2	547.0	590.3
Venezuela	80.8	54.0	142.2

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Belgium	59.1	79.2	55.2
Costa Rica	29.3	19.8	19.3
France	9.6	12.0	8.0
Germany, Federal Republic	123.2	117.9	68.3
Guatemala	61.1	49.5	56.6
Italy	30.7	30.0	28.1
Japan	92.8	73.4	79.3
Netherlands	51.5	35.1	29.2
Nicaragua	36.8	14.4	19.6
Spain	39.1	43.8	39.7
Trinidad and Tobago	20.9	28.8	31.3
United Kingdom	17.4	11.6	20.2
USA	817.3	677.5	721.9
Venezuela	10.2	12.7	—

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars	23,011	24,308	24,065
Lorries and buses	48,661	51,803	52,081

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded	1,528	1,628	1,214
Goods unloaded	1,137	1,026	1,424

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1981	1982	1983*
Passengers ('000)	498	465	434
Passenger-km (million)	348	328	309
Freight-km (million)	20.2	13.1	11.0

* Provisional figures.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Number of visitors	188,177	175,998	157,715

Education

(1982)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	6,422	19,300	704,612
Secondary	356	5,853	121,246
Teachers' training college	1	200	2,230
Universities	3	1,964	30,096

Directory

The Constitution

Note: Following the elections of April 1980, the Constitution was revised. Amendments were approved by the National Assembly in November 1982.

A Constitution was passed by the Constituent National Assembly on 5 June 1965. The following are some of its main points:

Honduras is constituted as a democratic Republic. All Hondurans over the age of 18 are citizens.

THE SUFFRAGE AND POLITICAL PARTIES

The vote is direct and secret. Any political party which proclaims or practises doctrines contrary to the democratic spirit is forbidden. A National Electoral Council will be set up at the end of each Presidential term. Its general function will be to supervise all elections and to register political parties. A proportional system of voting will be adopted for the election of Municipal Corporations.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND GUARANTEES

The right to life is declared inviolable; the death penalty is abolished. The Constitution recognizes the right of habeas corpus and arrests may be made only by judicial order. Remand for interrogation may not last more than six days, and no-one may be held incommunicado for more than 24 hours. The Constitution recognizes the rights of free expression of thought and opinion, the free circulation of information, of peaceful, unarmed association, of free movement within and out of the country, of political asylum and of religious and educational freedom. Civil marriage and divorce are recognized.

WORKERS' WELFARE

All have a right to work. Day work shall not exceed eight hours per day or 44 hours per week; night work shall not exceed six hours per night or 36 hours per week. Equal pay shall be given for equal work. The legality of trades unions and the right to strike are recognized.

EDUCATION

The State is responsible for education, which shall be free, lay, and, in the primary stage, compulsory. Private education is liable to State inspection and regulation.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Deputies are obliged to vote, for or against, on any measure at the discussion of which they are present. The National Assembly has power to grant amnesties to political prisoners; approve or disapprove of the actions of the Executive; declare part or the whole of the Republic subject to a state of siege; declare war; approve or withhold approval of treaties; withhold approval of the accounts of public expenditure when these exceed the sums fixed in the Budget; decree, interpret, repeal and amend laws, and pass legislation fixing the rate of exchange or stabilizing the national currency. The National Assembly may suspend certain guarantees in all or part of the Republic for 60 days in the case of grave danger from civil or foreign war, epidemics or any other calamity. Deputies are elected in the proportion of one deputy and one substitute for every 30,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 15,000. Congress may amend the basis in the light of increasing population.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected for six years, by a simple majority of the people.* No President may serve two terms in succession.

JUDICIAL POWER

The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and various lesser tribunals. The seven judges and five substitute judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the National Assembly for a period of six years. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional, and can censure the misconduct of ministers or officials when the National Assembly has declared there is a case to answer.

THE ARMED FORCES

The armed forces are declared by the Constitution to be essentially professional and non-political. The President exercises his power through a Commander-in-Chief who is designated for a period of six years by the National Assembly, which alone, by a two-thirds majority, may dismiss him†. Military service is obligatory.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The country is divided into 18 departments for purposes of local administration, and these are subdivided into autonomous municipalities; the functions of local offices shall be only economic and administrative.

* Following the constitutional revision of 1981, the President is appointed for a four-year term by the political party gaining the most votes in the legislative elections.

† Under the constitutional amendments of 1982, the President ceased to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr Roberto Suazo Córdova (assumed office 27 January 1982).

CABINET

(February 1985)

Minister of the Interior and Justice: Arnulfo Pineda López.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Edgardo Paz Bárnica.

Minister of Public Education: Alma Rodas de Fiallos.

Minister of Finance: Manuel Fontecha Ferrari.

Minister of Economy and Commerce: Miguel Orellana Maldonado.

Minister of Health and Social Security: Dr Rubén Francisco Martínez García.

Minister of Natural Resources: Miguel Angel Bonilla.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Amado H. Núñez.

Minister of Defence and Public Security: Col Amilcar Castillo Suazo.

Minister of Communications, Public Works and Transport: Carlos Handal H.

Minister of Culture, Tourism and Information: Víctor Cáceres Lara.

Secretary for Economic Planning: Daniel Meza Palma.

Director of the National Agricultural Institute: Gustavo Adolfo Alfaro.

Secretary of State to the Presidency: Ubudoro Arriaga Iraheta.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Tegucigalpa, DC.

Legislature

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL

President: Lic. Efraín Bu Girón (PLH).

First Secretary: Mario Prieto.

Election, 29 November 1981

Party	Seats
Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH)	44
Partido Nacional (PN)	34
Partido de Innovación y Unidad (PINU)	3
Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC)	1
Total	82

Political Organizations

Asociación para el Progreso de Honduras (APROH): right-wing grouping of businessmen and members of the armed forces; Vice-Pres. Miguel Facussé; Sec. Oswaldo Ramos Soto.

Frente Patriótico Hondureño (FPH): left-wing alliance comprising:

Partido Comunista de Honduras (PCH): f. 1954; gained legal status 1981; linked with DNU; Leader Rigoberto Padilla Rush.

Partido Comunista Marxista-Leninista.

Partido Socialista (Paso): Leaders Mario Virgilio Caras, Rogelio Martínez Reina.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): legally recognized in 1980; Pres. Efraín Díaz Arrivillaga; Leader Dr Hernán Corrales Padilla.

Partido de Innovación y Unidad (PINU): Apdo 105, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1970; legally recognized in 1978; Leader Dr Miguel Andonie Fernández.

Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH): Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1980; Liberal Party; Chair. Romualdo Bueso Peñalba; Sec.-Gen. Pompilio Romero Martínez; Leader Dr Roberto Suazo Córdova; internal opposition tendencies:

Alianza Liberal del Pueblo (ALIPO): f. 1978; comprises:

Izquierda Democrática: Tegucigalpa, DC.

Movimiento Villeda Morales: San Pedro Sula.

Frente de Unidad Liberal (FUL).

Movimiento Liberal Democrático Revolucionario: f. 1984; Pres. Jorge Arturo Reina; Sec.-Gen. Armando Aguilar Cruz.

Roldista tendency: conservative.

Partido Nacional (PN): Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1923; traditional right-wing party; internal opposition tendencies include Movimiento Democratizador Nacionalista (Modena), Movimiento de Unidad y Cambio (MUC) and Tendencia Nacionalista de Trabajo; Leader Lic. Ricardo Zúñiga Augustinus.

Partido Revolucionario Hondureño (PRH): Apdo 1319, San Pedro Sula; f. 1977; not legally recognized; 8,300 mems; Sec.-Gen. Francisco Rodolfo Jiménez Caballero.

Unión Revolucionaria del Pueblo (URP): f. 1980 from split in Communist Party; left-wing group, with peasant support; Leaders Tomás Nativi, Fidel Martínez (in 1981 Nativi and Martínez were reported killed, but the URP maintained that they were alive and held by the armed forces).

In 1983 the guerrilla forces united to form the Directorio Nacional Unido (DNU), consisting of the following groups:

Fuerzas Populares Revolucionarias (FRP) Lorenzo Zelaya.

Frente Morazanista para la Liberación de Honduras (FMLH).

Froylan Turcios.

Movimiento Popular de Liberación Cinchonero (MPLC).

Movimiento de Unidad Revolucionaria (MUR).

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores Centroamericanos de Honduras (PRTCH).

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN HONDURAS

Argentina: 2a Calle, 3a Avda 308, Colonia Palmira, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Dr Arturo Ossorio Arana.

Brazil: Costado Poniente del Parque San Martín 208, Colonia Palmira, Apdo 341, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: João Cabral de Meloneto.

Chile: Avda República de Panamá 204, Colonia Palmira, Apdo 222, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Alberto Montecinos Caro.

China (Taiwan): Colonia Palmira, Avda República de Panamá 303, Apdo 6-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Peng Yu.

Colombia: Edif. Condominio 8°, Apdo 468, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-0287; telex 1336; Ambassador: Gen. José Gonzalo Forero D.

Costa Rica: Blvd Morazán, Costado Oeste de Reasa, Apdo 512, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Rafael López Garrido.

Dominican Republic: 2a Calle, Casa 3215, Colonia Florencia Sur, Apdo 1460, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Pablo Giudicelli Velázquez.

Ecuador: Colonia Palmira, junto al Parque Benito Juárez, Apdo 358, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Manuel Ignacio Cornejo-Quiroz.

El Salvador: 2a Avda 205, Colonia San Carlos, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-5045; Ambassador: Sigfrido Mumés.

France: Avda Juan Lindo, Apdo 14-C, Colonia Palmira, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Edouard Aubin de Blanpré.

Germany, Federal Republic: Edif. Paysen 3°, Blvd Morazán, Apdo C-38, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Hans Helmut Hamburger.

Guatemala: 4a Calle 12-50, Las Minitas, Apdo 34-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: María Mercedes Marroquín Milla.

Holy See: Palacio de la Nunciatura Apostólica, Colonia Palmira 401, Apdo 324, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-8280; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr Andres Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo.

Israel: No 411 Edif. Midence Soto 4°, Apdo 1187, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Moshe Dayan.

Italy: 1a Avda B 307, Apdo 317, Colonia Palmira, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Dr Gianmario Urbini.

Japan: 2a Avda, Colonia Reforma, Apdo 125-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Kenji Ishikawa.

Mexico: Avda La Paz 301, Apdo 769, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-4039; Ambassador: Plutarco Albarrán López.

Nicaragua: Colonia Rubén Darío 110, Apdo 392, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-1209; Ambassador: (vacant).

Panama: Colonia Matamoros, Apdo 397, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Salvador de la Iglesia.

Peru: Edif. Fiallos Soto, Apdo 64-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Dr Jorge César Cordillo Barreto.

Spain: Colonia Matamoros 103, Apdo 114-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Fernando González Camino.

United Kingdom: Edif. Palmira 3°, Avda República de Chile, 4a Calle, Apdo 290, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-5429; telex 1234; Ambassador: B. O. White.

USA: Avda La Paz, Apdo 26-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: (vacant).

Uruguay: Edif. Midence Soto 4°, Apdo 329, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Julián Olascoaga Casas.

Venezuela: Blvd Morazán, Apdo 775, Tegucigalpa, DC; Ambassador: Lisandro Anzola.

Judicial System

There is a supreme court with seven judges. In addition, there are five courts of appeal, and departmental courts which have their own local jurisdiction.

Tegucigalpa has two Courts of Appeal which have jurisdiction (1) in the department of Francisco Morazán, and (2) in the departments of Choluteca Valle, El Paraíso and Olancho.

The Appeal Court of San Pedro Sula has jurisdiction in the department of Cortés. That of Comayagua has jurisdiction in the departments of Comayagua, La Paz and Intibucá; that of Santa Bárbara in the departments of Santa Bárbara, Lempira, Copán.

President of the Supreme Court of Justice: Carlos Arita Palomo.

Religion

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics; the Constitution guarantees toleration to all forms of religious belief.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Tegucigalpa: Héctor Enrique Santos Hernández, Arzobispado, Apdo 106, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-0353.

The Baptist Church

Baptist Convention of Chile: Apdo 868, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-2765; Pres. Rev. Samuel W. Wheeler.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: Apdo 273, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 33-1182; mems resident in 545 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

El Faro Porteño: Puerto Cortés.

La Gaceta: Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1830; morning; official government paper; Dir Rodolfo Heriberto Gómez; circ. 2,400.

El Heraldo: Avda los Próceres, Frente Instituto del Tórax, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1979; morning; independent; Dir José Francisco Morales Cálix.

La Prensa: 3a Avda, 6a Calle, NO, Apdo 143, San Pedro Sula; f. 1964; Dir Wilmer Pérez Regalado; circ. 43,642.

El Tiempo: Barrio La Fuente 809, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1970; liberal; Man. Iván Aguirre; circ. 42,000.

El Tiempo: 1a Calle, 5a Avda, N.E., Apdo 450, San Pedro Sula; f. 1970; left-of-centre; Publr and Dir Lic. Manuel Gamero; circ. 40,000.

La Tribuna: Apdo 1501, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1977; morning; circ. 50,000.

PERIODICALS

Alcaraván: Apdo 1843, Tegucigalpa, DC; bi-monthly; political and literary review; Publr Guayamures.

El Alfiler: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Ariel: Tegucigalpa, DC; monthly.

El Comercio: Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa, Bulevar Centroamérica, Apdo 17-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-8110; f. 1970; monthly; commercial and industrial news.

Cultura para Todos: San Pedro Sula; monthly.

El Expectador: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Extra: Apdo 54-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; monthly; current affairs; Dir Vincente Machado Valle.

Impacto: Tegucigalpa, DC; weekly; Gen. Man. Raúl Barnica López.

Panorama Económico: San Pedro Sula; monthly; economics.

Presente: Tegucigalpa, DC; monthly.

Revista Ideas: Tegucigalpa, DC; 6 a year; women's interest.

Semáforo: Tegucigalpa, DC; weekly.

Social: El Progreso, Yoro; fortnightly.

Sucesos: Tegucigalpa, DC; monthly.

Tribuna Gráfica: Tegucigalpa, DC; fortnightly.

Tribuna Sindical: Tegucigalpa, DC; monthly.

El Trópico: Avda Atlántida, 3a Calle, La Ceiba; f. 1938; weekly; independent; general news; Dir Rodolfo Zavala.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Prensa Hondureña: 6a Calle (altos), Barrio Guanacaste, Tegucigalpa, DC; Pres. Guillermo Pagan Solórzano.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE (Spain): 6a Calle, Barrio Baja 2°, 118°, Apdo 1201, Tegucigalpa, DC; Bureau Chief Armando Enrique Cerrato Cortés.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Apdo 1667, Tegucigalpa, DC; Correspondent Miguel Angel Pineda.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Apdo 1501, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-8883; Correspondent Paulino Medina.

Publishers

Tegucigalpa, DC

Compañía Editora Nacional, SA: 5a Calle Oriente No 410, Tegucigalpa, DC.

Editora Cultural: 7a Calle, 6a Avda Norte, Comayagüela, Tegucigalpa, DC.

Editorial Nuevo Continente: Avda Cervantes 123, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-5073; Dir Leticia Silva de Oyuela.

Editorial Paulino Valladares, Carlota Vda de Valladares: 5a Avda, 5a y 6a Calles, Tegucigalpa, DC.

Guayamures: Apdo 1843, Tegucigalpa, DC.

Industria Editorial Lypsa: Apdo 167-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-9775; Man. José Bennaton.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Oficina de Relaciones Públicas, Tegucigalpa, DC.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were 209 radio stations, four main television stations, 500,000 radio receivers and 75,000 television sets.

RADIO

Empresa Hondureña de Telecomunicaciones (Hondutel): Apdo 1794, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-2000; telex 1220; Gen. Man. Col Roberto Ortiz Alméndarez.

Radio América: Apdo 259, Tegucigalpa, DC; commercial station; 13 relay stations; Gen. Man. Rodrigo Wong Arévalo.

Radio Honduras: official station, operated by the Government; tel. 22-8042; telex 1147; f. 1976; Dir Alexis Zúñiga Alemán.

La Voz de Centroamérica: El Progreso; commercial station; Gen. Man. Jorge Sikaffi.

La Voz de Honduras: Apdo 642, Tegucigalpa, DC; commercial station; 23 relay stations; Gen. Man. Nahún Valladares.

TELEVISION

Compañía Televisora Hondureña, SA: Apdo 734, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-5514; f. 1967; main station Channel 5; nine relay stations; Gen. Man. J. Rafael Ferrari.

Telesistema Hondureño, SA: Blvd Suyapa, Apdo 734, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1959; main station Channel 3; four relay stations; Gen. Man. Manuel Villeda Toledo; Man. Carlos Eduardo Riedel.

Telsat, SA: Tegucigalpa, DC; subscriber TV; one relay station in San Pedro Sula; Gen. Man. Rafael H. Nodarse.

TVS: Tegucigalpa DC; subscriber TV; one relay station in San Pedro Sula; Gen. Man. Semir Kawas.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in US dollars unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banco Central de Honduras—BANTRAL: 1a Calle, 6a y 7a Avda, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-2270; telex 1121; f. 1950; cap. and res US $75.4m., dep. $108.3m. (June 1984); bank of issue; Pres. Gonzalo Carías Pineda; Gen. Man. Roberto Dala; 5 brs.

Commercial Banks

Banco de El Ahorro Hondureño, SA (BANCAHORRO): Apdo 78-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-5161; f. 1960; cap. and res US $5.3m., dep. $83.3m. (June 1984); Pres. and Gen. Man. Francisco Villars; 8 brs.

Banco Atlántida, SA (BANCATLAN): Blvd Miraflores, Plaza Bancatlán, Apdo 57-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-1742; telex 1106; f. 1913; cap. and res US $9.1m., dep. $152.1m. (June 1984); First Pres. Lic. Paul Vinelli; 16 brs.

Banco La Capitalizadora Hondureña, SA (BANCAHSA): Apdo 344, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-1171; telex 1162; f. 1948; cap. and res US $5.5m., dep. $100.3m. (June 1984); Pres. Ing. Cristóbal Pratz; Chair. and Exec. Officer Lic. Jorge Alberto Alvarado; 37 brs.

Banco de Comercio, SA (BANCOMER): 6a Avda, 1-2 Calle SO, San Pedro Sula; tel. 54-3600; cap. and res US $6.5m., dep. $28.3m. (June 1984); Exec. Pres. Rodolfo Córdoba; 4 brs.

Banco Continental, SA (BANCON): Apdo 390, San Pedro Sula; tel. 54-3597; f. 1974; cap. and res US $9m., dep. $19.8m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Ing. Jaime Rosenthal Oliva; 2 brs.

Banco de Honduras, SA: Edif. Midence Soto, Apdo 7-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-1151; telex 1116; f. 1889; cap. and res US $3.8m., dep. $31.3m. (June 1984); Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. José Arturo Alvarado; 3 brs.

Banco de las Fuerzas Armadas, SA (BANFFAA): Apdo 877, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-8131; telex 1245; f. 1979; cap. and res US $4m., dep. $40.5m. (June 1984); Pres. Gen. Walther López R.; Exec. Pres. Armando San Martín.

Banco de Occidente, SA (BANCOCCI): Santa Rosa de Copán; tel. 62-0159; f. 1951; cap. and res US $5.1m., dep. $68.9m. (June 1984); Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. Jorge Bueso Arias; 14 brs.

Banco Sogerin, SA: Plaza Sogerin 1, Apdo 440, San Pedro Sula; tel. 54-0085; f. 1969; cap. and res US $5.2m., dep. $36.7m. (June 1984); Pres. Edmond L. Bográn; 3 brs.

Banco de los Trabajadores, SA (BANCOTRAB): 3a Avda, 13a Calle, El Obelisco, Apdo 139-C, Comayagüela, DC; tel. 22-6476; f. 1967; cap. and res US $7.1m., dep. $28.0m. (June 1984); Pres. Rolando del Cid V.; Man. Raúl Solís Dacosta; 13 brs.

Development Banks

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica: Apdo 772, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-2230; telex 1269; f. 1961 to finance the economic development of the Central American Common Market and its member countries; mems Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; cap. and res US $324.9m. (June 1983); Pres. Lic. Dante Gabriel Ramírez.

Banco Hondureño del Café (BANHCAFE): 6a Avda, 5a Calle, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1981 to help finance and develop coffee production; cap. and res US $5.6m., dep. $16.5m. (June 1984); owned principally by private coffee producers; Gen. Man. Lic. Roger Marín Neda.

Banco Municipal Autónomo (BANMA): 6a Avda, 6a Calle, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-5963; f. 1963; cap. and res US $25.2m., dep. $1.4m. (June 1984); Pres. Lic. Justo Pastor Calderón; 2 brs.

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (BANADESA): Apdo 212, Comayagüela, DC; f. 1980; cap. and res US $38.8m., dep. $27.3m. (June 1984); government development bank; loans to agricultural sector; Pres. Roberto Zelaya Echeverría.

Financiera Centroamericana, SA (FICENSA): Apdo Postal 1432, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1974; private finance organization giving loans to industry, commerce and transport; cap. and res US $3.0m., dep. $31.0m. (June 1984); Pres. Oswaldo López Arellano; Gen. Man. René Becerra.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda—FINAVI: Apdo 1194, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1975; housing development bank; cap. and res US $5.3m. (July 1984); Exec. Pres. Lic. Elmer Lizardo.

Foreign Banks

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): Edif. Centro Comercial Los Castaños, Blvd Morazán, Apdo 199, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-7350; telex 1101; cap. and res US $1.5m., dep. $10.8m. (July 1983); Gen. Man. Víctor Paz.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd (Bahamas): 5a Avda, 4a Calle, Apdo 29-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-5151; cap. and res US $2.4m., dep. $31.9m. (June 1984); Man. Antonio L. Tavantzis; 3 brs.

Banking Association

Asociación Hondureña de Instituciones Bancarias (AHIBA): Edif. Bancahsa 5°, Pieza 505, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-7336; f. 1956; 15 mem. banks.

INSURANCE

El Ahorro Hondureño, SA, Compañía de Seguros: Edif. Trinidad, 5a Calle, 11a Avda, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 22-8219; telex 1122; f. 1917; Pres. Dr Roberto Ramírez; Gen. Man. Raúl A. Raudales.

Aseguradora Hondureña, SA: Plaza Miraflores 2°, Col. Miraflores, Apdo 613, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-2729; telex 1246; f. 1954; Pres. and Gen. Man. Alberto Agurcia.

Compañía de Seguros Interamericana, SA: Apdo 593, Colonia Los Castaños, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-7614; telex 1362; f. 1957; Pres. Salomón D. Kafati; Gen. Man. Rubén Alvarez H.

Seguros Continental, SA: Edif. Continental 4°, 3a Avda SO 7, Apdo 320, San Pedro Sula; tel. 54-3597; telex 5561; f. 1968; Pres. Ing. Jaime Rosenthal Oliva; Man. Mario R. Solís.

The Hanover Insurance Co: Sección Comercial, Hotel Honduras Maya, Apdo 113-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-4671; telex 1228; f. 1933; Gen. Man. O. Reynaldo Ramírez.

Pan American Life Insurance Co: Avda República de Chile 804, Edif. Palic, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-6462; f. 1944; Gen. Man. Lic. Fernando Rodríguez.

Previsión y Seguros, SA: Apdo 770, Colonia Sabana-Grande y Avda Los Próceres, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-4834; telex 1392; f. 1981; Gen. Man. Mario Batres P.

Insurance Association

Cámara Hondureña de Aseguradores (CAHDA): Plaza Miraflores No 362, Apdo 183-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-6020; Pres. Mario Batres P.; Sec. Alberto Agurcia.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa: Blvd Centroamérica, Apdo 17-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; tel. 32-8110; f. 1910; 670 mems; Man. Lic. J. Saúl Carrasco O.

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Cortés: 17 Avda 10 y 12 Calles, Apdo 14, San Pedro Sula; f. 1931; 575 mems; Pres. Mario G. Belot.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP): Avda Los Próceres 505, Apdo Postal 133-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1968; comprises 23; organizations; private enterprise organization; Pres. Ing. Fernando Lardizábal; Exec. Sec. Ing. Joaquín Luna Mejía.

Consejo Superior de Planificación Económica (CONSUPLANE): 2a Avda, 9a y 10a Calle, Comayagüela, DC; f. 1965; national planning office; Exec. Sec. Daniel Meza Palma.

Corporación Financiera de Olancho: f. 1977 to co-ordinate and manage all financial aspects of the Olancho forests project; Pres. Rafael Calderón López.

Corporación Hondureña del Banano—COHBANA (Banana Corporation of Honduras): Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1975; autonomous organization in charge of all operations concerned with bananas; Man. Héctor Molina Barragán.

Corporación Hondureña de Desarrollo Forestal (COHDEFOR): Edif. Midence Soto 3°, Apdo 1378, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1974 to encourage the development of forestry and agrarian reform; Gen. Man. Rafael Calderón López.

Corporación Nacional de Inversiones (CONADI): Apdo 842, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1974; industrial development investment corporation; Exec. Pres. Eduardo Ramos; Exec. Vice-Pres. Lic. Lempira Bonilla.

Fondo Cafetelero Hondureño: f. 1977 to manage the distribution of excess foreign exchange earned from coffee.

Instituto Hondureño del Café—IHCAFE: POB 40-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; telex 1167; f. 1970; coffee development programme; Gen. Man. Armando Zelaya.

Instituto Hondureño de Mercadeo Agrícola (IHMA): POB 727, Tegucigalpa, DC; telex 1138; Gen. Man. Darío Humberto Hernández.

Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA): Tegucigalpa, DC; agricultural development programmes; cap. 30m; Dir Gustavo A. Alfaro.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bananeros Independientes—ANBI (National Association of Independent Banana Producers): POB 421, San Pedro Sula; tel. 22-7336; f. 1964; 62 mems; Pres. Ing. Jorge Alberto Alvarado; Sec. Cecilio Triminio Turcios.

Asociación Hondureña de Productores de Café (Coffee Producers' Association): 10a Avda, 6a Calle, Apdo 959, Tegucigalpa, DC.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores de Honduras (ANEXHON): Tegucigalpa, DC; comprises 104 private enterprises; Pres. Dr Richard Zablah.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (ANDI) (National Association of Manufacturers): Blvd Los Próceres No 505, Apdo Postal 20-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; Pres. Ing. Leonel Z. Bendeck; Exec. Sec. Dorcas de Gonzales.

Asociación Nacional de Pequeños Industriales (ANPI) (National Association of Small Industries): Apdo Postal 730, Tegucigalpa, DC; Pres. Juan Rafael Cruz.

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Cafetaleras (Fehcocal) (Federation of Coffee Co-operatives of Honduras): Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1969.

Federación Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos de Honduras (FENAGH) (Farmers and Livestock Breeders' Association): Colonia Palmira, Tegucigalpa, DC; Pres. Ing. Fernando Lardizábal.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Cañeras (Fenacocal) (National Federation of Sugar Cane Co-operatives): Tegucigalpa, DC.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras—CTH (Workers' Confederation of Honduras): Barrio La Fuente, Calle Lempira, Casa 515, Apdo 720, Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1964; affiliated to CTCA, ORIT and ICFTU; Pres. Mariano de Jesús González; Sec.-Gen. Andrés Victor Artiles; 150,000 mems; comprises the following federations:

Federación Central de Sindicatos Libres de Honduras (FECESITLIH) (Federation of Free Trade Unions): 1a Calle, 1a Avda, No 102, Apdo 621, Comayagüela, DC; Pres. Emilio Gonzales García.

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Nacionales de Honduras (FESITRANH) (Honduran Federation of Farmworkers): 9a Avda, 3a Calle, SO No 65, Apdo 245, San Pedro Sula, Cortés; f. 1957; Pres. Francisco Guerrero.

Sindicato Nacional de Motoristas de Equipo Pesado de Honduras (SINAMEQUIP) (National Union of HGV Drivers): Tegucigalpa, DC.

Central General de Trabajadores (CGT) (General Confederation of Labour): Apdo 1236, Tegucigalpa, DC; attached to Partido Demócrata Cristiano.

Federación Auténtica Sindical de Honduras (FASH): 1a Avda, 11a Calle No 1102, Comayagüela, DC.

Federación de Trabajadores del Sur (FETRASUR) (Federation of Southern Workers): Choluteca.

Federación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (FUTH): Tegucigalpa, DC; f. 1981; linked to left-wing electoral alliance Frente Patriótico Hondureño; Pres. Napoleón Acevedo Granados; 50,000 mems.

Frente de Unidad Nacional Campesino de Honduras (FUNACAMH): f. 1980; group of farming co-operatives and six main peasant unions as follows:

Asociación Nacional de Campesinos de Honduras (ANACH) (National Association of Honduran Farmworkers): 8a Avda, 9a Calle SO, No 36, Blvd Lempira, San Pedro Sula, Cortés; f. 1962; affiliated to ORIT; Pres. Reyes Rodríguez Arévalo; Sec.-Gen. Antonio Julín Méndez; 80,000 mems.

Federación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias de la Reforma Agraria de Honduras (FECORAH).

Frente Nacional de Campesinos Independientes de Honduras.

Unión Nacional de Campesinos (UNC) (National Union of Farmworkers): Tegucigalpa, DC; linked to CLAT; Leader Marcial Caballero; c. 25,000 mems.

Unión Nacional de Campesinos Auténticos de Honduras (UNCAH).

Unión Nacional de Cooperativas Populares de Honduras (UNACOOPH).

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1984 there were 1,780 km of railways, all of which are in the north of the country and most of which are used for fruit cargo. A 97-km rail link is being built between La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula, and there are plans to construct a 250-km railway line to link Sonaguera with Bonito Oriental.

Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras (National Railway of Honduras): Apdo Postal 496, San Pedro Sula; tel. 52-1266; f. 1870; government-owned; Gen. Man. Lic. Antonio Vaquero.

Tela Railroad Co: La Lima; tel. (504) 56-2018; telex 8305; 340 km of track open; Pres. Ronald F. Walker; Gen. Man. John A. Ordman.

ROADS

In 1982 there were 9,042 km of roads in Honduras, including 1,989 km of paved roads. Roads are being constructed by the Instituto Hondureño del Café and COHDEFOR in order to facilitate access to coffee plantations and forestry development areas.

Dirección General de Caminos: Tegucigalpa, DC; highways board.

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional Portuaria (National Port Authority): Apdo 18, Puerto Cortés; f. 1965; has jurisdiction over all ports in Honduras; manages Puerto Cortés, Tela, La Ceiba, Trujillo/Castilla, Roatán, Amapala and San Lorenzo; an improvement programme costing US $10m. has increased the container traffic at Puerto Cortés and San Lorenzo; a network of paved roads connects Puerto Cortéz and San Lorenzo with the main cities of Honduras, and with the principal cities of Central America; the new deep-water Pacific port at San Lorenzo began operating in January 1979; in 1978 works to the port of Castilla began at a cost of US $25m.; Gen. Man. Lic. Jerónimo Sandóval.

There are several minor shipping companies. A number of foreign shipping lines call at Honduran ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Local airlines in Honduras compensate for the deficiencies of road and rail transport, linking together small towns and inaccessible districts. There are three international airports and a fourth is under consideration at Talanga.

Servicio Aéreo de Honduras, SA (SAHSA): Apdo 129, Tegucigalpa, DC; telex 321-1146; f. 1944; private company; operates domestic flights and also to the USA, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Belize, Costa Rica, San Andrés Island, Panama and USA; Pres. Gen. Oswaldo López; Gen. Man. Capt. Rolando Figueroa; fleet: 1 Electra, 3 DC-3, 2 Boeing 727-100, 1 Boeing 737-200.

Aerovías Nacionales de Honduras, SA (ANHSA): c/o SAHSA; f. 1950; a local airline which serves the north coast and the east of the country; fleet: 2 DC-3.

Transportes Aéreos Nacionales, SA (TAN): Edif. TAN, Apdo 628, Tegucigalpa, DC; telex 848-5909; f. 1947; operates passenger and cargo services, internal and international to Belize, Mexico and the USA; Pres. Gen. Oswaldo López; Gen. Man. Capt. Rolando Figueroa; fleet: 1 Boeing 737, 1 L-188 Electra.

Líneas Aéreas Nacionales SA (LANSA): Apdo Postal 35, La Ceiba; f. 1971; scheduled services within Honduras and to Islas de Bahía; Gen. Man. Oscar M. Elvir; fleet: 1 F27J, 4 DC-3, 1 Cessna 182, 1 Cessna 206.

Tourism

Instituto Hondureño de Turismo: Apdo 154-C, Tegucigalpa, DC; department of the Secretaría de Cultura y Turismo.

Atomic Energy

Comisión Hondureña de Energía Atómica: Apdo 104, Tegucigalpa, DC; Pres. Dr Rafael Torres Fiallos.

INDIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of India forms a natural sub-continent, with the Himalaya mountain range to the north. Two sections of the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, lie to the west and east, respectively. India's neighbours are the People's Republic of China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north, Pakistan to the north-west and Burma to the north-east, while Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian territory except for a short frontier with Burma in the east. Near India's southern tip, across the Palk Strait, is Sri Lanka. India's climate ranges from temperate to tropical, with an average summer temperature on the plains of approximately 27°C (85°F). Annual rainfall varies widely, but the summer monsoon brings heavy rain over much of the country in June and July. The official language is Hindi, spoken by about 30% of the population. English is used as an associate language for many official purposes. The Indian Constitution also recognizes 16 regional languages, of which the most widely spoken are Telugu, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu and Gujarati. Many other local languages are also used. According to the 1971 census, about 83% of the population are Hindus and 11% Muslims. There are also Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and other minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of saffron, white and green, with the Dharma Chakra (Wheel of the Law), in blue, in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is New Delhi.

Recent History

After a prolonged struggle against British colonial rule, India became independent, within the Commonwealth, on 15 August 1947. The United Kingdom's Indian Empire was partitioned, broadly on a religious basis, between India and Pakistan (then in two sections, of which the eastern wing became Bangladesh in 1971). The principal nationalist movement opposing British rule was the Indian National Congress (later known as the Congress Party). At independence the Congress leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, became India's first Prime Minister. Sectarian violence, the movement of 12m. refugees, the integration of the former princely states into the Indian federal structure and a dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir presented major problems.

India became independent as a dominion, with the British monarch as Head of State, represented locally by an appointed Governor-General. In November 1949, however, the Constituent Assembly approved a republican constitution, providing for a President (with mainly ceremonial functions) to be Head of State. Accordingly, India became a republic on 26 January 1950, although remaining a member of the Commonwealth. France transferred sovereignty of Chandernagore to India in May 1950, and ceded its four remaining Indian settlements in November 1954.

Nehru established the dominance of the Congress Party. The lack of effective opposition aided the process of social reform and industrialization. In December 1961 Indian forces successfully invaded the Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, which were immediately annexed by India. Border disputes with the People's Republic of China escalated into a brief military conflict in October 1962. Nehru died in May 1964 and was succeeded by Lal Bahadur Shastri, a former Minister of Home Affairs. India and Pakistan fought a second major war over Kashmir in August–September 1965. Following mediation by the USSR, Shastri and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan signed a joint declaration, aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute, on 10 January 1966. Shastri died on the next day, however, and Nehru's daughter, Mrs Indira Gandhi, formerly Minister of Information and Broadcasting, became Prime Minister.

In the 1967 general elections the Congress Party's majority was reduced. After the presidential election of August 1969, when two wings of Congress supported different candidates, the success of Indira Gandhi's candidate split the party. The Organization (Opposition) Congress, led by Morarji Desai, a former Deputy Prime Minister, was formed in November 1969. However, at the next general election to the Lok Sabha, held in March 1971, Indira Gandhi's wing of Congress won 350 of the 515 elective seats where polling took place.

Border incidents led to a 12-day war with Pakistan in December 1971. The Indian army rapidly occupied East Pakistan, which India recognized as the independent state of Bangladesh. In 1972 India and Pakistan agreed on their cease-fire line in Kashmir. As a result of legislation approved in April–May 1975, the former protectorate of Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union, a constitutional change which soured India's relations with Nepal.

In 1975 Indira Gandhi was found guilty of electoral malpractice in the 1971 elections and was barred from holding elective office for six years. She then declared a state of emergency, and arrested more than 900 political opponents. In November the Supreme Court cleared her of electoral malpractice. A general election to the Lok Sabha was held in March 1977, when the number of elective seats was increased to 542. The election resulted in victory for the Janata (People's) Party, chaired by Morarji Desai, who became Prime Minister. Janata and an allied party, the Congress for Democracy, together received 43.2% of the total votes and won 298 of the 540 seats where polling took place. Congress received 34.5% of the votes and won 153 seats.

In January 1978 Indira Gandhi became leader of a new political group, the Congress (Indira) Party, known as Congress (I). A commission of inquiry, investigating the alleged excesses of her regime, found her guilty of corruption. In June Charan Singh, the Home Minister, and Raj Narain, the Health Minister, were dismissed for their criticism of Desai's Government. In November Indira Gandhi was elected to the Lok Sabha, but the House found her guilty of breach of privilege during the emergency rule, and she was expelled from the Lok Sabha.

In January 1979 Charan Singh returned to the Government as Minister of Finance and Desai's deputy. The Government's inability to handle the worsening domestic situation provoked a wave of defections by Lok Sabha members of the Janata party. Many joined Narain, who formed a new party, the Lok Dal, based on secularism. Congress (I) lost its position as official opposition party after defections from its ranks to the then official Congress party by members who objected to Indira Gandhi's authoritarianism. The resignation of Desai's Government was followed by the resignation from the party of Singh, who became the leader of the Lok Dal and, shortly afterwards, Prime Minister in a coalition with both Congress parties. When Congress (I) withdrew its support in August, Singh's 24-day Government fell and Parliament was dissolved. A general election to the Lok Sabha was held in January 1980, when polling took place in 525 of the 542 elective seats. Two more seats were decided in February. Altogether, Congress (I) received 42.7% of the total votes but won an overwhelming majority (352) of the seats. Janata, with 18.9% of the votes, won only 31 seats, while the Lok Dal (9.4%) won 41 seats. Indira Gandhi was reinstated as Prime Minister. Presidential rule was imposed in nine states, ruled by opposition parties, in February. At elections in June, Congress (I) gained majorities in eight of the nine states.

By-elections in June 1981 for the Lok Sabha and State assemblies were notable because of the landslide victory which Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister's son and a former airline pilot, obtained in the former constituency of his late brother, Sanjay (who had been killed in an air crash in June 1980) and because of the failure of the fragmented Janata party to win any seats. In January 1982 Indira Gandhi reshuffled the Council of Ministers, appointing a new Minister of Defence, a portfolio that she had previously held. In September there was a major

reshuffle when Indira Gandhi appointed eight new Ministers, including five followers of the late Sanjay Gandhi. In February 1983 Rajiv Gandhi became a general secretary of Congress (I).

Indira Gandhi's Government faced serious problems, as disturbances in several states, particularly in Assam, continued in 1982 and 1983 with violent protests against the presence of Bengali immigrants. Presidential rule in Assam was replaced by a Congress (I) Government in February 1982, in an effort to quell dissent. To avoid a constitutional crisis, further elections were held in Assam (and Meghalaya) in February 1983, amid scenes of great intercommunal violence, leading to several thousand deaths. In an effort to curtail the flow of Bengali immigrants, it was decided in July that the Assam/Bangladesh border should be fenced. There was also unrest in Jammu and Kashmir during local elections there in June 1983, and in July 1984 when the Chief Minister was deposed. Alleged police corruption and the resurgence of caste violence (notably in Bihar and Gujarat) caused further problems for the Government. The election defeats in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura in January 1983 represented a setback for Indira Gandhi, who then reshuffled her Council of Ministers.

Another major problem was the widespread unrest in the Sikh community of Punjab, despite the election to the Indian presidency in July 1982 of Giani Zail Singh, the first Sikh to hold the position. There were demands for greater religious recognition, for the settlement of grievances over land and water rights, and about the sharing of the state capital at Chandigarh with Haryana, and also demands from a small minority for a separate Sikh state ('Kalistan'). In October 1983 the Punjabi Government was dismissed and the state was brought under presidential control, to prevent an escalation of violence between the Sikh and Hindu populations. However, the violence continued, and followers of the extremist Sikh leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, turned the Golden Temple (the Sikh holy shrine) at Amritsar into a terrorist stronghold. In June 1984 the Government sent in the army to dislodge the extremists. The assault on the Golden Temple resulted in the death of Bhindranwale and hundreds of his supporters, and serious damage to sacred buildings. A curfew was imposed in Punjab, and the army blockaded Amritsar. There were mutinies among Sikh troops in various parts of India. The situation remained tense throughout the summer. In October 1984 Indira Gandhi was assassinated by militant Sikh members of her personal guard. Her son, Rajiv Gandhi, was immediately sworn in as Prime Minister, despite his lack of previous ministerial experience. There was widespread communal violence throughout India, with more than 2,000 deaths, which was curbed by the prompt action of the Government.

A general election to the Lok Sabha, which was due in January 1985 under the constitution, was held in December 1984 throughout the country, apart from those regions which were deemed by the Government to be too disturbed (such as Assam and Punjab). Congress (I), aided by the youthfulness of the electorate (68% of whom were between 21 and 40 years of age), the total disunity of the opposition and a large sympathy vote for Rajiv Gandhi, achieved a decisive victory, gaining the largest parliamentary majority in India's history. The party received about 49% of the total votes and won 400 of the 508 contested seats. Rajiv Gandhi announced his Council of Ministers in January 1985, and pledged to continue most of his mother's policies. However, he was expected to remove protectionist trade controls, in an effort to boost exports, and to look more favourably towards the USA, while retaining India's long-standing commitment to the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Janata Government of 1977–80 had embarked on a policy of improving relations with all neighbouring countries, which the Congress (I) Government continued. In 1982 India made an interim agreement with Bangladesh over the sharing of the Ganges waters, but disputes continued. The disputed ownership of a new island in the Bay of Bengal remains unresolved. Relations with Pakistan deteriorated, owing to Pakistan's potential capability for the development of nuclear weapons and major US deliveries of armaments to that country. The Indian Government believed that such deliveries would upset the balance of power in the region and would precipitate an arms race. Talks between Pakistan's President, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, and Indira Gandhi in November 1982 eased the tension. On the death of Indira Gandhi, Pakistan immediately assured India of its continued peaceful intentions, and President Zia ul-Haq, along with many other world leaders, attended her funeral.

During 1981 there was a marked improvement in India's relations with the People's Republic of China, which had suffered a setback after India's recognition of the Heng Samrin Government of Kampuchea in July 1980. Both countries agreed to find an early solution to their border dispute and to seek to normalize relations. In November 1983 Indira Gandhi hosted the Commonwealth Conference in New Delhi.

The USSR is a major contributor of economic and military assistance to India. In 1973 a 15-year agreement was concluded between the two countries, and in 1981 India became the USSR's leading trade partner in the developing world. Indira Gandhi visited Moscow for talks in September 1982. There are close ties between the USA and India in economic and scientific affairs, and political ties were strengthened after Indira Gandhi's visit to the USA in July 1982, when a compromise was agreed on the question of nuclear fuel for India's Tarapur atomic reactor. India remains uneasy over the continued support, in aid and armaments, which is given to Pakistan by the USA.

Government

India is a federal republic. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and two Houses. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) has 244 members, including 236 indirectly elected by the State Assemblies for six years (one-third retiring every two years) and eight nominated by the President for six years. The House of the People (Lok Sabha) has 544 members, serving for five years (subject to dissolution). Two members of the Lok Sabha are nominated by the President to represent the Anglo-Indian community, while the remaining 542 are directly elected by universal adult suffrage in single-member constituencies. The President is a constitutional Head of State, elected for five years by an electoral college comprising elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State legislatures. The President exercises executive power on the advice of the Council of Ministers, which is responsible to Parliament. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers.

India contains 22 self-governing States, each with a Governor (appointed by the President for five years), a legislature (elected for five years) and a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislatures, the other 15 State legislatures being unicameral. Each State has its own legislative, executive and judicial machinery, corresponding to that of the Indian Union. In the event of the failure of constitutional government in a State, Presidential rule can be imposed by the Union. There are also nine Union Territories, administered by Chief Commissioners, Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators, all of whom are appointed by the President.

Defence

In July 1984 India had armed forces of 1,120,000: an army of 960,000, a navy of 47,000 and an air force of 113,000. Military service has been voluntary but, under the amended Constitution, it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to do national service when called upon. Net defence expenditure for 1984/85 was estimated at 60,756m. rupees.

Economic Affairs

On the basis of aggregate gross national product (GNP), India ranks among the 15 largest economies in the world. However, with its vast population (second only to the People's Republic of China), the country remains among the 20 poorest in terms of average income. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, India's GNP per head was US $260 (at average 1980–82 prices), having increased by 1.3% annually, in real terms, since 1960. The average annual growth of overall gross domestic product (GDP), measured in constant prices, was 3.4% in 1960–70, rising to 3.6% in 1970–82.

About 65% of the working population are engaged in agriculture, which accounts for more than one-third of GDP. The major part of the sown area is taken up by cereals, the staple crops. Extensive plantations produce tea, rubber and coffee,

while cotton, jute, sugar, oilseeds, tobacco and other cash crops are also grown. Crops are frequently damaged by drought and floods. Since 1975/76 improved irrigation, the increased use of chemical fertilizers and the introduction of high-yield strains of rice and wheat, as well as favourable monsoons, have led to record harvests. The area under irrigation was expected to increase from 63.3m. ha in 1983/84 to 68m. ha in 1984/85. India's production of food grains (cereals and pulses), after two poor harvests in 1980 and 1981, reached a record 133.3m. metric tons (including rice on a milled basis) in 1981/82, which was surpassed by a harvest of 151.6m. tons in 1983/84 and by an expected 153m. tons in 1984/85. The annual output of food grains increased by 14% in the period 1979–84, representing an average annual increase of 2.6%; a rate which exceeded the 2% annual population growth.

India has the fourth largest coal reserves in the world, and large reserves of iron ore in Bihar and Orissa, as well as bauxite, titanium ore, manganese, rare metals and mica. In 1981 the Government negotiated a large foreign loan to build new aluminium and steel plants in Orissa. In 1983 India became the world's leading exporter of cut diamonds, and placed 5.6m. carats on the international market. Inshore deposits of petroleum have been found in Assam, Gujarat and Nagaland, and offshore oilfields have been discovered in the Western continental shelf off the Maharashtra coast, in the Cauvery basin and in the Bay of Bengal. In 1980 it was announced that foreign oil companies would be allowed to explore for petroleum, both onshore and offshore. Production at the Bassei offshore gas field (one of the largest in the world) was expected to begin in 1985. In 1985 the Government planned to construct a gas pipeline of 1,800 km, from near Bombay to Bareilly, to tap the reserves of the Bombay offshore fields.

Petroleum from India's own resources is playing a growing role in the economy. India produced about 73% of its petroleum requirements in 1984, compared with 50% in 1983 and 34% in 1980. Output of crude petroleum was 26m. tons in 1983/84, and was expected to reach 30m. tons in 1984/85. As a result of increased production, imports (in value terms) of iron and steel, crude petroleum and petroleum products declined by around 25% in the fiscal year 1984. However, it will still be necessary to import 14.7m. tons (at an estimated cost of Rs 29,000m.) to ensure sufficient supplies. The Government aims to spend US $28,000m. on the petroleum industry during the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985–90), drilling more than 2,500 new oil wells and increasing annual refining capacity to 45m. tons, in an attempt to become self-sufficient in petroleum by 1990.

India ranks among the 10 leading industrial nations in the world, although manufacturing employs only about 10% of the country's workers. New industries, such as heavy engineering, iron and steel, chemicals and electronics, have expanded rapidly, and by 1978 machinery and transport equipment had superseded tea or jute as India's largest single earner of foreign currency. In 1982/83 the value of tea exports was Rs 3,675.3m. and jute exports totalled Rs 2,027.6m., while sales of machinery and transport equipment earned Rs 5,846m. Annual growth in industrial production reached a peak of 10.6% in 1976/77. The increase in 1978/79 was only 2% below this, but in 1979/80 India's industrial output fell by 1.4%, mainly as a result of drought and a shortage of power and coal. The position improved slightly in 1980/81, when overall industrial growth was estimated at 4.1%. Various measures have been introduced to try to improve both power generation and industrial relations, the two main hindrances to increased production. India had a more successful year in 1981/82, with the growth of industrial production doubling to a reasonable 8%, but industrial growth in 1982/83 slumped to 3.7%, mainly because of the severe drought. Industrial production increased by 8% in 1983/84, and was expected to rise by around 7% in 1984/85.

Aided by a favourable monsoon, the Indian economy recovered in the fiscal year 1984, after a disappointing performance in the previous two years, and GNP rose by 7%, compared with growth of 2.6% in 1983 and 5.9% in 1982, while inflation fell to around 6.3% from 10% in 1982/83 and 8% in 1981/82. The trade deficit, which had widened alarmingly in 1980/81 to Rs 58,020m. (owing to the rising cost of imports), increased to Rs 62,583m. in 1982/83 and fell marginally to an estimated Rs 58,840m. in 1983/84, despite a drop in the oil-import bill, and mainly because of a prolonged strike in India's ports. Imports increased to Rs 153,470m. in 1983/84, compared with 143,558m. in 1982/83, while exports reached Rs 98,650m., compared with 88,340m. in 1982/83. Official reserves of foreign exchange fell from US $6,731m. at the end of 1979 to $3,442m. in September 1982, but they recovered to $5,114m. in June 1984. In 1981 the IMF sanctioned a loan of US $5,760m., the largest single borrowing by India, as part of an attempt to overcome balance-of-payments difficulties and to restructure the economy. In June 1982 India received $3,700m. in aid for 1983 from Western donor countries. The overall strengthening of India's economy was indicated by the waiving of $360m. of the IMF loan in June 1983. It was estimated that the current deficit on the balance of payments would be $5,100m. in 1983/84, compared with $5,700m. in 1982/83 and $1,300m. in 1978/79.

In 1984 the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985–90) was announced. It allows for a total investment of Rs 3,200,000m. (double that of the sixth Plan) and aims at an average annual GDP growth rate of around 5.%. Growth rates of 4% for agriculture and 7% for industry are envisaged. The main emphasis is on improving agriculture, developing infrastructure, making more efficient use of existing capital investment and also increasing employment. The sixth Five-Year Plan achieved its target of an annual growth rate of 5.2%.

Transport and Communications

India had 61,385 route km of railways in March 1983. About 16,180 km of rivers are navigable by power-driven craft, and 3,631 km by large country boats. By March 1983 there were 1,675,000 km of roads, including 31,398 km of national highways and 95,491 km of state highways, connecting the main towns. The Indian Airlines Corporation provides internal air transport and also serves India's immediate neighbours. Air India provides international services. Its subsidiary, Vayudoot Private Ltd, provides air links to smaller towns in north-eastern India. In September 1983 an Indian commercial earth satellite was launched by the US space shuttle 'Challenger'. It was hoped that the satellite would improve telecommunications, so that the area of India with possible access to television would be extended to cover 75% of the population by 1985.

Social Welfare

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, but the Union Government provides finance for improvements in public health services. The structure of the health system is based on a network of primary health centres. In 1977 there were 5,372 such centres and 37,745 sub-centres in rural areas. In 1978 India had 508,907 hospital beds and 178,000 physicians. Various national health programmes aim to combat leprosy, malaria and tuberculosis. Smallpox was declared eradicated in 1977. The family planning programme was launched in 1952 and has been allocated Rs 10,000m. under the sixth Five-Year Plan. The emphasis now is on advice and education through Family Welfare Centres.

Education

Education is primarily the responsibility of the individual State Governments. Elementary education for children up to 14 years of age is theoretically compulsory in all States except Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh. Lower primary education, for children aged six to 11, is free in all States. Upper primary education, for children aged 11–14, is free in 12 States. Enrolment at the first level of education in 1980 was equivalent to 79% of children aged five to nine (93% of boys; 64% of girls). Secondary enrolment in 1980 was 30% of those aged 10 to 15 (39% of boys; 20% of girls). A new pattern of education, consisting of 10 years' elementary education, two years at higher secondary level and three years for the first degree course, was planned to be introduced in all States by 1980. The sixth Five-Year Plan aimed for universal free and compulsory education up to the age of 14 by 1983. In 1978 the National Board for Adult Education launched a massive programme to combat illiteracy. Of the total population, 36.17% were literate in 1981, compared with 15.67% in 1961. However, female literacy was only 24.88% in 1981, and women's education, especially in rural areas, has made few advances.

Tourism

The tourist attractions of India include its scenery, its historic forts, palaces and temples, and its rich variety of wild life. Tourist infrastructure has recently been expanded by the provision of more luxury hotels and improved means of transport. In 1983 there were 884,731 foreign visitors to India.

Public Holidays

The public holidays observed in India vary locally. The dates given below apply to Delhi. As religious feasts depend on astronomical observations, holidays are usually declared at the beginning of the year in which they will be observed. It is not possible, therefore, to indicate more than the month in which some of the following holidays will occur.

1985: May (Buddha Purnima), 20 June (Rath Yatra and Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Independence Day), 20 August (Janmashtami), 27 August (Id-uz-Zuha), 28 August (Onam), 16 September (Muharram), 2 October (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday), October (Diwali), 18–20 October (Durga Puja-Dussehra), 1 November (Guru Nanak Jayanti), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: January (Pongal), 26 January (Republic Day), February (Maha Shivratri), March (Holi), 28 March (Good Friday), April (Ram Navami and Mahabir Jayanti).

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been officially introduced. The imperial system is also still in use, as are traditional Indian weights and measures, including:

1 tola = 11.66 grams
1 seer = 933.1 grams
1 maund = 37.32 kg
1 lakh = (1,00,00) = 100,000
1 crore = (1,00,00,000) = 10,000,000

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa = 1 Indian rupee (R).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 14.400 rupees;
US $1 = 12.425 rupees.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning, Yojana Bhavan, Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 791.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY*

Area (sq km)	3,287,263†
Population (census results)‡	
1 April 1971	548,159,652
1 March 1981§	
Males	354,397,884
Females	330,786,808
Total	685,184,692
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1982	717,762,000
1983	732,256,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	222.8

* Including Sikkim (incorporated into India on 26 April 1975) and the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.
† 1,269,219 sq miles.
‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 1.67% in 1971.
§ Including estimates for Assam.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(estimates, based on Sample Registration Scheme)

	1980	1981	1982
Birth rate (per 1,000)	33.7	33.9	33.8
Death rate (per 1,000)	12.6	12.5	11.9

STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Capital	Area (sq km)	Population April 1971	Population March 1981
States				
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	275,068	43,502,708	53,549,673
Assam	Dispur	78,438	14,625,152	19,896,843‡
Bihar	Patna	173,877	56,353,369	69,914,734
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	196,024	26,697,475	34,085,799
Haryana	Chandigarh†	44,212	10,036,808	12,922,618
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	55,673	3,460,434	4,280,818
Jammu and Kashmir*	Srinagar	222,236	4,616,632	5,987,389
Karnataka	Bangalore	191,791	29,299,014	37,135,714
Kerala	Trivandrum	38,863	21,347,375	25,453,680
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	443,446	41,654,119	52,178,844
Maharashtra	Bombay	307,690	50,412,235	62,784,171
Manipur	Imphal	22,327	1,072,753	1,420,953
Meghalaya	Shillong	22,429	1,011,699	1,335,819
Nagaland	Kohima	16,579	516,449	774,930
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	155,707	21,944,615	26,370,271
Punjab	Chandigarh†	50,362	13,551,060	16,788,915
Rajasthan	Jaipur	342,239	25,765,806	34,261,862
Sikkim	Gangtok	7,096	209,843	316,385
Tamil Nadu	Madras	130,058	41,199,168	48,408,077
Tripura	Agartala	10,486	1,556,342	2,053,058
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	294,411	88,341,144	110,862,013
West Bengal	Calcutta	88,752	44,312,011	54,580,647
Territories				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	8,249	115,133	188,741
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83,743	467,511	631,839
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	257,251	451,610
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	491	74,170	103,676
Delhi	Delhi	1,483	4,065,698	6,220,406
Goa, Daman and Diu	Panaji	3,814	857,771	1,086,730
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	32	31,810	40,249
Mizoram	Aizawl	21,081	332,390	493,757
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	492	471,707	604,471

* The area figure refers to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State, of which 78,114 sq km is occupied by Pakistan. The population figures refer only to the Indian-held part of the territory.
† Chandigarh forms a separate Union Territory, not within Haryana or Punjab.
‡ Estimate.

Source: *Census of India*, Part II—B(i) Primary Census Abstract of General Population 1981.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1981 census*)

Greater Bombay	8,243,405	Hubli-Dharwar	527,108
Delhi	5,157,270	Cochin	513,249
Calcutta	3,288,148	Sholapur	511,103
Madras	3,276,622	Jodhpur	506,345
Bangalore	2,628,593	Ranchi	489,626
Hyderabad	2,093,488	Trivandrum	483,086
Ahmedabad	2,059,725	Jamshedpur	457,061
Kanpur (Cawnpore)	1,481,789	Vijaywada (Vijayavada)	454,577
Nagpur	1,219,461	Rajkot	445,076
Pune (Poona)	1,203,351	Mysore	441,754
Jaipur (Jeypore)	977,165	Meerut	417,395
Lucknow	895,721	Jalandhar	408,196
Indore	829,327	Kozhikode (Calicut)	394,447
Madurai	820,891	Bareilly	386,734
Surat	776,583	Chandigarh	379,660
Patna	776,371	Ajmer	375,593
Howrah	744,429	Guntur	367,699
Vadodara (Baroda)	734,473	Tiruchirapalli	362,045
Varanasi (Banaras)	708,647	Salem	361,394
Coimbatore	704,514	Kota	358,241
Agra	694,191	Kolhapur	340,625
Bhopal	671,018	Raipur	338,245
Allahabad	616,051	Faridabad	330,864
Jabalpur (Jubbulpore)	614,162	Moradabad	330,051
Ludhiana	607,052	Aligarh	320,861
Visakhapatnam	565,321	Durgapur	311,798
Gwalior	539,015	Thane	309,897

* Figures refer to the city proper in each case. For urban agglomerations, the following populations were recorded: Calcutta 9,194,018; Delhi 5,729,283; Bangalore 2,921,751; Ahmedabad 2,548,057; Pune (Poona) 1,686,109; Kanpur 1,639,064; Lucknow 1,382,539; Nagpur 1,302,066; Jaipur 1,015,160; Coimbatore 920,355; Patna 918,903; Surat 913,806; Madurai 907,732; Varanasi 797,162; Jabalpur 757,303; Agra 747,318; Vadodara (Baroda) 744,881; Cochin 685,836; Dhanbad 678,069; Jamshedpur 669,580; Allahabad 650,070; Ulhasnagar 648,671; Tiruchirapalli 609,548; Vishakapatnam 603,630; Gwalior 555,862; Vijaywada 543,008; Kozhikode (Calicut) 546,058; Meerut 536,615; Trivandrum 520,125; Salem 518,615; Solapur 514,860; Ranchi 502,771.

Capital: New Delhi, population 271,990 (provisional) in 1981.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1971 census)*

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	130,058,097
Mining and quarrying	922,821
Manufacturing (incl. repair services)	17,068,958
Electricity, gas and water supply	534,704
Construction	2,219,101
Trade, restaurants and hotels	8,831,449
Transport, storage and communications	4,402,979
Finance, insurance, property and business services	1,209,182
Community, social and personal services (excl. repair services)	15,237,715
Total	180,485,006

* Figures exclude persons who were unemployed or seeking work for the first time.

1981 (excluding Assam): Total labour force 222,516,574, excluding marginal workers and persons who were unemployed or seeking work for the first time.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons, year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Rice (milled)	53,248	47,116	59,769
Sorghum (Jowar)	12,062	10,754	11,934
Cat-tail millet (Bajra)	5,537	5,131	7,624
Maize	6,897	6,549	7,924
Finger millet (Ragi)	2,961	2,223	2,992
Small millets	1,638	1,229	1,712
Wheat	37,452	42,794	45,148
Barley	1,993	1,867	1,787
Total cereals	121,788	117,662	138,888
Chick-peas (Gram)	4,642	5,290	4,755
Pigeon-peas (Tur)	2,237	1,989	2,440
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils and other pulses	4,629	4,578	5,460
Total food grains	133,295	129,519	151,543
Groundnuts (in shell)	7,223	5,282	7,284
Sesame seed	590	552	618
Rapeseed and mustard	2,382	2,207	2,566
Linseed	483	375	440
Castor beans	310	345	407
Total oil seeds	10,988	8,761	11,315
Cotton lint*	7,884	7,534	6,582
Jute†	6,788	5,946	6,057
Kenaf (Mesta)†	1,583	1,225	1,358
Tea (made)	558	563	640
Sugar cane:			
production gur	18,727	n.a.	n.a.
production cane	186,358	189,506	177,020
Tobacco (leaves)	520	594	n.a.
Potatoes	9,912	9,956	12,250
Chillies (dry)	515	539	548

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

* Production in '000 bales of 170 kg each.
† Production in '000 bales of 180 kg each.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates,'000 head year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	182,500	182,000	182,000
Sheep	41,300	41,500	41,700
Goats	71,650	71,800	72,000
Pigs	10,000	10,200	10,500
Horses	760	760	750
Asses	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mules	128	130	130
Buffaloes	61,300	61,500	62,000
Camels	1,150	1,150	1,150
Poultry	146,000	147,000	150,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	74	78	80
Buffalo meat	120	130	132
Mutton and lamb	120	125	127
Goats' meat	270	280	288
Pig meat	70	75	80
Poultry meat	113	120	130
Cows' milk	13,000	13,500	13,800
Buffaloes' milk	17,000	17,500	18,000
Goats' milk	930	940	950
Butter and ghee	639.7	670.3	682.4
Hen eggs	733	776	835
Wool:			
greasy	35	36	37
clean	23	23	23
Cattle and buffalo hides (fresh)	790	800	810
Sheep skins (fresh)	36.7	36.9	37.1
Goat skins (fresh)	72.0	72.9	72.9

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (FAO estimates, '000 cu metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	14,551	14,551	14,551
Pitprops (mine timber)	1,250	1,250	1,250
Pulpwood	1,208	1,208	1,208
Other industrial wood	2,771	2,825	2,853
Total industrial wood	19,780	19,834	19,862
Fuel wood	200,580	204,534	208,454
Total	220,360	224,368	228,316

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu metres)

	1978	1979	1980*
Coniferous sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	1,225	1,347*	1,480
Broadleaved sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	7,650	8,410*	9,244
Sub-total	8,875	9,757	10,724
Railway sleepers	124	252	252
Total	8,999	10,009	10,976

* FAO estimates.

1981–82: Annual production as in 1980 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982*
Indian Ocean:			
Bombay-duck (Bummalo)	116.2	98.6	77.1
Marine catfishes	59.3	55.4	53.9
Croakers and drums	124.0	113.5	113.6
Indian oil-sardine (sardinella)	225.3	310.3	269.0
Anchovies	69.5	62.1	70.2
Hairtails and cutlass fishes	59.5	63.4	70.3
Indian mackerel	58.8	61.1	33.7
Other marine fishes (incl. unspecified)	560.5	490.6	528.6
Total sea-fish	1,273.1	1,255.0	1,216.4
Shrimps and prawns	250.3	164.2	199.2
Other marine animals	31.3	25.6	28.4
Total sea catch	1,554.7	1,444.8	1,444.0
Inland waters:			
Freshwater fishes	887.5	999.2	891.2
Total catch	2,442.2	2,444.0	2,335.2

*Provisional.

1983 (estimates, '000 metric tons): Total sea catch 1,531.8; Total catch 2,517.8.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Mining

		1981	1982	1983*
Coal	'000 metric tons	123,104	128,504	136,261
Lignite	'000 metric tons	5,966	6,673	7,342
Iron ore†	'000 metric tons	41,589	42,721	37,584
Manganese ore†	'000 metric tons	1,532	1,490	1,263
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	1,955	1,920	1,849
Chalk (fireclay)	'000 metric tons	848	878	678
Kaolin (china clay)	'000 metric tons	504	555	564
Dolomite	'000 metric tons	2,068	2,186	2,150
Gypsum	'000 metric tons	957	962	980
Limestone	'000 metric tons	32,437	34,274	38,203
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	14,925	19,734	25,148
Sea salt	'000 metric tons	8,928	7,308	7,005
Chromium ore†	'000 metric tons	344	364	378
Phosphorite	'000 metric tons	548	613	773
Kyanite	'000 metric tons	37	38	40
Magnesite	'000 metric tons	463	419	434
Steatite	'000 metric tons	367	341	276
Copper ore‡	metric tons	2,109	2,479	3,421
Lead concentrates‡	metric tons	19,951	21,747	32,248
Zinc concentrates‡	metric tons	52,925	52,839	75,574
Mica (crude)	metric tons	8,534	8,776	7,284
Gold‡	kg	2,495	2,244	2,151
Diamonds	carats	14,834	13,022	14,286
Natural gas§	million cu m	1,997	2,599	3,004

* Provisional.
† Figures refer to gross weight. The estimated metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Iron 26,012 in 1981; Manganese 571.6 in 1981; Chromium 150.4 in 1981.
‡ Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.
§ Figures refer to gas utilized.
Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Refined sugar*	'000 metric tons	5,148	8,436	8,238
Cotton cloth	million metres	8,294	7,948	8,334
Jute manufactures	'000 metric tons	1,365	1,293	1,335
Paper and paper board	'000 metric tons	1,235	1,236	1,198
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	2,133	2,076	2,076
Soda ash	'000 metric tons	641	597	752
Fertilizers	'000 metric tons	4,092	4,378	4,338
Petroleum products	'000 metric tons	27,575	29,993	32,263
Cement	'000 metric tons	20,772	22,655	25,736
Pig iron	'000 metric tons	9,465	9,613	9,087
Finished steel	'000 metric tons	6,758	6,700	6,196
Aluminium	metric tons	212,844	216,476	203,459
Diesel engines (stationary)	number	174,696	156,901	160,404
Sewing machines	number	325,700	325,708	341,508
Radio receivers	number	1,660,970	1,561,246	1,178,361
Electric fans	number	4,003,000	4,074,000	4,514,000
Passenger cars and jeeps	number	61,669	63,997	68,220
Passenger buses and trucks	number	87,328	88,376	85,730
Motor cycles and scooters	number	311,801	379,382	429,276
Bicycles	number	4,994,600	4,874,835	5,783,030

* Figures relate to crop year (beginning November) and are in respect of cane sugar only.
Source: Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 paise (singular: paisa) = 1 Indian rupee.

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 paise; 1 rupee.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rupees.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 14.400 rupees;
US $1 = 12.425 rupees;
1,000 Indian rupees = £69.44 = US $80.49.

Average Exchange Rate (rupees per US $)

1981	8.659
1982	9.455
1983	10.099

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	248	234	215
IMF special drawing rights	545	374	110
Reserve position in IMF	384	402	510
Foreign exchange	3,764	3,539	4,318
Total	4,941	4,549	5,152

MONEY SUPPLY (million rupees, last Friday of the year)

	1981	1982	1983*
Currency with the public	137,790	156,280	181,190
Demand deposits with banks	106,330	125,870	134,350
Other deposits with reserve bank	1,870	2,500	1,660
Total money	245,990	284,650	317,200

* Provisional.

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer Price Index for industrial workers. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	232.5	249.0	282.0
Fuel and light	321.0	370.1	405.4
Clothing	296.9	321.4	347.2
Rent	169.7	181.1	198.5
All items (incl. others)	239.7	258.2	289.1

BUDGET (estimates, million rupees, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1983/84*	1984/85
Tax revenue:		
Customs	58,790.3	71,078.5
Union excise duties	101,253.3	109,825.5
Corporation tax	25,650.0	25,680.0
Income tax	16,700.0	17,460.0
Estate duty	200.0	200.0
Wealth taxes	930.0	970.0
Interest tax	1,700.0	1,900.0
Gift tax	85.0	85.0
Others	4,151.9	4,663.8
Gross tax revenue	209,460.5	231,862.8
Less states' share	52,455.9	56,595.4
Net tax revenue	157,004.6	175,267.4
Non-tax revenue:		
Interest receipts	27,238.2	36,935.0
Dividends and profits	4,135.1	3,791.9
Others	21,265.3	24,169.8
Total non-tax revenue	52,638.6	64,896.7
Total current receipts	209,643.2	237,435.3
Total capital receipts	159,643.1	167,569.3
Grand total	369,286.3	405,004.6

* Revised budget.

Expenditure	1983/84*	1984/85
General services:		
Organs of states	1,334.7	1,958.6
Fiscal services	7,124.2	8,363.4
Interest payments	48,500.0	56,000.0
Administrative services	8,314.4	11,771.7
Pensions and miscellaneous services	4,808.5	4,975.2
Defence (net)	57,539.9	69,756.1
Total general services	127,621.7	143,825.0
Social and community services	14,781.9	16,767.9
Economic services:		
General economic services	7,100.1	7,741.6
Agriculture and allied services	14,014.3	15,497.6
Industry and minerals	15,434.8	19,017.6
Water and power development	4,067.1	4,288.0
Transport and communications	3,894.5	4,396.8
Total economic services	44,510.8	50,941.6
Aid and contributions	46,479.9	51,885.4
Total current expenditure	233,394.3	263,419.9
Total capital expenditure	156,846.3	161,935.4
Grand total	390,240.6	425,355.3

* Revised budget.

Source: Government of India, Annual Budget Papers, 1984/85.

Seventh Five-Year Plan, 1985–90 (estimates, million rupees): total expenditure 3,200,000; public sector outlay 1,800,000; private sector outlay 650,000.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million rupees at current prices, year ending 31 March)

National Income and Product

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82*
Compensation of employees	373.77	431.21	496.51
Operating surplus†	509.76	624.15	723.45
Domestic factor incomes	883.53	1,055.36	1,219.96
Consumption of fixed capital	66.25	80.48	97.51
Gross domestic product at factor cost	949.78	1,135.84	1,317.47
Indirect taxes	147.09	167.44	200.92
Less Subsidies	25.25	28.39	31.61
GDP in purchasers' values	1,071.62	1,274.89	1,486.78
Factor income from abroad	6.53	8.64	8.29
Less Factor income paid abroad	5.00	5.67	8.36
Gross national product	1,073.15	1,277.87	1,486.71
Less Consumption of fixed capital	66.25	80.48	97.51
National income in market prices	1,006.90	1,197.39	1,389.20
Other current transfers from abroad	16.32	22.69	22.37
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	0.08	0.12	0.16
National disposable income	1,023.14	1,219.96	1,411.41

* Provisional.

† Including mixed income of self-employed ('000 million rupees): 349.34 in 1979/80; 447.19 in 1980/81; 504.16 in 1981/82.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82*
Government final consumption expenditure	110.25	130.33	152.92
Private final consumption expenditure	736.36	886.32	1,009.36
Increase in stocks	53.26	62.26	69.64
Gross fixed capital formation	209.02	252.17	297.16
Total domestic expenditure	1,108.89	1,331.08	1,529.08
Exports of goods and services	83.81	90.29	102.53
Less imports of goods and services	98.59	135.79	148.79
Sub-total	1,094.11	1,285.58	1,482.82
Statistical discrepancy	−22.49	−10.69	3.96
GDP in purchasers' values	1,071.62	1,274.89	1,486.78

* Provisional.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity ('000 million rupees at current factor cost)

	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84†
Agriculture	445.90	466.56	595.30
Forestry and logging	12.96	15.09	17.76
Fishing	10.07	12.15	13.51
Mining and quarrying	30.95	44.54	56.47
Manufacturing	214.80	228.48	258.53
Electricity, gas and water	22.51	25.71	31.36
Construction	62.06	79.34	98.38
Trade, restaurants and hotels	207.01	215.02	247.78
Transport, storage and communications	74.49	89.72	106.42
Banking and insurance	44.79	55.58	62.31
Real estate and business services	50.21	56.19	62.96
Public administration and defence	62.06	74.01	87.41
Other services	68.02	81.54	96.01
Total	1,305.83	1,443.93	1,734.20

* Provisional. † Estimates.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	8,303	8,437	9,226
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−13,947	−14,149	−14,046
Trade balance	−5,644	−5,711	−4,820
Exports of services	4,029	3,769	3,541
Imports of services	−3,504	−3,762	−4,162
Balance on goods and services	−5,119	−5,704	−5,441
Private unrequited transfers (net)	2,743	2,281	2,599
Government unrequited transfers (net)	590	725	318
Current balance	−1,785	−2,698	−2,524
Long-term capital (net)	664	779	1,116
Short-term capital (net)	−175	66	−659
Net errors and omissions	−367	−325	369
Total (net monetary movements)	−1,663	−2,178	−1,698
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	157	148	—
Valuation changes (net)	−46	−488	−339
Exceptional financing (net)	690	4	—
Changes in reserves	−861	−2,514	−2,037

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million rupees)

Imports c.i.f.	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Wheat	766.9	2,997.5	2,922.7
Milk and cream	411.0	938.3	598.7
Fruit and nuts (excl. cashew nuts)	248.7	207.9	227.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	594.1	967.3	1,125.9
Synthetic and regenerated fibres	965.3	1,731.8	1,247.3
Crude rubber (incl. synthetic and reclaimed)	313.5	760.1	540.8
Crude fertilizers	790.6	825.6	555.1
Manufactured fertilizers	6,523.0	5,097.1	1,456.4
Sulphur and unroasted iron pyrites	864.0	1,064.3	693.3
Other crude minerals	412.9	437.1	408.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,155.7	2,027.5	1,522.2
Iron and steel	8,524.2	12,035.4	11,459.6
Non-ferrous metals	4,774.2	3,971.3	2,790.6
Other metal manufactures	894.5	1,155.4	1,364.7
Edible vegetable oil	6,829.0	6,252.8	2,262.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	52,634.7	51,892.6	56,049.6
Organic chemicals	2,017.9	2,426.3	2,331.4
Inorganic chemicals	1,564.1	2,425.0	1,488.9
Chemical materials and products	721.1	775.9	732.3
Artificial resins, plastic materials	1,213.7	1,251.7	1,257.1
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	845.8	844.4	805.8
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,865.1	2,453.8	1,474.7
Pulp and waste paper	183.0	414.4	271.9
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	4,167.5	3,973.3	6,774.3
Other non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,384.8	1,142.0	1,431.9
Non-electric machinery	11,152.8	13,843.2	13,831.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,335.3	2,913.2	2,481.9
Transport equipment	4,719.5	3,050.1	6,004.9
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	1,760.5	2,013.2	1,898.4
Wool (raw)	430.8	361.7	385.4
Total (incl. others)	125,602.9	136,075.6	143,557.6

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Supply, *Annual Report 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84.*

Exports f.o.b.	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83*
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and preparations	2,128.9	2,803.4	3,494.5
Meat and meat preparations	555.0	795.5	805.7
Rice	2,238.6	3,677.8	1,995.0
Wheat	106.4	6.0	n.a.
Cashew kernels	1,401.3	1,815.0	1,339.7
Other vegetables and fruit	795.8	1,060.0	1,588.0
Crude vegetable materials	931.0	1,569.4	810.2
Sugar and sugar preparations	406.1	641.8	623.5
Coffee and coffee substitutes	2,142.4	1,462.9	1,842.0
Tea and maté	4,255.0	3,952.0	3,675.3
Spices	1,114.1	987.6	889.3
Oil cakes	1,250.8	1,178.5	1,493.5
Unmanufactured tobacco, tobacco refuse	1,244.1	2,049.3	2,085.4
Cotton (raw)	1,648.8	363.2	1,011.6
Cotton fabrics	2,764.9	2,945.5	2,655.2
Ready-made garments	5,149.7	5,958.3	5,275.0
Jute manufactures	3,299.5	2,575.1	2,027.6
Carpets (hand-made)	1,639.2	1,812.5	1,685.7
Leather and leather manufactures	3,772.0	3,693.5	3,458.8
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	6,019.2	7,610.7	8,249.1
Works of art	1,115.5	1,381.4	1,096.1
Iron ore	3,033.3	3,517.5	3,737.9
Other ores and minerals	808.8	366.3	321.5
Iron and steel	697.0	790.5	557.5
Metal manufactures (excl. iron and steel)	2,011.7	2,328.1	2,015.6
Machinery and transport equipment	5,258.6	6,178.9	5,846.0
Chemicals and allied products	2,256.4	3,641.3	3,032.0
Cotton articles	883.4	1,041.0	970.1
Total (incl. others)	67,107.1	78,059.0	88,298.0

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Supply, *Annual Report 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84.*

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million rupees)

Imports c.i.f.	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83*
Australia	1,700.8	2,606.4	2,787.2
Belgium	2,958.6	5,012.6	6,176.2
Brazil	2,354.7	2,635.6	1,768.3
Canada	3,323.4	3,085.7	2,510.0
France	2,803.0	2,535.9	4,137.8
Germany, Federal Republic	6,937.7	9,478.3	8,012.9
Iran	13,389.0	12,982.2	7,826.5
Iraq	7,525.2	4,038.8	8,840.7
Italy	2,424.8	2,364.4	2,412.3
Japan	7,487.8	8,864.7	10,699.8
Korea, Republic	1,353.8	1,692.9	2,249.0
Kuwait	3,376.2	2,779.7	2,824.3
Malaysia	2,660.7	2,642.5	2,084.0
Netherlands	2,145.0	2,785.7	2,548.7
Saudi Arabia	5,400.5	8,297.8	14,962.4
Singapore	4,278.8	3,882.8	3,619.3
Switzerland	1,206.3	1,038.0	1,111.8
USSR	10,137.1	11,368.8	15,134.4
United Arab Emirates	3,499.7	4,705.0	3,651.2
United Kingdom	7,309.9	8,167.7	8,855.8
USA	15,186.1	14,197.2	13,706.6

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Supply, *Annual Report 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84.*

Exports f.o.b.	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83*
Australia	916.2	1,122.8	1,023.5
Bangladesh	749.5	649.8	372.0
Belgium	1,444.8	1,663.1	2,110.2
Egypt	859.4	743.0	840.5
France	1,469.4	1,482.6	1,483.1
Germany, Federal Republic	3,847.5	3,511.9	3,431.5
Hong Kong	1,414.3	1,283.3	1,916.8
Iran	1,232.3	1,253.2	740.4
Italy	1,515.8	1,575.3	1,418.5
Japan	5,978.1	6,903.5	7,946.3
Kuwait	970.7	1,327.4	1,290.1
Nepal	779.8	775.0	838.9
Netherlands	1,520.4	1,101.0	1,157.5
Saudi Arabia	1,653.3	1,801.3	2,272.9
Singapore	1,086.8	1,216.3	1,941.9
Sri Lanka	806.5	512.3	973.3
Switzerland	1,105.3	1,125.6	956.3
USSR	12,262.9	16,610.5	15,583.0
United Arab Emirates	1,524.6	2,108.2	2,192.1
United Kingdom	3,948.8	4,200.8	4,571.6
USA	7,433.4	9,202.0	9,502.5

* Provisional.

Transport

RAILWAYS (million, year ending 31 March)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Passengers	3,612.6	3,704.4	3,655.4
Passenger-km	208,558.0	220,787.4	226,930.0
Freight (metric tons)	220.0	245.8	256.0
Freight (metric ton-km)	158,473.9	174,201.8	177,767.0

Source: Ministry of Railways.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 March)

	1981	1982	1983
Private cars	897,975	948,078	1,043,817
Jeeps	118,715	137,528	153,342
Taxis	99,936	118,363	127,072
Buses and coaches	153,383	162,896	173,814
Goods vehicles	526,765	587,676	633,643
Motor cycles and scooters	2,527,736	2,952,602	3,398,196
Others	847,488	701,987	767,247
Total	5,171,998	5,609,130	6,297,131

Source: Transport Wing, Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(year ending 31 March)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82‡
Vessels* ('000 net reg. tons):			
Entered	25,379	25,204	25,913
Cleared	21,274	23,025	24,709
Freight† ('000 metric tons):			
Loaded	30,611*	n.a.	n.a.
Unloaded	33,942*	n.a.	n.a.

* Excluding minor and intermediate ports.
† Including bunkers. ‡ Provisional.

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Kilometres flown	88,067	93,156	97,680
Passenger-km	12,038,726	13,429,260	14,081,484
Freight ton-km	427,719	432,468	489,204
Mail ton-km	37,332	36,811	37,128

Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

Tourism

FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN*

	1981	1982	1983
Australia	20,940	23,395	23,436
Canada	25,358	25,991	29,857
France	57,272	59,267	50,158
Germany, Federal Republic	54,311	49,610	51,087
Italy	28,503	29,791	27,947
Japan	29,032	29,103	26,662
Malaysia	26,458	26,552	25,796
Saudi Arabia	26,024	27,846	25,121
Sri Lanka	75,842	76,143	81,716
United Kingdom	116,684	120,772	136,823
USA	82,052	86,806	95,847
Total (incl. others)	853,148	860,178	884,731

* Figures exclude nationals of Bangladesh and Pakistan. Including these, the totals were: 1,279,210 in 1981; 1,288,162 in 1982; 1,304,976 in 1983.

Source: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Communications Media

	1980	1981	1982
Radio receivers*	n.a.	10,178,555	12,201,000
Television receivers*	1,547,871	1,672,628	2,196,000
Telephones*	2,615,000	2,785,000	2,982,000
Daily newspapers	1,173	1,264	1,334
Non-daily newspapers Other periodicals	16,967	17,880	18,603

* Figures refer to year ending 31 March.

Sources: Ministry of Communications; Registrar of Newspapers for India; Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Education

(1982/83)

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Primary	503,741	1,389,356	77,038,922
Middle	123,423	856,389	22,213,765
Secondary (High School)	42,776	707,136	9,712,772
Higher secondary (Old course)	6,549	70,079	1,457,280
Higher secondary (New pattern)	6,030	215,900	1,415,583

Source: Ministry of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, was inaugurated on 26 January 1950. The Preamble declares that the People of India solemnly resolve to constitute a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. There are 397 articles and nine schedules, which form a comprehensive document.

UNION OF STATES

The Union of India comprises 22 states and nine Union Territories. There are provisions for the formation and admission of new states.

The Constitution confers citizenship on a threefold basis of birth, descent, and residence. Provisions are made for refugees who have migrated from Pakistan and for persons of Indian origin residing abroad.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

The rights of the citizen contained in Part III of the Constitution are declared fundamental and enforceable in law. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is a punishable offence. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide a code intended to ensure promotion of the economic, social and educational welfare of the State in future legislation.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is the head of the Union, exercising all executive powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers responsible to Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures of the States. The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. He may be impeached for violation of the Constitution. The Vice-President is the ex officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Rajya Sabha consists of 244 members, of whom eight are nominated by the President. One-third of its members retire every two years. Elections are indirect, each state's legislative quota being elected by the members of the state's legislative assembly. The Lok Sahba has 542 members elected by adult franchise; not more than 17 represent the Union Territories. It may also include a number of members nominated by the President.

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATES

The governmental machinery of states closely resembles that of the Union. Each of these states has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of five years to exercise executive power on the advice of a council of ministers. The state's legislatures consist of the Governor and either one house (legislative assembly) or two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is five years, but the council is not subject to dissolution.

LANGUAGE

The Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. (The English language will continue to be an associate language for many official purposes.)

LEGISLATION—FEDERAL SYSTEM

The Constitution provides that bills, other than money bills, can be introduced in either House. To become law, they must be passed by both Houses and receive the assent of the President. In financial affairs, the authority of the Lower House is final. The various subjects of legislation are enumerated on three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution: the Union List, containing nearly 100 entries, including external affairs, defence, communications and atomic energy; the State List, containing 65 entries, including local government, police, public health, education; and the Concurrent List, with over 40 entries, including criminal law, marriage and divorce, labour welfare. The Constitution vests residuary authority in the Centre. All matters not enumerated in the Concurrent or State Lists will be deemed to be included in the Union List, and in the event of conflict between Union and State Law on any subject enumerated in the Concurrent List the Union Law will prevail. In time of emergency Parliament may even exercise powers otherwise exclusively vested in the states. Under Article 356, 'If the President on receipt of a report from the government of a state or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation: (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the government of the state and all or any of the powers of the governor or any body or authority in the state other than the Legislature of the state; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the state shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; (c) make such incidental provisions as appear to the President to be necessary': provided that none of the powers of a High Court be assumed by the President or suspended in any way. Unless such a Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it ceases to operate after two months. A Proclamation so approved ceases to operate after six months, unless renewed by Parliament. Its renewal cannot be extended beyond a total period of three years. An independent judiciary exists to define and interpret the Constitution and to resolve constitutional disputes arising between states, or between a state and the Government of India.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other Provisions of the Constitution deal with the administration of tribal areas, relations between the Union and states, inter-state trade and finance.

AMENDMENTS

The Constitution is flexible in character, and a simple process of amendment has been adopted. For amendment of provisions concerning the Supreme Courts and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states, the representation of the states in Parliament, etc., the amendment must be passed by both Houses of Parliament and must further be ratified by the legislatures of not less than half the states. In other cases no reference to the state legislatures is necessary.

Numerous amendments were adopted in August 1975, following the declaration of a state of emergency in June. The Constitution (39th Amendment) Bill laid down that the President's reasons for proclaiming an emergency may not be challenged in any court. Under the Constitution (40th Amendment) Bill, 38 existing laws may not be challenged before any court on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. Thus detainees under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act could not be told the grounds of their detention and were forbidden bail and any claim to liberty through natural or common law. The Constitution (41st Amendment) Bill provided that the President, Prime Minister and state Governors should be immune from criminal prosecution for life and from civil prosecution during their term of office.

In November 1976 a 59-clause Constitution (42nd Amendment) Bill was approved by Parliament and came into force in January 1977. Some of the provisions of the Bill are that the Indian Democratic Republic shall be named a 'Democratic Secular and Socialist Republic'; that the President 'shall act in accordance with' the advice given to him by the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and, acting at the Prime Minister's direction, shall be empowered for two years to amend the Constitution by executive order, in any way beneficial to the enforcement of the whole; that the term of the Lok Sabha and of the State Assemblies shall be extended from five to six years; that there shall be no limitation on the constituent power of Parliament to amend the Constitution, and that India's Supreme Court shall be barred from hearing petitions challenging Constitutional amendments; that strikes shall be forbidden in the public services and the Union Government have the power to deploy police or other forces under its own superintendence and control in any state. Directive Principles are given precedence over Fundamental

Rights: 10 basic duties of citizens are listed, including the duty to 'defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so'.

The Janata Party government, which came into power in March 1977, promised to amend the Constitution during the year, so as to 'restore the balance between the people and Parliament, Parliament and the judiciary, the judiciary and the executive, the states and the centre, and the citizen and the Government that the founding fathers of the Constitution had worked out'. The Constitution (43rd Amendment) Bill, passed by Parliament in December 1977, the Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill, passed by Parliament in December 1977 and later redesignated the 43rd Amendment, and the Constitution (45th Amendment) Bill, passed by Parliament in December 1978 and later redesignated the 44th Amendment, reversed most of the changes enacted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Bill. The 44th Amendment is particularly detailed on emergency provisions: An emergency may not be proclaimed unless 'the security of India or any part of its territory was threatened by war or external aggression or by armed rebellion.' Its introduction must be approved by a two-thirds majority of Parliament within a month, and after six months the emergency may be continued only with the approval of Parliament. Among the provisions left unchanged after these Bills were a section subordinating Fundamental Rights to Directive Principles and a clause empowering the central government to deploy armed forces under its control in any state without the state government's consent. In May 1980 the Indian Supreme Court repealed sections 4 and 55 of the 42nd Amendment Act, thus curtailing Parliament's power to enforce directive principles and to amend the Constitution. The death penalty was declared constitutionally valid.

THE PANCHAYAT RAJ SCHEME

This scheme is designed to decentralize the powers of the Union and state governments. It is based on the Panchayat (Village Council) and the Gram Sabha (Village Parliament) and envisages the gradual transference of local government from state to local authority. Revenue and internal security will remain state responsibilities at present. By 1978 the scheme had been introduced in all the states except Meghalaya, Nagaland and 23 out of 31 districts in Bihar. The Panchayat existed in all the Union Territories except Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

The Government

President: Giani Zail Singh (sworn in 25 July 1982).

Vice-President: Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(January 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy, Culture, Electronics, the Environment and Forestry, External Affairs, Ocean Development, Planning, Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Science and Technology, Space, Sports, Tourism and Civil Aviation, and Youth Affairs: Rajiv Gandhi.

Minister of Works and Housing: Abdul Ghafoor.

Minister of Law and Justice: Ashoke Sen.

Minister of Irrigation and Power: B. Shankaranand.

Minister of Railways: Bansi Lal.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Buta Singh.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs: H. K. L. Bhagat.

Minister of Education: Krishna Chandra Pant.

Minister of Health and Family Welfare: Mohsina Kidwai.

Minister of Defence: P. V. Narasimha Rao.

Minister of Commerce and Supply: V. P. Singh (acting).

Minister of Food and Civil Supplies: Rao Birendra Singh.

Minister of Home Affairs: Shankarrao B. Chavan.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal: Vasant Sathe.

Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers: Veerendra Patil.

Minister of Industry and Company Affairs: Veerendra Patil (acting).

Minister of Finance: Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

Minister of State for Women and Social Welfare: Maragatham Chandrasekhar.

Minister of State for Petroleum: Nawal Kishore Sharma.

Minister of State for Communications: Ram Niwas Mirdha.

Minister of State for Labour: T. Anjiah.

Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting: V. N. Gadgil.

Minister of State for Shipping and Transport: Z. R. Ansari.

There are 19 other Ministers of State.

MINISTRIES

President's Secretariat: Rashtrapti Bhavan, New Delhi 110004; tel. (11) 375321.

Prime Minister's Secretariat: South Block, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 374185.

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Krishi Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 382651.

Ministry of Atomic Energy: South Block, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 371773.

Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers: Shastri Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 383695.

Ministry of Commerce and Supply: Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 376664.

Ministry of Communications: Sanchar Bhavan, 20 Asoka Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 381209.

Ministry of Defence: South Block, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 372380.

Ministry of Education: Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 381298.

Ministry of Electronics: Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 698713.

Ministry of External Affairs: South Block, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 372318.

Ministry of Finance: North Block, New Delhi 110011.

Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies: Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi 110001.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 385763.

Ministry of Home Affairs: North Block, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 371989.

Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs: Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 371815.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 382639.

Ministry of Irrigation and Power: Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 383098.

Ministry of Labour: Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 382945.

Ministry of Law and Justice: Shastri Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 384777.

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs: Parliament House, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 381373.

Ministry of Petroleum: Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001.

Ministry of Planning: Yojana Bhavan, Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 791.

Ministry of Railways: Rail Bhavan, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 384010.

Ministry of Science and Technology: Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Rd, New Delhi 110029; tel. (11) 652260.

Ministry of Shipping and Transport: Transport Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 384938.

Ministry of Space: Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 698313.

Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal: Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 374096.

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation: Sardar Patel Bhavan, Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 351700.

Ministry of Women and Social Welfare: Shastri Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 383586.

Ministry of Works and Housing: Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 382977.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Rajya Sabha
(Council of States)

Chairman: Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

Distribution of Seats, January 1985

Party	Seats
Congress (I)	142
Communist (CPM—Marxist)	13
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	11
Janata (ADMK)	8
Bharatiya Janata Party	8
Dalit Mazdur Kisan Party	7
Communist (CPI)	5
Telugu Desam	5
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	3
National Conference	2
Congress (S)	2
Akali Dal	2
Forward Bloc	2
Independents and others	12
Nominated	7
Vacant	15
Total	244

Lok Sabha
(House of the People)

Speaker: Balram Jhakhar.

General Election, 24 and 27 December 1984

Party	Percentage of votes	Seats
Congress (I)	49.17	400
Telugu Desam	4.12	28
Communist (CPM—Marxist)	5.80	22
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK)	1.72	12
Janata	7.03	10
Communist (CPI)	2.73	6
Congress (S)	n.a.	4
Jammu and Kashmir National Conference (F)	n.a.	3
Revolutionary Socialist Party	n.a.	3
Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party	5.91	3
Forward Bloc	n.a.	2
Bharatiya Janata Party	7.71	2
Unattached, independents and others	15.80*	12
Vacant	—	35
Total	100.00	542

* Including the parties listed above for which voting figures are not available.

A further two members are nominated by the President to represent the Anglo-Indian community.

State Governments

(February 1985)

ANDHRA PRADESH
(Capital—Hyderabad)

Governor: Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma.

Chief Minister: N. T. Rama Rao (Telugu Desam).

Legislative Assembly: 295 seats (Telugu Desam Party 199, Congress—I 60, Progressive Democratic Front 11, Communist—CPM 5, Communist—CPI 5, Majlis-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen 5, Sanjay Vichar Manch 4, Bharatiya Janata Party 4, independents and others 2).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

ASSAM
(Capital—Dispur)

Governor: Bhishma Narain Singh.

Chief Minister: Hiteswar Saikia (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 126 seats (Congress—I 92, vacant 17, Plains Tribal Council of Assam 3, Congress—S 2, Communist—CPI 1, independents 9, Communist—CPM 2.)

BIHAR
(Capital—Patna)

Governor: A. R. Kidwai.

Chief Minister: Chandra Sekhar Singh (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 325 seats (Congress—I 196, Lok Dal 12, Communist—CPI 22, Bharatiya Janata Party 23, Congress—S 5, Janata 40, Communist—CPM 6, Jharkhand Party 13, independents and others 7, vacant 1).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

GUJARAT
(Capital—Gandhinagar)

Governor: B. K. Nehru.

Chief Minister: Madhabsinh Solanki (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 182 seats (Congress—I 141, Janata 16, Bharatiya Janata Party 12, Rastriya Congress 7, independents 6).

HARYANA
(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: S. M. H. Burney.

Chief Minister: Bhajan Lal (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 90 seats (Congress—I 60, Haryana Lok Dal Party 15, Bharatiya Janata Party 5, Janata Party 5, Congress (J) 2, vacant 3).

HIMACHAL PRADESH
(Capital—Simla)

Governor: Hokishe Sema.

Chief Minister: Vir Bhadra Singh (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 68 seats (Congress—I 36, Bharatiya Janata Party 20, Lok Dal 1, Janata 2, Communist—CPM 1, independents and others 7, vacant 1).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
(Capitals—Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter))

Governor: Jagmohan (Malhotra).

Chief Minister: Gulam Mohamed Shah (Jammu and Kashmir National Conference Party—K).

Legislative Assembly: 78 seats (National Conference Party—F 34, Congress—I 26, National Conference Party—K 16, others 1, vacant 1).

Legislative Council: 36 seats.

KARNATAKA
(Capital—Bangalore)

Governor: A. N. Banerjee.

Chief Minister: Rama Krishna Hegde (Janata).

Legislative Assembly: 225 seats (Congress—I 81, Janata 96, independents and others 25, Bharatiya Janata Party 17, Communist—CPI 3, Communist—CPM 3).

Legislative Council: 63 seats.

KERALA
(Capital—Trivandrum)

Governor: P. Ramachandran.

Chief Minister: K. Karunakaran (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 141 seats (Communist—CPM 30, Communist—CPI 13, Congress—I 34, Indian Union Muslim League 14, Kerala Congress 5, Kerala Congress (Joseph Group) 8, Congress—S 6, All-India Muslim League 3, Janata 4, Revolutionary Socialist Party 3, Janata—G 4, National Democratic Party 4, independents and others 9, Speaker 1, vacant 3).

MADHYA PRADESH
(Capital—Bhopal)

Governor: K. M. Chandy.

Chief Minister: Arjun Singh (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 320 seats (Congress—I 244, Bharatiya Janata Party 63, independents and others 11, nominated 1, Speaker 1).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

MAHARASHTRA
(Capital—Bombay)

Governor: Idris Hasan Latif.

Chief Minister: Vasant Dada Patil.

Legislative Assembly: 288 seats (Congress—I 221, Congress—S 17, Janata 17, Bharatiya Janata Party 14, independents and others 18, vacant 1).

Legislative Council: 78 seats.

MANIPUR
(Capital—Imphal)

Governor: Gen. (retd) K. V. Krishna Rao.

Chief Minister: Rishang Keishing (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Congress—I 32, Janata 4, Manipur People's Party 3, independents and others 21).

MEGHALAYA
(Capital—Shillong)

Governor: Bhishma Narain Singh.

Chief Minister: Capt. Williamson Sangma (Meghalaya Democratic Front).

Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Congress—I 37, Hills State People's Democratic Party 13, All Party Hill leaders Conference 9, independent 1).

NAGALAND
(Capital—Kohima)

Governor: Gen. (retd) K. V. Krishna Rao.

Chief Minister: S. C. Jamir (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Naga National Democratic Party 24, Congress—I 25, Unattached 11).

ORISSA
(Capital—Bhubaneswar)

Governor: Bishambhar N. Pande.

Chief Minister: Janaki Ballabh Patnaik (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 146 seats (Congress—I 120, Communist—CPI 4, Janata 15, independents 7).

PUNJAB
(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: K. T. Satarawala.

Chief Minister: Darbara Singh (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 117 seats (Congress—I 66, Akali 33, Communist—CPI 8, Communist—CPM 4, Bharatiya Janata Party 1, Shiromani Akali Dal 3, others 2).

Punjab was placed under President's rule in October 1983, and the Assembly was suspended.

RAJASTHAN
(Capital—Jaipur)

Governor: O. P. Mehra.

Chief Minister: Heeralal Devpura (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 200 seats (Congress—I 149, Bharatiya Janata Party 32, Janata 8, Lok Dal 4, Congress—S 3, independents and others 4).

SIKKIM
(Capital—Gangtok)

Governor: Kona Prabhakar Rao.

Chief Minister: B. S. Gurung (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 32 seats (Congress—I 21, Revolutionary Congress 8, others 3).

Sikkim was placed under President's rule in May 1984, and the Assembly was suspended.

TAMIL NADU
(Capital—Madras)

Governor: Sundar Lal Khurana.

Chief Minister: M. G. Ramachandran (ADMK).

Legislative Assembly: 234 seats (ADMK 133, DMK 20, Congress—I 62, Communist—CPM 5, Communist—CPI 2, Gandhi-Kamaraj National Congress 2, Janata 3, independents and others 7).

Legislative Council: 63 seats.

TRIPURA
(Capital—Agartala)

Governor: Gen. (retd) K. V. Krishna Rao.

Chief Minister: Nripen Chakrabarty (Communist—CPM).

Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Communist—CPM 37, Congress—I 12, Tripura Upajati Juba Samity 6, independents and others 5).

UTTAR PRADESH
(Capital—Lucknow)

Governor: C. P. N. Singh.

Chief Minister: Narain Dutt Tiwari (Congress—I).

Legislative Assembly: 426 seats (Congress—I 324, Lok Dal 55, Bharatiya Janata Party 8, Janata 10, Communist—CPI 6, Democratic Socialist Party 6, Congress—J 3, independents and others 13, vacant 1).

Legislative Council: 108 seats.

WEST BENGAL
(Capital—Calcutta)

Governor: Uma Shankar Dikshit.

Chief Minister: Jyoti Basu (Communist—CPM).

Legislative Assembly: 294 seats (Communist—CPM 167, Congress—I 55, Forward Bloc 27, Revolutionary Socialist 17, Communist—CPI 7, others 17, vacant 4).

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Headquarters—Port Blair):
Lt-Gov.: M. L. Kampani.

Arunachal Pradesh (Capital—Itanagar):
Lt-Gov.: T. V. Rajeshwar.

Chief Minister: Gagong Apang (Congress—I).
Assembly: 30 seats (Congress—I 26, People's Party of Arunachal 2, independent and others 2).

Chandigarh (Headquarters—Chandigarh):
Chief Commissioner: Krishna Banarjy.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Headquarters—Silvassa):
Administrator: Gopal Singh.

Delhi (Headquarters—Delhi):
Lt-Gov.: Manmohan Krishna Wali.
Metropolitan Council: 56 seats (Congress—I 31, Bharatiya Janata Party 19, Lok Dal 2, Janata 1, vacant 3).

Goa, Daman and Diu (Capital—Panaji):
Lt-Gov.: Gopal Singh.
Chief Minister: Pratap Singh Rane (Congress—I).
Assembly: 30 seats (Congress—I 18, Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party 8, independents and others 4).

Lakshadweep (Headquarters—Kavaratti):
Administrator: P. M. Nair.

Mizoram (Headquarters—Aizawl):
Lt-Gov.: Hari Shankar Dhube.
Chief Minister: Lal Thanhawla (People's Conference Party).
Assembly: 30 seats (People's Conference 21, Mizoram Congress Group 7, others 2).

Pondicherry (Capital—Pondicherry):
Administrator: Lt-Gov. Tribhuvan Prasad Tewary.
Chief Minister: D. Ramachandran (DMK).
Assembly: 30 seats (DMK 15, Congress—I 10, Janata 3, others 2).

Pondicherry was placed under President's rule in June 1983, and the Assembly was suspended.

Political Organizations

In 1907 Congress, which had been established in 1885, was split in two—the Extremists and the Moderates. In 1969 Congress again split into two distinct organizations, with Indira Gandhi's Government continuing in office while the Indian National Congress (Organization) became India's first recognized opposition party. Further splits occurred in January 1978, when Indira Gandhi formed a breakaway group, the Indian National Congress (I), and

again in 1981 when the Indian National Congress (Socialist) was formed. In July 1981 a Supreme Court ruling confirmed Congress (I) as the official Congress party.

Indian National Congress (I): 24 Akbar Rd, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 383301; f. 1978 as a breakaway group under Indira Gandhi; Pres. Rajiv Gandhi, Kamlapati Tripathi; Gen. Secs G. Karuppiah Moopanar, Dr Rajendra Kumari Bajpat, A. K. Anthony, A. B. A. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, Dalbir Singh, Shrikant Verma.

Indian National Congress (S): 3 Raisina Rd, New Delhi 110001; f. 1981; aims include the establishment by peaceful means of a socialist, co-operative commonwealth; advocates govt control of large-scale industries and services; co-operative industry and agriculture; a neutral foreign policy; Pres. Sharad Pawar.

India's other major national political organizations are:

Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP): (Indian People's Party): 11 Ashok Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 383349; f. 1980; breakaway group from main Janata Party after the Janata exec. decided to ban dual membership of Janata and the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh; an extremist body, based on right-wing Hindu Jana Sangh party; Pres. Atal Behari Vajpayee; Gen. Sec. Lalkrishna Advani.

The Communist Party of India (CPI): Ajoy Bhavan, Kotla Marg, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272000; f. 1925; advocates the establishment of a socialist society led by the working class, and ultimately of a communist society; Leaders Indrajit Gupta, Indradeep Sinha; Sec.-Gen. C. Rajenswara Rao; 478,905 mems.

Communist Party of India (CPM—Marxist): 14 Ashoka Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 382870; f. 1964 as pro-Beijing breakaway group from the CPI; declared its independence of Beijing in 1968 and is managed by a politbureau of 9 mems; Leaders Samar Mukherjee, P. Ramamurti; Gen. Sec. E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad; 327,172 mems.

Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party (DMKP) (Workers' and Farmers' Movement): 15 Windsor Place, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 388925; f. 1984 by merger of the Lok Dal (a splinter group from the Janata Party) with the Democratic Socialist Party and the Janavadi Dal; advocates secularism, the primacy of agriculture and small industry; Pres. Chowdhury Charan Singh; Gen. Secs. B. P. Maurya, Rasheed Masud, Ram Vilas Paswan, Sharad Yadav, Satya Prakash Malaviya, Tarakeswari Sinha; 5m. mems.

Janata Party (People's Party): 7 Jantar Mantar Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 383981; f. May 1977 by the merger of the Indian National Congress (Organization), the Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD), the Bharatiya Jan Sangh (People's Party of India) and the Socialist Party, which had combined as the Janata Party to contest the March 1977 general election; Congress for Democracy, a party formed in February 1977, merged into the Janata Party in May 1977; aims to achieve by democratic and peaceful means a socialist society, free from social, political and economic exploration; Leaders Madhu Dandavate (Lok Sabha), Era Sezhian (Rajya Sabha); Pres. Chandra Shekhar; Gen. Secs Ravindra Varma, Ramakrishna Hegde, Syed Shahabuddin, Dr Bapu Kaldate, Dr Sarojini Mahishi, George Fernandes, Ram Bilas Paswan; 3m. mems.

India's major regional political organizations are:

Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha: Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan, Mandir Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 343105; f. 1915; aims to establish a democratic Hindu state; Pres. Vikram Savarkar; Gen. Sec. Gopal Godse; 2.2m. mems.

All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (ADMK) (All-India Anna Dravidian Progressive Assen): 156 Lloyds Rd, Madras 600004; f. 1972; splinter group of the DMK; Leader M. G. Ramachandran.

All India Forward Bloc: 128 North Ave, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 376904; f. 1940 by Netaji Subhash Chandra Boase; socialist aims, including nationalization of key industries, land reform and redistribution; Chair. P. D. Paliwal; Gen. Sec. Chitta Basu; 900,000 mems.

Congress (J): 6 Krishna Menon Marg, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 372963; f. 1981 as a breakaway group from the main Congress party; Pres. Jagjivan Ram; Gen. Sec. H. S. Balla; 2m. mems.

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP): f. 1981 by the merger of the Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Front and the Democratic Party; Leader H. N. Bahuguna.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK): Royapuram, Madras 600013; f. 1949; aims at full autonomy for Tamil Nadu within the Union, to establish regional languages as State languages and English as the official language; Pres. Dr M. Karunanidhi; Gen. Sec. K. Anbazhagan; over 1.6m. mems.

Jammu and Kashmir National Conference Party (JKNC): Shaheedi Chowk, Jammu; fmrly All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, f. 1931, renamed 1938, revived 1975; state-based party campaigning for responsible self-govt; split into two rival sections in 1984: JKNC (F), led by Dr Farook Abdullah, and JKNC (K) led by Ghulam Mohamed Shah.

Peasants' and Workers' Party of India: Mahatma Phule Rd, Naigaum, Bombay 400014; f. 1949; Marxist; seeks to nationalize all basic industries, to promote industrialization, and to establish a unitary state with provincial boundaries drawn on a linguistic basis; Gen. Sec. Dajiba Desai; c. 10,000 mems.

Rashtriya Sanjay Manch (National Sanjay Organization): 408/9 Padma Tower-1, 5 Rajindra Place, New Delhi 110008; f. 1983, in opposition to Congress (I); centrist; advocates socialism and a secular and democratic state; Founder and Pres. Menaka Gandhi; c. 800,000 mems.

Republican Party of India (RPI): Azad Maidan, Fort, Bombay 400001, Maharashtra; main aim is to realize the aims and objects set out in the preamble to the 1950 Constitution; Pres. Datta Katti; Gen. Sec. Mrs J. Ishwaribai.

Shiromani Akali Dal: Baradan Shri Dabar Sahib, Amritsar; f. 1920; merged with Congress Party 1958–62; Sikh party; opposes govt interference in Sikh affairs; seeks autonomy for all states, equal rights for all and safeguards for minorities; Pres. Harchand Singh Longowal; Gen. Secs Parkash Singh Majithia, Sukhjinder Singh, Rajinder Singh; 1m. mems.

Telugu Desam (Telugu Nation): 3-5-910, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad 500029; tel. (842) 227070; f. 1982; state-based party (Andhra Pradesh) campaigning against rural poverty and social prejudice; Founder and Pres. N. T. Rama Rao; Gen.-Sec. P. Upendra; 1,184,595 mems.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN INDIA

Afghanistan: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 616325; Ambassador: Dr Mohammad Hassan Sharq.

Algeria: 13 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 618126; telex 31-4548; Ambassador: Abder Rahmane Bensid.

Argentina: B-8/9 Vasant Vihar, Paschimi Marg, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 671345; telex 31-3265; Ambassador: Fernando María Fernández Escalante.

Australia: 1/50-G Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 601336; telex 31-61156; High Commissioner: Graham Barton Feakes.

Austria: EP/13 Chandragupta Marg, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 601555; telex 31-2603; Ambassador: Erich M. Schmid.

Bangladesh: 56 Ring Rd, Lajpatnagar III, New Delhi 110024; tel. (11) 615668; telex 31-2798; High Commissioner: Air Vice-Marshal A. K. Khandker.

Belgium: 50-N, Plot 4, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 608295; telex 31-2738; Ambassador: J. Hollants van Loöcke.

Bhutan: Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 609271; Ambassador: Om Pradhan.

Brazil: 8 Aurangzeb Rd, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 374221; telex 31-2772; Ambassador: Jorge d' Escragnolle Taunay.

Bulgaria: 16/17 Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 607411; telex 31-2545; Ambassador: Tocho Kiryakov Tochev.

Burma: Burma House, 3/50-F Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 600251; Ambassador: U Ko Ko Lay.

Canada: 7/8 Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 608161; telex 31-2346; High Commissioner: William T. Warden.

Chile: 1/13 Shanti Niketan, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 671363; telex 31-4987; Ambassador: Carlos Bastos.

China, People's Republic: 50-D Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 600328; telex 31-3984; Ambassador: Li Lianqing.

Colombia: 82-D Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 372771; Ambassador: Dr Nelly Turbay de Muñoz.

Cuba: D-5 South Extension, Part II, New Delhi 110049; tel. (11) 662897; telex 31-4086; Ambassador: José Pérez Novoa.

Cyprus: 52 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 697503; telex 31-4596; High Commissioner: Antonios J. Vakis.

Czechoslovakia: 50-M Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 608382; telex 31-2386; Ambassador: Jaromir Nehera.

Denmark: 2 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 616273; telex 31-2495; Ambassador: Kaj Baago.

Egypt: 55–57 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 619081; telex 031-4211; Ambassador: Dr Nabil E. Elaraby.

Ethiopia: 7/50-G Satya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 604407; telex 31-4429; Ambassador: Brig.-Gen. Amdemikael Belachew.

Finland: 25 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 616006; telex 31-3874; Ambassador: Jan Groop.

France: 2 Aurangzeb Rd, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 374682; telex 31-2277; Ambassador: (vacant).

German Democratic Republic: 2 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 374204; telex 031-2245; Ambassador: Dr Bernd Biedermann.

Germany, Federal Republic: 6 Block 50G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 604861; telex 031-2570; Ambassador: Günther Schödel.

Ghana: A-42 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 670716; High Commissioner: Kwame Saara-Mensah.

Greece: 16 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 617800; telex 31-2482; Ambassador: George Sioris.

Guyana: 85 Poorvi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 674194; telex 31-3246; High Commissioner: S. S. Naraine.

Holy See: 50-C Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021 (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. (11) 606520; Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. Agostino Cacciavillan.

Hungary: Plot 2, 50-M Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 608414; telex 31-4718; Ambassador: Dr Ferenc Turi.

Indonesia: 50A Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 602305; Ambassador: Maj.-Gen. R. S. Sasraprawira.

Iran: 5 Banakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 385491; telex 31-3921; Ambassador: Ebrahim Benham Dehkordy.

Iraq: 169–171 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel.(11) 618011; telex 31-3353; Ambassador: Fakhri Ahmed Qassim al-Qaisy.

Ireland: 13 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 615485; telex 31-3766; Ambassador: Bernard McHugh.

Italy: 13 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 618311; telex 31-2520; Ambassador: Dr Emilio Pascarelli.

Japan: Plot Nos 4 and 5, 50G, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 604071; Ambassador: Takumi Hosaki.

Jordan: 35 Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 373495; telex 31-3892; Ambassador: Jamal Khoutta.

Kampuchea: C4/4 Paschimi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 608595; Ambassador: Dith Munty.

Kenya: E-66 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 672053; telex 31-2797; High Commissioner: Tireito Kimunai.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 42/44 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 616889; telex 31-4259; Ambassador: Cho Chun Il.

Korea, Republic: 9 Chandragupta Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 601601; Ambassador: Dong Won Shin.

Kuwait: 5A Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 600791; telex 31-4332; Ambassador: Essa A. Rehman al-Essa.

Laos: 20 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 615865; telex 31-5338; Ambassador: Saly Khamsy.

Lebanon: 10 Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 373174; Ambassador: Rabia Haidar.

Libya: 22 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 697717; telex 031-3901; Secretary of People's Bureau: Mabrouk el-Mesellati.

Malaysia: 50-M Satya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 601291; telex 31-2696; High Commissioner: Razali bin Ismail.

Maldives: New Delhi; High Commissioner: Mohamed Musthafa Hussain.

Mauritius: 5 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 371112; telex 31-2945; High Commissioner: Anund Priya Neewoor.

Mexico: 10 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 697991; telex 31-2821; Ambassador: Graciela de la Lama.

Mongolia: 34 Archbishop Makarios Marg, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 618921; Ambassador: Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan.

Morocco: 33 Archbishop Makarios Marg, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 611038; telex 031-3018; Ambassador: Larbi Mouline.

Nepal: Barakhamba Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 381484; Ambassador: Rana Jagdish Shumsher.

Netherlands: 6/50 F Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 609571; telex 31-2525; Ambassador: A. van der Willigen.

New Zealand: c/o The Taj Palace Hotel, 2 Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 344900; telex 031-5151; High Commissioner: Sir Edmund Hillary.

Nigeria: 21 Palam Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 670405; telex 31-2595; High Commissioner: Rear-Adm. (retd) Denson Ere Okujagu.

Norway: Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 605982; telex 31-3197; Ambassador: Tancred Ibsen.

Oman: 16 Palam Marg, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 671575; telex 31-2889; Ambassador: Abdullah Saeed Rashid al-Balusi.

Pakistan: 2/50 G Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 600601; Ambassador: Dr M. Humayun Khan.

Panama: S-260 Greater Kailash, Part II, New Delhi 110048; tel. (11) 6413884; Ambassador: Irma Ritter.

Peru: A 15/27, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 673937; telex 31-3164; Ambassador: Alfonso Rivero Monsalve.

Philippines: 50-N Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 608491; Ambassador: Emilio D. Bejasa.

Poland: 50-M, Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 608321; telex 31-2539; Ambassador: Ryszard Fijalkowski.

Portugal: A-24 West End Colony, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 674568; telex 031-3608; Ambassador: António Telco de Almeida de Maghalhães Colaco.

Qatar: A-3 West End Colony, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 673745; telex 031-2087; Ambassador: Dr Hassan ali Hussain al-Ni'mah.

Romania: A-52 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 676111; telex 31-2287; Ambassador: N. Finantu.

Saudi Arabia: 1 Ring Rd, Kilokri, New Delhi 110014; tel. (11) 632081; Ambassador: Shaikh Fouad S. Husseini.

Singapore: B-70 Greater Kailash, Part 1, New Delhi 110048; tel. (11) 6416241; telex 31-61494; High Commissioner: Chan Keng Howe.

Somalia: B-23 Greater Kailash, Part 1, New Delhi 110048; tel. (11) 6414645; telex 31-3910; Ambassador: Abdullahi Egal Nur.

Spain: 12 Prithviraj Rd, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 373834; telex 31-3291; Ambassador: Enrique Mahou Stauffer.

Sri Lanka: 27 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 370201; telex 31-3166; High Commissioner: Bernard P. Tilakaratne.

Sudan: 6 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 660434; telex 31-3728; Ambassador: Abdel Moneim Mustafa.

Sweden: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 604961; telex 31-2415; Ambassador: Axel Edelstam.

Switzerland: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 604225; telex 31-3156; Ambassador: Jean Cuendet.

Syria: 28 Vasant Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 670233; telex 031-4348; Ambassador: Mohammad Khodar.

Tanzania: 27 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 694351; High Commissioner: Mohammed Ramia Abdiwawa.

Thailand: 56-N Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 615779; Ambassador: Birath Israsena.

Trinidad and Tobago: 131 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 618186; telex 31-4112; High Commissioner: Dr Harrison Elbert Major.

Tunisia: B 9/22, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 676174; telex 31-5004; Ambassador: Abderraouf Ounaies.

Turkey: N-50 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 601921; Ambassador: Ildeniz Divanlioglu.

Uganda: 61 Golf Links, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 693584; telex 31-2243; High Commissioner: Gurdial Singh.

USSR: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 616326; telex 31-2802; Ambassador: Vassily N. Rykov.

United Arab Emirates: A-7 West End, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 670830; telex 31-2184; Ambassador: Abdul Aziz bin Nasser al-Owais.

United Kingdom: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 690371; telex 31-2135; High Commissioner: Sir Robert Wade-Gery.

USA: Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 600651; telex 31-4589; Ambassador: HARRY G. BARNES.

Venezuela: N-114 Panchshila Park, New Delhi 110017; tel. (11) 651083; telex 31-4674; Ambassador: Dr EDUARDO SOTO-ALVAREZ.

Viet-Nam: 35 Prithviraj Rd, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 619200; Ambassador: HOANG ANH TUAN.

Yemen Arab Republic: B-55 Paschimi Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 674064; telex 31-5266; Ambassador: AHMED MOHAMMAD HAIDER.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: F-8/22 Munirka Marg, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 607005; telex 31-5267; Ambassador: ALI AIDROOS YEHYA.

Yugoslavia: 3/50 G Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 615651; telex 31-4554; Ambassador: DANILO BILANOVIĆ.

Zaire: 160 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 619455; telex 31-2775; Ambassador: BAGBENI ADEITO NZENGEYA.

Zambia: 14 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 619115; telex 31-3084; High Commissioner: ARIEL MATIYA PHIRI.

Zimbabwe: Taj Palace Hotel, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 344900; High Commissioner: Dr N. G. G. MAKURA.

Judicial System

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and not more than 17 judges appointed by the President, exercises exclusive jurisdiction in any dispute between the Union and the states (although there are certain restrictions where an acceding state is involved). It has appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or order of the High Court where that Court certifies that either a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Chief Justice of India of judges of High Courts as ad hoc judges at sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods, and for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion. The Supreme Court is also empowered to hear appeals against a sentence of death passed by a State High Court in reversal of an order of acquittal by a lower court, and in a case in which a High Court has granted a certificate of fitness.

The Supreme Court also hears appeals which are certified by High Courts to be fit for appeal, subject to rules made by the Court. Parliament may, by law, confer on the Supreme Court any further powers of appeal.

Chief Justice of India: YESHWANT VISHNU CHANDRACHUD.

Judges of the Supreme Court: P. N. BHAGWATI, S. MURTAZA FAZAL ALI, V. D. TULZAPURKAR, D. A. DESAI, R. S. PATHAK, O. CHINNAPPA REDDY, A. P. SEN, E. S. VENKATARAMIAH, APPAJEE VARDARAJAN, AMARENDRA NATH SEN, V. BALAKRISHNA ERADI, RAMBRIKSH MISRA, SABYASACHI MUKHERJEE, D. P. MADON, MANHARIAL PRANLAL THAKKAR, RANGANATH MISRA, V. KHALID.

HIGH COURTS

The High Courts are the Courts of Appeal from the lower courts, and their decisions are final except in cases where appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

LOWER COURTS

Provision is made in the Code of Criminal Procedure for the constitution of lower criminal courts called Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates. The Courts of Session are competent to try all persons duly committed for trial, and inflict any punishment authorized by the law. The President and the local government concerned exercise the prerogative of mercy.

The constitution of inferior civil courts is determined by regulations within each state.

Religion

INDIAN FAITHS

Buddhism: The Buddhists in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir) owe allegiance to the Dalai Lama. Head Lama of Ladakh: KAUSHAK SAKULA, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir. In 1971 there were 3.81m. Buddhists in India (0.70% of the population).

Hinduism: 453.3m. Hindus (1971 census) 82.72% of the population.

Islam: Muslims are divided into two main sects, Shi'as and Sunnis. Most of the Indian Muslims are Sunnis. In 1979 the Muslim population numbered 80m.

Jainism: 2.6m. adherents (1971 census), 0.48% of the population.

Sikhism: 10.3m. Sikhs (comprising 1.89% of the population at the 1971 census), the majority living in the Punjab.

Zoroastrians: More than 120,000 Parsis practise the Zoroastrian religion.

CHRISTIANITY

In 1971 there were 14.2m. Christians in India, of whom more than one-half were Roman Catholics, the others being members of Eastern rite and Protestant churches.

National Council of Churches in India: Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur, Maharashtra 440001; mems: 22 reformed and 3 orthodox churches, 14 regional Christian councils, 15 All-India Ecumenical organizations and 6 related agencies; represents total membership of 8m.; Pres. Rt Rev. S. K. PARMAR; Gen. Sec. MATHAI ZACHARIAH.

Protestant Churches

Church of North India: Moderator Most Rev. D. C. GORAI, Bishop's House, 51 Chowringhee Rd, Calcutta 700071.

The Church has 23 dioceses with 23 Bishops and Diocesan Councils, elected by the diocese and synod; 700,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. PRITAM B. SANTRAM, 'CNI Bhavan', 16 Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. 386513.

Church of South India: Moderator Most Rev. Dr SOLOMON DORAISAWMY, 8 Racquet Court Lane, POB 31, Tiruchirapalli 620001; c. 1.53m. mems.

Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church: Catholicate Palace, Kottayam-4, Kerala; Catholicos of the East and Malankara Metropolitan: HH BASELIUS MAR THOMA MATHEWS I; Sec. Metropolitan DANIEL MAR PHILOXENOS; 1,500,000 mems.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar: Mar Thoma Sabha Office, Tiruvalla 689101, Kerala; tel. (47811) 2449; Metropolitan: Most Rev. Dr ALEXANDER MAR THOMA; Sec. Rev. C. G. ALEXANDER; 550,000 mems.

United Church of North India and Pakistan: Church House, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh; Sec. (vacant).

United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India: 1 First St, Haddows Rd, Madras 600006; tel. (44) 811676; telex 41-6613; nine member churches; Pres. Rt Rev. Bishop M. M. TUDU; Exec. Sec. Dr K. RAJARATNAM.

The Baptist and Methodist Churches are also represented.

The Roman Catholic Church

There are 16 archdioceses, 70 suffragan dioceses (including 7 eparchies of Syro-Malabar rite) and 2 apostolic prefectures for Catholics of the Latin rite. There are 3 archdioceses, 11 suffragan dioceses and 7 eparchies for the Eastern rite. Total number of Roman Catholics: 9,704,000.

Archbishop of Calcutta: Cardinal LAWRENCE TREVOR PICACHY; Archbishop's House, 32 Park St, Calcutta 700016; tel. (33) 444666.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

The National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of India: POB 19, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 389326.

The Press

Freedom of the Press was guaranteed under articles 13 and 19 of the Constitution. A measure giving the Press the right to publish proceedings of Parliament without being subjected to censorship or the fear of civil or criminal action was popularly known as the 'Feroz Gandhi Act'. This privilege was withdrawn when the Government declared a state of emergency in June 1975 and article 19 of the Constitution, which guaranteed the right to freedom of speech and expression, was suspended. In order to facilitate censorship of all news, a merger of the existing news agencies was enforced in January 1975, and Samachar, the state news agency, was established. However, pre-censorship was declared illegal by the courts in September 1975, and censorship of foreign correspon-

dents ended in September 1976, but the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act, passed by Parliament in early 1976, still greatly restricted press freedom. In April 1977 the new Government introduced bills to repeal the Prevention of Publication of Objectionable Matter Act and to restore the rights of the 'Feroz Gandhi Act', which were both subsequently approved by Parliament. The right to report Parliamentary proceedings was further guaranteed under the Constitution (45th amendment) Bill of December 1978, later redesignated the 44th amendment. In April 1978 Samachar was disbanded and the original agencies were re-established.

In March 1979 a Press Council was set up (its predecessor was abolished in 1975). Its function is to uphold the freedom of the Press and maintain and improve journalistic standards. In 1980 a second Press Commission was appointed to inquire into the growth and status of the press since the first commission gave its report, and suggest how best it should develop in the future.

The growth of a thriving press has been made difficult by cultural barriers caused by religious, caste and language differences. Consequently the English-language press, with its appeal to the educated middle-class urban readership throughout the states, has retained its dominance. The English metropolitan dailies, such as the *Times of India* (published in three cities), *Indian Express* (published in 10 cities), the *Hindu* (published in five cities) and the *Statesman* (published in two cities), are some of the widest circulating and most influential newspapers. In 1981 there were 19,144 newspapers and magazines: 1,264 were dailies, 5,624 weeklies and 12,256 other periodicals. More were published in Hindi than in English, and the combined circulation for Hindi papers was 13,984,000 copies per issue, while the English language press had a total circulation of 11,039,000. The readership of daily newspapers is just over 21 per thousand, and in 1981 they were published in 84 languages. There were 597 government publications in 1981.

The main Indian language dailies, such as the *Navbharat Times* (Hindi), *Malayala Manorama* (Malayalam), the *Jugantar* (Bengali) and *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Bengali), by paying attention to rural affairs, cater for the increasingly literate non-anglophone provincial population. Most Indian-language papers have a relatively small circulation.

The more popular weekly and fortnightly periodicals include the cultural Tamil publications *Kumudam*, *Kalki*, *Rani* and *Ananda Vikatan*, the English *Illustrated Weekly of India*, *India Today*, *Sunday* and the sensationalist *Blitz*, published in English, Hindi and Urdu. The main monthly periodicals are the *Reader's Digest* and the Hindi *Manohar Kahaniyan*.

The majority of publications in India are under individual ownership (65% in 1981), while newspapers owned by joint stock companies claim the largest part of the total circulation (38.4% in 1981). The most powerful groups own most of the large English dailies and frequently have considerable private commercial and industrial holdings. Four of the major groups are as follows:

Times of India Group (controlled by ASHOK JAIN and family): dailies: the *Times of India*, *Economic Times*, the *Evening News of India* (Bombay), the Hindi *Navbharat Times*, the *Maharashtra Times* (Bombay); periodicals: the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, the Hindi weeklies *Dharmayug* and *Dinaman*, the English fortnightlies *Femina* and *Filmfare* and Hindi publs including *Parag* and *Sarita*.

Indian Express Group (controlled by the RAMNATH GOENKA family): dailies: the *Indian Express*, the Marathi *Loksatta*, the Tamil *Dinamani*, the Telugu *Andhra Prabha*, the Kannada *Kannada Prabha* and the English *Financial Express*; periodicals: the English weeklies the *Indian Express* (Sunday edition), *Screen*, *Cinema Express* (fortnightly) and the Telugu *Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly*.

Hindustan Times Group (controlled by the BIRLA family): dailies: the *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), the *Searchlight* (Patna), *Pradeep* (Patna), the Hindi *Hindustan* (Delhi) and *Bharat* (Allahabad); periodicals: the weeklies the *Overseas Hindustan Times*, *Week End*, the Hindi *Saptahik Hindustan* (Delhi) and the Hindi monthly *Nandan* (New Delhi).

Ananda Bazar Patrika Group (controlled by ASOKE SARKAR and family): dailies: the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), the English *Business Standard*, *The Telegraph*; periodicals include the English weeklies *Sunday* and *Sports World*, the English fortnightly *Business World*, Bengali weekly *Desh*, Hindi weekly *Ravivar*, Bengali monthly *Anandamela* and the Bengali fortnightly *Anandlok*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Delhi (incl. New Delhi)

Daily Milap: 8A Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 271237; f. 1923; Urdu; nationalist; also publ. from Jullundur and Hyderabad; Man. Dir PUNAM SURI; Chief Editor NAVIN SURI; circ. (Delhi) 27,097.

Daily Pratap: Pratap Bhawan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272641; f. 1919; Urdu; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 23,220.

The Economic Times: Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 270161; f. 1961; English; also publ. from Calcutta and Bombay; circ. (Delhi) 22,427.

The Financial Express: Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273931; f. 1961; morning; English; also publ. from Bombay and Madras; circ. (national) 33,000.

Hindustan: 18/20 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 386201; telex 031-3727; f. 1936; morning; Hindi; Editor VINOD KUMAR MISHRA; circ. 160,969.

Hindustan Times: 18/20 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 386201; telex 031-3727; f. 1923; morning; English; Editor N. C. MENON; circ. 267,647.

Indian Express: Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273931; telex 031-2208; f. 1953; English; also publ. from Bombay, Chandigarh, Cochin, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Madras, Madurai, Hyderabad and Vijayawada; Editor-in-Chief B. G. VERGHESE; circ. (Delhi and Chandigarh) 159,449.

National Herald: Herald House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 275722; telex 31-3041; English; nationalist; also publ. from Lucknow; Editor YASHPAL KAPOOR.

Navbharat Times: 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273765; f. 1947; Hindi; also publ. from Bombay; Editor ANAND JAIN; circ. (national) 372,027, (Delhi) 283,644.

Patriot: Link House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273924; f. 1963; English; Chair. of Editorial Board ARUNA ASAF ALI; circ. 32,790.

Statesman: Connaught Circus, Delhi 110001; telex 31-2384; f. 1875; morning; English; Delhi Editor S. SAHAY; also publ. from Calcutta; circ. 183,000.

Times of India: 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 270161; telex 031-2155; English; also publ. from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Lucknow; circ. (Delhi) 177,112.

Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad

Deccan Chronicle: 36 Sarojini Devi Rd, Hyderabad 560003; tel. (842) 72126; telex 01-5644; f. 1938; English; Editor T. CHANDRASEKHAR REDDY; circ. 49,872.

Eenadu: Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500004; tel. (842) 223422; telex 0155-521; f. 1974; Telugu; also publ. from Tirupati, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada; Chief Editor RAMOJI RAO; circ. 337,329.

Newstime: 6-3-570 Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500004; tel. (842) 223422; telex 0155-521; f. 1984; Editor RAMOJI RAO; circ. 60,000.

Rahnuma-e-Deccan: 1810 Afzalgunj, Hyderabad 500012; tel. (842) 43210; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; independent; Editor SYED VECARUDDIN; circ. 27,402.

Siasat Daily: Jawaharlal Nehru Rd, Hyderabad 500001; tel. (842) 44180; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; Editor ABID ALI KHAN; circ. 32,703.

Vijayawada

Andhra Jyoti: Andhra Jyoti Bldg, Vijayawada 520010; telex 475217; f. 1960; Telugu; Editor NANDURI RAMAMOHANA RAO; circ. 50,962.

Andhra Patrika: POB 534, Gandhinagar, Vijayawada 520003; tel. (866) 61247; f. 1914; Telugu; also publ. from Hyderabad; Editor S. RADHAKRISHNA; circ. 39,079.

Andhra Prabha: 16-1-28, Kolandareddy Rd, Vijayawada 520003; tel. (866) 61351; telex 475231; f. 1935; Telugu; also publ. from Bangalore and Hyderabad; Editor A. B. K. PRASAD (acting); circ. (national) 110,108.

Indian Express: George Oakes Building, Besant Rd, Vijayawada 520003; English; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras, Cochin, Hyderabad and Madurai) 292,408.

Assam

Guwahati

Assam Tribune: Tribune Bldgs, Guwahati 781003; tel. 23251; f. 1938; English; Editor R. N. BOROOAH; circ. 37,241.

Dainik Assam: Tribune Bldgs, Guwahati 781003; f. 1965; Assamese; Editor K. N. HAZARIKA; circ. 59,924.

Bihar

Patna

Aryavarta: Mazharul Haque Path, Patna 800001; tel. (612) 22136; telex 267; f. 1940; morning; Hindi; Editor H. Jha Shashtri; circ. 84,423.

The Indian Nation: Mazharul Haque Path, Patna 800001; tel. (612) 22136; telex 267; f. 1930; morning; English; Editor Deena Nath Jha; circ. 52,059.

Pradeep: Buddha Marg, Patna 800001; tel. (612) 23413; f. 1947; morning; Hindi; Editor Paras Nath Singh; circ. 25,060.

Searchlight: Buddha Marg, Patna 800001; tel. (612) 23434; f. 1918; morning; English; Editor R. K. Mukker; circ. 20,122.

Goa

Panaji

Gomantak: Gomantak Bhavan, St Inez, Goa 403001; tel. 2013; f. 1962; morning; Marathi; Editor Narayan G. Athawalay; circ. 22,000.

Navhind Times: Dempo House, Campal, Goa 403001; tel. 2081; f. 1963; morning; English; Editor Bikram Vohra; circ. 22,000.

Gujarat

Ahmedabad

Gujarat Samachar: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khampur, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. (272) 22821; f. 1932; morning; Gujarati; also publ. from Surat; Editor Shantilal A. Shah; circ. 221,683.

Indian Express: Janasatta Bldg, Mirzapur Rd, Ahmedabad; f. 1968; English; circ. (Ahmedabad) 16,719.

Janasatta: PB 188, Mirzapur Rd, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. (272) 26300; f. 1953; morning; Gujarati; also publ. from Rajkot; Editor Jayanti Shukla; circ. (national) 81,064.

Sandesh: Sandesh Bldg, Cheekanta Rd, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. (272) 25920; f. 1923; Gujarati; Editor C. S. Patel; circ. 158,461.

Times of India: POB 4046, 139 Ashram Rd, Ahmedabad 380009; tel. (272) 77631; telex 0121490; f. 1968; English; also publ. from Bombay, Delhi and Lucknow; Man. Ranjan Garg; Editor P. G. Mahadevan; circ. (Ahmedabad) 541,000.

Western Times: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. (272) 26762; f. 1967; English; Editor Ramu Patel; circ. 12,695.

Rajkot

Jai Hind: POB 59, Sharda Baug, Rajkot 360001; tel. 24218; f. 1948; Gujarati; also publ. from Ahmedabad; Editor N. L. Shah; circ. (Rajkot) 40,000, (Ahmedabad) 20,000.

Phulchhab: Phulchhab Bhavan, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Rajkot; tel. (281) 27074; f. 1950; morning; Gujarati; Editor Harsukh M. Sanghani; circ. 92,372.

Surat

Gujaratmitra and Gujaratdarpan: Gujaratmitra Bhavan, nr Old Civil Hospital, Sonifalia, Surat 395003; tel. (261) 23284; telex 0178261; f. 1863; morning; Gujarati; Editor P. U. Reshamwala; Man. Editor B. P. Reshamwala; circ. 75,250.

Pratap: Pratap Sadan, Nanavat, POB 242, Surat 395003; tel. (261) 23251; f. 1926; morning and evening; Gujarati; Editor Ravindra P. Bhatt; circ. 16,821.

Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu

Kashmir Times: Residency Rd, Jammu; f. 1955; morning; English; Editor V. Bhasin; circ. 16,000.

Srinagar

Srinagar Times: Badshah Bridge, Srinagar; f. 1969; Urdu; circ. 14,000.

Karnataka

Bangalore

Deccan Herald: 75 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bangalore 560001; tel. (812) 53291; telex 0845339; f. 1948; morning; English; Editor K. N. Hari Kumar; circ. 150,200.

Indian Express: 1 Queen's Rd, Bangalore 560001; telex 845597; f. 1965; English; circ. (Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad, Madras, Madurai and Vijayawada) 292,408.

Kannada Prabha: 1 Queen's Rd, Banglalore; tel. (812) 76893; Kannada; Editor Khadri Shamanna; circ. 95,628.

Prajavani: 75 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bangalore 560001; tel. (812 53291; telex 0845339; f. 1948; morning; Kannada; Editor M. B. Singh; circ. 187,796.

Kerala

Calicut

Deshabhimani: 11/127 Convent Rd, Calicut 673001; f. 1942; morning; Malayalam; also publ. from Cochin; Chief Editor E. K. Nayanar; circ. 40,540.

Mathrubhumi: Mathrubhumi Bldgs, Robinson Rd, Calicut 673001; tel. (495) 72111; f. 1923; Malayalam; Editor K. P. Kesava Menon; also publ. from Trivandrum and Cochin; circ. 390,062.

Kottayam

Deepika: PB 7, Kottayam 686001; tel. (481) 3706; telex 0888203; f. 1887; Malayalam; independent; also publ. from Trichur; Editor Victor Z. Narively; circ. 56,051.

Malayala Manorama: Malayala Manorama, Kottayam 680001; tel. (481) 3615; telex 0888201; f. 1888; also publ. from Calicut and Cochin; morning; Malayalam; Chief Editor K. M. Mathew; circ. 530,691.

Trichur

Express: PB 15, Trichur 680001; tel. 23631; f. 1944; Malayalam; Editor K. Balakrishnan; circ. 55,000.

Trivandrum

Kerala Kaumudi: PB 77, Pettah, Trivandrum 695024; tel. (487) 62020; telex 0884214; f. 1911; Malayalam; Editor M. S. Madhusoodanan; circ. 123,174.

Madhya Pradesh

Bhopal

Dainik Bhaskar: Agrawal Bhawan, Sultania Rd, Bhopal; f. 1958; morning; Hindi; also publ. from Gwalior; Editor R. C. Agrawal; circ. 46,988.

Indore

Nai Duniya: 60/1 Babu Labchand, Chajlani Marg, Indore 452009; tel. (731) 32061; telex 0735342; f. 1947; morning; Hindi; Man. Editor Narendra Tiwari; circ. 144,411.

Maharashtra

Bombay

Bombay Samachar: Red House, Syed Abdulla Brelvi Rd, Fort, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 255531; f. 1822; morning and Sunday; Gujarati; political and commercial; Editor Jehan D. Daruwala; circ. 142,055.

The Economic Times: Head Office, POB 213, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 268271; f. 1961; also publ. from New Delhi and Calcutta; English; Editor M. K. B. Nair (acting); circ. (national) 73,685.

Evening News of India: Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 268271; f. 1923; evening; English; Editor Girilal Jain; circ. 17,085.

The Financial Express: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 232627; telex 112585; f. 1961; morning; English; also publ. from New Delhi and Madras; Editor N. S. Jagannathan; circ. (national) 33,000.

Free Press Journal: Free Press House, 215 Free Press Journal Rd, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 234143; telex 0112570; f. 1930; English; Editor Virendra Kapoor; circ. 40,000.

Indian Express: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 322627; telex 112276; f. 1940; English; Editor-in-Chief B. G. Verghese; circ. 100,770.

Inquilab: 156D J. Dadajee Rd, Tardeo, Bombay 400034; tel. (22) 370586; telex 0113624; f. 1938; Urdu; Man. Editor Khalid Ansari; circ. 27,000.

Jam-e-Jamshed: Ballard House, Mangalore St, Bombay 400038; tel. (22) 262571; f. 1832; English and Gujarati; Chair. Nanabhoy Jeejeebhoy; Editor Adi Marzban; circ. 7,900 (daily), 11,800 (Sunday).

Janmabhoomi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St, Fort, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 255831; f. 1934; Gujarati; Propr Saurashtra Trust; Editor Harindra J. Dave; circ. 36,812.

Loksatta: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 232627; f. 1948; morning (except Sunday); Marathi; Editor Madhavrao Gadkari; circ. 207,915.

Maharashtra Times: The Times of India Press, POB 213, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 268271; Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd; f. 1962; Marathi; Editor G. S. Talwalkar; circ. 192,382.

Mid-Day: 156D J. Dadajee Rd, Tardeo, Bombay 400034; tel. (22) 370586; telex 0113624; f. 1979; daily and Sunday; English; Man. Editor Khalid Ansari; circ. 74,432.

Mumbai Sakal: N. B. Parulekar Rd, Prabhadevi, Bombay 400025; f. 1970; daily and Sunday; Marathi; also publ. from Pune.

Navbharat Times: Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 268271; f. 1950; Hindi; also publ. from New Delhi; circ. (Bombay) 88,383.

Navshakti: 21 Dalal St, Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1932; Marathi; Editor P. R. Behere; circ. 27,720.

Times of India: Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay 400001; telex 112204; f. 1838; morning; English; publ. from Delhi, Ahmedabad and Lucknow; Editor Girilal Jain; circ. (Bombay) 297,812.

Nagpur

Hitavada: Wardha Rd, Nagpur; tel. (712) 23155; f. 1911; morning; English; also publ. from Bhopal; Editor M. Y. Bodhankar; circ. 20,000.

Maharashtra: House No. 510, Ogale Rd, Mahal, Nagpur; f. 1941; Marathi; nationalist; Editor M. R. Dangre; circ. 17,300.

Nagpur Times: 37 Farmland, Ramdaspeth, Nagpur 440010; tel. (712) 22935; telex 0715235; f. 1933; English; Editor M. V. Padalkar; circ. 24,424.

Nava Bharat: Cotton Market, Nagpur 440003; f. 1938; morning; Hindi; also publ. from Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Raipur; Editor in Chief R. G. Maheswari; circ. 142,000.

Tarun Bharat: 28 Farmland, Ramdaspeth, Nagpur 440010; f. 1944; Marathi; independent; also publ. from Pune; Editor M. G. Vaidya; circ. 53,000.

Pune

Kesari: 568 Narayan Peth, Pune 411030; tel. (212) 449250; f. 1881; Marathi; Editor Chandrakant Ghorpade; circ. 70,578.

Sakal: 595 Budhwar Peth, Pune 411002; tel. (212) 448403; f. 1932; daily and Sunday; Marathi; Editor S. G. Munagekar; Gen. Man. S. V. Nagarkar; circ. daily (Pune, Bombay and Kolhapur) 132,523.

Orissa

Cuttack

Samaj: Gopabandhu Bhawan, Buxibazar, Cuttack 753001; tel. (671) 20994; f. 1919; Oriya; Editor R. N. Rath; circ. 93,185.

Punjab

Jalandhar

Ajit: Ajit Bhavan, Nehru Garden Rd, Jalandhar 144001; f. 1955; Punjabi; tel. 75961; Man. Editor Sadhu S Hamard; circ. 47,000.

Hind Samachar: Pacca Bagh, Jalandhar 144001; tel. 75951; telex 0385-221; f. 1948; morning; Urdu; Editor Vijay Kumar; circ. 77,351.

Jagbani: Pacca Bagh, Jalandhar 140001; tel. 75951; telex 0385-221; f. 1978; Punjabi; publ. by Hind Samachar Ltd; Editor Vijay Kumar; circ. 44,910.

Punjab Kesari: Civil lines, Jalandhar 144001; tel. 7591; telex 0385-221; f. 1965; morning; Hindi, Editor Vijay Kumar; circ. 263,909.

Chandigarh

The Tribune: 29-c Chandigarh 160020; tel. (172) 28461; telex 395285; f. 1881; English, Hindi and Punjabi; Editor R. Madhavan Nair; circ. 166,380 (English), 32,242 (Hindi), 46,989 (Punjabi).

Rajasthan

Jaipur

Rajasthan Chronicle: A-31, 'Rajhut', Nehrunagar, Jaipur (141) 302016; tel. 75414; f. 1951; English; Editor K. S. Narang.

Rajasthan Patrika: Kesargarh, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jaipur 302004; tel. (141) 74231; f. 1956; Hindi; also publ. from Jodhphur and Udaipur; Editor Vijay Bhandari; circ. 92,000.

Rashtradoot: HO, POB 30, M.I. Rd, Jaipur 302001; tel. (141) 72634; f. 1951; Hindi; also publ. from Kota and Bikaner; Chief Editor Rajesh Sharma; circ. (Jaipur) 80,000, (Kota) 36,000, (Bikaner) 29,000.

Tamil Nadu

Madras

Daily Thanthi: 46 E.V.K. Sampath Rd, Madras 600007; tel. (44) 31331; telex 041366; f. 1942; Tamil; also publ. from Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Madurai, Salem, Tiruchi, Tirunelveli and Vellore; Editor R. S. Rathnam; circ. 320,343.

Dinakaran: 106–107 Kutchery Rd, Mylapore, Madras 600004; tel. (44) 71006; f. 1977; Tamil; also publ. from Tnichy, Salem, Madurai and Coimbatore; Editor K. P. Kandasamy; circ. 150,000

The Hindu: 859/860 Anna Rd, Madras 600002; tel. (44) 846567; telex 041-358; f. 1878; morning; English; independent; also publ. from Bangalore, Coimbatore, Hyderabad and Madurai; Editor G. Kasturi; circ. 378,825.

Indian Express: Express Estate, Mount Rd, Madras 600002; tel. (44) 83151; also publ. from Delhi, Bombay, Chandigarh, Cochin, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Madurai, Hyderabad and Vijayawada; Editor-in-Chief S. Mulgaokar; circ. (Madras, Madurai, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad and Vijayawada) 263,000.

Murasoli: 93 Kodambakkam High Rd, Madras 600034; f. 1960; Tamil; also publ. from Madurai; Editor Murasoli Maran; circ. 54,000.

Madurai

Dinamani: 137 Ramnad Rd, Madurai 625009; tel. (452) 23221; f. 1951; morning; Tamil; Editor A. N. Sivraraman; circ. (Madurai and Madras) 187,767.

Uttar Pradesh

Agra

Amar Ujala: Guru-Ka-Tal, Udyog Nagar, Agra 282007; tel. (562) 72408; telex 565225; also 19 Civil Lines, Bareilly; f. 1948 and 1969 respectively; Hindi; Editors Anil K. Agarwal (Agra), Ashok K. Agarwal (Bareilly); circ. (Agra) 67,774, (Bareilly) 44,642.

Sainik: Sainik Bhavan, Moti Katra, Agra 282003; f. 1925; Hindi; Editor R. S. Sharma; circ. 16,000.

Allahabad

Amrita Prabhat: 10 Edmonstone Rd, Allahabad 211001; tel. (532) 52620; f. 1977; Hindi; also publ. from Lucknow; Chief Editor Tushar Kanti Ghosh; Gen. Man. Sisir Misra; Editor S. N. Jaiswal; circ. 44,073.

Bharat: Leader Bldg, 3 Leader Rd, Allahabad 211001; f. 1928; Hindi; Chief Editor Dr M. D. Sharma; circ. 15,000.

Northern India Patrika: 10 Edmonstone Rd, Allahabad 211001; tel. (532) 52665; f. 1959; English; also publ. from Lucknow; Chief Editor Tushar Kanti Ghosh; Editor S. K. Bose; circ. 57,657.

Kanpur

Daily Veer Bharat: 48/15 Lathi Mohal, Kanpur 208001; f. 1926; Hindi; Editor A. K. Pandey; circ. 15,000.

Pratap: 22/120 Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarathi Rd, Kanpur; f. 1932; Hindi; Editor Suresh Chandra Bhattacharya; circ. 16,300.

Vyapar Sandesh: 48/12 Lathi Mohal Lane, Kanpur, 208001; tel. (512) 69889; f. 1958; Hindi; commercial news and economic trends; Editor Hari Shankar Sharma; circ. 13,225.

Lucknow

National Herald: 1 Bisheshwar North Rd, Lucknow 226001; f. 1938 Lucknow, 1968 Delhi; English; Man. Editor Yashpal Kapoor.

The Pioneer: 20 Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow 226001; tel. (522) 31291; f. 1865; English; Editor R. D. Kwatra; circ. 44,542.

Swatantra Bharat: Pioneer House, 20 Vidhan Sabha Marg, Lucknow 226001; tel. (522) 31292; telex 330; f. 1947; Hindi; Editor Virendra Singh; circ. 66,010.

Varanasi

Aj: Sant Kabir Rd, Kabirchaura, POB 7 & 52, Varanasi 221001; tel. (542) 62061; f. 1920; Hindi; also publ. from Gorakhpur, Patna and Kanpur; Chief Editor S. K. Gupta; circ. 82,926 (Varanasi and Gorakhpur), 47,846 (Kanpur), 45,721 (Patna).

West Bengal

Calcutta

Aaj Kaal: 96 Raja Rammohan Sarani, Calcutta 700009; tel. (33) 363660; f. 1981; morning; Bengali; Editor Madan Mitra; circ. 85,000.

Amrita Bazar Patrika: 14 Ananda Chatterji Lane, Calcutta 700003; tel. (33) 555231; telex 0217245; f. 1868; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor T. K. Ghosh; circ. 138,933.

Ananda Bazar Patrika: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 274880; telex 021-5468; f. 1922; morning; Bengali; Editor Aveek Sarkar; circ. 400,359.

Bartaman: 76A Acharya J.C. Bose Rd, Calcutta 700014; tel. (33) 213939; f. 1984; Editor Barun Sengupta; circ. 50,000.

Business Standard: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 232283; telex 0217321; f. 1975; morning; English; Editor Aveek Sarkar (acting); circ. 22,500.

Dainik Basumati: 166 Bepin Behari Ganguly St, Calcutta 700012; tel. (33) 359462; f. 1914; Bengali; independent nationalist; Editor Prabhat Kumar Goswami; circ. 54,711.

The Economic Times: 105/7A, S. N. Banerjee Rd, Calcutta; English; also publ. from Delhi and Bombay; circ. (Calcutta) 15,656.

Jugantar: 72/1 Baghbazar St, Calcutta 700003; tel. (33) 55231; telex 0217245; f. 1936; Bengali; Editor T. K. Ghosh; circ. 319,682.

Paigam: 26/1 Market St, Calcutta 700087; tel. (33) 246040; f. 1948; Bengali; morning; Editor Marjina Tarafdar; circ. 28,000.

Sanmarg: 160C Chittaranjan Ave, Calcutta 700007; tel. (33) 342836; f. 1948; Hindi; nationalist; Editor Ramawtar A. Gupta; circ. 58,218.

Satyajug: 13 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700072; tel. (33) 278836; f. 1972; Bengali; morning; Editor Jibanlal Banerjee; circ. 16,000.

Statesman: Statesman House, 4 Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 271001; telex 021-7213; f. 1875; morning; English; independent; also publ. from New Delhi; Editor Amalendu Dasgupta; circ. 216,708.

Vishwamitra: 74 Lenin Sarani, Calcutta 700013; tel. (33) 249567; telex 0213370; f. 1916; morning; Hindi; commercial; also publ. from Bombay and Kanpur; Editor Krishna Chandra Agrawalla; circ. 90,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Delhi (incl. New Delhi)

Akashvani: PTI Bldg, 2nd Floor, New Delhi 110001, POB 12; tel. (11) 382249; f. 1936; All-India Radio programmes; English, Hindi and Urdu editions; Chief Editor O. P. Kejariwal; circ. 14,600 (English), 2,400 (Hindi), 3,200 (Urdu).

Bal Bharati: Patiala House, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt of India, Delhi; tel. (11) 382639; f. 1948; monthly; Hindi; for children; Editor P. K. Bhargava; circ. 30,000.

Biswin Sadi: 4C, Madan Mohan St, Daryaganj, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 275927; f. 1937; monthly; Urdu; Editor Rehman Nayyar; circ. 30,678.

Caravan: Delhi Press Bldg, E-3, Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd, Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 526222; f. 1940; fortnightly; English; political and cultural; Editor Vishwa Nath; circ. 40,000.

Careers and Courses: 94 Baird Rd, Delhi; tel. (11) 526222; f. 1949; monthly; English; Editor A. C. Goyle; circ. 44,300.

Careers Digest: 21 Shankar Market, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 44726; f. 1963; monthly; English; Editor O. P. Varma; circ. 35,000.

Champak: Delhi Press Bldg, E-3, Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd, Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 526222; f. 1969; fortnightly; Hindi, also in English, Gujarati and Bengali; Editor Vishwa Nath; circ. 104,439.

Children's World: Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 271921; f. 1968; monthly; English; Editor K. Ramakrishnan; circ. 25,000.

Competition Success Review: 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, Delhi 110008; tel. (11) 572898; monthly; English; f. 1963; Chief Editor T. N. Sachdeva; circ. 251,909.

Dinaman: 10 Daryaganj, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 271911; f. 1965; Hindi news weekly; Editor Kanhaiya Lal Nandan; circ. 45,000.

Ekta Sandesh: 8/818 Ajmeri Gate, Delhi 110006; f. 1963; weekly; Hindi; Editor Prem Chand Verma; circ. 12,355.

Employment News: Government of India, East Block IV, level 7, R. K. Puram, New Delhi 110066; tel. (11) 615605; f. 1976; weekly; Hindi, Urdu and English edns; Editor (English edition) N. N. Sharma; circ. 290,000.

Film Mirror: 26F Connaught Place, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 44455; f. 1964; monthly; English; Editor Harbhajan Singh; circ. 19,672.

Filmi Duniya: 16 Darya Ganj, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 278087; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; Chief Editor Narendra Kumar; circ. 141,897.

Filmi Kaliyan: 16/39 Subhash Nagar, New Delhi 110027; tel. (11) 272080; f. 1969; monthly; English; films; Editor-in-Chief V. S. Dewan; circ. 135,369.

Grih Shobha: Delhi Press Bldg, E-3 Jhandelwala Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd, New Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 526222; f. 1979; monthly; Hindi; Editor Vishwa Nath; circ. 179,756.

India Today: 40-F, 2nd Floor, Connaught Place, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 45801; telex 031-4724; f. 1975; fortnightly; English; Editor Aroon Purie; circ. 257,661.

Indian and Foreign Review: Shastri Bhavan, Delhi 110001; f. 1963; fortnightly; review of politics, socio-economics and culture; Chief Editor Shipra Mandal; circ. 35,000.

Indian Horizons: Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 262052; telex 031-4904; f. 1951; quarterly; English; publ. by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor Ashok Srinivasan; circ. 5,200.

Indian Railways: POB 467, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 388931; telex 031-3561; f. 1956; monthly; English; publ. by the Ministry of Railways; Editor S. K. Ahuja; circ. 12,000.

Intensive Agriculture: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 374185; f. 1955; monthly; English; Editor Shukla Hazra; circ. 20,000 (1979).

Jagat (Hindi) Monthly: 8/818 Ajmeri Gate, Delhi 110006; f. 1958; Hindi; popular and family magazine; Editor Prem Chand Verma; circ. 17,738.

Jagat Weekly: 8/818 Ajmeri Gate, Delhi 110006; tel. (11) 664847; f. 1956; Urdu; progressive; Editor Prem Chand Verma; circ. 10,838.

Journal of Industry and Trade: Ministry of Commerce and Supply, Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 376664; f. 1952; monthly; English; Man. Dir A. C. Banerjee; circ. 2,000–2,500.

Kadambini: Hindustan Times House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 386201; telex 2310; f. 1960; monthly; Hindi; Editor Rajendra Awasthy; circ. 200,000.

Krishak Samachar: A-1 Nizammuddin West, Delhi 110013; f. 1957; monthly; English, Hindi, Marathi; agriculture; Editor Dr D. A. Bholay; circ. (English) 10,000, (Hindi) 10,000, (Marathi) 11,000.

Kurukshetra: Krishi Bhavan, Delhi 110001; monthly; English; rural development; Editor Ratna Juneja; circ. 13,000.

Lalita: 92 Daryaganj, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272482; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor L. Ranigupta; circ. 20,000.

Link Indian News Magazine: Link House, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273923; f. 1958; weekly; independent; Editor V. D. Chopra; circ. 10,903.

Mayapuri Weekly: A-5, Mayapuri, Delhi 110064; tel. (11) 591439; f. 1974; weekly; Hindi; Editor A. P. Bajaj; circ. 259,000.

Nandan: Hindustan Times House, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 389062; f. 1963; monthly; Hindi; Editor Jai Prakash Bharti; circ. 215,000.

Nav Chitrapat: 92 Daryaganj, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272482; f. 1932; monthly; Hindi; Editor Satyendra Shyam; circ. 35,980.

New Age: 15 Kotla Rd, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 279676; telex 313882; f. 1953; main organ of the Communist Party of India; weekly; English; Editor Indradeep Sinha; circ. 205,000.

Organiser: 29 Rani Jhansi Rd, Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 529595; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor V. P. Bhatia; circ. 65,625.

Overseas Hindustan Times: Hindustan Times House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Delhi 110001; weekly; English.

Panchajanya: 29 Rani Jhansi Marg, New Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 529595; f. 1947; weekly; Hindi; Man. N. N. Kaul; Editor Parwal Maitra; circ. 37,935.

Parag: 10 Daryaganj, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 279643; f. 1958; children's monthly; Hindi; Editor Hari Krishna Devsare; circ. 95,000.

Priya: 92 Daryaganj, Delhi 110002; f. 1960; monthly; Hindi; Editor Satyendra Smyam; circ. 27,800.

Punjabi Digest: 209 Hemkunt House, 6 Rajindera Place, POB 2549, New Delhi 110008; tel. (11) 575225; f. 1971; literary monthly; Gurmukhi; Chief Editor Sardar S. B. Singh; circ. 40,000.

Rang Bhumi: 5A/15 Ansari Rd, Darya Ganj, Delhi 110002; f. 1941; Hindi; films; Editor S. K. Gupta; circ. 30,000.

Ruby Magazine: 4C Gali Madan Mohan Aman Rd, Darya Ganj, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272059; f. 1966; monthly; Urdu; Editor Rehman Nayyar; circ. 27,274.

Sainik Samachar: Block L-1, Church Rd, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 772; f. 1909; pictorial weekly for Indian armed forces; English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Punjabi, Telugu, Marathi, Gorkhali, Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and Kannada edns; Editor-in-Chief Bibekananda Ray; circ. 17,000.

Saptahik Hindustan: 18–20 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 386201; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; Editor Shila Jhunjhunwala; circ. 107,963.

Sarita: Delhi Press Bldg, E-3, Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd, Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 526222; f. 1946; fortnightly; Hindi; Editor Vishwa Nath; circ. 280,688.

Shama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272066; telex 3161601; f. 1939; monthly; Urdu; Editors M. Yusuf Dehlvi, M. Yunus Dehlvi, Idrees Dehlvi, Ilyas Dehlvi; circ. 95,223.

Sher-i-Punjab: Hemkunt House, 6 Rajindera Place, New Delhi 110005; tel. (11) 575225; f. 1911; weekly news magazine; Chief Editor Sardar JANG BAHADUR SINGH; circ. over 15,000.

Sun Weekly: 8B Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, POB 7164, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273737; telex 314531; f. 1977; weekly; English; Editor V. B. GUPTA; circ. 66,690.

Surya India: Kanchenjunga Bldg, 18 Barakhamba Rd, Delhi; tel. (11) 40202; f. 1977; monthly; English; political and social news; Editor Dr J. K. JAIN.; Exec. Editor RAMAN SWAMY.

Sushama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272066; telex 3161601; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editors M. YUNUS DEHLVI, IDREES DEHLVI, ILYAS DEHLVI; circ. 73,040.

Vigyan Pragati: PID Bldg, Hillside Rd, Delhi 110012; f. 1952; monthly; Hindi; popular science; Editor SHYAM SUNDER SHARMA; circ. 100,000.

Women's Era: Delhi Press Bldg, E-3, Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd, Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 526222; f. 1973; fortnightly; English; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 45,000.

Yojana: Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, Parliament St, Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 791; f. 1957; fortnightly; English, Tamil, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese, Malayalam, Telugu, Urdu and Hindi edns; Chief Editor R. THUKRAL; circ. 54,000.

Andhra Pradesh

Hyderabad

Islamic Culture: POB 171, Hyderabad; f. 1927; quarterly; English; Editor Dr M. A. MUID KHAN; circ. 11,300.

Vijayawada

Andhra Jyoti Sachitra Vara Patrika: Labbipet, Vijayawada 520010; tel. (866) 74532; f. 1967; weekly; Telugu; Editor P. S. SARMA; circ. 73,860.

Bihar

Patna

Anand Digest: POB 5, Govind Mitra Rd, Patna 800004; f. 1981; monthly; Hindi; family magazine; Editors M. S. SINGH, Dr S. S. SINGH, S. R. SARAN, J. B. SARAN; circ. 65,000.

Balak: POB 5, Govind Mitra Rd, Patna 800004; f. 1926; monthly; Hindi; children's; Editors M. S. SINGH, Dr S. S. SINGH, S. R. SARAN and J. B. SARAN; circ. 49,000.

Jyotsana: Rajendranagar, Patna; f. 1947; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. NARAYAN; circ. 10,550.

Nar Nari: Nari Prakashan, Patna 800004; f. 1949; monthly; Hindi; Editor V. VATSYAYAN; circ. 10,000.

Gujarat

Ahmedabad

Aaspas: Nr Khanpur Gate, Khanpur, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. (272) 391131; f. 1976; weekly; Gujarati; Editor SHALIBHADRA S. SHAH; circ. 95,131.

Akhand Anand: POB 50, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; tel. (272) 390170; f. 1947; monthly; Gujarati; Editor T. K. THAKKAR; circ. 43,530.

Chitralok: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, POB 254, Ahmedabad; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor SHREYANS SHAH; circ. 19,283.

Stree: POB 151, Sandesh Bhavan, Gheekanta, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. (272) 24243; telex 121-532; f. 1962; weekly; Gujarati; Editor LILABEN PATEL; circ. 76,260.

Zagmag: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. (272) 22821; telex 0121-642; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; for children; Editor BAHUBALI S. SHAH; circ. 15,449.

Rajkot

Amruta: Sharda Baug, Rajkot 360001; tel. (281) 26204; f. 1967; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor Y. N. SHAH; circ. 45,000.

Parmarth: Sharda Baug, Rajkot 360001; tel. (281) 24218; monthly; Gujarati; philosophy and religion; Editor N. L. SHAH; circ. 30,000.

Phulwadi: Sharda Baug, Rajkot 360001; tel. (281) 26204; weekly; Gujarati; for children; Editor Y. N. SHAH; circ. 85,000.

Karnataka

Bangalore

Mysindia: 38A Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bangalore; f. 1939; weekly; English; news and current affairs; Editor D. N. HOSALI; circ. 14,000.

New Leader: 93 North Rd, St Mary's Town, Bangalore 560005; f. 1887; weekly; English; Editor Rt Rev. HERMAN D'SOUZA; circ. 10,000.

Prajamata: North Anjaneya Temple Rd, Basavangudi, Bangalore; f. 1931; weekly; Kannada; news and current affairs; Chief Editor H. V. NAGARAJA RAO; circ. 117,032.

Kerala

Kottayam

Balarama: POB 226, Kottayam 686001; tel. (481) 5380; telex 0888-201; f. 1972; children's monthly; Malayalam; Editor MAMMEN MATHEW; circ. 103,959.

Malayala Manorama: Malayala Manorama, Kottayam 686001; tel. (481) 3615; telex 0888-201; f. 1956; weekly; Malayalam; Editor MAMMEN VERGHESE; circ. 669,095.

Vanitha: POB 226, Kottayam 686001; tel.(481) 5380; telex 0888-201; f. 1975; women's monthly; Malayalam; Editor Mrs K. M. MATHEW; circ. 292,258.

The Week: Manorama Bldgs, Kottayam 686001; f. 1982; weekly; Editor T. V. R. SHENOY; circ. 100,000.

Madhya Pradesh

Krishak Jagat: POB 3, Bhopal 462001; tel. (755) 73466; f. 1946; weekly; Hindi; also Marathi edn; agriculture; Chief Editor S. C. GANGRADE; Chief Editor V. K. BONDRIYA; circ. 11,438.

Maharashtra

Bombay

Beautiful Working Woman: 34 Mittal Chambers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 2023830; tel. 232830; f. 1974; monthly; English; Editor LYNN DEAS; circ. 45,000.

Bhavan's Journal: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay 400007; tel. (22) 351461; f. 1954; fortnightly; English; literary; Man. Editor J. H. DAVE; Editor S. RAMAKRISHNAN; circ. 25,000.

Blitz News Magazine: 17/17-H Cawasji Patel St, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 253546; f. 1941; weekly; English, Hindi and Urdu edns; also publs film monthly *Cine Blitz*; Editor-in-Chief R. K. KARANJIA; combined circ. 353,766.

Bombay: 28 A&B Jolly Maker Chambers-II, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 2026152; telex 5373; f. 1979; fortnightly; English; Editor MOHINI BHULLAR; circ. 50,861.

Business India: Wadia Bldg, 17/19 Dalal St, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 274161; telex 113557; f. 1978; fortnightly; English; Publr ASHOK ADVANI; Man. Editor RUSI ENGINEER; circ. 24,795.

Business World: 145 Atlanta, 209 Ceremonial Blvd, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 241083; telex 0112354; f. 1980; fortnightly; English; Editor DILIP THAKORE.

Chitralekha: 62 Vaju Kotak Marg, Fort, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 261526; f. 1950; weekly; Gujarati; Editors Mrs M. V. KOTAK, H. L. MEHTA; circ. 215,000.

Cine Blitz: 17/17-H Cawasji Patel St, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 253546; telex 0116801; f. 1974; monthly; English; films; Editor RITA MEHTA; circ. 108,797.

Commerce: N.K.M. International House, 178 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 400020; tel. (22) 253505; f. 1910; weekly; English; Man. Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 6,700.

Current: 15th Floor, Nariman Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 234067; f. 1949; weekly; English; Editor AYUB SYED; circ. 80,000.

Dharmayug: Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 268271; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; Editor D. V. BHARATI; circ. 154,080.

Eve's Weekly: Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 271444; f. 1947; English; Editor G. EWING; circ. 41,229.

Femina: Times of India Bldg, Dr D. N. Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 268271; f. 1959; fortnightly; English; Editor VIMLA PATIL; circ. 70,690.

Filmfare: Times of India Bldg, Dr D. N. Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 268271; f. 1952; fortnightly; English; Editor K. N. PRITISH NANDY; circ. 82,863.

Illustrated Weekly of India: Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay; f. 1929; weekly; English; Editor PRITISH NANDY; circ. 123,906.

Imprint: Maker Towers E, 18th Floor, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005; f. 1961; monthly, English; Editor VIR SANGHVI; circ. 35,000.

Indian and Eastern Engineer: Piramal Mansion, 235 Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 261322 f. 1858; monthly; English; Editors MICK DE SOUZA, S. K. GHASWALA; circ. 7,000.

Indian PEN: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 400020; tel. (22) 292175; f. 1934; 6 a year; organ of Indian Centre of the International PEN; Editor SOPHIA WADIA.

Janmabhoomi Pravasi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St, Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1939; weekly; Gujarati; Editor HARINDRA J. DAVE; circ. 99,402.

Mirror: J. K. Somani Bldg, Samachar Marg, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 271444; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor PRABHA GOVIND; circ. 50,393.

Mother India: Sumati Publications Ltd, 15 Sir P. M. Rd, Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1935; 6 a year; English; Editor Mrs SUSHILA RANI PATEL; circ. 12,500.

Onlooker: Free Press House, 215 Free Press Journal Marg, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 234143; f. 1939; fortnightly; English; news magazine; Editor YOGESH SHARMA; circ. 60,755.

Reader's Digest: Orient House, Mangalore St, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400038; tel. (22) 267291; telex 0114689; f. 1954; monthly; English; Man. Dir and Pubr ANIL GORE; Editor ASHOK MAHADEVAN; circ. 250,000.

Screen: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 2022730; f. 1951; film weekly; English; Editor B. K. KARANJIA; circ. 122,865.

Shree: 40 Cawasji Patel St, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 292381; telex 01171529; f. 1967; weekly; Marathi; Editor KAMLESH D. MEHTA; circ. 126,684.

Shreewarsha: 40 Cawasji Patel St, Bombay 400023; f. 1980; weekly; Hindi; Editor and Man. Dir R. M. BHUTTA; circ. 50,000.

Sportsweek: 156D J. Dadajee Rd, Tardeo, Bombay 400034; tel. (22) 370586; telex 0113624; f. 1968; weekly; English; Man. Editor KHALID ANSARI; circ. 42,952.

Star and Style: Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 271444; f. 1965; fortnightly; English; film and fashion; Editor GULSHAN EWING; circ. 93,827.

Stardust: Lana Publishing Co, 14 Advent, 1st Floor; 12A Gen. J. Bhonsale Marg, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 234135; telex 0112029; f. 1971; monthly, English; Editor VANITA GHOSH; circ. 122,994.

Sudha: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St, Fort, Bombay; f. 1965; women's weekly; Gujarati; Propr Saurashtra Trust; Editor D. G. PATEL; circ. 113,300.

Sunday Loksatta: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 232627; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor V. S. GOKHALE; Gen. Man. N. M. DUGAR; circ. 276,583.

Sunday Mid-Day: 156D J. Dadajee Rd, Tardeo, Bombay 400034; tel. (22) 370586; telex 0113624; f. 1980; Man. Editor KHALID ANSARI; circ. 140,000.

Vyapar: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St, Fort, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 255831; f. 1949; weekly; Gujarati; financial journal; Editor S. J. VASANI; circ. 33,302.

Yuvdarhsan: c/o Warsha Publications Pvt Ltd, Warsha House, 6 Zakaria Bunder Rd, Sewri, Bombay 400015; tel. (22) 441843; f. 1975; weekly; Gujarati; Editor and Man. Dir R. M. BHUTTA; circ. 40,336.

Nagpur

All India Reporter: AIR Ltd, POB 209, Congress Nagar, Nagpur 440012; f. 1914; monthly; English; law journal; Editor V. R. MANOHAR; circ. 35,000.

Pune (Poona)

Swaraj: Bombay Papers Ltd, 595 Budhwar Peth, Pune 411002; tel. (212) 448403; f. 1932; weekly; Marathi; Gen. Man. S. V. NAGARKAR; Editor S. K. KULKARNI; circ. (Pune, Bombay and Kolhapur) 134,572.

Kerala

Trivandrum

Mathrubhumi Illustrated Weekly: Perunthanni, Trivandrum 695008; f. 1932; weekly; Malayalam; Editor V. P. RAMACHANDRAN; circ. 81,434.

Tamil Nadu

Madras

Ambulimama: 188 Arcot Rd, Vadapalani, Madras 600026; f. 1947; monthly; Tamil; Editor NAGI REDDI; circ. 78,000.

Ambuli Ammavan: 188 Arcot Rd, Vadapalani, Madras 600026; f. 1970; children's monthly; Malayalam; Editor NAGI REDDI; circ. 35,000.

Ananda Vikatan: 757 Mount Rd, Madras 600002; tel. (44) 83084; f. 1924; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. BALASUBRAMANIAN; circ. 256,386.

Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly: Express Estates, Mount Rd, Madras 600002; f. 1952; weekly; Telugu; Editor POTTURI VENKATESWARA RAO; circ. 90,529.

Chandamama: 188 Arcot Rd, Vadapalani, Madras 600026; f. 1947; children's monthly; Hindi, Gujarati, Telugu, Kannada, English, Bengali, Punjabi, Assamese; Editor NAGI REDDI; combined circ. 462,000.

Chandoba: 188 Arcot Rd, Vadapalani, Madras 600026; f. 1952; monthly; Marathi; Editor NAGI REDDI; circ. 114,000.

Dinamani Kadir: Express Estate, Mount Rd, Madras 600002; weekly; Editor G. KASTURI RANGAN (acting); circ. 55,201.

Jahnamamu (Oriya): 188 Arcot Rd, Vadapalani, Madras 600026; f. 1972; children's monthly; Editor NAGI REDDI; circ. 90,000.

Kalai Magal: POB 604, Madras 600004; tel. (44) 76011; f. 1932; monthly; Tamil; literary and cultural; Editor R. NARAYANASWAMY; circ. 38,850.

Kalkandu: 151 Purasawalkam High Rd, Madras; f. 1948; weekly; Tamil; Editor TAMIL VANAN; circ. 186,948.

Kalki: 84/1C Race Course Rd, Guindy, Madras 600032; tel. (44) 431543; f. 1941; weekly; Tamil; literary and cultural; Editor K. RAJENDRAN; circ. 61,445.

Kumudam: 151 Purasawalkam High Rd, Madras 600010; tel. (44) 662146; telex 41-462; f. 1947; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. A. P. ANNAMALAI; circ 592,987.

Malai Mathi: 50 Edward Elliots Rd, Madras; f. 1958; monthly; Tamil; Editor P. S. ELANGO; circ. 91,967.

Pesum Padam: 325 Arcot Rd, Madras 600024; tel. (44) 422064; f. 1942; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor R. V. RAMANI; circ. 29,897.

Picturpost: 325 Arcot Rd, Madras 600024; tel. (44) 422064; f. 1943; monthly; English; films; Editor CHITRA V. RAMANI; circ. 22,767.

Puthumai: 101 Purusawalkam High Rd, Madras; f. 1957; monthly; Tamil; Editor K. T. KOSALRAM; circ. 27,100.

Rani: 1091 Periyar E.V.R. High Rd, Madras 600007; tel. (44) 38471; f. 1962; Tamil; weekly; Managing Partner B. S. ADITYAN; circ. 383,832.

Sunday Times: 69 Peters Rd, Madas; f. 1956; weekly; English; Editor S. V. S. VINOD; circ. 50,000.

Thayaga Kural: 2-16 Mount Rd, Madras; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor A. MA. SAMY; circ. 50,000.

Vani: Madras; f. 1949; fortnightly; Telugu; All India Radio journal; circ. 18,000.

Other Towns

Mathajothidam: 3 Arasamaram, Vellore; f. 1949; monthly; Tamil; astrology; Editor V. K. V. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 27,700.

Uttar Pradesh

Allahabad

Jasoosi Duniya: 5 Kolhan Tola St, Allahabad; f. 1953; monthly; Urdu and Hindi editions; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. (both) 70,000.

Manohar Kahaniyan: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt) Ltd, 281 Muthiganj, Allahabad 211003; tel. (532) 51042; telex 540280; f. 1940; monthly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 347,330.

Manorama: Mitra Parkashan (Pvt) Ltd, 281 Muthiganj, Allahbad 211003; tel. (532) 51042; telex 540280; f. 1924; fortnightly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 142,977.

Maya: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt) Ltd, 281 Muthiganj, Allahabad 211003; tel. (532) 51042; telex 540280; f. 1929; monthly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 174,596.

Probe India: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt) Ltd, 281 Muthiganj, Allahbad 211003; tel. (532) 51042; telex 540280; f. 1979; monthly; English; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 72,866.

Satyakatha: Mitra Prakashan (Pvt) Ltd, 281 Muthiganj, Allahabad 211003; tel (532) 51042; telex 540280; f. 1972; monthly; Hindi; Editor A. MITRA; circ. 165,000.

Kanpur

Kanchan Prabha: Rajendra Nagar (East), Kanpur 226004; f. 1974; Hindi; monthly; Man. Editor P. C. GUPTA; Editor Y. M. GUPTA; circ. 25,948.

Lucknow

Rashtra Dharma: POB 207, Dr Raghubir Nagar, Lucknow; tel. (522) 42901; f. 1964; monthly; Hindi; Editor VEERESHWAR DWIVEDI; Man. M. R. GUPTA; circ. 15,000.

Other Towns

Current Events: 15 Rajpur Rd, Dehra Dun; f. 1955; quarterly review of national and international affairs; English; Editor DEV DUTT; circ. 5,000.

West Bengal

Calcutta

All India Appointment Gazette: 7 Old Court House St, Calcutta 700001; f. 1973; weekly; English; Editor S. C. TALUKDAR; circ. 156,078.

Anandalok: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 278000; telex 0215468; f. 1975; fortnightly; Bengali; film; Editor SEVABRATA GUPTA; circ. 50,686.

Anandamela: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 232283; telex 0217321; f. 1975; monthly; Bengali; juvenile; Editor NIRENDRANATH CHAKRAVARTI; circ. 78,361.

Capital: 19 R. N. Mookerjee Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 235825; f. 1888; fortnightly; English; financial; Editor JOLLY M. KAUL; circ. 7,900.

Competition Leader: 7 Old Court House St, Calcutta 700001; f. 1977; monthly; English; Editor S. C. TALUKDAR; circ. 96,756.

Desh: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 232283; telex 0217321; f. 1933; weekly; Bengali; literary; Editor S. GHOSH; circ. 87,996.

Economic Age: P-36 India Exchange Place, 2nd Floor, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 277860; f. 1968; monthly; English; economics and business; Editor SIB BANERJEE; circ. 7,500.

Engineering Times: Wachel Molla Mansion, 8 Lenin Sarani, Calcutta 700072; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor E. H. TIPPOO; circ. 19,030.

Naba Kallol: 11 Jhamapooker Lane, Calcutta 700009; tel. (33) 355294; f. 1960; monthly; Bengali; Editor P. K. MAZUMDAR; circ. 80,088.

Neetee: 4 Sukhlal Johari Lane, Calcutta; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor M. P. PODDAR.

Ravivar: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 278000; telex 0215468; f. 1977; weekly; Hindi; Editor S. P. SINGH; circ. 57,829.

Screen: P-5, Kalakar St, Calcutta 700070; f. 1960; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 58,150.

Sportsworld: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 278000; telex 0215468; weekly; English; Editor MANSUR ALI KHAN PATAUDI; circ. 49,707.

Statesman: 4 Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 271000; telex 0217213; f. 1875; overseas weekly; English; Editor AMALENDU DAS GUPTA.

Suktara: 11 Jhamapooker Lane, Calcutta 700009; tel. (33) 355294; f. 1948; monthly; Bengali; juvenile; Editor M. MAJUMDAR; circ. 150,000.

Sunday: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 232283; telex 0217321; f. 1973; weekly; English; Editor M. J. AKBAR; circ. 181,317.

NEWS AGENCIES

Hindustan Samachar: 2 Connaught Lane, New Delhi 110001; Gen. Man. U. S. GANDHI.

Press Trust of India Ltd: 357 Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 252371; telex 011-2343; f. 1949, re-established 1978; Jt Gen. Mans. P. UNNIKRISHNAN, NARAYAN RAMACHANDRAN; Asst Gen. Man. N. D. PRABHU.

Samachar Bharati: 12 Fire Brigade Lane, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 386588; f. 1966, re-established 1978; Gen. Man. B. B. MATHUR.

United News of India (UNI): 9 Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 383845; telex 031-2505; f. 1961; Indian language news; special services covering banking, business, economic affairs, agriculture, overseas news and features; brs in over 90 centres in India; Man. and Chief Editor G. G. MIRCHANDANI.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Room 20, PTI Bldg, 4 Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 384292; telex 2275; Chief Rep. JEAN-FRANÇOIS LEVEN.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (USSR): 2/8 Shantiniketan, New Delhi, 110021; tel. (11) 674347; Correspondent Dr SERGEI L. ZIMIN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): A-293, New Friends Colony, New Delhi, 110014; tel. (11) 634402; telex 31-2381; Chief Rep. RICCARDO EHRMAN.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): C-64, Anand Niketan, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 671864; Correspondent KLAUS DIETER PFLAUM.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 19 Narendra Place, Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 310377; telex 31-2232; Bureau Chief VICTORIA A. GRAHAM.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): C-59, Ananda Niketan, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 672276; Correspondent P. JANDOUREK.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): E 14/3 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 671663; telex 2809; Chief Rep. CHRISTIAN FURST.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 1st Floor, PTI Bldg, 4 Parliament St, New Delhi, 110001; tel. (11) 381954; Chief TAKAO MAYAMA.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): D-1/11 Vasant Vihar, New Delhi 110057; tel. (11) 672649; Correspondent SRETEN PETROVIĆ.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): C-105 Anand Niketan, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 675015; telex 4032; Correspondent EDEL SUÁREZ VENEGAS.

Reuters (UK): Hansalaya, Barakhamba Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 43524; Chief BRIAN WILLIAMS.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): A-32 West End Colony, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 672351; Bureau Chief VLADIMIR G. BAIDASHIN.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Ambassador Hotel, Suite 204, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 698991; Bureau Chief STEWART SLAVIN.

Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): Nyaya Margi, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 611394; Chief LI NAN.

The following agencies are also represented: Associated Press of Pakistan, Bangladesh Sangbad Sangsta, BTA (Bulgaria), PAP (Poland) and Viet-Nam News Agency.

CO-ORDINATING BODIES

Press Information Bureau: Shastri Bhavan, Dr Rajendra Prasad Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 320661; f. 1946 to co-ordinate press affairs with the govt; represents newspaper managements, journalists, news agencies, parliament; has power to examine journalists under oath and may censor objectionable material; Prin. Information Officer U. C. TIWARI.

Registrar of Newspapers for India: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, West Block, No.8, Wing 2, Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi 110066; tel. (11) 698758; f. 1956 as a statutory body to collect statistics on the press in India; it maintains a register of newspapers with particulars of all Indian newspapers; Registrar R. N. MAHADEVAN.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference: 36–37 Northend Complex, Rama Krishna Ashram Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 344519; f. 1940; 330 mems; Pres. VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA; Sec.-Gen. A. R. LAUMAS.

The Foreign Correspondents' Association of South Asia: c/o Los Angeles Times, 1 Hanuman Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 321779; 97 mems; Pres. RICCARDO EHRMAN; Sec. S. GOPAL.

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: IENS Bldgs, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 385401; f. 1939; 588 mems; Pres. SAROJ GOENKA; Sec. S. C. RAO.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists: Flat 29, New Central Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001; f. 1950; Pres. VIKRAM RAO; Sec.-Gen. SANTOSH KUMAR.

Indian Language Newspapers' Association: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St, Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1941; 326 mems; Pres. RATILAL SHETH; Gen. Secs L. M. D'COSTA, A. D. POTNIS.

Press Institute of India: Sapru House Annexe, Barakhamba Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 387066; f. 1963; 32 mem. newspapers and other orgs; Chair. G. KASTURI; Dir K. BHUPAL.

Publishers

Bombay

Allied Publishers (Pvt) Ltd: 15 J. N. Heredia Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400038; tel. (22) 261959; telex 112090; f. 1934; economics, politics, history, philosophy; Man. Dir R. N. SACHDEV.

Asia Publishing House (Pvt) Ltd: 18/20 K. Dubash Marg, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 262631; f. 1981; humanities, social sciences, science and general; English; Man. Dir ANANDA JAISINGH.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan: Munshi Sadan, Kulapati Munshi Marg, Bombay 400007; tel. (22) 351461; f. 1938; art, literature, culture, philosophy, religion, history of India in English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Gujarati; various periodicals; Pres. GIRDHARILAL MEHTA; Vice-Pres. C. SUBRAMANIAM, PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI.

Blackie and Son (Pvt) Ltd: Blackie House, 103–105 Walchand Hirachand Marg, PB 21, Bombay 400001; f. 1901; educational, scientific and technical, general and juvenile; Man. Dir D. R. BHAGI.

Chetana (Pvt) Ltd: 34 Rampart Row, Bombay 400023; f. 1948; religion, philosophy; Dir S. DIKSHIT.

Himalaya Publishing House: 'Ramdoot', Dr Bhalerao Marg (Kelevadi), opp. Sharni Rd, Station (East), Girgaon, Bombay 400004; tel. (22) 360170; textbooks; Dir D. P. PANDEY.

Hind Kitab Ltd: 32–34 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400001; f. 1940; English, Hindi, Gujarati and Kannada.

IBH Publishing Co: Mahalaxmi Chambers, 5th Floor, 22 Bhulabhai Desai Rd, Bombay 400026; tel. (22) 365651; telex 011-6297; Man. Editor P. C. MANAKTALA.

International Book House (Pvt) Ltd: Indian Mercantile Mansions Extension, Madame Cama Rd, Bombay 400039; tel. (22) 2021634; f. 1941; general, educational, scientific and law; Man. Dir S. K. GUPTA; Gen. Man. C. V. THAMBI.

Jaico Publishing House: 121 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 270621; f. 1947; general paperbacks; imports scientific, technical and educational; Man. Dir JAMAN SHAH.

Mid-Day Publications (Pvt) Ltd: 156D J. Dadajee Rd, Tardeo, Bombay 400034; tel. 370586; telex 0113624; newspapers and periodicals; Man. Editor KHALID ANSARI.

Popular Prakashan (Pvt) Ltd: 35c Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Marg, Tardeo, Popular Press Bldg, opp. Roche, Bombay 400034; tel. (22) 376294; f. 1968; sociology, biographies, current affairs, medicine, history, politics and administration in English and Marathi; Man. Dir R. G. BHATKAL; Jt Dir S. G. BHATKAL.

Somaiya Publications (Pvt) Ltd: 172 Mumbai Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Marg, Dadar, Bombay 400014; tel. (22) 8820230; telex 011-2723; f. 1967; economics, sociology, history, politics, mathematics, sciences; Chief Editor S. G. NENE.

Taraporevala, Sons and Co (Pvt) Ltd: 210 Dr D. Naroji Rd, Fort, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 261433; f. 1864; Indian art, culture, history, sociology, scientific, technical and general in English; Dirs M. J. TARAPOREVALA, S. J. TARAPOREVALA.

N. M. Tripathi (Pvt) Ltd: 164 Samaldas Gandhi Marg, Bombay 400002; tel. (22) 313651; f. 1888; law and general in English and Gujarati; Man. Dir A. S. PANDYA.

Calcutta

Academic Publishers: POB 12341, 5A Bhawani Dutta Lane, Calcutta 700073; tel. (33) 340936; f. 1958; textbooks; Man. Partner B. K. DHUR.

Allied Book Agency: 18/A Shyama Charan De St, Calcutta 700073; tel. (33) 341815; general and academic; Dir B. SARKAR.

Ananda Publishers (Pvt) Ltd: 45 Beniatola Lane, Calcutta 700009; tel. (33) 344362; literature, general; Dir A. SARKAR.

Assam Review Publishing Co: 29 Waterloo St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 232251; f. 1926; tea publs directory; Partners G. L. BANERJEE, S. BANERJEE.

Book Land (Pvt) Ltd: 1 Shankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta 700007; economics, politics, history and general; Man. Dir J. N. BASU.

Chuckerverty, Chatterjee and Co Ltd: 15 College Sq., Calcutta 700012; Dir BINODELAL CHAKRAVARTI.

Eastern Law House (Pvt) Ltd: 54 Ganesh Chunder Ave, Calcutta 700013; tel. (33) 274989; f. 1918; legal, commercial and accountancy; Dir ASOK DE.

Firma KLM Private Ltd: 257B B. B. Ganguly St, Calcutta 700012; tel. (33) 274391; f. 1950; Indology, scholarly in English, Bengali, Sanskrit and Hindi; Man. Dir K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY.

Intertrade Publications (India) (Pvt) Ltd: 55 Gariahat Rd, POB 10210, Calcutta; f. 1954; economics, medicine, law, history and trade directories; Man. Dir Dr K. K. ROY.

A. Mukherjee and Co (Pvt) Ltd: 2 Bankim Chatterjee St, Calcutta 700012; tel. (33) 341606; f. 1940; educational and general in Bengali and English; Man. Dir J. CHATTERJEE.

New Era Publishing Co: 31 Gauri Bari Lane, Calcutta 700004; f. 1944; Propr Dr P. N. MITRA; Man. S. K. MITRA.

W. Newman and Co Ltd: 3 Old Court House St, Calcutta 700069; f. 1851; general; Man. Dir P. N. BHARGAVA.

Oriental Publishing Co: f. 1910; Propr D. N. BOSE; Man. D. P. BOSE.

Renaissance Publishers (Pvt) Ltd: 15 Bankim Chatterjee St, Calcutta 700012; f. 1949; politics, philosophy, history; Man. Dir J. C. GOSWAMI.

M. C. Sarkar and Sons (Pvt) Ltd: 14 Bankim Chatterjee St, Calcutta 700012; tel. (33) 341782; f. 1910; reference; Dirs SUPRIYA SARKAR, SAMIT SARKAR.

Thacker's Press and Directories: M.P. Works Pvt Ltd, 6-B, Bentinck St, POB 2512, Calcutta 700001; industrial publs and directories; Chair. JUTHIKA ROY; Dirs B. B. ROY, A. BOSE.

Delhi and New Delhi

Affiliated East West Press (Pvt) Ltd: 104 Nirmal Tower, 26 Barakhamba Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 45398; textbooks; Man. Dir K. S. PADMANABHAN.

Amerind Publishing Co (Pvt) Ltd: 66 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 44957; f. 1970; offices at Calcutta, Bombay and New York; scientific and technical; Dirs G. PRIMLANI, M. PRIMLANI.

Arnold Heinemann Publishers India (Pvt) Ltd: AB/9 Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi 110029; tel. (11) 670806; literature and general; Dir G. A. VAZIRANI.

Atma Ram and Sons: POB 1429, Kashmere Gate, Delhi 110006; tel. (11) 2518159; f. 1909; scientific, technical, humanities, medical; Man. Dir ISH K. PURI.

B.R. Publishing Corporation: 461 Vivekanand Nagar, Delhi 110052; Partner PARMIL MITTAL.

Cambridge Publishing House: D-36 South Extension, Part 1, New Delhi 110049; tel. (11) 619125; juvenile; Dir RAM AVTAR GUPTA.

S. Chand and Co Ltd: POB 5733, Ram Nagar, New Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 517051; telex 031-2185; f. 1917; educational and general in English and Hindi; also book exports and imports; Man. Dir SHYAM LAL GUPTA.

Children's Book Trust: 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002; tel. 271921; children's books in several languages; Dir R. SHANKAR.

Concept Publishing Co: H-13 Bali Nagar, New Delhi 110015; tel. (11) 503967; f. 1975; education, sociology, economics, commerce, anthropology, psychology, political science; Dir NAURANG RAI; Chief Editor SUHASINI RAMASWAMY.

Eurasia Publishing House (Pvt) Ltd: Ram Nagar, New Delhi 110055; tel (11) 517051; f. 1964; educational in English and Hindi; Man. Dir S. L. GUPTA.

Heritage Publishers: 4C Ansari Rd, Darya Ganj, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 269333; economics, commerce, literature; Dir B. R. CHAWLA.

Hind Pocket Books (Pvt) Ltd: G. T. Rd, Shahdara, Delhi 110032; tel. (11) 202332; f. 1958; fiction and non-fiction paperbacks in English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu; Man. Dir DINANATH MALHOTRA.

Hindustan Publishing Corporation: 6 U.B. Jawahar Nagar, Delhi 110007; tel. (11) 220201; archaeology, pure and applied sciencies, sociology, anthropology, economics; Dir S. K. JAIN.

Inter-India Publications: WZ-96V Raja Garden, New Delhi 110015; f. 1977; academic, Dir MOOL CHAND MITTAL.

Lancers Books: POB 4236, 46, Ajit Arcade, New Delhi 110048; tel. (11) 6414617; f. 1977; politics with special emphasis on north-east India; Propr S. KUMAR.

Macmillan India Ltd: 2/10 Ansari Rd, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273624; textbooks; Adviser S. D. BHASIN.

Motilal Banarsidass: 41-UA Bungalow Rd, Jawahar Nagar, Delhi 110007; tel. (11) 2911985; f. 1903; Indology, in English and Sanskrit; Dirs S. L. JAIN, N. P. JAIN, J. P. JAIN, R. P. JAIN, RAVI P. JAIN, RAJIV P. JAIN.

Neel Kamal Prakashan: Raj Bhawan, 4/C Daryaganj, Delhi; educational; Propr S. K. AGGARWAL.

Oxford and IBH Publishing Co: 66 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 321035; f. 1964; science, technology and reference in English; Gen. Mans GULAB PRIMLANI, MOHAN PRIMLANI.

Oxford University Press: 2/11 Ansari Rd, Daryaganj, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273841; educational, scientific, medical and reference; Gen. Man. R. DAYAL.

People's Publishing House (Pvt) Ltd: 5E Rani Jhansi Rd, Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 529365; f. 1943; paperbacks, textbooks, general; Chair. H. K. VYAS.

Rajkamal Prakashan (Pvt) Ltd: 8 Netaji Subhas Marg, Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 274463; f. 1946; Hindi; literary; also literary journal, monthly trade journal; Man. Dir SHEILA SANDHU.

Rajpal and Sons: 1,590 Madrasa Rd, Kashmere Gate, Delhi 110006; tel. (11) 2523904; f. 1891; humanities, social sciences, art, juvenile; Hindi; Man. Partner VISHWANATH MALHOTRA.

Sahgal, N. D., and Sons: Dariba Kalan, Delhi; f. 1917; politics, history, general knowledge, sport, fiction and juvenile in Hindi; Man. G. SAHGAL.

Shiksha Bharati: Madrasa Rd, Kashmere Gate, Delhi 110006; tel. (11) 2523904; f. 1955; textbooks, popular science and juvenile in Hindi and English; Man. Partner VEENA MALHOTRA.

Sterling Publishers (Pvt) Ltd: L-10, Green Park Extension, New Delhi 110016; tel. (11) 669560; f. 1965; academic books on the humanities and social sciences, paperbacks; Chair. O. P. GHAI; Man. Dir S. K. GHAI.

Technical and Commercial Book Co: 75 Gokhale Market, Tis Hazari, Delhi 110054; tel. (11) 228315; telex 011-2651; f. 1913; technical; Propr D. N. MEHRA; Man. RAMAN MEHRA.

Thomson Press (India) Ltd: 9K Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 353808; juvenile; Dir AROON PURIE.

Vikas Publishing House (Pvt) Ltd: 5 Ansari Rd, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 273601; medicine, sciences, engineering, juvenile, textbooks, academic journals, fiction, women's studies; Man. Dir NARENDRA KUMAR.

Madras

Higginbothams Ltd: 814 Anna Salai, Madras 600002; f. 1844; general; Dir and Man. V. BALARAMAN.

B. G. Paul and Co: 4 Francis Joseph St, Madras; f. 1923; general, educational and oriental; Man. K. NILAKANTAN.

Srinivasa Varadachari and Co: 2–16 Mount Rd, Madras; f. 1879; educational; Prop G. VENKATACHARI.

Thompson and Co (Pvt) Ltd: 33 Broadway, Madras 600001; f. 1890; directories in English, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam; Man Dir K. M. CHERIAN.

Other Towns

Bharat Bharti Prakashan: Western Kutchery Rd, Meerut 250001; tel. 73748; f. 1952; textbooks; Man. Dir RAJENDRA AGARWAL.

Bharati Bhawan: Govind Mitra Rd, Patna 800004; tel. (612) 51356; f. 1942; educational and juvenile; Partners M. M. BOSE, T. K. BOSE and SANJIB BOSE.

Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh: 23A Connaught Place, POB 137, Dehradun 248001; tel. (935) 24048; f. 1957; botany; Dir GAJENDRA SINGH.

Catholic Press: Ranchi 834001 Bihar; f. 1928; books and periodicals; Dir WILLIAM TIGGA.

Chugh Publications: POB 101, 2 Strachey Rd, Allahabad; tel. (532) 21589; sociology, economics, history, general; Propr RAMESH KUMAR.

Geetha Book House: K. R. Circle, Mysore 570001; tel. (821) 21589; f. 1959; general; Dirs M. SATHYA NARAYANA RAO, M. GOPALA KRISHNA, M. GURURAJA RAO.

Goel Publishing House: Subhash Bazar, Meerut 250001; tel. 27843; textbooks; Dir KAMAL K. RASTOGI.

Kalyani Publishers: 1/1 Rajinder Nagar, Ludhiana, Punjab; tel. (161) 20221; textbooks; Dir RAJ KUMAR.

Kitabistan: 30 Chak, Allahabad 211003; tel. (532) 51885; f. 1932; general, agriculture and fine arts; Partners A. U. KHAN, SULTAN ZAMAN, NASEEM FAROOQI.

Law Book Co: POB 77, Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad 211001; tel. (532) 2415; f. 1929; legal books in English; Partners L. R. BAGGA, RAJEEV RATAN BAGGA, DEEPAK BAGGA, VANDANA BAGGA, ANITA BAGGA.

Macmillan India Ltd: 248 Upper Palace Orchards, Bangalore 560080; telex 0845-615; scholarly monographs in English and Hindi, textbooks and general; Pres. and Man. Dir S. G. WASANI.

Navajivan Publishing House: PO Navajivan, Ahmedabad 380014; tel. (272) 447329; f. 1919; Gandhiana and related social science; in English, Hindi and Gujarati; Man. Trustee JITENDRA DESAI.

Nem Chand and Bros: Civil Lines, Roorkee 247667; tel. 2258; f. 1951; engineering textbooks and journals.

Orient Longman Ltd: 5-9-41/1 Bashir Bagh, Hyderabad 500029; tel. (842) 220343; f. 1948; educational, technical, general and children's in almost all Indian languages; Publr Dr SUJIT MUKHERJEE; Chair. J. RAMESHWAR RAO.

Pioneer Publishing Co: 42 Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Allahabad 211001; tel. (532) 2415; f. 1971; law books; Partners A. BAGGA, R. BAGGA, D. BAGGA, Mrs R. BAGGA, Mrs S. BAGGA.

Publication Bureau: Panjab University, Chandigarh 160014; tel. (172) 22782; f. 1948; textbooks and general; Head of Bureau and Sec. R. K. MALHOTRA.

Ram Prasad and Sons: Hospital Rd, Agra 282003; tel. (562) 72935; f. 1905; agricultural, arts, commerce, education, general, pure and applied science, economics, sociology; Dirs H. N., R. N., B. N. and Y. N. AGARWAL; Mans S. N. AGARWAL and R. S. TANDON.

Upper India Publishing House (Pvt) Ltd: Aminabad, Lucknow 226018; tel. (522) 42711; f. 1921; Indian history, religion, art and science; English and Hindi; Man. Dir S. BHARGAVA.

Government Publishing House

Publications Division: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt of India, Patiala House, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 386879; f. 1941; culture, art, literature, planning and development, general; also 21 magazines in English and several Indian languages; Dir Dr S. S. SHASHI.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

All India Booksellers' and Publishers' Association: 17-L Connaught Circus, POB 328, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 42166; Pres. A. N. VARMA.

Federation of Indian Publishers: Federation House, 18/1-C Institutional Area, JNU Rd, New Delhi 1100067; tel. (11) 654847; 9 affiliated asscns; Pres. D. N. MAHOTRA; Exec. Sec. S. K. BHATIA.

Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India: 1st Floor, 4833/24 Govind Lane, Ansari Rd, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 272845; Pres. W. H. PATWARDHAN; Exec. Sec. J. N. KAPOOR.

Radio and Television

Radio broadcasting in India began in 1927 and came under government control in 1930. Commercial television began in 1976, and by 1981 it covered 18% of the population, spread over 6.5% of the country. In 1978 it was decided that All India Radio and Doordarshan India should become autonomous corporations. To maximize broadcasting coverage, the Government installs and maintains radio and television sets in community centres. Both radio and television carry commercial advertising.

In 1983 there were an estimated 22m. radio sets and an estimated 3m. television sets in use.

RADIO

All India Radio (AIR): Akashvani Bhavan, Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 382021; telex 0313225; broadcasting is controlled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and financed from the grants voted annually by parliament; a network of 86 broadcasting centres, covering about 90% of the population and about 79% of the total area of the country; Dir-Gen. S. S. VARMA.

The News Services Division of AIR, centralized in New Delhi, is one of the largest news organizations in the world. It has 40 regional news units, which broadcast 254 bulletins daily in 24 languages and 36 dialects. Sixty-eight bulletins in 19 languages are broadcast in the Home Services and 63 bulletins in 24 languages in the External Services.

Radio broadcasting stations are grouped into five zones:

East: Agartala, Aizawl, Bhagalpur, Calcutta, Cuttack, Darbhanga, Dibrugarh, Gangtok, Guwahati, Imphal, Jeypore, Kohima, Kurseong, Pasighat, Patna, Ranchi, Sambalpur, Shillong, Silchar, Siliguri, Tawang and Tezu.

North: Ajmer, Allahabad, Bikaner, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Najibabad, Rampur, Rohtak, Simla, Udaipur and Varanasi.

South: Alleppey, Bangalore, Bhadravati, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Hyderabad, Calicut, Madras, Mangalore, Mysore, Pondicherry, Port Blair, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Trivandrum, Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam.

West: Ahmedabad, Ambikapur, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Bhuj, Bombay, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Jagdalpur, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Panaji, Parbhani, Pune, Raipur, Rajkot, Ratnagiri, Rewa, Sangli, Suratgarh and Vahdodara (Baroda).

Kashmir: Jammu, Leh and Srinagar.

TELEVISION

Doordarshan India (Television India): Mandi House, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 387786; telex 031-4413; f. 1976, when television broadcasting became independent of All India Radio; 8 centres, 3 base production centres, 6 Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) on-going transmitters and 5 relay centres; programmes: 280 hours weekly; experimental colour transmission began in 1981. While only 0.2% of India's 684m. people owned a TV set in 1981, 15% (102m.) had access to TV through community centres; 70% of the population will have access to television with the opening of 139 new stations by March 1985; Dir-Gen. Harish Chandra Khanna.

Television stations are located at:

Amritsar: began transmissions in 1973.

Bangalore: began transmissions in 1981.

Bombay: began transmissions in 1972; comprises TV studio at Worli and relay transmitter at Sinhagarh, Pune and Nagpur.

Calcutta: began transmissions in 1975.

Delhi: began transmissions in 1959 with relay centre at Mussoorie.

Gulbarga: began transmissions in 1977.

Hyderabad: began transmissions in 1977.

Jaipur: began transmissions in 1977.

Jalandhar: began transmissions in 1977 with relay centre at Amritsar.

Kanpur: began transmissions in 1979.

Lucknow: began broadcasting in 1975; a relay installation at Kanpur has extended its transmission range.

Madras: began transmissions in 1975 with relay centre at Bangalore.

Mussoorie: began transmissions in 1977.

Muzaffarpur: began transmissions in 1978.

Nagpur: began transmission in 1982.

Pij (Ahmedabad): began transmissions in 1976.

Pune: began transmissions in 1973.

Raipur: began transmissions in 1977.

Sambalpur: commissioned in 1978.

Srinagar: commenced broadcasting in 1973 in Urdu and Kashmiri.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; brs = branches; amounts in rupees, unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

State Banks

Reserve Bank of India: Central Office, Mint Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 295000; telex 115673; f. 1935; nationalized 1949; sole bank of issue; cap. 50m.; dep. 130,255.4m.; res 1,500m. (1982); Gov. R. N. Malhotra; Exec. Dir A. Hasib; 11 brs.

State Bank of India: Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 293196; telex 0112995; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 56.2m., dep. 171,332m. (1983); subsidiaries in Bikaner and Jaipur, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore, Patiala, Saurashtra and Travancore; there are 26 state co-operative banks and 341 district co-operative banks; representative offices and branches worldwide; Chair. V. N. Nadkarni; Man. Dir. A. S. Puri; 6,661 brs.

Commercial Banks

Fourteen of India's major commercial banks were nationalized in July 1969 and a further six in April 1980. They are managed by 15-mem. boards of directors (two directors to be appointed by the central government, one employee director, one representing employees who are not workmen, one representing depositors, three representing farmers, workers, artisans, etc., five representing persons with special knowledge or experience, one Reserve Bank of India official and one Government of India official). The Department of Banking of the Ministry of Finance controls all banking operations.

There were 42,016 branches of public sector and other commercial banks on 30 June 1983.

Allahabad Bank: 2 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (532) 22-9258; telex 217547; f. 1865; cap. p.u. 10.5m., res. 50.4m., dep. 14,374.6m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir R. Srinivasan; Gen. Man. M. V. Kulkarni; 1,087 brs.

Andhra Bank: Andhra Bank Bldg, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad 500001; tel. (842) 40141; telex 155283; f. 1923; nationalized 1980; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 10,897m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir K. Gopalkrishna Muthy; 852 brs.

Bank of Baroda: 3 Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Pier, Bombay 400038; tel. (22) 260341; telex 0113159; f. 1908; cap. p.u. 140m., res. 237.9m., dep. 51,940m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Y. V. Sivaramakrishnayya; Exec. Dir (vacant); 1,684 brs.

Bank of India: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 251525; telex 0112281; f. 1906; cap. p.u. 140m., dep 49,348m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Tarkeshwar Tiwari; Exec. Dir D. N. Shukla; 1,710 brs (worldwide).

Bank of Madura: 33 North Chitrai St, Madurai 625001; cap. p.u. 7.9m.; dep. 1,610m.; Chair. S. Kumarasundaram.

Bank of Maharashtra: Lokmangal, 1501 Shivajinagar, Pune 411005; tel. (212) 52731; telex 0145207; f. 1935; cap. 23m., dep. 1,315.2m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir P. S. Depande; Gen. Mans B. P. Gokhale, S. M. Chitnis; 924 brs.

Canara Bank: POB 6648, 112 Jayachamarajendra Rd, Bangalore 560002; tel. (812) 76851; telex 0845205; f. 1906; cap. p.u. 70m., dep. 34,488m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir B. Ratnakar; Exec. Dir N. D. Prabhu; 1,393 brs.

Central Bank of India: Chandermukhi, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; telex 0112589; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 72.5m., res. 206.1m., dep. 41,373.3m. (1982); Chair. and Man. Dir (vacant); Exec. Dir Premjit Singh; 2,125 brs (worldwide).

Corporation Bank: Mangaladevi Temple Rd, POB 88; Mangalore 575001; tel. (824) 26416; telex 842228; f. 1906; nationalized 1980, cap. 15m., dep. 5,175m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Y. S. Hedge; Gen. Man. U. Narayan Nayak; 370 brs.

Dena Bank: POB 6058, Maker Towers 'E', Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005; tel. 296746; telex 0112183; f. 1938; cap. 12.5m., res 38.8m., dep. 11,464.9m. (1982); Chair. and Man. Dir M. N. Goiporia; Exec. Dir L. S. Mehta; 888 brs.

Indian Bank: POB 1384, 31 Rajaji Salai, Madras 600001; tel. (22) 514151; telex 41307; f. 1907; cap. p.u. 90m., dep. 16,897m. (1984); Chair. and Man. Dir M. G. K. Nair; Exec. Dir M. Vallinayagam; Gen. Mans A. Sankaralingam, M. Gopalakrishnan, M. Subbiah; 979 brs.

Indian Overseas Bank: POB 3765, 762 Anna Salai, Madras 600002; tel. (44) 82041; telex 41290; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 130m., res. 137.2m., dep. 25,681.6m. (1982); Chair. and Man. Dir S. Padmanabhan; Exec. Dir S. S. Soni; 936 brs.

The New Bank of India: 1 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 383402; telex 313220; f. 1936; nationalized April 1980; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 7,583m. (1983); Exec. Dir R. C. Suneja; 486 brs.

The Oriental Bank of Commerce: POB 329, E Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 351021; telex 313042; f.1943; nationalized April 1980; cap. p.u. 13m.; dep. 6,103m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir P. S. Gopalakrishnan; Gen. Man. R. C. Suneja; 406 brs.

Punjab and Sind Bank: 21 Bank House, Rajundra Place, New Delhi 110008; tel. (11) 321658; telex 313684; f. 1908; nationalized April 1980; cap. 8.9m., dep. 9,354m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir S. Autar Singh Bagga; 604 brs.

Punjab National Bank: POB 274, 5 Sansad Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 382061; telex 312330; f. 1895; cap. p.u. 75m., res 100m., dep. 46,034m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir (vacant); Exec. Dir Harish C. Nakra; 1,986 brs (worldwide).

Syndicate Bank: Manipal, Karnataka State 576119; tel. 8261; telex 082242; f. 1925; cap. 105m., dep. 39,390m., res 145m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir A. Krishna Rao; 1,225 brs.

Union Bank of India: 239 Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 2024647; telex 112297; f. 1919; cap. p.u. 60m., res 74.6m., dep. 23,314m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir J. S. Bhatnagar; Gen. Mans Yuvraj Karan, M. U. Kini, R. L. Wadhwa; 1,429 brs.

United Bank of India: 16 Old Court House St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 237471; telex 0217387; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 26.9m., dep. 19,745m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir C. R. Sengupta; Exec. Dir K. B. Damle; 918 brs.

United Commercial Bank: 10 Biplabi Trailokya Maharaj Sarani (Brabourne Rd), Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 260120; telex 0212143; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 80m., res 90m., dep. 22,890m. (1981); Man. Dir S. P. Sengupta; Gen. Mans V. K. Anantaraman, H. N. Vohra, C. T. Thakur; 1,471 brs.

Vijaya Bank: 2 Residency Rd, Bangalore 560025; f. 1931; nationalized 1980; cap. p.u. 11.8m., dep. 6,665.9m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir R. Vijayaraghavan; Exec. Dir K. Sadananda Shetty; 637 brs.

Principal Private Banks

Bank of Cochin Ltd: Shanmugham Rd, Ernakulam North, POB 1938, Cochin 682018; tel. (484) 33015; telex 0885527; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 4.8m., dep. 871.2m. (1981); Chair. U. J. Tharian; Gen. Man. C. D. Anthony; 106 brs.

Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd: 78 Mohamedali Rd, Bombay 400003; tel. (22) 325961; telex 011-3924; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 18m., dep. 1,379.8 (1984); Chair. Hooseini S. Doctor; Man. Dir Z. G. Rangoonwala; 29 brs.

Karnataka Bank Ltd: Dongerkery, Mangalore 3; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 1,342.7m. (1981); Chair. P. Raghuram; 249 brs.

The Sangli Bank Ltd: Rajwada Chowk, POB 158, Sangli 416416; tel. 3611; telex 0193211; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 4.3m., dep. and res 1,981m. (1983); Chair. and CEO M. S. Apte; Gen. Man. M. S. Gujarath; 161 brs.

United Western Bank Ltd: POB 2, 172–4 Raviwar Peth, Shivaji Circle, Satara 415001; tel. 2523; f. 1936; cap. 4m., dep. 1,180m. (1983); Chair. A. G. Pandit; Gen. Man. S. T. Modak; 159 brs.

Foreign Banks

There are 31 foreign banks operating in India, of which the most important are:

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): 14 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400023; Gen. Man. (India) A. Oortman Gerlings; 3 brs.

American Express International Banking Corpn (USA): Dalamal Towers, First Floor 211, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; Vice-Pres. (India) T. R. Collins; 3 brs.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (USA): Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; Regional Vice-Pres. John O. Sims; 4 brs.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd (Cayman Islands): Atlanta Bldg, 209 Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; Man. G. T. Makhijani.

Bank of Oman Ltd: 4–6 Maker Arcade, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): Jeevan Prakash, Sir P. Mehta Rd, Bombay 400001; Gen. Man. K. Hanaoka; 3 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): French Bank Bldg, POB 45, 62 Homji St, Fort, Bombay 400001; Man. G. Hoyami; 5 brs.

Barclays Bank: POB 6071, Colaba, Bombay 400005; Chief Man. Neil Hird.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): 16 Veer Nariman Rd, Fort, Bombay 400023; Man. J. R. Hargreaves.

Citibank (USA): 293 Dr D.N. Rd, Bombay 400001; Vice-Pres. N. G. Pamnani; 5 brs.

Emirates Commercial Bank Ltd: Rehmat Manzil, 75 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400020; Man. A. P. Shipchandler.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Tulsiani Chambers, PO 9995, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; CEO D. T. Neilson.

Grindlays Bank (UK): POB 725, 90 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400023; Regional Dir George Cunningham; 54 brs.

Mercantile Bank (UK): 52/60 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400023; CEO A. L. Gillibrand; 21 brs.

Midland Bank (UK): 152 Maker Chamber No. IV, 14th Floor, 222 Nariman Point, Bombay 400021.

Mitsui Bank Ltd. (Japan): 6 Wallace St, Bombay 400001; Gen. Man. Zenro Ameniya; 1 br.

Sonali Bank (Bangladesh): 15 Park St, Calcutta 700016; Asst Gen. Man. Anwarul Azim; 1 br.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): POB 1806, 4th Floor, New Excelsior Bldg, A. K. Naik Marg, Bombay 400001; Chief Man. R. J. Guthrie; 24 brs.

Banking Organizations

Indian Banks' Association: Stadium House, 81–83 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400020; tel. (22) 222365; telex 011-5146; 83 mems; Chair. B. V. Sonalker; Sec. N. S. Pradhan.

Indian Institute of Bankers: 'The Arcade', World Trade Centre, Second Floor, East Wing, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005; f. 1928; 157,315 mems; Pres. Manmohan Singh; Chief Sec. R. D. Pandya.

National Institute of Bank Management: 85 Nepean Sea Rd, Bombay 400006; tel. (22) 8129656; telex 0115794; f. 1968; Dir Dr R. Bandyopadhyay.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Finance Corpn Ltd: Dhanraj Mahal, 1st Floor, Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 400039; tel. 2028924; telex 0115849; f. 1968; a consortium of commercial banks, set up for financing agricultural and rural development projects directly, or jointly in collaboration with its mem. banks; provides project consultancy services to commercial banks, Union and State govts, public sector corpns, the World Bank, the ADB, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other institutions and to individuals; undertakes techno-economic and investment surveys in agriculture and agro-industries, projects on dairy and livestock; also provides consultancy services for the formulation of projects in backward areas, including integrated tribal development projects, drought-prone area projects, etc.; regional offices at Calcutta, Lucknow and Madras; brs at Patna, Kota, Shillong, Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Trivendrum and Hyderabad; auth. cap. US $100m.; cap. p.u. 5m.; Chair. M. Narasimham; Man. Dir B. Venkata Rao.

Credit Guarantee Corpn of India Ltd: Vidyut Bhavan, 3rd Floor, BEST Bldg, Pathakwadi, Bombay 400002; f. 1971; promoted by the Reserve Bank of India; guarantees loans and other credit facilities extended by (i) scheduled and non-scheduled commercial banks to small traders, farmers and self-employed persons and small borrowers under a differential interest rates scheme, (ii) scheduled and non-scheduled commercial banks and state financial corpns to small transport and business enterprises, (iii) scheduled commercial banks and certain state and central co-operative banks to service co-operative socs assisting their mems engaged in industrial activity; Chair. Dr R. K. Hazari; Man. C. S. Subramaniam.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corpn of India Ltd: 163 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 400020; tel. 242535; telex 0113062; f. 1955 to assist industrial enterprises by providing finance in both rupee and foreign currencies in the form of long- or medium-term loans or equity participation, sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares and securities, guaranteeing loans from other private investment sources, furnishing managerial, tech. and admin. advice to industry; also offers merchant banking and equipment leasing; regional offices at Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi; share cap. 337.5m.; res 745.6m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir S. S. Nadkarni.

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI): Nariman Bhavan, 227 Vinay K. Shah Marg, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; telex 0112193; f. 1964 as subsidiary of the Reserve Bank; became independent in 1976; functions as the prin. financial institution for co-ordinating and supplementing the working of other financial institutions and also for promoting and financing industrial development; 5 regional offices and 11 br. offices; cap. p.u. 3,850m., res. 2,710m. (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir M. R. B. Punja.

Industrial Finance Corpn of India: Bank of Baroda Bldg, 16 Sansad Marg, POB 363, New Delhi 110001; tel. 312052; telex 031-2623; f. 1948 to provide medium- and long-term finance to cos and co-operative socs in India, engaged in manufacture, preservation or processing of goods, shipping, mining, hotels and power generation and distribution; promotes industrialization of less developed areas, and sponsors training in management techniques and development banking; cap. p.u. 275m.; res 880.9m.; Chair. D. N. Davar; Exec. Dir R. N. Sahoo; 16 brs.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development: POB 6552, Poonam Chambers, Shivsagar Estate, Dr Annie Besant Rd, Worli, Bombay 400018; tel. 4924306; telex 112810; f. 1982 to provide credit for agricultural and rural development through commercial, co-operative and regional rural banks; cap. p.u. 1,000m. subs. 50% each by the central govt and the Reserve Bank; Chair. R. K. Kaul; Man. Dir Sant Dass; 16 regional offices and 4 sub-offices.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association: Manekchowk, Ahmedabad 380001; tel. 367149; f. 1894; 298 mems, 119 active brokers; Pres. Kalidas Keshavlal Shah; Exec. Dir J. C. Pandya; Sec. D. M. Panchal.

Bangalore Stock Exchange: Indian Bank Bldg, Kempegowda Rd, Bangalore 560009; 31 mems; Pres. K. V. Shankar; Sec. M. Raghavendra.

Bombay Stock Exchange: Dalal St, Bombay 400001; f. 1875; 504 mems; Pres. Laldas Jamnadas; Exec. Dir M. R. Mayya; Sec. A. J. Shah.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd: 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta 700001; f. 1908; 643 mems; Pres. S. L. Bardhan; Exec. Dir S. R. Basu; Sec. P. K. De.

Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd: 3 & 4/4B Asaf Ali Rd, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 271302; f. 1947; 115 mems; Pres. AMRITLAL BAJAJ; Exec. Dir R. K. PANDEY.

Madras Stock Exchange Ltd: POB 183, Exchange Bldg, 11 Second Line Beach, Madras 600001; tel. 512237; telex 22237; f. 1937; 62 mems; Pres. S. RAMASWAMI; Exec. Dir E. R. KRISHNAMURTI.

INSURANCE

In January 1973 all Indian and foreign insurance companies were nationalized. The general insurance business in India is now transacted by only four companies, subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corpn of India.

Deposit Insurance Corpn: Vidyut Bhavan, Pathakwadi, Bombay 400002; provides insurance of up to Rs 10,000 to a depositor with funds in any of the 956 banks insured by the corpn; cap. 20m.; Chair. K. R. PURI; Man. V. S. MOHARIR.

General Insurance Corpn of India (GIC): Industrial Assurance Bldg, 4th Floor, Churchgate, Bombay 400020; tel. (22) 220046; telex 0113833; f. 1973 when 106 private life and non-life insurance cos were grouped under the four cos listed below: Chair. ASHOK GOENKA; Man. Dirs S. R. V. MADHAVARAO, S. K. SETH; subsidiaries:

National Insurance Co Ltd: 3 Middleton St, Calcutta 700071; telex 217074; cap. p.u. 80m.; res 348m.; Chair. and Man. Dir N. N. LAHIRI.

New India Assurance Co Ltd: New India Assurance Bldg, 87 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400023; telex 112423; Chair. and Man. Dir A. C. MUKHERJI.

Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co Ltd: Oriental House, A-25/27 Asaf Ali Rd, New Delhi 110002; telex 313743; Chair. and Man. Dir K. N. MALHOTRA.

United India Insurance Co Ltd: 24 Whites Rd, Madras 600014; telex 41610; cap. p.u. 116m.; res 442m.; Chair. and Man. Dir K. C. PONNAPPA; Gen. Mans C. P. VARGHESE, R. RADAKRHISHNAN, M. N. SESHAGIRI.

Life Insurance Corpn of India: Jeevan Bima Marg, Bombay 400021; telex 0112327; f. 1956; cap. 50m.; controls all life insurance business; Chair. J. R. JOSHI; Man. Dir A. S. GUPTA.

Insurance Association

Indian Insurance Companies' Association: Co-operative Insurance Bldg, Sir P. Mehta Rd, Fort, Bombay; f. 1928 to protect the interests of the insurance industry; 43 mems.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are chambers of commerce in most commercial and industrial centres. The following are among the most important.

Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India: 2nd Floor, Allahabad Bank Bldg, 17 Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 310704; telex 2537; f. 1921; a central org. of chambers of commerce and industry representing over 6,000 cos throughout India; four industrial asscns, 140 assoc. mems and 17 constituent chambers; Pres. M. S. PATWARDHAN; Sec. Dr D. N. SAXENA.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 388815; telex 0312546; 1,450 mem. bodies and 1,250 concerns as assoc. mems; Pres. RAM KRISHNA BAJAJ; Sec.-Gen. D. H. PAI PANANDIKAR.

Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 344124; telex 0312546; f. 1979; 50 org. mems, 208 assoc. mems, 74 cttee mems; Pres. VIREN J. SHAH; Sec.-Gen. D. H. PAI PANANDIKER.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; telex 217369; f. 1853; 205 mems; Pres. A. MAZUMDAR; Sec. M. GHOSE.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 23 R. N. Mukherjee Rd, Calcutta 700001; telex 212189; f. 1887; 315 mems and 30 industrial and trading asscns are affiliated, some having common working arrangements; Pres. J. N. BISWAS; Sec. S. CHAKRABARTI.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce: 28 Hernanta Basu Sarani, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 230023; f. 1900; 850 mems, 39 asscn mems; Pres. TARACHAND SINGHAL; Sec. B. S. SARKAR (acting).

Bihar Chamber of Commerce: Judges' Court Rd, POB 71, Patna 800001; tel.(612) 53505; f. 1926; 600 mems, 25 asscn mems; Pres. B. P. GUPTA; Sec.-Gen. P. K. PRASAD.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg, 4 Shoorji Vallabhdas Marg, Ballard Estate, POB 473, Bombay 400038; tel. (22) 264681; telex 0112671; f. 1836; 1,110 mems, nine asscn mems; Pres. ASHOK GARWARE; Sec. B. P. GUNAJI.

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce: 18-H Park St, Stephen Court, Calcutta 700071; tel. (33) 240500; 357 mems; Pres. S. S. SWAIKA; Sec. B. M. SARAF.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Rd, Kakinada 533007, Andhra Pradesh; f. 1868; 34 mems; Chair. H. SITARAM; Sec. D. RADHA KRISHNA MURTY.

Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Gujarat Chamber Bldg, Ranchhodlal Rd, POB 4045, Ahmedabad 380009; tel. (272) 78311; f. 1949; 4,751 mems; Pres. NALINBHAI K. PATEL; Sec.-Gen. I. N. KANIA.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: India Exchange, 4 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 223242; f. 1925; 70 assoc. mems, 307 ordinary mems; Pres. R. S. LODHA; Sec.-Gen. B. K. AGRAWAL.

Indian Merchants' Chamber: 76 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400020; tel. (22) 296633; telex 0115195; f. 1907; 145 asscn mems, 2,111 mem. firms, 38 assoc. mems; Pres. ASOK BIRLA; Sec. RAMU PANDIT.

Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Dare House Annexe, 44 Moore St, Madras 600001; tel. (44) 20404; telex 041536; f. 1836; 170 mem. firms, 19 assoc., 6 affiliated and 9 hon.; Chair. K. V. SITARAM; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: 12 Rampart Row, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 244548; telex 113527; f. 1927; over 2,200 mems; Pres. SHASHIKANT GARWARE; Sec. V. R. GOKHALE.

Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh: 14/76 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1932; 200 mems, 20 asscn mems, 180 mem. firms; Pres. M. P. JHUNJHUNWALA; Sec. J. V. KRISHNAN.

North India Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 9 Gandhi Rd, Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh; tel. (935) 23479; f. 1967; 96 mems, 29 asscn mems, 5 mem. firms, 91 assoc. mems; Pres. DEV PANDHI; Hon. Sec. ASHOK KUMAR NARANG; Gen. Sec. B. L. JAIN.

Oriental Chamber of Commerce: 6 Clive Row, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 223609; f. 1932; 210 mems, five assoc. mems; Pres. N. K. SWAIKA; Asst. Sec. K. A. ZOBER.

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry: PHD House, 4/2 Siri Institutional Area, opp. Asian Games Village, PB 130, New Delhi 110016; tel. (11) 665425; telex 031-3733; f. 1905; 766 mems; Pres. W. N. TALWAR; Sec.-Gen. M. L. NANDRAJOG.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Indian Chamber Bldgs, Esplanade, Madras 600108; tel. (44) 22229; f. 1909; 1,000 mems; Pres. A. C. MUTHIA; Sec. J. PRASAD DAVIDS.

United Chamber of Trade Associations: Amirchand Marg, Katra Rathi, Delhi 110006; 107 assoc. mems; Pres. MAHESHAWR DAYAL; Gen. Sec. P. R. MITTAL.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce: POB 63, 14/113 Civil Lines; Kanpur 208001; tel. (512) 48142; f. 1888; 130 mems; Pres. DEOKI NANDAN DIKSHIT; Sec. K. K. GANGADHARAN.

Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce: 15/197 Civil Lines, Kanpur 268001; f. 1914; 200 mems; Pres. V. K. SRIVASTAVA.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Export Credit Guarantee Corpn of India Ltd: POB 373, Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 2023023; telex 0113231; f. 1964; to assist exporters by insuring risks involved in exports on credit terms and to supplement credit facilities by issuing guarantees, etc.; cap. p.u. Rs25m.; res 80.7m. Chair. V. PRABHAKAR; Gen. Man. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corpn of India Ltd: POB 7051, Express Bldg, 9 and 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002; tel. (11) 263413; telex 31-2285; f. 1963; export of iron and manganese ore, ferro-manganese, finished stainless steel products, mica, coal and other minor minerals; import of steel, non-ferrous metals, rough diamonds, fertilizers, etc. for supply to industrial units in the country; auth. cap. Rs500m.; 10 regional offices in India; foreign offices in Japan and Romania; Chair. S. V. S. RAGHAVAN; Exec. Dir. R. GANAPATHY.

State Trading Corpn of India Ltd: Chandralok, 36 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; telex 31-2167; f. 1956; govt undertaking dealing in exports and imports; several regional brs and 17 offices overseas; Chair. P. C. LUTHER; Exec. Dirs P. K. SHUNGLU, S. JAYARAMAN.

Cashew Corpn of India Ltd: Ernakulam, Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Cochin 682011; tel. (484) 32177; telex 885202; imports raw cashew nuts for distribution to the export-orientated sector of the cashew processing industry; also undertakes exports of cashew kernels; Chair. A. S. BHATIA.

Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corpn of India Ltd: Lok Kalyan Bhavan, 11A Rouse Ave Lane, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 271916; telex 31-2464; f. 1958; undertakes export of handicrafts, handloom goods, ready-to-wear clothes, carpets and precious jewellery while promoting exports and trade development; auth. cap. Rs40m.; Chair. and Man. Dir D. AURORA.

Projects and Equipment Corpn of India Ltd: Hansalaya, 15 Barakhamba Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 44419; telex 2156; f. 1971; export of engineering, industrial and railway equipment; undertakes turnkey and other projects and management consultancy abroad; Chair. RANAMATTA SINGH; Exec. Dirs C. L. SUBRAMANIAN, ANAND KRISHNA.

Trade Development Authority: POB 767, Bank of Baroda Bldg, 16 Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 310214; telex 031-2735; f. 1970 to promote selective development of exports of high quality products; arranges investment in export-oriented ventures undertaken by India with foreign collaboration; brs in Frankfurt, New York, Tokyo, Monrovia, Stockholm; Chair. ABID HUSSAIN; Exec. Dir B. K. CHATURVEDI.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations engaged in the financing of agricultural and industrial development are listed under Finance. There are also industrial development corporations in the separate states. The following are among the more important industrial and agricultural organizations.

Coal India Ltd: 10 North Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; Govt of India holding company with five subsidiaries; responsible for planning and production of coal mines; Chair. M. S. GUJRAL.

Cotton Corpn of India Ltd: Air India Bldg, 12th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 2024363; telex 0113463; f. 1970 to act as an agency in the public sector for the purchase, sale and distribution of home-produced cotton and imported cotton staple fibre; exports long staple cotton; Chair. and Man. Dir N. S. KULKARNI.

Fertilizer Corpn of India Ltd: Madhuban, 55 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019; telex 31-2859; f. 1961; two operating fertilizer factories at Sindri and Gorakhpur; two at Talcher and Ramagundam, producing nitrogenous, phosphatic and complex fertilizers and some industrial products; Chair. and Man. Dir P. L. KUKREJA.

Food Corpn of India: 16–20 Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi 110001; telex 31-2584; f. 1965 to undertake trading in food-grains on a commercial scale but within the framework of an overall govt policy; to provide the farmer an assured price for his produce, supply food-grains to the consumer at reasonable prices; also purchases, stores, distributes and sells food-grains and other foodstuffs and arranges imports and handling of food-grains and fertilizers at the ports; distributes sugar in a number of states and has set up rice mills; Man. Dir AJIT SINGH.

Forest Development Corpn of Maharashtra Ltd: 6A Nawab Layout, Tilak Nagar, Nagpur 440010; f. 1974 to undertake large-scale forest redevelopment, by felling areas of uneconomic forest and planting them with teak to increase the income from timber and provide employment; Man. Dir M. Y. SOWANI.

Housing and Urban Development Corpn Ltd: HUDCO House, Lodhi Rd, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 699534; f. 1970; to finance and undertake housing and urban development programmes including the setting-up of new or satellite towns and building material industries; auth. cap. Rs750m. (1984); Chair. and Man. Dir H. U. BILJANI.

Indian Dairy Corpn: Suraj Plaza II, Sayajigunj, Baroda 390005; tel. (265) 66637; telex 0175239; objects: to promote dairying in India; to execute the IDA/EEC/Govt of India dairy development programme 'Operation Flood' which aims at covering 155 districts for dairy development to link them to major urban centres for milk marketing to enable the organized dairy sector to obtain a commanding share of these markets, to set up a national milk herd and a national milk network; Chair. Dr V. KURIEN; Man. Dir G. M. JHALA.

Jute Corpn of India Ltd: 1 Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta 700071; telex 213266; f. 1971; objects: (i) to undertake price support operations in respect of raw jute; (ii) to ensure remunerative prices to producers through efficient marketing; (iii) to operate a buffer stock to stabilize raw jute prices; (iv) to handle the import and export of raw jute; (v) to promote the export of jute goods; Chair. and Man. Dir A. K. MOITRA.

National Co-operative Development Corpn: 4 Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016; telex 31-3559; f. 1962 to plan and promote country-wide programmes through co-operative societies for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce, foodstuffs and notified commodities; also programmes for the development of poultry, dairy, fish products, coir, handlooms, distribution of consumer articles in rural areas and minor forest produce in the co-operative sector; seven regional and four project offices; Pres. RAO BIRENDRA SINGH; Man. Dir R. V. GUPTA.

National Industrial Development Corpn Ltd: Chanakya Bhavan, Africa Ave, Chanakyapuri, POB 5212, New Delhi 110021; tel. (11) 670154; telex 031-2871; f. 1954; auth. cap. Rs10m.; consultative engineering services to central and state govts, public and private sector enterprises, the UN and overseas investors; Chair. and Man. Dir RAM K. IYANGAR; Sec. D. KRISHNAMURTHY.

National Mineral Development Corpn Ltd: POB 52, 6-3-653 Pioneer House, Somajiguda, Hyderabad 500004; tel. (842) 221471; telex 155452; f. 1958; central govt undertaking under the Ministry of Steel and Mines; to exploit minerals (excluding coal, atomic minerals, lignite, petroleum and natural gas) in public sector; may buy, take on lease or otherwise acquire mines for prospecting, development and exploitation; iron ore mines at Bailadila-11C, Bailadila-14 and Bailadila-5 in Madhya Pradesh, and at Donimalai in Karnataka State, and diamond mines at Panna in Madhya Pradesh; research and development laboratories and consultancy wing at Hyderabad; investigates mineral projects; iron ore production in 1983/84 was an estimated 7.7m. metric tons, diamond production 13,416 carats; Chair. and Man. Dir P. C. GUPTA.

National Productivity Council: Productivity House, Lodi Rd, New Delhi 110003; f. 1958 to increase productivity and to improve quality by improved techniques which aim at efficient and proper utilization of available resources; autonomous body representing national orgs of employers and labour, govt ministries, professional orgs, local productivity councils, small-scale industries and other interests; 75 mems.

National Research Development Corpn of India: 20–22, Zamroodpur Community Centre, Kailash Colony Extension, New Delhi 110048; tel. (11) 647821; telex 31-3214; f. 1953 to stimulate development and commercial exploitation of new inventions with financial and technical aid; finances development projects to set up demonstration units in collaboration with industry; exports technology; Man. Dir H. S. RAO.

National Seeds Corpn Ltd: Beej Bhavan, Pusa, New Delhi 110012; telex 31-3705; f. 1963 to improve and develop the seed industry; Chair. K. P. A. MENON.

National Small Industries Corpn Ltd: Near Industrial Estate, Okhla, New Delhi 110020; tel. (11) 637071; telex 313039; f. 1955 to aid, advise, finance, protect and promote the interests of small industries; auth. cap. Rs200m., issued Rs135m., all shares held by the govt; Chair. J. S. JUNEJA.

Rehabilitation Industries Corpn Ltd: 25 Free School St, Calcutta 700016; f. 1959 to create employment opportunities through industries for refugees from Bangladesh and migrants from West Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka, and other immigrants of Indian extraction; Chair. B. K. DASCHOWDHURY; Man. Dir A. R. KOHLI.

State Farms Corpn of India Ltd: Beej Bhavan, CTO Bldg, Pusa Complex, New Delhi 110012; tel. (11) 581826; f. 1969 to administer the central state farms; activities include the production of quality seeds of high-yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, bajra and jowar; advises on soil conservation, reclamation and development of waste and forest land; consultancy services on farm mechanization; auth. cap. Rs150m.; Chair. R. C. VIKAL; Man. Dir R. C. ARORA.

Steel Authority of India Ltd: Ispat Bhawan, Lodhi Rd, New Delhi 110003; telex 31-2979; f. 1973 to provide co-ordinated development of the steel industry in both the public and private sectors; steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela, Salem; alloy steel projects at Durgapur; subsidiaries Indian Iron and Steel Corpn Ltd, IISCO Stanton Pipe and Foundry Co Ltd, Burnpur and Kulti; combined ingot steel capacity is 9.4m. metric tons annually; cap. p.u. Rs 32,383m.; res Rs 722.4m.; Chair. SUBRAHMANYAM SAMARPUNGAVAN.

Tea Board of India: POB 2172, 14 Brabourne Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 260210; telex 7050; f. to provide financial assistance to tea research stations; sponsors and finances independent research

projects in universities and tech. institutions to supplement the work of tea research establishments; also promotes tea producion and export; Chair. JAGDISH C. KHATTAR.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Ahmedabad Textile Mills Association: Ranchhodlal Marg, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad 380009; tel. (272) 402273; telex 012227; f. 1891; 60 mems; Pres. DEEPAK NAVNITLAL; Exec. Dir M. D. RAJPAL.

Association of the Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI): 172 Jor Bagh, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 615115; telex 031-3855; f. 1974 by merger of Engineering Assen of India and Indian Engineering Assen; 1,700 mem. companies, 33 affiliated assens; Pres. GURPREET SINGH; Sec. TARUN DAS.

Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India): A-1 Nizamuddin West, New Delhi 110013; tel. (11) 619508; f. 1954; national farmers' org.; Pres. (Ex-Officio) Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development; over 1m. ordinary mems; 31,000 life mems; Chair. Dr BALRAM JAKHAR; Sec.-Gen. Dr D. A. BHOLAY.

Bombay Millowners' Association: POB 95, Elphinstone Bldg, 10 Veer Nariman Rd, Fort, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 250411; f. 1875; 55 mem. cos; Chair. MANHARLAL C. SHAH; Sec.-Gen. M. S. SANIKOP.

Bombay Motor Merchants' Association Ltd: Sukh Sagar, 3rd Floor, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 400007; tel. (22) 356669; 700 mems; Pres. S. JOGINDER SINGH BHASIN; Gen. Sec. NARINDER SINGH SETHI.

Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Mahajan: Shaikh Memon St, Bombay 400002; tel. (22) 255750; f. 1881; 1,772 mems; Pres. MAUANITLAL LALLULHAR SHAH; Sec. N. M. BORADIA.

Bombay Presidency Association: 107 M. Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400023; f. 1886; Pres. NAUSHIR BHARUCHA.

Bombay Textile and Engineering Association: 343 Sattar Bldg, Grant Rd, Bombay 400007; f. 1900; Pres. N. F. BHARUCHA.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; telex 217369; f. 1892; 58 mems; Chair. PURANMULL KANKARIA; Sec. M. GHOSH.

Calcutta Flour Mills Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 228393; telex 021-7369; f. 1932; 21 mems; Sec. M. GHOSE.

East India Cotton Association Ltd: Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 400002; tel. (22) 314876; f. 1921; 351 mems; Pres. PURSHOTTAMDAS JHUNJHUNWALA; Sec. D. G. DAMLE.

Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries: Federation Bldg, R. C. Dutt Rd, Baroda 390005; tel. (265) 65101; f. 1918; 300 mems; Pres. CHARANSINGH CHAWLA; Sec. P. J. SATHE.

Federation of Indian Export Organizations: 4/2 SIRI Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016; tel. (11) 666582; telex 031-4049; f. 1965 by Indian Government; 2,135 mems; Pres. V. P. PUNJ; Sec. Gen. A. K. VAISH.

Grain, Rice and Oilseeds Merchants' Association: Grainseeds House, 72/80 Yusef Meheralli Rd, Bombay 400003; tel. (22) 324021; f. 1899; 950 mems; Pres. PREMJI VELJI LAKHAMSI; Sec. R. J. BHATT.

Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association: India Exchange, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 223242; telex 0217432; f. 1938; 240 mems; Pres. M. D. DHAMANKAR; Sec.-Gen. B. K. AGRAWAL.

Industries and Commerce Association: ICO Association Rd, POB 70, Dhanbad 826001 (Bihar); tel. (326) 2639; f. 1933; 70 mems; Pres. G. K. KEJRIWAL.

Indian Jute Mills Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 228393; telex 217369; sponsors and operates export promotion, research and product development; regulates labour relations; Chair. K. K. BAJORIA.

Indian Mining Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 263861; telex 217369; f. 1892; 50 mems; Sec. K. MUKERJEE.

Indian Mining Federation: 135 Biplabi Rashbehari Basu Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 250484; est. 1913 to aid and stimulate mining, particularly coal, and to protect the commercial interests; 100 mems; Chair. H. S. CHOPRA; Sec. M. DAS.

Indian National Shipowners' Association: 22 Maker Tower F, Cuffe Parade, Bombay 400005; tel. (22) 211268; telex 011-3364; f. 1929; 32 mems; Pres. R. B. GARWARE; Sec. B. V. NILKUND.

Indian Paper Mills Association: India Exchange, 8th Floor, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1939; 40 mems; Pres. S. P. MODI; Asst. Sec. B. GHOSH.

Indian Sugar Mills Association: Sugar House, 39 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019; tel. (11) 6416601; f. 1932; 167 mems; Pres. BAHUBALI GULABCHAND; Sec.-Gen. J. S. MEHTA.

Indian Tea Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 228393; telex 217369; f. 1881; 243 mems (incl. brs); 494 tea estates; Chair. MUMTAZ AHMED; Sec. Y. K. VOHRA.

Jute Balers' Association: 12 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1909; over 500 ordinary and exchange mems; represents all Indian jute balers; Chair. N. C. TOSHNIWAL; Sec. R. N. MOHNOT.

Master Stevedores' Association: Royal Exchange, 6, Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; telex 217369; f. 1934; 11 mems; Pres. D. S. BOSE.

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd: Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400020; tel. (22) 291006; telex 0114685; f. 1939; 1,224 mems; Chair. M. H. DOSHI; Sec. D. A. JOSHI.

Southern India Mills' Association: Racecourse, Coimbatore 641018, Tamil Nadu; f. 1933; 200 mems; Chair. JAGDISH CHANDRAN; Sec. T. RANGASWAMY.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Council of Indian Employers: Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 34424; telex 031-2548; f. 1956; Sec. B. M. SETHI; comprises:

All-India Organization of Employers (AIDE): Federation House, Tansen Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 344129; telex 031-2546; f. 1932; mems 52 industrial assens and 149 corporate cos; Pres. V. L. DUTT; Sec.-Gen. D. H. PAI PANANDIKAR; Sec. B. M. SETHI.

Employers' Federation of India (EFI): Army and Navy Bldg, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 245070; telex 0112529; f. 1933; 223 mems; Pres. NAVAL H. TATA; Sec. N. M. VAKIL.

Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE): A-81, Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 44863; telex 031-3857; f. 1973; representative body of all central public enterprises in India; advises the govt and public enterprises on matters of major policy and co-ordination; 195 mems; Chair. K. L. PURI; Sec. WARIS RASHEED KIDWAI.

Employers' Association of Northern India: 14/69 Civil Lines, POB 344, Kanpur 208001; tel. (512) 48185; f. 1937; 126 mems; Chair. R. C. AGARWAL; Sec. D. MASSEY (acting).

Employers' Federation of Southern India: Dare House Annexe, 44 Moore St, POB 35, Madras 600001; tel. (44) 20404; f. 1920; 212 mem. firms; Chair. N. J. DE SOUZA; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

TRADE UNIONS

Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC): 1B Maulana Azad Rd, New Delhi 110011; tel. (11) 381850; f. 1947; the largest and most representative trade union org. in India; 3,457 affiliated unions with a total membership of 3,697,560; affiliated to ICFTU; 26 state brs and 25 national industrial federations; Pres. BINDESHWARI DUBEY; Gen. Sec. G. RAMANUJAM.

Centre of Indian Trade Unions: 6 Talkatora Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 384071; f. 1970; 1.5m. mems; 4,214 affiliated unions; Pres. B. T. RANADIVE; Gen. Sec. MANORANJAN ROY.

National industrial federations:

All India Council of Atomic Energy Employees: Tel Rasayan Bhavan, Tilak Rd, Dadar, Bombay 400014; f. 1981; 3,000 mems; Pres. RAJA KULKARNI; Gen. Sec. MARY EMMANUEL.

Indian National Cement and Allied Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 400004; 87,000 mems; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI; Gen. Sec. N. NANJAPPAN.

Indian National Chemical Workers' Federation: Tel Rasayan Bhavan, Tilak Rd, Dadar, Bombay 400014; Pres. RAJA KULKARNI; Gen. Sec. K. H. DASTOOR.

Indian National Defence Workers' Federation: 25/19 Karachi Khana, Kanpur; Pres. KALI MUKHERJEE.

Indian National Electricity Workers' Federation: 19 Mazdoor Maidan, Power House, Jaipur 302006; 126,720 mems; 17 affiliated unions; Pres. DALIP SINGH AZAD; Gen. Sec. DAMODAR MAURYA.

Indian National Metal Workers' Federation: 26K Rd, Jamshedpur 831001; tel. (657) 3506; Pres. V. G. GOPAL; Gen. Sec. S. GOPESHWAR.

Indian National Mineworkers' Federation: 9 Lajpatrai Sarani, Calcutta 700020; tel. (33) 3506; f. 1949; 338,553 mems in 155 affiliated unions; Pres. KANTI MEHTA; Gen. Sec. S. DAS GUPTA.

Indian National Paper Mill Workers' Federation: Ballarpur, Chanda; Pres. G. SANJEEVA REDDY; Gen. Sec. P. J. NAIR.

Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation: PB 87, Vasco-da-Gama 403802, Goa; f. 1954; 18 affiliated unions; 81,000 mems; Pres. Mohan Nair; Gen. Sec. Janaki Mukherjee.

Indian National Press Workers' Federation: 162 South Ave, New Delhi 110011; Pres. S. W. Dhabe.

Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation: 19 Lajpatrai Marg, Lucknow; 177 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems; Pres. C. Singh; Gen. Sec. Ram Yash Singh.

Indian National Textile Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Manzil, G. D. Ambekar Marg, Parel, Bombay 400012; f. 1948; 394 affiliated unions; 542,531 mems; Pres. P. L. Subbaiha; Gen. Sec. H. J. Naik.

Indian National Transport Workers' Federation: Sham Shivir, Tansen Marg, Gwalior 474002; Pres. T. S. Viyogi; Gen. Sec. K. S. Verma.

National Federation of Petroleum Workers: Tel Rasayan Bhavan, Tilak Rd, Dadar, Bombay 400014; f. 1959; 22,340 mems; Pres. Raja Kulkarni.

Assam Chah Karmachari Sangha: POB 13, Dibrugarh 786001; tel. (33) 870; 11,000 mems; 20 brs; Pres. Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati; Gen. Sec. A. K. Bhattacharya.

All-India Trade Union Congress: 24 K. M. Munshi Lane, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 386427; f. 1920; affiliated to WFTU; 3,026,030 mems, 3,229 affiliated unions; 23 regional brs; Pres. Chaturanan Mishra; Gen. Sec. Indrajit Gupta.

Major affiliated unions:

Annamalai Plantation Workers' Union: Valparai, Via Pollachi, Tamil Nadu; over 21,000 mems.

Zilla Cha Bagan Workers' Union: Malabar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; 21,000 mems.

United Trades Union Congress (UTUC): 249 Bepin Behari Ganguly St, Calcutta 700012; f. 1949; 608,052 mems from 607 affiliated unions; 10 state brs; Pres. N. Srikantan Nair; Gen. Sec. Jatin Chakravorty.

Major affiliated unions:

All-India Farm Labour Union: c/o UTUC Jakkanpur New Area, Patna 800001, Bihar; over 35,000 mems (est.).

Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union: 64 Chittarajan Ave, Calcutta 700012; textile workers; 28,330 mems.

Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS): Nagindas Chambers, 167 P. D'Mello Rd, Bombay 400038; tel. (22) 262185; f. 1948; affiliated to ICFTU; 3m. mems from 1,400 affiliated unions; 18 regional brs; Pres. S. R. Kulkarni; Gen. Sec. Brij Mohan Toofan.

Major affiliated unions:

Bombay Port Trust Employees Union: Pres. Dr Shanti Patel; Gen. Sec. S. K. Shetye.

Colliery Mazdoor Congress (Coalminers' Union) **and Koyala Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat Jharia-Asansol:** coal and steel workers; Working Pres. P. Tiwari; Gen. Sec. Jayanta Podder.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission Employees Mazdoor Sabha: Vododara; 4,000 mems; Pres. R. Dulare; Gen. Sec. G. G. Paradkar.

South Central Railway Mazdoor Union: 7-c, Railway Bldg, Accounts Office Compound, Secunderabad 500025 AP; tel. (842) 77823; 77,123 mems; Pres. K. S. N. Murty; Gen. Sec. A. K. Chaitanya; 122 branches.

West Bengal Chah Sramik Union: Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; tel. 156; 40,025 mems; Pres. B. D. Rai; Gen. Sec. Deven Sarkar.

Confederation of Central Government Employees' Unions: New Delhi; c. 700,000 mems; Pres. M. Bhakat; Sec.-Gen. S. K. Vyas.

Affiliated union:

National Federation of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Employees (NFPTTE): 9 Pusa Rd, New Delhi; f. 1954; 175,000 mems (est.); Gen. Sec. O. P. Gupta.

All-India Bank Employees' Association (AIBEA): 10/9 East Patel Nagar, New Delhi; Gen. Sec. Tarakeswar Chakravarty.

All-India Defence Employees' Federation (AIDEF): 70 Market Rd, Pune 411003; tel. (212) 58761; 264 affiliated unions; over 375,000 mems; Pres. S. M. Banerjee; Gen. Sec. K. M. Mathew.

All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation: 9 Second Line Beach, Madras, 600001; f. 1948; 177,000 mems in 30 affiliated unions; Pres. S. R. Kulkarmi; Gen. Sec. S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.

All-India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF): 4 State Entry Rd, New Delhi 110055; tel. (11) 322993; f. 1924; 733,408 mems; 13 affiliated unions; Pres. U. M. Purohit; Gen. Sec. J. P. Chaubey.

National Federation of Indian Railwaymen (NFIR): 3 Chelmsford Rd, New Delhi 110055; f. 1952; 15 affiliated unions; 600,162 mems; Pres. T. V. Anandan; Gen. Sec. Keshav H. Kulkarni.

Transport

RAILWAYS

India's railway system is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. The total length of Indian railways in March 1983 was 61,385 route km. The Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways through the medium of the Railway Board.

An underground railway for Calcutta is scheduled for completion by 1988, and a 4-km section was opened in October 1984. It is expected to serve more than 1m. people daily and to total 16.2 km in length.

Indian Government Administration (Ministry of Railways, Railway Board): Rail Bhawan, Raisina Rd, New Delhi; telex 31-3561; Chair. K. T. V. Raghavan.

Zonal Railways

The railways are grouped into nine zones:

Northern: Baroda House, New Delhi; tel. (11) 387227; Gen. Man. R. P. Singh.

Western: Churchgate, Bombay 400020; tel. (22) 298016; Gen. Man. G. K. Limaye.

Central: Victoria Terminus, Bombay; tel. (22) 268041; Gen. Man. Prem Nayyar.

Southern: Park Town, Madras 600003; tel. (44) 39101; Gen. Man. Arjun Prashad.

Eastern: 17 Netaji Subhas Rd, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 226811; Gen. Man. Himmat Singh.

South Eastern: Calcutta; tel. (33) 3234; Gen. Man. M. K. Khosla.

South Central: Rail Nilayam, Secunderabad 500371; tel. (842) 73583; Gen. Man. P. N. Mohile.

North Eastern: Gorakhpur; tel. (551) 3234; Gen. Man. D. Hariram.

Northeast Frontier: Maligaon, Gauhati; tel. 88422; Gen. Man. Mr Palit.

ROADS

In March 1983 there were 1,675,000 km of roads in India, 31,398 km of which were national highways and 95,491 km state highways. Expenditure on roads in 1979/80 was Rs5,093.8m. Total outlay on roads and bridges in the sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–1985) was Rs34,389.6m.

Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing): Transport Bhawan No. 1, Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; telex 31-2448; responsible for the maintenance of India's system of national highways, with an aggregate length of about 31,737 km in 1981, connecting the state capitals and major ports and linking with the highway systems of its neighbours. This system includes 63 highways and they constitute the main trunk roads of the country.

Border Roads Development Board: f. 1960 to accelerate the economic development of the north and north-eastern border areas; it has constructed and improved 14,245 km of existing roads and surfaced 10,977 (1982).

Central Road Transport Corpn Ltd: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1964 to supplement the transport capacity in the eastern sector of the country; fleet of over 200 trucks; Chair. Commdr K. Chelliah; Man. Dir M. Yusuf Khan.

INLAND WATERWAYS

About 16,180 km of rivers are navigable by mechanically propelled country vessels and 3,631 km by large country boats. Services are mainly on the Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and Krishna.

Central Inland Water Transport Corpn Ltd: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1; tel. (33) 222321; telex 212779; f. 1967; inland water transport services in Bangladesh and the north-east Indian states; also shipbuilding and repairing, general engineering, dredging, lightening of ships and barge services; Chair. and Man. Dir S. K. Ghosal; Dir (River Services) Capt. P. R. Ray.

SHIPPING

India is 16th on the list of principal merchant fleets of the world. In January 1983 the fleet had 405 vessels totalling 9.93m. dwt. There are some 63 shipping companies in India. The major ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Kandla, Madras, Mangalore, Mormugao, Pradip (Paradeep), Tuticorin and Vishakhapatnam (Visakhapatnam). An auxiliary port to Calcutta at Haldia was opened to international shipping in 1977 and in 1979 a five-year plan was launched to modernize the port. Its coal berth is complete and will eventually have an annual throughput capacity of 5m. metric tons. An auxiliary port to Bombay is also proposed, at Nhava-sheva. The cost is estimated at Rs 6,000m. and it is due to be completed by 1985. Provision of Rs 3,900m. has been made in the sixth Five-Year Plan for development of the 10 major ports.

Bombay

Bharat Line Ltd: Bharat House, 104 Apollo St, Fort, Bombay 400001; Chair. and Man. Dir GUNVANTRAI T. KAMDAR; brs in Calcutta, Bhavnagar and Madras.

Great Eastern Shipping Co Ltd: Hong Kong Bank Bldg, 60 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 274869; telex 2824; f. 1948; cargo services; 21 vessels; Chair. VASANT J. SHETH; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir K. M. SHETH; offices in New Delhi and London.

Malabar Steamship Co Ltd, The: 4th Floor, Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021, POB 34; f. 1935; cargo and transport services; three vessels; Gen. Man. R. H. NARECHANIA; brs in Calcutta and Cochin.

Mogul Line Ltd: 16 Bank St, Fort, Bombay 400023; tel. (22) 256835; telex 01140409; f. 1877; state-owned; world-wide passenger and cargo services; three passenger vessels, 18 cargo vessels and one product tanker; Chair. and Man. Dir R. K. S. GHANDHI.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd: Scindia House, Narottam Morarjee Marg, Ballard Estate, Bombay 400038; tel. (22) 268161; telex 0112205; f. 1919; cargo services; 35 vessels; Chair. Mrs SUMATI MORARJEE; brs at Calcutta, Jamnagar, Gandhidham, Mangalore and London.

Shipping Corpn of India Ltd: Shipping House, 245 Madame Cama Rd, Bombay 400021; tel. (22) 259900; telex 112371; f. 1961 as a govt undertaking; took over Jayanti Shipping Co Ltd in 1973; fleet of 142 vessels of 4.97m. dwt, consisting of tankers, freighters, VLCCs, combination carriers, product carriers, passenger-cum-cargo ships, bulk carriers; operates 24 services; brs in Calcutta, New Delhi, Mombasa, Port Blair, Rameshwaram and London; Chair. Dr R. SINGH; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir R. K. S. GHANDHI.

South-East Asia Shipping Co Ltd: 402–406 Himalaya House, Dr Dadabhoy Naoroji Rd, Bombay 400001; tel. (22) 269231; telex 112753; f. 1948; world-wide cargo services; five vessels of 61,259 dwt; Chair. N. H. DHUNJIBHOY; CEO D. P. ADENWALLA.

Calcutta

India Steamship Co Ltd: 21 Old Court House St, POB 2090, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 231171; telex 0217329; cargo services; 20 vessels; Chair. K. K. BIRLA; CEO Cdre A. K. SARKAR; brs in Bombay, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam, Delhi and London.

Ratnakar Shipping Co Ltd: 14–15 Old Court House St, Calcutta 700001; tel. (33) 228901; telex 217659; world-wide tramping services; eight vessels (six cargo vessels and two tankers); Chair. K. K. BIRLA; Gen. Man. K. C. MATHUR.

Surrendra Overseas Ltd: Apeejay House, 15 Park St, Calcutta 700016; tel. (33) 247537; telex 0213485; cargo services; five vessels (three bulk carriers and two cargo vessels); Chair. JIT PAUL; CEO Capt. B. S. KUMAR.

Goa

Chowgule Steamships Ltd: Chowgule House, Mormugao Harbour, Goa 403803; tel. (22) 234822; telex 112409; f. 1963; five bulk carriers, of 268,968 dwt; Chair. VISHWASRAO DATTAJI CHOWGULE; Man. Dir SHIVAJIRAO DATTAJI CHOWGULE.

Madras

South India Shipping Corpn Ltd: Chennai House, 7 Esplanade Rd, POB 234, Madras 600001; tel. (44) 30141; telex 41371; six bulk carriers; Chair. J. H. TARAPORE; Man. Dir F. G. DASTUR.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are six international airports in India: Bombay Airport, Calcutta Airport, Delhi Airport, Trivandrum Airport, Amritsar Airport and Madras Airport. There are 87 other airports.

Air India: Air-India Bldg, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; telex 0112427; f. 1932 (as Tata Airlines; renamed Air India 1946), in 1953 became a state corpn responsible for international flights; services to 49 countries covering five continents; fleet of 10 Boeing 747-237B, 3 Boeing 707-337B, 2 Boeing 707-337C, 3 Airbus A300-B4s and 2 DC8-63Fs; Chair. A. M. KAPUR; Man. Dir DHRUBA BOSE.

Indian Airlines: Airlines House, 113 Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Rd, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 388951; telex 031-2131; f. 1953; state corpn responsible for regional and domestic flights; services throughout India and to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; unduplicated route length: 51,000 km; fleet of 25 Boeing, 12 HS-748, 8 F-27 and 10 Airbus; Chair. A. M. KAPUR; Man. Dir K. CHADHA.

Vayudoot Private Ltd: Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi 110003; tel. (11) 693851; f. 1981 to link the smaller towns of north-eastern India and links 15 airfields with Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay; jointly owned by Indian Airlines and Air India; 3 HS-748, 2 F-27 and 2 Dornier 228; Chair. A. M. KAPUR; Gen. Man. HARSH VARDHAN.

Tourism

Department of Tourism of the Government of India: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, Sardar Patel Bhavan, Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 351700; responsible for the formulation and administration of government policy for active promotion of tourist traffic to India, and for planning the organization and development of tourist facilities; has a network of tourist information offices in India and Overseas; Dir-Gen. Dr N. K. SENGUPTA.

India Tourism Development Corpn Ltd: Jeevan Vihar, 3 Parliament St, New Delhi 110001; tel. (11) 310923; telex 0312831; f. 1966 to promote tourism in India; runs hotels (largest hotel chain owner), beach resorts, forest and travellers lodges, tourist transport services, duty-free shops and a travel agency; Chair. A. M SETHNA; Man. Dir RAJAN JETLEY.

Atomic Energy

There are two nuclear power stations, at Tarapur near Bombay and at Kota (Rajasthan). Two more are being built at Narora (Uttar Pradesh) and Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu) and there are plans to set up a fifth at Kakrapar (Surat). India has five heavy water plants in operation or nearing completion and three more have been sanctioned.

Atomic Energy Commission: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 400039; organizes research on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; Chair. and Sec. Dr RAJA RAMANNA.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC): Trombay, Bombay 400085; tel. (22) 5512791; telex 011-71017; f. 1957; national centre for research in and development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses; Dir Dr P. K. IYENGAR; seven reactors:

APSARA: 100 MW, research and isotope production, criticality 1956.

CIRUS: 40 MW, isotope production and material testing, criticality 1960.

ZERLINA: Zero Energy Reactor for Lattice Investigations and New Assemblies, decommissioned 1983.

PURNIMA: criticality 1972, originally Plutonium Oxide fuelled fast critical facility, modified as PURNIMA II with Uranium 233 in the form of Uranyl nitrate solution as fuel, criticality 1984.

DHRUVA: 100 MW, research isotope production, material and reactor components testing, criticality 1984.

ISOMED: for radiation sterilization of medical products, fuel reprocessing plant for natural uranium from CIRUS and DHRUVA reactors.

MOX: fuel fabrication facility to make uranium oxide and plutonium oxide fuel.

INDONESIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Indonesia consists of a group of about 13,700 islands, lying between the mainland of South-East Asia and Australia. The archipelago stretches from the Malay peninsula to New Guinea. The principal islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Irian Jaya (West New Guinea), the Moluccas and Timor. Indonesia's only land frontiers are with Papua New Guinea, to the east of Irian Jaya, and with the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah, which occupy northern Borneo. The climate is tropical, with an average annual temperature of 26°C (79°F) and heavy rainfall during most seasons. The official language is Bahasa Indonesia (a form of Malay) but some 25 local languages (mainly Javanese) and more than 250 dialects are also spoken. An estimated 78% of the inhabitants profess adherence to Islam, and Indonesia has more Muslims than any other country. About 11% of the population are Christians, while most of the remainder are either Hindus or Buddhists. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has two equal horizontal stripes, of red and white. The capital is Jakarta, on the island of Java.

Recent History

Indonesia was formerly the Netherlands East Indies, except for the former Portuguese colony of East Timor (see below).

Dutch occupation began in the 17th century and was gradually extended to the whole archipelago. Nationalist opposition to colonial rule began in the early 20th century. During the Second World War the territory was occupied by Japanese forces from March 1942. On 17 August 1945, three days after the Japanese surrender, a group of nationalists proclaimed the independence of Indonesia. The first President of the self-proclaimed republic was Dr Sukarno, a leader of the nationalist movement since the 1920s. The declaration of independence was not recognized by the Netherlands, which attempted to restore its pre-war control of the islands. After four years of intermittent warfare and negotiations between the Dutch authorities and the nationalists, agreement was reached on a formal transfer of power. On 27 December 1949 the United States of Indonesia became legally independent, with Dr Sukarno continuing as President. The first Vice-President was Dr Mohammed Hatta, Sukarno's closest collaborator in the nationalist movement. Initially, the country had a federal constitution which gave limited self-government to the 16 constituent regions. In August 1950, however, the federation was dissolved and the country became the unitary Republic of Indonesia. The abandonment of regional autonomy met some resistance, particularly among the Christian population of the South Moluccas. The 1949 independence agreement excluded West New Guinea (now Irian Jaya), which remained under Dutch control until October 1962 but, following a brief period of UN administration, was transferred to Indonesia in May 1963.

President Sukarno followed a policy of extreme nationalism, and his regime became increasingly dictatorial. His foreign policy was sympathetic to the People's Republic of China but he also played a leading role in the Non-Aligned Movement. Vice-President Hatta, alienated by Sukarno's one-man rule, resigned in 1956. President Sukarno bitterly opposed the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia (q.v.) in 1963. Inflation, widespread corruption and Sukarno's Marxist tendencies provoked opposition to his regime from students, the armed forces and Islamic groups. In September–October 1965 there was an attempted military coup, in which the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) was strongly implicated. The attempt failed, and a mass slaughter of alleged PKI members and supporters ensued. In March 1966, as a consequence of the abortive coup, President Sukarno was forced to transfer emergency executive powers to military commanders, led by Gen. Suharto, Chief of Staff of the Army, who outlawed the PKI. The policy of 'confrontation' with Malaysia ended in August 1966, and Indonesia rejoined the UN (which it had left in 1965 as a protest against Malaysia's membership of the Security Council). In February 1967 President Sukarno transferred full power to Gen. Suharto. In March the People's Consultative Assembly removed Sukarno from office and named Gen. Suharto acting President. He became Prime Minister in October 1967 and, after being elected by the Assembly, he was inaugurated as President in March 1968. Meanwhile, Indonesia's relations with China deteriorated drastically, and they were formally suspended in October 1967. In July 1971, in the first general election since 1955, the government-sponsored Sekber Golongan Karya (Joint Secretariat of Functional Groups), known as Golkar, won a majority of seats in the House of Representatives. President Suharto was re-elected in March 1973.

Under Suharto's 'New Order', real power passed from the legislature and Cabinet to a small group of army officers and to Kopkamtib, the chief security organization. Left-wing movements were suppressed, and a liberal economic policy adopted. A general election in May 1977 gave Golkar a majority in the legislature, and Suharto was re-elected President (unopposed) in March 1978. Between 1977 and 1979 the Government released political prisoners who had been detained since the 1965 coup attempt. Several petitions criticizing the Government were channelled constitutionally through the Indonesian Assembly in 1981. Throughout 1981 there were a number of anti-Chinese disturbances. Golkar won an increased majority in the elections in May 1982, but the campaign was marred by considerable violence. New legislation, approved in July, confirmed the 'dual (i.e. military and socio-economic) function' of the armed forces. In March 1983 Suharto was re-elected, again unopposed, as President.

In September 1984 serious rioting, apparently started by Muslim activists, took place in the port area of Tanjung Priok, near Jakarta, when an estimated 18 people died and more than 50 were injured following clashes between Muslim rioters and troops. The disturbances, and a spate of bombings in the commercial centre of Jakarta in October, were thought to have stemmed, in part, from Muslim opposition to a draft bill requiring all political, social and religious organizations to adopt Pancasila, the state philosophy, as their only ideology.

In 1975 Portugal withdrew from its colony of East Timor. The territory's capital, Dili, was occupied by the forces of the left-wing Frente Revolucionário de Este Timor Independente (Fretilin), which advocated independence for East Timor. To prevent Fretilin from gaining full control, Indonesian troops intervened and set up a provisional government. In July 1976 East Timor was fully integrated as the 27th province of Indonesia. However, resistance to Indonesian rule continues, and the UN does not yet recognize Indonesia's absorption of the territory. In February 1983 the UN Commission on Human Rights passed a resolution affirming East Timor's right to independence and self-determination. In 1979 there were reports of widespread starvation in East Timor, but by 1981 conditions had improved. The Government allocated US $100m. for development in East Timor in 1981/82. In September 1983, following a five-month cease-fire during which talks took place between Fretilin and the Government, the armed forces launched a major new offensive, following insurgent attacks on them. During 1984 several sources reported that conditions in East Timor had worsened again, with widespread hunger, disease and repression among civilians, and continuing battles between rebels and Indonesian troops. In November 1984 there were reports that Fretilin had begun talks with Portugal and was calling for a negotiated settlement. Official estimates suggest that the population of the region fell by one-sixth between 1974 and 1980.

In May 1977 there was a rebellion in Irian Jaya, said to have been organized by the Free Papua Movement (OPM), which seeks unification with Papua New Guinea. Fighting continued

until 1979, when in December, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea finalized a new border administrative agreement. Since then, however, there have been frequent border incidents, and in early 1984 fighting broke out in Jayapura, the capital of Irian Jaya. As a result, about 10,000 refugees fled over the border into Papua New Guinea. Discussions between the Governments of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea concerning the return of the refugees took place during 1984, following a low point in diplomatic relations when Indonesian troops crossed into Papua New Guinea in pursuit of OPM rebels and the violation of its air space by two Indonesian air force jets. In October the two countries signed a five-year agreement which set up a joint border security committee, although by the end of 1984 the question of the repatriation of the refugees had still not been resolved.

Under President Suharto, Indonesia's foreign policy is one of non-alignment, although the country maintains close relations with the West. Indonesia is a member of ASEAN and supports that organization's opposition to Viet-Nam's presence in Kampuchea.

Government

The highest authority of the state is the People's Consultative Assembly, with 920 members who serve for five years. The Assembly includes 460 members of the House of Representatives, the country's legislative organ. The House has 96 appointed members and 364 directly elected representatives. The remaining 460 seats of the Assembly are allocated to government appointees, delegates of regional assemblies and to representatives of parties and groups in proportion to their elected seats in the House. Executive power rests with the President, elected for five years by the Assembly. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet, responsible to him.

There are 27 provinces, and local government is through a three-tier system of Provincial, Regency and Village Assemblies. Provincial Governors are appointed by the President.

Defence

Military service is selective. In July 1984 the total strength of the armed forces was 281,000 men: army 210,000, navy 42,000 and air force 29,000. There were also a Police Mobile Brigade of 12,000 and about 70,000 militia. Defence expenditure for 1984/85 was budgeted at 697,700m. rupiahs.

Economic Affairs

Indonesia has extensive natural wealth but, with a large and rapidly increasing population, it remains a relatively poor country in terms of average income. The fertile island of Java is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, but some of the other large islands are sparsely inhabited. In 1984 Indonesia's per caput income was US $595, making it a 'middle income' country. The average annual increase in overall GDP, in constant prices, was 3.9% in 1960–70, rising to 7.7% in 1970–82.

The economy is predominantly agricultural. About one-half of the working population are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, which together provided 26.4% of Indonesia's GDP in 1983. The staple crop is rice, while oil palm, coconuts, sugar cane and coffee are among the cash crops grown. Indonesia is the world's second largest producer of natural rubber (after Malaysia); production was 1m. metric tons in 1983, compared with 880,000 tons in 1982. In 1983 production of milled rice was a record 23.9m. metric tons, but Indonesia still needed to import an estimated 2m. metric tons of rice to meet its requirements. In 1984 about 400,000 tons of rice were imported, and it was hoped that Indonesia would achieve self-sufficiency by 1985 and become a rice exporter.

About two-thirds of Indonesia's land area is covered by forest, and output of industrial logs reached 28m. cu m in 1979. Since 1980 the country's exports of forest products have slumped, owing to falling demand and restrictions on exporting unprocessed timber (all log exports were to be banned from 1985), and earnings declined from $1,710m. in 1979 to $504m. in 1981/82, and to only $221m. in 1983/84. However, production of plywood has increased significantly since 1975, and Indonesia is now the world's largest exporter. Exports were worth $574m. in 1983/84, compared with $89m. in 1980/81.

Indonesia's principal mineral resource is petroleum, of which it produced a record 615.1m. barrels in 1977. However, output fell to 490m. barrels in 1983, restricted by an OPEC production limit of 1.3m. barrels per day, which was reduced again by 8% in 1984. Revenue from exports of crude petroleum dropped from $14,856m. in 1982, or 66.5% of total exports, to $12,600m., or nearly 60%, in 1983, as a result of the Government's policy to emphasize non-oil exports and of lower world demand. The increasing production of liquefied natural gas (LNG) is a significant development, and Indonesia is the world's leading exporter. Exports of gas were valued at $2,582.8m. in 1983, and output of LNG is projected to triple between 1980 and 1990, when LNG will, it is planned, become Indonesia's prime earner of revenue. Work on the expansion of two LNG plants was completed in 1984. Virtually all exported LNG currently goes to Japan. Tin, bauxite, nickel, copper and coal are also mined. Output of tin was 26,553 metric tons in 1983, making Indonesia the world's third largest producer (after Malaysia and Thailand). The manufacturing sector has developed slowly, contributing only 12.5% of GDP in 1983, in spite of a rapid growth rate (16.1% in 1983). Major branches of manufacturing include petroleum refining, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, cement and textiles.

Repelita III (1979–84), the third Five-Year Plan, recorded an average annual growth rate of 8%, except for 1982/83, when economic growth was only 2.25%. In 1983/84 growth was 4.5% in real terms. Repelita IV (1984–89) emphasizes expansion of the industry sector and non-oil exports, and forecasts an annual growth rate of 5% (at 1973 prices). Foreign reserves reached a record $12,000m. in April 1981 but fell to $4,810m. by December 1983. By April 1984 they had recovered to $9,000m. Indonesia's development plans have been financed largely by foreign aid. The country receives continuous aid from the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia (IGGI). For the fiscal year 1984/85, donor countries pledged $2,460m. In March 1983 the rupiah was devalued by 27.5% against the US dollar in order to bolster foreign exchange reserves and to cushion the effect of falling petroleum revenues. In May 1983 the government cancelled or rescheduled 48 major projects, worth about $21,000m., in order to save foreign reserves and to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit. The current account of the balance of payments recorded a deficit of $7,100m. in 1982/83, easing to about $4,700m. in 1983/84. Inflation reached 21.8% in 1979 but fell to 15.9% in 1980 and to 7.1% in 1981, before rising to 9.7% in 1982 and to 11.9% in 1983.

Since the early 1970s Indonesia has had a surplus on the balance of trade, amounting to $11,892.4m. in 1981 and $5,469.4m. in 1982, falling slightly to $4,794.1m. in 1983. As a result of earlier increases in the price of petroleum and the growth of LNG exports, export trade almost doubled in value between 1977 and 1983 from $10,853m. to $21,146m. Indonesia's inadequate refining capacity has meant that, until recently, much of the country's consumption of refined petroleum products has been imported. However, following the opening of a new hydrocracker plant in early 1984, Indonesia can now produce all its own requirements of refined petroleum. The 1984/85 budget continued the programme of austerity by eliminating food subsidies and raising fuel oil prices.

Indonesia's principal trading partner is Japan, accounting for 23.2% of imports and 45.8% of exports in 1983, followed by the USA and Singapore, which, respectively, accounted for 18.1% and 17.6% of total trade. Indonesia's main imports are machinery, fuel, foodstuffs and iron and steel.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island shipping is conducted by state and private shipping lines, and there are many small craft. There are railways on Java, Madura and Sumatra, totalling 6,947 km (4,317 miles) in 1984. In Java there are adequate roads but on most of the other islands traffic is by jungle track and river boat. A five-year road development programme began in 1982. In 1983 there were 134,000 km (83,000 miles) of roads, of which 55,000 km (34,000 miles) were asphalted. Domestic air services link the major cities, and international services are provided by the state airline, PT Garuda Indonesian Airways, and by many foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

About 10% of the population benefit from a state insurance scheme. Benefits include life insurance and old-age pensions.

In addition, there are two social insurance schemes administered by state corporations, providing pensions and industrial accident insurance. In 1984 Indonesia had 1,246 hospitals (with a total of 103,500 beds), 5,353 community health centres and more than 16,000 other health centres. There were more than 10,000 doctors working in the country. About one-half of the hospitals are privately run.

Education

Education is mainly under the control of the Ministry of Education and Culture, but the Ministry of Religion is in charge of Islamic religious schools at the primary level. Elementary education begins at the age of seven and lasts for six years, followed by six years at the secondary level. Pupils may then study a further three years at the academic level or for five years of higher education. In 1982/83 24.7m. pupils were enrolled in primary schools and 5.7m. in secondary schools. It was hoped to introduce universal compulsory primary education by 1984. Enrolment at secondary schools in 1981 was equivalent to 30% of children aged 13 to 18 (36% of boys; 24% of girls). In 1981 there were 41 state universities and technical institutes, and 448 private universities and institutes. Total enrolment in higher education was 596,781 in 1981. In 1980 the average adult illiteracy rate was 28.2%.

Tourism

Tourism is based mainly on the islands of Java, famous for its volcanic scenery and religious temples, and Bali, renowned for its traditional dancing and religious festivals. In 1983 638,855 tourists visited Indonesia. It is hoped to achieve 1.2m. tourists by the end of Repelita IV.

Public Holidays

1985: 16 May (Ascension), 20 June (Idul Fitr, End of Ramadan), 17 August (Indonesian National Day), 27 August (Idul Adha), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 25 November (Mouloud, Prophet Muhammad's Birthday), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28 March (Good Friday), 7 April (Ascension of the Prophet Muhammad).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sen = 1 rupiah.

Exchanges rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1,244.8 rupiahs;
US $1 = 1,074.0 rupiahs.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, 8 Jalan Dokter Sutomo, POB 3, Jakarta; tel. 372808; telex 45159.
Note: Unless otherwise stated, figures for the disputed former Portuguese territory of East Timor (annexed by Indonesia in July 1976) are not included in the tables.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Indonesia	1,904,569*
East Timor	14,874†
Population (census results)	
24 September 1971	
Indonesia	119,140,504
31 October 1980‡	
Indonesia	146,934,948
East Timor	555,350
Population (official estimates at 31 December)	
Indonesia	
1981	150,747,200
1982	154,084,200
1983	157,495,000
East Timor	
1981	567,400
1982	577,500
1983	587,700
Density (per sq km) 1983	
Indonesia	82.7
East Timor	39.5

* 735,358 sq miles.
† 5,743 sq miles.
‡ Of the total population of 147,490,298 (including East Timor), males numbered 73,332,544, and females 74,157,754.

PRINCIPAL ISLANDS
(estimated population at 31 December 1983)

	Area (sq km)	Population	Density (per sq km)
Jawa (Java) and Madura	132,187	96,892,900	733.0
Sumatera (Sumatra)	473,606	30,928,500	65.3
Kalimantan (Borneo)	539,460	7,350,000	13.6
Sulawesi (Celebes)	189,216	11,112,200	58.7
Bali	570,100	2,593,900	19.7
Maluku (Moluccas)		1,534,300	
Irian Jaya (West New Guinea)		1,268,600	
Others		5,814,600	
Indonesia	1,904,569	157,495,000	82.7
East Timor	14,874	587,700	39.5
Total	1,919,443	158,082,700	82.4

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population, '000)

	1980 Census	1983*
Jakarta (capital)	6,503	7,636
Surabaya	2,028	2,289
Bandung	1,463	1,602
Medan	1,379	1,966
Semarang	1,027	1,269
Palembang	787	903
Ujung Pandang (Makassar)	709	888
Malang	512	560
Padang	481	726
Yogyakarta	399	428
Banjarmasin	381	437
Pontianak	305	355
Bogor	247	274
Cirebon	224	273

* Official estimates for 31 December.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 39.5 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 33.6 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 18.6 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 16.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates). Estimates for 1983: birth rate 33.5 per 1,000; death rate 11.7 per 1,000.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(employees aged 10 years and over, 1980 census)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	28,834,041
Mining and quarrying	387,251
Manufacturing	4,680,051
Electricity, gas and water	66,089
Construction	1,657,148
Trade, restaurants and hotels	6,678,952
Transport, storage and communications	1,468,419
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	302,345
Community, social and personal services	7,144,523
Activities not adequately described	334,303
Total	51,553,122

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	29,652	32,774	34,104
Maize	3,991	4,509	3,800
Potatoes	230	195	215*
Sweet potatoes	2,079	2,034	2,100*
Cassava (Manioc)	13,726	13,673	12,800
Pulses*	313	311	313
Soybeans	653	687	750†
Groundnuts (in shell)	793	842	825
Coconuts	10,900†	10,800†	12,075*
Copra	1,301	1,254†	1,260*
Palm kernels	128.0	140.8	146.5
Palm oil	721.2	741.8	874.2
Vegetables	2,074	2,044	2,055*
Bananas	1,977	2,501	1,800*
Other fruit	1,548	2,284	2,130*
Sugar cane*	17,133	22,302	21,794
Coffee (green)	295	315	266
Tea (made)	106	109	92
Tobacco (leaves)	85	110	117
Natural rubber	989	963	990†

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982*
Cattle	6,480	6,435*	6,435
Sheep	4,196	4,196*	4,196
Goats	7,906	7,946*	7,985
Pigs	3,018	3,296*	3,296
Horses	616	616*	616
Buffaloes	2,461	2,506*	2,506
Chickens	106,743	110,000*	114,000
Ducks	15,150	19,810	18,749

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal*	130	129	131
Buffalo meat*	34	35	35
Mutton and lamb*	22	22	22
Goats' meat*	37	37	37
Pig meat*	87	89	92
Poultry meat*	120	125	130
Cows' milk	74	79*	82*
Hen eggs	105.4	110.0*	116.0*
Other poultry eggs*	85	87	89
Cattle and buffalo hides*	26.7	26.6	26.9

Note: Figures for meat refer to inspected production only, i.e. from animals slaughtered under government supervision.

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers:			
Coniferous	600*	600*	600*
Non-coniferous	21,702†	13,254†	13,015†
Pitprops (mine timber)	20*	20*	20*
Pulpwood	20*	20*	20*
Other industrial wood	2,322*	2,360*	2,364*
Total industrial wood	24,664	16,254	16,019
Fuel wood*	108,683	110,505	112,338
Total	133,347	126,759	128,357

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980*	1981	1982
Non-coniferous sawnwood†	3,400	5,750‡	3,687‡
Railway sleepers	7	7*	7*
Total	3,407	5,757	3,694

* FAO estimate. † Including boxboards.

‡ Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	454.9	506.2	530.2
Indian Ocean	127.0	124.5	138.3
Pacific Ocean	1,260.0	1,272.5	1,351.5
Total catch	1,841.8	1,903.3	2,020.0

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 7.8 in 1980; 7.3 in 1981; 7.7 in 1982.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Crude petroleum ('000 barrels)	584,839	488,189	490,491
Natural gas ('000 million cu ft)	1,123,750	1,111,928	1,184,671
Bauxite (metric tons)	1,203,380	704,252	778,819
Coal (metric tons)	350,350	480,987	485,669
Nickel ore (metric tons)*	1,553,219	1,640,922	1,298,031
Copper (metric tons)*	188,472	223,701	205,008
Tin (metric tons)	35,392	33,806	26,553
Gold (kg)	183	222	259
Silver (kg)	2,000.2	3,057.9	1,793.6

* Figures refer to gross weight. In 1981 the metal content (in metric tons) was: Nickel 36,888; Copper 58,400.

Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Industry

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ('000 barrels)

	1981	1982	1983*
Motor spirit (petrol)	25,048.5	15,653.5	13,577.8
Kerosene	36,025.9	33,340.9	30,443.7
Jet fuel	1,655.1	1,826.9	2,760.8
Distillate fuel oils	32,263.6	35,315.1	37,631.3
Residual fuel oils	75,838.5	67,027.0	65,287.7

* Preliminary figures.

OTHER PRODUCTS

	1981	1982*	1983*
Wheat flour ('000 metric tons)	1,012	1,076	n.a.
Sugar ('000 metric tons)	1,700	1,627	1,587
Cotton yarn ('000 bales)	1,233.0	1,370.0	1,253.6
Nitrogenous fertilizers ('000 metric tons)	2,201.9	2,153.1	2,412.9
Cement ('000 metric tons)	6,844.2	7,650.0	8,078.1
Cigarettes (million)	84,000.0	86,200.0	90,868.3
Tyres ('000)†	3,816.9	3,885.6	3,673.3
Radio receivers ('000)	1,154.9	1,589.9	1,228.2
Television receivers ('000)	846.9	653.5	622.8
Motor vehicles (assembly) ('000)	209.9	188.4	155.4

* Provisional.

† For motor cars only.

Source: Ministry of Industry.

Tin (primary metal, metric tons): 32,519 in 1981.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 sen = 1 rupiah (Rp.).

Denominations

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 rupiahs.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupiahs.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 1,244.8 rupiahs;
US $1 = 1,074.0 rupiahs;
10,000 rupiahs = £8.034 = $9.311.

Exchange Rate (rupiahs per US $)

1981	631.76
1982	661.42
1983	909.26

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

('000 million rupiahs, year ending 31 March)*

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Agriculture, Irrigation	1,252.5	829.0, 494.8	1,401
Industry	366.1	448.1	650.0
Mining, Energy	938.2	235.5, 880.5	1,300.9
Tourism and communications	1,098.4	1,307.3	1,392.1
Manpower and transmigration	605.9	621.9	675.1
Regional and town development	740.6	783.0	809.9
Education	1,301.7	1,329.3	1,501.9
Health, social welfare, women's affairs and family planning	322.1	344.0	408.0
Housing accommodation and settlement	281.3	297.1	432.7
National defence and security	568.7	574.0	697.7
Total (incl. others)	8,605.8	9,290.3	10,459.3

* Planned.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
('000 million rupiahs, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1984/85	1985/86
Petroleum	8,895.1	11,159.7
Natural gas	1,471.5	
Other tax receipts	5,167.8	6,786.3
Income tax	2,451.1	3,074.0
Sales tax	958.2	1,666.4
Import tax	681.4	1,680.4
Excise tax	727.5	
Export tax	123.6	101.7
Other taxes	75.4	96.4
Regional development tax (Ipeda)	150.6	167.4
Non-tax receipts	615.0	731.9
Total domestic receipts	16,149.4	18,677.9
Foreign aid receipts	4,411.0	4,368.1
Programme aid	39.5	70.9
Project aid and export credits	4,371.5	4,297.2
Total	20,560.4	23,046.0

Expenditure	1984/85	1985/86
Personal emoluments	3,189.5	4,117.3
Salaries and pensions	2,307.9	3,115.8
Rice allowances	415.7	482.5
Food allowances	286.6	313.3
Other remunerations	99.9	116.6
Missions abroad	79.4	89.1
Purchases of goods	1,263.9	1,529.9
Domestic products	1,207.8	1,451.8
Foreign products	56.1	78.1
Regional subsidies	1,784.6	2,590.4
Irian Jaya	48.2	
Other regions	1,736.4	
Debt servicing	2,686.1	3,559.1
Domestic debts	30.0	30.0
Foreign debts	2,656.1	3,529.1
Others	1,177.0	602.3
Fuel oil subsidy	1,147.0	532.3
Miscellaneous	30.0	70.0
Total ordinary budget	10,101.1	12,399.0
Total development budget	10,459.3	10,647.0
Locally financed	6,087.8	6,349.8
Project aid	4,371.5	4,297.2
Total	20,560.4	23,046.0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	1,062	1,052	1,096
IMF special drawing rights	264	311	4
Reserve position in IMF	228	241	76
Foreign exchange	4,521	2,593	3,639
Total	6,075	4,197	4,815

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million rupiahs at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	2,545.5	2,934.0	3,340.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index—average of monthly figures. Base: April 1977–March 1978 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	175.4	185.8	202.8
Fuel and light	176.4	202.9	223.7
Clothing	195.4	202.6	210.0
Rent	164.8	186.1	216.7
All items	175.4	192.1	214.7

FOREIGN AID (US $ million)

	1982/83	1983/84*
Soft loans from IGGI	1,954.8	2,240.5
Bilateral	595.7	573.0
Australia	39.7	40.7
Belgium	7.8	6.9
Canada	26.3	32.4
France	83.8	51.0
Italy	25.0	—
Japan	257.4	279.4
Netherlands	60.7	56.1
USA	95.0	106.5
Multilateral (international agencies)	1,359.1	1,667.5
IBRD	925.0	1,200.0
ADB	345.0	400.0
UNDP	39.1	39.0
EEC	12.0	16.0
IFAD	25.0	—
UNICEF	13.0	12.5
Semi-concessionary loans and commercial loans, including export credit for projects	2,438.1	1,408.3
Cash loans	2,299.8	628.5
Total	6,692.7	4,277.4

* Provisional.

Source: Bank Indonesia.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million rupiahs at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1981	1982†	1983†
Domestic factor incomes*	48,763	53,625	64,305
Consumption of fixed capital	3,512	3,876	4,629
Gross domestic product at factor cost	52,275	57,501	68,934
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	1,752	2,132	2,281
GDP in purchasers' values	54,027	59,633	71,215
Net factor income from abroad	−1,925	−1,957	−3,036
Gross national product	52,102	57,676	68,179
Less consumption of fixed capital	3,512	3,876	4,629
National income in market prices	48,590	53,800	63,550

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises. † Preliminary figures.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982*	1983*
Government final consumption expenditure	5,788	6,832	7,791
Private final consumption expenditure	35,560	41,670	49,231
Increase in stocks	11,553	13,467	17,188
Gross fixed capital formation			
Total domestic expenditure	52,901	61,969	74,210
Exports of goods and services	14,928	13,345	17,733
Less imports of goods and services	13,802	15,681	20,728
GDP in purchasers' values	54,027	59,633	71,215

* Preliminary figures.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982*	1983*
Agriculture and livestock production	13,642	15,668	18,772
Forestry and logging			
Fishing			
Mining and quarrying	12,971	11,708	13,824
Manufacturing	5,822	7,681	8,918
Electricity, gas and water	288	380	503
Construction	3,118	3,507	4,434
Transport and communications	2,353	2,795	3,325
Wholesale and retail trade	7,966	8,865	10,875
Finance and other services	7,867	9,029	10,564
Total	54,027	59,633	71,215

* Preliminary figures.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	23,348	19,747	18,689
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−16,542	−17,854	−17,726
Trade balance	6,806	1,893	963
Exports of services	1,530	1,527	1,217
Imports of services	−9,152	−8,878	−8,622
Balance of goods and services	−816	−5,458	−6,442
Unrequited transfers (net)	250	134	104
Current balance	−566	−5,324	−6,338
Long-term capital (net)	2,151	5,096	5,323
Short-term capital (net)	−290	526	731
Net errors and omissions	−1,669	−2,151	462
Total (net monetary movements)	−374	−1,853	178
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	62	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−41	−26	−7
Changes in reserves	−353	−1,879	172

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	1,356.1	1,074.1	1,134.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	376.2	284.9	744.9
Rice	206.4	103.1	384.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	564.7	608.6	675.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,727.1	3,550.4	4,149.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	1,721.3	3,544.7	4,144.2
Crude and partly refined petroleum	730.1	1,218.2	986.9
Crude petroleum	671.0	1,133.4	893.7
Petroleum products	991.2	2,326.5	3,157.2
Chemicals	1,754.3	1,803.6	1,893.0
Chemical elements and compounds	681.9	727.4	812.3
Basic manufactures	2,518.3	2,732.0	2,351.5
Iron and steel	1,118.0	1,342.4	1,072.4
Universals, plates and sheets	469.2	544.2	499.4
Machinery and transport equipment	4,618.7	6,259.8	5,684.0
Non-electric machinery	2,650.3	3,797.5	3,529.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	506.8	715.5	722.8
Transport equipment	1,461.6	1,746.8	1,431.4
Road motor vehicles and parts*	1,178.8	941.7	721.0
Lorries and trucks (incl. ambulances)	664.2	440.5	344.4
Total (incl. others)	13,272.1	16,858.9	16,351.8

* Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	929.5	904.6	1,093.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	552.2	546.1	687.8
Coffee (incl. extracts, etc.)	347.8	343.6	429.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,208.1	1,581.5	1,649.6
Crude rubber, etc.	835.4	606.9	847.9
Wood, lumber and cork	883.6	556.0	347.8
Rough or roughly squared wood	657.7	327.9	286.1
Coniferous logs	586.1	286.9	n.a.
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	351.4	282.7	280.2
Non-ferrous ores and concentrates	340.1	282.3	279.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	20,668.6	18,407.9	16,152.0
Petroleum and petroleum products	18,164.2	15,493.3	13,557.9
Crude petroleum	16,953.5	14,856.0	12,600.0
Petroleum products	1,210.7	637.3	957.9
Residual fuel oils	1,207.1	634.6	947.4
Gas (natural and manufactured)	2,499.0	2,905.8	2,582.8
Basic manufactures	776.5	817.2	1,349.7
Non-ferrous metals	443.1	391.3	442.5
Tin	441.6	367.4	309.4
Total (incl. others)	25,164.5	22,328.3	21,145.9

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ million)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	362.1	364.6	402.3
China, People's Republic	253.5	230.9	204.0
France	344.4	571.0	591.1
Germany, Fed. Republic	904.9	1,192.7	741.4
Hong Kong	67.7	86.6	64.8
India	79.2	225.6	55.1
Japan	3,989.0	4,278.5	3,793.1
Korea, Republic	488.4	303.9	387.5
Netherlands	204.8	184.9	257.3
Saudi Arabia	671.8	1,133.7	905.4
Singapore	1,243.4	2,819.0	3,464.5
Taiwan	404.2	459.5	510.5
Thailand	146.2	198.6	208.7
United Kingdom	546.6	445.3	364.4
USA	1,794.7	2,417.2	2,533.7
Total (incl. others)	13,272.1	16,858.9	16,351.8

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	447.3	674.2	208.4
Bahamas	825.2	247.6	139.7
Brazil	152.1	0.3	0.4
Germany, Fed. Republic	239.1	252.7	252.4
Hong Kong	134.7	145.0	181.7
Italy	167.6	141.5	119.5
Japan	11,949.6	11,192.6	9,678.2
Korea, Republic	283.2	610.8	326.7
Netherlands	374.2	265.2	289.2
Philippines	410.8	292.8	241.9
Singapore	2,894.1	3,120.9	3,127.9
Taiwan	335.4	177.7	218.5
Trinidad and Tobago	896.6	664.8	847.0
United Kingdom	131.0	126.4	199.0
USA	4,852.2	3,546.0	4,266.7
Total (incl. others)	25,164.5	22,328.3	21,145.9

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger-km (million)	6,088	6,166	6,293
Freight ton-km (million)	961	969	885

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars	719,336	791,019	865,940
Lorries and trucks	589,439	657,104	717,873
Buses and coaches	113,509	134,430	160,260
Motor cycles	3,207,499	3,764,442	4,135,677

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	101,415	97,353	98,456
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	19,008	18,632	23,468
Merchant shipping fleet* ('000 grt)	1,649	1,947	n.a.

* At 30 June.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1980	1981	1982
Kilometres flown (million)	95.7	133.3	115.9
Passengers carried ('000)	5,372	6,725	6,514
Passenger-km (million)	6,231	8,304	8,449
Freight ton-km (million)	123.4	146.7	184.3

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Visitors ('000)	598.1	592.0	638.9
Receipts (US $ million)	309.1	358.8	440.0

Source: Directorate General of Tourism.

Education

(1982/83)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils and Students
Primary	120,162	841,833	24,700,075
General secondary	16,028	336,336	5,697,231
Technological	973	28,417	302,902

Source: Department of Education and Culture.

Communications Media

	1979	1980	1981
Radio sets*	1,430,917	n.a.	n.a.
Television sets (registered)	1,539,198	1,989,615	2,577,523
Telephones*	446,784	512,545	584,181

* Number of licences issued.

1983: Television sets (registered) 4,900,000.

Directory

The Constitution

Indonesia had three provisional constitutions: in August 1945, February 1950 and August 1950. In July 1959 the constitution of 1945 was re-enacted by presidential decree. The General Elections Law of 1969 supplemented the 1945 constitution, which has been adopted permanently by the People's Consultative Assembly. The following is a summary of its main provisions:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The 1945 constitution consists of 37 articles, four transitional clauses and two additional provisions, and is preceded by a preamble. The preamble contains an indictment of all forms of colonialism, an account of Indonesia's struggle for independence, the declaration of that independence and a statement of fundamental aims and principles. Indonesia's National Independence, according to the text of the preamble, has the state form of a Republic, with sovereignty residing in the People, and is based upon the *Pancasila*:

1. Belief in the One Supreme God.
2. Just and Civilized Humanity.
3. The Unity of Indonesia.
4. Democracy led by the wisdom of deliberations (*musyawarah*) among representatives.
5. Social Justice for all the people of Indonesia.

STATE ORGANS

Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat—MPR (People's Consultative Assembly)

Sovereignty is in the hands of the People and is exercised in full by the People's Consultative Assembly as the embodiment of the whole Indonesian People. The Consultative Assembly is the highest authority of the State, and is to be distinguished from the legislative body proper (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, see below) which is incorporated within the Consultative Assembly. The Consultative Assembly, with a total of 920 members, is composed of all members of the Dewan, augmented by delegates from the regions and representatives of the functional groups in society (farmers, workers, businessmen, the clergy, intelligentsia, armed forces, students, etc.). The Assembly sits at least once every five years, and its primary competence is to determine the constitution and the broad lines of the policy of the State and the Government. It also elects the President and Vice-President, who are responsible for implementing that policy. All decisions are taken unanimously in keeping with the traditions of *musyawarah*.

The President

The highest executive of the Government, the President, holds office for a term of five years and may be re-elected. As Mandatory of the MPR he must execute the policy of the State according to the Decrees determined by the MPR during its Fourth General and Special Sessions. In conducting the administration of the State, authority and responsibility are concentrated in the President. The Ministers of the State are his assistants and are responsible only to him.

Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat—DPR (House of Representatives)

The legislative branch of the State, the House of Representatives, sits at least once a year. It has 460 members: 364 elected, 96 appointed from Functional Groups. Every statute requires the approval of the DPR. Members of the House of Representatives have the right to submit draft bills which require ratification by the President, who has the right of veto. In times of emergency the President may enact ordinances which have the force of law, but such Ordinances must be ratified by the House of Representatives during the following session or be revoked.

Dewan Pertimbangan Agung—DPA (Supreme Advisory Council)

The DPA is an advisory body assisting the President who chooses its members from political parties, functional groups and groups of prominent persons.

Mahkamah Agung (Supreme Court)

The judicial branch of the State, the Supreme Court and the other courts of law are independent of the Executive in exercising their judicial powers.

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (Supreme Audit Board)

Controls the accountability of public finance, enjoys investigatory powers and is independent of the Executive. Its findings are presented to the DPR.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Suharto (inaugurated 27 March 1968; re-elected March 1973, March 1978 and March 1983).

Vice-President: Gen. Umar Wirahadikusumah.

CABINET

(December 1984)

Minister of Home Affairs: Gen. Supardjo Rustam.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja.

Minister of Defence and Security: Gen. S. Poniman.

Minister of Justice: Ismail Saleh.

Minister of Information: Harmoko.

Minister of Finance: Drs Radius Prawiro.

Minister of Trade: Rachmat Saleh.

Minister of Co-operatives: Bustanil Arifin.

Minister of Agriculture: Achmad Affandi.

Minister of Forestry: Sujarwo.

Minister of Industry: Hartarto.

Minister of Mining and Energy: Prof. Dr Subroto.

Minister of Public Works: Suyono Sosrodarsono.

Minister of Communications: Rusmin Nurjadin.

Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications: Gen. Achmad Tahir.

Minister of Manpower: Adm. Sudomo.

Minister of Transmigration: Martono.

Minister of Education and Culture: Prof. Dr Nugroho Notosusanto.

Minister of Health: Dr Suwardjono Surjaningrat.

Minister of Religious Affairs: Haji Munawir Sjadzali.

Minister of Social Affairs: Mrs Nani Sudarsono.

Minister-Co-ordinator for Political Affairs and Security: Gen. Surono.

Minister-Co-ordinator for the Economy, Finance, Industry and Development Supervision: Prof. Dr Ali Wardhana.

Minister-Co-ordinator for Public Welfare: Gen. Alamsjah Ratu Perwiranegara.

Minister of State and State Secretary: Gen. Sudharmono.

Minister of State for National Development Planning, concurrently Chairman of the National Development Planning Board: Prof. Dr Johannes B. Sumarlin.

Minister of State for Research and Technology, concurrently Chairman of the Board for the Study and Application of Technology: Prof. Dr Bucharuddin Jusuf Habibie.

Minister of State for Population and Environment: Prof. Dr Emil Salim.

Minister of State for Public Housing: Drs Cosmas Batubara.

Minister of State for Youth and Sports: Dr Abdul Gafur.

Minister of State for State Administrative Reforms, concurrently Vice-Chairman of the National Development Planning Board: Dr Saleh Afif.

Minister of State for Women's Affairs: Mrs Lasiyah Sutanto.

Junior Minister and Cabinet Secretary: Murdiono.

Junior Minister for Promotion of the Use of Domestic Products: Dr Ginandjar Kartasasmita.

Junior Minister for Development of Food Production: Dr Wardoyo.

Junior Minister for Development of Tree Crops: Dr Hasrul Harahap.

Junior Minister for Development of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry; Prof. Dr J. H. Hutasoit.

Officials with the rank of Minister of State:

Attorney-General: Maj.-Gen. HARI SUHARTO.

Governor of Bank Indonesia: Dr ARIFIN M. SIREGAR.

Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces: Gen. L. B. MURDANI.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Istana Merdeka, Jakarta; tel. 331097.

Office of the Vice-President: Jalan Merdeka Selatan 6, Jakarta; tel. 363539.

Ministry of Agriculture: Jalan Salemba Raya 16, Jakarta; tel. 883298.

Office of the Attorney-General: Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin 1, Jakarta; tel. 774061.

Ministry of Communications: Jalan Merdeka Barat 8, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 366332.

Ministry of Co-operatives: Jalan Mohd Ikhwan Ridwan Rais 5, Jakarta; tel. 341961.

Ministry of Defence and Security: Jalan Merdeka Barat 13, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 366184.

Ministry for Development of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: Jalan Salemba Raya 16, Jakarta.

Ministry for Development of Food Production: Jalan Letjen. S. Parman 73, Slipi, Jakarta; tel. 591135.

Ministry of Development Supervision: Jalan Merdeka Barat 15, Jakarta Pusat.

Ministry for Development of Tree Crops: Jalan Letjen. S. Parman, Slipi, Jakarta.

Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industry: Jalan Taman Surapati 2, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 348990.

Ministry of Education and Culture: Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Senayan, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 581618.

Ministry of Finance: Jalan Lapangan Banteng Timur 4, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 348938.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Jalan Taman Pejambon 6, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 363014.

Ministry of Forestry: Gedung Pusat Kehutanan, Senayan, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 582793.

Ministry of Health: Jalan Prapatan 10, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 346928.

Ministry of Home Affairs: Jalan Merdeka Utara 7, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 373908.

Ministry of Industry: Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto Kav. 52-53, Jakarta.

Ministry of Information: Jalan Merdeka Barat 9, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 344227.

Ministry of Justice: Jalan Hayam Wuruk 7, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 342083.

Ministry of Manpower: Jalan H. Agus Salim 58, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 351010.

Ministry of Mining and Energy: Jalan Merdeka Selatan 18, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 360232.

Ministry of Political Affairs and Security: Jalan Merdeka Barat 15, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 376004.

Ministry for Population and Environment: Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat 15, Jakarta; tel. 371295.

Ministry for Promotion of the Use of Domestic Products: Jalan Veteran 17, Jakarta; tel. 349063.

Ministry of Public Housing: Jalan Pattimura 20, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 715053.

Ministry of Public Welfare: Jalan Merdeka Barat 3, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 353055.

Ministry of Public Works: Jalan Pattimura 20, Block K-111, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 712805.

Ministry of Religious Affairs: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 6, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 320135.

Ministry of Research and Technology: Gedung Menara Patra, 3rd Floor, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 8, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 304202.

Ministry of Social Affairs: Jalan Ir H. Juanda 36, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 341329.

Ministry for State Administrative Reforms: Jalan Taman Suropati 2, Jakarta; tel. 334811.

Office of the State Secretary: Jalan Veteran 17, Jakarta; tel. 348819.

Ministry of Tourism, Posts and Telecommunications: Jalan Merdeka Barat 8, Jakarta.

Ministry of Trade: Jalan Mohd Ikhwan Ridwan Rais 5, Jakarta; tel. 348667.

Ministry of Transmigration: Jalan Letjen. Haryono MT, Cikoko, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 794682.

Ministry of Women's Affairs: Jalan Merdeka Barat 3, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 376431.

Ministry of Youth and Sports: Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Senayan, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 581986.

Legislature

MAJELIS PERMUSYAWARATAN RAKYAT—MPR
(People's Consultative Assembly)

The Assembly consists of the members of the House of Representatives, regional delegates, members of Golkar and the Armed Forces, and of the two parties appointed in proportion to their share of DPR seats. Total membership is 920.

Chairman: AMIR MACHMUD.

	Seats
Golkar	461
Armed forces	230
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan	148
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia	43
Non-affiliated regional representatives	34
Members from East Timor	4
Total	920

Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat—DPR
(House of Representatives)

In March 1960 a presidential decree prorogued the elected Council of Representatives and replaced it by a nominated House of 283 members (increased to 460 in 1968). Subsequently, the number of appointed members was reduced to 96. The remaining 364 are directly elected.

Speaker: AMIR MACHMUD.

General Election, 4 May 1982

	Seats
Golkar	246
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan	94
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia	24
Appointed members*	96
Total	460

*Members of the political wing of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI).

Political Organizations

A presidential decree of January 1960 enables the President to dissolve any party whose membership does not cover one-quarter of Indonesia, or whose policies are at variance with the aims of the State.

The following parties and groups participated in the general election held in May 1982:

Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI) (Indonesian Democratic Party): Jakarta; f. 1973 by the merger of five nationalist and Christian parties; Gen. Chair. Prof. SUNAWAR SUKO-WATI (acting).

Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP) (United Development Party): Jalan Diponegoro 60, Jakarta; tel. 356381; f. 1973 by the merger of four Islamic parties; Chair. JAILANI NARO; Sec.-Gen. MARDINSYAH.

Sekber Golongan Karya (Golkar) (Joint Secretariat of Functional Groups): Jakarta; f. 1964, reorganized 1971; the governing alliance of groups representing farmers, fishermen and the professions; Pres. and Chair. of Advisory Board SUHARTO; Gen. Chair. Gen. SUDHARMONO; Sec.-Gen. SARWONO KUSUMAATMADJA.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN INDONESIA

Afghanistan: Jalan Dr Kusuma Atmaja 15, Jakarta; tel. 333169; Ambassador: Prof. Dr Mohammad Ehssan Roustamal.

Algeria: Jalan Diponegoro 8, Jakarta; tel. 332410; Ambassador: Kessouri Mohamed.

Argentina: Jalan Panarukan 17, Jakarta; tel. 348368; Ambassador: Tomás Alva Negri.

Australia: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 15, Jakarta; tel. 323109; Ambassador: Bill Morrison.

Austria: Jalan Diponegoro 44, Jakarta; tel. 345811; Ambassador: Dr Ernst Illsinger.

Bangladesh: Jalan Mendut 3, Jakarta; tel. 324850; Ambassador: M. Shamsul Islam.

Belgium: Jalan Cicurug 4, Jakarta; tel. 348719; Ambassador: Jacques Ivan d'Hondt.

Brazil: Jalan Cik Ditiro 39, Menteng, Jakarta; tel. 358378; Ambassador: Jorge de Sá Almeida.

Bulgaria: Jalan Imam Bonjol 34, Jakarta; tel. 346725; Ambassador: Dr Matey Karasimeonov.

Burma: Jalan Haji Agus Salim 109, Jakarta; tel. 347204; Ambassador: U Kyaw Khin.

Canada: 5th Floor, Wisma Metropolitan, Jalan Jendral Sudirman 29, POB 52/JKT, Jakarta; tel. 510709; telex 44345; Ambassador: J. M. T. Thomas.

Chile: 14th Floor, Arthaloka Bldg, Jalan Jendral Sudirman 2, Jakarta; tel. 584308; telex 46533; Ambassador: Enrique Carvallo Diaz.

Czechoslovakia: Jalan Prof. Mohd Yamin 29, POB 319, Jakarta; tel. 346480; Ambassador: Richard Kral.

Denmark: Jalan Abdul Muis 34, POB 2329, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 346615; telex 44188; Ambassador: Erik Skov.

Egypt: Jalan Teuku Umar 68, Jakarta; tel. 345572; Ambassador: Wageeh Mohd Roushdi.

Finland: Bina Mulia Bldg, 10th Floor, Jalan Rasuna Said Kav. 10, Kuningan, Jakarta; tel. 516980; telex 44294; Ambassador: Pertti Kärkkäinen.

France: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 20, Jakarta; tel. 332807; Ambassador: Jean Soulier.

German Democratic Republic: Jalan Raden Saleh 56, POB 2252, Jakarta; tel. 349547; Ambassador: Werner Peters.

Germany, Federal Republic: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 1, Jakarta; tel. 323908; Ambassador: Dr Hans-Joachim Hallier.

Holy See: Jalan Merdeka Timur 18, Jakarta (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 341142; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Pablo Puente.

Hungary: Jalan Rasuna Said, Kav. 3, Jakarta; tel. 587521; Ambassador: István Debreceni.

India: Jalan Kebonsirih 44, Jakarta; tel. 342815; Ambassador: Gen. (retd) O. P. Malhotra.

Iran: Jalan Hos Cokroaminoto 110, Jakarta; tel. 330623; Ambassador: Abdolazim Hashemi-Nik.

Iraq: Jalan Teuku Umar 38, Jakarta; tel. 343988; Ambassador: Hisham Tabaqchali.

Italy: Jalan Diponegoro 45, Jakarta; tel. 348339; telex 44118; Ambassador: Gerardo Zampaglione.

Japan: Jalan Mohammad Hoesni Thamrin 24, Jakarta; tel. 324308; Chargé d'affaires: Taizo Nakamura.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Jalan Teuku Umar 72/74, Jakarta; tel. 346457; Ambassador: Chang Yong-chun.

Korea, Republic: Jalan Jendral Gatot Subroto 57, Jakarta; tel. 512309; Ambassador: Choi Sang-Sup.

Malaysia: Jalan Imam Bonjol 17, Jakarta; tel. 354945; Ambassador: (vacant).

Mexico: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 59, Jakarta; tel. 337974; Ambassador: Guillermo Corona Muñoz.

Netherlands: Jalan H. R. Rasuna Said, Jakarta: tel. 511515; Ambassador: Frans van Dongen.

New Zealand: Jalan Diponegoro 41, Menteng, Jakarta; tel. 357924; telex 46109; Ambassador: Michael Powles.

Nigeria: 34 Jalan Diponegoro, Jakarta; tel. 345484; telex 44580; Ambassador: G. A. Falase.

Norway: Jalan Padalarang 4, Jakarta; tel. 354556; Ambassador: Knut Berger.

Pakistan: Jalan Teuku Umar 50, Jakarta; tel. 350576; Ambassador: Matahar Husein.

Papua New Guinea: S. Widjojo Centre, 2nd Floor, Jalan Jendral Sudirman, Jakarta; tel. 583568; Ambassador: Brian K. Amini.

Philippines: Jalan Imam Bonjol 6–8, Jakarta; tel. 346786; Ambassador: Manuel T. Yan.

Poland: Jalan Diponegoro 65, Jakarta; tel. 320509; Ambassador: Czesław Muszalski.

Romania: Jalan Cik Ditiro 42A, Jakarta; tel. 354847; Ambassador: Ion Cotoţ.

Saudi Arabia: Jalan Imam Bonjol 3, Jakarta; tel. 346342; Ambassador: Shaikh Bakr Abbas Khomais.

Singapore: Jalan Proklamasi 23, Jakarta; tel. 327515; Ambassador: Lee Chiong Gian.

Spain: Wisma Kosgoro, 14th Floor, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 53, Jakarta; tel. 325996; Ambassador: Eugenio Bregolat y Obiols.

Sri Lanka: Jalan Diponegoro 70, Jakarta; tel. 321018; Chargé d'affaires: D. Serasinghe.

Sweden: Jalan Taman Cut Mutiah 12, POB 2824, Jakarta; tel. 333061; telex 44452; Ambassador: Arne Lellki.

Switzerland: Jalan J. Latuharhary, SH 23, Jakarta; tel. 347921; Ambassador: Jean Bourgeois.

Syria: Jalan Gondangdia Lama 38, Jakarta; tel. 359261; Ambassador: Nadim Douay.

Thailand: Jalan Imam Bonjol 74, Jakarta; tel. 343762; Ambassador: Chuay Kannawat.

Turkey: Jalan Imam Bonjol 43, Jakarta; tel. 336809; Ambassador: Pulat Y. Tacar.

USSR: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 13, Jakarta; tel. 322162; Ambassador: (vacant).

United Kingdom: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 75, Jakarta 10310; tel. 330904; telex 46166; Ambassador: Alan Donald.

USA: Jalan Merdeka Selatan 5, Jakarta; tel. 360360; Ambassador: John Holdridge.

Venezuela: Hotel Hilton, Jakarta; tel. 583051; Ambassador: José de Jesús Osio.

Viet-Nam: Jalan Teuku Umar 25, Jakarta; tel. 347325; Ambassador: Tran Hui Chuong.

Yugoslavia: Jalan Hos Cokroaminoto 109, Jakarta; tel. 333593; Ambassador: Dr Miodrag Trajković.

Judicial System

There is one codified criminal law for the whole of Indonesia. Europeans are subject to the Code of Civil Law published in the State Gazette in 1847. For Indonesians the civil law is the uncodified customary law (*Hukum Adat*) which varies from region to region. Alien orientals (i.e. Arabs, Indians, etc.) and Chinese are subject to certain parts of the Code of Civil Law and the Code of Commerce. The work of codifying this law has started but in view of the great complexity and diversity of customary law it may be expected to take a considerable time to achieve.

Supreme Court: The final court of appeal (cassation).

Chief Justice: Lt-Gen. Ali Said.

High Courts in Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Ujungpandang (Makassar), Banda Aceh, Padang, Palembang, Bandung, Semarang, Banjarmasin, Menado, Denpasar, Ambon and Jayapura deal with appeals from the District Courts.

District Courts deal with marriage, divorce and reconciliation.

Religion

In 1984 an estimated 78% of the population were Muslims, while 11% were Christians, 2% were Hindus and 5% professed adherence to tribal religion.

ISLAM

Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI): Central Muslim organization; Chair. (vacant).

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Jakarta: Mgr Leo Soekoto; Jalan Katedral 7, Jakarta 10710; tel. 362392; c. 4.4m. adherents in 1980.

Other Christian Churches

Indonesian Christian Church: Rev. J. H. WIRAKOTAN; Jalan Panglima Polim 1/51A, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12160; Presbyterian; 67,802 mems, 103 congregations and 132 ministers in 1980.

Indonesian Lutheran Church: Rev. DIPNA PANDJI TISNA; POB 17/KBYCL, Jakarta Selatan.

Methodist Church of Indonesia: Bishop HERMANOS SITORUS; Methodist Headquarters, Jalan Hang Tuah 8, Medan.

Union of Indonesian Baptist Churches: Pres. WIM H. THEORNPUN; Sec. Rev. DAVID SUMARTO; POB 2474, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 356584.

The Press

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Java

Berita Buana: Jalan Tanah Abang Dua 33-35, Jakarta Pusat 10110; tel. 340011; telex 46472; f. 1970; Indonesian; Editor SUKARNO HADI WIBOWO; circ. 150,000.

Berita Yudha: Jalan Bangka II/2, 2nd Floor, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; tel. 75286; f. 1971; Indonesian; Editor SUNARDI; circ. 50,000.

Harian Indonesia (Indonesia Rze Pao): Jalan Toko Tiga Seberang 21, POB 534, Jakarta Kota; f. 1966; Chinese; Editors Drs T. W. SLAMET, HADI WIBOWO; circ. 40,000.

Harian Umum AB: CTC Bldg, 2nd Floor, Kramat Raya 94, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1965; official armed forces journal; Dir GOENARSO; Editor-in-Chief N. SOEPANGAT; circ. 80,000.

The Indonesia Times: Jalan Letjen. S. Parman Kav. 72, POB 224, Slipi, Jakarta; tel. 590503; f. 1974; English; Chief Editor R. P. HENDRO; circ. 20,000.

Indonesian Daily News: Jalan Jend. Basuki Rachmat 52, Surabaya; f. 1957; English; Editor HOS. NURYAHYA; circ. 10,000.

Indonesian Observer: Jalan A. M. Sangaji 11, Jakarta; tel. 43334; f. 1955; English; independent; Editor GANIS HARSONO; circ. 25,000.

Jakarta Post: Jalan Palmerah Selatan 15B/C, Jakarta Pusat 10270; tel. 543948; f. 1983; English; Publr MOHAMED CHUDORI; Editor SABAM SIAGIAN; circ. 15,000.

Jawa Pos: Jalan Kembang Jepun 167, Surabaya; tel. (031) 22778; telex 31988; f. 1949; Indonesian; Chief Editor DAHLAN ISKAN; circ. 52,000.

Jurnal Ekuin: Jalan Kenari 11/12, POB 3065, Jakarta; Indonesian; economic; Editor N. DIAH; (banned March 1983).

Kedaulatan Rakyat: Jalan P. Mangkubumi 40–42, Yogyakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Editor IMAN SUTRISNO; circ. 50,000.

Kompas: Jalan Palmerah Selatan 20–28, POB 615/DAK, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 543008; telex 46327; f. 1965; Indonesian; Editor Drs JAKOB OETAMA; circ. 415,000.

Masa Kini: Jalan Mayor Suryotomo 23, Yogyakarta; f. 1966; Chief Editor H. ACHMAD BASUNI; circ. 25,000.

Merdeka: Jalan A. M. Sangaji 11, Jakarta; tel. 364858; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Dir and Chief Editor B. M. DIAH; circ. 130,000.

Pelita (Torch): Jalan Diponegoro 60, Jakarta; f. 1974; Indonesian; Muslim; Editor BARLIANTA HARAHAP; circ. 80,000.

Pewarta Surabaya: Jalan Karet 23, POB 85, Surabaya; f. 1905; Indonesian; Editor RADEN DJAROT SOEBIANTORO; circ. 10,000.

Pikiran Rakyat: Jalan Asia-Afrika 77, Bandung; f. 1950; independent; Editor ATANG ROSWITA; circ. 80,000.

Pos Kota: Jalan Gajah Mada 63, Jakarta; f. 1970; Indonesian; Editor H. SOFYAN LUBIS; circ. 250,000.

Pos Sore: Jalan Asemka 29/30, Jakarta; tel. 24039; f. 1971; Indonesian; Editor S. ABIJASA; circ. 40,000.

Sinar Harapan (Ray of Hope): Jalan Dewi Sartika 136-D, Cawang, Jakarta 13630; tel. 803208; telex 48202; f. 1961; independent; Publr H. G. RORIMPANDEY; Editor SUBAGYO PR; circ. 300,000.

Sinar Pagi: Jalan Letjen. Haryono MT 22, Jakarta Selatan; f. 1971; Indonesian; Editor C. T. SIAHAAN; circ. 25,000.

Suara Karya: Jalan Bangka 11/2, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; f. 1971; Indonesian; Editor SYAMSUL BASRI; circ. 100,000.

Suara Merdeka: Jalan Kaligawe Km 5, Semarang; tel. (024) 21480; telex 22269; f. 1950; Indonesian; Publr Ir BUDI SANTOSO; Editor SUWARNO; circ. 135,000.

Surabaya Post: Jalan AIS Nasution 1, Surayaba; tel. 45523; telex 31158; f. 1953; independent; Publr Mrs TUTY AZIS; Editor A. AZIS; circ. 85,000.

Kalimantan

Banjarmasin Post: Jalan Pasar Baru 222, Banjarmasin; f. 1971; Indonesian; Chief Editor H. J. DJOK MENTAYA; circ. 50,000.

Gawi Manuntung: Jalan Pangeran Samudra 97B, Banjarmasin; f. 1972; Indonesian; Editor M. ALI SRI INDRADJAYA; circ. 5,000.

Sumatra

Analisa: Jalan Jend. A. Yani 43, Medan; tel. 324711; f. 1972; Indonesian; Editor SOFFYAN; circ. 75,000.

Haluan: Jalan Damar 57 C/F, Padang; f. 1948; Editor-in-Chief RIVAI MARLAUT; circ. 40,000.

Mimbar Umum: 30A Jalan Palang, Merah; tel. (061) 517807; telex 51905; f. 1947; Indonesian; independent; Editor MOHD LUD LUBIS; circ. 55,000.

Sinar Indonesia Baru: Jalan Brigjen. Katamso 54, ABCD Medan; f. 1970; Indonesian; Chief Editor G. M. PANGGABEAN; circ. 60,000.

Suara Rakyat Semesta: Jalan K. H. Ashari 52, Palembang; Indonesian; Editor DJADIL ABDULLAH; circ. 10,000.

Waspada: Jalan Suprapto/Katamso 1, Medan; f. 1947; Indonesian; Editors PRABUDI SAID, AMMARY IRABI; circ. 55,000 (daily), 50,000 (Sunday).

Sulawesi

Pedoman Rakyat: Jalan H. A. Mappanyukki 28, Ujungpandang; f. 1947; independent; Editor M. BASIR; circ. 30,000.

Bali

Harian Pagi Umum (Bali Post): Jalan Kepudang 67A, Denpasar; f. 1948; weekly (Indonesian edn), monthly (English edn); Editor RAKA WIRATMA; circ. 5,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Basis: POB 20, Yogyakarta; f. 1951; cultural; monthly; Editor DICK HARTOKO; circ. 3,000.

Berita Negara: Jalan Pertjetakan Negara 21, Kotakpos 2111, Jakarta; f. 1960; official gazette; 3 a week.

Bobo: Jalan Palmerah Selatan 22, Jakarta; tel. 534008; telex 41216; f. 1973; children's magazine; weekly; Editor TINEKE LATUMETEN; circ. 160,000.

Buana Minggu: Jalan Tanah Abang Dua 33, Jakarta Pusat 10110; tel. 364190; telex 46472; Indonesian; weekly; Sunday; Editor WINOTO PARARTHO; circ. 193,450.

Budaja Djaja: Jalan Gajah Mada 104–110A, Jakarta Barat; f. 1968; cultural; independent; Editor AJIP ROSIDI; circ. 4,000.

Business News: Jalan H. Abdul Muis 70, Jakarta; tel. 348207; f. 1956; 3 a week (Indonesian edn), 2 a week (English edn); Chief Editor SANJOTO SASTROMIHARDJO; circ. 15,000.

Depthnews Indonesia: Jalan Jatinegara Barat III/6, Jakarta Timur; tel. (021) 814994; f. 1972; publ. by Press Foundation of Indonesia; weekly; Editor SUMONO MUSTOFFA.

Dunia Wanita: Jalan Brigjen. Katamso 1, Medan; f. 1949; Indonesian; women; fortnightly; Chief Editor Mrs PRAPUDI SAID; circ. 10,000.

Economic Review: Jalan Lada 1, Jakarta; f. 1947; English; quarterly.

Economics and Finance in Indonesia: Institute for Economic and Social Research, University of Indonesia, Jalan Raya Salemba 4, POB 295/JKT, Jakarta; quarterly; circ. 4,000.

Ekonomi Indonesia: Indonesian Economic Journal, Metraco Bldg, Jalan Enggano 15, Jakarta 14310; tel. 494458; English; fortnightly; Editor Z. ACHMAD; circ. 20,000.

Femina: Jalan H. R. Rasuna Said, Blok B, Kav. 32–33, Kuningan Timur 12950, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 513816; telex 45734; f. 1972; women's magazine; weekly; Editor WIDARTI GUNAWAN; circ. 120,000.

Fokus: Jakarta; f. 1982; Editor H. S. WARDOYO; circ. 10,000.

Gema Jusani: Jalan Salemba Tengah 47, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1981; Indonesian; organ of Corps of Invalids; monthly; Editor H. ANWAN BEY; circ. 20,000.

Hai: Jalan Gajah Mada 104, Jakarta; f. 1973; youth magazine; weekly; Editor Drs ANTON SUMANGOONO.

Horison: Jalan Gajah Mada 104–110A, Jakarta Barat; f. 1966; literary and cultural; independent; monthly; Editors MOCHTAR LUBIS, H. B. JASSIN, TAUFIC ISMAEL; circ. 4,000.

Hukum & Keadilan: Jalan Gajah Mada 110A, Jakarta Barat; f. 1974; independent law journal; fortnightly; Editors SUARDI TASRIF, SOENARDI, ADNAN BUYUNG NASUTION; circ. 3,000.

Indonesia Magazine: 20 Jalan Merdeka Barat, Jakarta; tel. 352015; telex 46655; f. 1969; English; monthly; Chair. G. DWIPAYANA; Editor-in-Chief HADELY HASIBUAN; circ. 15,000.

Intisari (Digest): Jalan Palmerah Selatan 26–28, POB 615/DAK, Jakarta; investment and trading; f. 1963; monthly; Editors IRAWATI, Drs J. OETAMA; circ. 137,000.

Keluarga: Jalan Sangaji 9–11, Jakarta; women's and family magazine; monthly; Editor D. S. MULYANTO.

Majalah Ekonomis: POB 4195, Jakarta; business magazine; English; monthly; Chief Editor S. ARIFIN HUTABARAT; circ. 20,000.

Majalah Kedokteran Indonesia (Journal of the Indonesian Medical Asscn): Jalan Kesehatan 111/29, Jakarta 11/16; f. 1951; Indonesian, English; monthly.

Mangle: Jalan Lodaya 19–21, Bandung; f. 1957; Sundanese; weekly; Chief Editor R. H. UTON MUCHTAR; circ. 74,000.

Mimbar Kabinet Pembangunan: Jalan Merdeka-Barat 7, Jakarta; f. 1966; Indonesian; monthly; publ. by Dept of Information.

Mimbar Pembangunan: Jalan Merdeka-Barat 7, Jakarta; f. 1968; Indonesian; quarterly; publ. by Dept of Information.

Mimbar Penerangan: Jalan Merdeka-Barat 7, Jakarta; f. 1950; Indonesian; quarterly; publ. by Dept of Information.

Mutiara: Jalan Dewi Sartika 136-D, Cawang, Jakarta Timur; general interest; Publr H. G. RORIMPANDEY.

Peraba: Bintaran Kidul 5, Yogyakarta; Indonesian and Javanese; Roman Catholic; weekly; Editor W. KARTOSOEHARSONO.

Pertani PT: Jalan Pasar Minggu, Kalibata, POB 247 KBY, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 793108; telex 47249; f. 1974; Indonesian; agricultural; monthly; Pres. Dir Ir RUSLI YAHYA.

Rajawali: Jakarta; Indonesian; civil aviation and tourism; monthly; Dir R. A. J. LUMENTA; Man. Editor KARYONO ADHY.

Selecta: Kebon Kacang 29/4, Jakarta; illustrated; fortnightly; Editor SAMSUDIN LUBIS; circ. 80,000.

Sinar Jaya: Jalan Sultan Agung 67A, Jakarta Selatan; agriculture; bi-weekly; Chief Editor Ir SURYONO PROJOPRANOTO.

Tempo: Pusat Perdagangan Senen, Blok II, Lantai III, Jakarta; tel. 343561; telex 46777; f. 1971; Indonesian; current affairs; weekly; Editor GOENAWAN MOHAMAD; circ. 150,000.

Topik: Jalan A. M. Sangaji 9-11, Jakarta; f. 1972; Indonesian; monthly; Editor B. M. DIAH; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Antara (Indonesian National News Agency): Wisma Antara, 19th and 20th Floors, 17 Merdeka Seletan, POB 257, Jakarta; tel. 343051; telex 44305; f. 1937; State radio, TV and 50 newspaper subscribers in 1983; 27 brs in Indonesia, two overseas brs; connected with 30 foreign agencies; mem. of ASEAN news exchange network, Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, International Islamic News Agency, OPEC News Agency and Non-Aligned Press Agencies Pool; 10 bulletins in Indonesian and 11 in English; one European edn; monitoring service of stock exchanges world-wide; Editor TRANGGONO.

Kantorberita Nasional Indonesia (KNI News Service): Jalan Jatinegara Barat III/6, Jakarta Timur; tel. 811003; f. 1966; independent national news agency; foreign and domestic news in Indonesian and English; Dir and Editor-in-Chief Drs SUMONO MUSTOFFA; Deputy Dir T. S. S. SUTANTO.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Jalan Indramayu 18, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 344877; Chief Correspondent (vacant).

Agencia EFE (Spain): J. L. Cilandak VI/37, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta-Selantan, Jakarta; Bureau Chief MIRIAM PADILLA.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Jalan Mesjid 11/8, Pejompongan, Jakarta; tel. 587422; Correspondent SID ASTBURY.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Jalan Kebon Sirih 40 (Flat 30), POB 2056, Jakarta; tel. 360234; Correspondent GHAFUR FADYL.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): Jalan Kediri 9, Jakarta; Bureau Chief SEIJI MITSUHASHI.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): c/o Reuters, 17th Floor, Wisma Antara, Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 17, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 363553; Correspondent MICHITAKA YAMADA.

Reuters (UK): 17th Floor, Wisma Antara, Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 17, POB 2318, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 345011; telex 45373; Chief Rep. RICHARD PASCOE.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 7 Surabaya, Jakarta; Correspondent YURI SAGAJDA.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Hotel Borobudur, Jakarta Pusat; Correspondent (vacant).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (Indonesian Journalists' Asscn): Gedung Dewan Pers, 4th Floor, 34 Jalan Kebon Sirih, Jakarta 10110; tel. (021) 353131; f. 1946; 4,000 mems (Aug. 1984); Exec. Chair. ZULHARMANS; Gen. Sec. ATANG RUSWITA.

Serikat Penerbit Suratkabar (SPS) (Indonesian Newspaper Publishers' Asscn): Jalan Taman Tanah Abang III/23, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1946; Chair. SUNARDI D. M.; Sec.-Gen. ZULHARMANS.

Yayasan Pembina Pers Indonesia (Press Foundation of Indonesia): Jalan Jatinegara Barat III/6, Jakarta Timur; tel. (021) 814994; f. 1967; Chair. SUGIARSO SUROYO, MOCHTAR LUBIS.

Publishers

Jakarta

Akadoma: Jalan Proklamasi 61, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 882328; Dir ADAM SALEH.

Aksara Baru: 5 Jalan Jend. Sudirman, Kav. 36 A Blok B, Bendungan Hilir, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 586640; f. 1972; general science and university texts; Dir Drs SOFJAN ACHMAD.

Aries Lima: Komplex Maya Indah II, Blok B/2, Jalan Kramat Raya 3E, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 482163; f. 1974; general and children's; Pres. TUTI SUNDARI AZMI.

Balai Pustaka: Jalan Dr Wahidin 1, POB 29, Jakarta; tel. 361701; telex 45905; f. 1908; children's, literary, scientific publs and periodicals; CEO Drs SOETOJO GONDO.

Bhratara Karya Aksara: Jalan Rawabali II/5, Kawasan Industri Pulo Gadong, Jakarta Timur; tel. 480280; telex 49283; f. 1958; university and educational textbooks; Man. Dir AHMAD JAYUSMAN.

Bulan Bintang: Jalan Kramat Kwitang 1/8, Jakarta 10420; tel. 342883; f. 1954; religious, social science, natural and applied sciences, art; Pres. AMRAN ZAMZAMI; Man. Dir FAUZI AMELZ.

Djambatan: Jalan Kramat Raya 152, Tromolpos 116, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 345131; f. 1954; children's, textbooks, social sciences, fiction; Dir ROSWITHA PAMOENTJAK SINGGIH.

Dunia Pustaka Jaya: Jalan Kramat II/31A, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 367339; f. 1971; fiction, religion, essays, poetry, drama, criticism, art, philosophy and children's; Man. M. A. S. RACHMAT.

Erlangga: Jalan Kramat IV/II, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 356593; f. 1952; secondary school and university textbooks; Man. Dir M. HUTAURUK.

Gaya Favorit Press: Jalan H. Rasuna Said, Blok B Kav. 32–33, Jakarta Selantan; tel. 513816; telex 45734; f. 1971; fiction, popular science and children's; Man. Dir SOFJAN ALISJAHBANA.

Ghalia Indonesia: Jalan Pramuka Raya 4, Jakarta Timur; tel. 884814; f. 1972; children's and general science, textbooks; Man. Dir LUKMAN SAAD.

Gramedia: Jalan Palmerah Selatan 22, Lantai IV, POB 615, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 543008; telex 46327; f. 1970; university textbooks, general non-fiction, children's and magazines; Gen. Man. J. ADISUBRATA.

Gunung Agung: Jalan Kwitang 8, POB 145, Jakarta 10002; tel. 362909; telex 44359; f. 1953; general, textbooks, science; Pres. H. MASAGUNG.

Gunung Mulia: Jalan Kwitang 22, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 372208; f. 1951; general, children's, religious, home economics; Man. W. H. SIMANDJUNTAK.

Hidakarya Agung: Jalan Kebon Kosong F74, Kemayoran, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 411074; Dir Mrs MAHDIARTI MAHMUD.

Ichtiar Baru: Jalan Mojopahit 6, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 341226; f. 1957; textbooks, law, social sciences, economics; Man. JOHN SEMERU.

Indira: Jalan Borobudur 20, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 882754; tel. 48211; f. 1953; general science and children's; Man. Dir WAHYUDI DJOJOADINOTO.

Kinta: Jalan Cik Ditiro 54A, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 350221; f. 1950; textbooks, social science, general; Man. Drs MOHAMAD SALEH.

Mutiara: Jalan Pulokambing 9, Industrial Estate Pulogadung, Jakarta Timur; tel. 483810; telex 46709; f. 1951; textbooks, religious, social sciences, general and children's; Pres. and Dir H. OEMAR BAKRY Datuk Tan BESAR.

Pembangunan: Jalan Grinting I/15, Kebayoram Baru, Jakarta Selantan; tel. 77039; brs in Bandung, Yogyakarta, Madiun and Surabaya; f. 1953; textbooks, children's; Mans SUMANTRI, SUWEDO.

Pradnya Paramita PT: Jalan Kebon Sirih 46, POB 146/JKT, Jakarta 10002; tel. 360411; f. 1963; children's, general, educational, technical and social science; Pres. Dir SOENARTO SINDOEPRANOTO.

Pustaka Antara: Jalan Mojopahit 28, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 341321; f. 1952; textbooks, political, religious, children's and general; Man. Dir H. M. JOESOEF AHMAD.

Pustaka Sinar Harapan: Jalan Dewi Sartika 136D, Jakarta 13630; tel. 803208; telex 48202; f. 1981; general science, fiction, children's; Dir ARISTIDES KATOPPO.

Sastra Hudaya: Jalan Proklamasi 61, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 882328; f. 1967; religious, textbooks, children's and general; Man. ADAM SALEH.

Tintamas Indonesia: Jalan Kramat Raya 60, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 346186; f. 1947; biography, history, modern science and culture, especially Islamic; Man. Miss MARHAMAH DJAMBEK.

Universitas Indonesia: Jalan Salemba Raya 4, Jakarta; tel. 345383; f. 1969; science; Man. Dr EDI SWASONO..

Wijaya: Jalan Pecenongan 48C, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 363446; f. 1950; textbooks, children's, religious and general; Man. NAZAR YAHYA.

Yasaguna: Jalan Minangkabau 44, POB 422, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 820422; f. 1964; agricultural, children's, handicrafts; Dir HILMAN MADEWA.

Bandung

Alma'arif: Jalan Tamblong 48–50, Bandung; tel. 50708; f. 1949; textbooks, religious and general; Man. H. M. BAHARTHAH.

Alumni: Jalan Geusanulun 17, POB 272, Bandung; tel. 50565; telex 28460; f. 1969; university and school textbooks; Dir EDDY DAMIAN.

Angkasa: Jalan Dr Setiabudhi 239, Bandung; tel. 81570; Dir FACHRI SAID.

Binacipta: Jalan Ganesya 4, Bandung; tel. 84319; f. 1967; textbooks, scientific and general; Man., Pres./Dir Mrs R. BARDIN; Gen. Man. A. BARDIN.

Diponegoro: Jalan Mohamed Toha 44–46, Bandung 40252; tel. 50395; f. 1963; religious, textbooks, general; Man. A. DAHLAN.

Eresco: Jalan Hasanudin 9, Bandung; tel. (022) 82311; f. 1957; scientific and general; Man. Mrs H. P. ROCHMAT SOEMITRO.

Orba Sakti: Jalan Pandu Dalam 3/67, Bandung; tel. 614718; Dir H. HASULLOH.

Pelita Masa: Jalan Lodaya 25, Bandung; tel. 50823; f. 1973; reference and children's; Man. ROCHDI PARTAATMADJA.

Remaja Karya: Jalan Ciateul 34–36, POB 284, Bandung; tel. 58226; textbooks and children's fiction; Man. ROZALI USMAN.

Rosda: Jalan Raya Cimahi-Padalarang Km 12.5, 858, Bandung; tel. 4007; f. 1969; primary and secondary school textbooks, children's; Dir ROZALI USMAN.

Tarsito: Jalan Guntur 20, Bandung; tel. (22) 421915; Dir T. SITORUS.

Tira Pustaka: Jalan Cemara Raya 1, Kav. 10D, Jaka Permai Jakasampurna, Bekasi Jawa Barat, Bandung; tel. (99) 71276; telex 46142; Dir ROBERT B. WIDJAYA.

Flores

Nusa Indah: Jalan Katedral 5, Ende, Flores; tel. 251; f. 1973; religious and general books and periodicals; Man. ALEXANDER BEDING.

Kudus

Menara Kudus: Jalan Menara 2, Kudus; tel. 143527; f. 1958; religious; Man. HILMAN NAJIB.

Medan

Hasmar: Jalan Letjen. Haryono M.T. 1, POB 446, Medan; tel. 24181; primary school textbooks; Dir HASBULLAH LUBIS; Man. AMRAN SAID RANGKUTI.

Islamiyah: Jalan Sutomo 328–329, Kotakpos 11, Medan; tel. 25421; f. 1954; Dir CHAIRUDDIN SIREGAR.

Maju: Jalan Sisingamangaraja 25, Medan; f. 1950; textbooks, children's and general; Pres. and Dir H. MOHAMED ARBIE.

Semarang

Effhar & Co: Jalan Dorang 7, Semarang; tel. 23518; f. 1974; school books; Dir DARADJAT HARAHAP.

Intan: Jalan Bhayangkara II/20, Klaten, Semarang; tel. 21883; Man. Dir SOETIKNO.

Surabaya

Airlangganga University Press: Dharmahusada 47, Surabaya; tel. (031) 472719; Dir Drs SOEDHARTO.

Assegaff: Jalan Panggung 136, Surabaya; tel. 22971; f. 1951; religion, languages, lower school textbooks; Man. HUSIN ASSEGAFF.

Bina Ilmu: Jalan Tunjungan 53E, Surabaya; tel. 472214; f. 1973; primary and secondary school textbooks; Pres. ARIFIN NOOR.

Bintang: Jalan Putroagung III 41C, Surabaya; tel. 315941; Dir AGUS WINARNO.

Grip: Jalan Kawung 2, POB 129, Surabaya; tel. 22564; f. 1958; textbooks and general; Man. Mrs SURIPTO.

Institut Dagang Muchtar: Jalan Embong Wungu 8, Surabaya; tel. 42973; textbooks for business colleges; Pres. Z. A. MOECHTAR.

Jaya Baya: Jalan Penghela 2 (atas), POB 250, Surabaya; tel. 41169; f. 1945; religion, philosophy and ethics; Man. TADJIB ERMADI.

Karunia: Jalan Peneleh 18, Surabaya; tel. (041) 44120; f. 1970; textbooks and general; Man. HASAN ABDAN.

Marfiah: Jalan Kalibutuh 131, Surabaya; reference and primary school textbooks; Man. S. WAHYUDI.

Sinar Wijaya: Komplek Terminal Jembatan Merah, Stand D57-76, Surabaya; tel. 270284; Dir DULRADJAK.

Ujungpandang

Bhakti Centra Baru: Jalan Jend. Akhmad Yani 15, Ujungpandang; tel. 5192; telex 71156; f. 1972; textbooks, religion and general; Gen. Man. MOHAMMAD ALWI HAMU.

Yogyakarta

Indonesia UP: Jalan Sultan Agung 57, Yogyakarta; f. 1950; general science; Dir H. KARKONO KAMAJAYA.

Kedaulatan Rakyat: Jalan P. Mangkubumi 40–42, Yogyakarta; tel. 2163; telex 25176; Dir M. WONOHITO.

Yayasan Kanisius: Jalan Panembahan Senopati 24, Yogyakarta; tel. 2309; telex 25143; f. 1922; textbooks, religious and general; Man. R. P. S. PADMOBUSONO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Ikatan Penerbit Indonesia (IKAPI) (Assen of Indonesian Book Publishers): Jalan Kalipasir 32, Jakarta Pusat 10330; tel. 321907; f. 1950; 210 mems; Pres. ROZALI USMAN; Sec. SUMANTRI.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 6.6m. radio receivers and 4.9m. registered television receivers.

Directorate-General of Posts and Telecommunications: Jalan Kebon Sirih 37, Jakarta; tel. 346000; Dir-Gen. SURYADI.

RADIO

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI): Jalan Merdeka Barat 4–5, POB 157, Jakarta; tel. 377508; f. 1945; 49 stations; Dir H. M. SANI; Dep. Dirs ROBERT AMIN (Overseas Service), I. M. P. TANTRAWAN (Domestic Service), MOHD RAMLI (News), Ir ISKANDAR ARFAN (Engineering, Planning and Development), SULTON (Engineering Operation), FADJAR MADRADJI (Admin.), Drs SUWARDI HASSAN (Head of Training Centre).

Voice of Indonesia: POB 157, Jakarta; foreign service; daily broadcasts in Arabic, English, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin and Thai.

TELEVISION

Yayasan Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI): Senayan, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; tel. 581125; telex 46154; f. 1962; state-controlled; Dir Ir MOH. ARIFIN.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in rupiahs)

BANKING

In addition to the five state commercial banks and one state savings bank, there were 69 private national banks, one national development bank, one private-national industrial development bank, 27 regional development banks, two private savings banks, 11 foreign banks and 13 non-bank financial institutions in 1984.

Central Bank

Bank Indonesia: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 2, Jakarta; tel. 372408; telex 44164; f. 1828; nationalized 1951; became the central bank in 1953; cap. and res 447,000m., dep. 3,406,000m. (March 1982); Gov. ARIFIN M. SIREGAR; Pres. Dr J. E. ISMAEL.

State Banks

Bank Bumi Daya: Jalan Imam Bonjol 61, POB 106, Jakarta; tel. 333721; telex 44400; f. 1959; commercial and foreign exchange bank, specializes in credits to the plantation and forestry sector; cap. p.u. 300m., dep. 3,188,951m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. OMAR ABDALLA; 76 brs.

Bank Dagang Negara: Jalan M. H. Thamrin 5, POB 338/JKT, Jakarta; tel. 321707; telex 44721; f. 1960; auth. foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits to the mining sector; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 3,672.8m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. H. M. WIDARSADIPRADJA; 78 brs.

Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia: Jalan Lapangan Setasiun 1, POB 32, Jakarta Kota; tel. 673122; telex 42729; f. 1968; commercial foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits for manufacture and export; cap. 200m., dep. 1,693,365m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. MOELJOTO DJOJOMARTONO; 53 brs.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Jalan Lada 1, POB 1946/KB/JAK, Jakarta Kota; tel. 672075; telex 42702; f. 1946; commercial foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits to the industrial sector; cap. 500m., dep. 4,517,951m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. H. SOMALA WIRIA; 193 domestic brs, 5 overseas brs.

Bank Rakyat Indonesia; Jalan Veteran 8, POB 94, Jakarta; tel. 374208; telex 44300; f. 1946; commercial foreign exchange bank; specializes in credits to co-operatives in agriculture and fisheries, in rural credit generally and international business; cap. 300m., dep. 2,731,886m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. KARMADY ARIEF; 288 brs.

Bank Tabungan Negara (State Savings Bank): Jalan Gajah Mada 1, Jakarta; tel. 360237; f. 1964; specializes in promotion of savings among the general public; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 7,713m. (1976); Dir PRAYOGO MIRHAD; 11 brs.

Development Bank

Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (BAPINDO) (Development Bank of Indonesia): Gondang dia Lama 2–4, POB 140, Jakarta; tel. 321908; telex 44214; f. 1960; state bank; financial assistance to govt enterprises and privately-owned industrial and other productive enterprises; helps in development or establishment of new industries and other productive ventures, or expansion and modernization of existing enterprises; conducts feasibility studies of state projects; auth. cap. 50,000m., cap. p.u. 49,981m., total resources 818,293m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. KUNTOADJI; 21 brs.

Selected Finance Corporations

PT Bahana Pembinaan Usaha Indonesia (BAHANA): Jalan Teuku Cik Ditiro 23, Jakarta; tel. 325207; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 6,000m.; Pres. TRASNO KALIPROGO.

PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corpn: 11th Floor, Wisma Antara, Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 17, Jakarta; tel. 347735; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 800m.; Pres. and Dir S. R. DWIANTO.

PT Multinational Finance Corpn (MULTICOR): Wisma Kosgoro, 20th Floor, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 53, Jakarta; tel. 326107; telex 46278; f. 1974; Pres. and Dir K. R. WYNN.

PT Mutual International Finance Corpn: Nusantara Bldg, 17th Floor, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 59, Jakarta; tel. 331108; telex 46259; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 540m.; Vice-Pres. SEICHI HIGUCHI.

PT Private Development Finance Co of Indonesia: Jalan Abdul Muis 60, Jakarta; tel. 366608; telex 46778; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 4,407m.; Chair. and CEO SUDIARSO.

PT Usaha Pembiayaan Pembangunan Indonesia (PT Indonesian Development Finance Co): UPPINDO Bldg, Jalan Abdul Muis 28, POB 24, Jakarta 10002; tel. 345621; telex 46349; f. 1972; cap. p.u. 8,000m.; Chair. HENDROBUDIYANTO; Pres. and Dir G. L. S. KAPITAN; Man. Dir SARWONO WISHNUWARDHANA.

Selected National Private Banks

PT Bank Bali: Jalan Hayam Wuruk 84–85, Jakarta; tel. 648006; telex 42724; f. 1954; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 7,087m., dep. 125,998m. (1983); Pres. D. RAMLI; Chair. L. SANDJAJA; Man. Dirs G. KARJADI, W. KIDARSA, Drs S. SOEBADI, P. H. SUGIRI; 4 brs, 1 sub-br.

PT Bank Buana Indonesia: Jalan Asemka 32–35, Jakarta; tel. 672901; telex 42042; f. 1956; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 7,500m., dep. 104,584m. (June 1984); Pres. HENDRA SURYADI (acting); 10 brs, 8 sub-brs.

PT Bank Central Asia: Jalan Asemka 25–26, Jakarta; tel. 271771; telex 42012; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 22,000m., dep. 277,116m. (June 1984); Pres. A. ALI; CEO Dir MOCHTAR RIADY; 15 brs, 11 sub-brs.

PT Bank Duta Ekonomi: Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin 47–48, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta; tel. 717408; telex 41797; f. 1966; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 10,000m., dep. 185,899m. (June 1984); Pres. ABDULGANI; 3 brs, 2 sub-brs.

PT Bank Niaga: Jalan Gajah Mada 18, Jakarta; tel. 377809; telex 45894; f. 1955; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 9,896m., dep. 152,459m. (June 1984); Pres. Dir ROBBY DJOHAN; Man. Dirs I. JONOSEWOJO, WIJATNO SOEPENADIE; 16 brs, 4 sub-brs.

PT Bank NISP: Jalan Taman Cibeunying Selatan 31, Bandung; tel. 57034; telex 28269; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 2,566m., dep. 49,647m. (June 1984); Pres. KARMAKA SURJAUDAJA; Man. Dir PETER EKO SUTIOSO; 2 brs.

PT Overseas Express Bank: Jalan Pecenongan 84, Jakarta; tel. 358103; telex 46350; f. 1974; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 6,000m., dep 51,843m. (June 1984); Pres. Dir NYOMAN MOENA; Chair. SOETIANTO SOEMALI; 8 brs.

PT Bank Pacific: Jalan K. H. Samanhudi 17–19, Jakarta; tel. 376408; telex 44818; f. 1958; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 12,000m., dep. 57,548m. (June 1984); Pres. IMAN SUKOTJO; Man. Dirs R. OEMAR SAID, ABDUL FIRMAN, H. P. POAN; 5 brs, 1 sub-br.

PT Pan Indonesian (Panin) Bank: Panin Bldg, Jalan Jen. Sudirman, Senayan, Jakarta; tel. 718008; telex 42881; f. 1971; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 16,000m., dep. 180,516m. (June 1984); Pres. H. ANDI GAPPA; Exec. Vice-Pres. MU'MIN ALI G., TIDJAN ANANTO; 11 brs, 9 sub-brs.

PT Bank Perdania: Jalan Raya Mangga Besar 7–11, Jakarta; tel. 621708; telex 41120; Pres. ISMED SIREGAR.

PT Sejahtera Bank Umum: Jalan Tiang Bendera 15, Jakarta Barat; tel. 673804; telex 42760; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 3,000m., dep. 43,151m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr J. PANGLAYKIM; 4 brs.

PT South East Asia Bank Ltd: Jalan Asemka 17, Jakarta; tel. 672197; telex 42731; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 4,000m., dep. 24,110m. (June 1984); Pres. MOERTOLO; Man. Dirs Drs H. ABDUEHARDI, TRISNO HARIANTO, HARIONO; 3 brs.

PT Bank Umum Nasional: Jalan Cikini Raya 78, Jakarta; tel. 321607; telex 46034; f. 1952; foreign exchange bank; cap. p.u. 9,100m., dep. 142,629m. (June 1984); Pres. Dir KAHARUDIN ONGKO; Exec. Dir M. DJAILANI; 13 brs, 1 sub-br.

PT United City Bank: Jalan Hayam Wuruk 121, Jakarta; tel. 623508; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 3,653m., dep. 50,490m. (June 1984); Pres. AGUS ANANDATIO; 2 sub-brs.

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): Jalan Ir H. Juanda 23–24, POB 2950, Jakarta 10001; tel. 362209; telex 44124; Man. H. J. BUSS.

Bangkok Bank Ltd (Thailand): Jalan M. H. Thamrin 3, Jakarta; tel. 366008; telex 46193; Man. and Vice-Pres. ADISORN TANTIMEDH.

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 17, POB 195, Jakarta; tel. 348031; telex 44374; Vice-Pres. and Man. P. E. YOOMANS.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): Nusantara Bldg, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 59, POB 2711, Jakarta; tel. 333409; telex 46295; Gen. Man. SHIGEYOSHI AKAIKE.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat 6, POB 311/JKT, Jakarta; tel. 374008; telex 44369; Country Man. FRANCIS X. SHEA.

Citibank, NA (USA); Jalan M. H. Thamrin 55, Jakarta; tel. 330507; f. 1912; Vice-Pres. A. R. BATUBARA, M. M. MISTRI.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Eurasbank Bldg, Jalan Imam Bonjol 80, POB 135, Jakarta; tel. 331092; telex 44114; Man. Dr KLAUS ZEIDLER.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): Jalan Hayam Wuruk 8, POB 2307, Jakarta 10001; tel. 377808; telex 44160;

br. at Jalan Pintu Besar Seletan 109B, Jakarta; tel. 672380; Man. K. R. WHITSON.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): Wisma Kosgoro, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 53, Jakarta; tel. 325008; telex 44179; Man. K. N. RADFORD.

Westpac Banking Corpn (Australia): 5th Floor, Bangkok Bank Bldg, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 3, Jakarta; Chief Rep. P. R. MILTON.

Banking Association

Indonesian National Private Banks Association (Perhimpunan Bank-Bank Nasional Swasta—PERBANAS): Jalan Sindanglaya 1, Jakarta; tel. 351170; telex 41513; f. 1952; 73 mems; Chair. NYOMAN MOENA; Sec.-Gen. JUSUF WANTAH.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Badan Pelaksana Pasar Modal (BAPEPAM) (Capital Market Executive Agency): Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan 13, Jakarta; tel. 365589; Chair. Prof Drs BARLI HALIM; Exec. Sec. IDA BAGUS PUTU SARGA.

INSURANCE

Ministry of Finance regulations have limited the number of non-life foreign insurance companies licensed to operate to 12. They were encouraged to conduct their business through local companies, and by 1980, all 12 had merged with one or more domestic companies to form joint ventures. In 1982 a new regulation allowed foreign companies to form joint ventures in the life insurance sector.

In 1984 there were 88 insurance companies, comprising 12 non-life joint venture companies, 53 non-life companies, 15 life companies, 3 reinsurance companies and 5 social insurance companies.

Insurance Supervising Authority of Indonesia: Directorate of Financial Institutions, Ministry of Finance, Jalan Lapangan Banteng Timur 2–4, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 360298; telex 46415; Dir MARZUKI USMAN.

Selected Life Insurance Companies

AJB Bumiputera 1912 Mutual Life Insurance Co: Jalan Hos. Cokroaminoto 85–89, Jakarta 10002; tel. 326908; telex 44494; f. 1912; Pres. F. SOEDIONO.

PT Asuransi Jiwa Buana Putra: Jalan Salemba Raya 23, Jakarta Pusat; Pres. SUBAGYO SOETJITRO.

PT Asuransi Jiwa Bumi Asih Jaya: Jalan Jatinegara Barat 144, Jakarta; tel. 810408; f. 1967; Pres. K. M. SINAGA.

PT Asuransi Jiwa Ikrar Abadi: Jalan Letjen. S. Parman 108, Slipi, Jakarta Barat; tel. 594828; f. 1975; Pres. Dir HARRY HARMAIN DIAH.

PT Asuransi Jiwa Iman Adi: Jalan Matraman Raya 102, Slipi, Jakarta; Man. B. W. DUMALANG.

PT Asuransi Jiwa 'Panin Putra': Jalan Pintu Besar Selatan 52A, Jakarta Barat; tel. 272077; telex 42881; f. 1974; Pres. ACHMAD DANUNINGRAT; Chair. NORMAN BATUBARA; Man. Dir SLAMET SUDIRGA.

PT Asuransi Jiwasraya: Jalan Ir H. Juanda 34, POB 240, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 345031; telex 45601; f. 1859; Pres. ALIBASYA SATARI.

PT Asuransi Pensiun BUMIPUTERA: Jalan Hos. Cokroaminoto 85, POB 3504, Jakarta; tel. 344347; telex 44494; f. 1974; Gen. Man. HUGO W. SMID.

PT Mahkota Jaya Abadi (Life Insurance Ltd): Jalan Sisingamangaraja 11, Jakarta Selantan; Man. WIDODO SUKARNO.

Selected Non-Life Insurance Companies

PT Asuransi Bintang: Jalan Hayam Wuruk 4CX, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 372908; telex 45648; f. 1955; Man. Dir B. MUNIR SJAMSOEDDIN; Gen. Mans OLOAN HARAHAP, PRATYAKSO HARDJONO.

PT Asuransi Central Asia: Jalan Gajah Mada 3, Jakarta Pusat; Pres. ANTHONY SALIM.

PT Asuransi Jasa Indonesia: Jalan Letjen. M. T. Haryono, Kav. 61, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 794508; telex 42743; Pres. MUHAMED S. HASJIM.

PT Asuransi Tugu Pratama Indonesia: Jalan Gatot Subroto, Kav. 32–34 Gedung Patra, 1st Floor, Jakarta Selatan; Pres. SONNI DWI HARSONO.

PT Asuransi Wahana Tata: Jalan Roa Malaka Selatan 6, Jakarta Barat; Pres. RUDY WANANDI.

PT Maskapai Asuransi Indonesia: Jalan Sultan Hasannuddin 53/54, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 770466; telex 47290; Pres. Z. U. SALAWATI.

PT Maskapai Asuransi Indrapura: Gedung Jaya, Jalan M. H. Thamrin, Jakarta; f. 1954; Pres. Drs D. MARBUN.

PT Perusahaan Maskapai Asuransi Murni: Jalan Tiang Bendera 90, Jakarta Barat; f. 1953; Pres. M. J. P. PATTY; Dir BACHZAD.

PT Maskapai Asuransi 'Ramayana': Jalan Kebon Sirih 49, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 337148; telex 44670; f. 1956; Pres. R. G. DOERIAT; Dirs SADIJONO HARJOKUSUMO, F. X. WIDIASTANTO.

PT Maskapai Asuransi Timur Jauh: Jalan Menteng Raya 7A, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1954; Pres. Dir Tantio A. P. SUDHARMONO; Financial Dir V. H. KOLONDAM; Underwriting Dir MUSTAFA KAMAL.

Periscope Insurance Co Ltd: Jalan Cikini Raya 69, Jakarta; tel. 335818; Pres. and Dir A. T. ACHMAD.

Insurance Association

Dewan Asuransi Indonesia (Insurance Assn of Indonesia): Jalan Majapahit 34, Blok V, 29, Jakarta; tel. 363264; telex 44981; Chair. R. SIDHARTA; Exec. Sec. B. HADIKUSUMO.

Trade and Industry

National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas): Jalan Taman Suropati 2, Jakarta; tel. 348990; Chair. Prof. Dr J. B. SUMARLIN; Vice-Chair. Dr SALEH AFIFF.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia (KADIN) (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry): Jalan Merdeka Timur 11, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 44465; telex 45977; f. 1968; 27 regional offices throughout Indonesia; Pres. SUKAMDANI S. GITOSARDJONO; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr Ir MOHAMMAD SADLI.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Association of State-Owned Companies: CTC Bldg, Jalan Kramat Raya 94–96, Jakarta; tel. 346071; telex 44208; Pres. ODANG.

Badan Koordinasi Penamanaman Modal (BKPM) (Capital Investment Co-ordinating Board): Jalan Jenderal Gatot Subroto 6, POB 3186, Jakarta; tel. 510023; f. 1976; 55 investment projects valued at $2,520m. approved in 1983; Chair. R. SUHARTOYO.

CAFI (Commercial Advisory Foundation in Indonesia): Jalan Probolinggo 5, POB 249, Jakarta 10002; f. 1958; information, consultancy and translation services; Chair. Dr R. Ng. S. SOSROHADIKOESOEMO; Man. Dir DICK HAGE.

Export Arbitration Board: Jalan Kramat Raya 4–6, Jakarta; Chair. Ir R. M. SOSROHADIKUSUMO; Vice-Chair. SANUSI.

Gabungan Perusahaan Ekspor Indonesia (Indonesian Exporters' Federation): Jalan Kramat Raya 4–6, Jakarta; Pres. NAAFII; Sec. A. SOFYAN MUNAF.

GINSI (Importers' Assn of Indonesia): Wisma Nusantara, Jalan Majapahit 1, POB 2744/JKT, Jakarta Pusat 10110; tel. 367269; telex 46793; f. 1956; 2,360 mems; Chair. ZAHRI ACHMAD; Sec. (acting) Gen. K. S. OETOMO.

Indonesian Tobacco Association: Jalan Kramat Raya 4–6, Jakarta; Pres. H. A. ISMAIL.

Masyarakat Perkuyuan Indonesia (MPI) (Indonesian Forestry Society): Gedung Pusat Kehutanan, Gedung Manggala Wanabakti, 9th Floor, Wing C/Blok IV, Room 924, Jalan Jen. Gatot Subroto, Senayan, Jakarta 10270; tel. 583010; telex 46977; f. 1974; 5 mems; Pres. SUKAMDANI SAHID GITOSARDJONO; Sec. Gen. H. A. RUSTAM EFFENDI.

National Board of Arbitration (BANI): Jalan Merdeka Timur 11, Jakarta; f. 1977; resolves company disputes; Chair. Prof. R. SUBEKTI.

Shippers' Council of Indonesia: Jalan Kramat Raya 4–6, Jakarta; Pres. R. S. PARTOKUSUMO.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

General Management Board of the State Trading Corporations (BPU-PNN): Jakarta; f. 1961; Pres. Col SUHARDIMAN.

Anekatambang: Jakarta; minerals corpn.

PT Dharma Niaga Ltd: Jalan Abdul Muis 6/8/10, POB 2028, Jakarta; telex 44312; f. 1970; import, export, distribution, installation, after sales service.

Direksi Perum Perhutani (State Forest Corpn): Gedung Manggala Wanabakti, Blok IV/Lantai 4, Jalan Gatot Subroto Senayan, POB 19 JKWB, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 583038; telex 46283; f. 1972; Pres. Dir Ir HARTONO WIRJODARMODJO.

PT Indosat: Wisma Antara Bldg, 3rd Floor, Jalan Merdeka Selatan 17, Jakarta; telecommunications authority.

PT Nurtanio: BPP Bldg, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 8, Jakarta; tel. 322395; telex 44331; aerospace authority; Chair. Dr B. J. HABIBIE.

Perum Telekomunikasi (Perumtel): Jakarta; provides telephone and telegraphic services.

PN Pos dan Giro: Jakarta; provides postal services.

Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak dan Gas Bumi Negara (PERTAMINA): Jalan Merdeka Timur 1, Jakarta; tel. 3032300; telex 44152; f. 1957; petroleum and natural gas corpn; Pres. and Dir Maj.-Gen. ABDUL RAHMAN RAMLI.

PN Tambang Batubara: Jakarta; coalmining corpn; Pres. ASHMAD PRIJONO.

PN Tambang Timah Persero: Sungeiliat, Banka Island; state tin corpn; Gen. Man. SUDJATMIKO.

PT Tjipta Niaga: Jalan Kalibesar Timur IV/1, POB 1213/DAK, Jakarta Kota; f. 1964; import and distribution of basic goods, bulk articles, sundries, provisions and drinks, and export of Indonesian produce.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION

Federasi Buruh Seleruh Indonesia (FBSI) (All Indonesia Labour Federation): Jalan Tanah Abang III/21, Jakarta; tel. 349197; f. 1973; consists of 20 national industrial unions; Chair. AGUS SUDONO; Vice-Chair. Drs SUKARNO; Gen. Sec. ADOLF RACHMAN.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Perusahaan Jawatan Kereta Api (Indonesian State Railways): Jalan Perintis Kermedekaan 1, Bandung; tel. (022) 58001; telex 28263; six regional offices; controls 6,947 km (4,317 miles) (1984) of track on Java, Madura and Sumatra, of which 85 km are electrified; Chief Dir Ir SUDJONO KRAMADIBRATA.

ROADS

Directorate General of Highways: Ministry of Public Works, Jalan Pattimura 20, Kebayoran Baru, POB 181/KBY, Jakarta; tel. 712805; Dir Gen. Ir SURYATIN.

Total length of roads in 1983 was 134,000 km, of which 55,000 km were asphalted. A five-year road development programme was begun in 1982 to construct and repair roads and bridges. The cost of the project is estimated at US $5,000m.

SHIPPING

The Ministry of Communications controls 336 ports, of which the four main ports of Tanjung Priok, near Jakarta, Tanjung Perak near Surabaya, Belawan near Medan and Ujungpandung in South Sulawesi have been designated gateway ports for nearly all international shipping to deal with Indonesia's exports and are supported by 15 collector ports. A major development programme for Tanjung Perak port to make it Indonesia's first container terminal was completed in 1979. Container facilities are also being constructed at Tanjung Perak and several other ports. In 1984 the total merchant fleet (inter-island and ocean-going) was 5,094 vessels, including 40 ocean-going cargo vessels and 88 bulk carriers.

Indonesian National Ship Owners' Association (INSA): Jalan Bungur Besar 54, Jakarta; Pres. S. BOEDIHARDJO.

Indonesian Oriental Lines, PT Perusahaan Pelayaran Nusantara: Jalan Raya Pelabuhan Nusantara, POB 2062, Jakarta 10001; tel. 492950; telex 42822; 7 ships; Pres. Dir A. J. SINGH.

PT Jakarta Lloyd: Jalan Haji Agus Salim 28, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 341081; telex 43775; f. 1950; services to USA, Europe, Japan, Australia and the Middle East; 4 semi containers, 3 full containers, 3 general cargo vessels; Pres. Dir M. J. P. HAHIJARY.

PT Karana Line: Jalan Kali Besar Timur 30, POB 81, Jakarta Kotah; tel. 679103; telex 42727; 6 ships; Pres Dir MUKTIONO ISMO.

Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd: Sarinah Bldg, 13th Floor, Jalan M. H. Thamrin 11, POB 74/JKWK, Jakarta; owners' representatives for regular worldwide shipping services; Sr Owners' Rep. R. J. VALK.

PT Pelayaran Bahtera Adhiguna: Jalan Kali Besar Timur 10–12, Jakarta Kota; tel. 676547; telex 42854; f. 1971; 7 ships; Pres. SUDHARNO MUSTAFA.

PT Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia (PELNI): Jalan Angkasa 18, POB 115, Jakarta; tel. 415428; telex 44301; state-owned national shipping company; 48 ships; Pres. Dir SOEDHARNO MUSTAFA.

PT Pelayaran Nusantara Sriwidjaya Raya: Jalan Tiang Bendera 52, Jakarta Kota; tel. 273341; telex 42745; inter-island cargo and passenger services; 10 cargo vessels; Dir SJAHRUL GHOZI BAJUMI.

PT Pengembangan Armada Niaga Nasional: Gedung Granada Lantai IV, Semanggi, Jakarta; tel. 584244; telex 46286; state-controlled; 34 ships; Pres. A. NAZAHAR.

PT Perusahaan Pelayaran Samudera Admiral Lines: Jalan Gunung Sahari 79-80, POB 476, Jakarta Pusat; tel. 417908; telex 49122; 7 ships; Pres. H. SJOFJAN AFFANDIE.

PT Perusahaan Pelayaran Samudera Gesuri Lloyd: Gesuri Lloyd Bldg, Jalan Tiang Bendera 45, POB 289, Jakarta Kota; tel. 670001; telex 42043; 28 ships; Pres. Dir ADIL NURIMBA.

PT Perusahaan Pelayaran Samudera Samudera Indonesia: Jalan Kali Besar Barat 43, POB 1244, Jakarta Kota; tel. 678925; telex 42753; 7 ships; Dir H. S. SASTROSATAMO.

PT Perusahaan Pelayaran Samudera Trikora Lloyd: Jalan Malaka 1, POB 1076/DAK, Jakarta Kota; tel. 671751; telex 42061; f. 1964; 5 ships; Dir B. SASTROHADIWIRYO.

PT Perusahaan Pertambangan Minyak dan Gas Bumi Negara (Pertamina): Jalan Jos Sudarso 32–34, POB 265, Tanjung Priok, Jakarta; telex 44152; state-owned; tanker services; 81 ships; Pres. and Chair. Dr IBNU SUTOWO.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airports are Halim Perdanakusuma Airport and Kemayoran Airport in Jakarta, Polonia Airport in Medan, Sumatra, Ngurah Rai Airport in Bali, Juanda Airport near Surabaya, and Hasanuddin Airport near Ujungpandung. The first stage of a new international airport under construction at Cengkareng, near Jakarta, to replace Halim Perdanakusuma, was expected to be completed by April 1985.

PT AOA Zamrud Aviation Corpn: Jalan Dr Wahidin, POB 56, Denpasar; f. 1969; domestic pasenger and cargo services and charter flights; fleet: 3 DC-3; Pres. UTOJO UTOMO; Dir DJOEBER AFFANDI.

PT Bali International Air Service: Jalan Angliasa 1–3, POB 2965, Jakarta; subsidiary of BIA; charter services; fleet: 5 Trislander, 4 BN Islander, 2 Cessna 404; Pres. J. A. SUMENDAP; Gen. Man. Capt. SOEJONO.

PT Bouraq Indonesia Airlines (BIA): Jalan Angkasa 1–3, POB 2965, Jakarta; tel. 625364; telex 41247; f. 1970; private company; scheduled domestic passenger and cargo services linking Jakarta with points in Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Timor and Tawau (Malaysia); fleet: 16 HS-748, 1 DC-3, 4 VC-843, 3 Casa C-212; Pres. J. A. SUMENDAP; Vice-Pres. Finance H. A. TUCUNAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. B. RUNGKAT.

PT Garuda Indonesian Airways: Jalan Ir Haji Juanda 15, Jakarta; tel. 370709; telex 49113; f. 1950; state airline; operates domestic, regional and international services to Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom; fleet (1984): 6 Boeing 747, 36 Fokker-28, 20 DC-9, 6 DC-10, 9 Airbus A-300; Pres. R. A. J. LUMENTA; Gen. Man. SALMAN HARDANI.

PT Mandala Airlines: Jalan Veteran I/34, Jakarta; tel. 368107; private company; fleet: 4 Viscount, 6 Lockheed Electra; Pres. Dir SANTOSO.

PT Merpati Nusantara Airlines: Jalan Angkasa 2, POB 323, Kemayoran, Jakarta; tel. 413608; telex 49154; f. 1962; subsidiary of PT Garuda Indonesian Airways; domestic and regional services to Australia and Malaysia; fleet: 1 Vanguard 953, 2 Viscount 828, 14 F-27, 2 HS-748, 19 Twin Otter, 16 CASA CN-212; Pres. SOERATMAN; Sec. H. M. IDRUS.

PT Sempati Air Transport: Jalan Medan Merdeka Timur 7, POB 2068, Jakarta; tel. 343323; telex 45132; f. 1968; subsidiary of PT Tri Usaha Bhakti; passenger and cargo services throughout ASEAN countries; fleet: 6 Fokker F-27; Pres. Capt. DOLF LATUMAHINA.

Tourism

Dewan Pariwisata Indonesia (Indonesian Council for Tourism): 81 Jalan Kramat Raya, Jakarta; tel. 343150; telex 45625; f. 1957; private body to promote national and international tourism; Chair. HAMENGKU BUWONO; Vice-Chair. Sri BUDOYO; Dir-Gen. JOOP AVE.

Atomic Energy

Plans were announced in 1984 to build Indonesia's first nuclear power plant, in central Java.

National Atomic Energy Agency (Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional): Jalan K. H. Abdul Rachim, Kuningan Barat, Mampang Prapatan, POB 85/KBY, Jakarta Selatan; tel. 511109; f. 1958; Dir-Gen. Prof. Dr A. BAIQUINI.

IRAN

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Iran lies in western Asia, bordered by the USSR to the north, by Turkey and Iraq to the west, by the Persian (Arabian) Gulf and the Gulf of Oman to the south, and by Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east. The climate is one of great extremes. Summer temperatures of more than 55°C (131°F) have been recorded, but in the winter the great altitude of much of the country results in temperatures of −18°C (0°F) and below. About 50% of the population are Persian, and speak Farsi. Turkic-speaking Azerbaizhanis form about 27% of the population, and Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis and Turkomans form less than 25%. The great majority of Persians and Azerbaizhanis are Shi'i Muslims, while the other ethnic groups are mainly Sunni Muslims. There are also small minorities of Christians (mainly Armenians), Jews and Zoroastrians. The Bahá'í faith, which originated in Iran, has been severely persecuted. The national flag (proportions 3 by 1) has three horizontal stripes, of green, white and red, with the emblem of the Islamic Republic centrally positioned in red and the inscription 'Allaho Akbar' ('God is Great') repeated 22 times at the top and bottom. The capital is Teheran.

Recent History

Iran, called Persia until 1935, was formerly a monarchy, ruled by a Shah (Emperor). The country adopted its first imperial constitution in 1906, when the Qajar dynasty was in power. In 1921 Reza Khan, a Cossack officer, staged a military coup and became Minister of War. In 1923 he became Prime Minister, and in 1925 the National Assembly deposed the Shah and handed full power to Reza Khan. He was subsequently elected Shah, taking the title Reza Shah Pahlavi, and began the modernization of the country. During the Second World War Reza Shah favoured Nazi Germany. British and Soviet forces entered Iran in 1941, forcing the Shah to abdicate in favour of his son, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

After the war, British and US forces left Iran, although Soviet forces remained in Azerbaizhan until 1946. The Majlis (National Consultative Assembly) approved the nationalization of the petroleum industry in March 1951. The leading advocate of this measure was Dr Mohammed Mussadeq, leader of the National Front, who became Prime Minister in April 1951. After internal disturbances, Mussadeq was deposed in August 1953 in a coup supported by the USA and other Western countries. The dispute over nationalization was settled in August 1954, when an agreement was reached with foreign interests whereby concessions for petroleum drilling were granted to a consortium of eight companies. The Shah assumed total control of government in 1963, when he began an extensive redistribution of large estates to small farmers. In 1965 the Prime Minister, Hassan Ali Mansur, was assassinated, reportedly by a follower of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a Shi'i Muslim religious leader (exiled in 1964) who opposed the Shah's 'White Revolution' because it conflicted with traditional Islamic customs. The next Prime Minister was Amir Abbas Hoveida, who held office until 1977.

Between 1965 and 1977 Iran enjoyed political stability and considerable economic growth, based on revenue from petroleum. In March 1975 the Shah introduced a single-party system, based on the Iran National Resurgence Party (Rastakhiz). Opposition became increasingly evident, however, and during 1977 and 1978 demonstrations and strikes against the Shah and, in particular, against his secret police (SAVAK) rose to crisis level. The most effective opposition came from the exiled religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeini, who conducted his campaign from France, where he had arrived in October 1978 after 14 years of exile in Iraq. Khomeini demanded a return to the principles of Islam, and the response to this call in Iran was so great that the Shah felt compelled to leave the country in January 1979. Khomeini arrived in Teheran shortly afterwards, quickly overcame opposition from Dr Shapour Bakhtiar (appointed Prime Minister by the Shah in January) and took power on 11 February. Both houses of the legislature requested their own dissolution. Khomeini appointed a provisional government, with Dr Mehdi Bazargan as Prime Minister, but power rested with the 15-member Islamic Revolutionary Council. Dr Bazargan resigned in November.

Iran quickly cut its ties with the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and aligned itself with the Arab world against Israel. Khomeini declared Iran an Islamic Republic on 1 April, and a new Constitution, prepared by an elected Council of Experts, was approved by referendum in December. According to the principle propounded in Khomeini's book *Wilayat e Faqih* ('Rule of the Theologian'), the Constitution vests supreme authority in the Wali Faqih, a religious leader (initially Khomeini) appointed by the Shi'ite clergy, with no fixed term of office, while the elected President is chief executive. A presidential election in January 1980 resulted in a convincing win for Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, with about 75% of the votes. In February he was sworn in as President, and also became Chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Elections to the 270-seat Majlis (National Assembly) were held in two rounds in March and May 1980, and resulted in a clear win for the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), which was identified with Khomeini.

After the Majlis began its first session in May 1980, the Islamic Revolutionary Council was dissolved. It was clear that a rift was developing between President Bani-Sadr and the more extreme element in the IRP. Bani-Sadr distrusted the Prime Minister, Muhammad Ali Rajai, whom he had reluctantly appointed in August. In March 1981 Ayatollah Khomeini appointed a three-man commission to resolve these differences, but in June Khomeini dismissed Bani-Sadr as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Bani-Sadr was dismissed as President a few days later, and subsequently fled to France, where he formed a 'National Council of Resistance' in alliance with Massoud Rajavi, the former leader in Iran of the Mujaheddin Khalq (an Islamic guerrilla group), who had also fled to France. Bani-Sadr left the council in April 1984 because of his objection to Rajavi's increasing co-operation with the Iraqi Government.

Meanwhile, in Iran, political chaos developed. A three-man Presidential Council replaced Bani-Sadr after his dismissal, until new presidential elections could be held in July. In late June, however, a bomb exploded at the headquarters of the IRP, killing Ayatollah Beheshti (the Chief Justice of Iran and leader of the IRP), four Cabinet ministers, six deputy ministers and 20 members of the Majlis.

On 24 July the Presidential elections took place, as arranged, and resulted in a win for the Prime Minister, Muhammad Ali Rajai. Muhammad Javad Bahonar then became Prime Minister in a new administration, introduced to the Majlis on 13 August. A further bomb outrage occurred in late August, this time killing both the President (Rajai) and the Prime Minister (Bahonar). Ayatollah Muhammad Reza Mahdavi Kani became Prime Minister in September, and another round of presidential elections took place on 2 October. Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, a leading figure in the IRP, was elected President, winning more than 16m. of the 16.8m. votes cast. Later in October, Mir Hussein Moussavi was appointed Prime Minister. A degree of political stability has since returned, but the Government still regards the activities of the Mujaheddin Khalq as a threat. A Council of Experts, elected in December 1982, is charged with choosing a successor to Ayatollah Khomeini.

Internal political strife has not been the only problem of post-revolutionary Iran. War broke out with Iraq in September 1980, when Iraq invaded Iran over a front of 500 km (300 miles) after a border dispute. The port of Khorramshahr was lost and retaken before Iranian counter-attacks forced the Iraqis to withdraw to their own territory in mid-1982. Since then, the

Gulf War, as it is known, has degenerated into a conflict of attrition, with neither side apparently able to launch a decisive offensive. When, beginning in October 1983, Iran staged a series of offensives across its northern border with Iraq, threatening the last outlet for Iraqi exports of petroleum through the Kirkuk pipeline, Iraq intensified its attacks, with missiles and aircraft, against Iranian towns and petroleum installations. With French-built Super Etendard fighters and Exocet missiles, Iraq has threatened to destroy Iran's petroleum industry, centred on Kharg Island in the Gulf. Iran has countered by promising to make the Gulf impassable to all shipping if Iraqi military action destroys its ability to export oil by that route.

The death toll in the war could be as high as 500,000, while damage to property and industry runs into thousands of millions of dollars, but Iran has ignored Iraqi terms for a cease-fire, insisting that nothing less than the removal of the regime of Saddam Hussain, the withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Iran and the agreement to pay US $160,000m. in war damages can bring an end to hostilities. Iran's apparent plan to prolong the war until the Iraqi economy collapses completely, bringing Hussain down with it, depends for its success on the extent to which Iraq manages to rehabilitate its oil export industry and on how long its main financial backers, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, are willing to continue their support. There were indications in 1984 that they were not prepared to do so indefinitely.

In retaliation for the sale of five Super Etendard fighters to Iraq in 1983, Iran severed most of its economic ties with France: French imports were banned, and French banks were excluded from financing Iranian oil sales.

In February and March 1984 a further Iranian offensive resulted in the capture of marshlands around the southern Iraqi island of Majnoon, the site of rich petroleum deposits. Iraq failed to recapture all the lost territory and was censured internationally for its use of mustard gas in the fighting. A long hiatus ensued, during which Iran was believed to be preparing a massive offensive, involving more than 500,000 men (including thousands of volunteers), in the region of the southern Iraqi port of Basra. The offensive had failed to materialize by the beginning of 1985, preparations having been hampered by renewed fighting with Kurdish separatists, leading, in August 1984, to an assault by government forces in north-west Iran, which diverted men and equipment; and by its very magnitude and, most significantly, by apparent disagreements in the Government as to the long-term conduct of the war. (There is also the generally accepted fact of Iran's military inferiority to Iraq in the quantity and sophistication of its armaments.) Iraq exploited the delay to construct a formidable defensive network along the southern front.

Although it had declared a maritime exclusion zone at the north-east end of the Persian Gulf, enclosing Kharg Island, in August 1982 and made spasmodic attacks against shipping (not only oil tankers but, in some cases, ships well outside the zone), Iraq refrained from attacking tankers using the Kharg terminal until May 1984. By July it had attacked some dozen vessels, regardless of nationality. Iran retaliated by attacking Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf. A sporadic series of attacks on shipping by both Iran and Iraq has continued, while Iraqi fighter aircraft have inflicted damage on the Kharg Island oil terminal in occasional raids, dating from the end of February 1984. Syria, anxious over supplies of discounted oil from Iran and concerned that the extension of hostilities to the Gulf might draw other contiguous states into the conflict (as Iraq hoped it would), tried, unsuccessfully, to use its influence with Iran to curb attacks on shipping. Despite the relative escalation of the war, however, it remained doubtful whether either Iran or Iraq possessed the capability respectively to close the Strait of Hormuz (between Iran and Oman) to shipping or to destroy Iran's oil export industry, and, if so, whether it was ultimately in either country's interest to use such a capability.

Two peace formulas that were proposed in 1984 by President Mubarak of Egypt, as well as attempts at mediation by Saudi Arabia and Japan, were rejected by Iran, which continues to refuse to negotiate with the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussain. Iran, which faces growing difficulties in paying for the war, is becoming increasingly isolated. Unlike Iraq, it does not have the financial support of Gulf states and is opposed by both superpowers. With the success of a limited offensive in the central sector of the war front in October 1984, Iran has expelled the Iraqis from almost all of its territory. On the other hand, it has to cope with 1.5m. refugees from the war, 50,000 Iraqi prisoners of war, 200,000 Iraqis exiled from Iraq at the start of the war, and 1.8m. refugees from Afghanistan.

Iran's relations with the USA received a severe setback in November 1979, when Iranian students seized 63 hostages in the US Embassy in Teheran. The original purpose of the seizure was to give support to a demand for the return of the Shah (then in the USA) to Iran to face trial. The problem was not resolved by the death of the Shah in Egypt in July 1980, as the Iranians made other demands. Most important of the new demands was one for a US undertaking not to interfere in the affairs of Iran. Intense diplomatic activity finally resulted in the release of the 52 remaining US hostages in January 1981.

Tension over Iran's ethnic, religious and political minorities, either not in evidence or stifled under the Shah, has been a recurring problem since the revolution. Most serious has been the demand for autonomy from the Kurds in the west, which has often led to open warfare in that area. From July 1983, government forces combined a series of offensives against Iraq, across Iran's northern border, with operations to suppress renewed activity by Kurdish guerrillas in the area. Since June 1981, according to the Mujaheddin Khalq, the Government's suppression of political opposition has involved the execution of more than 40,000 people, the names of 10,231 of whom it published in September 1984. The Iranian Communist Party (the Tudeh Party) was banned in April 1983 and its leaders arrested (later to make televised confessions of having worked for the Soviet Union), while 18 Soviet diplomats were expelled from the country.

In August 1983 the resignation of the Ministers of Commerce and of Labour, followed shortly afterwards by the dismissal of three other Ministers, was the result of factional strife. The outgoing Ministers were right-wing 'bazaaris', the merchant class, who oppose, on grounds of religion and self-interest, the programme of nationalization and land reform that is advocated by the technocrats in the Council of Ministers. Prime Minister Moussavi nominated five replacements from the latter group but only two of them were acceptable to the Majlis, which gave Moussavi three months from September to make alternative choices. New Ministers of Mines and Metals and of Agriculture were finally approved by the Majlis in December, though the Prime Minister's choice of Housing Minister did not receive the necessary support, and the vacancy was not filled until August 1984. The predominantly conservative, clerical Majlis also blocked basic policy initiatives, particularly in the field of economic reform.

Elections to the second Majlis were held on 15 April and 17 May 1984, significantly altering the distribution of influence within the assembly. A high proportion of the 1,230 or more candidates who contested the elections were professional people, such as doctors, scientists and engineers. The elections were boycotted by the Liberation Movement opposition party of the former Prime Minister, Dr Mehdi Bazargan, in protest against the allegedly undemocratic conditions prevailing in Iran. Some 60%–70% of the 24m.–25m. electorate voted in the elections. Although polling had to be repeated in 20 constituencies (owing to irregularities identified by the Council of Guardians, which supervised the elections), the second Majlis was opened on 28 May. It was estimated that more than 50% of the seats in the assembly were filled by new members, and this gave rise to speculation that, with a theoretically more radical and sympathetic Majlis, Prime Minister Moussavi might have greater success in implementing his economic programme. However, the Council of Guardians, which exists to determine whether legislation that has been approved by the Majlis is both constitutional and conforms to Islamic law, is of a conservative, clerical cast and may continue to be an obstacle to socialist economic reform.

In August 1984 Ayatollah Khomeini effectively settled the long-standing debate on the question of the nationalization of foreign trade. Before the Revolution, the 'bazaaris' handled about two-thirds of Iran's domestic trade and one-third of all imports. The Government, which had already curtailed the bazaaris' share of trade, proposed to nationalize foreign trade (partly in order to reduce Iran's growing import bill). Khomeini, contrary to the Constitution (which stipulates the nationali-

zation of foreign trade), spoke in favour of free enterprise and a greater role for the merchants in the economy. He intervened in a similar manner in 1980 to suspend radical reform of land ownership, involving the redistribution of land among peasants.

Moussavi's Cabinet suffered a reverse in August 1984, when, under new legislation requiring a separate vote of confidence for each Minister, five of its members failed to win the approval of the Majlis. Those who were rejected included the Minister of Defence, Col Muhammad Salimi, and the Minister of Education, Ali Akbar Parvaresh, both believed to belong to the right-wing Hojjatieh group. Replacements were approved almost immediately for the Ministries of Industries, Health and Higher Education, and three other vacant portfolios were also filled, but Moussavi took over the Ministry of Defence until a replacement acceptable to the Majlis could be found.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis), with 270 members. The chief executive of the administration is the President. The Majlis and the President are both elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of four years. A 12-member Council of Guardians ensures that legislation is in accordance with the Constitution and with Islamic precepts. The executive, legislative and judicial wings of state power are subject to the authority of the Wali Faqih, whose eventual successor will be chosen by the Council of Experts, appointed in December 1982.

Defence

In July 1984 Iran's regular armed forces totalled 555,000 (army 250,000, Revolutionary Guard Corps 250,000, navy 20,000, air force 35,000). Including active paramilitary forces, however, the total strength could be up to 2m. There were 350,000 reserves and more than 2.5m. in paramilitary forces, including 2.5m. in the Home Guard (Hezbollahi). There is a two-year period of military service. Defence expenditure for 1983/84 is estimated at IR 1,500,000m.

Economic Affairs

Before the Islamic revolution and the Gulf War, Iran was one of the world's leading producers of petroleum, and massive government revenues from the petroleum industry stimulated the rest of the economy. Although industrial activity now predominates over agriculture in the formation of the gross national product (GNP), agriculture still occupies the largest proportion of the total labour force. Cereals, sugar beet, fruits, nuts and vegetables are grown. Dairy produce, wool, hair and hides are also produced. There is a small fishing industry, both in the Caspian Sea, where caviar (Iran's biggest export earner after petroleum) is obtained, and in the Persian Gulf. Forests cover more than 20m. ha. There are considerable deposits of copper and iron ore. A major copper complex at Sar Cheshmeh opened in May 1982, and by the end of 1984 was only 5,000 tons short of its operating capacity of 145,000 tons per year.

The Islamic revolution of 1978–79, the Gulf War which began in 1980, and the political troubles of 1981 have hampered the economy considerably. Petroleum remains predominant but production, which averaged about 6m. barrels per day (b/d) in 1976, fell to 5.2m. b/d in 1978 and to 3.1m. b/d in 1979. It was generally accepted that production was recovering in 1980, but the onset of the Gulf War in September 1980 seriously affected output, and production in 1980/81 averaged only 1.5m. b/d, falling to 1.3m. b/d in 1981/82, and to 400,000 b/d in 1982/83. Government revenue from petroleum fell from US $23,000m. in 1977/78 to $8,500m. in 1981/82, but recovered to $19,000m. in 1982/83 and was about $18,000m. in 1983/84.

Unlike Iraq, Iran, since the depressed state of production in the first two years of the war, has managed to maintain its exports of petroleum at a comparatively high level (an average 1.7m. b/d in 1983/84) in spite of the damage to wells, refineries and export terminals which has been caused by the war. The most important buyers of Iranian oil are Japan (which accounts for about 20% of oil exports), Italy, Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany. So successful was Iran in raising its production after the low point of 1982 that in November 1983 it was calling for a 33% increase in its official OPEC production quota from 2.4m. b/d to 3.2m. b/d, though it subsequently agreed to abide by the OPEC allocation.

Iraq refrained from attacking tankers using the Kharg Island oil terminal until May 1984. The terminal itself has since come under attack, causing the loss in August of about one-third of the installed capacity of 6.5m. b/d, though the remaining capacity is sufficient to maintain Iran's exports at their post-Revolution levels. Potentially a greater threat to oil exports has been the effect of the war on tanker insurance in the Gulf. Charges on vessels destined for Kharg Island rose to 7.5% of hull value in mid-1984 (10 times the premium at the beginning of the year), and in May Japan instructed its tankers not to use Kharg Island. As a consequence, exports in May were 1m. b/d, compared with an OPEC quota of 1.7m. b/d. Iran has been forced to reduce its prices to retain its customers, ignoring the official OPEC price ($29 per barrel in 1984). Although, in March 1983, OPEC had given tacit approval to prices $1.50 below official levels, Iran was reportedly offering oil at $25.40 per barrel in September and October 1984, as well as undertaking to pay shipping and insurance costs. Insurance premiums for war risk dropped to 3% of hull value in August 1984, and Japanese tankers returned to Kharg Island after a three-month absence. (Despite more than 80 missile attacks on shipping up to August 1984, only two vessels had been lost.) In the periods when customers have been available, Iran has flouted OPEC quotas in order to maximize its earnings of foreign exchange while the Kharg Island terminal remains operational. Exports increased to 2.3m. b/d in July, when domestic consumption was estimated at 800,000 b/d, putting total output at some 3.1m. b/d. Production was cut by about 50% in September and October, not (according to the Minister of Oil) owing to the effects of the war but in order to prevent a collapse in oil prices and to strengthen OPEC during the world oil glut. Subsequently, Iran agreed to a reduction in its OPEC production quota from 2.4m. b/d to 2.3m. b/d. In November 1984, after a three-month period during which Iran had refused to offer large discounts to all but its most important customers, and as foreign reserves were falling (to an estimated $4,000m. in November), an export drive was launched, and price discounts returned. At the beginning of December oil exports were up to more than 2m. b/d. The export drive coincided with a seven-week lull in Iraqi attacks on shipping from 19 October, and, at the end of November, the minimum war risk insurance rate for vessels bound for Kharg Island was reduced to 2%. The Kharg Island jetty which serves the largest tankers became operational again in November, having been out of action since June, when it was damaged in an air raid.

A resumption of Iraqi attacks on shipping in December caused insurance rates to rise sharply before another lull brought about reductions. Iran responded to these renewed attacks by deciding to offer rebates for increased shipping costs for transporting its oil, rather than simple discounts, and in January increased its oil prices, realigning them more closely with those of other OPEC producers. It remained to be seen whether this arrangement would be sufficiently attractive for customers to risk the safety of their vessels in the war zone. Japan almost immediately asked for a $4 per barrel discount instead of the $2.50 which it was being offered.

At least $15,000m. appears to have been budgeted for the expansion of the petroleum and petrochemical industries during the five years from 1984/85, the first stage of a 20-year plan. There are plans for five new petroleum refineries. The main Abadan refinery was destroyed in the war, and another was put out of action, reducing refinery capacity to 555,000 b/d. This figure could rise to between 800,000 b/d and 1m. b/d when the planned refineries come into operation in the early 1990s. The average production of Iran's refineries during December 1984 was 727,654 b/d. Iran is preparing to exploit petroleum reserves (estimated at 8,000m. barrels) in deposits around the Majnoon islands, taken from Iraq in February 1984. The $4,000m. joint Iran/Japan petrochemicals complex at Bandar Khomeini, construction of which has repeatedly been suspended (owing to Iraqi air raids, which have caused damage costing in excess of $500m.), is now due for completion in 1989.

According to Prime Minister Moussavi, some 30% of the 1983/84 budget, totalling an estimated IR 3,600,000m. ($42,400m.), was spent on the war effort. This expenditure rose in 1984/85 to IR 1,303,000m., or 31% of the budget. For 1985/86 IR 400,000m. have been allocated to basic war expenditure, with other war-related allocations set at IR 785,500m. (a total

of IR 1,185,500m., or 30.6% of the proposed budget of IR 3,868,700m.). The cost of war damage was put at $160,000m. in February 1983. In spite of the cost of the war, and the effect of economic boycotts and of internal troubles since the Islamic revolution, there were signs in 1983 that the Iranian economy, which declined in 1979/80 and 1980/81, was growing again. According to Moussavi, Iran's GNP increased, in real terms, by 15.2% in the fiscal year 1982/83, when growth in the industrial sector was 14.8%. In the same year, Iran had a currency surplus of about $6,000m. and total foreign reserves of $9,500m. The reserve figure fluctuates, however, according to the level of petroleum sales, which have varied with the intensity of Iraqi attacks on Gulf shipping. Since the beginning of the war, average petroleum exports have been in the range 200,000 b/d–3m. b/d. The country's foreign debt has fallen to between $500m. and $1,000m. from $15,000m. at the time of the revolution, meaning that Iran has managed to fight the war with Iraq without borrowing from abroad. Trade with the West is now increasing steadily, in view of the unexpectedly favourable state of Iran's finances, in particular with Federal Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and Italy, and there are signs of improving trade relations with the USA. With the cost of the war and a burgeoning 'black market', inflation has been a persistent problem for the economy. The official rate of inflation has actually fallen from 32.5% in 1980/81 to 17% in 1983/84. In December 1984, however, the rate of inflation was believed to be considerably higher than the officially quoted figure of 12.3%. Proposed expenditure in the budget for 1984/85 was cut by the Majlis, partly in an attempt to reduce inflation and an anticipated budget deficit of $10,000m. In early 1985 the budget for 1985/86 faced similar cuts, as oil exports in 1984 had fallen well below Iran's OPEC quota and there were calls for austerity measures to be introduced.

The Islamic Republic's first five-year development plan was unveiled in August 1983. It is intended as the first step towards quadrupling the gross domestic product (GDP) from IR 8,800,000m. ($103,000m.) in 1982/83 to IR 34,000,000m. ($400,000m.) in 2002/03. The plan, covering the years 1983/84–1987/88, gives priority to the development of the agricultural sector, its proportion of GDP being envisaged to grow at an average annual rate of 7%, with total investment of $26,400m. over the period of the plan. The Government's long-term objective is to secure economic independence for Iran by achieving self-sufficiency in food and by reducing the dependence on the petroleum sector. It is a measure of the scale of the task that, if the plan's targets are met, the respective shares of oil and non-oil sales in total exports will alter from 97% and 3% in 1983/84 to 92.9% and 7.1% by 1987/88. In 1983/84 non-oil exports totalled 224,000 tons, worth an estimated IR 30,860m. ($339.5m.), which represented an increase of 38% by volume and 64% by value, compared with 1982/83.

Total investment during the plan is set at IR 14,191,300m. ($181,900m.). The average annual growth rate of GDP is expected to be 8.9% (7% excluding oil) during the plan period, with GDP per head increasing at a rate of 5.8% (3.9% excluding oil). Meanwhile, Iran's GNP is projected to grow by an average 8.7% per year during the plan period, and is calculated to have a potential for growth of 7% per year until the end of the century. The plan was undergoing revision in early 1985.

Following the June 1979 nationalization of banking and insurance, the Government announced in 1980 the establishment of an Islamic banking system, which officially came into force from 21 March 1984. Interest on loans is to be replaced by a 4% commission and interest on deposits with profits, though it seems unlikely that the new system will be fully implemented for several years.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 4,500 km (2,800 miles) of railways, while extensions are under construction and electrification is planned. There are more than 72,000 km (44,500 miles) of paved and gravel roads. The main terminal for oil exports is Kharg Island. The principal non-oil ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushehr, Lingah, Bandar Abbas and Bandar Khomeini. Khorramshahr, Iran's biggest non-oil port, was destroyed in the Gulf war. Ports on the Caspian Sea are Bandar Turkman and Bandar Anzali. The Airline of the Islamic Republic of Iran provides internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Under Article 29 of the 1979 Constitution, the Government has a duty to provide every citizen with insurance benefits covering illness, unemployment and retirement. In 1979 there were 16,200 physicians working in Iran.

Education

Primary education for five years, beginning at six years of age, is free and compulsory for both sexes, but this has not been fully implemented in rural areas. Secondary education, from the age of 11, lasts for up to seven years: a first cycle of three years and a second of four years. As a proportion of school-age children, enrolment at primary and secondary schools in 1981 was 68% (boys 81%; girls 55%). There are 22 universities, which are gradually reopening after the revolution. About 45,000 students were admitted to colleges and universities for the academic year 1984/85. In 1976 adult illiteracy averaged 63.8% (males 52.4%; females 75.7%). Post-revolutionary policy has been to eliminate mixed-sex schools and to reduce instruction in art and music. According to the Government, 24,000 schools were built between the Revolution, in 1979, and 1984.

Tourism

Tourism has been badly affected by the political upheaval. Iran's chief attraction for the tourist is its wealth of historical sites, notably Isfahan, Rasht, Tabriz, Susa and Persepolis. There were 62,373 visitors to Iran in 1982.

Public Holidays

The Iranian year 1364 runs from 21 March 1985 to 20 March 1986, and the year 1365 runs from 21 March 1986 to 20 March 1987.

1985: 5 June (Revolution Day), 9 June (Birthday of Twelfth Imam), 20 June (Id ul Fitr), 14 July (Martyrdom of Imam Ali), 27 August (Id ul Adha), 25 September (Ashoura), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of Muhammad).

1986: 11 February (National Day—Fall of the Shah), 20 March (Oil Nationalization Day), 21–24 March (Now Ruz, the Iranian New Year), 1 April (Islamic Republic Day), 2 April (Revolution Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but some traditional units are still in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 dinars = 1 Iranian rial (IR).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 109.136 rials;
US $1 = 94.164 rials.

Statistical Survey

The Iranian year runs from 21 March to 20 March.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Statistical Centre of Iran, Dr Fatemi Ave, Cnr Rahiye Moayeri, Opposite Sazeman-e Ab, Teheran; tel. 655061; telex 212642.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	1,648,000*
Population (census results)†	
1–20 November 1966	25,788,722
1 November 1976	
Males	17,356,347
Females	16,352,397
Total	33,708,744
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1980	38,350,000
1981	39,540,000
1982	40,777,000
Density (per sq km) 1982	24.7

* 636,296 sq miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been 2.28% in 1976.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population, spring 1982)

Tehran (Teheran)	5,734,199*	Abadan	294,068†
Mashad (Meshed)	1,119,748	Orumiyeh	262,588
Isfahan	926,601	Rasht	259,638
Tabriz	852,296	Qazvin	244,265
Shiraz	800,416	Kerman	238,777
Bakhtaran (Kermanshah)	531,350	Hamedan	234,473
Karaj	526,272	Ardebil	221,970
Ahwaz	470,926	Yazd	193,282
Qom	424,048	Khorramshahr	140,490†

* Including suburbs.

† Population at November 1976 census.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 44.1 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 44.4 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 15.4 per 1,000 in 1970–75; 13.6 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(November 1976 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	2,763,934	227,935	2,991,869
Mining and quarrying	86,604	3,284	89,888
Manufacturing	1,032,960	639,099	1,672,059
Construction	1,180,913	7,807	1,188,720
Electricity, gas, water supply	59,716	1,917	61,633
Commerce	656,177	12,317	668,494
Transport, storage and communications	422,647	8,824	431,471
Services	1,324,586	296,011	1,620,597
Others (not adequately defined)	59,863	14,826	74,689
Total in employment	7,587,400	1,212,020	8,799,420
Unemployed	759,650	236,986	996,636
Total	8,347,050	1,449,006	9,796,056

* Including nomadic tribes and other unsettled population.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Wheat	5,744	6,610	6,660
Barley	1,265	1,700	1,903
Rice (paddy)	1,181	1,624	1,604
Maize	57	60	n.a.
Sugar beet	3,917	3,231	4,321
Sugar cane	1,307	1,677	1,810
Tea (green leaves)*	143	147	157
Oil seeds	69	81	123
Cotton (lint)	219	275	358
Tobacco	24	27	25
Pulses	225	290	296
Potatoes	1,270	1,540	1,814
Onions	631	675	965
Pistachios	23	122	95

* Production of made tea is assumed to be 22.5%.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	350	350	350
Mules	123	123	123
Asses	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cattle	7,800	8,183	8,567
Buffaloes	220	220	220
Camels	27	27	27
Pigs	56	57	58
Sheep	33,800	34,316	34,832
Goats	13,500	13,673	13,847
Chickens	70,000	71,796	73,592
Ducks	156	157	158

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	171	181	191
Buffalo meat	9	9	9
Mutton and lamb	232	225	225
Goats' meat	45	45	45
Poultry meat	211	213	215
Other meat	18	18	18
Cows' milk	1,550	1,627	1,705
Buffaloes' milk	39	39	39
Sheep's milk	690	710	731
Goats' milk	222	222	222
Cheese	99.0	102.0	105.1
Butter	66.5	69.3	72.1
Hen eggs	150	180	189.2
Honey	5.5	5.7	5.9
Wool:			
greasy	16.0	16.0	16.0
clean	8.5	8.5	8.5
Cattle and buffalo hides	34.6	35.5	36.4
Sheep skins	38.7	37.5	37.5
Goat skins	9.0	9.0	9.0

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (FAO estimates, '000 cu metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	369	369	369
Pitprops (Mine timber)†	4	4	4
Other industrial wood‡	4,003	4,003	4,003
Fuel wood	2,309	2,315	2,333
Total	6,685	6,691	6,709

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1977.
† Assumed to be unchanged since 1974.
‡ Assumed to be unchanged since 1973.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu metres)

	1975	1976	1977
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)*	90	90	90
Railway sleepers	80	54	73
Total	170	144	163

* FAO estimate (production assumed to be unchanged since 1974).
1978–82: Annual production as in 1977 (FAO estimate).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1979	1980	1981
Inland waters	5.3	3.7	4.8
Marine fishes	58.0	38.0	38.0
Marine crustaceans	2.2	2.0	2.0
Total catch	65.4	43.7	44.8

1982: Catch as in 1981.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

CRUDE PETROLEUM (net production, '000 barrels per day)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Oil Service Company of Iran (OSCO)[1]	1,237	1,255	2,437
National Iranian Oil Company[2]	5	0	0
Irano-Italian Oil Company (SIRIP)[3]	10	0	0
Iran-Pan American Oil Company (IPAC)[4]	71	70	60
Lavan Petroleum Company (LAPCO)[5]	106	119	136
Iranian Marine International Oil Company (IMINOCO)[6]	26	35	24
Société Française de Pétroles d'Iran (SOFIRAN)[7]	21	25	22
Total	1,476	1,441	2,679

[1] Now known as Southern Oil Fields.
[2] Now known as Naftshahr Oil Field.
[3] Now known as Behregansur–Noruz Field.
[4] Now known as Doroud–Foroozan–Abuzar–Soroush Field.
[5] Now known as Salman Field.
[6] Now known as Rostam Field.
[7] Now known as Siri Field.

NATURAL GAS (million cu metres)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Production	16,600	15,700	30,400
Consumption (Domestic)	9,400	9,700	18,000
Export	0	0	0
Flared	7,200	6,000	12,400

Source: Bank Markazi Iran Bulletin No. 105/106.

OTHER MINERALS*
('000 metric tons, year ending 20 March)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Hard coal†	900	900	700
Iron ore†‡	371	366	366
Copper ore‡	1.0	3.6†	1.8†
Lead ore‡	15.0†	15.0†	10.0
Zinc ore‡	25.0†	20.0†	15.0
Manganese ore‡	7.0†	6.6†	—
Chromium ore†‡	66.7	39.2	14.7
Magnesite (crude)	5.0	4.0	4.0†
Native sulphur†	75.0	70.0	50.0

* Based on data from the US Bureau of Mines.
† Estimated production.
‡ Figures refer to the metal content of ores.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Liquefied petroleum gas*†	1,310	850	800
Naphtha*	690	690	600
Motor spirit (petrol)	3,400	3,300	2,500
Aviation gasoline	250	250	130
Kerosene	4,995	4,700*	4,400*
White spirit*	90	90	70
Jet fuel	411	400	300
Distillate fuel oils	5,409	5,250*	4,750*
Residual fuel oil	14,100	13,900	10,000
Lubricating oils*	100	100	80
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)*	750	650	500

* Estimated production.
† Includes production from natural gas plants ('000 metric tons): 1,000 in 1979; 550 in 1980; 500 in 1981; and from petroleum refineries: 310 in 1979; 300 in 1980; 300 in 1981.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

OTHER PRODUCTS

	1980	1981	1982
Refined sugar ('000 metric tons)	588	565	672
Cigarettes (million)	12,884	12,549	13,546
Paints ('000 metric tons)	43.2	46.6	44.6
Cement ('000 metric tons)	8,114	9,319	10,270
Refrigerators ('000)	480	524	530
Kitchen stoves ('000)	336	285	277
Household ovens ('000)	634	629	689
Radio receivers (sales) ('000)	57	43	19
Television receivers ('000)	246	346	401
Motor vehicles (assembled) ('000)	172	202	206

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 dinars = 1 Iranian rial (IR).

Denominations
Coins: 50 dinars; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 rials.
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rials.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 109.136 rials;
US $1 = 94.164 rials;
1,000 Iranian rials = £9.163 = $10.620.

Average Exchange Rate (rials per US $)
1981 78.328
1982 83.602
1983 86.358

Note: Since 22 May 1980 the value of the Iranian rial has been linked to the IMF's special drawing right at the rate of SDR 1 = 92.30 rials.

GOVERNMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million rials, year ending 20 March)

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84
Income from taxation	666,374	720,701
Oil and gas	1,489,200	1,996,000
Government enterprises	233,902	69,037
Sales of goods and services	79,403	190,692
Miscellaneous	167,347	240,117
Foreign borrowings	37,600	25,000
Domestic borrowings		
Other	430,800	485,496
Total	3,344,627	3,727,943

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84
General affairs	392,749	393,457
Defence	351,266	355,604
Social affairs	1,028,823	1,272,145
Economic affairs	918,955	956,968
Miscellaneous	612,195	624,210
Interest and service charge on loans	23,864	18,008
Repayment of loans and payment of debts	111,142	97,551
Investment abroad, loans and aid	5,000	10,000
Total	3,438,994	3,727,943

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1978	1979	1980
Gold*	174	180	220
IMF special drawing rights	125	220	307
Reserve position in IMF	945	428	299
Foreign exchange*	10,907	14,561	9,568
Total	12,151	15,390	10,394

* Figures refer to 20 December. Gold is valued at 35 SDRs per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million rials at 20 December)

	1979	1980	1981
Currency outside banks	768.82	1,108.20	1,248.30
Official entities' deposits at Central Bank	220.45	168.96	166.50
Demand deposits at commercial banks	699.67	980.88	1,222.10
Total	1,688.94	2,258.04	2,636.90

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1975	1976	1977
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	20,432	23,960	24,356
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−12,898	−15,972	−15,824
Trade balance	7,534	7,988	8,532
Exports of services	2,472	2,887	3,628
Imports of services	−5,280	−6,138	−7,070
Balance on goods and services	4,725	4,737	5,090
Unrequited transfers (net)	−18	−20	−9
Current balance	4,707	4,717	5,081
Direct capital investment (net)	141	743	802
Other long-term capital (net)	−3,010	−2,580	−442
Short-term capital (net)	−1,079	−3,239	−2,960
Net errors and omissions	−659	800	924
Total (net monetary movements)	100	441	3,406
Valuation changes (net)	420	−503	19
Changes in reserves	520	−62	3,425

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million rials, year ending 20 March)

Imports c.i.f.	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Food and live animals	107,125	108,126	168,760
Beverages and tobacco	3,669	3,298	7,019
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	23,192	47,291	53,507
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,393	6,269	17,205
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	18,866	8,133	23,517
Chemicals	81,607	112,843	176,816
Basic manufactures	200,583	235,435	320,760
Machinery and transport equipment	210,929	217,120	282,559
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	32,993	36,460	31,386
Other commodities and transactions	4,134	443	422
Total	684,491	776,841	1,081,951

1982/83 (million rials): Total 1,002,326.

Exports f.o.b. (excl. petroleum and gas)	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Food and live animals	10,827	6,359	6,471
Beverages and tobacco	29	13	—
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	13,045	7,867	7,675
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	36,484	48,736	0
Animals and vegetable oils and fats	2	—	—
Chemicals	599	147	94
Basic manufactures	29,967	30,845	12,327
Machinery and transport equipment	1,508	178	44
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,133	541	418
Other commodities and transactions	0	0	0
Total	93,594	94,686	27,029

1982/83 (million rials): Total 23,882.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS
('000 barrels per day, year ending 20 March)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Crude petroleum	771	791	1,687
Refined oil products	140	140	154

Value of crude petroleum exports ('000 million rials, year ending 20 December): 1,227.7 in 1979; 756.8 in 1980; 884.9 (estimate) in 1981; 1,317.6 (estimate) in 1982; 1,619.3 (estimate) in 1983 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Total Exports ('000 million rials, year ending 20 December): 1,407.8 in 1979; 994.4 in 1980; 980.8 (estimate) in 1981; 1,381.7 (estimate) in 1982; 1,683.4 (estimate) in 1983 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics).*

PERCENTAGE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

	1978	1979	1980
Western Europe	46.8	39.4	36.4
Japan	18.0	24.6	11.5
Asia	6.9	10.6	33.6
Central and North America	10.1	10.5	—
Africa	6.7	1.0	—
Australasia	0.5	0.3	—
South America	2.2	4.9	2.8
Other regions	8.8	8.7	15.7

Source: National Iranian Oil Company.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million rials, year ending 20 March)

Imports c.i.f.	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Australia	25,399	15,408	24,948
Austria	9,968	26,878	16,429
Belgium	19,670	25,450	28,614
France	37,711	36,464	32,330
Germany, Fed. Republic	117,435	180,266	163,853
Italy	43,024	57,245	46,743
Japan	75,988	129,606	105,810
Korea, Republic	30,355	49,139	33,814
Netherlands	23,935	35,539	26,372
Romania	14,819	24,087	39,208
Spain	—	32,989	30,371
Switzerland	32,208	42,427	25,004
USSR	58,665	15,497	22,838
United Arab Emirates	33,006	32,371	10,756
United Kingdom	56,621	68,228	60,020
Total (incl. others)	776,841	1,081,951	1,002,326

Exports f.o.b.*	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Austria	739	348	170
Belgium	596	264	349
Czechoslovakia	539	643	668
France	1,432	637	832
Germany, Fed. Republic	20,790	8,617	4,483
Italy	3,740	3,682	2,995
Japan	297	95	586
Kuwait	527	940	1,278
Lebanon	689	469	—
Netherlands	424	203	365
Saudi Arabia	1,659	1,783	756
Switzerland	3,959	2,093	827
USSR	5,712	3,169	4,669
United Arab Emirates	305	350	1,528
United Kingdom	1,612	731	724
Total (incl. others)	45,950	27,029	23,882

* Excluding petroleum products and hydrocarbon solvents obtained from petroleum.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Passenger journeys ('000)	5,419	6,101	4,920
Freight ('000 metric tons)	6,942	6,138	5,712

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET
('000 gross registered tons at 30 June)

	1979	1980	1981
Oil tankers	597	666	632
Other vessels	610	618	570
Total	1,207	1,284	1,202

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
Passenger-km ('000)	3,059,225	4,115,981	4,754,063

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 vehicles in use)

	1977
Cars	1,162
Buses	38
Trucks	218
Ambulances	194
Motor cycles	268

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING TRAFFIC*
('000 metric tons, year ending 20 March)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Goods loaded	220,326	n.a.	n.a.
Goods unloaded	14,536	8,773	10,022

* Including goods imported and exported other than by sea.

Tourism

	1980	1981	1982
Visitors	156,380	185,756	62,373

Education

(1977/78)

	Schools	Pupils ('000)
Elementary	24,814	4,314
Literacy corps	14,839	706
Orientation course	5,142	1,446
Secondary	1,824	757
Technical and vocational	675	233
Primary teacher training	228	54
Universities and colleges	224	146

Directory

The Constitution

A draft Constitution for the Islamic Republic of Iran was published on 18 June 1979. It was submitted to a 'Council of Experts', elected by popular vote on 3 August 1979, to debate the various clauses and to propose amendments. The amended Constitution was approved by a referendum on 2–3 December 1979.

The Constitution states that the form of government of Iran is that of an Islamic Republic, and that the spirituality and ethics of Islam are to be the basis for political, social and economic relations. Persians, Turks, Kurds, Arabs, Baluchis, Turkomans and others will enjoy completely equal rights.

The Constitution provides for a President to act as chief executive. The President is elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of four years. Legislative power is held by the Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly), with 270 members who are similarly elected for a four-year term. Provision is made for the representation of Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians.

All legislation passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly must be sent to the Council for the Protection of the Constitution (Article 94), which will ensure that it is in accordance with the Constitution and Islamic legislation. The Council for the Protection of the Constitution consists of six religious lawyers appointed by the Faqih (see below) and six lawyers appointed by the High Council of the Judiciary and approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Articles 19–42 deal with the basic rights of individuals, and provide for equality of men and women before the law and for equal human, political, economic, social and cultural rights for both sexes.

The press is free, except in matters that are contrary to public morality or insult religious belief. The formation of religious, political and professional parties, associations and societies is free, provided they do not negate the principles of independence, freedom, sovereignty and national unity, or the basis of Islam.

The amended Constitution contains a significant change from the earlier draft. It provides for a Wali Faqih (religious leader) who, in the absence of the Imam Mehdi (the hidden Twelfth Imam), carries the burden of leadership. Article 107 gives Ayatollah Khomeini these powers for the rest of his natural life. Thereafter, an elected Council of Experts will choose an individual or three or five people to form a council of leadership, and the choice must be 'approved by the nation'. According to Article 57 the executive, legislative and judicial branches of state power are under the authority of the Faqih. Among the extensive powers reserved to the Faqih is the right to appoint half the members of the Council for the Protection of the Constitution (see above). He is also Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and can appoint the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Head of the Revolutionary Guard. He appoints four of the seven members of the National Defence Council and, on their recommendation, appoints the senior commanders of the armed forces. He also has power to declare war and make peace on the recommendation of the National Defence Council. The first Faqih has the right to vet all candidates for the presidency (a right which was exercised by Ayatollah Khomeini). The Faqih can also dismiss the President on the basis of a Supreme Court decision or a vote of no confidence by the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

According to the latest state division (May 1977), Iran is divided into 23 provinces (Ostans), 472 counties (shahrestan) and 499 municipalities (bakhsh).

The Government

WALI FAQIH (RELIGIOUS LEADER)

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

HEAD OF STATE

President: Hojatoleslam Sayed Ali Khamenei (took office 13 October 1981).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1985)

Prime Minister: Mir Hussein Moussavi.

Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Development Affairs: Muhammad Hendi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ali Akbar Velayati.

Minister of Education and Training: Sayed Qassem Akrami.

Minister of Islamic Guidance: Sayed Muhammad Khatami.

Minister of the Islamic Revolution Corps: Mohsen Rafiqdust.

Minister of Commerce: Hassan Abedi Jaafari.

Minister of Health: Dr Ali Reza Marandi.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: Eng. Morteza Nabavi.

Minister of Justice: Hassan Habibi.

Minister of Defence: Mir Hussein Moussavi (acting).

Minister of Roads and Transport: Eng. Hadinezhad Hoseyniyan.

Minister of Industries: Eng. Gholam Reza Shafei.

Minister for Heavy Industry: Eng. Behzad Nabavi.

Minister of Higher Education and Culture: Dr Iraj Fazel.

Minister of Mines and Metals: Hosey Nili-Ahmadi.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Abolqassem Sarhadizadeh.

Minister of Interior: Ali Akbar Nategh Nouri.

Minister of Agriculture: Abbas Ali Zelli.

Minister of Housing and Urban Development: Serageddin Kazerouni.

Minister of Energy: Dr Hasan Ghafuri-Fard.

Minister of Oil: Eng. Seyyed Muhammad Gharazi.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance: Dr Hussein Namazi.

Minister of Information: Hojatoleslam Muhammad Muhammadi Reyshahri.

Minister of Construction Jihad: Bijan Namdar Zanganeh.

Minister of State for Plan and Budget Organization: Dr Muhammad Taqi Banki.

Minister of State and Head of State Welfare Organization: Javad Ezheh'i.

Minister of State for Executive Affairs and Supervisor of Prime Minister's Office: Gholamreza Aqazadeh.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Teheran.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

2 October 1981

Candidates	Votes	%
Hojatoleslam Sayed Ali Khamenei	16,007,972	95.0
Ali Akbar Parvaresh	341,841	2.0
Dr Hasan Ghafuri-Fard	78,658	0.5
Reza Zavarei	62,156	0.4
Invalid	356,369	2.1
Total	16,846,996	100.0

MAJLIS-E-SHURA E ISLAMI—ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Elections to the second Majlis took place in two rounds, on 15 April and 17 May 1984. Re-elections took place on 9 August 1984 in 20 constituencies in which irregularities caused the results to be nullified. The 270 seats were contested by about 1,230 candidates. The

Islamic Republican Party won a clear majority of the seats, as it had done in the first elections to the Assembly, held in 1980.

Speaker: Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Deputy Speakers: Muhammad Yazdi, Mahdi Karrubi.

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS

Elections were held on 10 December 1982 to appoint a Council of Experts which will choose an eventual successor to the Wali Faqih, Ayatollah Khomeini, after his death. Elections for 10 seats on the Council were held on 15 April 1984. The Council comprises 83 clerics.

Chairman: Ayatollah Ali Meshkini.

Deputy Chairman: Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani.

SHURA-E-NIGAHBAN—COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS

The Council of Guardians (composed of six qualified jurists and six lay Muslim lawyers), appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini and the Supreme Judicial Council, was established in 1980 to examine legislation.

Chairman: Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani.

Political Organizations

Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan: Mahabad; f. 1945; seeks autonomy for Kurdish area; mem. of the National Council of Resistance; 54,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Dr Abdul-Rahman Qassemlou.

Fedayeen-el-Khalq: urban Marxist guerrillas.

Hezb-e Komunist Iran (Communist Party of Iran): f. 1979 on grounds that Tudeh Party was Moscow-controlled; Sec.-Gen. 'Azaryun'.

Islamic Republican Party: Dr Ali Shariati Ave, Teheran; tel. 319934; telex 21-5869; f. 1978; party founded to bring about the Islamic Revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini; Sec.-Gen. Hojatoleslam Sayed Ali Khamenei; Central Cttee: Pres. Sayed Ali Khamenei; mems Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, Muhammad Hehdi Rabbani-Amlashi, Abbas Ya'ez-Tabas, Movahedi Kermani.

Komala: f. 1969; Kurdish wing of the Communist Party of Iran.

Mujaheddin Khalq: Islamic guerrilla group; mem. of the National Council of Resistance; Leader Massoud Rajavi (in Paris); Leader (in Iran) Eng. Ali Zarkesh.

Muslim People's Republican Party: Tabriz; backed by Ayatollah Shariatmadari; over 3.5m. members (2.5m. in Azerbaizhan); Sec.-Gen. Hossein Farshi.

National Democratic Front: f. March 1979; Leader Hedayatollah Matine-Daftari (in Paris, January 1982–).

National Front (Union of National Front Forces): comprises Iran Nationalist Party, Iranian Party, and Society of Iranian Students.

Nelzat-Azadi (Liberation Movement of Iran): f. 1961; emphasis on basic human rights as defined by Islam; Gen. Sec. Dr Mehdi Bazargan; Principal Officers Prof. Sahabi, Dr Yazdi, S. Sadr, Dr Sadr, Eng. Sabaghian, Eng. Tavassoli.

Pan-Iranist Party: extreme right-wing; calls for a Greater Persia; Leader Mohsen Pezeshkpour.

Sazmane Peykar dar Rahe Azadieh Tabaqe Kargar (Organization Struggling for the Freedom of the Working Class): Marxist-Leninist.

Tudeh Party (Communist): f. 1941; declared illegal 1949; came into open 1979, banned again April 1983; pro-Moscow; First Sec. Nureddin Kianuri (under arrest); Provisional Leader Ali Khavari reportedly elected mid-1984.

The National Council of Resistance was formed in Paris in October 1981 by former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Massoud Rajavi, the former leader of the Mujaheddin Khalq in Iran. In 1984 the Council comprised 15 opposition groups, operating either clandestinely in Iran or from exile abroad. Bani-Sadr left the Council in 1984 because of his objection to Rajavi's growing links with the Iraqi Government. There is also a National Movement of Iranian Resistance, led by a former Prime Minister, Dr Shapour Bakhtiar.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN IRAN

Afghanistan: Ave Dr Beheshti, Pompe Benzine, Corner of 4th St, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr Bassir Ranjbar.

Algeria: Ave Vali Asr, Ofogh St, No. 26, Teheran; Ambassador: Abdelhamid Adjali.

Argentina: POB 98–164, Tajrish, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Edelberto J. Lemos.

Australia: Ave Dr Beheshti, Ave Khaled Al Islambuli, POB 3408, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: John Dauth.

Austria: Ave Taleghani, Corner Forsat No. 140, Teheran; Ambassador: Dr Manfred Kiepach.

Bahrain: Ave Park, 31st St, No. 16, Teheran; Ambassador: (vacant).

Bangladesh: Ave Gandhi, 5th St, Building No. 14, POB 1189, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Ashfaqur Rahman.

Belgium: Fereshteh, Shabdiz, Babak St, No. 3, Teheran; Ambassador: Victor Allard.

Brazil: Ave Vali Asr, Alavi St, No. 61, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Jayro Coelho.

Bulgaria: Ave Vali Asr, Tavanir St, Nezami Ganjavi St No. 82, POB 11365-7451, Teheran; tel. 685662; Ambassador: Stefan Polendakov.

China, People's Republic: Ave Pasdaran, Ave Golestan 1 No. 53, Teheran; Ambassador: Fan Zuokai.

Colombia: Ave Bihaghi, 14th St, No. 15, Teheran; Ambassador: Antonio Bayona.

Cuba: Ave Africa, Amir Parviz St No. 1/28, Teheran; Ambassador: Luis Marisy Figueredo.

Czechoslovakia: Ave Enghelab, Sarshar No. 61, Teheran; Ambassador: Miroslav Oplt.

Denmark: Africa Expressway, Modaress Intersection, Bidar St No. 40, Teheran; tel. 297371; telex 212784; Ambassador: Christian Frederik Kisum.

Finland: Ave Gandhi, corner of 25th St, No. 73, Teheran; Ambassador: Timo Jalkanen.

France: France Ave No. 85, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Jean Perrin.

Gabon: BP 337, Teheran; tel. 823828; telex 215038; Ambassador: J. B. Essongue.

German Democratic Republic: Ave Mirza-ye Shirazi, Ali Mirza Hassani St 15, Teheran; Ambassador: Günther Fritsch.

Germany, Federal Republic: 324 Ferdowsi Ave, Teheran; Ambassador: Dr Jens Petersen.

Ghana: Ave Ghaem Magham Farahani, Rue Varahram No. 12, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Humphrey Okpoti Larsey.

Greece: Ave Park, Rue 35 No. 20, Teheran; tel. 686096; Ambassador: Dmitri Frantzeskakis.

Holy See: Razi Ave, No. 97, France Ave Crossroad, POB 11365-178, Teheran (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 643574; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Giovanni de Andrea.

Hungary: Abbas Abad Park Ave, rue 13, No. 18, Teheran; tel. 626899; Ambassador: Lajos Nagy.

India: Ave Saba Shomali, No. 166, POB 11365-6573, Teheran; Ambassador: A. B. Ghokale.

Indonesia: Ave Ghaem Magham Farahani, No. 210, POB 11365-4564, Teheran; tel. 626865; telex 212049; Ambassador: Mohammad Sabir.

Ireland: Mirdamad Ave, North Razan St, No. 8, Teheran; tel. 222731; telex 213865; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Niall Holohan.

Italy: France Ave No. 81, Teheran; Ambassador: Giuseppe Baldocci.

Ivory Coast: Africa Expressway, Toor St No. 3, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Emmanuel T. Amon.

Japan: Ave Bucharest, N.W. Corner of 5th St, POB 11365-814, Teheran; tel. 623396; telex 212757; Ambassador: Yutaka Nomura.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ave Fereshteh, Ave Sarvestan, No. 11, Teheran; Ambassador: Cho Kyu-il.

Korea, Republic: 37 Ave Bucharest, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Sung ku Kang.

Kuwait: Dehkadeh Ave, 3–38 Sazman-Ab St, Teheran; Ambassador: Ahmed Abdul Aziz al-Jassim.

Lebanon: Bucharest Ave, 16th St, No. 43, Teheran; relations broken off Nov. 1983.

Libya: Ave Motahari, No. 163, Teheran; Head of Committee of People's Bureau: Saad Mostapha Mojber.

Malaysia: Bucharest Ave, No. 8, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Sopian bin Ahmad.

Mauritania: Ave Africa, Sayeh St, No. 78, Teheran; Ambassador: Ali Thierno Baro.

Netherlands: Ave Vali Asr, Ave Ostad Motahari, Sarbederan St, Jahansouz Alley No. 36, Teheran; Ambassador: Eduard van der Pals.

New Zealand: Ave Mirza-ye Shirazi, Kucheh Mirza Hassani, No. 29, POB 128, Teheran; tel. 625061; telex 212078; Ambassador: E. Richard Woods.

Nigeria: Ave Jomhoori Islami, 31st St, No. 9, Teheran; Ambassador: Haruna bin Musa.

Norway: Bucharest Ave, 6th St, No. 23, Teheran; Ambassador: Nikolai Alfred Fougner.

Oman: Ave Pasdaran, Golestan 9, No. 5 and 7, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Hassan Mohsen Ali.

Pakistan: Ave Dr Fatemi, Jamshidabad Shomali, Mashal St No. 1, Teheran; Ambassador: Abdul Malik Khattak.

Philippines: Boulevard Keshavarz, rue Dehkadeh No. 19, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Magdara B. Dimaapao.

Poland: Africa Expressway, Rue Piruz No. 1/3, Teheran; Ambassador: Jozef Filipowicz.

Portugal: Ave Vali Asr, Ave Tavanir, Ave Nezami, No. 30, Teheran; tel. 681380; telex 212588; Ambassador: Fernando Pinto dos Santos.

Qatar: Africa Expressway, Ave Golazin, Parke Davar No. 4, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: I. Muhammad al-Qayed.

Romania: Fakhrabad Ave 22–28, Teheran; Ambassador: Nicolae Stefan.

Saudi Arabia: Ave Bucharest, No. 59, POB 2903, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Marvan Bashir al-Roomi.

Senegal: Ave Vozara, 4 8th St, BP 3217, Teheran; tel. 624142.

Somalia: Ave Shariati, Ave Soheyl No. 20, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Muhammad Sheikh Ahmed.

Spain: Ave Ghaem Magham Farahani, rue Varahram No. 14, Teheran; Ambassador: Javier Oyarzun.

Sweden: Taleghani Ave, Forsat Ave, Teheran; Ambassador: Goran Bundy; British interests section at 143 Ferdowsi Ave, POB 11365-4474, Teheran 11344; tel. 675011; telex 212493; Head of Section: M. K. O. Simpson-Orlebar.

Switzerland: Boustan Ave, Teheran; Ambassador: Serge Salvi.

Syria: Ave Bucharest, 10th St, No. 42, Teheran; Ambassador: Ibrahim Yunis.

Thailand: Baharestan Ave, Parc Amin-ed-Doleh No. 4, POB 11495-111, Teheran; tel. 301433; telex 214140; Ambassador: Phaibulya Maolanon.

Turkey: Ferdowsi Ave No. 314, Teheran; tel. 315299; Ambassador: Ismet Birsel.

USSR: Neauphle-le-Château Ave, Teheran; Ambassador: Vil Boldyrev.

United Arab Emirates: Ave Zafar, No. 355–7, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: T. Ahmad al-Haidan.

Venezuela: Ave Bucharest, 9th St, No. 31, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Miguel Raidi.

Yemen Arab Republic: Ave Bucharest, No. 26, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Abdullah al-Razi.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Ave Bucharest, 10th St, No. 41, Teheran; Ambassador: Khadir Salih al-Hamzah.

Yugoslavia: Ave Vali Asr, Fereshteh Ave, Amir Teymour Alley, No. 12, Teheran; Ambassador: Edvard Kljun.

Zaire: Ave Vali Asr, Chehrazi St, No. 68, Teheran; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: N'djate Esele Sasa.

Judicial System

In August 1982 the Supreme Court revoked all laws dating from the previous regime which did not conform with Islam. In October 1982 all courts set up prior to the Islamic Revolution were abolished. A new system of *qisas* (retribution) is being established, where the emphasis is on speedy justice. More than a thousand itinerant justices have been set up to tour the country, deciding cases on the spot and dispensing immediate punishment. In 1984 there was a total of 2,200 judges. One hundred and nine offences carry the death penalty. The aim is to keep imprisonment to the minimum. In January 1983, however, investigative teams were set up to ensure that the judiciary did not exceed its authority. The new Supreme Court has 16 branches. In 1984 the office of Islamic Revolution prosecutor and that of prosecutor-general were merged.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Ayatollah Abdolkarim Mousavi Ardebili.

Prosecutor-General: Youssef Sanei.

Head of Military Revolutionary Courts and Head of Drug Offences Court: Hojatoleslam Mokhdai.

Administrative Tribunal: President Muhammad Yazdi.

Religion

According to the 1979 Constitution, the official religion is Islam of the Ja'fari sect (Shi'ite), but other Islamic sects, including Zeydi, Hanafi, Maleki, Shafe'i and Hanbali, will be valid and respected. Zoroastrians, Jews and Christians will be recognized as official religious minorities. According to the 1976 census, there were then 310,000 Christians (mainly Armenian), 80,000 Jews and 30,000 Zoroastrians.

ISLAM

The great majority of the Iranian people are Shi'i Muslims, but there is a minority of Sunni Muslims. Persians and Azerbaizhanis are mainly Shi'i, while the other ethnic groups are mainly Sunni.

During 1978 there was a revival of the influence of the Ayatollahs (or senior Shi'ite divines). Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Qom, who had been exiled to Iraq in 1964 and moved to near Paris in October 1978, conducted a campaign of opposition to the Shah, returning to Iran in February 1979 and bringing about the downfall of the Shah's regime. Other important Ayatollahs include Ayatollah Abdolkarim Musavi Ardebili, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazari of Teheran and the Ayatollahs Shariatmadari, Marashi-Najani and Golpayegani of Qom.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic (Chaldean) Archbishop of Teheran: Ave Forsat 91, Teheran; tel. 823549; Most Rev. Youhannan Semaan Issayi; 8,000 Catholics (1984).

Anglican Bishop in Iran and President-Bishop, Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East: Rt Rev. H. B. Dehqani-Tafti, Bishop's House, POB 12, Isfahan; Diocese founded 1912.

Synod of the Evangelical (Presbyterian) Church in Iran: Assyrian Evangelical Church, Khiaban-i Hanifnejad, Khiaban-i Aramanch, Teheran; Moderator Rev. Adle Nakhosteen.

ZOROASTRIANS

There are about 30,000 Zoroastrians, a remnant of a once widespread sect. Their religious leader is Moubad.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

Communities of Armenians, and somewhat smaller numbers of Jews, Assyrians, Greek Orthodox Christians, Uniates and Latin Christians are also found as officially recognized faiths. The Bahá'í faith, which originated in Iran, has about 300,000 Iranian adherents, although at least 10,000 are believed to have fled since 1979 in order to escape persecution. The Government banned all Bahá'í institutions in August 1983.

The Press

Teheran dominates the press scene as many of the daily papers are published there and the bi-weekly, weekly and less frequent publications in the provinces generally depend on the major metropolitan dailies as a source of news. A press law which was announced in August 1979 required all newspapers and magazines to be licensed and imposed penalties of imprisonment for insulting senior religious figures. Offences against the Act will be tried in the criminal courts. In the Constitution which was approved in December 1979, the press is free, except in matters that are contrary to public morality, insult religious belief or slander the honour and reputation of individuals. Many of the papers which were published under the Shah's regime ceased publication after the revolution. In August 1980 Ayatollah Khomeini issued directives which indicated that censorship would be tightened up, and several papers were closed down in 1981.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Alik: POB 11365-953, Jomhoori Islami Ave, Alik Alley, Teheran 11357; f. 1931; evening; political and literary; Armenian; Propr A. Ajemian.

Azadegan: Apadan Ave 198, Abbasabad, Teheran; tel. 859971; morning; Farsi.

Bahari: Khayaban Khayam, Shiraz; tel. 33738.

Ettela'at (Information): Khayyam St, Teheran; telex 212336; f. 1925; evening; Farsi; political and literary; Supervisor Hojatoleslam Seyyed Mahmud Do'a'i; Editor Mr Shirani; circ. 250,000.

Jomhoori Islami (Islamic Republic): Teheran; organ of Islamic Republican Party; Farsi.

Kayhan (Universe): Ferdowsi Ave, Teheran; tel. 310251; telex 2027; f. 1941; evening; Farsi; political; owned by Mostazafin Foundation October 1979; Supervisor Hojatoleslam Muhammad Khatami; Chief Editor Reza Tehrani; circ. 350,000.

Khalqa-Musalman: Teheran; Farsi.

Khorassan: Meshed; Head Office: Khorassan Daily Newspapers, 14 Zohre St, Mobarezan Ave, Teheran; f. 1948; Propr Muhammad Sadegh Tehranian; circ. 40,000.

Mojahed: POB 64–1551, Teheran; organ of the Mujaheddin Khalq.

Rahnejat: Darvazeh Dowlat, Isfahan; political and social; Propr N. Rahnejat.

Teheran Times: Iranshahr Ave, Kucheh Homa, Block 2, Teheran; tel. 825022; telex 213662; f. 1979; independent; English; Editor-in-Chief M. Ansari.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Acta Medica Iranica: Faculty of Medicine, Enghelab Ave, Teheran Univ., Teheran 14; tel. 6112743; f. 1960; English, French, German; quarterly; Editor Dr H. Arefi; circ. 2,000.

Al-Akha: Khayyam Ave, Tehran; telex 212336; f. 1960; Arabic; weekly; Editor Nazir Fenza.

Akhbare Pezeshki: 86 Ghaem Magham Farahani Ave, Teheran; weekly; medical; Propr Dr T. Foruzin.

Armaghan: Baghe Saba, 127 Salim Street, Teheran; tel. 750698; monthly; literary and historical; Propr Dr Mohammad Vahid-Dastgerdi; circ. 3,000.

Ashur: Ostad Motahari Ave, Teheran; Assyrian; monthly; Propr Dr V. Bitmansur.

Auditor: 77, Khayaban Ferdowsi North, Teheran; quarterly; financial and managerial studies.

Ayandeh: POB 19575-583, Niyavaran, Teheran; Iranian literary, historical and book review journal; monthly; Editor Prof. Iraj Afshar.

Daneshkadeh Pezeshki: Faculty of Medicine, Teheran University; tel. 6112743; f. 1944; medical magazine; 10 a year; Propr Dr Hossein Saadatzadeh; circ. 1,500.

Daneshmand: 447 Baharestan St, Teheran; scientific and technical magazine; monthly; Editor Dr N. Shifteh.

Dokhtaran and Pesaran: Khayyam Ave, Teheran; f. 1947; weekly teenage magazine; Editor Nader Akhavan Haydari.

Donaye Varzesh: Khayyam Ave, Ettela'at Bldg, Teheran; telex 212336; sport; weekly; Editor Mr Samimi.

Echo of Islam: POB 41-2334, Teheran; published by Ministry of Islamic Guidance; English; monthly.

Ettela'at Banovan: 11 Khayyam St, Teheran; telex 212336; women's weekly magazine; Editor Mrs Rahnaward; circ. 85,000.

Ettela'at Haftegi: 11 Khayyam St, Teheran; telex 212336; weekly; Editor Mr Nayyeri; circ. 60,000.

Farhang-e-Iran Zamin: POB 19575-583, Niyavaran; Iranian studies; annual; Editor Prof. Iraj Afshar.

Faza: Enghelab Ave, Teheran; aviation; Propr H. Kamali-Taqari.

Film-Va-Honar: Mobarezan Ave, Teheran; weekly; Editor A. Ramazani.

Honar va Memar: Enghelab Ave No. 256, Teheran; scientific and professional monthly; Propr A. H. Echragh.

Iran Press Digest (Economic): Hafiz Ave, 4 Kucheh Hurtab; POB 2008, Teheran; tel. 668114; weekly; Editor J. Behrouz.

Iran Press Digest (Political): Hafiz Ave, 4 Kucheh Hurtab, POB 2008, Teheran; tel. 668114; weekly.

Jam: Jomhoori Islami Ave, Sabuhi Bldg, POB 1871, Teheran; arts; monthly; Propr A. Vakili.

Jame'e Dandan-Pezeshki Iran: 2 Ex-Shahi Alley, Shahid Dr Abbaspour St, Vali Asr Ave, Teheran; medical; monthly; organ of Iranian Dental Asscn; Propr Dr Hamid Adeli-Nadjafi.

Javan Emrooz: 11 Khayyam St, Teheran; telex 212336; youth weekly; Editor Mr Nayyeri.

Javaneh: Motahhari Ave, Cnr Mofatteh St, POB 15875-1163, Tajrish, Teheran; tel. 839051; published by Soroush Press; quarterly.

Kayhan Bacheha (Children's World): Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; tel. 310251; telex 212467; weekly; Editor Djaafar Badii; circ. 150,000.

Kayhan Varzeshi (World of Sport): Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; tel. 310251; telex 212467; weekly; Dir Mahmad Monseti; circ. 125,000.

Mokhtarein va Mobtakerin: Motahhari Ave, Cnr Mofatteh St, POB 15875-1163, Tajrish, Teheran; tel. 839051; Farsi; published by Soroush Press; Iranian technological innovations; quarterly.

Music Iran: 1029 Amiriye Ave, Teheran; f. 1951; monthly; Editor Bahman Hirbod; circ. 7,000.

Neda-e-Nationalist: W. Khayaban Hafiz (Khayaban Rish Kutcha Bostan), POB 1999, Teheran.

Negin: Vali Asr Ave, Adl St 52, Teheran; scientific and literary monthly; Propr and Dir M. Enayat.

Pars: Alley Dezhban, Shiraz; f. 1941; irregular; Propr and Dir F. Sharghi; circ. 10,000.

Pezhuhshgar: Vali Asr Ave, Teheran; scientific; Propr Dr R. Olumi.

Salamate Fekr: M.20, Kharg St, Teheran; tel. 223034; f. 1958; organ of the Mental Health Soc.; monthly; Editors Prof. E. Tchehrazi, Ali Reza Shafai.

Sepid va Siyah: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; popular monthly; Editor Dr A. Behzadi; circ. 30,000.

Setareye Esfahan: Isfahan; political; weekly; Propr A. Mihankhah.

Sokhan: Hafiz Ave, Zomorrod Passage, Teheran; f. 1943; Khanlari; literary and art monthly; Propr Parviz Natel-Khanlary.

Soroush: Motahhari Ave, Corner of Mofatteh St, POB 15875-1163, Tajrish, Teheran; tel. 839051; f. 1972; weekly cultural magazine in Farsi, monthly in English, French and Arabic.

Tarikhe Eslam: Amiriyeh 94 Ku, Ansari, Teheran; religious; monthly; Propr A. A. Tashayyod.

Tebb-O-Daru: 545 Enghelab Ave, Teheran; medical; Man. Dr Sh. Assadi Zadeh.

Teheran Mossavar: Lalezar Ave, Teheran; political and social weekly.

Vahid: 55 Jomhoori Islami Ave, Jam St, Teheran; literature; weekly; Propr Dr S. Vahidnia.

Yaghma: 15 Khanequah Ave, Teheran; f. 1948; literature; monthly; Propr Habib Yaghmaie.

Zan e Ruz (Today's Woman): Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; women's weekly; circ. over 100,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA): 873 Vali Asr Ave, POB 764, Teheran; f. 1936; Man. Dir Dr Kamal Kharrazi.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): POB 1535, Teheran; tel. 314190; telex 2479; Correspondent Jacques Hasday.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Ave Mossadegh, Kutche Saai 40; tel. 009821; telex 213629; Correspondent Giovanni Catella.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): No. 124 (Flat No. 5), S. J. Asadabadi, Yousef-Abad, Teheran; tel. 626025; telex 214058; Correspondent Tatsuo Yasuda.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Kehyaban Hamid, Kouche Masoud 73, Teheran; Correspondent (vacant).

Publishers

Ali Akbar Elmi: Jomhoori Islami Ave, Teheran; Dir Ali Akbar Elmi.

Amir Kabir: 28 Vessal Shirazi St, Teheran; f. 1950; historical, social, literary and children's books; Dir Abdulrahim Jafari.

Boroukhim: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran; dictionaries.

Danesh: 357 Ave Nasser Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1931 in India, transferred to Iran in 1937; literary and historical (Persian); imports and exports books; Man. Dir Noorouah Iranparast.

Ebn-e-Sina: Meydane 25 Shahrivar, Teheran; f. 1957; educational publishers and booksellers; Dir Ebrahim Ramazani.

Eghbal Publishing Co: 155 Jomhoori Islami Ave, Teheran; tel. 318701; f. 1903; Man. Dir Djavad Eghbal.

Iran Chap Company: Ave Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1966; newspapers, books, magazines, colour printing and engraving; Man. Dir Dr Ali-Reza Shirami.

Kanoon Marefat: 6 Ave Lalezar, Teheran; Dir Hassan Marefat.

Khayyam: Jomhoori Islami Ave, Teheran; Dir Mohammad Ali Taraghi.

Majlis Press: Ave Baharistan, Teheran.

Safiali Shah: Baharistan Sq., Teheran; Dir Mansour Moshfegh.

Scientific and Cultural Publications Centre: Ministry of Higher Education and Culture, POB 1936, Teheran; tel. 220326; scientific and cultural books; Pres. F. A. Larijani.

Taban Press: Ave Nassir Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1939; Propr A. Maleki.

Teheran Economist: Sargord Sakhaie Ave 99, Teheran-11.

Teheran University Press: 16 Kargar Shomali Ave, Teheran; tel. 632062; f. 1944; university textbooks; Man. Dir Dr Firuz Harirchi.

Towfigh: Jomhoori Islami Ave, Teheran; publishes humorous Almanac and pocket books; distributes humorous and satirical books; Dir Dr Farideh Towfigh.

Zawar: Jomhoori Islami Ave, Teheran; Dir Akbar Zawar.

Radio and Television

There were over 10m. radio receivers and 2.1m. television sets in 1983.

Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB): Mossadegh Ave, Jame Jam St, POB 98–200, Teheran; tel. 21961; telex 212431; semi-autonomous government authority; non-commercial; Man. Dir Muhammad Hashemi; international affairs dept: Seyyed Jamaleddin Asadabadi Ave, 64th St, ASP Blvd, POB 41–3641, Teheran.

RADIO

Radio (Voice of Islamic Republic of Iran): covers whole of Iran and reaches whole of Europe, SW USSR, whole of Asia, Africa and part of USA; medium-wave regional broadcasts in local languages; Arabic, Armenian, Assyrian, Azerbaizhani, Baluchi, Bandari, Dari, Farsi, Kurdish, Mazandarani, Pashtu, Turkoman, Turkish and Urdu; foreign broadcasts in English, French, German, Spanish, Turkish, Arabic, Kurdish, Urdu, Pashtu, Russian and special overseas programme in Farsi; 53 transmitters.

TELEVISION

Television: 625-line, System B; Secam colour; two production centres in Teheran producing for two networks and 21 local TV stations; Dir-Gen. M. Hashemi.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; brs = branches; m. = million; amounts in rials)

BANKING

Banks were nationalized in June 1979 and a revised banking system has been introduced consisting of nine banks. Three banks were reorganized, two resulted from mergers of existing banks, three specialize in industry and agriculture and one, the Islamic Bank (now Islamic Economy Organization) set up in May 1979, was exempt from nationalization. A change-over to an Islamic banking system, with interest being replaced by a 4% commission on loans, began on 21 March 1984 and will take several years to complete.

Although the number of foreign banks operating in Iran has fallen dramatically since the Revolution, some 30 are still represented. Since the exclusion of French banks from the Iranian market at the end of 1983, Federal German, Swiss, Japanese and British banks have been responsible for about 30% of total trade financing.

Central Bank

Bank Markazi Islamic Republic of Iran (Central Bank): Ferdowsi Ave, Teheran; tel. 310100; telex 212503; f. 1960; Bank Markazi Iran until Dec. 1983; central note-issuing bank of Iran, government banking; cap. 125,000m., govt dep. 872,338m., bank dep. 1,171,430m., res 69,023m. (1982); Gov. Mohsen Nourbakhsh.

Commercial Banks

Bank Keshavarzi (Agricultural Bank): 129 Patris Lomoomba St, Jalal Al Ahmad Expressway, POB 13145, Teheran; tel. 9121; telex 212058; f. 1981 as merger of the Agricultural Development Bank of Iran and the Agricultural Co-operative Bank of Iran; cap. 132,270.6m., dep. 3,128.7m. (Dec. 1983); 324 brs; Exec. Dir Ali Milani.

Bank Mellat (Nation's Bank): 4 Dameshgh St, Vali Asr Ave, POB 2237, Teheran; tel. 890677; telex 213251; state-owned bank; f. 1979 as merger of the following: National Bank of Iran, Bank Bimeh Iran, Bank Dariush, Distributors' Co-operative Credit Bank, Iran Arab Bank, Bank Omran, Bank Pars, Bank of Teheran, Foreign Trade Bank of Iran; cap. 33,500m., dep. 598,400m., res 784,962m. (March 1983); 770 brs throughout Iran; Exec. Dir Aziz Azimie Nobar.

Bank Melli Iran (The National Bank of Iran): Ferdowsi Ave, POB 11365-171, Teheran; tel. 3231; telex 212890; state-owned bank; f. 1928; cap. and res 30,363m., dep. 2,108,827m., total assets 2,899,574m. (March 1983); more than 1,600 brs throughout Iran, 23 brs abroad; Gov. Dr Hoseyn Seyyed Almasi; Chair. and Man. Dir Ahmad Azizi.

Bank Saderat Iran (The Export Bank of Iran): 124 Ave Jomhoori Islami Ave, POB 11365-7168, Teheran; tel. 670041; telex 212352; f. 1952, reorganized 1979; cap. p.u. 19,750m., dep. 1,111,521.5m. (Dec. 1983); 3,000 brs in Iran, brs throughout Middle East and Europe; Man. Dir Seyed Sharif Razavi Fallahieh.

Bank Sepah (Army Bank): Imam Khomeini Sq, Teheran; tel. 311091; telex 212462; f. 1925, reorganized 1979; cap. p.u. 8,000m., dep. 386,666m. (March 1980); 670 brs throughout Iran and 4 brs abroad; Pres. Muhammad Mehdi Jahanbin.

Bank Tejarat: 184 Taleghani Ave, POB 1927, Teheran; tel. 892071; telex 213579; f. 1979 as merger of the following: Irano-British Bank, Bank Etebarate Iran, The Bank of Iran and the Middle East, Mercantile Bank of Iran and Holland, Bank Barzagani Iran, Bank Iranshahr, Bank Sanaye Iran, Bank Shahriar, Iranians' Bank, Bank Kar, International Bank of Iran and Japan, Bank Russo-Iran; cap. p.u. 37,870m., dep. 390,024m., res 299m.; 662 brs throughout Iran and 2 brs abroad; Man. Dir Djavad Bostanian.

Islamic Economy Organization (formerly Islamic Bank of Iran): Ferdowsi Ave, Teheran; f. February 1980; cap. 2,000m.; provides interest-free loans and investment in small industry.

Development Bank

Bank Sanat and Madan (Bank of Industry and Mines): 593 Hafez Ave, POB 1801, Teheran; tel. 893271; telex 212816; f. 1979 as merger of the following: Industrial Credit Bank (ICB), Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI), Development and Investment Bank of Iran (DIBI), Iranian Bankers Investment Company (IBICO); cap. p.u. 41,172m. (March 1982); Chair. and Man. Dir Morteza Aramy Parchebaf.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Teheran Stock Exchange: 521 Taghinia Bldg, South Saadi Ave, Teheran; tel. 311149; f. 1966; Chair. of Council M. Nourbakhsh.

INSURANCE

The nationalization of insurance companies was announced on 25 June 1979.

Bimeh Iran (Iran Insurance Co): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; tel. 304026; telex 212782; f. 1935; state-owned insurance company; all types of insurance; cap. p.u. 3,500m.; Man. Dir Amir Sadeghi Neshat.

Bimeh Markazi Iran (Central Insurance Co): 149 Taleghani Ave, Teheran; Pres. Ahmad Geranmayeh.

Dana Insurance Co Ltd: POB 2868, Enghelab Ave, Teheran; in association with Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.

Hafez Insurance Co: Ostad Motahari Ave, 44 Daraye Noor St, Teheran; f. 1974; most classes of insurance; Man. Dir K. Helmi.

Iran-American International Insurance Co: Ave Zohre, Teheran.

Pars, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1955; fire, marine, motor vehicle, third party liability, personal accident, group, life, contractor's all-risk and medical insurance.

Shirkat-i-Sahami Bimeh Dan: 315 Enghelab Ave, Teheran; f. 1974; cap. 500m.; joint venture between Iranian interests and Commercial Union Insurance Co, London; Man. Dir MANSOOR AKHWAN.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Arya (Arya Insurance Co Ltd): 202 Soraya Ave, Teheran; f. 1952; nationalized 1979; cap. 300m.; Man. Dir KHALIL KARIMABADI.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Asia (Asia Insurance Co Ltd): Taleghani Ave, Teheran; tel. 836041; telex 212888; f. 1960; Man. Dir AHMAD SHAFII HANJANI.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Iran and America: 8 Apartments Kavah, 20 Mitu Zohra, Mobarezan Ave, Teheran; f. 1974; cap. 1,000m.; Man. Dir KHOSROW SHABAI.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Omid: Boulevard Karimkhan Zand, Ave Kheradniand Jonoubi 99, Teheran; f. 1960.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Shargh: North Saadi Ave, Teheran; f. 1950; cap. 200m.; Man. Dir M. KASHANIAN.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Teheran: 43 Khayaban Khushbin Villa, Teheran; f. 1974; cap. 500m.; Man. Dir ERAJ ALI ABADI.

Shirkat Sahami Bimeh Melli (The National Insurance Co Ltd): Ayatollah Taleghani Ave, Rasekh St, POB 1786, Teheran; f. 1956; all classes of insurance; Man. Dir REZA FATEMI.

Shirkati Sahami Bimeh Sakhtiman Va Kar (Construction and Labour): Apartments Bank Kar, Khayaban-i-Hafiz; f. 1964; cap. 200m.; Man. Dir SAMAD TAHERI.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines: 254 Ave Taleghani, Teheran; tel. 836031; telex 212398; supervises the affiliated 20 Chambers in the provinces.

STATE ENTERPRISES

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC): Taleghani Ave (POB 1863), Teheran; a state organization controlling all petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas operations in Iran; incorporated April 1951 on nationalization of oil industry to engage in all phases of oil operations; in February 1979 it was announced that in future Iran would sell oil direct to the oil companies and in September 1979 the Ministry of Oil took over control of the National Iranian Oil Company, and the Minister of Oil took over as Chairman and Managing Director; Chair. of Board and Gen. Man. Dir Eng. SEYYED MUHAMMAD GHARAZI (Minister of Oil); Directors: EHSANOLLAH BUTORABI (Engineering), MUHAMMAD REZA KADIVAR (Refining), HEYDAR ALI ALIZADEH (Distribution and Pipelines), SEYYED KAZEM VAZIRI HAMANEH (Administration), SEYYED MOSTAFA ZEINEDIN (Legal Affairs), ABBAS HONARDOOSST (International Affairs), MORTEZA NASSIR (Corporate Planning Affairs), MOSTAFA KALMOR (Commercial Affairs), MUHAMMAD HASAN TAVALAI (Oil Production).

Iranian Offshore Oil Company (IOOC): 339 Ave Dr Beheshti, POB 1434, Teheran; affiliate of NIOC; f. 1980; development, exploitation and production of crude oil, natural gas and other hydrocarbons in all offshore areas of Iran in Persian Gulf; Man. Dir A. EBRAHIMI.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Organization for Rural Co-operatives of Iran (CORC): Teheran; Man. Dir SAYID HASSAN MOTEVALLI-ZADEH.

The CORC was founded in 1963, and the Islamic Government of Iran has pledged that it will continue its educational, technical, commercial and credit assistance to rural co-operative societies and unions. At the end of September 1981 there were 3,005 Rural Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 3,304,899 and share capital of 10,738m. rials. There were 159 Rural Co-operative Unions with capital of 4,409m. rials. The number of member Co-operative Societies of the Unions was 2,965.

TRADE FAIR

Export Promotion Centre of Iran: POB 98-22, Tajrish, Teheran; tel. 21911; telex 212896; international trade fairs and exhibitions; Pres. M. J. HOSSEINI.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Iranian State Railway: Rahe-Ahan Sq., Teheran; tel. 555120; telex 213103; f. 1938; Pres. S. ABOULHASAN H. KHAMOUSHI; Vice-Pres. HOSEIN TEHERANI (Admin. and Finance), ABDOL MAJIDE AFZAL (Technical Exploitation), S. AFSHAR (Planning and Technical Studies), M. M. KHALILY (Construction and Renovation).

The Iranian railway system, which is generally single-tracked, includes the following main routes:

Trans-Iranian Railway runs 1,392 km from Bandar Turkman on the Caspian Sea in the north, through Teheran, and south to Bandar Imam Khomeini on the Persian Gulf.

Southern Line links Teheran to Khorramshahr via Qom, Arak, Dorood, Andimeshk and Ahwaz; 937 km.

Northern Line links Teheran to Gorgan via Garmsar, Firooz Kooh and Sari; 499 km.

Teheran–Kerman Line via Kashan, Yazd and Zarand; 1,106 km.

Teheran–Tabriz Line linking with the Azerbaizhan Railway; 736 km.

Tabriz–Djulfa Electric Line: 146 km.

Garmsar–Meshed Line connects Teheran with Meshed via Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud and Nishabur; 812 km.

Qom–Zahedan Line when completed will be an intercontinental line linking Europe and Turkey, through Iran, with India. Zahedan is situated 91.7 km west of the Baluchistan frontier, and is the end of the Pakistani broad gauge railway. The section at present links Qom to Kerman via Kashan, Sistan, Yazd, Bafq and Zarand; 1,005 km. A branch line from Sistan was opened in 1971 via Isfahan to the steel mill at Folad Shahr; 112 km.

Ahwaz–Bandar Khomeini Line connects Bandar Khomeini with the Trans-Iranian railway at Ahwaz; this line is due to be double-tracked; 112 km.

Azerbaizhan Railway extends from Tabriz to Djulfa (146.5 km), meeting the Caucasian railways at the Soviet frontier. Electrification works for this section have been completed and the electrified line was opened in April 1982. A standard gauge railway line (139 km) extends from Tabriz (via Sharaf–Khaneh) to the Turkish frontier at Razi.

A 730-km line to link Bandar Abbas and Bafq has been under construction since 1982. The total length of main lines is 4,567 km. There are plans to add 1,300 km to the system by 1989.

Underground Railway. An agreement was signed in March 1976 between the Municipality of Teheran and French contractors for the construction of a subway. Four lines are to be built with a total length of 143 km. Construction began during 1978, but the project has been in abeyance since the revolution in 1979.

ROADS

In 1984 there were 457 km of motorways, 14,921 km of paved main roads, 18,448 km of paved feeder roads, 38,315 km of gravel roads and 37,296 km of earth roads. There is a paved highway (A1) from Bazargan on the Turkish border to the Afghanistan border. The A2 highway runs from the Iraqi border to Mir Javeh on the Pakistan border; 2,220 km of the A2 has been completed, and the remaining 80 km are under construction.

Ministry of Roads and Transport: Ministry of Roads and Transport, 49 Taleghani Ave, Teheran; tel. 646770.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Principal waterways:

Lake Rezaiyeh (Lake Urmia) 80 km west of Tabriz in North-West Iran; and River Karun flowing south through the oilfields into the River Shatt el-Arab, thence to the head of the Persian Gulf near Abadan.

Lake Rezaiyeh: From Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh there is a twice-weekly service of tugs and barges for transport of passengers and goods.

River Karun: Regular cargo service is operated by the Mesopotamia-Iran Corpn Ltd. Iranian firms also operate daily motor-boat services for passengers and goods.

SHIPPING

Persian Gulf: The main oil terminal is at Kharg Island. The principal non-oil ports were Khorramshahr, Bushehr, Bandar Abbas and Bandar Khomeini but only Bandar Abbas was in operation during 1983. A project to develop Bandar Abbas port, which pre-

dates the Islamic Revolution and was originally to cost IR 1,900,000m., is still in progress. Khorramshahr, Iran's biggest port, was completely destroyed in the Gulf war, and Bushehr and Bandar Khomeini are also out of use as a result of war damage.

Caspian Sea: Principal port Bandar Turkman. Bandar Anzali (formerly Bandar Pahlavi) is growing in importance.

Ports and Shipping Organization: Dir Eng. Ali Mahmudi.

Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Lines: POB 353, Arya Building, 127 Ghaem Magham Farahani Ave, Teheran; tel. 833061; telex 2400; f. 1967; affiliated to the Ministry of Commerce March 1984; 72 vessels; liner services between the Persian Gulf and Europe, the Far East and South America; Chair. and Man. Dir Muhammad Souri.

Irano-Hind Shipping Co: joint venture with India; fleet of 12 vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

The two main international airports are Mehrabad (Teheran) and Abadan. An airport was opened at Isfahan in July 1983 and work on a new international airport, 40 km south of Teheran, abandoned in 1979, was due to be resumed in late 1984. In addition, airports at Ardebil, Sari and Meshed are to be expanded to take heavy aircraft.

Airline of the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran Air): Iran Air Building, Mehrabad Airport, Teheran; telex 212975; f. 1962; Man. Dir M. Sepehri-Rad; serves Persian Gulf area, Istanbul, Athens, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Tokyo, Beijing, Karachi, Madrid, Damascus and Bombay; fleet of 2 Boeing 747-200B, 1 Boeing 747-100B, 2 Boeing 747-200F, 4 Boeing 747-SP, 1 Boeing 707-320B, 4 Boeing 707-320C, 6 Airbus A300B2-203, 5 Boeing 727-200, 2 Boeing 727-100, 2 Boeing 737-200, 2 Boeing 737-200C.

Iranian Asseman Airlines: POB 13145-1476; Mehrabad Airport, Teheran; f. 1953; Man. Dir M. H. Shahangian; domestic routes and charter services; fleet of 2 Fokker F27-600, 2 FH 227B, 7 Turbo Commander, 12 Aero Commander, 3 Piper Chieftain, 3 Islander.

Tourism

Tourism has suffered considerably from the disturbances caused by the revolution and the war with Iraq. The Islamic element in Iranian cultural life is now encouraged, and Western influences are discouraged.

Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy Organization of Iran: POB 14155-1339, Teheran; f. 1973; originally set up to produce nuclear power to provide for the base load electricity needs of the country; main aim now is the exploration and exploitation of uranium; to secure fuel needs of Iran's nuclear energy programme; to utilize nuclear energy in industry, agriculture and medicine; to provide research and development work and training for greater national self-sufficiency in nuclear science technology; Bushehr nuclear power plant, a pressurized water reactor (two 1,200 MW units), being built by Kraftwerk Union AG of the Federal Republic of Germany, is scheduled for completion by 1988; Pres. Reza Amrollahi.

Isfahan Nuclear Technology Centre (INTC): Isfahan; f. pre-Revolution; technological assistance to industry; a sub-critical research reactor was scheduled to begin operation in March 1985; a zero-power reactor is planned.

Teheran University Nuclear Centre: Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, POB 2989, Teheran; f. 1958; research in nuclear physics, electronics, nuclear chemistry, radiobiology and nuclear engineering; training and advice on nuclear science and the peaceful applications of atomic energy; a 5-MW pool-type research reactor on the new campus of Teheran University went critical in November 1967; a 3-MeV Van de Graaff-type accelerator became operational in 1972; Dir Dr J. Moghimi.

IRAQ

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Iraq is an almost land-locked state in western Asia, with a narrow outlet to the sea on the Persian (Arabian) Gulf. Its neighbours are Iran to the east, Turkey to the north, Syria and Jordan to the west, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to the south. The climate is extreme, with hot, dry summers, when temperatures may exceed 43°C (109°F), and cold winters, especially in the highlands. Summers are humid near the Persian Gulf. The official language is Arabic, spoken by about 80% of the population. About 15% speak Kurdish, while there is a small Turkoman-speaking minority. About 95% of the population are Muslims, of whom more than 50% belong to the Shi'ite sect. However, the regime which came to power in 1968 has been dominated by members of the Sunni sect. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, white and black, with three five-pointed green stars on the central white stripe. The capital is Baghdad.

Recent History

Iraq was formerly part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire. During the First World War (1914–18) the territory was captured by British forces. In 1920 Iraq was placed under a League of Nations mandate, administered by the United Kingdom. In 1921 Amir Faisal ibn Hussain, a member of the Hashemite dynasty of Arabia, was proclaimed King. During its early years the new kingdom was faced by Kurdish revolts (1922–32) and by border disputes in the south. The leading personality in Iraqi political life under the monarchy was Gen. Nuri es-Said, who became Prime Minister in 1930 and held the office for seven terms, over a period of 28 years. He strongly supported Iraq's friendship with the United Kingdom and with the West in general. After prolonged negotiations, a 25-year Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance was signed in 1930. The British mandate ended on 3 October 1932, when Iraq became fully independent.

King Faisal I died in 1933 and was succeeded by his son, Ghazi. In 1939, however, King Ghazi was killed in a motor accident. The new king, Faisal II, was only three years old at the time of his accession, and his uncle, Prince Abdul Ilah, acted as regent until 1953, when the king assumed full powers. Like Gen. Nuri, Prince Abdul Ilah was pro-Western in outlook. An attempted pro-Nazi coup in May 1941 was thwarted by the intervention of British forces. Despite nationalist opposition, Iraq declared war on Germany and Italy in January 1943. British troops were withdrawn in October 1947, although a British air base remained until 1959. Iraqi forces participated in the Arab–Israeli war of 1948–49. The Constitutional Union Party, founded by Gen. Nuri in 1949, became the sole legal party in 1953, after all opposition groups were banned. In 1955 Iraq signed the Baghdad Pact, an agreement on collective regional security against a possible threat from the USSR.

In February 1958 Iraq and Jordan formed an Arab Federation, with King Faisal of Iraq as its Head of State. In March Gen. Nuri resigned as Iraqi Prime Minister to become Prime Minister of the new union. On 14 July, however, a military revolution overthrew the Iraqi monarchy. King Faisal, Prince Abdul Ilah and Gen. Nuri were all killed. The victorious rebels abolished the 1925 Constitution, dissolved the legislature and proclaimed a republic, with Brig. (later Lt-Gen.) Abdul Karim Kassem at the head of a left-wing nationalist regime. Iraq withdrew from the Baghdad Pact in March 1959. For more than four years, Kassem maintained a precarious and increasingly isolated position, opposed by Pan-Arabs, Kurds and other groups. In February 1963 the Pan-Arab element in the armed forces staged a coup in which Kassem was killed. A new government was set up under Col (later Field Marshal) Abdul Salem Muhammad Aref, who had briefly held office as Deputy Prime Minister after the 1958 revolution. President Aref initiated a policy of closer relations with the United Arab Republic (Egypt). Martial law, in force since 1958, was brought to an end in January 1965, and a purely civilian government was inaugurated in September 1965. President Aref was killed in an air accident in March 1966, and was succeeded by his brother, Major-Gen. Abdul Rahman Muhammad Aref. Iraq declared war on Israel at the outbreak of the Six-Day War in June 1967, but Iraqi forces were not involved in the conflict. The second President Aref was ousted by members of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Baath) Party on 17 July 1968. Major-Gen. (later Field Marshal) Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, a former Prime Minister, became President and Prime Minister, and supreme authority was vested in the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), of which President al-Bakr was also Chairman. Provisional constitutions, proclaiming socialist principles, were introduced in September 1968 and July 1970. A National Charter, to be the basis of a permanent constitution, was issued in November 1971. This envisaged an elected National Assembly but, until the Assembly's formation, power remained with the RCC.

Relations with the Syrian Government deteriorated after a younger generation of Baathists seized power in Syria in 1970. Except for a period in 1978–79, bitter rivalry has existed between Syrian and Iraqi Baathists. Relations with Syria dramatically improved in October 1978, when President Assad of Syria visited Baghdad. Plans were announced for eventual complete political and economic union of the two countries. Economic difficulties, such as the dispute over water from the Euphrates river, were soon settled but progress on political union was slow. On 16 July 1979 the Vice-Chairman of the RCC, Saddam Hussain, who had long been the real power in Iraq, replaced Bakr as Chairman, and also as President of Iraq. A few days later, an attempted coup was reported and several members of the RCC were executed for their alleged part in the plot. The suspicion of Syrian implication put an end to all further talk of political union between Iraq and Syria, but economic co-operation continued.

During 1979 the National Progressive Front, an alliance of Baathists and Communists, broke up amid accusations from communist sources that the Baathists were conducting a 'reign of terror'. In February 1980 President Hussain announced his 'National Charter', reaffirming the principles of non-alignment. In June elections, the first since the 1958 revolution, were held for a 250-member National Assembly (to perform legislative duties alongside the RCC), followed in September by elections for a 50-member Kurdish Legislative Council.

Relations with Iran, precarious for many years, developed into full-scale war in September 1980. Prior to 1975, Iran had been supporting a rebellion by Kurds in northern Iraq. An agreement between Iran and Iraq, signed in 1975, defined the border between the two countries as running down the middle of the Shatt al-Arab waterway, and also virtually ended the Kurdish rebellion by depriving it of Iranian support. In the years after 1975, however, Iraq grew increasingly dissatisfied with the 1975 agreement. Iraq also wanted the withdrawal of Iranian forces from Abu Musa and Tumb islands, which Iran occupied in 1971.

The Iranian revolution of 1979 exacerbated these grievances. Conflict soon developed over Arab demands for autonomy in Iran's Khuzestan region (named 'Arabistan' by Arabs), which Iran accused Iraq of encouraging. Iraq's Sunni leadership was suspicious of Shi'ite Iran, and feared that trouble might arise from its own Shi'ites, who form more than 50% of the population. Border squabbling took place between Iraq and Iran in the summer of 1980, and more extensive fighting began after Iran ignored Iraqi diplomatic efforts, demanding the withdrawal of Iranian forces from the border area of Zain ul-Qos in Diali province. Iraq maintained that this area should have been returned under the 1975 agreement, which Iraq then abrogated on 16 September 1980. Iraqi advances into Iran began on 22 September along a front of 500 km (300 miles). Fierce Iranian

resistance brought about a stalemate, which lasted until the spring of 1982, when Iranian counter-offensives led to the retaking of the port of Khorramshahr in May and the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the territory which they had taken in 1980. In July 1982 the Iranian army crossed into Iraq.

The Gulf War, as it is known, has since degenerated into a conflict of attrition, with neither side apparently able to stage a decisive offensive. While Iran launched a series of attacks across its northern border with Iraq in October 1983, threatening the last outlet for Iraqi exports of petroleum through the Kirkuk pipeline, Iraq intensified missile attacks and bombing raids against Iranian towns and petroleum installations. During the autumn of 1983 Iraq took delivery of five French-built Super Etendard fighter aircraft. With these and with the Exocet missiles which it already possessed, Iraq has threatened to destroy Iran's oil industry, centred on Kharg Island in the Gulf. Iran, in turn, has said that it will block the Gulf at the Straits of Hormuz to all traffic (including exports of one-sixth of the West's petroleum requirements) if Iraqi military action makes it impossible to export its oil by that route.

The death toll in the war could be as high as 500,000, while damage to industry and property runs into thousands of millions of dollars. Iraq has accepted UN terms for a cease-fire but Iran insists that nothing less than the removal of the Hussain regime, the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian territory and the agreement to pay US $160,000m. in war reparations (as calculated in July 1984) can bring an end to hostilities. Further approaches to Iran in 1984 by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Japan, among others, were met with the stubborn refusal to negotiate with Iraq while Saddam Hussain is in power there.

In February 1984 a further Iranian offensive resulted in the capture of marshlands around the southern Iraqi island of Majnoon, the site of rich petroleum deposits. Iraq failed to recapture the lost territory, and was censured internationally for its use of mustard gas in the fighting. A long hiatus ensued, during which Iran was believed to be preparing a massive offensive, involving more than 500,000 men, in the region of the southern Iraqi port of Basra. The offensive had failed to materialize by the beginning of 1985. Apart from possible internal Iranian disagreements as to the long-term conduct of the war, the fact, generally accepted in 1984, of Iraq's growing military superiority may have contributed to the delay and to Iranian fears of massive Iraqi reprisals against its oil industry if the offensive should go ahead. In 1984 the balance of military power moved in Iraq's favour, and its financial position improved as the USA and the USSR, both officially neutral in the war with Iran, provided aid. The USSR, having already sold SS-12 missiles to Iraq, increased its military aid following a *rapprochement* in March, precipitated by Iran's anti-Soviet stance, and is responsible for providing an estimated two-thirds of Iraq's total armaments and much of its ammunition. The USA is assisting Iraq with the financing of crucial oil export pipeline projects and an increasing allocation of commodity credits. (Iraq and the USA re-established full diplomatic relations on 26 November 1984, more than 17 years after they had been broken off by Iraq following the Arab–Israeli war of 1967). Egypt is estimated to have provided ammunition and military spare parts worth US $1,300m. since the beginning of the war, and Brazil and Chile have also sold arms to Iraq. The delivery of eight French Mirage F-1 EQ5 fighter aircraft in October 1984 brought the Iranian Levan Island oil terminal within Iraq's range and underlined its superiority in the air. An Iranian offensive would lack vital air cover, while on the ground Iraq's tank force is superior in numbers and sophistication. As the Iranians delayed, Iraq constructed a formidable defensive network along the southern front.

Although it had declared a maritime exclusion zone at the north-east end of the Persian Gulf, enclosing Kharg Island, in August 1982 and made spasmodic attacks against shipping (not only tankers but, in some cases, ships well outside the zone), Iraq refrained from attacking tankers using the Kharg Island oil terminal until May 1984. After the first series of attacks on some dozen vessels, regardless of nationality, Iran retaliated by attacking Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf. It was apparently Iraq's intention to extend the conflict and to bring other Gulf states into the war. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait continue to support Iraq financially, so, to Iran, their vessels were legitimate targets which it might be in Iran's interests to attack if this made them exert pressure on Iraq to discontinue raids on Iranian oil installations. A sporadic series of Iraqi attacks on Gulf tanker traffic, and on the Kharg Island terminal itself, has continued, but the success of these tactics has been limited. The attacks have not been intensive or destructive enough to starve Iran of vital oil revenues. Rates of insurance for tankers using Kharg Island have risen sharply during periods of Iraqi raids, deterring customers for Iranian oil, but have fallen equally sharply when the attacks cease for a time, encouraging the tankers, also attracted by Iran's oil price discounts, to return. Saudi Arabia (apart from an incident in which an Iranian fighter aircraft was shot down) and Kuwait have remained militarily aloof from the war. It is possible that Iraq is not willing to call Iran's bluff and, by destroying Kharg Island, risk provoking an onslaught by an Iran which has nothing left to lose. The conviction grew during 1984, however, that neither Iran nor Iraq possesses the capability to carry out its worst threats; though, if they do have such a capability, it is debatable whether they are convinced that it would be in their best interests to use it.

In spite of setbacks in the war, Saddam Hussain retained his positions as Chairman of the RCC and Regional Secretary of the Baath Party, following its regional Congress in June 1982. In fact, a subsequent purge throughout the administration left him more firmly in control than before. In August, however, the Baathist regime suffered a disappointment when Iraq had to abandon arrangements to host a summit conference of non-aligned countries in September. Kurdish rebels have also become active again in northern Iraq, occasionally supporting Iranian forces. Another threat is posed by the Supreme Council of Iraqi Opposition Groups, formed in Teheran in November 1982 by the exiled Shi'ite leader, Hojatoleslam Muhammad Baqir Hakin.

An attempted coup is believed to have taken place in Baghdad in October 1983, led by the recently dismissed head of intelligence, Barzan Takriti, the President's half-brother, and a number of senior army officers, who were later reported to have been executed.

The problem of autonomy for Iraq's 2.5m.–3m. Kurds (currently in limited operation in three provinces) has a particular significance for Saddam Hussain, as costly equipment and manpower has been repeatedly diverted from critical areas in the war with Iran to control Kurdish rebellion in the north-east of the country. Unable to fight wars on two fronts, Hussain has sought an accommodation with the Kurds. A series of talks began in December 1983 after a cease-fire had been agreed with Jellal Talibani, leader of the main Kurdish opposition party in Iraq, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), and of an estimated 40,000 Kurdish soldiers. The success of these talks would provide only a partial solution to the problem as they do not include the other main Kurdish group, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK), led by Idris and Masoud Barzani, which is antipathetic towards the PUK and seeks to further the cause of Kurdish autonomy by siding with Iran. Hopes for a government of national unity, including the PUK and the Communist Party of Iraq, have so far been frustrated. Hussain's conciliatory attitude appeared to change, possibly owing to the greater international support for Iraq which was forthcoming in 1984, and the talks broke down in May 1984. Unconfirmed government reports state that a dialogue has continued, with Hussain trying to persuade the PUK to join the National Progressive Front. To win its support, Hussain would have to make major concessions to the PUK, such as granting Kurdish control of Kirkuk province, where some of Iraq's main oilfields are situated, and giving the Kurds a fixed share of national oil revenues (reportedly 20%–30%), and this he is unlikely to do.

Hussain has largely managed to retain his authority. Iraq's Shi'ite community (about 55% of the total population) is evidently not attracted by Khomeini's brand of fundamentalism and has remained loyal to Iraq and its Sunni President, while the opposition of Iranian-backed terrorist groups has had no significant effect.

Government

Power rests with the President and a Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), which in January 1985 comprised nine members (including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman). Considerable influence is wielded by the Iraq Regional Command of the

Baath Party, while the routine administration of the country is carried out by an appointed Council of Ministers. Legislative responsibility is shared between the RCC and the National Assembly, with 250 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years. The country is divided into 15 Provinces and three Autonomous Regions. A Kurdish autonomous area has been set up, and a 50-member Kurdish Legislative Council was elected in September 1980.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for all men at the age of 18 years, and lasts between 21 months and two years, extendable in wartime. In July 1984 the army had a total strength of 600,000; the air force had a strength of 38,000, and the navy 4,500. The navy is to be expanded. There were 75,000 army reserves. In order to wage the Gulf War, these forces are supplemented by a 650,000-strong popular army and possibly 10,000 volunteers from Arab countries. Estimated defence expenditure in 1983 was ID 3,200m. (US $10,296m.).

Economic Affairs

Petroleum is the most important sector of the economy, and by 1979 Iraq had outstripped Iran as the largest oil producer in the Middle East after Saudi Arabia. Iraq officially assessed its proven reserves of crude petroleum at 65,000m. barrels in 1984. Production rose from 2.21m. barrels per day (b/d) in 1977 to 2.6m. b/d in 1978, and to 3.45m. b/d in 1979, while revenues rose from US $9,500m. to $21,200m. over the same period. Because of the outbreak of the Gulf War and a lower world demand for oil, production in 1980 fell by 23.7% to 2.64m. b/d, but higher prices meant that government revenues from the petroleum industry rose to US $26,500m. Production in 1981 fell to 900,000 b/d, with revenues of only $10,400m. Oil exports were a record 3.2m. b/d in 1980 but, because of the Gulf War, Iraq could export only about 650,000 b/d in 1983 through the 980-km (610-mile) pipeline across Turkey, its only remaining normal outlet for oil exports, plus 50,000–60,000 b/d by road.

The severe burden which has been imposed on the economy by the war (costing an estimated US $1,000m. per month) emerged as the most critical concern for President Hussain in 1983. The Iraqi Government's revenue from oil had been slashed by almost 75% to a level (US $10,250m. in 1982) which was insufficient to cover war expenses, following the destruction of Iraq's oil terminals on the Gulf, the closure of the pipeline across hostile Syria (with a capacity of 650,000 to 700,000 b/d) in April 1982, and the decline in oil prices. The country's main port, Basra, has been closed since 1980 because of the war. The 1981–85 Five-Year Development Plan had to be suspended, and planning is now done on a yearly basis. Countries which had been eager to invest in Iraq and to bid for lucrative construction contracts even after the war with Iran had begun, when Iraq was an oil-rich country committed to an ambitious programme of development, are now faced with the problem of obtaining payment. Iraq's reserves of foreign exchange, which had been some $30,000m. at the beginning of the war in 1980, dwindled to about $800m. at the end of 1983. Imports in 1983 may have been only 50% or 60% of their 1982 value of $19,936m., while exports were worth about $10,000m., compared with more than $26,000m. in 1980. The $12,000m. trade surplus of 1980 became, by 1983, an annual deficit of between $8,000m. and $10,000m.

In spite of these problems, work on contracts worth some $25,000m. has continued. Foreign contractors were asked to finance their projects themselves in 1983 and 1984 by accepting a greater share of the payments due in local currency (which has lost value since the war), part-payment in oil, or refinancing of the foreign currency portion of outstanding payments. France, the largest supplier of armaments to Iraq after the USSR, has agreed to lend $1,000m. to help pay for large-scale French construction and infrastructure projects, though in 1983 Iraq already owed $2,400m. to France, out of an overall debt of $8,000m. or more. As part-payment of this debt, France accepted 4m. tons of oil in 1983. The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and India are other countries with a substantial financial stake in Iraq. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have lent some $26,000m. to Iraq since the Gulf war began, as well as $3,000m. per year in revenues from about 300,000 b/d of oil (250,000 b/d from the Neutral Zone and the remainder from Saudi Arabia), sold on Iraq's behalf.

In spite of its doubtful credit-worthiness, Iraq managed to obtain a $120m. Eurocredit in March 1983 for financing the expansion of its sole functioning oil pipeline from Kirkuk to Cayhan in Turkey. The capacity of the pipeline reached 1m. b/d in August 1984. In addition, Iraq has three new pipeline projects in train. In August 1984 it was decided to construct a new pipeline running parallel to the existing one from Kirkuk to Yumurtalik in Turkey. The pipeline will take two years to construct, at a cost of $550m., and the combined export capacity of the two lines will be about 1.55m. b/d. Owing to the introduction of this scheme, an existing plan for Iraq and Turkey to co-operate in the construction of a pipeline to carry 3m. tons of liquefied petroleum gas per year from Kirkuk to Yumurtalik may be delayed. However, a refinery to process Iraqi crude oil is to be built in Turkey. A two-stage oil pipeline project, agreed with Saudi Arabia in November 1983, should increase Iraq's export capacity by 1.6m. b/d. The first stage, of 640 km (398 miles), is to link Iraqi oilfields in the south with the Saudi Petroline, providing export capacity of 500,000 b/d by 1986. The second stage involves the laying of an independent Iraqi pipeline parallel to the Saudi line, terminating at Yanbu on the Red Sea. The third project is a joint venture with Jordan to build a pipeline 1,650 km long from western Iraq to Aqaba on Jordan's Red Sea coast. The pipeline will have a capacity of 1m. b/d and is to be built in two stages, each of 500,000 b/d, at a total cost of US $950m. Two-thirds of the cost will be borne by Jordan, with the remainder due from Iraq, being financed by oil revenues. Although Israel undertook not to attempt to sabotage the proposed pipeline, at the end of 1984 Iraq was still uncertain whether to risk such a large investment in a project so close to Israel.

The pipeline from Iraq to Banias, in Syria, is likely to remain closed for the duration of the war with Iran, from which Syria is receiving subsidized oil for blending at Banias. However, if all Iraq's pipeline projects are successfully completed, exports of oil (including some 200,000 b/d transported by road to Aqaba) could reach 4.5m. b/d, far in excess of its OPEC export quota of 1.2m. b/d. Iraq was not required to make a reduction in its output in October 1984, when OPEC cut production by 1.5m. b/d, in order to prevent a further fall in prices on the world market, which was over-supplied with oil.

The outlook for the Iraqi economy became more encouraging in 1984. The war was then estimated to be costing Iraq $20m. per day but, to set against this, there is the prospect of substantially increased revenue from oil exports as the various pipeline schemes are completed. The Government hopes to have an extra 1m. b/d of oil available for export by the end of 1985.

Even before the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the USA in November 1984, trade between the USA and Iraq had been increasing. The value of commodity credits granted to Iraq by the US Department of Agriculture in the fiscal year 1984 was a record $633m. In fiscal 1983 Iraq actually purchased US produce worth $681.8m., although its initial allocation under the credit guarantee scheme was only about $500m. US exports to Iraq in 1983 totalled $511.7m., and are expected to exceed this figure by an estimated 15% in 1984. Iraqi exports to the USA totalled $77.7m. in the first eight months of 1984, more than the annual total in either 1982 or 1983. The Export-Import Bank of the USA has guaranteed $500m. in commercial loans to cover US supplies for the construction of the oil pipeline to Aqaba in Jordan. Meanwhile, the USSR, in line with its political support for Iraq in the Gulf War, virtually ceased purchases of oil from Iran and turned to Iraq and Saudi Arabia for its main Gulf supplies, after the signing of an accord with Iraq in April 1984 to increase co-operation in oil production. In July Iraq obtained a $2,000m. credit from the USSR for a number of development projects, including oil exploration and production, dam construction and energy use.

Government spending has fallen, largely owing to a drop in investment, and the budget deficit for fiscal 1984 is expected to be of the order of $1,500m., compared with $3,100m. in the previous year. Iraq was successful in 1984 in deferring payments for refinancing of up to $10,000m. that it owed to foreign contractors (mainly French, Indian and Japanese). Purchases of arms were running at a rate of about $400m. per month in

1984, compared with $1,000m. per month in 1982, and France and the USSR have granted generous credit terms to cover their arms sales to Iraq. In 1985, however, payments to contractors in the range of $2,000m.–$3,000m., deferred from 1983, fall due. Iraq's overall repayment obligations for 1985 could be as high as $7,000m., according to one estimate. Total external debts are estimated at $40,000m. The country has hardly any reserves, and the Government has said that it will not reduce budget spending further to help to cover its debts.

Transport and Communications

Iraq has about 2,500 km (1,550 miles) of railway track, and a further 3,000 km (1,865 miles) are planned. The main means of travel is road. New trunk roads have been built. According to the Ministry of Housing and Construction, there were 25,385 km (15,775 miles) of main roads in 1984. In many desert areas the natural surfaces are passable for vehicles. The lower reaches of the Euphrates river and the combined mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Shatt al-Arab, are navigable (although affected by war since late 1980) and deep-water berths for tankers serve Iraq's oilfields. The port of Basra is closed because of the Gulf War.

Social Welfare

A limited Social Security Scheme was introduced in 1957 and extended in 1976. Benefits are given for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity, marriage and death. Health services are free. In 1978 Iraq had 201 hospital establishments, with a total of 24,717 beds. There were 7,323 physicians working in the country in 1980.

Education

Education is free, and primary education, lasting six years, has been made compulsory in an effort to reduce illiteracy. Primary enrolment of children between six and 11 years of age reached 100% in 1978. About 49% of children aged 12 to 17 (64% of boys; 33% of girls) attended secondary schools in 1981. An anti-illiteracy campaign, costing US $22m., began in December 1978, and has been encouraged by President Hussain. There are seven teacher-training institutes and six universities.

Tourism

Iraq is the ancient Mesopotamia of early history, and one of the oldest centres of civilization. The ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Nineveh and other relics of the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires are of interest to the tourist. Hatra and Ctesiphon represent the early medieval period. There were 719,823 visitor arrivals in 1978.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 14 July (Republic Day, anniversary of the 1958 coup), 17 July (National Day, anniversary of the 1968 coup), 27 August* (Id ul Adha), 16 September* (Islamic New Year), 25 September* (Ashoura), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Army Day), 8 February (14 Ramadan Revolution, anniversary of the 1963 coup).

* Approximate only; these are Islamic holidays determined by sightings of the moon, which vary each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force. Some local measurements are also used, e.g. 1 meshara or dunum = 0.62 acre (2,500 sq metres).

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 20 dirhams = 1 Iraqi dinar (ID).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 360.3 fils;
US $1 = 310.9 fils.

Statistical Survey

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning, Karradat Mariam, Al-Shawaf Sq, Baghdad; tel. 537-0071; telex 212218.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	438,317*
Population (census results)†	
14 October 1965	8,047,415
17 October 1977	
Males	6,182,898
Females	5,817,599
Total	12,000,497
Population (official estimates at October)†	
1980	13,238,000
1981	13,669,000
1982	14,110,425
Density (per sq km) 1982	32.2

* 169,235 sq miles. This figure includes 924 sq km (357 sq miles) of territorial waters but excludes the Neutral Zone, of which Iraq's share is 3,522 sq km (1,360 sq miles). The Zone lies between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and is administered jointly by the two countries. Nomads move freely through it but there are no permanent inhabitants.

† Excluding Iraqis abroad, estimated at 129,000 in 1977.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1977 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	591,066	352,824	943,890
Mining and quarrying	34,716	2,119	36,835
Manufacturing	235,777	48,618	284,395
Electricity, gas and water	22,241	949	23,190
Construction	316,560	5,136	321,696
Trade, restaurants and hotels	207,949	16,155	224,104
Transport, storage and communications	172,814	4,985	177,799
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	26,023	5,066	31,089
Community, social and personal services	871,879	86,100	957,979
Activities not adequately defined	46,258	11,979	58,237
Total employed	2,525,283	533,931	3,059,214
Unemployed	64,278	10,447	74,725
Total labour force	2,589,561	544,378	3,133,939

GOVERNORATES (estimated population at October 1982)

	Area* (sq km)	Population ('000)	Density (per sq km)
Nineveh	38,430	1,258	32.7
Salah al-Deen	29,004	412	14.2
Al-Ta'meem	9,659	587	60.8
Diala	19,292	650	33.7
Baghdad	5,159	4,038	782.8
Al-Anbar	137,723	536	3.9
Babylon	5,258	681	129.5
Kerbela	5,034	306	60.7
Al-Najaf	27,844	439	15.8
Al-Qadisiya	8,507	476	55.9
Al-Muthanna	51,029	239	4.7
Thi-Qar	13,626	683	50.2
Wasit	17,308	456	26.3
Maysan	14,103	396	28.1
Basrah	19,070	1,184	62.1
Autonomous Regions:			
D'hok	6,120	296	48.4
Arbil	14,471	657	45.4
Al-Sulaimaniya	15,756	816	51.8
Total	437,393	14,110	32.3

* Excluding territorial waters.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1977 census)

Baghdad (capital)	3,236,000	Mosul	1,220,000
Basrah (Basra)	1,540,000	Kirkuk	535,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (1981, '000)

Births 388.3; Marriages 116.0; Deaths 67.6 (including 582 deaths of Iraqis abroad and of non-Iraqis).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	1,300	1,100	965
Rice (paddy)	250*	250*	163
Barley	575	600*	902
Maize*	90	90	90
Sorghum*	5	6	6
Potatoes*	105	110	110
Dry beans*	7	7	7
Dry broad beans*	17	17	17
Chick-peas*	9	9	9
Lentils*	9	9	9
Sunflower seed*	5	5	5
Sesame seed*	9	9	9
Cottonseed*	10	10	10
Olives*	12	11	12
Cabbages*	7	7	7
Tomatoes	460*	460*	468
Pumpkins, etc.*	48	48	48
Cucumbers and gherkins*	165	170	180
Aubergines*	126	127	130
Chillies and peppers*	15	15	16
Onions (dry)	81*	81*	113
Carrots*	12	13	13
Watermelons*	683	700	700
Melons*	132	132	133
Grapes*	427	427	430
Dates*	400	400	400
Sugar cane*	260	260	260
Sugar beet*	90	90	95
Apples*	102	105	110
Peaches and nectarines*	28	28	29
Plums*	29	29	30
Oranges*	139	140	140
Tangerines, etc.*	46	46	46
Lemons and limes*	8	8	8
Apricots*	32	33	33
Tobacco (leaves)*	12	12	12
Cotton (lint)*	5	5	5

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	65	65	65
Mules	28	28	28
Asses	450	450	450
Cattle	2,900	3,000	3,100
Buffaloes	228	230	240
Camels	238	240	250
Sheep	11,650	11,750	11,900
Goats	3,660	3,700	3,800
Poultry	17,000	18,000	20,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	52	53	55
Buffalo meat	4	4	5
Mutton and lamb	38	38	39
Goats' meat	13	13	16
Poultry meat	38	42	50
Cows' milk	825	975	1,125
Buffalo milk	33	33	33
Sheep's milk	130	150	175
Goats' milk	62	63	70
Cheese	43.3	49.6	57.1
Butter	14.8	17.3	19.8
Hen eggs	20.5	21.4	22
Wool:			
greasy	17.6	17.7	17.8
clean	8.0	8.0	8.1
Cattle and buffalo hides	7.5	7.7	8.0
Sheep skins	7.1	7.5	9.0
Goat skins	2.7	2.8	3.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1979	1980	1981
Inland waters	17.5*	17.5*	17.5*
Atlantic Ocean	29.2	27.3	0.7
Indian Ocean	8.5*	8.4*	8.0*
Total catch	55.2*	53.2*	26.2*

* FAO estimates.

1982: Estimated catch as in 1981.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Crude petroleum ('000 metric tons)	170,493	130,123	44,992
Natural gas (terajoules)	68,377	50,036	56,000

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS ('000)

	1973	1974	1975
Leather tanning:			
Upper leather (sq ft)	11,001.1	11,658.2	10,169.2
Toilet soap (tons)	35.4	43.6	28.0
Vegetable oil (tons)	89.3	92.7	90.9
Woollen textiles:			
Cloth (metres)	1,112.4	1,187.9	n.a.
Blankets (number)	724.4	710.1	654.0
Cotton textiles (metres)	76,031.8	71,844.9	n.a.
Beer (litres)	12,723.1	12,321.4	19,297.0
Matches (gross)	2,101.3	2,253.1	n.a.
Cigarettes (million)	7.3	6.4	9.9
Shoes (pairs)	4,597.4	5,820.6	8,321.3

1981: Toilet soap (tons) 7,062; Vegetable oil (tons) 109,230; Woollen cloth (metres) 2,906; Beer (litres) 66,939,000; Matches ('000) 540,720; Shoes (pairs) 7,334,000.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
1,000 fils = 20 dirhams = 1 Iraqi dinar (ID).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 fils; 1 dinar.
Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 360.3 fils;
US $1 = 310.9 fils;
100 Iraqi dinars = £277.56 = $321.69.

Exchange Rate
From February 1973 to October 1982 the Iraqi dinar was valued at US $3.3862. Since October 1982 it has been valued at $3.2169.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1975	1976	1977
Gold	168.0	166.7	176.1
IMF special drawing rights	26.9	32.5	41.5
Reserve position in IMF	31.9	31.7	33.4
Foreign exchange	2,500.5	4,369.8	6,744.7
Total	2,727.3	4,600.7	6,995.7

Note: No figures for gold or foreign exchange have been available since 1977.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET ESTIMATES (ID million)

Revenue	1981	1982
Ordinary	5,025.0	8,740.0
Economic development plan	6,742.8	7,700.0
Autonomous government agencies	7,667.8	n.a.
Total	19,434.9	n.a.

Petroleum revenues (estimates, US $ million): 10,400 in 1981; 10,250 in 1982; 9,650 in 1983; 10,000 in 1984.

Expenditure	1981	1982
Ordinary	5,025.0	8,740.0
Economic development plan	6,742.0	7,700.0
Autonomous government agencies	7,982.4	n.a.
Total	19,750.2	n.a.

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (IFS) (1975 = 100)

	1976	1977	1978
All items	112.8	123.1	128.8

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (ID million)

Imports c.i.f.	1976	1977*	1978
Food and live animals	159.6	154.0	134.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	70.0	79.9	74.9
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	37.2	24.1	10.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	33.7	20.5	25.1
Chemicals	58.5	47.4	58.7
Basic manufactures	293.3	236.7	285.2
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	44.3	69.4	72.7
Iron and steel	127.5	44.3	73.2
Machinery and transport equipment	557.4	625.8	667.4
Non-electric machinery	285.4	352.5	368.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	106.9	120.2	160.5
Transport equipment	165.2	153.1	138.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	33.2	49.4	51.7
Total (incl. others)	1,150.9	1,151.3	1,244.1

* Provisional. Revised total is ID 1,323.2 million.

Exports f.o.b.*	1976	1977	1978
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,595.6	2,557.3	3,223.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,595.6	2,557.3	3,222.9
Crude and partly refined petroleum	2,564.2	2,541.1	3,204.4
Petroleum products	31.4	16.2	18.5
Total (incl. others)	2,626.5	2,583.8	3,267.3

* Figures are provisional. Revised totals (in ID million) are: 2,738.1 in 1976; 2,849.6 in 1977; 3,266.4 in 1978; 6,329.0 in 1979; 7,760.4 in 1980; 3,109.7 in 1981; 3,055.7 in 1982; 3,041.8 in 1983. Estimated exports of crude petroleum (in ID million) were: 2,691.6 in 1976; 2,806.9 in 1977; 3,204.2 in 1978; 6,287.0 in 1979; 7,718.4 in 1980; 3,067.7 in 1981; 3,013.7 in 1982; 2,999.8 in 1983 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (ID million)

Imports	1979	1980	1981
Austria	27.3	32.9	33.7
Belgium/Luxembourg	78.5	73.0	46.4
France	119.4	127.5	127.1
Germany, Fed. Republic	176.4	359.2	371.9
Italy	124.7	179.8	180.9
Japan	345.7	451.8	710.4
Jordan	10.0	23.0	30.3
Netherlands	47.9	50.8	30.1
Spain	21.9	29.8	37.2
Sweden	51.1	62.5	57.8
Switzerland	100.8	67.8	35.6
USSR	35.0	13.6	9.0
United Kingdom	84.0	122.2	131.5
USA	81.5	94.1	81.2
Total (incl. others)	1,738.9	2,208.1	2,333.8

Note: Since 1975 no official figures have been available for the destination of petroleum exports.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger-km ('000)	918	1,215	1,482
Freight ton-km ('000)	3,112	2,081	1,192

SHIPPING OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
(Export by tankers from all ports)

	1973	1974	1975
Total ('000 metric tons)	26,669	35,710	37,052

SHIPPING (movement of cargo vessels in Iraqi Ports)

	1978	1979	1980
Number of vessels			
Entered	1,127	1,664	1,446
Cleared	1,136	1,124	1,485
Gross registered tons ('000)			
Entered	13,841	14,006	18,187
Cleared	13,871	n.a.	n.a.
Cargo ('000 metric tons, excl. crude petroleum)			
Entered	4,191	6,717	6,535
Cleared	897	1,335	1,097

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000 licensed motor vehicles)

	1974	1975	1982
Passenger cars	85.7	118.3	229.5
Goods vehicles	49.1	65.5	118.7
Buses	16.4	19.6	26.6
Motor cycles	8.9	9.4	n.a.

Source: International Road Federation.

CIVIL AVIATION (Revenue traffic on Iraqi Airways)

	1980	1981	1982
Number of passengers	671,000	487,294	528,000
Cargo handled (metric tons)	15,155	12,053	15,027
Mail handled (kg)	259,843	276,675	329,027

Tourism

	1976	1977	1978
Visitors	n.a.	593,611	719,823

Education

(1982/83)

	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Primary	10,223	2,614,927	107,364
Secondary (General)	1,977	971,827	32,556
Vocational	157	61,383	4,733
Teacher training	43	32,674	1,241
Universities	6	85,573	4,624
Colleges and technical institutes	19	30,687	2,050

Directory

The Constitution

The following are the principal features of the Provisional Constitution issued on 22 September 1968:

The Iraqi Republic is a popular democratic and sovereign state. Islam is the state religion.

The political economy of the state is founded on socialism.

The state will protect liberty of religion, freedom of speech and opinion. Public meetings are permitted under the law. All discrimination based on race, religion or language is forbidden. There shall be freedom of the Press, and the right to form societies and trade unions in conformity with the law is guaranteed.

The Iraqi people is composed of two main nationalities: Arabs and Kurds. The Constitution confirms the nationalistic rights of the Kurdish people and the legitimate rights of all other minorities within the framework of Iraqi unity.

The highest authority in the country is the Council of Command of the Revolution (or Revolutionary Command Council—RCC), which will promulgate laws until the election of a National Assembly. The Council exercises its prerogatives and powers by a two-thirds majority.

Two amendments to the Constitution were announced in November 1969. The President, already Chief of State and head of the government, also became the official Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and President of the Command Council of the Revolution. Membership of the latter body was to increase from five to a larger number at the President's discretion.

Earlier, a Presidential decree replaced the 14 local government districts by 16 governorates, each headed by a governor with wide powers. In April 1976 Tekrit (Saladin) and Kerbala became separate governorates, bringing the number of governorates to 18, although three of these are designated Autonomous Regions.

The 15-article statement which aimed to end the Kurdish war was issued on 11 March 1970. In accordance with this statement, a form of autonomy was offered to the Kurds in March 1974, but some of the Kurds rejected the offer and fresh fighting broke out.

The new Provisional Constitution was announced in July 1970. Two amendments were introduced in 1973 and 1974, the 1974 amendment stating that 'the area whose majority of population is Kurdish shall enjoy autonomy in accordance with what is defined by the Law'.

The President and Vice-President are elected by a two-thirds majority of the Council. The President, Vice-President and members of the Council will be responsible to the Council. Vice-Presidents and Ministers will be responsible to the President.

In July 1973, President Bakr announced a National Charter as a first step towards establishing the Progressive National Front. A National Assembly and People's Councils are features of the Charter. A law to set up a 250-member National Assembly and a 50-member Kurdish Legislative Council was adopted on 16 March 1980, and the two Assemblies were elected in June and September 1980 respectively.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Saddam Hussain (assumed power 16 July 1979).

Vice-President: Taha Moheddin Maruf.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL

Chairman: Saddam Hussain.

Vice-Chairman: Izzat Ibrahim.

Members:

Taha Yasin Ramadan
Adnan Khairallah
Sa'adoun Shaker Mahmoud
Tariq Aziz Isa
Hasan Ali Nassar al-Amiri
Naim Hamid Haddad
Taha Moheddin Maruf

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1985)

First Deputy Prime Minister: Taha Yasin Ramadan.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tareq Aziz.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Gen. Adnan Khairallah.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Abdul Jabbar Abdul Rahim al-Asadi.

Head of Presidency Diwan (Presidential Cabinet): Ahmad Hussain al-Samarrai.

Minister of the Interior: Sa'adoun Shaker Mahmoud.

Minister of Education and Acting Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: Abdul Qadir Izzudin Hammudi.

Minister of Justice: Dr Mundhir Ibrahim.

Minister of Finance: Hisham Hassan Tawfiq.

Minister of Housing and Construction: Muhammad Fadhel.

Minister of Planning: Samal Majid Faraj.

Minister of Health: Dr Sadiq Hamid Allush.

Minister of Industry and Minerals: Subhi Yasin Khudayr.

Minister of Oil: Qasim Ahmad Taqi.

Minister of Trade: Hassan Ali.

Minister of Youth: Nuri Faysal Shahir.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Siddiq Abdul Latif Yunis.

Minister of Culture and Information: Latif Naseef al-Jasim.

Minister of Irrigation: Abdul Wahab Mahmoud Abdulla.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Bakr Mahmoud Rasoul.

Minister of Awqaf (Religious Endowments) and Religious Affairs: Abdullah Fadil Abbas.

Minister of Local Government: Adnan Dahwoud Salman.

Minister of Light Industries: Tariq Hamad al-Abdullah.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: (vacant).

Minister of State for Military Affairs: Gen. Abdel-Jabbar Shanshal.

Minister of State at the President's Office: (vacant).

Advisers to President (with status of Minister): Muhammad Hamzah az-Zubaydi, Abdul Ghani Abdul Ghafur, Samir Muhammad Abdul Wahhab, Abdul Hasan Rahi Fir'awn, Saadi Mahdi Salih, Mazban Kadr Hadi, Khaled Abdel-Moneim.

Ministers of State: Hashim Hassan, Abdulla Ismail Ahmed, Arshad Ahmad Muhammad az-Zibari.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Presidential Palace, Karradat Mariam, Baghdad.

Office of the First Deputy Prime Minister: Karradat Mariam, Baghdad.

Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Khulafa St, Khullani Sq., Baghdad; tel. 887-3251; telex 212222.

Ministry of Awqaf and Religious Affairs: North Gate, St opposite College of Engineering, Baghdad; tel. 888-9561; telex 212785.

Ministry of Culture and Information: Nr Al-Nusoor Sq., fmrly Qasr al-Salaam Bldg, Baghdad; tel. 551-4333; telex 212800.

Ministry of Defence: North Gate, Baghdad; tel. 888-9071; telex 212202.

Ministry of Education: Al-Iman Al-A'dham St, A'dhamaiya, Nr Antar Sq., Baghdad; tel. 422-5081; telex 212259.

Ministry of Finance: Khulafa St, Nr Al-Russafi Sq., Baghdad; tel. 887-4871; telex 212459.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Opposite State Org. for Roads and Bridges, Karradat Mariam, Baghdad; tel. 537-0091; telex 212201.

Ministry of Light Industries: Nidhal St, Nr Sa'adoun Petrol Station, Baghdad; tel. 887-2006; telex 212205.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: Khulafa St, Khullani Sq., Baghdad; tel. 887-1881; telex 212621.

Ministry of Local Government: Karradat Mariam, Baghdad; tel. 537-0031; telex 212568.

Ministry of Oil: Al-Mansour Opposite Racecourse, Baghdad; tel. 887-0910; telex 212216.

Ministry of Planning: Karradat Mariam, Al-Shawaf Sq., Baghdad; tel. 537-0071; telex 212218.

Ministry of Trade: Khulafa St, Khullani Sq., Baghdad; tel. 887-2682; telex 212206.

Ministry of Transport and Communications: Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya Al-Zuwiya, Nr 14 July Suspension Bridge, Baghdad; tel. 776-6041; telex 212020.

Ministry of Youth: Al-Muthanna St, Opposite Officers' City, Baghdad; tel. 774-8261; telex 212502.

KURDISH AUTONOMOUS REGION

Executive Council: Acting Chair. Muhammad Amin Muhammad.

Legislative Council: Chair. Ahmed Abdul Qadir al-Naqshabandi.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

No form of National Assembly existed in Iraq between the 1958 revolution, which overthrew the monarchy, and June 1980. The existing provisional constitution contains provisions for the election of an assembly at a date to be determined by the Government. The members of the Assembly are to be elected from all political, social and economic sectors of the Iraqi people. In December 1979 the RCC invited political, trade union and popular organizations to debate a draft law for setting up a 250-member National Assembly (elected from 56 constituencies) and a 50-member Kurdish Legislative Council, both to be elected by direct, free and secret ballot. Elections for the first National Assembly took place on 20 June 1980, and for the Kurdish Legislative Council on 11 September 1980. The Assembly is dominated by members of the ruling Baath Party.

Elections for the second National Assembly were held on 20 October 1984. The total number of votes cast was 7,171,000 and Baath Party candidates won 73% (183) of the 250 seats, compared with 75% in the previous Assembly. The number of women elected rose to 33.

Chairman: Dr Sa'adoun Hammadi.

Chairman of the Kurdish Legislative Council: Ahmed Abdul Qadir al-Naqshabandi.

Political Organizations

National Progressive Front: Baghdad; f. July 1973, when Arab Baath Socialist Party and Iraqi Communist Party signed a joint manifesto agreeing to establish a comprehensive progressive national and nationalistic front. In 1975 representatives of Kurdish parties and organizations and other national and independent forces joined the Front; the Iraqi Communist Party left the National Progressive Front in mid-March 1979; Sec.-Gen. NAIM HADDAD (Baath).

Arab Baath Socialist Party: POB 6012, Al-Mansour, Baghdad; revolutionary Arab socialist movement founded in Damascus in 1947; has ruled Iraq since July 1968, and between July 1973 and March 1979 in alliance with the Iraqi Communist Party in the National Progressive Front; Sec.-Gen. MICHAEL AFLAQ; Regional Sec. SADDAM HUSSAIN; Deputy Regional Sec. IZZAT IBRAHIM; mems. of Regional Command: TAHA YASIN RAMADAN, NAIM HADDAD, HASSAN ALI, SA'ADOUN SHAKER, TAREQ AZIZ, ADNAN KHAIRALLAH, MUHAMMAD HAMZAH AZ-ZUBAYDI, ABDUL GHANI ABDUL GHAFUR, SAMIR MUHAMMAD ABDUL WAHHAB, ABDUL HASAN RAHI FIR'AWN, SAADI MAHDI SALIH, SA'ADOUN HAMMADI and MAZBAN KHADR HADI.

Iraqi Communist Party: Baghdad: f. 1934; became legally recognized in July 1973 on formation of National Progressive Front; left National Progressive Front March 1979; First Sec. AZIZ MOHAMMED.

Kurdistan Democratic Party: Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq., Baghdad; f. 1946; Kurdish Party; supports the National Progressive Front; Sec.-Gen. AZIZ AQRAWI.

Kurdistan Revolutionary Party: f. 1972; succeeded Democratic Kurdistan Party; admitted to National Progressive Front 1974; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL-SATTAR TAHER SHAREF.

There is also a Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK) in opposition to the Iraqi Government (Leaders IDRIS and MASOUD BARZANI), a Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) (Leader JELLAL TALIBANI) and a United Socialist Party of Kurdistan (USPK), a breakaway group from PUK.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN IRAQ

Afghanistan: Maghrib St, Al-Difa'ie, 27/1/12 Waziriyah, Baghdad; tel. 422-9986; Ambassador: ABDOL HADI MOKAMMEL.

Algeria: Al-Shawaf Square, Karradat Mariam, Baghdad; tel. 537-2181; Ambassador: MOHAMMED AL-HAJI HAMDADOU.

Argentina: Hay Al-Jameo Dist. 915, St 24, No. 142, POB 2443, Baghdad; tel. 776-8140; telex 3500; Ambassador: A. H. PIÑEIRO.

Australia: Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah 39B/35, POB 661, Baghdad; tel. 7193423; telex 212148; Ambassador: M. KUPA.

Austria: Hay Babel 929/2/5 Aqaba bin Nafi's Square, Masbah, Baghdad; tel. 719-9033; telex 212383; Ambassador: Dr GEORG POTYKA.

Bahrain: 26/2/13 Deragh Quarter, Baghdad; tel. 552-1641; Ambassador: ABDUL RAHMAN SELMAN KAMEL.

Bangladesh: 38J/35 Al-Masbah, POB 3123, Baghdad; tel. 719-0063; telex 2370; Ambassador: Brig. AHM ABDUL MOMEN.

Belgium: Hay Babel 929/27/25, Baghdad; tel. 719-8297; telex 212450; Ambassador: Count ALBERT DE BORCHGRAVE D'ALTENA.

Brazil: 609/16 Al-Mansour, Houses 62/62–1, Baghdad; tel. 551-1365; telex 2240; Ambassador: A. F. WERNER.

Bulgaria: 9/12 Harthiyah, Baghdad; tel. 552-0049; Ambassador: ANGEL GEORGIEV ANGELOV.

Canada: Mansour, POB 323, Baghdad; tel. 552-1459; telex 212486; Ambassador: A. PERCY SHERWOOD.

Central African Republic: 208/406 Al-Zawra, Harthiyah, Baghdad; tel. 551-6520; Ambassador: Col FRANÇOIS DIALLO.

Chad: 97/4/4 Karradat Mariam, POB 8037, Baghdad; tel. 537-6160; Ambassador: HAMID MUHAMMAD ISHAQ.

China, People's Republic: 14/1/82 Jadriyah, POB 225, Baghdad; tel. 776-2766; telex 212195; Ambassador: ZHANG JUNHUA.

Cuba: Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya 24/22, Baghdad; tel. 719-5177; telex 212389; Ambassador: ARGILES PÉREZ.

Czechoslovakia: Dijlaschool St, No. 37, Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-7136; Ambassador: JAN STRAKA.

Denmark: Zukak No. 34, Mahallat 902, Hay Al-Wahda, House No. 18/1, POB 2001, Alwiyah, Baghdad; tel. 719-3058; telex 212490; Ambassador: FREDERIK KIAER.

Djibouti: POB 6223, Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-3805; Ambassador: ABSEIA BOOH ABDULLA.

Egypt: Baghdad; Chargé d'affaires: ABDEL MONEIM M. GHONEIM.

Finland: POB 2041, Alwiyah, Baghdad; tel. 719-6174; telex 212454; Ambassador: HAAKAN KROGIUS.

France: 102/55/7 Abu Nawas, Baghdad; tel. 719-6061; telex 212160; Ambassador: MAURICE COURAGE.

German Democratic Republic: 929/10/12 Hay Babel, Baghdad; tel. 719-0071; Ambassador: GUENTHER SCHARFENBERG.

Germany, Federal Republic: Zukak 2, Mahala 929 Hay Babel (Masbah Square), Baghdad; tel. 719-2037; telex 212262; Ambassador: Dr ALFONS BÖCKER.

Greece: 15/2/8 Karradat Nadhimiyah, Masbah, Baghdad; tel. 776-9511; telex 212479; Ambassador: ANTONIOS EXARCHOS.

Holy See: Al-Sa'adoun St 904/2/46, POB 2090, Baghdad (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 719-5183; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr LUIGI CONTI.

Hungary: Abu Novas St, Zuwiya, POB 2065, Baghdad; tel. 776-5000; telex 2293; Ambassador: ZOLTÁN PERESZLÉNYI.

India: Taha St, Najib Pasha, Adhamiya, Baghdad; tel. 422-2014; Ambassador: ASHOKE SEN CHIB.

Indonesia: 906/2/77 Hay-Wahda, Baghdad; tel. 719-8677; telex 2517; Ambassador: ABDURRACHMAN GUNADIRDJA.

Italy: 334/14 Al-Jadriyah Sq, Baghdad; tel. 776-5058; telex 212242; Ambassador: Dr ANTONIO NAPOLITANO.

Japan: 929/17/70 Hay Babel, Masbah, Baghdad; tel. 719-3840; telex 212241; Ambassador: KEIZO KIMURA.

Jordan: Al-Harthiyah, Baghdad; tel. 551-2892; telex 2805; Ambassador: SALEH KABARITI.

Kuwait: 13/1/2 Al-Zuwiya, Al-Jadriyah, al-Karada al-Sharqiya, Baghdad; tel. 776-315; telex 212108; Ambassador: ABDUR RAZZAQ AL-BAIJAN.

Lebanon: 13/21/5D Husamuddin St, Baghdad; tel. 887-7857; telex 2263; Ambassador: ZOUHEIR HAMDAN.

Malaysia: 61/2/35 Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah, Baghdad; tel. 719-2048; telex 2452; Ambassador: ANAITULLAH KARIM.

Mauritania: Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-8261; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD YEHYA WALAD AHMAD AL-HADI.

Mexico: 601/11/45 Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 719-8039; telex 2582; Chargé d'affaires: VICTOR M. DELGADO.

Morocco: Hay Al-Mansour, POB 6039, Baghdad; tel. 552-1779; Ambassador: ABOLESLAM ZENINED.

Netherlands: Jadriyah 29/35/915, POB 2064, Baghdad; tel. 776-7616; telex 212276; Ambassador: C. J. VREEDENBURGH.

New Zealand: 2D/19 Zuwiyah, Jadriyah, Baghdad; POB 2350, Alwiyah, Baghdad; tel. 776-8176; telex 212433; Ambassador: BARRY H. BROOKS.

Nigeria: Mutanaby, Baghdad; tel. 552-1750; Ambassador: ALI GOMBE.

Norway: 20/3/609 Hay Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-0097; telex 212715; Ambassador: TOROLF RAA.

Oman: POB 6180, 213/36/15 Al-Harthiya, Baghdad; tel. 551-8198; telex 212480; Ambassador: BASHIR BIN SALEEM BINFARGI.

Pakistan: 4725/7 Opposite Mashtal Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-1028; Ambassador: KHALID MAHMOUD.

Philippines: Hay Babel, Baghdad; tel. 719-3228; telex 3463; Ambassador: (vacant).

Poland: Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah 2/1/27, POB 2051, Baghdad; tel. 719-0296; Ambassador: ANTONI CZARKOWSKI.

Portugal: 66/11 Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya, Sector 925, St 25, No. 79, POB 3014, Baghdad; tel. 776-4953; telex 212716; Ambassador: ZÓZIMO DA SILVA.

Qatar: 152/406 Harithia, Hay Al-Kindi, Baghdad; tel. 551-2186; telex 2391; Ambassador: MOHAMMAD RASHID KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA.

Romania: 203/7/19 Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah, Baghdad; tel. 719-8644; telex 2268; Ambassador: M. DIAMANDOPOL.

Saudi Arabia: 48A/1/7, 609 Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-3566; Ambassador: TARAD IBN ABDULLAH AL-HARITHI.

Senegal: Jadriyah 75G 31/15, POB 565, Baghdad; tel. 776-7636; Ambassador: Y. BARRO.

Somalia: 603/1/5 Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-0088; Ambassador: YASIN SHIRE FARAH.

Spain: Al-Riad Quarter, District 929, Street No. 1, No. 21, POB 2072, Alwiyah, Baghdad; tel. 719-0176; telex 2239; Ambassador: José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberan.

Sri Lanka: 10 B/6/12 Alwiyah, Baghdad; tel. 719-3040; Ambassador: (vacant).

Sweden: POB 720, Alwiyah, Baghdad; tel. 719-5361; telex 212352; Ambassador: Arne Thorén.

Switzerland: Al-Karada Al-Sharqiya Masbah, House No. 41/5/929, POB 2107, Baghdad; tel. 719-3091; telex 212243; Ambassador: M. Disler.

Thailand: 1/4/609 Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-8798; Ambassador: Chamras Chombhubol.

Tunisia: Mansour 34/2/4, POB 6057, Baghdad; tel. 551-7786; Ambassador: Habib Nouira.

Turkey: 2/8 Waziriyah, POB 14001, Baghdad; tel. 422-2768; Ambassador: Nüzhet Kandemir; Egyptian interests section: tel. 537-7347; Head of Section: Ahmed Kamil.

Uganda: 41/1/609 Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-3594; Ambassador: Swaib M. Musoke.

USSR: Mansour Iy Region Daoudi, Baghdad; tel. 551-4749; Ambassador: Viktor J. Minin.

United Arab Emirates: Al-Mansour, 50 Al-Mansour Main St, Baghdad; tel. 551-7026; telex 2285; Ambassador: Muhammad Abdullateef Rashed.

United Kingdom: Sharia Salah Ud-Din, Karkh, Baghdad; tel. 537-2121; telex 213414; Ambassador: T. J. Clark.

USA: 929/7/57 Hay Bakl, Masbah, POB 2447, Alwiyah, Baghdad; tel. 719-6138; telex 212287; Chargé d'affaires: David G. Newton.

Venezuela: Al-Mansour, House No. 12/79/601, Baghdad; tel. 552-0965; telex 2173; Ambassador: Freddy Rafael Alvarez Yanes.

Viet-Nam: Daoudi al-Mansour 71/7/17, Baghdad; tel. 551-1388; Ambassador: Tran Ky Long.

Yemen Arab Republic: Jadriyah 923/28/29, Baghdad; tel. 776-0647; Ambassador: Mohammed Abdullah Ali al-Saseel.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 906/16/8, Hay Al-Wahdah, Baghdad; tel. 719-6027; Ambassador: Ahmed Ali Maisari.

Yugoslavia: 16/35/923 Babel Area, Jadriyah, POB 2061, Baghdad; tel. 776-7887; telex 213521; Ambassador: Dzevad Mujezinović.

Judicial System

Courts in Iraq consist of the following: The Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal, First Instance Courts, Peace Courts, Courts of Sessions, Shara' Courts and Penal Courts.

The Court of Cassation: This is the highest judicial bench of all the Civil Courts; it sits in Baghdad, and consists of the President and a number of vice-presidents and not fewer than 15 permanent judges, delegated judges and reporters as necessity requires. There are four bodies in the Court of Cassation, these are: (*a*) the General body, (*b*) Civil and Commercial body, (*c*) Personal Status body, (*d*) the Penal body.

Courts of Appeal: The country is divided into five Districts of Appeal: Baghdad, Mosul, Basra, Hilla, and Kirkuk, each with its Court of Appeal consisting of a president, vice-presidents and not fewer than three members, who consider the objections against the decisions issued by the First Instance Courts of first grade.

Courts of First Instance: These courts are of two kinds: Limited and Unlimited in jurisdiction.

Limited Courts deal with Civil and Commercial suits, the value of which is five hundred Dinars and less; and suits, the value of which cannot be defined, and which are subject to fixed fees. Limited Courts consider these suits in the final stage and they are subject to Cassation.

Unlimited Courts consider the Civil and Commercial suits irrespective of their value, and suits the value of which exceeds five hundred Dinars with first grade subject to appeal.

First Instance Courts consist of one judge in the centre of each *Liwa*, some *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas*, as the Minister of Justice judges necessary.

Revolutionary Courts: These deal with major cases that would affect the security of the state in any sphere: political, financial or economic.

Courts of Sessions: There is in every District of Appeal a Court of Sessions which consists of three judges under the presidency of the President of the Court of Appeal or one of his vice-presidents. It considers the penal suits prescribed by Penal Proceedings Law and other laws. More than one Court of Sessions may be established in one District of Appeal by notification issued by the Minister of Justice mentioning therein its headquarters, jurisdiction and the manner of its establishment.

Shara' Courts: A Shara' Court is established wherever there is a First Instance Court; the Muslim judge of the First Instance Court may be a *Qadhi* to the Shara' Court if a special *Qadhi* has not been appointed thereto. The Shara' Court considers matters of personal status and religious matters in accordance with the provisions of the law supplement to the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Law.

Penal Courts: A Penal Court of first grade is established in every First Instance Court. The judge of the First Instance Court is considered as penal judge unless a special judge is appointed thereto. More than one Penal Court may be established to consider the suits prescribed by the Penal Proceedings Law and other laws.

One or more Investigation Court may be established in the centre of each *Liwa* and a judge is appointed thereto. They may be established in the centres of *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas* by order of the Minister of Justice. The judge carries out the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Penal Proceedings Law and the other laws.

There is in every First Instance Court a department for the execution of judgments presided over by the Judge of First Instance if a special president is not appointed thereto. It carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of Execution Law.

Religion

ISLAM

About 95% of the population are Muslims, more than 50% of whom are Shi'ite. The Arabs of northern Iraq, the Bedouins, the Kurds, the Turkomans and some of the inhabitants of Baghdad and Basra are mainly of the Sunni sect, the remaining Arabs south of the Diyali belong to the Shi'i sect.

CHRISTIANITY

There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district. The Christians of Iraq fall into three groups: (*a*) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite; (*b*) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church including the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans; (*c*) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians.

Catholic:

Latin Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad: Most Rev. Marcel Dahdah, Wahdah 904/8/44, Baghdad; tel. 99537; approx. 3,500 adherents.

Armenian Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad: Most Rev. Paul Coussa, POB 2344, Baghdad; tel. 91827.

Chaldean Rite: Archbishop of Mosul: Most Rev. George Garmo; Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans: His Beatitude Paul II Cheikho, with 18 archbishops and bishops in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, USA and Lebanon; approx. 475,000 adherents.

Syrian Rite: Archbishop of Mosul: Most Rev. Cyril Emanuel Benni; Archbishop of Baghdad: Most Rev. Mar T. M. Shaba Matoka; approx. 35,000 adherents.

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents.

Armenian Orthodox (Apostolic) **Community:** 23,000 adherents, mainly in Baghdad; Bishop Avak Asadourian, Primate of the Armenian Diocese, Younis Al-Saba'awi Square, Baghdad.

JUDAISM

Unofficial estimates put the present size of the community at 2,500, almost all living in Baghdad.

OTHERS

About 30,000 Yazidis and a smaller number of Turkomans, Sabeans and Shebeks make up the rest of the population.

Sabean Community: 20,000 adherents; Head Sheikh Dakhil, Nasiriyah; Mandeans, mostly in Nasiriyah.

Yazidis: 30,000 adherents; Leader Tashin Baik, Ainsifni.

The Press

DAILIES

Baghdad Observer: POB 624, Karantina, Baghdad; f. 1967; state-sponsored; English; Editor-in-Chief Naji al Hadithi; circ. 22,000.

Al-Iraq: POB 5717, Baghdad; f. 1976; formerly *Al-Ta'akhi*; organ of the National Progressive Front; Kurdish; Editor-in-Chief Salahudin Saeed; circ. 30,000.

al-Jumhuriya (The Republic): Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1963, refounded 1967; Editor-in-Chief Sami Mahdi; circ. 220,000.

al-Riyadhi (Sportsman): POB 58, Baghdad; f. 1971; published by Ministry of Youth; circ. 30,000.

Tariq Al-Sha'ab: Al-Sa'adoun St, Baghdad; organ of the Iraqi Communist Party; Editor Abdul Razzak al-Safi.

al-Thawra (Revolution): Aqaba bin Nafi's Square, POB 2009, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of Baath Party; Editor-in-Chief Hameed Saeed; circ. 22,000.

WEEKLIES

Alif Baa (Alphabet): Waziriyah, Baghdad; weekly; Editor-in-Chief Kamil al-Sharqi.

al-Mizmar: Children's Culture House, POB 14176, Baghdad; telex 2606; children's newspaper; Editor-in-Chief Amal al-Sharqi; circ. 50,000.

al-Rased (The Observer): Baghdad; general.

Sabaa Nisan: Baghdad; f. 1976; organ of the General Union of the Youth of Iraq.

Saut al Fallah (Voice of the Peasant): Karradat Mariam, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of the General Union of Farmers Societies; weekly; circ. 40,000.

Waee Ul-Omal (The Workers' Consciousness): Headquarters of General Federation of Trade Unions in Iraq, Gialani St, Senak, POB 2307, Baghdad; Iraq Trades Union organ; Chief Editor Khalid Mahmoud Hussein; circ. 25,000.

al-Idaa'h Wal-Television: Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Karradat Mariam, Baghdad; radio and television programmes and articles; weekly; Editor-in-Chief Kamil Hamdi al-Sharqi; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS

Afaq Arabiya (Arab Horizons): Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq, POB 2009, Baghdad; literary and political; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Shafeek al-Kamali.

al-Aqlam (The Pen): Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq, POB 2009, Baghdad; f. 1964; literary; monthly; circ. 20,000.

al-Funoon al-Ida'aiya: Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; supervised by Broadcasting and TV Training Institute; engineering and technical; quarterly (publication suspended).

Bagdad: Baghdad; every 2 months; cultural and political; French.

Hurras al-Watan: Baghdad.

L'Iraq Aujourd'hui: Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq, POB 2009, Baghdad; f. 1976; bi-monthly; cultural and political; French; Editor Nadji al-Hadithi; circ. 12,000.

Iraq Oil News: Al-Mansour, POB 6178, Baghdad; tel. 551-0031; telex 2216; f. 1973; publ. by the Information and Public Relations Div. of the Ministry of Oil; monthly; English.

Journal of the Faculty of Medicine, The: College of Medicine, University of Baghdad, Baghdad; f. 1935; quarterly; Arabic and English; medical and technical; Editor Prof. Yousif D. al-Naaman.

Majallat-al-Majma al-Ilmi al-Iraqi (Iraqi Academy Journal): Iraqi Academy, Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1947; quarterly; scholarly magazine on Arabic Islamic culture; Gen. Sec. Dr Nuri Hammoodi al-Qaisi.

Majallat al-Thawra al-Ziraia (Magazine of Iraq Agriculture): Baghdad; quarterly; agricultural; published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

al-Masrah Wal-Cinema: Iraqi Broadcasting, Television and Cinema Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; artistic, theatrical and cinema; monthly.

al-Mawrid: Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq, POB 2009, Baghdad; f. 1971; cultural; monthly; Arabic.

al-Mu'allem al-Jadid: Ministry of Education, Baghdad; f. 1935; quarterly; educational, social, and general; Editor Khalil al-Samarrai; circ. 105,000.

Al Naft Wal Aalam (Oil and the World): publ. by the Ministry of Oil, POB 6178, Baghdad; f. 1973; Editor-in-Chief Qasim Ahmad Taqi (Minister of Oil); monthly; Arabic.

Sawt al-Talaba (The Voice of Students): al-Maghreb St, Waziriya, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of National Union of Iraqi Students; monthly; circ. 25,000.

al-Sina'a (Industry): POB 5665, Baghdad; publ. by Ministry of Industry and Minerals; Arabic and English; every 2 months; Editor-in-Chief Abdel Qader Abdel Latif; circ. 16,000.

Sumer: State Antiquities and Heritage Organization, Karkh, Saliyah, Jamal Abdul Nasr St, Baghdad; tel. 537-6121; f. 1945; archaeological, historical journal; Chair. of Ed. Board Dr Muayad Sa'id Damerji; annually.

al-Thaquafa (Culture): Place Al-Tahrir, Baghdad; f. 1970; cultural; Editor-in-Chief Salah Khalis; monthly; Arabic; circ. 5,000.

al-Thaquafa al-Jadida (The New Culture): Baghdad; f. 1969; pro-Communist; Editor-in-Chief Safa al-Hafiz; monthly; circ. 3,000.

al-Turath al-Sha'abi (Popular Heritage): Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq, POB 2009, Baghdad; specializes in Iraqi and Arabic folklore; Editor-in-Chief Lutfi al-Khouri; monthly; Arabic; circ. 15,000.

al-Waqai al-Iraqiya (Official Gazette of Republic of Iraq): Ministry of Justice, Baghdad; f. 1922; Dir Ali Muhammad Ibrahim; Arabic and English weekly editions; circ. Arabic 12,500, English 1,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Iraqi News Agency (INA): Abu Nawwas St, POB 3084, Baghdad; tel. 887-5661; telex 212267; f. 1959; Dir-Gen. Taha Yassin Hassan al-Basri.

Foreign Bureaux

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Zuqaq 24, Mahalla 906, Hai al-Wahda, Beit 4, Baghdad; Correspondent Hubert Berg.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): POB 5699, Baghdad; Correspondent Najhat Kotani.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 67 Street 52, Alwiya, Baghdad; Correspondent Andrei Ostalsky.

ANSA (Italy) and EFE (Spain) also have offices in Baghdad.

Publishers

al Hurriyah Printing Establishment: Karantina, Sarrafia, Baghdad; tel. 69721; telex 212228; f. 1970; largest printing and publishing establishment in Iraq; state-owned; controls al-Jumhuriya (see below).

al-Jamaheer Press House: Sarrafia, Baghdad; f. 1963; publisher of a number of newspapers and magazines, *al-Jumhuriya, Baghdad Observer, Alif Baa, Yord Weekly*; Pres. Saad Qassem Hammoudi.

al Ma'arif Ltd: Mutanabi St, Baghdad; f. 1929; publishes periodicals and books in Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish, French and English.

al-Muthanna Library: Mutanabi St, Baghdad; f. 1936; booksellers and publishers of books in Arabic and oriental languages; Man. Mohamed K. M. al-Rajab.

al Nahdah: Mutanabi St, Baghdad; politics, Arab affairs.

Kurdish Culture Publishing House: Baghdad; f. 1976; attached to the Ministry of Culture and Information.

National House for Distribution and Advertising: Ministry of Culture and Information, Al-Jumhuriyah St, POB 624, Baghdad; tel. 4251846; telex 212392; f. 1972; importers, exporters and marketers of all kinds of books and periodicals; controls all advertising activities, inside Iraq as well as outside; Dir-Gen. M. A. Askar.

al-Thawra Printing and Publishing House: Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq., POB 2009, Baghdad; tel. 96161; telex 212215; f. 1970; state-owned; Chair. Tariq Aziz.

Thnayan Printing House: Baghdad.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were 2m. radio receivers and 535,000 television receivers.

RADIO

State Organization for Broadcasting and Television: Broadcasting and Television Bldg, Salihiya, Karkh, Baghdad; tel. 31151; telex 212246.

Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment: Salihiya, Baghdad; tel. 537-1161; telex 212446; home service broadcasts in Arabic, Kurdish, Syriac and Turkoman; foreign service in French, German, English, Russian, Swahili, Turkish and Urdu; there are 16 medium wave and 30 short wave transmitters; Dir-Gen. Dr Majid Ahmed al-Samarrie; Dir of Engineering and Technical Affairs Abdul-Ilah Almusfir.

Idaa'h Baghdad: f.1936; 22 hours daily.

Idaa'h Sawt Al-Jamahir: f. 1970; 24 hours.

Other stations include **Idaa'h Al-Kurdia, Idaa'h Al-Farisiya** (Persian).

TELEVISION

Baghdad Television: Ministry of Culture and Information, Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salihiya, Karkh, Baghdad; tel. 31151; telex 212446; f. 1956; government station operating daily on two channels for 9 hours and 8 hours respectively; Dir-Gen. Lateef al-Delaimy.

Kirkuk Television: f. 1967; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Mosul Television: f. 1968; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Basra Television: f. 1968; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Missan Television: f. 1974; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Kurdish Television: f. 1974; government station; commercial; 8 hours daily.

There are 18 other TV stations operating in the Iraqi provinces.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; brs = branches; m. = million; amounts in Iraqi dinars)

All banks and insurance companies, including all foreign companies, were nationalized in July 1964. The assets of foreign companies were taken over by the state.

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Iraq: Banks St, POB 64, Baghdad; tel. 887-1101; telex 212203; f. 1947 as National Bank of Iraq; has the sole right of note issue; cap. and res 125m. (1983); Gov. Hikmat Ibrahim al-Azzawi; brs in Mosul and Basra.

Commercial Bank

Rafidain Bank: New Banks' St, POB 11360 Massarif, Baghdad; tel. 887-1044; telex 21211; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 50m., res 285.6m., dep. 6,448.6m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Tariq Talib al-Tukmaji; 226 brs.

Specialized Banks

Agricultural Co-operative Bank of Iraq: Rashid St, Baghdad; tel. 888-4191; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 280.6m.; Gen. Man. Bhnam Aziz Bunni; 47 brs.

Industrial Bank of Iraq: Al-Khullani Sq., POB 5025, Baghdad; tel. 887-2181; telex 212224; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 75m., dep. 3.3m. (Dec. 1982); Dir-Gen. Dr Abdul Wahab al-Najar; 8 brs.

Real Estate Bank of Iraq: Hasan Bin Thabit St, POB 14185, Baghdad; tel. 89091; f. 1949; 27 brs; gives loans to assist the building industry; cap. p.u. 600m.; acquired the Co-operative Bank in 1970; Gen. Man. Kadhim al-Rubai.

INSURANCE

Iraqi Life Insurance Co: 25/5/21 Curd Al-Pasha, Karadah Al-Sharqiya, POB 989, Baghdad; Chair. and Gen. Man. Medhat Fadhil al-Jaraah.

Iraq Reinsurance Company: Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq., Khalid bin Al-Waleed St, POB 297, Baghdad; tel. 719-5131; telex 212233; f. 1960; to transact reinsurance business on the international market; Chair. and Gen. Man. K. M. al-Muderies.

National Insurance Co: Al-Aman Bldg, Al-Khullani St, POB 248, Baghdad; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 20m.; state monopoly for all direct non-life insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. Mowafaq H. Ridha.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Iraqi Chambers of Commerce: Mustansir St, Baghdad; tel. 888-6111; f. 1969; all Iraqi Chambers of Commerce are affiliated to the Federation; Chair. Abdul Mouhsen A. Abu Alkahil; Sec.-Gen. Fuad H. Abdul-Hadi.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Iraqi Federation of Industries: Iraqi Federation of Industries Bldg, Al-Khullani Sq., Baghdad; f. 1956; 6,000 mems; Pres. Hatam Abdul Rashid.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are numerous state organizations responsible to government ministries for all aspects of planning, production, marketing, distribution and sales in every sector of Iraqi industry. The following are some of the principal bodies:

State Organization for Chemical Industries: Al-Jumhuriyah St, Al-Khullani Sq., POB 5424, Baghdad; tel. 888-9121; telex 212205.

State Organization for Construction Industries: POB 2102, Baghdad; tel. 776-2651; telex 212236.

State Organization for Electricity: Off Al-Jumhuriyah St, Bldg No. 166, Nafoora Sq., POB 5796, Baghdad; tel. 888-0051; telex 212220.

State Organization for Engineering Industries: Ministry of Industry Bldg, Al-Nidhal St, POB 3093, Baghdad; tel. 887-2006; telex 212226.

State Organization for Exports: Al-Sa'adoun St, POB 5670, Baghdad; tel. 887-6605; telex 212649; Chair. Farouk al-Ubaidi.

State Organization for Food Industries: Camp Sarah Khatoon, POB 2301, Baghdad; tel. 771-5713; telex 212205.

State Organization for Grains: Karrada Al-Sharqiya, Rakhaita, Alwiyah, POB 2261, Baghdad; tel. 776-0090; telex 212588; Chair. Ghanim Aziz.

State Organization for Industrial Development: Samaramis Sq., POB 5736, Baghdad; tel. 888-1990; telex 212224; Chair. Naji Ezzat.

State Organization for Minerals: Al-Sa'adoun St, Alwiyah, POB 2330, Baghdad; tel. 887-2006; telex 212292; f. 1969; responsible for exploiting all minerals in Iraq, except petroleum; Pres. Dr Abdul Razzak al-Hashimi.

State Organization for Oil Projects: See Petroleum and Gas.

State Organization for Technical Industries: Al-Khullani St, Baghdad; tel. 888-7141.

State Organization for Textile Industries: Al-Nidhal St, Al-Khullani Sq., Baghdad; tel. 887-2006; telex 212249.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq: POB 3049, Aleppo Sq., Baghdad; tel. 537-8151; telex 212457; f. 1959; 7 general unions and 18 local trade union federations in the governorates of Iraq. Number of workers in industry is 536,245, in agriculture 150,967 (excluding peasants) and in other services 476,621; GFTU is a member of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and of the World Federation of Trade Unions; Pres. Ahmed Muhsen Aldilimy; Sec.-Gen. Fadhil Mahmood Ghareb.

Union of Teachers: Al-Mansour, Baghdad; Pres. Dr Issa Salman Hamid.

Union of Palestinian Workers in Iraq: Baghdad; Sec.-Gen. Sami al-Shawish.

There are also unions of doctors, pharmacologists, jurists, artists, and a General Federation of Iraqi Women.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1982 there were 1,976 agricultural and 66 consumer co-operatives with 394,755 and 167,638 members, respectively.

PEASANT SOCIETIES

General Federation of Peasant Societies: Baghdad; f. 1959; has 734 affiliated Peasant Societies.

PETROLEUM AND GAS

Ministry of Oil: POB 6178, Al-Mansour City, Baghdad; tel. 551-0031; telex 2216; solely responsible for petroleum sector and activities relevant to it; Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi; controls the following:

Iraq National Oil Company (INOC): Al-Khullani Sq., POB 476, Baghdad; tel. 887-1115; telex 212204; f. in 1964 to operate the petroleum industry at home and abroad; when Iraq nationalized its petroleum, structural changes took place in INOC and it has become solely responsible for exploration, production, transportation and marketing of Iraqi crude petroleum and petroleum products. The Iraq Company for Oil Operations (ICOO) has become the Northern Petroleum Organization (NPO) and is under the control of INOC; Chair. Qasim Ahmad Taqi (Minister of Oil).

Iraqi Oil Tankers Company: POB 37, Basra; tel. 219990; telex 212007; responsible for crude oil transportation; it owns and operates 15 tankers; Chair. Adnan Abdul Hamid Nasir.

Northern Petroleum Organization (NPO): POB 1, Al-Ta'meem Governorate; established to carry out petroleum operations in northern area of Iraq; Chair. Dr Sami Sharif.

Southern Petroleum Organization (SPO): POB 240, Basra; similar to the Northern Petroleum Organization, it was established to undertake petroleum operations in southern area of Iraq; Chair. Moojid Abdul Zahra.

State Organization for Oil Projects (SOOP): POB 198, Al-Sa'adoun St, Baghdad; tel. 776-3250; telex 212230; responsible for construction of petroleum projects, mostly inside Iraq through direct execution, and also for design supervision of the projects and contracting with foreign enterprises, etc.; Chair. Rajih Mohieldin.

State Organization for Distribution of Oil Products and Gas: POB 302, South Gate, Baghdad; tel. 888-9911; telex 212247; responsible for distribution, marketing and selling of all distillates, lubricating oils, greases, natural gas, liquid gas and others in Iraq. It supplies ships and tankers entering Iraqi waters and the Arabian Gulf with fuels by means of a special fleet of 8 tankers and 6 coasters. It also supplies aircraft in Iraqi airports; and has a network of pipelines, the most important of which is the pipeline for transporting oil products between Baghdad and Basra; Chair. Hazim Ali al-Talib.

State Organization for Oil Refining and Gas Processing: POB 3069, Al-Sa'adoun St, Baghdad; tel. 888-6071; telex 212229; responsible for oil refining and gas processing in Iraq. It operates 8 oil refineries (1981). A number of plants for gas production were established to use the gas as fuel, etc.; two major projects for exploitation of northern and southern gas are being executed; and after inauguration all the associated gas will no longer be flared; Chair. Sa'ad Alluh Alfathi.

State Organization for Oil Marketing: Baghdad; is responsible for marketing of crude oil, negotiation and contracting with foreign enterprises; Chair. Dr Ramzi Salman.

State Establishment for Oil Training: POB 37, Waziriyah, Baghdad; responsible for training and distribution of personnel to provide the oil sector with its specialist needs, in addition to those provided by the universities; Chair. Khadim Turki.

Middle Petroleum Establishment: POB 5271, Al-Khullani Sq, Baghdad; responsible for carrying out the oil operations in the middle area of the country; Chair. Ali Hummadi.

State Establishment for Oil Exploration and Gas: INOC Building, Al-Khullani Sq, Baghdad; responsible for exploration, operations at the marshes, swamps, deserts, valleys and on top of mountains; Chair. Hashim al-Khirsan.

Transport

RAILWAYS

The metre gauge line runs from Baghdad through Khanaqin and Kirkuk to Erbil. The standard gauge line covers the length of the country from Rabia on the Syrian border via Mosul to Baghdad and from Baghdad to Basra and Um-Qasr on the Arabian Gulf. A 404-km standard gauge line linking Baghdad to Hasaibah, near the Iraqi-Syrian frontier, was completed in 1983. Lines totalling about 300 km are under construction, and others, amounting to some 3,000 km, are planned. All standard gauge trains are now hauled by diesel-electric locomotives. There are plans to replace all existing narrow gauge (one metre) line with standard gauge (1,435 mm). As well as the internal service, there is a regular international service between Baghdad and Istanbul.

Iraqi Republic Railways: Baghdad Central Station Building, Damascus Sq., Baghdad; tel. 30011; telex 212272; under the supervision of State Org. for Iraqi Railways; total length of track (1981): 2,439 km, consisting of 1,906 km of standard gauge, 533 km of one-metre gauge; Pres. and Chair. T. T. Abdul Razzak.

ROADS

According to the Ministry of Housing and Construction, there were 25,385 km of main roads in 1984.

The most important roads are: Baghdad–Mosul–Tel Kotchuk (Syrian border), 521 km; Baghdad–Kirkuk–Arbil–Zakho (border with Turkey), 544 km; Kirkuk–Sulaimaniya, 109 km; Baghdad–Amara–Basra–Safwan (Kuwaiti border), 595 km; Baghdad–Rutba–Syrian border (to Damascus), 555 km; Baghdad–Babylon–Diwaniya, 181 km. Work is in progress on the Baghdad–Babylon section of a 1,205-km Express Highway which will link Iraq with Syria, Jordan and Kuwait.

State Organization for Roads and Bridges: Karradat Mariam, Karkh, POB 917, Baghdad; tel. 32141; telex 212282; responsible for road and bridge construction projects to the Ministry of Housing and Construction.

SHIPPING

The Ports of Basra and Um-Qasr are usually the commercial gateway of Iraq. They are connected by various ocean routes with all parts of the world, and constitute the natural distributing centre for overseas supplies. The Iraqi State Enterprise for Maritime Transport maintains a regular service between Basra, the Gulf and north European ports. The Port of Basra is closed because of the Gulf War (between Iraq and Iran). There is also a port at Khor al-Zubair, which came into use during 1979.

At Basra there is accommodation for 12 vessels at the Maqal Wharves and accommodation for 7 vessels at the buoys. There are 1 silo berth and 2 berths for oil products at Muftia and 1 berth for fertilizer products at Abu Flus. There is room for 8 vessels at Um Qasr. There are deep-water tanker terminals at Fao and Khor al-Amaya for 4 and 3 vessels respectively.

For the inland waterways, which are now under the control of the State Organization of Iraqi Ports, there are 1,036 registered river craft, 48 motor vessels and 105 motor boats.

State Organization of Iraqi Ports: Maqal, Basra; tel. 7711; telex 207008; Acting Pres. Faleh Mahmoud el Moosa.

State Organization for Iraqi Water Transport: Sa'adoun St, Alwiyah, POB 3052, Baghdad; tel. 888-5164; telex 212207; responsible for the planning, supervision and control of six nat. water transportation enterprises incl:

Iraqi State Enterprise for Maritime Transport (Iraqi Line): 14 July St, POB 766, Basra; tel. 310206; telex 207052; f. 1952; 15 general cargo vessels; Dir-Gen. Dr Salman D. Salman; Operations Man. M. A. Ali.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports near Baghdad, at Bamerni, and at Basra. A new Baghdad International Airport is under construction. Internal flights connect Baghdad to Basra and Mosul.

State Organization for Civil Aviation: Al-Mansour, Baghdad; tel. 551-9443; telex 212662; responsible to the Ministry of Transport and Communications for the supervision of airports and airways.

Iraqi Airways: Al Kharkh, Baghdad; tel. 551-9999; telex 212589; f. 1945; Dir-Gen. Iz Al-deen Mahmoud; regular services from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi, Algiers, Amman, Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Bangkok, Basra, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Bombay, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Damascus, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Jeddah, Karachi, Khartoum, Kuala Lumpur, Kuwait, London, Madrid, Moscow, Mosul, Munich, New Delhi, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sofia, Teheran, Tripoli, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw; fleet: 3 Boeing 747, 2 Boeing 707, 6 Boeing 727, 3 Boeing 737.

Tourism

State Organization for Tourism: Al-Sa'adoun St, Karrada Al-Basra, Alwiyah, POB 2387, Baghdad; tel. 95051; telex 212265;

plans state tourist policies and building and man. of tourist establishments.

General Establishment for Travel and Tourism Services; Al-Kodwa Sq., Khalid bin Al-Waleed St, Baghdad; tel. 776-0026.

Ministry of Culture and Information: Tourism and Resorts Administration: Aqaba bin Nafi's Sq., Baghdad; f. 1956; Dir-Gen. Dr Ali Ghalib al-Ani.

Atomic Energy

A French-built research reactor at Tamuz, near Baghdad, was destroyed in an Israeli air raid in June 1981. Israel claimed that the reactor was part of an Iraqi programme to construct nuclear weapons. The war with Iran has delayed a French commitment to rebuild the reactor.

In March 1984 it was reported that the Soviet Union had agreed to build a nuclear power station in Iraq.

ISRAEL

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Israel lies in western Asia, occupying a narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The country also has a narrow outlet to the Red Sea at the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba. All of Israel's land frontiers are with Arab countries, the longest being with Egypt to the west and with Jordan to the east. Lebanon lies to the north, and Syria to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers, when the maximum temperature in Jerusalem is generally between 30°C and 35°C (86°F to 95°F), and mild, rainy winters, with a minimum temperature in Jerusalem of about 5°C (41°F). The climate is sub-tropical on the coast but more extreme in the Negev Desert, in the south, and near the shores of the Dead Sea (a lake on the Israeli-Jordanian frontier), where the summer temperature may exceed 50°C (122°F). The official language of Israel is Hebrew, spoken by about two-thirds of the population, including most Jews. About 15% of Israeli residents, including Muslim Arabs, speak Arabic (which is also the language spoken by the inhabitants of the 'occupied areas'), while many European languages are also spoken. About 85% of the population profess adherence to Judaism, the officially recognized religion of Israel, while about 13% are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 250 by 173) has a white background, with a six-pointed blue star composed of two overlapping triangles (the 'Shield of David') between two horizontal blue stripes near the upper and lower edges. The Israeli Government has designated the city of Jerusalem (part of which is Jordanian territory annexed by Israel in 1967) as the country's capital, but this is not recognized by the United Nations, and most foreign governments maintain their embassies in Tel-Aviv.

Recent History

The Zionist movement, launched in Europe in the 19th century, aimed at the re-establishment of an autonomous community of Jews in their historic homeland of Palestine (the 'Promised Land'). The growth of Zionism was partly due to the insecurity that was felt by Jewish minorities in many European countries as a result of racial and religious hostility, known as anti-semitism, which sometimes included discrimination, persecution and even massacre.

Palestine, for long inhabited by Arabs, became a part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire in the 16th century. During the First World War (1914–18), when Turkey was allied with Germany, the Arabs under Ottoman rule rebelled. Palestine was occupied by British forces in 1917–18, when the Turks withdrew. Meanwhile, in November 1917, the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Balfour, declared British support for the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, providing that the rights of 'the existing non-Jewish communities' there were safeguarded. The Balfour Declaration, as it is known, was confirmed by the governments of other countries then at war with Turkey.

British occupation of Palestine continued after the war, when the Ottoman Empire was dissolved. In 1920 the territory was formally placed under British administration by a League of Nations mandate, which incorporated the Balfour Declaration. British rule in Palestine was hampered by the conflict between the declared obligations to the Jews and the rival claims of the indigenous Arab majority. In accordance with the mandate, Jewish settlers were admitted to Palestine (whose population in 1919 was almost entirely Arab), but only on the basis of limited annual quotas. Serious anti-Jewish rioting by Arabs occurred in 1921 and 1929. Attempts to restrict immigration led to Jewish-sponsored riots in 1933. The extreme persecution of Jews by Nazi Germany caused an increase in the flow of Jewish immigrants, both legal and illegal, but this intensified the unrest in Palestine. In 1937 a British proposal to establish separate Jewish and Arab states, while retaining a British-mandated area, was accepted by most of the Zionists but rejected by the Arabs, and by the end of that year the conflict between the two communities had developed into open warfare, which continued throughout 1938. A British offer of eventual independence for a bi-communal Palestinian state, made in 1939, led to further incidents, but the scheme was postponed because of the Second World War (1939–45). During the war the Nazis caused the deaths of an estimated 6m. Jews in central and eastern Europe, more than one-third of the world's total Jewish population. The enormity of this massacre, known to Jews as the Holocaust, greatly increased international sympathy for Jewish claims to a homeland in Palestine.

After the war, there was strong opposition by Palestinian Jews to continued British occupation. Numerous terrorist attacks were made by Jewish groups against British targets. In November 1947 the UN approved a plan for the partition of Palestine into two states, one Jewish (covering about 56% of the area) and one Arab. The plan was, however, rejected by Arab states and by the leadership of the Palestinian Arabs. Meanwhile, the conflict between the two communities in Palestine escalated into full-scale war.

On 14 May 1948 the United Kingdom terminated its Palestine mandate, and Jewish leaders immediately proclaimed the State of Israel, with David Ben-Gurion as Prime Minister. Although the new nation had no agreed frontiers, it quickly received wide international recognition. However, the neighbouring Arab states sent forces into Palestine in an attempt to crush Israel. Fighting continued until January 1949. The cease-fire agreements left Israel in control of 75% of Palestine, including West Jerusalem. The *de facto* territory of Israel was thus nearly one-third greater than the area which had been assigned to the Jewish state under the UN partition plan. Most of the remainder of Palestine was controlled by Jordanian forces. This area, known as the West Bank (or, to Israelis, as Judaea and Samaria), was annexed by Jordan in December 1949 and, following a referendum, fully incorporated in April 1950. No independent Arab state was established in Palestine, and the independence of Israel was not recognized by any Arab government until 1980, when Egypt and Israel established diplomatic relations.

When the mandate ended, the Jewish population of Palestine was about 650,000 (or 40% of the total), compared with 56,000 in 1920. With the establishment of Israel, the new state encouraged further Jewish immigration. The Law of Return, adopted in July 1950, established a right of immigration for all Jews. The rapid influx of Jewish settlers (2m. Jews had arrived by May 1962) enabled Israel to consolidate its specifically Jewish character. At the same time, many former Arab residents of Palestine had become refugees in neighbouring countries, mainly Jordan and Lebanon. About 400,000 Arabs had evacuated their homes prior to May 1948, and another 400,000 fled subsequently. In 1964 some exiled Palestinian Arabs formed the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), aimed at the overthrow of Israel.

In July 1956 the Egyptian Government announced the nationalization of the company which operated the Suez Canal. In response, Israel launched an attack on Egypt in October, occupying the Gaza Strip (part of Palestine under Egyptian occupation since 1949) and the Sinai Peninsula. After pressure from the UN and the USA, Israeli forces evacuated these areas in 1957, when a UN Emergency Force (UNEF) was established in Sinai. In May 1967 the United Arab Republic (Egypt) secured the withdrawal of UNEF from its territory. Egyptian forces immediately reoccupied the garrison at Sharm el-Sheikh, near the southern tip of Sinai, and closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping, effectively blockading the Israeli port of Eilat, situated at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba. In retaliation, Israel attacked Egypt and other Arab countries in June. Israeli forces quickly overcame opposition and made substantial territorial gains. The Six-Day War, as it is known, left Israel in possession of all Jerusalem, the West Bank area of Jordan, the Sinai

Peninsula in Egypt, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights in Syria. East Jerusalem was almost immediately integrated into the State of Israel, while the other conquered territories were regarded as 'occupied areas'.

Ben-Gurion resigned in June 1963 and was succeeded by Levi Eshkol, formerly Minister of Finance. Three of the parties in the ruling coalition merged to form the Israel Labour Party in 1968. On the death of Eshkol in February 1969, Golda Meir, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected Prime Minister by the Labour Party executive. She continued in office following the general elections of October 1969 and December 1973. A cease-fire between Egypt and Israel was arranged in August 1970, so ending the two years of war of attrition in the Suez Canal zone, but other Arab states and Palestinian Arab guerrilla groups, mainly PLO forces, continued their hostilities. Another war between the Arab states and Israel broke out on 6 October 1973, coinciding with Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement), the holiest day of the Jewish year. In simultaneous attacks on Israeli-held territory, Egyptian forces crossed the Suez Canal and reoccupied part of Sinai, while Syrian troops launched an equally strong offensive on the Golan Heights. After extremely bitter fighting, involving heavy losses of men and material, Israel made cease-fire agreements with Egypt and Syria on 24 October. A disengagement agreement with Syria was signed in May 1974. A further disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed in September 1975.

Internally, Gen. Itzhak Rabin had succeeded Golda Meir as Prime Minister of a Labour Alignment coalition after her resignation in June 1974. In December 1976 Rabin lost the support of the National Religious Party (NRP) and subsequently resigned, continuing in office in a caretaker capacity until May 1977, when the Labour Alignment was unexpectedly defeated in a general election. The Likud (Consolidation) bloc, led by Menachem Begin of the Herut (Freedom) Party, was able to form a government in June 1977 with the support of the NRP, Agudat Israel, Shlomzion and, later, the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC).

Little progress towards permanent peace was made until November 1977, when President Anwar Sadat of Egypt visited Israel. The move was a tacit recognition by Egypt of the State of Israel and a hopeful pointer to peace. In spite of various meetings, however, no real advance towards peace took place until September 1978, when President Jimmy Carter of the USA, President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin met at Camp David, in the USA, and drew up two agreements. The first was a 'framework for peace in the Middle East', providing for autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after a transitional period of five years, and the second was a 'framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel', which was subsequently signed in Washington on 26 March 1979. Relations between Israel and Egypt were strengthened, and in February 1980 the two countries exchanged ambassadors. Egypt thus became the first Arab country to grant diplomatic recognition to Israel. The phased withdrawal from Sinai went according to plan, and the final Israeli withdrawal took place in April 1982. Little progress has been made on Palestinian autonomy. The approval in July 1980 of legislation which stated explicitly that Jerusalem should be for ever the undivided capital of Israel, and Israel's formal annexation of the Golan Heights in December 1981, have contributed to a climate in which prospects for advances on this issue are slight. Other inhibiting factors have been the Israeli policy of promoting Jewish settlements on the West Bank, and a military confrontation with Syria in mid-1981 over Syrian intervention in Lebanese affairs.

In June 1982 a major crisis developed when Israeli forces launched 'Operation Peace for Galilee', advanced through Lebanon and surrounded West Beirut, where 6,000 PLO fighters had become trapped. Intensive diplomatic efforts, led by the US Special Envoy, Philip Habib, resulted in the evacuation of 14,000–15,000 PLO and Syrian fighters from Beirut to various Arab countries at the end of August 1982. With Israeli troops in effective control of Beirut, a horrific massacre took place in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila in mid-September; Israel finally acknowledged a figure of 700–800 dead. Denying the charge of ultimate responsibility for the massacre, Israel nevertheless instituted its own enquiry, chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Itzhak Kahan. Published in February 1983, the report of the enquiry blamed Lebanese Phalangists for the actual killing, but concluded that Israel's political and military leaders bore indirect responsibility through their negligence. Gen. Ariel Sharon was forced to resign as Minister of Defence (to be replaced by Moshe Arens) but remained in the Cabinet as Minister without Portfolio.

Lengthy talks between Israel and Lebanon, begun in December 1982, culminated in the signing on 17 May 1983 of a 12-article agreement, formulated by the US Secretary of State, George Shultz, declaring an end to hostilities and calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon within three months. Syria rejected the agreement, leaving some 30,000 troops and 7,000 PLO men in the north-east of Lebanon, and Israel consequently refused to withdraw from the south. In September 1983 Israel redeployed its forces south of Beirut along the Awali river. With the Lebanese adventure proving costly to Israel in lives and finance, support grew within the army and among the Israeli public for a total withdrawal. Although the Government officially refused to abrogate the 17 May agreement, making Syrian withdrawal a precondition of an Israeli retreat, a further, partial withdrawal was not ruled out.

Meanwhile, Begin's inability to withstand pressure from the Gush Emunim movement to foster Jewish settlements on the West Bank caused several resignations from his coalition. Rampant inflation, which the Government seemed unable to control, further weakened Begin's position, and in January 1981 he decided to call an early general election in June.

As the election approached, Begin's belligerent stance over the threat of Syrian missiles in Lebanon in June, and the efforts of a new Minister of Finance, Yoram Aridor, in slowing down the rise in the cost of living by increasing government subsidies, resulted in an unexpected swing in his favour; and, although the election results were close, Begin was able to present a new coalition to the Knesset in early August. This was possible only by making an agreement with the religious parties, in particular Agudat Israel, by which numerous undertakings on religious observance, affecting most aspects of everyday life, were guaranteed. Support for Begin continued unabated when Israeli forces moved into Lebanon in June 1982 but, as the fighting grew fiercer and the limited 'Peace for Galilee' idea escalated into a full-scale war, a growing opposition to his Government's policy developed.

By the summer of 1983, Israel was sliding into an economic crisis, and the involvement in Lebanon had become an expensive stalemate. The Government's prestige had been damaged by the Beirut massacres and by a capitulation to wage demands by the country's doctors, whose four-month strike for higher pay had taken medical services to the brink of collapse. Begin, already depressed by the death of his wife in November 1982, announced his resignation on 30 August 1983. Itzhak Shamir, the Minister of Foreign Affairs since 1980, was elected leader of the Likud bloc on 2 September. Begin withheld his formal resignation until 15 September, while a period of political wrangling ensued to find a viable coalition government. Although Labour was the largest single party in the Knesset, Shamir was asked to form a government on 21 September, his Likud grouping having a theoretical majority of seven seats with the support of minority religious parties. Shamir pronounced himself committed to the Israeli presence in Lebanon, to the continuation of the West Bank settlement programme and to tackling the country's economic problems.

During the second half of 1983 the monetary crisis (see Economic Affairs) emerged as the main cause of the Government's declining popularity. The lack of a single-minded approach to the crisis led to the resignation in October of the Finance Minister, Yoram Aridor, whose policies, diluted by the Cabinet, failed to prevent inflation from soaring. The more thoroughly-pursued austerity measures of Aridor's successor, Yigal Cohen-Orgad, threatened to alienate elements of Shamir's shaky coalition (particularly the Tami party), who were concerned over the effects of cuts in social services, while the measures were also causing growing labour unrest. Further uproar greeted a plan virtually to 'freeze' the West Bank settlement programme in order to save money in early 1984.

Inflation continued to rise sharply in 1984, and in January the Government narrowly survived a vote of 'no confidence' in the Knesset. Its position was further weakened by the resig-

nation from the Cabinet (and the loss of the guaranteed vote) of the Minister without Portfolio, Mordechai Ben-Porat, one week later. Finally, in March, the Government failed by 61 votes to 58 to prevent the passage of legislative proposals, sponsored by the Labour Party, calling for the dissolution of the Knesset prior to a general election. In this vote the Tami party sided with the Opposition. The general election was set for 23 July.

The election was conducted against a background of strikes, as the state of the economy continued to deteriorate. The overall annual rate of inflation passed 400% in July, but Labour's lead over Likud in the opinion polls declined as the election approached. In the event, the election produced no conclusive result. The Labour Alignment received 34.9% of the total votes and won 44 of the 120 seats in the Knesset, while Likud, with 31.9% of the votes, won 41 seats. The balance of power lay, once again, with the smaller parties, which together won the remaining 35 seats. However, in the multi-partite talks which followed, neither Labour nor Likud was able to gain sufficient support to form a viable coalition government, and a second general election seemed likely, unless the two major political groups could agree to unite in a national government. The President, Gen. Chaim Herzog (a former Labour member of the Knesset), nominated the Labour leader, Shimon Peres, as Prime Minister-designate on 5 August, and invited him to form a 'government of national unity'. Six weeks of negotiation were required before Peres and Itzhak Shamir could agree on the composition and policy of such a government. The new Government, whose component parties accounted for 97 of the 120 Knesset seats, was formed on 13 September. It contained representatives of the two major party groupings (Labour and Likud), four religious parties (the NRP, Shas, Agudat Israel and Morasha) and the Shinui, Yahad and Ometz parties. Under the terms of the coalition agreement, Shimon Peres is to hold the premiership for the first two years and one month of the Government, while Itzhak Shamir serves as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, after which time they will exchange their respective posts for a further period of two years and one month. Within the Cabinet of 25 Ministers, an inner Cabinet of 10 (including five members each from Labour and Likud) was formed.

The only Cabinet post not to be allocated was that of Minister of Religious Affairs, for which the NRP and Shas were vying. They agreed to leave this portfolio, and that of Interior Minister which went with it, in the hands of the Prime Minister for one month, while a solution to the problem was worked out. However, not until December was a proposal made whereby the Religious Affairs portfolio (and all religious matters previously dealt with by the Interior Ministry) was to be awarded to the NRP, and the Interior Ministry to Shas. The spiritual leaders of Shas baulked at this loss of the Interior Ministry's religious responsibilities. Rabbi Itzhak Peretz, Shas's leader and a Minister without Portfolio in the Government, resigned on 16 December, and the coalition was faced with collapse, as Likud threatened to leave the Government if Shas, its ally, were not more considerately dealt with. On 20 December, however, the NRP and Shas accepted a formula whereby the NRP controls the Ministry of Religious Affairs and 60% of the budget for the activities of the Jewish Religious Councils, while Shas (in the person of Rabbi Peretz) controls the Interior Ministry and the remaining 40% of the budget.

The withdrawal in September 1983 of Israeli forces in Lebanon to the Awali river produced a *de facto* partition of the country and, as the move was unco-ordinated with the Lebanese armed forces, left a military vacuum which was filled by civil war between Druzes and Christians in the Chouf Mountains. Increasing responsibility for the policing of the occupied southern area fell upon the Israeli-controlled militia, the so-called 'South Lebanon army' (SLA), led by Maj. Sa'ad Haddad, until his death in December 1983, and subsequently by Maj.-Gen. Antoine Lahad, who was appointed in March 1984. Although there were no major clashes with Syrian or PLO forces across the Awali, the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) continued to be the target of attacks by regional Shi'a Muslim militia groups and PLO guerrilla fighters, infiltrating from the north.

In March 1984, under the influence of Syria, President Gemayel of Lebanon abrogated the 17 May (1983) agreement with Israel. The agreement was already effectively a 'dead letter' but the Israeli Government of Itzhak Shamir was committed not to withdraw the IDF while Syrian forces remained in the north of Lebanon. More than 600 Israelis had been killed in 'Operation Peace for Galilee' by the end of 1984. The financial cost of maintaining a force in Lebanon was estimated at $250m. per year, and the accumulated cost of occupation was assessed at $2,700m. in October 1984 ($3,200m. in December). In view of the parlous state of the Israeli economy, this financial burden provided a compelling reason for ending the occupation.

The government of national unity which was formed under Shimon Peres in September 1984 pledged itself to withdrawing the IDF from Lebanon, and to tackling the problems of the economy. Any withdrawal agreement with Lebanon was not to be without conditions. To ensure the security of its northern border ideally, Israel sought Syrian commitments not to redeploy its forces in areas evacuated by the IDF; to prevent the infiltration of PLO terrorists into the south of Lebanon; to grant freedom of operation to the SLA; and to allow the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to deploy north of the SLA area up to Syrian lines in the Beka'a valley. Lebanon, for its part, demanded $10,000m. in reparations, and the unconditional withdrawal of the IDF. More realistically, Israel dropped its demand for simultaneous Syrian withdrawal, provided satisfactory military arrangements could be made, and Syria approved a series of talks, under UN auspices, between Lebanese and Israeli army representatives, to agree the terms of withdrawal. The talks began in Naqoura (Lebanon) in November and repeatedly foundered on the question of which forces should take the place of the IDF, to prevent inter-communal fighting. The Lebanese, influenced by Syria, wanted UNIFIL to police the Israel-Lebanon border (as it had been mandated to do in 1978), and the Lebanese Army to deploy north of the Litani river, between UNIFIL and the Syrians. Israel was not convinced of the competence of the Lebanese Army, and wanted UNIFIL to be deployed north of the Litani while the SLA patrolled the southern Lebanese border. In the absence of any agreement, Israel withdrew from the talks, and on 14 January 1985 the Israeli Cabinet voted to take unilateral steps towards withdrawal, arousing fears of a massacre in southern Lebanon when they departed. The Cabinet agreed a three-phase withdrawal plan whose final aim was the return of the IDF to the international border. The first phase took place in February 1985 and involved the evacuation of the IDF from the western occupied sector, around Sidon, to the Litani river area, around Nabatiyah. The UN force was asked to police the vacated area with the Lebanese Army. In the second phase, the IDF was to leave the occupied central and eastern sector, and redeploy around Hasbayyah. The third and final phase, taking the IDF behind Israel's northern border and leaving an apparatus of control inside southern Lebanon (based on the SLA, with IDF backing), was to be completed some nine months after the first. These plans notwithstanding, Israel undertook to resume negotiations with all the concerned parties in the hope of securing a mutually acceptable agreement before the evacuation was fully under way.

In 1984 Israel rejected a call by King Hussein of Jordan for a peace conference of all the concerned parties in the Middle East, including the PLO. Israel, for its part, wants Jordan to negotiate with Egypt, Israel and the USA alone. The gradual emergence of a moderate body of Arab opinion with regard to peace in the region, comprising Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and the wing of the PLO led by Yasser Arafat, will remain of academic significance until Israel is prepared to negotiate with the PLO.

In January 1985, in an attempt to improve relations with Egypt, Israel took part in the first talks for two years on the question of the sovereignty of the tiny Taba area, on the Red Sea, which Israel did not vacate when it left Sinai in 1982.

On the question of Jewish settlement of the occupied West Bank, the document establishing the government of national unity effectively allows Shimon Peres and his fellow Labour ministers in the Cabinet to obstruct plans for new settlements. In practice, however, the survival of the coalition, to enable it to contend with the country's economic problems and the withdrawal from Lebanon, is of paramount importance, and six new settlements that had been planned by the previous Likud Government are to be permitted to go ahead, out of a total of 27 to be established during the term of the Government.

In January 1985 it was revealed that, since mid-1984, Israel

had been involved in airlifting 25,000 Falashas (Ethiopian Jews) from Sudan, where they had travelled from famine-stricken Ethiopia, via Europe to resettlement camps in Israel. International publicity forced the suspension of the operation, leaving 12,000–13,000 Falashas stranded in Sudan and Ethiopia.

Government

Supreme authority in Israel rests with the Knesset (Assembly), with 120 members elected by universal suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), on the basis of proportional representation. The President, a constitutional Head of State, is elected by the Knesset for five years. Executive power lies with the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister. The Cabinet takes office after receiving a vote of confidence in the Knesset, to which it is responsible. Ministers are usually members of the Knesset, but non-members may be appointed.

The country is divided into six administrative districts. Local authorities are elected at the same time as elections to the Knesset. There are 31 municipalities (including two Arab towns), 115 local councils (46 Arab and Druze) and 49 regional councils (one Arab) comprising representatives of 700 villages.

Defence

The Israel Defence Forces consist of a small nucleus of commissioned and non-commissioned regular officers, a contingent called up for national service, and a large reserve. Men are called up for 36 months of military service, and women for 24 months. Military service is compulsory for Jews and Druzes, but voluntary for Christians. Total armed forces numbered 141,000 (including 93,300 conscripts) in July 1984, and full mobilization to 500,000 can be quickly achieved. The armed forces are divided into an army of 104,000, a navy of 9,000 and an air force of 28,000. Defence expenditure for 1983 was an estimated 280,000m. shekels (US $4,981m.). High inflation rates and the cost of the Lebanese occupation make defence expenditure estimates highly unreliable, and thus meaningless in shekel terms.

Economic Affairs

Of the total labour force, about 6% are employed in agriculture and about 30% in industry (manufacturing, mining and construction). Continuous immigration and an economic boycott by Arab countries have obliged Israel to develop agriculture and industry on an intensive scale and to seek far afield for international trade. Citrus fruit is the main export crop and the oldest export industry. However, sales are declining in both volume and value, owing to competition (particularly from Spain), adverse weather and fluctuating exchange rates which are not adequately compensated for by government risk insurance payments against the artificially high rate of the shekel. The shekel (which replaced the Israeli pound in 1980) was being supported in 1982 and 1983 as part of a strategy to curb an inflation rate which exceeded 100% every year in 1980–83. Earnings from exports of citrus fruit declined from US $256m. in 1979 to $186m. in 1982. Agriculture is the second largest export-earner, after cut diamonds, which earn more than $1,000m. per year. Israel is second only to Belgium in processing diamonds. The value of all exports rose by 80% between 1977 and 1981 but declined in 1982 and 1983.

During 1983 a major economic crisis, which had been threatening for several months, finally arrived. Israel's gross domestic product grew in real terms, by only 1.0% in 1982, and by 1.8% in 1983. Meanwhile, exports continued a two-year decline while imports rose (the trade deficit grew by 23% during the first half of 1983); Israel's foreign debt was $24,200m. in 1983, the highest per caput in the world; the cost of servicing this debt amounted to the total amount of US aid for the 1984 fiscal year—$2,400m. (Israel is already the largest recipient of US military and economic aid); the trade deficit was $3,470m. in 1983, a 17% increase compared with 1982; the deficit on the current balance of payments exceeded $5,000m. in 1983; defence expenditure, already absorbing more than one-quarter of the country's gross national product, increased as a result of commitments in Lebanon, costing $1m. per day; the programme for establishing Jewish settlements on the occupied West Bank, and a strike of the nation's doctors (concluded expensively in July 1983), added to the economic burden. From September 1982 the Treasury had made the reduction of inflation its priority, using heavy subsidizing in an attempt to keep increases in the price of basic commodities down to 5% per month, and allowing a gradual, monthly depreciation of the shekel of no more than 5% against the US dollar. Any impact which these measures may have had on inflation was effectively dissipated by the quarterly cost-of-living increment which is received by every salaried employee as a result of the indexation of wages to inflation. At the same time, the artificially high exchange rate of the shekel was making exports unprofitable and imports more attractive.

The shekel was devalued by 7.5% in August, and Yoram Aridor, then Finance Minister, announced cuts in government spending, with the heaviest reductions intended for the defence budget, but he managed to obtain Cabinet approval for only two-thirds of the proposed $1,000m. in cuts. With a major devaluation of the shekel apparently inevitable, Israelis rushed to buy dollars, selling even their bank shares. This trend continued during the political uncertainty following Begin's resignation in September, and trading on the stock exchange was suspended for two weeks in October. The shekel was devalued by 23% in October, and food subsidies were reduced by 50%, followed by cuts in support for electricity, water and public transport. Aridor, in proposing the temporary use of the US dollar as legal tender (to undercut the system of cost-of-living increments and to give his austerity measures a chance to reduce inflation), was forced to resign. His replacement, Yigal Cohen-Orgad, made a reduction in the balance-of-payments deficit his priority, and embarked on pruning $2,000m. from current budget expenditure before the end of the year.

Labour unrest grew as inflation accelerated at the end of 1983 to 190%. A new round of price increases in January 1984, coupled with the reduction of food subsidies, meant that food prices had trebled in three months. To avert a wave of strikes, the Government approved a 46.5% cost-of-living increment for wage-earners in January, amounting to 85% of the increase in inflation during the preceding quarter. Further disputes between Cabinet ministers, as to where cuts in expenditure should be made and by how much, delayed the announcement of the 1984/85 budget. It was finally decided that some 10% (more than US $600m.) would be cut from the defence budget, though $300m. of this would be redistributed US defence aid. The total budget was to be $22,700m., while cuts in departmental appropriations amounted to $800m. In response to Cohen-Orgad's economies, the real value of wages fell by 25% in the year to March 1984. He allowed the shekel to depreciate in line with inflation, the control of which was no longer the Government's principal aim. As a result, the annual rate of inflation rose from 150% in October 1983, when Cohen-Orgad took office, to about 400% in July 1984. Valuable time was wasted during the preparations for the July general election, and the political wrangling which followed its inconclusive result, while the state of the economy continued to deteriorate.

The new Government (which included a new Minister of Finance, Itzhak Modai) immediately requested more aid from the USA, including $1,000m., unrelated to Israel's annual grant (set at $2,600m. in fiscal 1985 and comprising $1,200m. in economic and $1,400m. in military aid), to be paid at once. The US Government, in turn, refused to give extra aid until Israel reduced spending and introduced a thoroughgoing economic austerity programme to curb inflation. Such a programme required the agreement of the employers' organizations and of the Histadrut (the General Federation of Labour in Israel), and negotiations were not initially successful. The Histadrut opposed a planned 'freeze' of wages and prices, and refused to accept a reduction in the cost-of-living increment, which stood at 80% of inflation. Planned expenditure cuts of $1,000m. were whittled down to $250m. by dissenting ministers. The Government did devalue the shekel by 9% in September but the principal effect of the removal of subsidies on oil, the cutting of those on electricity and foodstuffs, and consequent price increases (30% on oil), to compensate for pre-election liberality, was that inflation rose even more sharply than before. The retail price index rose by 21.4% in September, the highest rise for any month in Israel's history until October, when the rate was 24.3% (equivalent to an annual inflation rate of 1,260%). A decision to cut subsidies on basic foods by a further 24%–95% had to be reversed in October, when a number of ministers

(including Gen. Ariel Sharon, once more a full member of the Cabinet as Minister of Industry and Trade) protested that they had not been consulted.

As a prelude to the austerity programme which it hoped to agree with the Histadrut, the Government banned the import of 50 items for six months from October, and increased the compulsory deposit on all imports from 15% to 40%. The Government's economic programme was approved by employers and unions in November 1984. To last for three months, the aim of the package was to cut the standard of living by 10%–12%, and to reduce inflation to a monthly rate of 10% (still equivalent to an annual rate of 200%). Prices, wages, taxes and profits were 'frozen', while the shekel was maintained at its existing value against the US dollar. In addition, one-third was cut from the cost-of-living increment, reducing it to 55% of inflation, and it was decided to shed 14,000 jobs from the public sector (10% of its work-force). The negative effects of these measures were that unemployment, traditionally 2%–3% of the labour force, rose to almost 6%, a degree of social unrest was discernible, and special courts had to be established to enforce the 'freeze'. However, this monetary policy had an almost immediate effect. Inflation fell to 19.5% in November (equivalent to an annual rate of 486%), and to only 3.7% in December, though it rose to 5.3% in January 1985. Inflation in the year to December 1984 was 444.9%, compared with 190% in 1983.

Lengthy negotiations between government, unions and employers led to the signing of an agreement for a second economic programme, which was to come into operation for eight months when the term of its predecessor expired on 31 January 1985. In anticipation of the second package (and with a view to saving $1,000m.), subsidies on many essential goods were heavily cut. The eight-month plan aimed to allow prices of unsubsidized goods to rise by an average of 3%–5% per month, while prices of most subsidized goods would not be allowed to rise by more than 13%. Subsidies on oil, electricity and water were either to be reduced or removed altogether, so that prices would rise by between 25% and 50%. To offset these increases, wage-earners were to receive a flat-rate cash compensation and 5% monthly tax relief, but the cost-of-living increment was not to take into account increases in the price of subsidized goods.

Israel's economic condition remains serious, although a 13% increase in exports and a 4% fall in imports reduced the 1984 trade deficit to $2,500m., equal to 71% of its 1983 level. The current balance-of-payments deficit fell by $250m. to $4,800m. in 1984, and the fall would have been greater but for enormous purchases of armaments during the year. Since July 1984, Israel's reserves of foreign exchange have been well below $3,000m., the figure regarded by the Bank of Israel as the minimum acceptable working level, and less than the cost of three months of essential imports. In January 1985 foreign exchange reserves stood at $2,300m. Foreign debt was about $22,000m. in January 1985, and Israel owed $9,600m. to the USA alone. In October 1984 the USA gave permission for Israel to postpone the payment of $500m. that was due between December 1984 and March 1985 until the latter date. In September 1984 the US Congress guaranteed economic aid to Israel, of an amount no less than past Israeli payments on loans and debts to the USA, until 1989. The US Congress approved the payment of $2,600m. in aid to Israel in fiscal 1985 (ending 30 September 1985), including the payment of the entire $1,200m. economic aid portion in the first quarter of the year instead of in instalments as was usual. However, Israeli Government requests in December 1984 for additional emergency aid of $800m., to help to maintain foreign exchange reserves, met with the US condition that Israel first adopt a more severe economic austerity programme. For fiscal 1986 Israel wants US aid to rise to $4,100m. (comprising $1,900m. in economic aid and $2,200m. in military aid). President Reagan has promised to ask Congress for military aid of $1,800m. but the same condition of concerted Israeli action to solve its economic problems attaches to any increase in economic aid.

Part of the reason for Israel's two-stage austerity programme has been to clear the way for reductions in planned expenditure of some $1,000m., which, it is accepted, are required if the economic recovery is to make real progress. These cuts have been agreed in principle by the Cabinet but the Treasury and the Ministry of Defence disagree, to the extent of some $500m., on the scale of cuts in the military budget. This is a controversial question, not only from the point of view of a country which is traditionally sensitive of its security, but also because the defence industry employs about 25% of Israel's total manpower and was responsible for 16% of industrial exports in 1983. Critics of the proposed defence cuts point to their potentially damaging effect on trade, and to the increased unemployment which they might cause, as well as to the possible adverse consequences for Israel's defensive capability.

Transport and Communications

The Israel Railway Administration runs 573 km (356 miles) of main lines and 314 km (195 miles) of branch lines. Eventually, it is planned, Eilat, the port on the Gulf of Aqaba, will be served by rail. There are about 4,600 km (2,860 miles) of metalled roads. Communications with the Arab countries are severely limited, but have been restored with Egypt. In 1982 Israel had a merchant fleet of 102 vessels, with a total displacement of 2,119,000 gross tons. International air services have been operated by El Al Israel Airlines, but financial and labour difficulties grounded the airline between September 1982 and January 1983.

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social welfare. Under the National Insurance Law, the state provides retirement pensions, benefits for industrial injury and maternity, and allowances for large families. The Histadrut (General Federation of Labour), to which more than 90% of all Jewish workers in Israel belong, provides sickness benefits and medical care. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides for general assistance, relief grants, child care and other social services. In 1979 Israel had 10,200 physicians, equivalent to one for every 371 inhabitants, one of the best doctor-patient ratios in the world. In 1982 there were 145 hospitals (of which 55 were private) and 27,072 beds.

Education

Israel has European standards of literacy and educational services. Free compulsory primary education is provided for all children between five and 15 years of age. There is also secondary, vocational and agricultural education. Post-primary education is also free, and it lasts six years, of which four are compulsory. Enrolment at primary and secondary schools in 1981 was equivalent to 89% of children aged six to 17. There are six universities, one institute of technology and one graduate school of science.

Tourism

Israel's tourist attractions include biblical sites, places holy to three religions, sunny beaches and kibbutzim (collective settlements). The Government maintains 20 tourist offices abroad. In 1983 1,166,820 tourists visited Israel.

Public Holidays

The Sabbath starts at sunset on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday. The Jewish year 5746 begins on 16 September 1985.

1985: 26 May (Shavuot), 16 September (Rosh Hashanah, Jewish New Year), 25 September (Yom Kippur), 30 September–7 October (Succot—half-day holidays), 8 October (Simhat Torah).

1986: 25 March (Purim), 24–30 April (Passover).

(The Jewish festivals and fast days commence in the evening of the dates given.)

Islamic holidays are observed by Muslim Arabs, and Christian holidays by the Christian Arab community.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

1 dunum = 1,000 sq metres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 new agorot = 1 shekel.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 734.40 shekels;
US $1 = 633.65 shekels.

Statistical Survey

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Hakirya, Givat Ram, POB 13015, Jerusalem 91130; tel. (02) 211400.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	21,501
Inland water	445
Total	21,946*
Population (*de jure*; census results)	
22 May 1961	2,179,491†
20 May 1972‡	
Males	1,581,812
Females	1,565,871
Total	3,147,683
Population (*de jure*; official estimates at mid-year)‡	
1981	3,948,100
1982	4,023,100
1983	4,097,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	186.7

* 8,473.4 sq miles. Area includes East Jerusalem, annexed by Israel in June 1967.

† *De facto* population was 2,183,332. Figures exclude adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 0.5%.

‡ Including the population of East Jerusalem and Israeli residents in certain other areas under Israeli military occupation since June 1967.

ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES*

	Area (sq km)	Population (1983)
Golan	1,176	18,900
Judaea and Samaria	5,879	767,300
Gaza Area†	n.a.	493,700
Total	n.a.	n.a.

* The area and population of the Administered Territories have changed as a result of the October 1973 war.

† Not including El-Arish and Sinai which, as of April 1979 and April 1982 respectively, were returned to Egypt.

The area figures in this table refer to 1 October 1973. No later figures are available.

COMPOSITION OF POPULATION ('000 at 31 December)*

	1981	1982	1983
Jews	3,320.3	3,373.2	3,436.1
Others	657.5	690.4	712.5
Total	3,977.9	4,063.6	4,148.5

* Including East Jerusalem.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 4 June 1983)

Jerusalem (capital)	428,668*	Petach-Tikva	123,868
Tel-Aviv—Jaffa	327,625	Ramat Gan	117,072
Haifa	235,775	Beersheba	110,813
Holon	133,460	Bene Beraq	96,150

* Including East Jerusalem, annexed in June 1967.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976	98,763	28.0	29,270	8.3	24,012	6.8
1977	95,315	26.4	29,253	8.1	24,951	6.9
1978	92,602	25.1	29,379	7.9	25,153	6.8
1979	93,710	24.7	29,924	7.9	25,700	6.7
1980	94,321	24.3	29,592	7.6	26,283	6.8
1981	93,308	23.6	29,652	7.5	26,010	6.6
1982	96,695	24.0	29,262	7.3	27,696	6.9
1983†	98,724	24.0	29,959	7.3	27,818	6.8

* Including East Jerusalem. † Provisional.

IMMIGRATION*

	1980	1981	1982
Immigrants:			
on immigrant visas	10,455	3,915	3,745
on tourist visas†	1,333	1,946	2,285
Potential immigrants:			
on potential immigrant visas	6,222	4,879	5,719
on tourist visas†	2,418	1,859	1,974
Total	20,428	12,599	13,723

* Excluding immigrating citizens (514 in 1980; 471 in 1981; 544 in 1982) and Israeli residents returning from abroad.

† Figures refer to tourists who changed their status to immigrants or potential immigrants.

Total immigration: 16,610 in 1983; 18,766 in 1984.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(annual averages, '000 persons aged 14 and over)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	76.8	73.0	73.7
Mining and quarrying	5.2	4.4	5.0
Manufacturing	292.4	290.6	298.4
Electricity and water	13.7	13.8	12.7
Construction	78.5	79.9	86.2
Trade, restaurants and hotels	152.0	156.4	169.9
Transport, storage and communications	84.5	88.2	87.0
Financing and business services	111.3	116.5	126.5
Public and community services	381.4	387.3	392.6
Personal and other services	73.5	78.7	77.4
Activities not adequately defined	10.6	9.3	9.6
Total employed	1,280.0	1,298.3	1,339.4
Unemployed	68.4	68.4	63.2
Total civilian labour force	1,348.5	1,366.7	1,402.6

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons, year ending August)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Wheat	215,000	147,000	335,000
Barley	20,400	13,000	38,000
Sorghum	10,200	15,200	25,300
Groundnuts	25,500	25,900	23,100
Cotton lint	91,500	87,400	93,000
Cottonseed	152,000	138,800	187,100
Sugar beet	98,100	n.a.	n.a.
Melons and pumpkins	43,500	48,400	42,500
Vegetables	676,500	770,500	778,500
Potatoes	218,100	206,700	206,000
Grapefruit	494,000	534,200	459,700
Lemons	51,700	71,400	74,500
Oranges:			
Shamouti	536,400	776,100	532,800
Lates	244,300	290,500	312,800
Other varieties	90,200	131,700	150,500
Other fruit	430,200	465,900	533,500

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, in Jewish farms)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Cattle	282	297	290
Poultry*	14,300	15,600	17,500
Sheep	87	90	90
Goats	14	16	16

* Except broilers.

Milk production (million litres): 725.9 in 1980/81; 772.0 in 1981/82.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	13.6	13.5	13.5
Mediterranean Sea	3.7	3.7	4.1
Atlantic Ocean	8.1	7.8	6.0
Indian Ocean	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total catch	25.7	25.2	23.7

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Crude petroleum (million litres)	18	15	13
Natural gas (million cu m)	175	73	66
Phosphate rock ('000 metric tons)	1,919	2,148	1,966

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	464	498	506
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	8.8	n.a.	n.a.
Margarine	'000 metric tons	32.9	33.9	33.2
Wine	'000 litres	16,643	16,026	16,509
Beer	'000 litres	43,876	40,190	40,805
Cigarettes	metric tons	5,985	6,043	6,373
Cotton yarn	metric tons	17,266	16,518	16,450
Newsprint	metric tons	5,590	3,274	2,014
Writing and printing paper	metric tons	60,005	54,776	53,583
Other paper	metric tons	30,161	27,202	28,904
Rubber tyres	'000	1,106	1,087	1,045
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	182	154	171
Caustic soda	metric tons	34,553	29,346	30,974
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,361	2,189	2,058
Passenger cars	number	786	n.a.	n.a.
Commercial vehicles	number	2,797	2,494	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	12,089	13,363	14,042

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 new agorot (singular: agora) = 1 shekel.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 agorot.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 50,000 shekels.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 734.40 shekels;
US $1 = 633.65 shekels;
1,000 shekels = £1.362 = $1.578.

Average Exchange Rate (shekels per US $)

1981	11.431
1982	24.267
1983	56.214

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES (US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	48.6	41.9	37.2
IMF special drawing rights	0.7	0.6	1.7
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	36.4
Foreign exchange	3,496.0	3,838.7	3,613.1
Total	3,545.3	3,881.2	3,688.4

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (million shekels at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency held by the public	4,392	8,405	23,903
Demand deposits	8,102	17,975	37,432
Total money	12,494	26,380	61,335

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index, annual averages. Base: 1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
All items	216.8	477.8	1,173.5

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET
(million shekels, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Ordinary budget	50,978	116,605	315,762
Income tax and property tax	23,950	55,222	138,951
Customs and excise	3,633	8,146	24,859
Purchase tax	4,133	9,913	24,635
Employers' tax	2,340	3,596	9,495
Value added tax	9,982	26,221	69,628
Other taxes	1,010	2,467	3,976
Interest	1,793	5,054	13,415
Other receipts	4,137	5,986	30,803
Development budget	46,425	114,723	199,978
Foreign loans	22,664	50,454	89,256
Internal loans	19,643	36,972	62,409
Other receipts	4,118	27,297	48,314
Total	97,403	231,328	515,740

Expenditure	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Ordinary budget	71,889	177,765	419,568
Ministry of finance	549	1,203	2,942
Ministry of defence	30,962	65,118	144,072
Ministry of health	2,219	4,787	12,495
Ministry of education and culture	7,027	15,276	36,300
Ministry of police	1,433	3,211	7,706
Ministry of labour and social welfare	3,280	7,422	6,320
Other ministries	2,178	5,405	11,255
Interest	10,789	31,826	94,225
Pensions and compensations	1,141	2,197	6,796
Transfer to national insurance institute	1,628	3,747	17,523
Transfers to local authorities	3,311	6,970	14,768
Subsidies	7,766	30,724	46,786
Other expenditures	1,234	3,626	18,380
Development budget	27,591	44,965	118,335
Agriculture	832	1,747	3,798
Industry, trade and tourism	2,062	5,144	12,689
Housing	3,028	5,960	12,233
Public buildings	715	1,377	3,401
Development of energy resources	349	529	1,652
Debt repayment	18,776	26,838	77,282
Other expenditures	1,829	3,370	7,280
Total	99,480	222,730	537,903

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million shekels at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983
Compensation of employees	132,090	298,755	762,718
Operating surplus	79,886	168,431	390,038
Domestic factor incomes	211,976	467,186	1,152,756
Consumption of fixed capital	34,309	77,111	187,209
Statistical discrepancy	−2,035	−12,401	−16,439
Gross domestic product at factor cost	244,250	531,896	1,323,526
Indirect taxes	28,504	64,940	176,894
Less Subsidies	23,448	39,223	86,401
GDP in purchasers' values	249,306	557,613	1,414,019
Net factor income from abroad	−7,701	−21,116	−54,325
Gross national product	241,605	536,497	1,359,694
Less Consumption of fixed capital	34,309	77,111	187,209
National income in market prices	207,296	459,386	1,172,485

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	91,419	190,553	451,286
Private final consumption expenditure	152,680	352,930	919,040
Increase in stocks	−5,223	−222	−9,852
Gross fixed capital formation	57,219	131,369	335,801
Total domestic expenditure	296,095	674,630	1,696,275
Exports of goods and services	113,517	228,302	550,097
Less Imports of goods and services	160,306	345,319	832,353
GDP in purchasers' values	249,306	557,613	1,414,019
GDP at constant 1980 prices	110,291	111,447	113,497

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	5,906	5,560	5,511
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−9,410	−8,857	−8,691
Trade balance	−3,504	−3,297	−3,180
Export of services	4,538	4,552	4,435
Import of services	−5,389	−6,079	−6,294
Balance on goods and services	−4,355	−4,824	−5,039
Private unrequited transfers (net)	1,148	984	923
Government unrequited transfers (net)	1,782	1,632	1,939
Current balance	−1,425	−2,208	−2,177
Long-term capital (net)	1,147	1,206	2,164
Short-term capital (net)	917	1,591	−511
Net errors and omissions	−88	276	452
Total (net monetary movements)	551	865	−72
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	27	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−192	−322	−401
Changes in reserves	385	543	−473

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $'000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Diamonds, rough	565,647	562,900	719,466
Boilers, machinery and parts	775,958	906,191	1,134,067
Electrical machinery	490,438	469,232	554,518
Iron and steel	372,253	387,890	350,240
Vehicles	428,396	551,341	686,688
Chemicals	456,651	469,605	487,370
Crude petroleum	1,684,987	1,789,454	1,419,995
Cereals	327,760	297,443	256,886
Textiles and textile articles	278,130	283,257	284,627
Ships, boats, aircraft etc.	70,127	71,415	122,660
Total (incl. others)	7,847,000	7,960,400	8,370,000

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Diamonds, worked	1,397,157	1,157,669	1,207,658
Edible fruits	317,667	274,440	245,026
Textiles and textile articles	483,680	447,306	452,864
Fruit and vegetable products	178,847	185,655	180,164
Fertilizers	170,167	135,805	142,090
Organic chemicals	185,555	158,000	170,885
Inorganic chemicals	125,203	141,415	141,033
Iron and steel	369,235	514,354	358,215
Non-electric machinery	360,918	257,581	240,414
Electrical machinery	247,836	295,088	284,433
Total (incl. others)	5,328,000	5,016,800	4,990,600

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Argentina	67,000	59,400	66,900
Australia	34,500	49,900	46,200
Austria	42,900	38,600	41,000
Belgium/Luxembourg	319,800	367,500	582,800
Brazil	58,900	60,400	29,300
Canada	90,200	112,400	104,700
Denmark	33,200	33,700	41,900
Finland	64,700	50,700	56,300
France	340,700	364,700	406,100
Germany, Fed. Rep.	841,200	895,200	1,040,400
Hong Kong	35,700	39,000	36,800
Italy	393,200	441,900	471,300
Japan	127,700	186,300	273,700
Netherlands	253,300	248,300	233,900
Romania	57,500	44,600	31,400
South Africa	103,200	166,800	169,600
Spain	59,100	42,100	124,700
Sweden	74,600	101,100	117,200
Switzerland	456,300	485,400	522,700
United Kingdom	603,800	618,800	667,300
USA	1,630,300	1,542,000	1,650,100
Yugoslavia	26,200	30,200	35,000

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	60,700	64,000	n.a.
Austria	49,300	37,400	35,100
Belgium/Luxembourg	206,900	232,200	251,300
Canada	41,700	33,000	42,600
France	301,300	258,600	338,000
Germany, Fed. Rep.	413,700	366,900	356,200
Greece	56,900	40,300	33,700
Hong Kong	216,800	179,800	148,700
Italy	217,200	202,300	194,500
Japan	206,100	193,400	188,600
Netherlands	212,300	199,400	231,700
Nigeria	61,900	43,300	32,300
Romania	22,900	24,200	13,000
Singapore	47,300	40,400	59,100
South Africa	98,600	78,400	82,800
Spain	30,400	28,600	27,000
Sweden	47,200	41,400	34,300
Switzerland	233,700	158,200	164,700
Turkey	22,200	26,300	26,800
United Kingdom	472,800	417,000	412,900
USA	1,220,800	1,119,200	1,329,200
Yugoslavia	25,200	25,100	24,900

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers ('000)	3,140	2,838	2,790
Freight ('000 metric tons)	5,342	5,338	5,822

ROAD TRAFFIC, 1983 (motor vehicles, '000)

Private cars (incl. station wagons)	571.5
Trucks, trailers	110.8
Buses	7.9
Taxis	6.7
Motor cycles, motor scooters	29.1
Other vehicles	3.7
Total	729.6

SHIPPING
(international sea-borne freight traffic, '000 metric tons)*

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded	6,021	6,217	6,456
Goods unloaded	6,008	7,332	8,862

* Excluding petroleum.

CIVIL AVIATION (El Al revenue flights only, '000)

	1981	1982	1983
Kilometres flown	30,539	27,794	28,103
Revenue passenger-km	5,227,000	4,803,000	5,303,000
Mail (tons)	840	951	1,070

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Tourist arrivals	1,137,056	997,510	1,166,820

Communications Media

(at December each year)

	1981	1982	1983
Telephones	1,320,000	1,400,000	n.a.
Daily newspapers	n.a.	36	40

Radio receivers: an estimated 3m. in 1983.
TV receivers: 582,000 in 1983.

Education

(1983/84, provisional figures)

	Schools	Pupils
Jewish		
Kindergarten	n.a.	251,460
Primary schools	1,292	480,241
Secondary schools	278	166,097
Vocational schools	305	79,713
Agricultural schools	26	4,698
Teachers' training	41	11,797
Others (handicapped)	209	11,632
Intermediate schools	263	95,476

	Schools	Pupils
Arab		
Kindergarten	n.a.	18,700
Primary schools	315	136,611
Secondary schools	59	29,462
Vocational	36	4,651
Agricultural schools	2	584
Teachers' training	2	386
Others (handicapped)	15	962
Intermediate schools	50	19,207

Directory

The Constitution

There is no written Constitution. In June 1950 the Knesset voted to adopt a State Constitution by evolution over an unspecified period. A number of laws, including the Law of Return (1950), the Nationality Law (1952), the State President (Tenure) Law (1952), the Education Law (1953) and the 'Yad-va-Shem' Memorial Law (1953), are considered as incorporated into the State Constitution. Other constitutional laws are: The Law and Administration Ordinance (1948), the Knesset Election Law (1951), the Law of Equal Rights for Women (1951), the Judges Act (1953), the National Service and National Insurance Acts (1953), and the Basic Law (The Knesset) (1958). The provisions of constitutional legislation that affect the main organs of government are summarized below:

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected by the Knesset for five years.

Ten or more Knesset Members may propose a candidate for the Presidency.

Voting will be by secret ballot.

The President may not leave the country without the consent of the government.

The President may resign by submitting his resignation in writing to the Speaker.

The President may be relieved of his duties by the Knesset for misdemeanour.

The Knesset is entitled to decide by a two-thirds majority that the President is incapacitated owing to ill health to fulfil his duties permanently.

The Speaker of the Knesset will act for the President when the President leaves the country, or when he cannot perform his duties owing to ill health.

THE KNESSET

The Knesset is the parliament of the State. There are 120 members.

It is elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections.

Every Israeli national of 18 years or over shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

Every Israeli national of 21 and over shall have the right to be elected to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

The following shall not be candidates: the President of the State; the two Chief Rabbis; a judge (shofet) in office; a judge (dayan) of a religious court; the State Comptroller; the Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Army of Israel; rabbis and ministers of other religions in office; senior State employees and senior Army officers of such ranks and in such functions as shall be determined by law.

The term of office of the Knesset shall be four years.

The elections to the Knesset shall take place on the third Tuesday of the month of Cheshven in the year in which the tenure of the outgoing Knesset ends.

Election day shall be a day of rest, but transport and other public services shall function normally.

Results of the elections shall be published within 14 days.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members permanent committees, and may elect committees for specific matters.

The Knesset may appoint commissions of inquiry to investigate matters designated by the Knesset.

The Knesset shall hold two sessions a year; one of them shall open within four weeks after the Feast of the Tabernacles, the other within four weeks after Independence Day; the aggregate duration of the two sessions shall not be less than eight months.

The outgoing Knesset shall continue to hold office until the convening of the incoming Knesset.

The members of the Knesset shall receive a remuneration as provided by law.

THE GOVERNMENT

The government shall tender its resignation to the President immediately after his election, but shall continue with its duties until the formation of a new government. After consultation with representatives of the parties in the Knesset, the President shall charge one of the Members with the formation of a government. The government shall be composed of a Prime Minister and a number of ministers from among the Knesset Members or from outside the Knesset. After it has been chosen, the government shall appear before the Knesset and shall be considered as formed after having received a vote of confidence. Within seven days of receiving a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the other ministers shall swear allegiance to the State of Israel and its Laws and undertake to carry out the decisions of the Knesset.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. CHAIM HERZOG (took office 5 May 1983).

THE CABINET

(January 1985)

Prime Minister: SHIMON PERES (Labour).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: ITZHAK SHAMIR (Likud-Herut).

Vice-Premier and Minister of Education and Culture: ITZHAK NAVON (Labour).

Vice-Premier and Minister of Housing and Construction: DAVID LEVI (Likud-Herut).

Minister of Defence: ITZHAK RABIN (Labour).

Minister of Finance: ITZHAK MODAI (Likud-Liberal).

Minister of Economics and Planning: GAD Y'ACOBI (Labour).

Minister of Agriculture: AYREH NEAHAMKIN (Labour).

Minister of Communications: Prof. AMNON RUBINSTEIN (Shinui).

Minister of Transport: Haim Corfu (Likud-Herut).
Minister of Energy and Infrastructure: Moshe Shahal (Labour).
Minister of Justice: Moshe Nissim (Likud-Liberal).
Minister of Industry and Trade: Ariel Sharon (Likud-Herut).
Minister of Tourism: Avraham Sharir (Likud-Liberal).
Minister of Health: Mordechai Gur (Labour).
Minister of the Interior: Rabbi Itzhak Peretz (Shas).
Ministry of Religious Affairs: Dr Josef Burg (National Religious Party).
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Moshe Katzav (Likud-Herut).
Minister of Police: Haim Bar-Lev (Labour).
Minister of Immigration and Absorption: Yaacov Tsur (Labour).
Minister of Science and Development: Gideon Patt (Likud-Liberal).
Minister in the Prime Minister's Office: Ezer Weizmann (Yahad).
Ministers without Portfolio: Moshe Arens (Likud-Herut), Josef Shapira (Morasha), Yigael Hurwitz (Ometz).

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Hakirya, Ruppin St, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Agriculture: Hakirya, 13 Heleni Hamalka, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Defence: Hakirya, Tel-Aviv.
Ministry of Education and Culture: Hakirya, 14 Klausner St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 414155.
Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure: Hakirya, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Finance: Hakirya, Ruppin St, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Hakirya, Romema, Jerusalem; tel. 235111.
Ministry of Health: Hakirya, 2 Ben Tabai St, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Housing and Construction: Hakirya, 23 Hillel St, Jerusalem.
Ministry of the Interior: Hakirya, Ruppin St, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Religious Affairs: Hakirya, 30 Jaffo St, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Tourism: Hakirya, POB 1018, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Transport: Hakirya, 1 Ibn Gavirol, Jerusalem.

Legislature

KNESSET

President: Abba Eban (a.i.).
Speaker: Shlomo Hilel.
General Election, 23 July 1984

Party	Votes	Seats
Labour Alignment	724,074	44*
Likud	661,302	41
Tehiya	88,037	5
National Religious Party	73,530	4
Hadash (New Communist Party, Black Panthers)	69,815	4
Shas	63,605	4
Shinui	54,747	3
Citizens' Rights	49,698	3
Yahad	46,302	3
Progressive List for Peace	38,012	2
Agudat Israel	36,079	2
Morasha (Heritage)	33,287	2
Tami	31,103	1
Kach	25,907	1
Ometz	23,845	1
Others (11 parties)	53,978	—
Total	2,078,321	120

* The six deputies of the United Workers' Party (Mapam) who were elected on 23 July withdrew their support from the Labour Alignment when the Israel Labour Party formed the government of national unity with Likud. One Labour deputy crossed the floor to join the Citizens' Rights party.

Political Organizations

Agudat Israel: Jerusalem; ultra-orthodox Jewish party; stands for strict observance of Jewish religious law; Leader Avraham Shapira.

Agudat Israel World Organization (AIWO): Hacherut Sq., POB 326, Jerusalem 91002; tel. 223357; f. 1912 at Congress of Orthodox Jewry, Kattowitz, Germany (now Katowice, Poland), to help solve the problems facing Jewish people all over the world; more than 500,000 mems in 25 countries; Pres. Rabbi Dr I. Lewin (New York); Chair. Rabbi J. M. Abramowitz (Jerusalem), Rabbi M. Sherer (New York); Gen. Sec. Abraham Hirsch (Jerusalem).

Citizens' Rights Party (Ratz): f. 1973; breakaway movement from Labour Party; Leader Mrs Shulamit Aloni.

Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faithful): f. 1967; engaged in unauthorized establishment of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories; Leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger.

Independent Liberal Party: 48 King George St, POB 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1965 by 7 Liberal Party Knesset members after the formation of the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc; 20,000 mems; Chair. Moshe Kol; Gen. Sec. Nissim Eliad.

Israel Labour Party: POB 3263, Tel-Aviv; f. 1968 as a merger of the three Labour groups, Mapai, Rafi and Achdut Ha'avoda; a Zionist democratic socialist party, was in government from 1948 to 1977; with the United Workers' Party (Mapam), formed the main opposition bloc under name of Labour-Mapam Alignment until elections of July 1984; Chair. of Israel Labour Party Shimon Peres; Sec.-Gen. Uzi Baram.

Kach (Thus): 11 Agripas St, Jerusalem; tel. 02-247202; f. 1977; ultra-right-wing; advocates expulsion of all Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories; Leader Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Likud (Consolidation): Tel-Aviv; f. September 1973; is a parliamentary bloc of Herut (f. 1948; Leader Itzhak Shamir), the Liberal Party of Israel (f. 1961; Chair. Avraham Sharir), Laam (For the Nation); f. 1976; Leader Yigael Horowitz, who left the coalition to form his own party, Ometz, before the 1984 general election) and Ahdut (a one-man faction, Hillel Seidel); aims: territorial integrity (advocates retention of all the territory of post-1922 mandatory Palestine); absorption of newcomers; a social order based on freedom and justice, elimination of poverty and want; development of an economy that will ensure a decent standard of living; improvement of the environment and the quality of life. Likud was the sole government party from June 1977 until September 1984; Leader of Likud Itzhak Shamir.

National Religious Party: 166 Ibn Gavirol St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; stands for strict adherence to Jewish religion and tradition, and strives to achieve the application of religious precepts of Judaism in everyday life; it is also endeavouring to establish the Constitution of Israel on Jewish religious law (the Torah); withdrew from (Labour) government coalition in December 1976 and before the 1984 general election supported the Likud coalition, occupying 2 Cabinet posts; 135,000 mems; Leader Josef Burg; Sec.-Gen. Zvulun Hammer.

New Communist Party of Israel (Rakah): POB 26205, Tel-Aviv; descended from the Socialist Workers' Party of Palestine (f. 1919); renamed Communist Party of Palestine 1921, Communist Party of Israel (Maki) 1948; pro-Soviet anti-Zionist group formed Rakah 1965; Jewish Arab membership; aims for a lasting peace between Israel and the Arab countries and the Palestinian Arab people, favours full implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, formation of a Palestinian Arab state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, recognition of national rights of State of Israel and Palestine people, democratic rights and defence of working class interests, and demands an end of discrimination against Arab minority in Israel and against oriental Jewish communities. Fought 1984 general election as Hadash, an alliance with the Black Panther movement of Oriental Jews, winning 4 seats in the Knesset; Sec.-Gen. Meir Vilner.

Poale Agudat Israel: f. 1924; working-class Orthodox Judaist party; Leader Dr Kalman Kahane.

Political Zionist Opposition (Ometz): f. 1982; one-man party, Yigael Horowitz.

Progressive List for Peace: f. 1983; Jewish Arab; advocates association with the PLO in the creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip; Leader Mohammed Mu'ari.

Religious Zionism Party (Matzad): Tel-Aviv; f. 1983; breakaway group from the National Religious Party; also known as Morasha (Heritage); Leader Rabbi Haim Druckman.

Shas (Sephardic Torah Guardians): f. 1984 by splinter groups from Agudat Israel; ultra-orthodox Jewish party; Leader Rabbi Itzhak Peretz.

Shelli Party Peace and Equality: 4 Dizengoff Sq., POB 46109, Tel-Aviv 61460; tel. 284733; f. 1977; advocates a peace settlement with the Arab peoples and the Palestinians; an alliance of patriotic socialist groups, which included Mokked (Focus), the Independent Socialists, Uri Avnery's Ha'olam Hazeh party and others; in February 1979 these united; in 1983 Uri Avnery left the party; Shelli fought 1984 general election as the Democratic Party; 1,600 mems; Exec. Cttee: Chair. Ran Cohen, Nagib Abu-Rakia, A. Burshai, Dan Darin, Y. Silber, Muhamed Tabakh, Dr B. Temkin, Dr Meir Lam, M. Phanus, Joe Fuchs, Yonathan Peled, A. Papovicz, Avi Rybnicki.

Shinui-Movement for Change: f. 1974 and restored 1978 when Democratic Movement for Change split into two parties; centrist party; left Begin's coalition in Sept. 1978 at time of split; Leaders Amnon Rubinstein and Mordecai Virshubsky.

Tami: f. 1981; represents the interests of Sephardic Jews; Leader Aharon Uzan.

Tehiya—Zionist Revival Movement: 4 King David St, Jerusalem; tel. 02-244281; f. September 1979; aims: Israeli sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria, Gaza; extensive settlement programme; economic independence; uniting of religious and non-religious camps; opposes Camp David accords; Leaders Yuval Ne'eman, Rafael Eitan, Geula Cohen, Rabbi Eliezer Waldman.

Telem—State Renewal Movement: f. 1981 by the late Moshe Dayan; proposes the administration of a unilateral Palestinian autonomy in Judaea and Samaria, against the annexation of territories to Israel; supports Likud coalition; Leader Mordechai Ben-Porat.

United Arab List: Arab party affiliated to Labour Party.

United Workers' Party (Mapam): POB 1777, Tel-Aviv 61016; tel. 03-266245; f. 1948; left-wing socialist-Zionist Jewish-Arab party; grouped in Labour-Mapam Alignment with Israel Labour Party from January 1969 until Sept. 1984 when it withdrew in protest over Labour's formation of a national government with Likud; 45,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Victor Shemtov.

Yahad (Together): f. 1984; advocates a peace settlement with the Arab peoples and the Palestinians; Leader Ezer Weizmann.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN ISRAEL

Argentina: 112 Rehov Hayarkon, 2nd Floor, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Alberto Dumont.

Australia: 185 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-243152; telex 33777; Ambassador: Dr Robert Stuart Merrillees.

Austria: 11 Rehov Herman Cohen, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Dr Otto Pleinert.

Belgium: 266 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Edouard Decastiaux-Hugot.

Bolivia: 85 Sderot Ben Gurion, Apt 10, Tel-Aviv; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr Helga Bauer.

Brazil: 14 Hei Beiyar, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-219292; telex 33752; Ambassador: Dr Lamo Soutello Alves.

Burma: 19 Rehov Yona, Ramat Gan; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: U Soe Myint.

Canada: 220 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Vernon George Turner.

Chile: 54 Rehov Pinkas, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Gen. Nilo Floody Buxton.

Colombia: 52 Rehov Pinkas, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-449616; telex 342165; Ambassador: Dr Miguel Durán Ordóñez.

Costa Rica: 13 Diskin St, Jerusalem; tel. 02-660674; telex 26319; Ambassador: Eduardo Jenkins Dobles.

Denmark: 23 Rehov Bnei Moshe, POB 21080, Tel-Aviv 61210; tel. 03-440405; telex 33514; Ambassador: Sven A. Nielsen.

Dominican Republic: 32 Zamenhoff St, 46592 Hertzlia Bet, Tel-Aviv; tel. 052-72422; Ambassador: (vacant).

Ecuador: 'Asia House', 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: José Najera Espinosa.

Egypt: 54 Rehov Bezel, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Saad Mortada (recalled).

El Salvador: 16 Kovshei Katamon, Jerusalem; Ambassador: Col Napoleón Armando Guerra.

Finland: Beith Eliahu, 2 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: (vacant).

France: 112 Tayelet Herbert Samuel, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-245371; Ambassador: Jacques Dupont.

Germany, Federal Republic: 16 Rehov Soutine, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Dr Niels Hansen.

Greece: 65 Shderot Shaul Hamelech, Tel-Aviv; tel. 259704; Ambassador: Emmanuel Ghikas.

Guatemala: 1 Bernstein Cohen, 47239 Ramat Hasharon, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Col Ramiro Gereda Asturias.

Haiti: 'Asia House', 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Antonio Etienne Fenelon.

Italy: 'Asia House', 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-264223; telex 342664; Ambassador: Corrado Taliani.

Japan: 'Asia House', 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Shozo Kadota.

Liberia: 119 Shderot Rothschild, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Maj. Samuel Pearson.

Malawi: Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: McLeen Wonga Machinjili.

Mexico: 14 Rehov Hei Beiyar, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Raúl Valdés Aguilar.

Netherlands: 'Asia House', 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Maarten F. van Berckl.

Norway: 10 Rehov Hei Beiyar, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-295207; telex 33417; Ambassador: Torleiv Anda.

Panama: 28 Rehov Hei Beiyar, Kibar Hamedina, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Miss Marina Mayo M.

Peru: 52 Rehov Pinkas, Apt 31, 8th Floor, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Miguel F. Barandiaran.

Philippines: 12 Rehov Hei Beiyar, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Brig.-Gen. Ernesto S. Gidaya.

Romania: 24 Rehov Adam Hacohen, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Constantin Vasiliu.

South Africa: 2 Rehov Kaplan, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: David de V. du Buisson.

Sweden: 'Asia House', 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Sven Hirdman.

Switzerland: 228 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Pierre-Yves Simonin.

Turkey: 34 Rehov Amos, Tel-Aviv; tel. 454155; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Bulent Meric.

United Kingdom: 192 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-249171; telex 33559; Ambassador: Clifford W. Squire.

USA: 71 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-654338; telex 33376; Ambassador: Samuel Lewis.

Uruguay: 52 Rehov Pinkas, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Dr Agustín Espinosa L.

Venezuela: 'Asia House', 4 Rehov Weizman, Tel-Aviv; Ambassador: Heliodoro Luiz Claverie Rodríguez.

Zaire: 60 Hei Beiyar, Kikar Hamedina, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-452681; Ambassador: Ngbanda Nzambo Ko-Atumba.

The Jewish Agency for Israel

POB 92, 91920 Jerusalem; tel. 241222.

Organization: The governing bodies are the Assembly which determines basic policy, the Board of Governors which sets policy for the Agency between Assembly meetings and the Executive responsible for the day to day running of the Agency.

Chairman of Executive: Arye L. Dulzin.

Chairman of Board of Governors: Jerold C. Hoffberger.

Director-General: Dr Shlomo Tadmor.

Secretary-General: Harry M. Rosen.

Functions: According to the Agreement of 1971, the Jewish Agency undertakes the immigration and absorption of immigrants in Israel, including absorption in agricultural settlement and immigrant housing; social welfare and health services in connection with immigrants; education, youth care and training; neighbourhood rehabilitation through project renewal.

Budget (1984/85): US $360m.

Judicial System

The law of Israel is composed of Ottoman law, British law, Palestine law, applicable in Palestine on 14 May 1948, when the independence of the State of Israel was declared, the substance of the common law and doctrines of equity in force in England, as modified to suit local conditions, and religious law of the various recognized religious communities as regards matters of personal status, in so far as there is nothing in any of the said laws repugnant to Israeli legislation and subject to such modifications as may have resulted from the establishment of the State of Israel and its authorities, and also of the laws enacted by the Israeli legislature. The pre-1948 law is increasingly being replaced by original local legislation.

Attorney-General: Itzhak Zamir.

CIVIL COURTS

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial instance in the State. It has jurisdiction as an Appellate Court from the District Courts in all matters, both civil and criminal (sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal or as a Court of Criminal Appeal), and as a Court of First Instance (sitting as a High Court of Justice) in matters in which it considers it necessary to grant relief in the interests of justice and which are not within the jurisdiction of any other court or tribunal. This includes applications for orders in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition and *certiorari*, and enables the court to review the legality of acts of administrative authorities of all kinds.

President of the Supreme Court: Meir Shamgar.

Vice-President of the Supreme Court: Miriam Ben-Porat.

Justices of the Supreme Court: M. Eylon, A. Barak, M. Beiski, Sh. Levin, D. Levin, G. Bach, S. Netanyahu, A. Halima, E. Goldberg.

Chief Registrar: Judge D. Bartov (deputy president to District Court).

The District Courts: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Jaffa, Haifa, Beersheba, Nazareth. They have unlimited jurisdiction as Courts of First Instance in all civil and criminal matters not within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates' Court, all matters not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any other tribunal, and matters within the concurrent jurisdiction of any other tribunal so long as such tribunal does not deal with them, and as an Appellate Court in appeals from judgments and decisions of Magistrates' Courts and judgments of Municipal Courts and various administrative tribunals.

Magistrates' Courts: There are 28 Magistrates' Courts, having criminal jurisdiction to try contraventions and misdemeanours, and civil jurisdiction to try actions concerning possession or use of immovable property, or the partition thereof whatever may be the value of the subject matter of the action, and other civil actions on a limited basis.

Labour Courts: Established in 1969. Regional Labour Courts in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba, composed of Judges and representatives of the public. A National Labour Court in Jerusalem, presided over by Judge Z. Bar-Niv. The Courts have jurisdiction over all matters arising out of the relationship between employer and employee; between parties to a collective labour agreement; matters concerning the National Insurance Law and the Labour Law and Rules.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

The Religious Courts are the Courts of the recognized religious communities. They are competent in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community. Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities the President of the Supreme Court will decide which Court shall have jurisdiction. Whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court, the matter must be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Israel. The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts.

Jewish Rabbinical Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel who are Israeli citizens or residents. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Muslim Religious Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Muslims who are not foreigners, or who are foreigners subject by their national law to the jurisdiction of Muslim Religious Courts in such matters. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Christian Religious Courts: The Courts of the recognized Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of members of their communities who are not foreigners. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned. But neither these Courts nor the Civil Courts have jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of a foreign subject.

Druze Courts: These Courts, established in 1963, have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Druze in Israel, who are Israeli citizens or residents, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in all other matters of personal status of Druze with the consent of all parties concerned.

Religion

JUDAISM

Judaism, the religion evolved and followed by the Jews, is the faith of the great majority of the population (3,436,000, or 82% of the total, at the end of 1983). Its basis is a belief in an ethical monotheism.

There are two main Jewish communities: the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim. The former are the Jews from Eastern, Central, or Northern Europe, while the latter originate from the Balkan countries, North Africa and the Middle East.

The supreme religious authority is vested in the Chief Rabbinate, which consists of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis and the Supreme Rabbinical Council. It makes decisions on interpretation of the Jewish law, and supervises the Rabbinical Courts. There are 8 regional Rabbinical Courts, and a Rabbinical Court of Appeal presided over by the two Chief Rabbis.

According to the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction Law of 1953, marriage and divorce among Jews in Israel are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts. Provided that all the parties concerned agree, other matters of personal status can also be decided by the Rabbinical Courts.

There are 195 Religious Councils, which maintain religious services and supply religious needs, and about 405 religious committees with similar functions in smaller settlements. Their expenses are borne jointly by the State and the local authorities. The Religious Councils are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. In all matters of religion, the Religious Councils are subject to the authority of the Chief Rabbinate. There are 365 officially appointed rabbis. The total number of synagogues is about 7,000, most of which are organized within the framework of the Union of Israel Synagogues.

Head of the Ashkenazi Community: The Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro.

Head of the Sephardic Community: Jerusalem; tel. 02-244785; The Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu.

Two Jewish sects still loyal to their distinctive customs are:

The Karaites, a sect which recognizes only the Jewish written law and not the oral law of the Mishna and Talmud. The community of about 12,000, many of whom live in or near Ramla, has been augmented by immigration from Egypt.

The Samaritans, an ancient sect mentioned in 2 Kings xvii, 24. They recognize only the Torah. The community in Israel numbers about 500; about half of them live in Holon, where a Samaritan synagogue has been built, and the remainder, including the High Priest, live in Nablus, near Mt Gerizim, which is sacred to the Samaritans.

ISLAM

The Muslims in Israel are mainly Sunnis, and are divided among the four rites of the Sunni sect of Islam: the Shafe'i, the Hanbali, the Hanafi and the Maliki. Before June 1967 they numbered approx. 175,000; in 1971, approx. 343,900. At the end of 1983 the total Muslim population of Israel was 555,000 (including 110,000 in East Jerusalem).

Mufti of Jerusalem: POB 20002, Jerusalem; tel. 02-285994; Sheikh Saad ed-din al-Alami.

In 1983 there were also about 67,000 Druzes in Israel.

CHRISTIANITY

The total Christian population of Israel at the end of 1983 was 96,000 (including 13,000 in East Jerusalem).

The Greek Melkite Church; POB 279, Haifa; tel. 04-523114; numbers about 41,000; Haifa is the seat of the Archbishop of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee; Archbishop MAXIMOS SALLOUM.

The Greek Orthodox Church: Greek Orthodox Patriarchate St, Old City, POB 19632; tel. 284917; approximately 260,000 members. Patriarch of Jerusalem DIODOROS I.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) Church: POB 14152, Jerusalem; tel. 282323; approximately 10,000 native members in Israel plus about 2,000 Polish and Hungarian Catholic refugees. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude JAMES JOSEPH BELTRITTI; Representative in Israel HE Bishop HANNA KALDANY.

The Maronite Community, with 6,350 members, has communal centres in Isfyia, Haifa, Jaffa, Jish, Nazareth and Jerusalem. The Maronite Patriarch, Mgr JOSEPH KHOURY, resides in Lebanon. The Vicar-General, Mgr AUGUSTIN HARFOUCHE, is resident in Jaffa.

Episcopal Church in Jerusalem and the Middle East, belongs to the Anglican Communion; was reorganized in 1976; has Jerusalem Diocese and also Diocese of Iran, Egypt, Cyprus and the Gulf; Presiding Bishop Rt Rev. HASSAN DEHQANI-TAFTI, POB 12, Isfahan, Iran (in exile in Winchester diocese, England).

OTHER CHURCHES

Other denominations include the Armenian Church (900 members), the Coptic Church (700 members), the Russian Orthodox Church, which maintains an Ecclesiastical Mission, the Ethiopian Church, and the Baptist Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches.

The Press

Tel-Aviv is the main publishing centre, only three dailies being published in Jerusalem. Largely for economic reasons there has developed no local press away from these cities; hence all papers regard themselves as national. Friday editions, Sabbath eve, are increased to up to twice the normal size by special weekend supplements, and experience a considerable rise in circulation. No newspapers appear on Saturday.

Most of the daily papers are in Hebrew, and others appear in Arabic, English, French, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian and German. The total daily circulation is 500,000–600,000 copies, or 21 papers per hundred people, although most citizens read more than one daily paper.

Most Hebrew morning dailies have strong political or religious affiliations. *Al Hamishmar* is affiliated to Mapam, *Hatzofeh* to the National Religious Front—World Mizrahi. *Davar* is the long-established organ of the Histadrut. Mapai publishes the weekly *Ot*. Most newspapers depend on subsidies from political parties, religious organizations or public funds. The limiting effect on freedom of commentary entailed by this party press system has provoked repeated criticism.

The Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al-Anba* has a small circulation (10,000) but an increasing number of Israeli Arabs are now reading Hebrew dailies. The daily, *Al Quds*, was founded in 1968 for Arabs in Jerusalem and the West Bank; the small indigenous press of occupied Jordan has largely ceased publication or transferred operations to Amman.

There are around 400 other newspapers and magazines including some 50 weekly and 150 fortnightly; over 250 of them are in Hebrew, the remainder in eleven other languages.

The most influential and respected dailies, for both quality of news coverage and commentary, are *Ha'aretz* and the trade union paper, *Davar*, which frequently has articles by government figures. These are the widest read of the morning papers, exceeded only by the popular afternoon press, *Ma'ariv* and *Yedioth Aharonoth*. The *Jerusalem Post* gives detailed and sound news coverage in English.

The Israeli Press Council, established in 1963, deals with matters of common interest to the Press such as drafting the code of professional ethics which is binding on all journalists.

The Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association represents publishers in negotiations with official and public bodies, negotiates contracts with employees and purchases and distributes newsprint, of which Israel now manufactures 75% of her needs.

DAILIES

Al-Anba: POB 428, 37 Hillel St, Beit Agron, Jerusalem; f. 1968; published by Jerusalem Publications Ltd; Arabic; Editor and Man. Dir OVADIA DANON; circ. 10,000.

Al-Fajr: Jerusalem; Arabic; Publr PAUL AJILOUNY.

Al Hamishmar (The Guardian): Al Hamishmar House, 4 Ben Avigdor St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; morning; organ of the United Workers' Party (Mapam); Editor MARK GEFEN; circ. 25,000.

Al-Ittihad (Unity): POB 104 Haifa; f. 1944; Arabic; organ of the Israeli Communist Party; Chief Editor EMILE HABIBY.

Al Quds (Jerusalem): POB 19788, Jerusalem; tel. 02-284061; f. 1968; Arabic; Editor ABU ZALAF; circ. 30,000.

Al Sha'ab: Jerusalem; Arabic; Editor ALI YA'ISH.

Chadshot Hasport: Tushia St, POB 20011, Tel-Aviv 61200; f. 1954; Hebrew; sports; independent; circ. 30,000.

Davar (The Word): POB 199, 45 Sheinkin St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1925; morning; official organ of the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut); Editor HANNAH ZEMER; circ. 50,000; there are also weekly magazine editions.

Ha'aretz (The Land): 21 Salman Schocken St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; liberal, independent; Hebrew; Editor GERSHOM G. SCHOCKEN; circ. 55,000 (weekdays), 75,000 (weekends).

Hamodia: Kikar Hacheruth, POB 1306, Jerusalem; organ of Agudat Israel; morning; Editor YEHUDA L. LEVIN; circ. 8,000.

Hatzofeh: 66 Hamasger St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; morning; organ of the National Religious Front; Editor M. ISHON; circ. 16,000.

Israel Nachrichten: 52 Harakevet St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1974; morning; German; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 20,000.

Israelski Far Tribuna: 113 Givat Herzl St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-3700; f. 1952; Bulgarian; circ. 6,000.

Jerusalem Post: POB 81, Romema, 91000, Jerusalem; tel. 02-551616; telex 26121; f. 1932; morning; independent; English; Editor and Man. Dir ARI RATH; Editor ERWIN FRENKEL; circ. 30,000 (weekdays), 47,000 (weekend edition); there is also a weekly international edition, circ. 55,000.

Le Journal d'Israel: 26 Agra St, POB 28330, Tel-Aviv; f. 1971; independent; French; Chief Editor J. RABIN; circ. 10,000; also overseas weekly selection; circ. 15,000.

Letzte Nyess (Late News): 52 Harakevet St, POB 28034, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; morning; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 23,000.

Ma'ariv: 2 Carlebach St, Tel-Aviv 67132; tel. 03-439111; f. 1948; mid-morning; independent; Editor SHMUEL SCHNITZER; circ. daily 147,000, Friday 245,000.

Mabat: 56 Wolfson St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1971; morning; economic and social; Editor S. YARKONI.

Nowiny i Kurier: 52 Harakevet St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; morning; Polish; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 15,000.

Sha'ar: 52 Harakevet St, Tel-Aviv 64284; economy and finance; Hebrew; Editor S. HIMMELFARB.

Shearim: 64 Frishman St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-242126; organ of Poale Agudat Israel; Editor MAIER HALACHMI; circ. 12,000.

Uj Kelet: 52 Harakevet St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Hungarian; independent; Editor S. HIMMELFARB; circ. 20,000.

Viata Noastra: 52 Harakevet St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; morning; Romanian; Editor ADRIAN ZAHAREANU; circ. 30,000.

Yedioth Aharonoth: 138 Petah Tikva Rd, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; evening; independent; Editor Dr H. ROSENBLUM; circ. 180,000, Friday 280,000.

Yom Yom: POB 1194, Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; morning; economy and finance; Editor S. HIMMELFARB.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Al Harriya: 38 King George St, Tel-Aviv; Arabic weekly of the Herut Party.

Al-Mirsad: POB 1777, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-266244; Mapam; Arabic.

Bama'alah: POB 303, Tel-Aviv; journal of the young Histadrut Movement; Editor N. ANAELY.

Bamahane: Military POB 1013, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; military, illustrated weekly of the Israel Armed Forces; Editor-in-Chief YOSSEF ESHKOL; circ. 70,000.

Bitaon Heyl Ha'avir (Air Force Magazine): Doar Zwai 1560, Zahal; f. 1948; Man. Editor D. MOLAD; Editor-in-Chief AHARON LAPIDOT; Technical Editor U. AMIT; circ. 30,000.

Dvar Hashavua: 45 Sheinkin St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; weekly; popular illustrated; published by Histadrut, General Federation of Labour; Editor O. ZMORA; circ. 46,500.

Ethgar: 75 Einstein St, Tel-Aviv; twice weekly; Editor NATHAN YALIN-MOR.

Glasul Populurui: 37 Eilath St, POB 2675, Tel-Aviv; weekly of the Communist Party of Israel; Romanian; Editor MEÏR SEMO.

Haolam Hazeh: POB 136, 3 Gordon St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; weekly; independent; illustrated news magazine; Editor-in-Chief URI AVNERY.

Harefuah: 39 Shaul Hamelech Blvd, Tel-Aviv 64928; f. 1920; fortnightly journal of the Israeli Medical Association; with English summaries; Editor I. SUM; circ. 7,500.

Hotam: Al Hamishmar House, 4 Ben Avigdor St, Tel Aviv; weekly of the United Workers' Party (Mapam).

Illustrirte Weltwoch: POB 2571, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; weekly; Yiddish; Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.

Jerusalem Post International Edition: POB 81, Romema, Jerusalem; tel. 02-528181; telex 26121; f. 1959; weekly; Overseas edition of the *Jerusalem Post* (q.v.); English; circ. 55,000 to 95 countries.

Kol Ha'am (Voice of the People): 37 Eilath St, POB 2675, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947; organ of the Communist Party of Israel; Editor B. BALTI.

Laisha: POB 28122, 7 Fin St, Tel-Aviv 67132; f. 1946; women's magazine; Hebrew; Editor ZVI ELGAT.

Maariv Lanoar: 2 Carlebach St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; weekly for youth; Editor AMNON BEI-RAV; circ. 50,000.

Magallati: Arabic Publishing House, POB 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; young people's fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief IBRAHIM MUSA IBRAHIM; Editors GAMIL DAHLAN, MISHEL HADDAD; circ. 10,000.

MB (Mitteilungsblatt): POB 1480, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; German weekly journal of the Irgun Olei Merkas Europa (Settlers from Central Europe); Editor Dr HANS CAPELL.

Reshumot: Ministry of Justice, Jerusalem; f. 1948; Hebrew, Arabic and English; official Government gazette.

Sada-A-Tarbia (The Echo of Education): published by the Histadrut and Teachers' Association, POB 2306, Rehovot; f. 1952; fortnightly; educational; Arabic; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Al-Bushra: POB 6088, Haifa; f. 1935; monthly; organ of the Ahmadiyya movement; Arabic; Editor FALAHUD DIN O'DEH.

Al Hamishmar: 20 Yehuda Halevy St, Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian monthly of United Workers' Party.

Al Jadid: POB 104, Haifa; literary monthly; Arabic; Editor EMILE TOUMA.

Al Ta'awun: POB 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; published by the Arab Workers' Dept of the Histadrut and the Co-operatives Dept of the Ministry of Labour; co-operatives quarterly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

Ariel: Cultural and Scientific Relations Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem; Publishers, Editorial and Distribution: Jerusalem Post Publications Ltd, POB 3349, Jerusalem 91002; tel. 224486 (editorial); f. 1962; quarterly review of the arts and letters in Israel; regular edns in English, Spanish, French and German; occasional edns in several other languages; Editor ASHER WEILL; circ. 20,000.

Avoda Urevacha Ubituach Leumi: POB 915, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly review of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the National Insurance Institute, Jerusalem; Chief Editor AVNER MICHAELI; Editor MICHAEL KLODOVSKY; circ. 2,500.

Bekalkala Uvemis'har (Economics and Trade): POB 20027, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; published by Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce; Hebrew; Editor J. SHOSTAK.

Business Digest Trade Lists: 37 Harbour St, Haifa; f. 1947; weekly; shipping movements, import licences, stock exchange listings, business failures, etc.; English, Hebrew; Editor G. ALON.

Christian News from Israel: 30 Jaffa Rd, Jerusalem; f. 1949; half-yearly; issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs; English, French, Spanish; Editor SHALOM BEN-ZAKKAI; circ. 10,000.

Di Goldene Keyt: 30 Weizmann St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; literary quarterly; published by the Histadrut; Yiddish; Editor A. SUTZKEVER; Co-Editor ALEXANDER SPIEGELBLATT; Man. Editor MOSHE MILLIS.

Divrei Haknesset: c/o The Knesset, Jerusalem; f. 1949; records of the proceedings of the Knesset; published by the Government Printer, Jerusalem; Editor LIORA SEGEV (acting); circ. 350.

Doing Business with Israel: POB 20027, Tel-Aviv; published by Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce; Editor ZVI SEGAL.

The Family Physician: 101 Arlosoroff St, POB 16250, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-433387; f. 1970; three times a year; medical; Hebrew with English summaries; Editor Prof. MAX R. POLLIACK; circ. 4,500.

Folk un Zion: POB 92, Jerusalem; f. 1950; bi-monthly; current events relating to Israel and World Jewry; circ. 3,000; Editor MOSHE KALCHHEIM.

Frei Israel: POB 8512, Tel-Aviv; progressive monthly, published by Asscn for Popular Culture; Yiddish.

Gazit: 8 Zvi Brook St, POB 4190, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; art, literature; Hebrew and English; Publisher G. TALPHIR.

Hameshek Hahaklai: 21 Melchett St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; agricultural; Editor ISRAEL INBARI.

Hamizrah Hehadash (The New East): The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1949; quarterly of the Israel Oriental Society; Middle Eastern, Asian and African Affairs; Hebrew with English summary; Editor AHARON LAYISH.

Hamionai (The Hotelier): POB 11586, Tel-Aviv; f. 1962; monthly of the Israel Hotel Association; Hebrew and English; Editor Z. PELTZ.

Hapraklit: 8 Wilson St, POB 14152, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-625477; f. 1943; quarterly; published by the Israel Bar Association; Editor-in-Chief A. POLONSKI; Editor ARNAN GAVRIELI; circ. 9,000.

Hassadeh: 8 Shaul Hamelech Blvd, POB 40044, Tel-Aviv 61400; tel. 03-252171; f. 1920; monthly; review of agriculture; English summaries; Dir-Gen. MARION R. COHN; Editor J. M. MARGALIT; circ. 10,000.

Hed Hagan: 8 Ben Saruk St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; educational; Editor Mrs ESTHER RABINOWITZ; circ. 3,500.

Hed Hahinukh: 8 Ben Saruk St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-260211; f. 1926; monthly; educational; published by the Israeli Teachers' Union; Hebrew; Editor ORA GADELL; circ. 24,000.

Innovation: POB 7422, 31070 Haifa; tel. 04-255104; f. 1975; monthly; industrial research and development in Israel; English; Editor A. GREENFIELD.

Israel Business: POB 7422, 31070 Haifa; tel. 04-255104; f. 1961; monthly; business news and economic devt; English; Editor A. GREENFIELD.

Israel Economist: 6 Hazanowitz St, POB 7052, Jerusalem 91070; tel. 02-234131; f. 1945; independent; monthly; political and economic; English; Man. Editor PINCHAS LEVINSON; Editor J. KOLLEK; also publishes *Keeping Posted* (diplomatic magazine), *Mazel and Brucha* (jewellers' magazine); annuals: *Travel Agents' Manual, Electronics, International Conventions in Israel, Arkia, In Flight,* various hotel magazines.

Israel Export and Trade Journal, The: POB 11586, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; monthly; commercial and economic; published by Israel Periodicals Co. Ltd; English; Man. Dir ZALMAN PELTZ.

Israel Journal of Medical Sciences: POB 1435, Jerusalem 91013; f. 1965; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr M. PRYWES; Man. Mrs S. TOLEDANO; circ. 5,500.

Israel Journal of Psychiatry and Related Sciences: Israel Science Publishers, POB 3115, Jerusalem 91030; f. 1963; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief E. L. EDELSTEIN.

Israel Scene: POB 92, Jerusalem; f. 1957; monthly; World Zionist Organization news and analysis; circ. 22,000; Editor HELEN DAVIS.

Israel-South Africa Trade Journal: POB 11587, Tel-Aviv; f. 1973; bi-monthly; commercial and economic; published by Israel Publications Corpn Ltd; English; Man. Dir Z. PELTZ.

Israel Tax Law Letter: POB 7422, Haifa 31070; tel. 04-255104; f. 1980; monthly; new developments in Israel tax law; English; Editor A. GREENFIELD.

Israels Aussenhandel: POB 11586, Tel-Aviv; f. 1967; monthly; commercial; German; Editor GABRIELA BLUM; Man. Dir ZALMAN PELTZ.

Kalkalan: 8 Akiva St, POB 7052, Jerusalem; f. 1952; independent; monthly; Hebrew commercial and economic; Editor J. KOLLEK.

Kiryat Sefer: POB 503, Jerusalem; f. 1924; bibliographical quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem; Editor Mrs R. GUTFREUND (acting).

Labour in Israel: 93 Arlosorof St, Tel-Aviv 62098; tel. 03-431624; telex 342488; every 2 months; bulletin of the Histadrut; English, French, German and Spanish; circ. 28,000.

Leshonenu: Academy of the Hebrew Language, POB 3449, Jerusalem 91034; tel. 02-632242; f. 1929; 4 a year; for the study of the Hebrew language and cognate subjects; Editor J. BLAU.

Leshonenu La'am: Academy of the Hebrew Language, POB 3449, Jerusalem 91034; tel. 02-632242; f. 1945; popular Hebrew philology; Editors E. ETAN, M. MEDAN.

Ma'arachot (Campaigns): Hakirya, 3 Mendler St, POB 7026, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military and political bi-monthly; periodical of Israel Defence Force; Editors Col H. Ben-Meir, Lt-Col V. Dromi.

Mada (Science): Weizmann Science Press of Israel, POB 801, Jerusalem 91007; tel. 02-663203; telex 26144; f. 1956; popular scientific bi-monthly in Hebrew; Editor-in-Chief Kapai Pines; circ. 11,000.

Melaha Vetaassiya (Trade and Industry): POB 11587, Tel-Aviv; f. 1969; bi-monthly review of the Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers of Israel; Man. Dir Z. Peltz.

Mibifnim (From Within): 3 Ta'as St, Ramath-Gan, POB 16040, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-724938; f. 1923; quarterly of the United Kibbutz Movement (TKM); Editor Zerubavel Gilead; circ. 5,000.

Molad: POB 1165, Jerusalem; f. 1948; twice yearly; independent political and literary periodical; Hebrew; published by Miph'ale Molad Ltd; Editor Ephraim Broido.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, POB 13015, Jerusalem 91130; f. 1949.

Administered Territories Statistics Quarterly: f. 1971; Hebrew and English.

Foreign Trade Statistics: f. 1950; Hebrew and English; appears annually, 2 vols; imports/exports.

Tourism and Hotel Services Statistics Quarterly: f. 1973; Hebrew and English.

Price Statistics Monthly: f. 1959; Hebrew.

Foreign Trade Statistics Quarterly: f. 1950; Hebrew and English.

Transport Statistics Quarterly: f. 1974; Hebrew and English.

Agricultural Statistics: f. 1970; quarterly; Hebrew and English.

New Statistical Projects: quarterly.

Moznayim (Balance): POB 7098, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; monthly; literature and culture; Editors Chaim Pessah, Asher Reich; circ. 3,000.

Na'amat-Urim Lahorim: 5 Ben-Shaprut St, POB 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; monthly journal of the Council of Women Workers of the Histadrut; Hebrew; Editor Zivia Cohen; circ. 16,500.

New Outlook: 9 Gordon St, Tel-Aviv 63458; tel. 03-236496; f. 1957; monthly; Israeli and Middle Eastern Affairs; dedicated to the quest for Arab-Israeli peace; Editor-in-Chief Chaim Shur; Man. Editor Liora Barash; circ. 10,000.

Poetics Today: Israel Science Publishers, POB 3115, Jerusalem; f. 1979; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief B. Harshaw.

Proche-Orient Chrétien: POB 19079, Jerusalem; tel. 02-283285; f. 1951; quarterly on churches and religion in the Middle East; circ. 800.

Quarterly Review of the Israel Medical Association (Mif'al Haverut Hutz—World Fellowship of the Israel Medical Association): 39 Shaul Hamelech Blvd, Tel-Aviv 64928; quarterly; English; also published in French; Editors Dr S. Erdman, Dr S. Tyano.

Refuah Veterinarit: POB 3076, Rishon Le-Zion 75130; f. 1943; quarterly of the Israel Veterinary Medical Assen; Editor Dr I. Dafni.

La Revue de l'A.M.I. (World Fellowship of the Israel Medical Association): 39 Shaul Hamelech Blvd, Tel-Aviv 64928; quarterly; French and English; Editors Dr S. Erdman, Dr S. Tyano.

Scopus: Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1946; published by Department of Information and Public Affairs, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; annual; English; Editor E. Grossberg.

The Sea: Hane'emanim 8, POB 33706, Haifa; tel. 04-529818; every six months; published by Israel Maritime League; review of marine problems; Pres. M. Pomrock; Sec.-Gen. Zadok Eshel; Chief Editor M. Litovski; circ. 5,000.

Shdemot: 10 Dubnov, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-250231; quarterly; journal of the Kibbutz Movement; Editor Shalom Lilker; circ. 2,500.

Shituf (Co-operation): 24 Ha'arba St, POB 7151, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; bi-monthly; economic, social and co-operative problems in Israel; published by the Central Union of Industrial, Transport and Service Co-operative Societies; Editor L. Losh; circ. 12,000.

Sillages: POB 92, Jerusalem; tel. 02-527156; f. 1980; published by Inf. Dept of World Zionist Org.; literary and political; French; Editor-in-Chief Katy Bisraor.

Sinai: POB 642, Jerusalem; f. 1937; Torah, science and literature; Editor Dr Yitzchak Raphael.

Sindibad: POB 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1970; children's monthly; Editors Walid Hussein, Jamil Dahlan; circ. 10,000.

Spectrum: Jerusalem; monthly of the Israel Labour Party; Editor David Twersky.

Terra Santa: POB 186, Jerusalem; tel. 02-282354; f. 1921; monthly; published by the Custody of the Holy Land (the official custodians of the Holy Shrines); Italian, Spanish, French, English and Arabic editions published in Jerusalem, by the Franciscan Printing Press, German edition in Vienna, Maltese edition in Valletta.

Tmuroth: 48 Hamelech George St, POB 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; monthly; organ of the Liberal Labour Movement; Editor S. Meiri.

WIZO Review: Women's International Zionist Organization, 38 Sderoth David Hamelekh, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-257321; English, Spanish and German editions; Editor Sylvia Satten Banin; circ. 20,000.

Zion: POB 4179, Jerusalem; f. 1935; quarterly; research in Jewish history; Hebrew and English; Editors H. Beinart, S. Ettinger, M. Stern.

Zraim: 7 Dubnov St, POB 40027, Tel-Aviv; f. 1953; journal of the Bnei Akiva (Youth of Tora Va-avoda) Movement; Editor Eliho David.

Zrakor: Haifa; f. 1947; monthly; Hebrew; news digest, trade, finance, economics, shipping; Editor G. Alon.

The following are all published by Weizmann Science Press of Israel, 8A Horkania St, POB 801, Jerusalem 91007; tel. 02-663203; telex 26144; Editor P. Greenberg.

Israel Journal of Botany: f. 1951; quarterly; Editor Prof. Moshe Negbi.

Israel Journal of Chemistry: f. 1951; quarterly; Editor Prof. S. Sarel.

Israel Journal of Earth Sciences: f. 1951; quarterly; Editor Dr Y. Weiler.

Israel Journal of Mathematics: f. 1951; monthly, 3 vols of 4 issues per year; Editor Prof. H. M. Farkas.

Israel Journal of Technology: f. 1951; quarterly; Editor Prof. D. Abir.

Israel Journal of Zoology: f. 1951; quarterly; Editor Prof. Y. L. Werner.

Journal d'Analyse Mathématique: f. 1955; one or two vols per year; Editor Prof. H. Furstenberg.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association of Israel: POB 2251, 4 Kaplan St, Tel-Aviv 64734; safeguards professional interests and maintains standards, supplies newsprint to dailies; negotiates with trade unions, etc.; mems all daily papers; affiliated to International Federation of Newspaper Publishers; Pres. Shabtai Himmelfarb; Gen. Sec. Betzalel Eyal.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA): Israel Bureau, Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem; Dir David Landau.

ITIM, News Agency of the Associated Israel Press: 10 Tiomkin St, Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; co-operative news agency; Dir and Editor Alter Welner.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse: 16 Hatikva Yemin Moshe St, POB 1507, Jerusalem; Correspondent Pierre Lemoine.

Agencia EFE (Spain): POB 3279, Shderof Herzl 127/1, Jerusalem; telex 26446; Correspondent Elías-Samuel Scherbacovsky.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 21342, Tel-Aviv 61212; tel. 03-251667; telex 341704; Bureau Chief Vittorio Frenquellucci: 10 Marcus St, Jerusalem 92233; tel. 02-009722; telex 26420; Correspondent Giorgio Raccah.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 30 Ibn Gavirol St, POB 20220, Tel-Aviv 61201; tel. 03-262283; telex 33532; Chief of Bureau Nicholas Tatro.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 138 Petah Tikva Rd, POB 33189, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-254268; telex 33416; Correspondent Georg Spieker.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 7/B/23 Etzel French Hill, Jerusalem; tel. 02-812727; Correspondent Hirokazu Oikawa.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 19 Lessim St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-217477; Correspondent Ko Ogasawara.

Reuters (UK): 38 Hamasger St, Tel-Aviv 67211.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 138 Petah Tikva Rd, Tel-Aviv; Bureau Man. Brooke W. Kroeger.

The following are also represented: North American Newspaper Alliance and TASS (USSR).

Publishers

Achiasaf Ltd: 13 Yosef Hanassi St, POB 4810, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-283339; f. 1933; general; Man. Dirs Schachna Achiasaf, Matan Achiasaf.

Am Hassefer Ltd: 9 Bialik St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-53040; f. 1955; Man. Dir Dov Lipetz.

'Am Oved' Ltd: 22 Mazah St, POB 470, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-291526; f. 1942; fiction, biography, history, social science; reference books, school and university textbooks, technical and professional works, juvenile, poetry, essays, science fiction; Man. Dir Aharon Kraus.

Amichai Publishing House Ltd: 5 Yosef Hanassi St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-284990; f. 1948; Man. Dir Yehuda Orlinsky.

Arabic Publishing House: 17a Hagra St, POB 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; established by the Histadrut (trade union) organization; periodicals and books; Dir Josef Eliahu; Editor-in-Chief Ibrahim M. Ibrahim.

Carta, The Israel Map and Publishing Co. Ltd: Yad Haruzim St, POB 2500, Jerusalem 91024; tel. 02-713536; f. 1958; the principal cartographic publisher; Pres. Emanuel Hausman; Man. Dir Shay Hausman.

Dvir Publishing Co Ltd, The: 58 Mazah St, POB 149, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-622991; f. 1924; literature, science, art, education; Man. Dir E. Hausman.

Eked Publishing House: 29 Bar-Kochba St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-283648; f. 1959; poetry, belles lettres, fiction; Dirs Itamar Yaoz-Kest, Maritza Rosman.

Encyclopedia Publishing Co.: 46 Beit Lehem Rd, Jerusalem; tel. 02-719441; telex 26144; f. 1947; Hebrew Encyclopedia and other encyclopaedias; Chair. Mrs Bracha Peli; Pres. Alexander Peli.

Rodney Franklin Agency: 5 Karl Netter St, POB 37727, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-288948; exclusive representative of various British and USA publishers; Dir Rodney Franklin.

G.G. The Jerusalem Publishing House Ltd: 39 Tchernechovski St, POB 7147, Jerusalem; tel. 02-636511; telex 26144; f. 1967; biblical research, history, encyclopaedias, archaeology, arts of the Holy Land, cookbooks; Dir Shlomo S. Gafni; Man. Editor Rachel Gilon.

Gazit: 8 Zvi Brook St, POB 4190, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-53730; art publishers; Editor Gabriel Talphir.

Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishing House Ltd: 15 Nehardea St, POB 16040, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-220402; f. 1940; general; Dir A. Avishai.

Israeli Music Publications Ltd: 25 Keren Hayesod St, Jerusalem 94188; tel. 02-241377; f. 1949; books on music and musical works; Dir Stanley Simmonds.

Izre'el Publishing House Ltd: 76 Dizengoff St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-285350; f. 1933; Man. Alexander Izre'el.

Jewish History Publications (Israel 1961) Ltd: 46 Beit Lehem Rd, Jerusalem; tel. 02-719441; telex 26144; f. 1961; encyclopaedias, World History of the Jewish People series; Chair. Alexander Peli; Man. Dir Idit Regev; Editor-in-Chief Prof. J. Prawer.

Karni Publishers Ltd: 58 Maze St, POB 149, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-622991; f. 1951; children's and educational books; Man. Dir Emanuel Hausman.

Keter Publishing House Jerusalem Ltd: POB 7145, Givat Shaul B, Jerusalem; tel. 02-523261; f. 1959; original and translated works in all fields of science and humanities, published in English, French, German, other European languages and Hebrew; publishing imprints: Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Israel Universities Press, Keter Books, Encyclopedia Judaica; Man. Dir Eliav Cohen.

Kiryat Sefer: 15 Arlosorov St, Jerusalem; tel. 02-521141; f. 1933; concordances, dictionaries, textbooks, maps, scientific books; Dir Avraham Sivan.

Magnes Press, The: The Hebrew University, Jerusalem; tel. 02-660341; f. 1929; biblical studies, Judaica, and all academic fields; Dir Ben-Zion D. Yehoshua.

Massada Press Ltd: 46 Beit Lehem Rd, Jerusalem; tel. 02-719441; telex 26144; f. 1961; encyclopaedias, Judaica, the arts, educational material; Chair. Alexander Peli; Man. Dir Nathan Regev.

Ministry of Defence Publishing House: Hakiriya, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-259165; f. 1939; military literature; Dir Shalom Seri.

M. Mizrachi Publishers: 67 Levinsky, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-625652; f. 1960; children's books, novels; Dir Meir Mizrachi.

Mosad Harav Kook: POB 642, Jerusalem; tel. 02-526231; editions of classical works, Torah and Jewish studies; Dir Rabbi M. Katzenelenbogen.

Otsar Hamoreh: 8 Ben Saruk, POB 303, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-260211; f. 1951; educational.

Alexander Peli Jerusalem Publishing Co. Ltd: 46 Beit Lehem Rd, Jerusalem; tel. 02-719441; telex 26144; f. 1977; encyclopaedias, Judaica, the arts, educational material; Chair. Alexander Peli; Man. Dir Nathan Regev.

Rubin Mass Ltd: 11 Marcus St, POB 990, Jerusalem; tel. 02-632565; f. 1927; Hebraica, Judaica; Dir Oren Mass.

Schocken Publishing House Ltd: POB 2316, Tel-Aviv 61022; tel. 03-650961; f. 1938; general; Dir Mrs Racheli Edelman.

Shikmona Publishing Co. Ltd: 33 Herzog St, POB 4044, Jerusalem; tel. 02-660188; f. 1965; Zionism, archaeology, art, fiction and non-fiction.

Sifriat-Ma'ariv Ltd: Derech Petach Tikva 72a, Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; Man. Dir Izchak Yachin; Editor-in-Chief Naftali Arbel.

Sifriat Poalim Ltd: 66 Achad Ha'am St, POB 37068, Tel-Aviv 65–171; tel. 03-291535; f. 1939; general literature; Gen. Man. Tsvi Raanan.

Sinai Publishing Co.: 72 Allenby Rd, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-623622; Hebrew books and religious articles; Dir Aknah Schlesinger.

World Zionist Organization Torah Education Dept: POB 7044, Jerusalem; tel. 02-632584; f. 1945; education, Jewish philosophy, children's books published in Hebrew, English, French and Spanish.

Weizmann Science Press of Israel: 8a Horkanya St, POB 801, Jerusalem 91007; tel. 02-663203; f. 1955; publishes scientific books and periodicals; Man. Dir Rami Michaeli; Exec. Editor L. Lester.

Yachdav United Publishers Co. Ltd: 29 Carlebach St, POB 20123, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-284191; telex 341118; f. 1960; educational; Dir Benjamin Sella.

Yavneh Ltd: 4 Mazeh St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-297856; telex 35770; f. 1932; general; Dir Avshalom Orenstein.

S. Zack and Co.: 2 King George St, Jerusalem; tel. 02-227819; f. *c.* 1930; reference books, textbooks, dictionaries, Judaica, children's books; Dir Michael Zack.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Israel Book Publishers Association: 29 Carlebach St, POB 20123, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-284191; telex 341118; f. 1939; mems: 79 publishing firms; Chair. Racheli Eidelman; Exec. Dir Benjamin Sella.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 3m. radio receivers and 582,000 TV receivers.

RADIO

Israel Broadcasting Authority (IBA): 21 Heleni Hamalka, POB 1082, Jerusalem; tel. 02-215111; telex 25263; f. 1948; station in Jerusalem with additional studios in Tel-Aviv and Haifa; Dir Joseph Lapid. IBA broadcasts six programmes for local and overseas listeners on medium, shortwave and VHF/FM in fifteen languages; Hebrew, Arabic, English, Yiddish, Ladino, Romanian, Hungarian, Moghrabit, Persian, French, Russian, Bucharian, Georgian, Portuguese and Spanish.

Galei Zahal: POB APO 01005, Zahal; tel. 839156; f. 1951; Army broadcasting station, Tel-Aviv, with studios in Jerusalem; broadcasts music, news and other programmes on medium-wave and FM stereo in Hebrew; Dir Ron Ben-Yishai.

TELEVISION

Israel Broadcasting Authority (IBA): broadcasts began in 1968; station in Jerusalem with additional studios in Tel-Aviv; Dir Gen. Joseph Lapid; one black and white network (VHF with UHF available in some areas); broadcasts in Hebrew and Arabic.

Instructional Television Centre: Ministry of Education and Culture, 14 Klausner St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-414155; telex 34118; f. 1966 by Hanadiv (Rothschild Memorial Group) as Instructional Television Trust; began transmission in 1966; school programmes form an integral part of the syllabus in a wide range of subjects; also adult education; Gen. Man. Ya'akov Lorberbaum.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; brs = branches)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Israel: Bank of Israel Bldg, Kiryat Ben Gurion, POB 780, Jerusalem 91007; tel. 02-552211; telex 25213; f. 1954 as the Central Bank of the State of Israel; cap. 200m. shekels, res 800m. shekels, dep. 1,000m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Gov. Dr Moshe Mandelbaum; Deputy Gov. Dr Y. Plessner; Mans M. Fraenkel, S. Peled, G. Maor, M. Lahav, O. Hezroni, F. Wieder, V. Medina, S. Bilitzki, M. Herzberg, I. Igra, M. Raboy; 2 brs.

Principal Israeli Banks

American Israeli Bank Ltd: 28A Rothschild Blvd, POB 1346, Tel-Aviv 61013; f. 1975; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim BM; cap. and res 344m. shekels, dep. 46,908m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. U. Vardy-Zer; Man. Dir A. Scher; 26 brs.

Bank Hapoalim BM: 50 Rothschild Blvd, POB 27, Tel-Aviv 61000; tel. 03-628111; telex 2121; f. 1921; cap. and res 20,813m. shekels, dep. 1,998,892m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. Bd of Dirs E. Reiner; Chair. Bd of Mans G. Gazit; Man. Dirs J. Geva, G. Gil, M. Olenik; 271 brs.

Bank Leumi le-Israel BM: 24–32 Yehuda Halevi St, Tel-Aviv 65546; tel. 03-632111; telex 33586; f. 1902; cap. and res US $185.6m., dep. US $17,500m. (June 1984); Chair. E. I. Japhet; Man. Dir M. Einhorn; 286 brs.

Finance and Trade Bank Ltd: 14 Rothschild Blvd, POB 937, Tel-Aviv 61008; f. 1979; subsidiary of United Mizrahi Bank Ltd; cap. and res 1,731m. shekels (June 1984); dep. 4,947m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. Moshe Mann; Man. Dir M. Singer.

First International Bank of Israel Ltd: Shalom Mayer Tower, 9 Ahad Ha'am St, POB 29036, Tel-Aviv 61290; tel. 03-636111; telex 341252; f. 1972 as a result of a merger between The Foreign Trade Bank Ltd and Export Bank Ltd; cap. and res 6,398m. shekels, dep. 166,871m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. M. Mosevics; Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer David Golan; Man. Dir S. Bino; 87 brs.

Industrial Development Bank of Israel Ltd: 2 Dafna St, Tel-Aviv 64928; f. 1957; cap. and res 9,644m. shekels, dep. 57,432m. shekels; Chair. A. Friedmann; Man. Dir J. Sarig.

Israel Ampal Industrial Development Bank Ltd: 111 Arlosoroff St, POB 27, Tel-Aviv 61000; f. 1956; cap. p.u. 285m. shekels, dep. 26,785m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. M. Olenik; Man. Dirs M. Bachar, M. Jaffe.

Israel Bank of Agriculture Ltd: 83 Hachashmonaim St, POB 2440, Tel-Aviv 61024; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 1,547m. shekels, dep. 46,707m. shekels (March 1984); Chair. G. Makoff; Gen. Man. I. Rauch.

Israel Continental Bank Ltd: 65 Rothschild Blvd, POB 16470, Tel-Aviv 61163; tel. 03-204141; telex 341447; f. 1973; capital held jointly by Bank Hapoalim BM and Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG; cap. and res 502m. shekels, dep. 22,061m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. Dr Walter Hesselbach; Man. Dir Moshe Goldner; 3 brs.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd: 27-31 Yehuda Halevi St, Tel-Aviv 65546; tel. 03-637111; telex 33724; f. 1935; cap. and res 15,189m. shekels (Dec. 1983); dep. 2,239,454m. shekels (June 1984); Chair. Raphael Recanati; 172 brs.

Israel General Bank Ltd: 38 Rothschild Boulevard, POB 677, Tel-Aviv 61006; tel. 03-653061; telex 33515; f. 1964; cap. and res 580m. shekels, dep. 24,776m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. Baron Edmond de Rothschild; Man. Dir Arnon Gafny; 3 brs.

Leumi Agricultural Development Bank Ltd: 19 Rothschild Blvd, POB 2, Tel-Aviv 65121; tel. 03-632111; telex 33586; f. 1922; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel BM; cap. and surplus 1,463m. shekels, dep. 5,543m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. G. Lev; Man. Dir M. Bar-Lev.

Leumi Industrial Development Bank Ltd: 19 Rothschild Blvd, POB 2, Tel-Aviv 65121; tel. 03-632111; telex 33586; f. 1944; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel BM; cap. and res 514.9m. shekels, dep. 18,255m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. E. I. Japhet; Man. Dir M. Bar-Lev.

Maritime Bank of Israel Ltd: 16 Ahad ha'am St, POB 29373, Tel-Aviv 61293; f. 1962; cap. and res 1,553m. shekels, dep. 18,167m. shekels (June 1984); Chair. I. Flaxman; Man. Dir H. Duvshani.

North American Bank Ltd: 116 Allenby St, POB 30218, Tel-Aviv 61301; f. 1978; cap. and res 1,473m. shekels, dep. 9,807m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Man. Dir. D. Zafrir; 4 brs.

Union Bank of Israel Ltd: 6–8 Ahuzat Bayit St, POB 2428, Tel-Aviv 61024; tel. 03-631631; telex 493; f. 1951; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel BM; cap. and res 2,140m. shekels, dep. 149,119m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. E. I. Japhet; Man. Dir M. M. Mayer; Gen. Man. S. Soroker; 27 brs.

United Mizrahi Bank Ltd: 13 Rothschild Blvd, Tel-Aviv 65121; tel. 03-629211; telex 36125; f. 1923; cap. and res 8,975m. shekels, dep. 284,559m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. N. Feingold; Man. Dir A. Meir; 85 brs.

Mortgage Banks

Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Ltd: 16 Simtat Beit Hashoeva, Tel-Aviv 65814; f. 1959; subsidiary of Israel Discount Bank Ltd; cap. and res 1,059m. shekels; Chair. M. B. Gitter; Man. Dir Karl Reich.

Leumi Mortgage Bank Ltd: 13 Ahad Ha'am St, Tel-Aviv 65142; tel. 03-651366; f. 1921; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel BM; cap. 266.5m. shekels, res 785.6m. shekels, dep. 28,809.8m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. S. Tulchinsky; Man. Dir Z. Birnbaum; 4 brs.

Merav Mortgage and Savings Bank Ltd: 49 Rothschild Blvd, POB 116, Tel-Aviv 61000; f. 1922; subsidiary of First International Bank of Israel Ltd; cap. and res 1,558m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. A. Sacharov; Man. Dir E. Shanoon.

Mishkan-Hapoalim Mortgage Bank Ltd: 2 Ibn Gvirol St, Tel-Aviv 64077; f. 1950; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim BM; cap. and res 762m. shekels (Dec. 1983); dep. 14,635m. shekels (1983); Chair. M. Olenik; Man. Dir A. Kroizer.

Tefahot, Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd: 9 Heleni Hamalka St, POB 93, Jerusalem 91000; tel. 02-219111; f. 1945; subsidiary of United Mizrahi Bank Ltd; cap. and res 5,331.8m. shekels; total assets 152,920m. shekels (March 1984); Chair. A. Meir; Man. Dir Moshe Mann. Affiliated Bank: **Carmel Mortgage and Investment Bank Ltd,** 9 Heleni Hamalka St, POB 93, Jerusalem 91000; cap. and res 479m. shekels (March 1984); Chair. Moshe Mann; Man. Dir A. Dick.

Foreign Banks

Barclays Discount Bank Ltd: 103 Allenby Rd, POB 1292, Tel-Aviv 61012; tel. 03-297468; telex 33550; f. 1971 by Barclays Bank International Ltd and Israel Discount Bank Ltd to incorporate Israel brs of Barclays; cap. and res 1,391m. shekels, dep. 60,879m. shekels (Dec. 1983); Chair. Gideon Lahav; Gen. Man. Moshe Neudorfer; 76 brs; Wholly owned subsidiary: **Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd,** POB 512, 24 Rothschild Blvd, Tel-Aviv; f. 1924; cap. 600,000 shekels, dep. 3,422m. shekels (1983); Chair. and Man. Dir S. Magriso.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange: 54 Ahad Ha'am St, POB 29060, Tel-Aviv 61290; tel. 03-627411; telex 342112; f. 1953; Chair. Meir Heth; Gen. Man. J. Nitzani.

INSURANCE

The Israel Insurance Association lists 35 companies, a selection of which are listed below; not all companies are members of the association.

Ararat Insurance Co Ltd: Ararat House, 13 Montefiore St, Tel-Aviv 65164; tel. 03-655261; telex 341484; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 90.7m.; Chair. Philip Zuckerman; Gen. Man. A. Rinot.

Arie Insurance Co Ltd: 9 Ahad Ha'am St, Tel-Aviv 65251; f. 1948; Chair. Avinoam M. Tocatly.

Clal Insurance Co Ltd: 42 Rothschild Blvd, POB 326, Tel-Aviv 61002; tel. 03-627711; telex 341701; f. 1962; Man. Dir M. Shani.

Hassneh Insurance Co of Israel Ltd: 115 Allenby St, POB 805, Tel-Aviv 61007; f. 1924; Man. Dir Eitan Avneyon.

Israel Phoenix Assurance Co Ltd, The: 30 Levontin St, Tel-Aviv 65116; tel. 03-620111; telex 341199; f. 1949; Chair. of Board David J. Hackmey; Man. Dir Joseph D. Hackmey.

Israel Reinsurance Co Ltd, The: 5 Drujanov St, POB 11589, Tel-Aviv 61114; tel. 03-296141; telex 342677; f. 1951; Chair. N. Mishor; Man. Dir S. Jannai.

Maoz Insurance Co Ltd: 10 Betzalel-Yafe St, Tel-Aviv 65204; f. 1945; formerly Binyan Insurance Co Ltd; Chair. B. YEKUTIELI.

Menorah Insurance Co Ltd: Menorah House, 73 Rothschild Blvd, Tel-Aviv 65786; tel. 03-294771; telex 341433; f. 1935; Pres. DAVID HIRSCHFELD.

Migdal Insurance Co Ltd: 26 Sa'adiya Ga'on St, POB 37633, Tel-Aviv 61375; tel. 03-298129; telex 342331; part of Bank Leumi Group; f. 1934; Chair. B. YEKUTIELI; Gen. Mans U. E. LEVY, M. ZANGEN.

Palglass Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co Ltd: 30 Achad Ha'am St, Tel-Aviv 65541; f. 1934; Gen. Man. AKIVA ZALZMAN.

Sahar Insurance Co Ltd: Sahar House, 23 Ben-Yehuda St, POB 26222, Tel-Aviv 63806; tel. 03-630311; telex 33759; f. 1949; Chair. A. SACHAROV; Man. Dir AL. SACHAROV.

Samson Insurance Co Ltd: Asia House, 4 Weizmann St, POB 33678, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Chair. A. AVNION; Gen. Man. D. SERR.

Sela Insurance Co Ltd: 53 Rothschild Blvd, Tel-Aviv 65124; tel. 03-61028; telex 35744; f. 1938; Man. Dir E. SHANI.

Shiloah Co Ltd: 2 Pinsker St, Tel-Aviv 63322; f. 1933; Gen. Man. Dr S. BAMIRAH; Man. Mme BAMIRAH.

Yardenia Insurance Co Ltd: 22 Maze St, Tel-Aviv 65213; f. 1948; Man. Dir H. LEBANON.

Zion Insurance Co Ltd: 120 Allenby Rd, Tel-Aviv 65128; f. 1935; Chair. A. R. TAIBER.

The Histadrut

Hahistadrut Haklalit shel Haovdim Beeretz Israel (General Federation of Labour in Israel): 93 Arlosoroff St, Tel-Aviv 62098.

The General Federation of Labour in Israel, usually known as the Histadrut, is the largest voluntary organization in Israel, and the most important economic body in the state. It is open to all workers, including members of co-operatives and of the liberal professions, who join directly as individuals. The Histadrut engages in four main fields of activity: trade union organization; economic development; social insurance based on mutual aid; and educational and cultural activities. Dues—3.9% of wages—cover all its trade union, health and social services activities. The Histadrut was founded in 1920.

Secretary-General: ISRAEL KAISSAR.

ORGANIZATION

In 1983 the Histadrut had a membership of 1,600,000, including over 160,000 in collective, co-operative and private villages (kibbutzim and moshavim) affiliated through the Agricultural Workers' Union, and 360,000 wives (who have membership status); 170,000 of the members were Arabs. In addition some 110,000 young people under 18 years of age belong to the Organization of Working and Student Youth, a direct affiliate of the Histadrut. The main religious labour organizations, Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrahi and Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel, belong to the trade union section and welfare services, which thus extend to 85% of all workers in Israel.

All members take part in elections to the Histadrut Convention (Veida), which elects the General Council (Moetsa) and the Executive Committee (Vaad Hapoel). The latter elects the 43-member Executive Bureau (Vaada Merakezet), which is responsible for day-to-day implementation of policy. The Executive Committee also elects the Secretary-General, who acts as its chairman as well as head of the organization as a whole and chairman of the Executive Bureau. Nearly all political parties are represented on the Histadrut Executive Committee. Throughout Israel there are 72 local Labour Councils.

The Executive Committee has the following departments: Trade Union, Integration of Arab Members, Mutual Security Centre, Organization, International, Finance, Legal, Employment, Vocational Training, Absorption and Development, Academic Workers, Culture and Education, Institute of Economic and Social Research, Diaspora Communities, Youth and Sport, Consumers' Authority, Industrial Democracy, Religious Affairs and Higher Education.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Collective agreements with employers fix wage scales, which are linked with the retail price index; provide for social benefits, including paid sick leave and employers' contributions to sick and pension and provident funds; and regulate dismissals. Dismissal compensation is regulated by law. The Histadrut actively promotes productivity through labour management boards and the National Productivity Institute, and supports incentive pay schemes.

There are unions for the following groups: clerical workers, building workers, teachers, engineers, agricultural workers, technicians, textile workers, printing workers, diamond workers, metal workers, food and bakery workers, wood workers, government employees, seamen, nurses, civilian employees of the armed forces, actors, musicians and variety artists, social workers, watchmen, cinema technicians, institutional and school staffs, pharmacy employees, medical laboratory workers, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, social scientists, microbiologists, psychologists, salaried lawyers, pharmacists, physicians, occupational therapists, truck and taxi drivers, hotel and restaurant workers, workers in Histadrut-owned industry, garment, shoe and leather workers, plastic and rubber workers, editors of periodicals, painters and sculptors and industrial workers.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

These include Hevrat Ovdim (Economic Sector, employing 260,000 workers in 1983), Kupat Holim (the Sick Fund, covering almost 77% of Israel's population), seven pension funds, and NA'AMAT (women's organization which runs nursery homes and kindergartens, organizes vocational education and promotes legislation for the protection and benefit of working women).

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce: 84 Hahashmonaim St, POB 501, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-67011; co-ordinates the Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa and Beersheba Chambers of Commerce; Dir ZVI AMIT.

Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce: POB 183, Jerusalem 91000; tel. 02-223025; f. 1908; about 300 mems; Pres. MENACHEM H. ELIACHAR; Vice-Pres. HAIM COHEN, AVRAHAM DASKAL, SHALOM P. DORON, ABY KENETT, AVNER PEREZ, JOSHEPH PERLMAN, MOSHE YANOWSKI, ADIN TALBAR.

Haifa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Haifa and District): POB 33176, 53 Haatzmaut Rd, Haifa; f. 1921; 700 mems; Pres. EMANUEL GORALI; Gen. Sec. A. MEHOULAL.

Chamber of Commerce, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa: 84 Hahashmonaim St, POB 20027, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-288224; telex 33484; f. 1919; 1,500 mems; Pres. AVNER BEN-YAKAR; Man. Dir ZVI AMIT; Dept Dirs J. FEINER, Z. SEGAI, J. SHOSTAK, A. EGOZ.

Federation of Bi-National Chambers of Commerce with and in Israel: 84 Hahashmonaim St, POB 1127, Tel-Aviv; federates: Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Israel-British Chamber of Commerce; Australia-Israel Chambers of Commerce; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Israel-Africa; Chamber of Commerce Israel-Belgique-Luxembourg; Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Israel-Danish Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-France; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Israel-Germany; Camera di Commercio Israeli-Italia; Israel-Japan Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Latin America, Spain and Portugal Chamber of Commerce; Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Norway Chamber of Commerce; Handelskammer Israel-Schweiz; Israel-South Africa Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Sweden Chamber of Commerce; also incorporates Bi-National Chamber of Commerce existing in 20 foreign countries with Israel.

Israel-British Chamber of Commerce: POB 16065, Tel-Aviv 61160; tel. 03-259732; telex 342315; f. 1951; 440 mems; Gen. Sec. FELIX KIPPER; Chair. S. EYAL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Agricultural Union: Tchlenov 20, Tel-Aviv; consists of more than 50 agricultural settlements and is connected with marketing and supplying organizations, and Bahan Ltd, controllers and auditors.

Central Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers: POB 4041, Tel-Aviv 61040; f. 1907; has a membership of over 40,000 divided into 70 groups according to trade; the union is led by a seventeen-man Presidium; Chair. JACOB FRANK; Sec. ITZHAK HASSON; 30 brs.

Citrus Marketing Board: 6 Wissotzky St, POB 21371, Tel-Aviv 61213; the growers' institution for the control of the Israel citrus industry; Board made up of representatives of the Government and

the growers. Functions: control of plantations, supervision of picking and packing operations, marketing of the crop overseas and on the home markets; shipping; supply of fertilizers, insecticides, equipment for orchards and packing houses and of packing materials, technical research and extension work; long-term financial assistance to growers.

Farmers' Union of Israel: POB 209, Tel-Aviv; f. 1913; membership of 7,000 independent farmers, citrus and winegrape growers; Pres. Eliahu Izakson; Chair. Council Izchak-Ziv-Av; Dir-Gen. Shlomo Reisman.

General Association of Merchants in Israel: 6 Rothschild Blvd, Tel-Aviv; the organization of retail traders; has a membership of 30,000 in 60 brs.

Israel Diamond Exchange Ltd: POB 3222, Ramat-Gan; tel. 03-214211; f. 1937; production, export, import and finance facilities; estimated exports (1984) US $1,213m.; Pres. Moshe Schnitzer.

Israel Journalists' Association Ltd: 4 Kaplan St, Tel-Aviv; Sec. Moshe Ron.

Manufacturers' Association of Israel: 29 Hamered St, POB 50022, Tel-Aviv 61500; tel. 03-650121; telex 342651; 1,200 mem.-enterprises employing nearly 72% of industrial workers in Israel; Pres. Eli Hurvitz; Dir-Gen. Arnon Tiberg.

TRADE UNIONS

Histadrut Haovdim Haleumit (National Labour Federation): 23 Sprinczak St, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-258351; f. 1934; 144,000 mems.

Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrahi (National Religious Workers' Party): 166 Even Gavirol St, Tel-Aviv; 125,000 mems in 81 settlements.

Histadrut Poale Agudat Israel (Agudat Israel Workers' Organization): 64 Frishman St, POB 11044, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-242126; has 31,000 members in 16 settlements and 7 educational insts.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Freight traffic consists mainly of grain, phosphates, potash, containers, oil and building materials. Rail service serves Haifa and Ashdod, ports on the Mediterranean Sea, while a combined railroad service extends to Eilat port on the Red Sea. A rail link from Dimona to Eilat is planned. Passenger services operate between the main towns: Nahariya, Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem.

Israel State Railways: Central Station, POB 44, Haifa; tel. 04-531211; telex 46570; all lines are managed and operated from Haifa. The total length of main line is 573 km; gauge 1,435 mm; Gen. Man. Zvi Tsafriri; Deputy Gen. Man. (Tech.) I. Bar-Ilan; Deputy Gen. Man. (Admin) L. Heyman.

Underground Railway

Haifa Underground Funicular Railway: 12 Hanassi Ave, Haifa; opened 1959; 2 km in operation; Man. D. Scharf.

ROADS

There are 4,600 km of metalled inter-urban highways not including roads in towns and settlements.

Ministry of Housing and Construction: Public Works Dept, Jerusalem.

SHIPPING

In March 1980, Israel had a merchant fleet of 50 ships.

Haifa and Ashdod are the main ports in Israel. The former is a natural harbour, enclosed by two main breakwaters and dredged to 37 ft below mean sea-level. In 1965 the new deep water port was completed at Ashdod which has a capacity of about 6m. tons per year. A bulk handling terminal is planned for 1988.

The port of Eilat is Israel's gate to the Red Sea. It is a natural harbour, operated from a wharf. A new port, to the south of the original one, started operating in 1965.

The Israel Ports Authority: Maya Building, 74 Petah Tiqva Rd, POB 20121, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-338911; telex 33677; f. 1961; to plan, build, develop, administer, maintain and operate the ports. In 1984/85 investment plans amounted to US $39m. for the development budget in Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat ports. Cargo traffic April 1983–March 1984 amounted to 12.7m. tons (oil excluded); Chair. Zvi Keinan; Dir-Gen. Itzhak Rahav.

ZIM Israel Navigation Co Ltd: 7–9 Pal-Yam Ave, POB 1723, Haifa; tel. 04-652111; telex 46501; f. 1945; runs cargo and container services in the Mediterranean and to N Europe, N and S America, Far East, Africa and Australia; operates about 80 ships totalling 1.8m. dwt; Chair. Haim Stoessel; Man. Dir Matty Morgenstern.

CIVIL AVIATION

El Al Israel Airlines Ltd: POB 41, Ben Gurion Airport, Lod, Tel-Aviv; telex 031107; f. 1949; daily services to most capitals of Europe; over 20 flights weekly to New York; services to the USA, Canada, Egypt, Greece, Kenya, Portugal, Romania, South Africa, Spain and Turkey; fleet of 4 Boeing 747-258B, 2 Boeing 747-258C, 2 Boeing 747-124F, 3 Boeing 707-358B, 2 Boeing 707-358C, 4 Boeing 767-200; Chair. Nachman Perel; Pres. Rafael Har-Lev.

Arkia Israeli Airlines Ltd: Sde-Dov Airport, POB 39301, Tel-Aviv; telex 341749; f. 1950 as Arkia Inland Airlines; scheduled services from Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa to Eilat, Ophira (Sharm-el Sheikh), Santa Katarina (Mt Sinai), Rosh Pina, etc.; fleet of 2 Boeing 737, 3 De Havilland Dash-7, 4 Metro II, and 10 light aircraft; Pres. Jacob Tovia; Man. Dir David Borovitz.

Tourism

Ministry of Tourism: Hakirya, POB 1018, Jerusalem; Minister of Tourism Avraham Sharir; Dir-Gen. Avraham Rozenman.

Atomic Energy

Israel Atomic Energy Commission: 26 Rehov Hauniversita, Ramat Aviv, POB 7061, Tel-Aviv; tel. 03-415111; telex 33450; f. 1952; advises the government on long term policies and priorities in the advancement of nuclear research and development; supervises the implementation of policies approved by the government, including the licensing of nuclear power plants; represents Israel in its relations with scientific institutions abroad and international organizations engaged in nuclear research and development (Israel is a member of IAEA); Chair. The Prime Minister; Dir-Gen. Uzi Eilam.

The Atomic Energy Commission has two research and development centres: the Soreq Nuclear Research Centre and the Negev Nuclear Research Centre near Dimona. The main fields of research are: nuclear physics and chemistry, plasma physics, solid state physics, non-linear optics, reactor physics, reactor engineering, radiation research and applications, application of isotopes, metallurgy, electronics, radiobiology, nuclear medicine, nuclear power and desalination. The centres also provide national services: health physics including film badge service, isotope production and molecule labelling, activation analysis, irradiation, advice to industry and institutions, training of personnel, technical courses, documentation.

Soreq Nuclear Research Centre: Yavne 70600; f. 1952; equipped with a swimming pool type research reactor IRR-1 of 5 MW thermal; Dir G. Frank.

Negev Nuclear Research Centre: Dimona; equipped with a natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated reactor IRR-2 of 26 MW thermal; Dir Abraham Seroussi.

Weizmann Institute of Science: POB 26, Rehovot; tel. 08-482111; telex 361900; Department of Nuclear Physics engaged in research and graduate teaching in experimental and theoretical nuclear structure and elementary particle physics, critical phenomena and theoretical astrophysics, as well as in applied physics; the department operates three electrostatic accelerators, the largest being a 14MV Pelletron; Head Prof. G. Goldring.

Department of Isotope Research engaged in research and teaching in a broad area, ranging from environmental research to brain chemistry, using isotope techniques; it also operates a product on-scale plant for the separation of o^{17} and o^{18} from o^{16}; Head J. R. Gat.

THE IVORY COAST

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Ivory Coast lies on the west coast of Africa, between Ghana to the east and Liberia to the west, with Guinea, Mali and Burkina Faso to the north. The climate is hot and wet, with temperatures varying from 14°C to 39°C (57°F to 103°F). The official language is French, and a large number of African languages are also spoken. Most of the inhabitants follow traditional beliefs, while about 12% are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, and 23% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes, of orange, white and green. The capital is Abidjan. The process of transferring the capital to Yamoussoukro (the President's birthplace), about 220 km (135 miles) north-west of Abidjan, was begun in March 1983.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French West Africa, the Ivory Coast achieved self-government, within the French Community, in December 1958. Félix Houphouët-Boigny, leader of the Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI), became Prime Minister in 1959. The country became fully independent on 7 August 1960.

A new constitution was adopted in October 1960, and Houphouët-Boigny became President in November. The ruling PDCI has been the country's only organized political party since it was founded in 1946. The Ivory Coast has retained close links with France, and the country's foreign policy is generally pro-Western. A high rate of economic growth and strong support from the French have contributed to the stability of the regime. Political unrest has occurred sporadically, though without strong leadership. Two plots were uncovered in 1963, apparently representing a youthful radical element and northerners who resented southern domination in the Government. The army was reduced in size to reduce the risk of military intervention. The Government responded to criticism by implementing a policy of regional development and increased Ivorian management of commercial enterprises.

In 1977 Houphouët-Boigny replaced the Ministers of Finance, Economic Planning and Foreign Affairs, and legislation was enacted against corrupt trading and speculation in commodities. In May 1978 a significant step towards the relaxation of the PDCI's political dominance was taken when it was decided that, with the exception of Abidjan and Bouaké, the capitals of all the Departments would be administered by elected mayors, rather than by party appointees. In October 1980 President Houphouët-Boigny was re-elected unopposed for a fifth five-year term of office. Elections to the National Assembly were held in November and, for the first time, more than one candidate was permitted to contest each seat. In December 1980 the President escaped unhurt when a petrol bomb was thrown at his car during independence anniversary celebrations.

A series of strikes and demonstrations took place in the period from late 1980 to mid-1983, mainly involving students and professional groups. The longest strike, lasting from mid-April to early May of 1983, was staged by teachers protesting against the withdrawal of free housing rights, and was supported by members of the medical profession. The strike was terminated by a presidential decree ordering a return to work, and two education ministers were subsequently dismissed from the Government. President Houphouët-Boigny ordered a public investigation into allegations of malpractice in the state housing sector; as a result, several former government officials were charged with corruption in 1984.

A government reshuffle in November 1983 reduced the number of ministers from 35 to 28, in an attempt to cut administrative costs in line with the Government's current policy of austerity. Anonymous tracts critical of the PDCI, which were circulating in 1984, were vigorously denounced by the Government. Presidential, municipal and legislative elections were due to be held in 1985, and the post of Vice-President was expected to be filled.

The presence in the Ivory Coast of large numbers of Europeans and Levantines has led to sporadic clashes between Ivorians and immigrant groups. In 1981 more than 1m. foreigners were resident in the country; the Ivory Coast's French community, numbering some 40,000, is the largest in Africa. Increasing unemployment among university leavers, a concern for 'Ivorianization' and the need for reductions in public spending, however, led to the Government's decision to reduce the level of foreign assistance in the country; in 1984 it was announced that 1,500 foreign experts and technical assistants, employed mainly in state enterprises, were to leave by 1986.

Houphouët-Boigny is committed to a policy of dialogue between Black Africa and white-ruled South Africa, for which he has been strongly criticized by other African leaders. He is also outspokenly anti-communist and has denounced Soviet intervention in African affairs. President Houphouët-Boigny spent nearly five months abroad during 1983, paying official visits to the USA, Canada, France and the United Kingdom.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for a five-year term by direct universal suffrage. The Council of Ministers is appointed by, and directly responsible to, the President. In 1980 provision was made for the appointment of a Vice-President. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, with 147 members directly elected (using two ballots if necessary) for five years. The ruling Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire is the only political party. The country is divided into 26 Departments, each with its own elected Council.

Defence

Defence matters are the concern of the Regional Defence Council of the Conseil de l'Entente, through which agreements with France have been negotiated. France supplies equipment and training, and maintains a force of 480 men. In July 1984 the Ivory Coast had 4,500 men in the army, 800 in the air force and 700 in the navy. Estimated defence expenditure in 1982 was US $92.5m.

Economic Affairs

For most of its first 20 years of independence, the Ivory Coast achieved rapid economic growth, led by expansion in the agricultural sector, particularly the cultivation of plantation crops for export. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, the country's GNP per head was US $950 (at average 1980–82 prices), the third highest level (after Gabon and the Congo) in Black Africa. It was estimated that GNP per head increased by 2.1% annually, in real terms, between 1960 and 1982. In the 1970–80 decade alone, however, the average annual increase was 1.5%.

Since independence, the Ivory Coast has successfully developed its economy from a largely agricultural base, and 79% of the labour force still work in the agricultural sector. From 1960 to 1970 GDP grew at an average annual rate of 8%. Between 1970 and 1981, despite the effects of the Sahelian drought, increased petroleum prices and world recession, annual growth averaged 6.2%. In 1979, however, the rate fell below 2%, and in 1980 below 1%, largely as a result of lower world market prices for the three main exports (cocoa, coffee and timber). Real GDP subsequently declined, by 2.9% in 1982, by 4.1% in 1983, and by 3.6% in 1984, although a resumption of GDP growth in 1985 was forecast. Several development projects have been postponed, and widespread reforms of state corporations implemented, in an effort to curb expenditure.

In the 1977/78 season the Ivory Coast overtook Ghana as the world's largest producer of cocoa beans. The 1978/79 cocoa crop was smaller than in previous years, but world market prices were so low that the Ivory Coast suspended exports, and began to stockpile the crop. This policy failed, however, as some stocks had to be sold at a loss. The cocoa crop reached a record 456,000 metric tons in 1981/82, but dropped to 355,000 tons the following year, after drought and bush fires caused extensive damage to plantations. Production recovered to 405,000 tons in 1983/84, and was forecast to rise to 480,000 tons in 1984/85, almost reaching the Government's annual production target of 500,000 tons. In most years since 1975, the Ivory Coast has been the world's third largest producer of coffee (behind Brazil and Colombia). Production of green coffee reached a record 367,000 tons in 1980/81, but fell to 245,000 tons in the 1981/82 season. The 1983/84 crop, seriously affected by drought, totalled only 80,000 tons. Forecasts for 1984/85 showed a good recovery.

Exports of cocoa, coffee and timber accounted for 74% of total export earnings in 1980, but crop diversification has been increasingly encouraged. The Ivory Coast is now one of the world's largest producers of palm oil and palm-kernel oil, with an estimated output of 190,000 metric tons in 1981. Production of seed (unginned) cotton was 135,800 tons in 1983/84. Rice production fell slightly from 292,400 tons in 1981/82 to 278,000 tons in the following year, and in 1984 the Government imposed restrictions on rice imports in an attempt to encourage farmers to increase production. The Government aims to achieve self-sufficiency in rice by 1987. An ambitious sugar development plan was launched in the 1970s, with the aim of developing sugar as a major export commodity. However, unsuitable climatic conditions and the slump in world sugar prices led to severe financial losses, and in 1984 the Government was forced to close two of the country's six sugar complexes. The rubber industry has shown considerable success, however, and annual production is expected to rise to 80,000 tons by 1990. Some 30,000 tons of natural rubber were produced in 1983, and plantations are being increased. Timber resources have been severely depleted in recent years: since 1960 the country has lost around 70% of its forest reserves. An extensive reafforestation programme was announced in 1984, at an estimated cost of 22,900m. francs CFA.

In 1977 the first significant petroleum deposits were discovered off the coast. The Belier field, 15 km south of Grand Bassam, began production in 1980, and was yielding an estimated 20,000 b/d by late 1982. In early 1980 the Espoir field was discovered offshore, with reserves estimated at 500m. tons, and the Ivory Coast was expected to be self-sufficient in petroleum by 1983, and a net exporter of at least 300,000 b/d after 1985. However, offshore oil production has increased much more slowly than planned and reached only 1.1m. tons in 1983, compared with the budget forecast of 1.5m. tons. Output was expected to rise considerably in 1984, with the coming 'on stream' of two new wells at the Espoir field. Reserves of offshore gas are estimated at 50,000m. cu m. However, the reserves have not yet been exploited, owing to the high cost of initial investment. There are large quantities of high-quality iron ore at Bangolo. Reserves of copper, nickel, molybdenum, cobalt, bauxite and uranium have also been discovered. Small-scale diamond mining is carried out by private companies.

The share of agriculture in GDP declined from 43% in 1960 to 28.1% in 1982, but manufacturing increased its share from 8% in 1960 to 23% in 1980. Industrial development has been based on the processing of primary commodities before export. Most exported palm oil is now refined, and large quantities of fruit (particularly pineapple) are tinned or preserved. Industrial output dropped sharply in 1983, as the prolonged drought caused widespread power cuts. Four of the Ivory Coast's five hydroelectric plants, which provide 92% of the country's electricity, were brought to a halt as a result of the drought. The Soubre hydroelectric project was indefinitely postponed in 1984, owing to the economic recession and doubts about increased dependence on hydroelectric power. The 1981–85 development plan aimed at a large increase in food production and also provided for cultural and social development. In 1984 the Government announced a new investment code, including measures to encourage decentralization and the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Since 1977 the economy has suffered as commodity prices have weakened, initially for coffee and, in 1980, for cocoa, while import prices, especially for petroleum, increased. As a result of heavy borrowing in the boom years, debt servicing has become a problem, with the debt service ratio increasing from 10.6% of the country's exports of goods and services in 1977 to 40% in 1983. Total external public debt was estimated at 2,700,000m. francs CFA at the end of 1983, with debt service payments due in 1984 totalling 427,300m. francs CFA. In May 1984 agreement was reached with the 'Paris Club' of creditor countries to reschedule all repayments of debt principal and one-half of the interest repayments that were due in 1984. The agreement followed IMF approval of a one-year stand-by agreement worth SDR 82.75m., in support of the Government's economic austerity measures. Under the 1985 budget proposals, public investment was to be reduced by two-thirds, and new taxation measures introduced, in an effort to limit external financing.

Transport and Communications

A narrow-gauge railway links Abidjan with Ouagadougou, in Burkina Faso. The Ivory Coast has an extensive road system, covering 46,580 km (28,943 miles), including more than 7,000 km (4,350 miles) of surfaced roads, in 1982. The lower courses of the rivers and the coastal lagoons are used for local transport. The chief ports are Abidjan and San Pedro. Work on the extension of Abidjan port began in 1980. The headquarters of Air Afrique, in which the Ivory Coast has a share, are in Abidjan. Domestic services are provided by Air Ivoire.

Social Welfare

Medical services are organized by the State. In 1980 the country had 8,799 hospital beds and 518 physicians. There is a minimum wage for workers in industry and commerce. Projects to increase the social and health services to regional centres and villages are being carried out.

Education

In 1980, according to UNESCO estimates, adult illiteracy averaged 65% (males 55%; females 76%). Education at all levels is free, and attendance at primary school is officially compulsory. Enrolment at primary schools in 1979 was equivalent to 76% of all children between six and 11 years of age (92% of boys; 60% of girls). In the towns, however, average attendance is more than 90%. Secondary enrolment in 1979 was 17% of children aged 12 to 18 (25% of boys; 9% of girls). The National University has five faculties, and in 1980 had more than 17,000 students. Also, many students attend French universities. In 1981–85 five technical training institutes were to be built, and the University was to be decentralized.

Tourism

The game reserves, forests, lagoons, rich tribal folklore and the sophisticated city of Abidjan are all of interest to tourists. There were an estimated 20,000 visitors in 1981. The 10-km coastal strip along the Lagune Ebrié, to the west of Abidjan, is being developed as a tourist riviera. In 1983 there were 7,000 hotel rooms in the Ivory Coast.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 27 May (Whit Monday), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Assumption), 27 August (Id ul Adha, feast of the Sacrifice), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 7 December (Independence), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28 March (Good Friday), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, 01 BP V55, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-15-38.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	322,462*
Population (census of 30 April 1975)†	
Males	3,474,750
Females	3,234,850
Total	6,709,600
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1978	7,613,000
1979	7,920,000
Density (per sq km) 1979	24.6

* 124,503 sq miles. † Provisional result. Revised total is 6,702,866.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population in 1976)

Abidjan (capital) 951,216; Bouaké 175,264; Daloa 60,837.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 48.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 47.5 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 19.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 18.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT (1 January 1964)

Total population: 3,708,000 (male 1,867,000; female 1,841,000).
Economically active: 1,850,000 (male 979,000; female 871,000).

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,600,000
Mining	3,070
Manufacturing	15,550
Construction	16,590
Electricity, gas and water	6,810
Commerce	125,300
Transport and communication	41,870
Services	40,810
Total	1,850,000

1975 census: Total economically active population 2,831,705 (males 1,909,123; females 922,582), excluding unpaid family workers.

PROVINCES

	Area (sq km)	Population (1975 census)
Abengourou	6,900	177,692
Abidjan*	14,200	1,389,141
Aboisso	6,250	148,823
Adzopé	5,230	162,837
Agboville	3,850	141,970
Biankouma	4,950	75,711
Bondoukou	16,530	296,551
Bouaflé	8,500	263,609
Bouaké*	23,670	808,048
Bouna	21,470	84,290
Boundiali	10,095	132,278
Dabakala	9,670	56,230
Daloa	15,200	369,610
Danané	4,600	170,249
Dimbokro	14,100	475,023
Divo	10,650	278,526
Ferkessedougou	17,728	90,423
Gagnoa	6,900	259,504
Guiglo	14,150	137,672
Katiola	9,420	77,875
Korhogo	12,500	276,816
Man	7,050	278,659
Odienné	20,600	124,010
Sassandra	25,800	191,994
Séguéla	21,900	157,539
Touba	8,720	77,786
Total	320,633†	6,702,866

* Including commune.
† Other sources give the total area as 322,462 sq km.
Source: *La Côte d'Ivoire en Chiffres*, 1979.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Maize	280	285†	300†
Millet	47	48	49
Sorghum	34	35	37
Rice (paddy)	511	475†	500†
Potatoes*	15	20	24
Sweet potatoes*	30	30	30
Cassava (Manioc)*	750	780	800
Other roots and tubers	2,425	2,400	2,455
Pulses*	8	8	8
Tree nuts*	4	4	4
Sugar cane*	1,550	2,000	2,400
Palm kernels	41	36	38†
Soybeans	3	14	30
Groundnuts (in shell)	53	58†	60†
Cottonseed	80	74†	85
Coconuts*	155	159	160
Copra*	23	24	23
Tomatoes*	24	26	28
Aubergines (Eggplants)*	18	18	18
Chillies, peppers*	19	19	20
Other vegetables*	230	235	245
Oranges*	21	22	24
Other citrus fruit	36	40	40
Bananas	163	173	150†
Plantains*	780	780	780
Pineapples*	330	350	350
Other fruit	46	48	51
Coffee (green)	250	333	250†
Cocoa beans	400†	445	390
Tobacco (leaves)	2	2	2
Cotton (lint)	59	55†	60†
Natural rubber (dry weight)	22	22	25

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	700*	720	750
Pigs	340	360	385
Sheep	1,200	1,250	1,320
Goats	1,250	1,300	1,320
Chickens	11,500	13,000	15,000

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Total meat production	122	129	137
Beef and veal	47	48	49
Mutton and lamb	6	7	7
Goats' meat	7	7	8
Pig meat	13	14	15
Poultry meat	22	26	30
Cows' milk	9	10	11
Hen eggs	6.9	7.8	9.0
Cattle hides	6.1	6.3	6.5
Sheepskins	1.6	1.7	1.8
Goatskins	1.7	1.8	1.9

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	4,845	4,060†	4,000†
Other industrial wood*	503	519	541
Fuel wood*	6,527	6,738	6,960
Total	11,875	11,317	11,501

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Total (incl. boxboards)	664	611	748

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters*	15.0	15.0	15.0
Atlantic Ocean	62.7	64.9	77.5
Total catch	77.7	79.9	92.5

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1979.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

	1978	1979	1980
Diamonds ('000 metric carats)	10	37	40

Crude petroleum: 120,000 metric tons in 1980; 200,000 metric tons in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1978/79*	1979/80	1980/81
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	112	166	126
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	131	135	150
Biscuits	'000 metric tons	1.7	2.9	4.3
Conserved pineapples	'000 metric tons	71	68	66
Pineapple juice	'000 metric tons	18	16	13
Canned tuna fish	'000 metric tons	22	17	18.3
Cocoa butter	'000 metric tons	16	12.5	15
Cocoa paste	'000 metric tons	13	13	18
Cocoa powder	'000 metric tons	58	54	70
Sugar	'000 metric tons	53	103	132
Refined palm oil	'000 metric tons	47	49	59
Beer	'000 hectolitres	1,445	1,598	1,600
Aerated drinks	'000 hectolitres	942	943	858
Cigarettes	million packets	173	174	173
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	3	2.7	2.6
Cotton fabrics	'000 metric tons	12	12.4	12
Synthetic textile materials	million metres	6	7	6.4
Printed cotton	million metres	86	92	83
Shoes and sandals	million pairs	12	14	15
Sawnwood	'000 cubic metres	665	659	603
Plywood	'000 cubic metres	50	50	42
Motor spirit (Petrol)	'000 metric tons	180	210	192
Jet fuel	'000 metric tons	109	49	37
Gas oil	'000 metric tons	380	338	347
Chemical fertilizers	'000 metric tons	64	82	52
Insecticides	'000 metric tons	11	10	5
Soap	'000 metric tons	35	38	41
Acetylene	'000 cubic metres	250	270	266
Oxygen	'000 cubic metres	800	865	772
Plastic articles	'000 metric tons	23	25	18
Rubber	'000 metric tons	19	23	23
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,000	1,156	1,080
Corrugated steel	'000 metric tons	20	22	25
Enamelled ceramics	'000 sq metres	4.7	3.8	4.1
Aluminium sheet	'000 metric tons	5.3	4.5	3.1
Batteries	million	86	96	101
Electric energy	million kWh	1,544	1,717	1,844
Thermal	million kWh	1,089	447	189
Hydro	million kWh	455	1,269	1,650

* Twelve months ending 30 September.

Source: *L'Afrique noire politique et économique* 1983.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents
(31 December 1984)

1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES (million francs CFA)

Revenue	1980*	1981*	1982
Direct taxes	84,510	105,095	96,325
Indirect taxes	238,315	255,320	306,375
Registration	10,775	10,240	11,800
Land, services	2,180	2,480	2,700
Other revenue	2,620	2,865	3,500
Total	338,400	376,000	420,700

Expenditure	1980*	1981*	1982
Public debt	2,575	2,575	2,575
Public authority	6,123	5,737	6,632
Services	186,025	209,322	239,486
Expenses of communes	68,368	73,470	79,454
Transfers and interventions	75,308	84,894	92,229
Total (incl. others)	338,400	376,000	420,700

* Revised figures

1983: Budget balanced at 435,250m. francs CFA.
1984: Recurrent budget balanced at 428,850m. francs CFA; Special Investment budget balanced at 239,100m. francs CFA.
1985 (proposals, million francs CFA): Recurrent budget 418,130; Special Investment budget 87,640.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT BUDGET (BSIE)
(million francs CFA)

Revenue	1980	1981*	1982
Internal sources	205,347	174,293	52,742
Treasury	44,110	42,900	34,930
Stabilization fund (CSSPPA)	161,237	131,393	17,812
External sources	107,497	206,244	239,283
International organizations	12,317	22,501	58,103
Governments	11,470	10,789	14,346
Private bodies	n.a.	143,864	111,501
Credits from suppliers	n.a.	29,090	55,333
Total	312,844	380,537	292,025

Expenditure	1980	1981*	1982
Agriculture	92,505	69,578	92,251
Towns and the environment	56,156	33,770	44,329
Transport	51,619	69,257	67,150
Training	37,563	45,077	37,155
Defence	24,417	n.a.	11,674
Administration	18,050	n.a.	19,576
Energy	10,074	6,607	5,085
Mining and industry	2,895	1,202	3,327
Total	312,844	272,351	292,025

* Revised figures.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES (US$ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	18.7	19.0	17.2
IMF special drawing rights	12.3	0.1	16.2
Foreign exchange	5.6	2.1	3.5
Total	36.5	21.2	36.9

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	229.8	219.1	232.0
Demand deposits at deposit money banks*	234.5	238.2	253.1

* Excluding the deposits of public establishments of an administrative or social nature.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Africans in Abidjan. Base: 1960 = 100)

	1982	1983	1984*
Food	644.4	672.5	704.6
Fuel, light, water and soap	460.3	478.0	518.7
Clothing	516.1	622.0	672.9
Rent	305.8	311.2	314.0
All items (incl. others)	542.6	574.2	598.3

* January–November only.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million francs CFA at current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Gross domestic product	2,323	2,493	2,649

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,435.1	2,452.7	2,151.9
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−2,101.0	−1,847.1	−1,514.2
Trade balance	334.2	605.6	637.7
Export of services	458.5	508.2	482.9
Import of services	−1,865.8	−1,616.5	−1,645.4
Balance on goods and services	−1,073.1	−502.7	−524.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−587.0	−623.8	−490.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	0.3	23.1	10.7
Current balance	−1,659.9	−1,103.4	−1,004.9
Direct capital investment (net)	53.7	867.6	147.0
Other long-term capital (net)	1,097.9		
Short-term capital (net)	−47.8	−72.4	71.1
Net errors and omissions	−46.7	222.9	408.5
Total (net monetary movements)	−602.7	−85.4	−378.3
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	9.8	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−4.4	13.9	28.9
Exceptional financing (net)	224.1	−56.0	230.8
Official financing (net)	−0.7	4.0	−1.6
Changes in reserves	−373.9	−123.5	−120.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA, excluding gold)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Machinery	62,363	27,710	34,572
Road vehicles	n.a.	41,806	43,812
Petroleum and products	143,932	154,211	130,458
Crude petroleum	118,851	125,636	93,517
Iron and steel	38,250	34,992	34,982
Electrical equipment	27,853	25,441	29,674
Cereals	47,602	45,333	51,073
Rice	35,139	34,270	36,633
Wheat	10,885	10,547	14,128
Paper and paperboard	21,615	28,003	28,260
Construction materials	n.a.	22,883	20,096
Clinker	11,275	12,017	11,293
Pharmaceutical products	15,415	18,379	21,405
Fish	21,780	25,298	25,343
Fresh vegetables and fruit	3,976	10,692	5,044
Metal products	n.a.	27,708	27,359
Total (incl. others)	653,320	718,593.2	714,827.5

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Coffee (green)	69,143	152,172	159,474
Cocoa beans	199,701	163,220	162,730
Wood	94,187	94,366	107,249
Refined petroleum products	40,188	65,672	68,435
Cocoa butter	19,810	20,371	18,034
Pineapples	20,134	16,000	13,350
Cotton fabrics	13,102	13,166	13,105
Conserved fish	12,498	14,870	20,022
Raw cotton	18,006	18,038	31,922
Rubber	6,267	7,011	10,897
Soluble coffee	10,822	13,463	14,698
Total (incl. others)	689,298	747,452	796,774

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,723	12,800	13,030
France	203,066	227,100	248,154
Gabon	108	245	15,986
Germany, Fed. Republic	28,232	28,100	37,800
Italy	23,008	22,500	24,100
Japan	31,936	48,500	31,600
Nigeria	24,961	29,600	37,600
Senegal	13,442	13,200	12,500
Spain	13,602	14,800	26,400
United Kingdom	16,826	16,300	13,700
USA	47,356	36,900	28,030
Total (incl. others)	653,320	718,593.2	714,827.5

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Algeria	9,105	7,872	2,326
Belgium/Luxembourg	13,210	14,866	17,557
Burkina Faso	26,024	34,278	31,787
France	128,326	146,871	151,779
Germany, Fed. Republic	45,582	33,971	31,458
Italy	54,696	64,706	70,232
Japan	13,186	15,155	20,760
Mali	24,197	26,596	33,180
Netherlands	90,808	91,095	92,647
Niger	8,632	10,308	7,536
Portugal	9,901	10,334	10,410
Senegal	8,384	9,461	12,169
Spain	20,284	21,752	22,501
USSR	26,693	17,201	21,312
United Kingdom	26,821	26,524	35,531
USA	79,077	104,934	99,160
Total (incl. others)	689,298	747,452	796,774

Tourism

	1978	1979	1980
Number of tourists	179,481	198,900	194,101
Number of hotel bedrooms	5,201	5,990	6,300

Source: Ministère du Tourisme, Abidjan.

Transport

RAILWAYS (including Burkina Faso traffic)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers ('000)	3,283.4	3,171.8	2,941.0
Passenger-km (million)	999.7	892.6	971.8
Freight ('000 metric tons)	841	731	601
Freight (million net ton/km)	620.6	610.6	468.7

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	146,083	157,076	166,920
Buses and coaches	9,588	10,608	11,417
Goods vehicles*	60,977	66,795	69,467

* Including vans.

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	5,988	4,351	4,601
Goods unloaded	4,918	5,128	4,622

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services*)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown ('000)	2,600	2,700	2,800
Passengers carried	132,000	137,000	151,000
Passenger-km ('000)	186,000	199,000	215,000
Freight ton-km ('000)	14,800	17,300	18,200
Mail ton-km ('000)	700	700	700

* Including a portion of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Communications Media

	1979	1980	1981
Radio receivers ('000)	n.a.	1,000	1,050
Television receivers ('000)	n.a.	300	330
Telephones ('000)	83	88	n.a.
Book production (titles)	29	n.a.	n.a.
Daily newspapers	1	1	1
Total circulation ('000)	53	n.a.	n.a.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook;* UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Note: According to other estimates, there were 800,000 radio receivers and 562,000 television receivers in use in 1983.

Education

PUPILS ENROLLED

	1978/79	1979/80
Primary	888,728	963,246
Public	746,839	814,877
Private	141,889	148,369
Secondary	144,605	172,409
Public	101,046	120,665
Private	43,559	51,744
National University	9,831	10,772

Teachers (1978): Primary 21,640; Secondary (General) 4,026.

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Abidjan.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution was promulgated on 31 October 1960. It was amended in June 1971, October 1975 and November 1980.

PREAMBLE

The Republic of the Ivory Coast is one and indivisible. It is secular, democratic and social. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or through referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

HEAD OF STATE

The President is elected for a five-year term by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of the Administration and the Armed Forces and has power to ask the National Assembly to reconsider a Bill, which must then be passed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly; he may also have a Bill submitted to a referendum. In case of the death or incapacitation of the President his functions are carried out by an elected Vice-President.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is vested in the President. He appoints a Council of Ministers, who are responsible only to him. Any member of the National Assembly appointed minister must renounce his seat in the Assembly, but may regain it on leaving the Government.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly of 147 members, elected for a five-year term of office. Legislation may be introduced either by the President or by a member of the National Assembly.

JUDICIAL POWER

The independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President, assisted by a High Council of Judiciary.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

An advisory commission of 60 members appointed by the President because of their specialist knowledge or experience.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Félix Houphouët-Boigny (took office November 1960; re-elected for fifth term of office October 1980).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(February 1985)

President of the Republic: Félix Houphouët-Boigny.
Vice-President: (vacant).
Minister of State: Auguste Denise.
Minister of State: Mathieu Ekra.
Minister of State: Camille Alliali.
Minister of State: Maurice Seri Gnoleba.
Minister of State: Emile Kéï Boguinard.
Minister of the Economy and Finance: Abdoulaye Koné.
Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice: Lanzeni Coulibaly.
Minister of Defence: Jean Konan Banni.
Minister of the Interior: Léon Konan Koffi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Siméon Ake.
Minister of Industry: Bernard Ehui.
Minister of Public Health and Population: Alphonse Djedje Madi.
Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry Resources: Denis Bra Kanon.
Minister of National Education and Scientific Research: Dr Bala Keita.
Minister for Social Affairs: Yaya Ouattara.
Minister of Cultural Affairs: Bernard Dadie.
Minister of Trade: Nicolas Kouandi Angba.
Minister of Public Works, Transport, Construction, Posts and Telecommunications: Ange François Barry Battesti.
Minister of Labour and Ivorianization: Albert Vanié Bi Tra.
Minister of Youth and Sport: Laurent Dona-Fologo.
Minister of Information: Amadou Thiam.
Minister of Mining: Paul Gui Dibo.
Minister of Internal Security: Oumar Ndaw.
Minister of Maritime Affairs: Lamine Fadika.
Minister of the Civil Service: Jean-Jacques Bechio.
Minister of Tourism: Duon Sadia.
Minister in charge of Relations with the National Assembly: Emile Brou.
Minister of Rural Development and Civil Defence: Gilles Laubhouet Vally.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Abidjan.

Ministry of the Economy and Finance: 01 BP V55, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-15-38.
Ministry of Industry: 01 BP V55, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-03-88.
Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research: 04 BP 514, Abidjan 04.
Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Construction, Posts and Telecommunications: BP V134, Abidjan; tel. 32-03-88.
Ministry of Tourism: BP V77, Abidjan.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

At elections held on 9 and 23 November 1980, a total of 649 candidates contested the 147 seats in the National Assembly, all of which were won by the Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire.

President: Henri Konan-Bédié.
Vice-Presidents: Gladys Anoma, Marie-Bernard Koissy, Clément Anet Bilé, Gon Coulibaly, Maurice Oulaté, Benoît Toussagnon.

Political Organization

Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI): Maison du Parti, Abidjan; f. 1946 as the local section of the West African Rassemblement démocratique africain; headed by a political bureau of 35 mems and a guiding cttee of 100; Chair. Félix Houphouët-Boigny.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE IVORY COAST

Algeria: 53 blvd Clozel, 01 BP 1015, Abidjan; Ambassador: (vacant).
Argentina: 08 BP 860, Abidjan 08; tel. 44-41-78; telex 2112; Ambassador: (vacant).
Austria: 70 bis, ave Jean-Mermoz, Cocody, 01 BP 1837, Abidjan; Ambassador: Dr Tassilo F. Ogrinz.
Belgium: Immeuble Alliance, ave Terrasson de Fougères, 01 BP 1800, Abidjan; Ambassador: Paul Duque.
Benin: rue des Jardins, 09 BP 238, Abidjan; Ambassador: Nicholas Benon.
Brazil: Immeuble Alpha 2000, 01 BP 238, Abidjan; Ambassador: Ernesto Ferreira de Carvalho.
Burkina Faso: 2 ave Terrasson de Fougères, 01 BP 908, Abidjan; Ambassador: Fréderic Assomption Korsaga.
Canada: Immeuble Trade Centre, BP 01 4104, Abidjan; Ambassador: John P. Bell.
Central African Republic: rue des Combattants, 01 BP 3387, Abidjan; Ambassador: Jean-Michel Benzot.
Chile: ave Jacques Aka, 08 BP 1367; Chargé d'affaires: Héctor Vilches Torres.
China, People's Republic: 01 BP 3691, Abidjan; Ambassador: Zhu Chengcai.
Colombia: 01 BP 3874, Abidjan 01; tel. 33-12-44; telex 22-576; Ambassador: Nicolas del Castillo.
Denmark: Maison du Mali, ave Gén. de Gaulle, 01 BP 4569, Abidjan; Chargé d'affaires: Mogens Holm Pedersen.
Egypt: Immeuble El Nasr, ave Gén. de Gaulle, 01 BP 2104, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-39-64; Ambassador: Ayoub Sharara.
Ethiopia: Immeuble Nour Al-Hayat, BP 3712, Abidjan; Ambassador: Mahmoud Seyoum.
France: rue Lecoeur, quartier du Plateau, 17 BP 175, Abidjan; Ambassador: Michel Dupuch.
Gabon: Immeuble Shell, 46 ave Lamblin, BP 3765, Abidjan; Ambassador: (vacant).
Germany, Federal Republic: Immeuble SMGL, 11 ave Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1900, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-47-27; telex 23642; Ambassador: Dr Rudolf Koppenhöfer.
Ghana: résidence de la Corniche, blvd du Général de Gaulle, BP 1871, Abidjan; tel. 33-11-24; Ambassador: Col Dan Prah.
Guinea: Immeuble Crosson Duplessis, 08 BP 2280, Abidjan; Ambassador: Sekou Philo Camara.
Holy See: 08 BP 1347, Abidjan; tel. 44-38-35; telex 26-182; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr Justo Mullor García.
India: 10 rue du Belier, 01 BP 318, Abidjan; Ambassador: (vacant).
Iran: 08 BP 2279, Abidjan; Chargé d'affaires: Abol Mohsen Sharif Mohammadi.
Italy: 16 rue de la Canebière, Cocody, 01 BP 1905, Abidjan; Ambassador: Giuseppe Scaglia.
Japan: Immeuble Alpha 2000, 01 BP 1329, Abidjan; Ambassador: Katsuhiro Ichika.
Korea, Republic: Immeuble Le Général, BP 3950, Abidjan; Ambassador: Choi Bong-Rheum.
Lebanon: 01 BP 2227, Abidjan; Ambassador: Michel Salameh.
Liberia: Immeuble Le Général, BP 2514, Abidjan; Ambassador: Lt-Col Jerry Menyeah.
Mali: Maison du Mali; rue du Commerce, BP 2746, Abidjan; Ambassador: Siragatou Ibrahim Cissé.
Mauritania: 94 blvd Achalme, Marcory; Ambassador: Hamoud Ould Ely.
Morocco: 24 rue de la Canebière, Cocody, 01 BP 146, Abidjan; Ambassador: Rachid Fassi-Fihri.
Netherlands: Immeuble Les Harmonies, blvd Carde, BP 1086, Abidjan; Ambassador: J. N. J. B. Horak.
Niger: 6 blvd Achalme, Marcory; Ambassador: Magagi Gourouza.
Nigeria: Immeuble Alpha 2000, BP 1906, Abidjan; Ambassador: Dr Lawrence B. Ekpebu.
Norway: Immeuble N' Zarama, blvd De Gaulle, BP 607, Abidjan; tel. 22-25-34; telex 23-355; Ambassador: Leif Edwardsen.
Poland: 04 BP 308, Abidjan; Ambassador: Stanisław Smyslo.

Rwanda: 01 BP 3905, Abidjan; Ambassador: CALLIXTE HATUNGIMANA.

Saudi Arabia: Abidjan; Ambassador: AHMED ABDELLAH SIRAGE.

Senegal: Résidence Nabil, ave Gen. de Gaulle, 08 BP 2165, Abidjan; Ambassador: BABACAR DIALLO.

Spain: 01 BP 2589, Abidjan; Ambassador: PEDRO TEMBOURY.

Sweden: rue Gourgas, 04 BP 992, Abidjan; Ambassador: BENGT BORGLUND.

Switzerland: Immeuble Alpha 2000, 01 BP 1914, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-17-21; telex 23-492; Ambassador: CLAUDIO CARATSCH.

Tunisia: Immeuble Shell, 48 ave Lamblin, 01 BP 3906, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-23-04; telex 23-709; Ambassador: ALI JERAD.

United Kingdom: Immeuble Les Harmonies, 01 BP 2581, Abidjan 01; tel. 22-68-50; telex 23-706; Ambassador: J. M. WILLSON.

USA: 5 rue Jesse Owens, BP 1712, Abidjan; Ambassador: ROBERT H. MILLER.

Zaire: 29 blvd Clozel, 01 BP 3961, Abidjan; Ambassador: LOUYA LONDOALE.

Judicial System

Since 1964 all civil, criminal, commercial and administrative cases have come under the jurisdiction of the tribunaux de première instance (Magistrates' courts), the assize courts and the Court of Appeal, with the Supreme Court as supreme court of appeal.

The Supreme Court: rue Gourgas, BP V30, Abidjan; has four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

Courts of Appeal: Palais de Justice, Abidjan; hears appeals from the Courts of First Instance; First Pres. CAMILLE HOGUIE; Attorney-General LOUIS FOLQUET; Bouaké, First Pres. AHIOUA MOULARE; Attorney-General ANOMAN OGUIE.

The High Court of Justice: composed of Deputies elected from and by the National Assembly. It is competent to impeach the President or other member of the government; Pres. HENRI KONAN-BÉDIÉ.

State Security Court: composed of a president and six regular judges, all appointed for five years; deals with all offences against the security of the State; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

Courts of First Instance: Abidjan, Pres. ROBERT COULOUD NATCHA; Bouaké, Pres. KABLAN AKA EDOUKOU; Daloa, Pres. WOUNE BLEKA; there are a further 25 courts in the principal centres.

Religion

It is estimated that 65% of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 23% are Muslims and 12% are Christian.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

There are 415 priests and 800,000 Catholics. Administratively, the Catholic Church in the Ivory Coast is divided into the metropolitan archdiocese of Abidjan and the suffragan dioceses of Abengourou, Bouaké, Daloa, Gagnoa, Grand-Bassam, Katiola, Korhogo, Man and Yopougon.

Archbishop of Abidjan: Cardinal BERNARD YAGO; 01 BP 1287, Abidjan; tel. 33-22-56.

Protestant Churches

Union des Eglises evangéliques du sud ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire and **Mission Biblique:** BP 8020, Abidjan; f. 1927; c. 250 places of worship.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: BP 585, Bouaké; tel. 63-23-12; f. 1929; 10 mission stations; Supt Rev. J. CLYDE RITCHEY.

Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society: BP 111, Ferkessedougou; tel. 88-02-10; f. 1947; active in the northern area in evangelism, teaching and medical work.

Eglise Protestante Méthodiste: 41 blvd de la République, 01 BP 1282, Abidjan; c. 120,000 mems; Pres. Pastor EMMANUEL YANDO.

Mission évangélique de l'Afrique occidentale: 08 BP 653, Abidjan 08; tel. 44-02-68; established 1934; 11 mission stations; Field Dir WOLFGANG LIPSCHÜTZ; affiliated church: Alliance des Eglises évangéliques de la Côte d'Ivoire; 64 churches, 45 missionaries; Pres. of the Church M. TEHI EMMANUEL.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Assemblée Spirituelle nationale des Bahá'ís de Côte d'Ivoire et Mali: 04 BP 770, Abidjan 04; tel. 44-06-79; mems resident in 222 localities in Ivory Coast.

The Press

Abidjan 7 Jours: 01 BP 1965, Abidjan; tel. 35-39-39; telex 4317; f. 1964; weekly local information; circ. 10,000.

Bulletin mensuel de statistiques: Direction de la statistique, BP V55, Abidjan.

Djeliba—le journal des jeunes Chrétiens: 01 BP 1287, Abidjan 01; f. 1974; 5 a year; Editor PIERRE TRICHET; circ. 5,500.

Eburnea: Ministry of Information, BP 4312, Abidjan; monthly.

Entente Africaine: BP 20-991, Abidjan; publ. by Inter Afrique Presse; quarterly; Editor JUSTIN VIEYRA.

Fraternité-Hebdo: BP 1212, Treichville; tel. 22-25-05; organ of the PDCI; weekly; Political Dir FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY; Man. Editor AUGUSTE MIREMONT.

Fraternité-Matin: blvd du Général de Gaulle, 01 BP 1807, Abidjan 01; tel. 33-27-27; telex 3718; f. 1964; daily; Man. Dir AMADOU THIAM; Editor MARCELLIN ABOUGNAN; circ. 80,000.

Ivoire Dimanche: BP 1807, Abidjan; f. 1971; weekly; circ. 75,000.

Journal Officiel de la Côte d'Ivoire: Ministry of the Interior, Abidjan; weekly.

Le Messager: BP 1776, Abidjan; 6 a year; Editor ANDRÉ LEROUX.

La Semaine d'Abidjan: BP 20-991, Abidjan; tel. 32-64-78; weekly local information; Editor JUSTIN VIEYRA.

Revue Ivoirienne de Droit: BP 3811, Abidjan; f. 1969; publ. by the Centre ivoirien de recherches et d'études juridiques (CIREJ); circ. 1,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Ivoirienne de Presse (AIP): 11 ave Bir-Hakeim, BP 4312, Abidjan; f. 1961; Dir DENIS OUSSOU ESSUI.

Edipress: BP 9253, Abidjan; imports and distributes national and international newspapers.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Deux Plateaux, paroisse Saint-Jacques, 01 BP 726, Abidjan; tel. 32-35-17; Dir ATTILIO GAUDIO.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 01 BP 726, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-36-17; Agent DIDIER RENAUD.

Reuters (UK): BP 2338, Abidjan; tel. 22-28-86.

Central News Agency (Taiwan) is also represented.

Publishers

Centre d'édition et de diffusion africaines (CEDA): 04 BP 541, Abidjan 04; tel. 22-20-55; telex 2451; general non-fiction; Man. Dir VENACE KACOU.

Centre de Publications Evangeliques: 08 BP 900, Abidjan; tel. 44-48-05; f. 1970; religious; Dir MARJORIE SHELLEY.

Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire: 01 BP V34, Abidjan; tel. 43-90-00; f. 1964; general non-fiction; Sec.-Gen. Mrs DEHAIL-MICHÈLE.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie nationale: BP V87, Abidjan.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 800,000 radio receivers and 562,000 television receivers in use.

Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne: BP V191, Abidjan; tel. 32-41-52; govt radio station broadcasting in French, English and local languages; MW station at Abidjan, relay at Bouaké; VHF transmitters at Abidjan, Bouaflé, Man and Koun-Abbrosso; Dir KONÉ IBRAHIM.

Télévision Ivoirienne: 08 BP 883, Abidjan 08; tel. 43-90-39; telex 2293; f. 1963; 40 hours a week French broadcasts; colour

network since 1973; stations at Abobo-gare, Bouaflé, Man, Koun, Niangbo, Tiémé, Dimbokro, Bouaké, Digo, San Pedro; Man. Mamadou Soumahoro..

Finance

(br. = branch; cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: ave Terrasson de Fougères, 01 BP 1769, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-04-66; telex 3761; HQ in Dakar, Senegal; bank of issue and central bank for seven West African republics of the West African Monetary Union; f. 1955; cap. and res 19,441m. (1980); 5 brs; Gov. Abdoulaye Fadiga; Ivory Coast Man. Lamine Diabate.

Other Banks

Banque Atlantique-Côte d'Ivoire: 04 BP 1036, Abidjan 04; tel. 32-82-18; telex 3834; f. 1978; cap. 1,000m.; Man. Dir Norbert Gomar.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (BIAO): 10 ave Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1274, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-07-22; telex 3641; f. 1906; 37 brs in Ivory Coast; cap. 5,000m.; 35% state-owned; Chair. and Man. Dir Auguste Daubrey.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: 01 BP 1298, ave Franchet d'Esperey, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-03-79; telex 365; f. 1962; affiliate of Banque nationale de Paris; cap. 4,000m., res 6,738m. (1982); 46 brs; Pres. L. Konan; Gen. Man. Joachim Richmond.

Banque Ivoirienne de Construction et de Travaux Publiques (BICT): 01 BP 3729, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-71-14; f. 1979; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. Patrice Konan Yao.

Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel (BIDI): 04 BP 470, Abidjan 04; tel. 32-01-11; telex 3484; f. 1964; cap. 2,100m.; Gov. J. B. Amethier; Man. Dir Daouda Bamba.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Agricole (BNDA): 01 BP 2508, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-07-57; telex 2298; f. 1968; cap. 3,000m.; 32 brs; Man. Dir Gervais Kadio Morokro.

Banque Nationale pour l'Epargne et le Crédit (BNEC): 09 BP 256, Abidjan 09; tel. 32-07-88; telex 2285; f. 1975 as national savings bank; privatized 1980; cap. 1,100m.; 51% owned by BICT; Chair. Patrice Yao Konan; Man. Dir Lazare Yabouet.

Banque Réal de Côte d'Ivoire: 04 BP 411, Abidjan 04; tel. 32-84-52; telex 2430; f. 1976; cap. 800m.; Pres. Juarez Soares; Man. Dir Lusivander F. Leite; Sec.-Gen. Domingos Savio Gonçalves.

Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement: Immeuble SCIAM, ave Marchand, 01 BP 670, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-06-11; telex 3798; f. 1959; Man. Dir Léon Naka; Sec.-Gen. Mathieu N'Goran.

Compagnie Financière de la Côte d'Ivoire (COFINCI): 01 BP 1566, rue Gourgas, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-27-32; telex 2228; f. 1974; cap. 1,100m.; Man. Dir René Hebrard.

Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire (CCI): 22 ave Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1720, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-03-57; telex 22-106; f. 1955; cap. 4,800m.; Pres. Nanlo Bamba; Man. Dir René Amichia; Deputy Man. Dir Kangah L. Anthony.

Société Générale de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire: 5/7 ave Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1355, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-03-33; telex 23-741; f. 1962; cap. 6,000m.; 48 brs; Pres. Lancina Konate; Man. Dir Tiemoko Coulibaly.

Société Générale de Financement et de Participations en Côte d'Ivoire (SOGEFINANCE): 01 BP 3904, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-03-33; telex 3502; f. 1978; cap. 600m.; Pres. Tiemoko Coulibaly; Dir Jacques Delafosse.

Société Ivoirienne de Banque: 34 blvd de la République, 01 BP 1300, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-00-00; telex 3751; f. 1962; cap. 6,000m.; 37 brs; Pres. Aimé Barou; Man. Dir Abou Doumbia.

Union de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire (BANAFRIQUE): 01 BP 4132, Abidjan 01; tel. 33-15-36; telex 22-513; f. 1980; cap. 1,000m.; 21% owned by Banque Liban et d'Outremer; 2 brs; Gen. Man. Daniel Pierre.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd: Résidence le Jeceda, blvd de la République, 01 BP 1397, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-54-10; telex 22-444; Dir Amin Uddin.

Banco do Brasil: 04 BP 910, Abidjan 04; tel. 32-99-54; telex 3213; Man. Dir A. Simoes de Castro Filho.

Barclays Bank (United Kingdom): Rue Gourgas, 01 BP 522, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-28-04; telex 22-325; Man. Dir C. S. Duncan.

Chase Manhattan Bank NA (USA): 12 ave Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 4107, Abidjan 01; tel. 33-10-41; telex 3266; Man. Dir Eshagh E. Shaoul.

Citibank NA (USA): 01 BP 3698, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-46-10; telex 2121; Man. Dir Robert Thornton; Regional head for W. Africa David Ansell.

Paribas Côte d'Ivoire (France): Abidjan; cap. 1,000m.; Gen. Man. Robert Gilbert.

Bankers' Association

Association Professionnelle des Banques et Etablissements Financiers de Côte d'Ivoire: 01 BP 3810, Abidjan; Pres. Auguste Daubrey.

INSURANCE

Comité des Assureurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: BP 20963, Abidjan; Pres. J. M. Fiamma.

Compagnie Nationale d'Assurances (CNA): 01 BP 1333, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-49-19; telex 2176; ; cap. 400m.; insurance and reinsurance; Pres. Léon Amon.

Eagle Star Vie: Résidence Jeceda, blvd de la République, Abidjan; life; Dir Claude Favreau.

Mutuelle Universelle de Garantie (UNIWARRANT): 01 BP 301, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-41-18; Chair and Man. Dir Fatima Sylla.

La Sécurité Ivoirienne: 01 BP 569, Abidjan 01; tel. 33-14-99; telex 3817; f. 1971; cap. 300m.; general; Pres. A. D. Houphouët-Boigny; Man. Dir Jean-Baptiste Babo Zobo.

Société Ivoirienne de Courtage d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SICAR): 04 BP 637, Abidjan 04; f. 1975; cap. 15m.; Man. Antoine Kouame Faye.

Société Tropicale d'Assurances Mutuelles Vie (STAMVIE): Maison de la Mutualité, 15 ave Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 1337, Abidjan 01; tel. 33-20-24; telex 3774; cap. 150m.; life; Dir Albert Affoue-Fauste.

Union des Assurances de Paris (UAP): 25 ave Chardy, 01 BP 378, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-13-03; telex 3568; Dir Jean-Marc Flamma.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Conseil Economique et Social: Abidjan; govt body with overall responsibility for economic development; Pres. Mamadou Coulibaly; Vice-Pres. F. Konian Kodjo, B. Beda Yao, Mme J. Chapman.

STATE COMPANIES

Caisse de Stabilisation et de Soutien des Prix des Productions Agricoles (CSSPPA): BP V 132, Abidjan; tel. 32-08-33; controls price, quality and export of agricultural products; offices in Paris, London and New York; cap. 4,000m. francs CFA; Man. Dir Norbert Kouakou.

PALMINDUSTRIE: BP V 239, Abidjan 01; tel. 35-18-75; telex 3100; f. 1979; development of palm, coconut and copra products; cap. 3,365m.; Man. Dir Kone Dossongui.

Société d'Assistance Technique pour la Modernisation Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire (SATMACI): 01 BP 1565, Abidjan; tel. 22-58-51; f. 1958; agricultural development and advisory service; Man. Dir Joseph Niamke.

Société Nationale d'Opérations Pétrolières de la Côte d'Ivoire (PETROCI): 12 BP 622, Abidjan 12; tel. 32-40-58; telex 2135; f. 1975; all aspects of petroleum development; cap. 2,000m. Man. Dir Paul Ahui.

Société pour le Développement Minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI): 01 BP 2816, Abidjan 01; tel. 44-29-94; telex 3552; f. 1962; mineral research; cap. 65.3m. Pres. Edouard Ebagnitchie; Man. Dir J. N'Zi.

Société pour le Développement des Plantations de Canne à Sucre, l'Industrialisation et la Commercialisation du Sucre (SODESUCRE): 01 BP 21, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-04-79; telex 451; f. 1971; cap. 67,000m.; development of sugar plantations and refinery; Pres. J. A. Kacou Aoulou; Man. Dir Joseph Kouamé Kra.

Société pour le Développement des Plantations Forestières (SODEFOR): 01 BP 3770, Abidjan 01; tel. 31-24-25; f. 1966; cap. 50m.; state organization for development of forestry; Pres. Clement Anet-Bile; Dir Seydou Kone.

Société pour le Développement des Productions Animales (SODEPRA): 01 BP 1249, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-13-10; f. 1970; cap. 404m.; state development organization for animal rearing; Pres Charles Donwahi; Man. Dir Paul Lamizana.

Société pour le Développement de la Production des Fruits et Légumes (SODEFEL): 01 BP 3032, Abidjan 01; telex 22-100; f. 1968; state organization for fruit and vegetable production and marketing; cap. 120m. francs CFA; Dir Boa Boadou; Man. Dir Mobio Ernest N'Koumou.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre d'Agriculture de la Côte d'Ivoire: 01 BP 1291, Abidjan 01; Pres. Niangoin Oka.

Chambre de Commerce de la Côte d'Ivoire: ave Louis Barthe, 01 BP 1399, Abidjan 01; telex 3224; Pres. F. Massieye; Sec.-Gen. Maurice Delafosse.

Chambre d'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: 01 BP 1758, Abidjan 01; Pres. Lambert Konan.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association Interprofessionnelle des Employeurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: (AICI): 01 BP 1340, Abidjan 01; tel. 37-71-42; Pres. A. Blohorn; Sec. P. Meyer.

Fédération Maritime de la Côte d'Ivoire (FEDERMAR): 01 BP 1546, Abidjan; Sec.-Gen. Vacaba Touré.

Groupement Interprofessionnel de l'Automobile (GIPA): 01 BP 1340, Abidjan; tel. 35-71-42; f. 1953; 30 mems; Pres. J. de Curton; Sec.-Gen. P. Meyer.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs, Exportateurs et Distributeurs de la Côte d'Ivoire (SCIMPEX): Annexe de la Chambre de Commerce, 01 BP 3792, Abidjan; Pres. Jacques Rossignol; Sec.-Gen. Pierre de la Motte.

Syndicat des Employeurs Agricoles (SYNDAGRI): 01 BP 2300, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-26-42; Pres. Hughes de Quatrebarbes.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et Industriels de la Côte d'Ivoire: 18 ave J. Anoma, 01 BP 464, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-11-18; f. 1937; Pres. Sekou Diakité; Sec.-Gen. Bernard Maeder.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Manutention du Port d'Abidjan (SEMPA): 01 BP 1281, Abidjan 01; Deputy Chair. P. Somicoa.

Syndicat des Exportateurs et Négociants en Bois de la Côte d'Ivoire: 01 BP 1979, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-12-39; Pres. Claude Painparay.

Syndicat des Industriels de la Côte d'Ivoire: 01 BP 1340, Abidjan 01; Pres. Rémy Lauber; Sec.-Gen. Ph. Meyer.

Syndicat des Producteurs Industriels du Bois: 01 BP 318, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-12-39; f. 1973; Pres. Isidoro Bianchi.

Union des Employeurs Agricoles et Forestiers: 01 BP 2300, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-26-42; f. 1952; Pres. Jean-Baptiste Amethier.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire (UGTCI): 05 BP 6203, Treichville-Abidjan; f. 1962; 100,000 individual mems; 190 affiliated unions; Sec-Gen. Adiko Niamkey.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Régie des Chemins de Fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN): 01 BP 1394, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-02-45; telex 564; f. 1904; 1,155 km of track linking Abidjan with Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, and also carrying traffic for Mali and Niger. A major programme of track improvements and doubling was completed in 1982; Pres. Desiré Boni; Man. Dir Lancina Konaté.

ROADS

In 1982 there were 46,580 km of roads, of which 6,315 km were main or national roads and 128 km motorway.

Société Ivoirienne de Transports Publics: 01 BP 2949, Abidjan 01; tel. 35-33-68; telex 3685; f. 1964; road transport; Pres. Joseph Allou Bright; Dir Basile Abre.

SHIPPING

There are two major ports, Abidjan and San Pedro. Abidjan is the largest port in west Africa, and has a rapidly growing container traffic (over 9m. metric tons in 1980). It has 5,485 m of quays and a depth of 15 m in the Vridi channel. Work began in 1980 on special quays at Locodjoro, Abidjan, for handling manganese from the Tambao mine and the export of sugar. The port at San Pedro is also being extended.

Port Autonome d'Abidjan: BP V85, Abidjan; tel. 32-01-66; telex 3674; f. 1950; public undertaking supervised by the navy; Man. Dir Jean-Michel Moulod.

Port Autonome de San Pedro: BP 339, San Pedro; telex 9910; Chair. Emmanuel Dioulo; Man. Dir Koffi Kouassi.

Compagnie Maritime Africaine-Côte d'Ivoire (COMAF-CI): 08 BP 867, Abidjan; tel. 32-40-77; f. 1973; navigational equipment and management of ships; Dirs F. Bernardini, F. Guardione.

Société Agence Maritime de l'Ouest Africain Côte d'Ivoire (SAMOA-CI): 01 BP 1611, Abidjan; tel. 33-29-65; telex 3765; f. 1955; agents for Gold Star Line, Lloyd Triestino, Seven Star Line; Dir-Gen. C. Perdriaud.

Société Ivoirienne de Navigation Maritime (SIVOMAR): 01 BP 1395, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-73-23; telex 22-226; f. 1977; owned by private Ivorian interests; services to Mediterranean and Far East from African coast; Dir Simplice Zinsou.

Société Ivoirienne de Transports Maritimes (SITRAM): ave Lamblin, 01 BP 1546, Abidjan 01; tel. 36-92-00; telex 42-254; f. 1967, nationalized 1976; services between Europe and west Africa; owns 8 cargo passenger/cargo and reefer ships; Dir Mathias Ahibe.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes et de Transit en Côte d'Ivoire (SOAEM-CI TRANSIT): 01 BP 1477, Abidjan 01; tel. 776-42-11; f. 1978; handling, transit and storage of all merchandise; Dir Michel Fiemeyer.

SOCOPAO: 01 BP 1297, Abidjan; agents for Italian West Africa Line, K Line, Palm Line, Splošna Plovba; air and sea transport and freight; Dir J. Guy Vioules.

Transcap-CI-Shipping: 01 BP 358, Abidjan 01; tel. 33-11-93; telex 23-648; f. 1960; agents for Elder Dempster Lines, Barber Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Mitsui-OSK Line, Palm Line, Nautilus Line (Keller) Hoegh Line; Dir C. Vasserot.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Abidjan–Port-Bouet. There are regional airports at Berebi, Bouaké, Daloa, Korhogo, Man, Odienne, San Pedro, Sassandra, Tabou and Yamoussoukro. Contracts have been awarded by the government for the construction of a new international airport at Abidjan, and design proposals are being studied.

Air Afrique (Société Aérienne Africaine Multinationale): 3 ave Joseph Anoma, 01 BP 3927, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-09-00; telex 23-785; f. 1961; services between 22 African countries and to Canary Islands, France, Italy, Switzerland and the USA; fleet of 6 DC-8, 2 Caravelle, 3 DC-10, 1 Boeing 747, 2 Airbus A-300 Super B-4, 2 727-200; Pres. and Gen. Man. Aoussou Koffi; Sec.-Gen. Edouard Babackas.

Air Afrique was established by an agreement between SODETRAF (Société pour le Développement du Transport Aérien en Afrique) and 11 states, members of the Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne (OCAM), who each had a 6% share; Togo joined later, Cameroon withdrew in 1971 and Gabon in 1976. SODETRAF has a 28% share and the following are also represented: Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo.

Air Ivoire: 01 BP 1027, Abidjan 01; tel. 32-34-29; telex 3864; f. 1960, government-owned since January 1976; internal flights and services to Bamako (Mali) and Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso); fleet of 5 Fokker F-28, 3 F-27, 1 Metro II; Man. Dir Col Abdoulaye Coulibaly.

Tourism

Office National du Tourisme: c/o Ministère du Tourisme, BP V 77, Abidjan.

JAMAICA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jamaica is the third largest island in the Caribbean Sea, lying 145 km (90 miles) to the south of Cuba and 160 km (100 miles) to the south-west of Haiti. The climate varies with altitude, being tropical at sea-level and temperate in the mountain areas. The average annual temperature is 27°C (80°F) and mean annual rainfall is 198 cm (78 inches). The official language is English, although a local patois is widely spoken. The majority of the population belong to Christian churches, of which the Anglican Communion is the strongest. There is also a large community of Rastafarians. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a diagonal gold cross on a background of black (left and right) and green (above and below). The capital is Kingston.

Recent History

A British colony since 1655, the island consisted mainly of large plantations, worked by African slaves, with absentee landlords. Wars and unrest in the 18th century ended with the abolition of slavery in 1834 and the declaration of complete freedom for slaves in 1838. Business flourished and the island became prosperous. An earthquake in 1907, crop disease, and the slump of the 1930s led to a period of economic instability which culminated in riots in 1938, the beginnings of rival political parties and a great increase in trade union activity. Plans for independence were made in the 1940s. Internal self-government was achieved in 1959 and full independence, within the Commonwealth, on 6 August 1962. In 1958 Jamaica joined with Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands to form the West Indies Federation. Jamaica seceded in 1961, following a referendum, and the Federation broke up.

The two dominant political figures after the Second World War were the late Sir Alexander Bustamante, leader of the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), who retired as Prime Minister in 1967, and Norman Manley, a former Premier and leader of the People's National Party (PNP), who died in 1969. The JLP won the elections of 1962 and 1967 but, under the premiership of Hugh Shearer, it lost the elections of February 1972 to the PNP, led by Michael Manley, the son of Norman Manley. Michael Manley was an advocate of democratic socialism and his government put great emphasis on social reform and economic independence.

The early 1970s were marked by escalating street violence and crime, with gang warfare rife in the slum areas of Kingston. Between January and June 1976 162 people were killed, and in June the Government declared a state of public emergency. Despite the unrest, high unemployment and severe economic stagnation, the PNP was returned to power in December 1976 with an increased majority. The state of emergency was lifted in June 1977. By January 1979, however, there was again widespread political unrest, and violent demonstrations signalled growing discontent with the Manley Government.

In February 1980, with a worsening economic crisis, Manley rejected the IMF's conditions for further loans to Jamaica and called a general election to seek support for his economic policies and his decision to end dependence on the IMF. The electoral campaign was one of the most violent in Jamaica's history, although the level of violence dropped after a joint plea by Manley and Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition JLP, to their supporters for an end to the bloodshed. In the October election, in contrast to the close result predicted, the JLP had a decisive victory, receiving about 57% of the total votes and winning 51 of the 60 seats in the House of Representatives. Seaga was thus given a convincing mandate to implement his policies for a return to close political and economic links with the USA and the promotion of free enterprise. Diplomatic relations with Cuba were severed in October 1981, and Jamaica was seen to be moving nearer to the USA, with whose financial support the Seaga administration was giving a credible economic performance. The PNP, wishing to regain support, dissociated itself from the communist Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ) in an attempt to win back its more moderate voters. Electoral reforms were also called for, and a new electoral roll was to be completed before the next general election, due in 1985.

In November 1983, when only 70% of this work was complete, the JLP called an early election, to be held on 15 December. Only four days were allowed for the nomination of candidates. The PNP, unable to put up candidates at such short notice, refused to take part and declared the elections void. The JLP, opposed by minor independent candidates in only six constituencies, won all 60 seats in the House of Representatives and formed a one-party legislature. The PNP claimed that the JLP had broken an agreement not to use the old electoral lists, which, they stated, were inaccurate and disenfranchised many voters. Manley announced that the PNP would undertake extraparliamentary opposition to the JLP Government. At the inauguration of the new Parliament in January 1984, there were violent demonstrations by about 7,000 PNP supporters, led by Michael Manley.

Devaluations of the Jamaican dollar, and the withdrawal of food subsidies, provoked demonstrations and sporadic violence as the prices of foodstuffs and energy increased by between 50% and 100%. In order to offset the effects of economic austerity measures, imposed at the instigation of the IMF, the Government extended its programme of food stamps to cover more than one-half of the population. Unemployment, and the consequences of illicit trading in drugs, contributed to a rise in the incidence of crime and violence, especially in Kingston. The Government increased its powers to combat political and violent crime, although the measures were criticized as autocratic by the PNP. The PNP warned of social instability as a result of Seaga's economic policies, and argued for the need to hold fresh elections after the completion of the new electoral roll, while opinion polls highlighted the unpopularity of the Seaga administration. In January 1985 violent demonstrations erupted again in Kingston after a further rise in the price of petrol.

In October 1983 Jamaica contributed troops to the US-led invasion of Grenada and led the Caribbean force which remained, after the removal of the majority of the American forces, to keep the peace and to assist in training the new Grenadian police force. The remaining contingent was to be withdrawn in June 5.

Government

The Head of State is the British monarch, who is represented locally by a Governor-General, appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General acts, in almost all matters, on the advice of the Cabinet.

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Parliament: a Senate, with 21 appointed members, and a House of Representatives, with 60 elected members. Thirteen members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and eight on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. Members of the House are elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution). Executive power lies with the Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

In July 1984 Jamaica had a total defence force of 9,720 men, including a paramilitary force of 6,000, an army of 3,500, a navy of 140 and an air force of 80 men. Defence expenditure in 1982 was estimated to be US $35m.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based mainly on sugar, bauxite and tourism. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Jamaica's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $1,330. In the period 1960–82 GNP per head was estimated to have grown, in real terms, by an average of 0.7% per year.

The traditional major crops of the agricultural sector are sugar cane, bananas, coffee and cocoa. A wide range of citrus and tropical fruits and vegetables are also grown. Agriculture suffered from neglect during the 1970s, but since 1980 the Government has encouraged its development with the help of foreign investors from Israel, Japan, the USA and other countries, by cultivating under-used land, by improving techniques and by growing a vast range of products, both for internal consumption and for export. Sugar production has been affected by the low international prices and by poor crops. Production of raw sugar fell from 290,000 metric tons in 1978 to 197,000 in 1982, and in 1984 the crop yielded only 190,000 tons. The industry's maximum annual capacity is 400,000 tons. The Government has closed three state-run sugar factories, and contracted private companies to run five of the remaining six, in an attempt to improve output. The banana plantations were damaged by Hurricane Allen in 1980, and Jamaica's annual exports fell from the usual level of 70,000 tons to 19,000 tons in 1981, rising to 23,000 tons in 1982. Other crops have fared better. Cocoa production in 1983 reached 2,782 tons, the highest yield for 20 years. Coffee is being developed with aid from Japan, the principal market for Jamaica's Blue Mountain coffee. In 1983 3,231 tons were produced. Local rice production is being increased in order to reduce Jamaica's imports (up to 53,000 tons per year) by more than half.

Jamaica is one of the world's largest producers of bauxite and alumina, and production levies make the industry an important source of government revenue. In 1974 the PNP Government imposed a levy of 7.5% on production, which became a major grievance with the mining companies. Exports of bauxite and alumina contribute, in normal years, 75% of total foreign exchange earnings. However, the slump in the international aluminium market has led to reduced demand and the industry provided earnings of only US $552m. in 1983, a 19.3% reduction on 1982. Total bauxite production fell substantially, from 12m. tons in 1980 to 8.3m. in 1982 and to an estimated 7.7m. in 1983. In 1984 output rose by 11.5% to reach 8.57m. tons, owing to purchases by the USA and USSR for their respective strategic mineral stockpiles. Production of alumina fell to 1.69m. tons in 1984, and a number of the country's refineries remained closed or operating below full capacity. In March Reynolds Metals announced its intention to cease mining operations in Jamaica because of the poor international market for bauxite. In May the government production levy was finally fixed at 6%.

Tourism is a major earner of foreign exchange. An influx of tourists in 1978 was followed by a record figure in 1979, but in 1980 the industry was again suffering the effects of political unrest in the capital. By 1981 it was showing some recovery, and in 1982, owing partly to a US $12m. foreign advertising campaign, arrivals soared by 60% to 650,000. Tourist arrivals increased by a further 21% in 1983, and also rose during 1984.

Manufacturing is an expanding sector, and includes cement, textiles, tobacco and a number of consumer goods. 'Free zones' were set up at Kingston and Montego Bay, and a wide range of manufacturing and assembly industries were encouraged by the Government. Although 250 new companies have started production since 1980, average investment is small, and the promised benefits of the US Government's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) have proved disappointing. Trade is chiefly with the USA, Canada and the United Kingdom. A joint consortium of US and Italian companies failed to find commercially exploitable offshore deposits of petroleum to ease Jamaica's high import bill for petroleum. Further explorations offshore were to continue, financed by Canada.

The cultivation of hemp (marijuana), and the use of Jamaica as a transit centre for the movement of illegal drugs, has posed a serious problem for the Government. It has been estimated that marijuana worth US $750m. is exported to the USA annually, making it unofficially the country's largest export earner.

The decline in production of Jamaica's traditional export crops and industries, and low international prices, has been compounded by the rising level of imports. As a result, the current deficit on the balance of payments grew from US $42.1m. in 1977 to $408.5m. in 1982. The dramatic devaluations of the Jamaica dollar in 1983 and 1984 (see below), while assisting the competitiveness of Jamaican export industries, have increased the cost of imports, especially of petroleum and foodstuffs, which comprise about 50% of total imports. The price of staple foods, such as rice and chicken, rose sharply in 1984. Petrol prices increased by 50% in January 1984, and by a further 21% in 1985. However, in the six months to September 1984, the level of imports was up by only 4% on the previous year, compared with a 17.8% growth in exports.

The Jamaican economy suffered from a prolonged recession during the 1970s, and by 1980 was in a state of crisis. The Government's budget balance had moved from a current surplus of J $11.8m. in 1976 to a deficit of J $180.6m. in 1978, and Jamaica was forced to borrow heavily from the international community. Unemployment had risen to 27.8% of the workforce by 1978, and the rate of inflation was estimated at about 30%. The JLP Government, on coming to power in 1980, prepared a three-year economic recovery plan which called for a considerable injection of foreign investment into the private sector. In 1980 the PNP Government had rejected the terms of an IMF support package, but the JLP Government reopened negotiations and secured a three-year agreement worth US $650m. The restoration of Jamaica's credit with the IMF encouraged aid from Western countries: US aid in 1982 totalled US $144m., the highest in Central and Latin America. The full potential of foreign investment in export manufacturing industries, however, was not realized, and in September 1983 the economy failed to meet the IMF's conditions for further payments, achieving average growth rates of only 1.5% per year, and failing to produce the promised current surplus on the balance of payments. An IMF stand-by agreement for US $143m. was finalized in April. The conditions for the agreement included a reduction of the budget deficit by half, from an equivalent of 15.4% of gross domestic product (GDP), within a year. The 1984/85 budget therefore proposed a package of public spending cuts, increases in taxes, and the removal of subsidies on food. Jamaica's gross external debt in 1982 reached US $2,300m. By 1984 it was estimated to have risen to $3,100m., causing a heavy burden of servicing payments, although in August the Government succeeded in rescheduling its arrears and short-term loans with foreign countries and commercial banks.

The overvaluation of the Jamaican dollar, in relation to the US dollar, led to the creation in January 1983 of a 'parallel market' in exchange rates in order to attract foreign exchange earnings back into Jamaica's banks. By November, however, the exchange rate had not stabilized and, to comply with IMF requirements, the Jamaican dollar was devalued by 43%. Further smaller devaluations continued during 1984, reducing the exchange rate for one US dollar from J $1.78 in November 1983 to J $4.58 by October 1984. Inflation, which had been running at 30% in 1980, had fallen to 6.5% in 1982. However, the depreciation of the currency, and the rise in prices, caused increases in the rate of inflation, which rose to 16.5% in 1983, and to 20.1% in the first six months of 1984. The rate of unemployment remained at 25% of the work-force, in spite of government incentives to create jobs, and was estimated to have risen to 27% in 1984. GDP, measured in constant prices, contracted by 5.4% in 1980, but grew by 1.5% in 1981, and by 0.5% in 1982. A contraction of 1% in real terms was forecast for 1984.

Jamaica is a member of the Organization of American States (see p. 191), the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM, p. 112) and the International Bauxite Association (p. 222).

Transport and Communications

There are 330 km (205 miles) of railway, including two minor bauxite lines and a passenger line of 180 km (112 miles) which runs diagonally across the island from Kingston to Montego Bay. There are 4,737 km (2,944 miles) of main roads and 11,688 km (7,264 miles) of parochial and subsidiary roads which link towns and villages. The principal ports are Kingston and Montego Bay. The port at Kingston has four container berths, and is a major transhipment terminal for the Caribbean area. There

are two international airports, at Kingston and Montego Bay, and a number of smaller airfields for local services. Jamaica has its own airline and is well served by a number of international airlines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is undertaken by the Government. The Social Development Commission arranges and co-ordinates social welfare in the villages. Contributory national insurance and housing trust schemes are run by the Government. In 1978 there were 7,486 beds in government hospitals, and in 1979 there were 759 physicians working in the country.

Education

Primary education is compulsory in certain districts, and free education is ensured. In 1980 an estimated 93% of children between six and 11 years of age were enrolled at primary schools, while 56% of those aged 12 to 18 attended secondary schools. In 1970 only 3.9% of the adult population had received no schooling. Five of the seven faculties of the University of the West Indies are in Kingston. Expenditure on education in 1980 was J $303.8m., or 13.1% of total government spending.

Tourism

Jamaica attracts many tourists, mainly from the USA, to its beaches, mountains and historic buildings. In 1983 the island received 775,797 foreign visitors, including 209,646 cruise passengers. Revenue from tourism in 1980 was US $195m. Hotel proprietors receive tax concessions to encourage development.

Public Holidays

1985: 23 May (Labour Day), 5 August (for Independence Day), 19 October (National Heroes' Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 12 February (Ash Wednesday), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Both the imperial and the metric systems are in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Jamaican dollar (J $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = J $5.714;
US $1 = J $4.930.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Statistics, 9 Swallowfield Rd, Kingston, Jamaica; tel. 926-2175.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	10,991*
Population (census results)	
7 April 1970	1,848,512
8 June 1982	2,095,878
Population (official estimates at 31 December)†	
1979	2,162,200
1980	2,183,800
1981	2,223,400
Density (per sq km) 1982	190.7

* 4,243.6 sq miles.
† Not adjusted to take account of the 1982 census result.

PARISHES

	Area (sq miles)	Population (31 Dec. 1977)
Kingston	8.406	643,809
St Andrew	186.308	
St Thomas	286.800	78,050
Portland	314.347	74,781
St Mary	235.745	108,913
St Ann	468.213	134,314
Trelawny	337.651	67,562
St James	229.728	122,794
Hanover	173.855	64,219
Westmorland	311.604	121,585
St Elizabeth	468.085	138,952
Manchester	320.482	142,551
Clarendon	461.864	193,850
St Catherine	460.396	217,903
Total	4,263.484*	2,109,283

* Other sources give the total area of the country as 4,243.6 square miles.

Capital: Kingston (population 111,879 at 1970 census).

Other towns: Montego Bay (42,800); Spanish Town (41,600).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1974	61,506	30.8	9,021	4.5	14,374	7.2
1975	61,462	30.3	10,188	5.0	14,004	6.9
1976	60,658	29.3	9,168	4.4	14,671	7.1
1977	60,500	28.9	8,820	4.2	14,200	6.8
1978	58,189	27.4	9,523	4.5	12,484	5.9
1979	58,257	26.9	8,949	4.1	13,297	6.2
1980	58,589	27.0	7,781	3.6	12,706	5.8
1981	58,955	26.8	7,020	3.2	13,453	6.1

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (at October)*

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	288,800	285,000	278,100
Mining, quarrying and refining	9,400	9,300	8,500
Manufacturing	103,800	106,500	109,300
Construction and installation	38,100	41,600	45,600
Transport, communications and public utilities	39,900	39,400	40,900
Commerce	111,200	119,100	124,400
Public administration	139,800	139,000	133,700
Other services	165,600	169,700	178,900
Activities not adequately defined	4,000	6,600	6,400
Total	900,600	916,200	925,800

* Figures exclude persons seeking work for the first time (106,300 in 1980; 106,700 in 1981; 122,800 in 1982), but include other unemployed persons (164,500 in 1980; 154,800 in 1981).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Sweet potatoes	21	23*	24*
Cassava	20	26*	28*
Other roots and tubers	157	172*	175*
Coconuts	192	197*	205*
Vegetables and melons	79	84	86
Sugar cane	2,816	2,453†	2,460*
Oranges	43	33†	33†
Lemons and limes	22*	22*	23*
Grapefruit and pomelo	28	25†	24†
Bananas	100†	100†	100*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	4	4	4
Mules	10	9	9
Asses	25	25	25
Cattle	300	305	310
Pigs	255	260	265
Sheep	6	6	6
Goats	380	390	400
Poultry	4,200	4,300	4,400

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	13	13	13
Pig meat	9	9	9
Poultry meat	28	29	30
Cows' milk	50	51	51
Hen eggs	15.5	16.0	16.5

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres, excl. bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Total	46*	61	43

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	9.1	7.8	7.9

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Bauxite	11,505	12,052	11,682

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Margarine and lard	'000 metric tons	7.6	5.4	n.a.
Crude vegetable oil	'000 kilolitres	13	10	13
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	38	49	45
Other flour	'000 metric tons	20	23	21
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	283	232	198
Animal foodstuffs	'000 metric tons	203	204	222
Rum and gin	'000 hectolitres	180	205	552
Beer	'000 hectolitres	515	635	n.a.
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	444	468	n.a.
Cigars	million	31	25	11
Cigarettes	million	1,349	1,284	1,246
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 metres	5,944	4,553	3,153
Footwear	'000 pairs	1,260	927	890
Jet fuels	'000 metric tons	57	56	50
Motor gasoline (Petrol)	'000 metric tons	205	170	160
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	85*	83*	80*
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	271	203	200*
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	504	383	375
Lubricating oils	'000 metric tons	31*	5*	28*
Bitumen (Asphalt)	'000 metric tons	15	15	14
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 metric tons	23	19	20*
Rubber tyres	'000	220	178	232
Quicklime	'000 metric tons	204	159	160*
Cement	'000 metric tons	225	145	159
Electric energy	million kWh	2,268	2,245	2,325

* Estimates.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Jamaican dollar (J $).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents.
Notes: 50 cents; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = J $5.714;
US $1 = J $4.930;
J $100 = £17.50 = US $20.28.

Exchange Rate
Fixed at US $1 = J $1.7814 between May 1979 and November 1983. The average rate for 1983 was US $1 = J $1.9322.

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index; end of December. Base: January 1975 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food and drink	353.0	379.5	445.1
Fuel and household supplies	400.6	427.1	519.7
Housing	230.2	252.1	272.1
Household furnishings and furniture	417.3	434.3	508.7
Personal clothing and accessories	327.1	337.4	384.7
Personal expenses	327.2	346.7	424.6
Transport	287.8	326.2	383.5
Miscellaneous expenses	274.8	286.3	313.6
All items	332.7	356.0	415.3

BUDGET (J $ million, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1980/81
Recurrent Revenue:	
Customs	42.5
Excise duties	16.9
Income tax	471.1
Land and property tax	25.0
Stamp duties	37.3
Motor vehicle licences	14.8
Consumption duty	271.0
Entertainment tax	17.1
Retail sales tax	12.6
Other taxes and duties	15.4
Sub-total	923.6
Non-tax receipts	41.2
Transfer from Capital Development Fund	230.6
Capital Revenue	108.4
Total	1,303.8

Expenditure	1980/81
Recurrent Expenditure:	
Interest on public debt	414.6
General administration	383.7
Public order and safety	201.9
Agriculture	43.8
Education and social welfare	337.0
Public health	175.2
Trade and industry	15.2
Communications	39.4
Housing	40.1
Other	27.0
Sub-total	1,677.9
Capital Expenditure:	
General administration	132.3
Agriculture	82.3
Education and social welfare	18.3
Housing	92.1
Health	7.6
Communications	19.5
Financing of public enterprises	42.4
Public debt	227.1
Sub-total	687.7
Total	2,365.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (J $ million at current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	1,099.8	1,283.1	1,425.1
Private final consumption expenditure	3,632.2	3,987.7	4,690.7
Increase in stocks	159.8	111.2	87.8
Gross fixed capital formation	953.8	1,172.7	1,414.3
Total domestic expenditure	5,845.4	6,554.7	7,617.9
Exports of goods and services	2,510.3	2,211.9	2,717.6
Less Imports of goods and services	3,057.6	2,959.7	3,585.1
Gross domestic product	5,298.1	5,806.9	6,750.4
Net factor income from abroad	−292.7	−294.5	−322.4
Gross national product	5,005.4	5,512.4	6,428.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	962.7	974.0	767.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,038.2	−1,296.7	−1,208.9
Trade balance	−75.5	−322.7	−441.5
Exports of services	458.9	525.8	603.7
Imports of services	−640.1	−664.2	−715.9
Balance on goods and services	−256.7	−461.1	−553.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	81.7	123.3	134.5
Government unrequited transfers (net)	9.0	1.0	10.7
Current balance	−166.0	−336.8	−408.5
Direct capital investment (net)	27.7	−11.5	−15.8
Other long-term capital (net)	112.8	62.1	246.8
Short-term capital (net)	−30.3	18.1	58.9
Net errors and omissions	−30.7	−18.2	−5.0
Total (net monetary movements)	−86.5	−286.3	−123.6
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	10.2	9.6	—
Valuation changes (net)	0.3	17.6	24.0
Loans received (net)	90.7	77.2	124.7
Payments arrears (net)	58.4	−57.1	−56.5
IMF Subsidy Account grants	—	—	5.1
Official financing (net)	10.0	50.7	−67.3
Changes in reserves	83.0	−188.3	−93.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

COMMODITY GROUPS (J $'000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	408,234	390,793	392,226
Beverages and tobacco	14,999	17,392	19,342
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	76,610	76,680	96,561
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	886,096	759,243	857,400
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	28,673	24,696	31,496
Chemicals	324,151	275,728	291,366
Basic manufactures	388,860	363,622	460,710
Machinery and transport equipment	389,065	421,814	521,772
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	88,911	98,606	118,423
Other commodities and transactions	17,769	31,735	46,423
Total	2,623,368	2,460,309	2,840,991

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	165,229	175,673	234,555
Beverages and tobacco	58,515	57,948	75,587
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,362,761	924,371	837,624
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	30,299	38,937	54,754
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	118	115	56
Chemicals	28,547	39,932	47,823
Basic manufactures	26,390	24,122	33,341
Machinery and transport equipment	23,443	46,337	33,588
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39,685	59,558	74,397
Other commodities and transactions	76	4	25
Total	1,735,064	1,366,997	1,392,050

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (J $'000)

Imports	1982	1983
Canada	107,885	121,268
Japan	99,130	109,373
Netherlands	29,055	18,324
Netherlands Antilles	324,187	307,994
Trinidad and Tobago	103,535	63,721
United Kingdom	191,842	190,484
USA	868,860	1,111,374
Venezuela	353,345	313,769
Total (incl. others)	2,460,309	2,840,991

Exports*	1982	1983
Barbados	19,319	27,551
Canada	159,139	166,475
Ghana	51,584	13,843
Germany, Federal Republic	6,659	7,195
Norway	108,489	113,345
Trinidad and Tobago	96,320	127,001
United Kingdom	250,536	272,503
USA	441,720	455,518
Venezuela	18,743	11,188
Total (incl. others)	1,328,108	1,363,671

* Excluding re-exports.

Transport

RAILWAYS

(1977): 1.2m. passengers carried; 83m. net passenger-km; 186m. net freight ton-km.

ROADS

(1973–74): 151,591 licensed vehicles (including cars, trucks, tractors, buses, motorcycles and trailers).

SHIPPING

(1976): Freight unloaded 2,587,000 tons; freight loaded 7,505,000 tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

(1980): Passengers carried 676,000; Freight 115m. ton-km.

Communications Media

RADIO RECEIVERS

(1983): 856,960 in use.

TELEVISION RECEIVERS

(1983): 160,000 in use.

TELEPHONES

(1980): 119,000 in use.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(1979): 3 (estimated daily circulation 128,000).

Tourism

Total number of visitors (1983): 775,797, including 209,646 cruise passengers.

Education

(1980)

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Basic schools	1,190	n.a.	119,508
Primary	894	8,676	359,488
Secondary	n.a.	n.a.	248,001
Tertiary	11	n.a.	9,451
University	1	397	4,548

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution came into force at the independence of Jamaica on 6 August 1962.

HEAD OF STATE

The Head of State is the British monarch, who is locally represented by a Governor-General, appointed on the recommendation of the Jamaican Prime Minister.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate or Upper House consists of 21 Senators of whom 13 will be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and eight by the Governor-General on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition.

The House of Representatives consists of 60 elected members called Members of Parliament.

A person is qualified for appointment to the Senate or for election to the House of Representatives if he or she is a citizen of Jamaica or other Commonwealth country, of the age of 21 or more and has been ordinarily resident in Jamaica for the immediately preceding 12 months.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of six members appointed by the Governor-General after consultation with the Prime Minister, of whom at least two are persons who hold or who have held public office. The functions of the Council are to advise the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on appeals on disciplinary matters from the three Service Commissions.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Prime Minister is appointed from the House of Representatives by the Governor-General as the person who, in the Governor-General's judgement, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of that House.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General as the member of the House of Representatives who, in the Governor-General's judgement, is best able to command the support of the majority of those members of the House who do not support the Government.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and not fewer than 11 other Ministers appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal and minor courts. Judicial matters, notably advice to the Governor-General on appointments, are considered by a Judicial Service Commission, the Chairman of which is the Chief Justice, members being the President of the Court of Appeal, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and three others.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Jamaica after independence automatically acquire Jamaican citizenship and there is also provision for the acquisition of citizenship by persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents. Persons born in Jamaica (or persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents) before independence who immediately prior to independence were citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies also automatically become citizens of Jamaica.

Appropriate provision is made which permits persons who do not automatically become citizens of Jamaica to be registered as such.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Constitution includes provisions safeguarding the fundamental freedoms of the individual, irrespective of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, subject only to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. The fundamental freedoms include the right of life, liberty, security of

the person and protection from arbitrary arrest or restriction of movement, the enjoyment of property and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, of expression and of peaceful assembly and association, and respect for private and family life.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General: Sir Florizel Augustus Glasspole (took office 27 June 1973).

PRIVY COUNCIL OF JAMAICA

C. H. Browne, L. E. Ashenheim, Dr Vernon Lindo, Ewart Forrest, QC, G. Owen, W. H. Swaby.

THE CABINET

(February 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning, Information and Culture: Edward P. G. Seaga.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade: Hugh L. Shearer.

Minister of Construction (with responsibility for electoral matters): Bruce Golding.

Minister of Public Service and Social Security: Errol Anderson.

Minister of Labour: J. A. G. Smith.

Minister of Education: Mavis Gilmour.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Douglas Vaz.

Minister of Health: Kenneth Baugh.

Minister of Local Government: Neville Lewis.

Minister of Youth, Sports and Community Development: Edmund Bartlett.

Minister of Agriculture, Environment, Science and Technology: Percival Broderick.

Minister of Mining, Energy and Tourism: Hugh Hart.

Minister of National Security and Justice: Winston Spaulding.

Minister of Public Utilities and Transport: Pearnel Charles.

Minister without Portfolio: Oswald Harding.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: 1 Devon Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 927-9941.

Ministry of Agriculture: Hope Gardens, Kingston 6; tel. 927-9831.

Ministry of Construction: 2 Hagley Park Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 926-1590.

Ministry of Education: 2 National Heroes Circle, Kingston 4; tel. 922-1400.

Ministry of Finance and Planning: 30 National Heroes Circle, Kingston 4; tel. 922-8600.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade: 85 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-4220.

Ministry of Health: 10 Caledonia Ave, Kingston 5; tel. 926-9220.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce: Ocean Blvd, Kingston; tel. 922-0100.

Ministry of Justice: 12 Ocean Blvd, Kingston; tel. 922-0080.

Ministry of Labour: 1F North St, Kingston; tel. 922-9500.

Ministry of Local Government: Ocean Blvd, Kingston; tel. 922-1670.

Ministry of Mining and Energy: 2 St Lucia Ave, Kingston 5; tel. 926-9170.

Ministry of National Security: 12 Ocean Blvd, Kingston; tel. 922-0080.

Ministry of Public Service: Citibank Bldg, 63 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-3235.

Ministry of Public Utilities and Transport: 2 St Lucia Ave, Kingston 5; tel. 926-8130.

Ministry of Social Security: National Heroes Circle, Kingston; tel. 922-8000.

Ministry of Tourism: 85 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-4220.

Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Development: 12 Ocean Blvd, Kingston; tel. 922-1710.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Senate

President: Jeanette Grant-Woodham.

The Senate has 21 members, all of whom were nominated by the Prime Minister following the December 1983 elections, as there was no Leader of the Opposition.

House of Representatives

Speaker: Alva Ross.

Election, December 1983

	Seats
Jamaica Labour Party (JLP)	60

Political Organizations

Jamaica Labour Party (JLP): 20 Belmont Rd, Kingston 5; f. 1943 by Sir Alexander Bustamante as political wing of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union; supports free enterprise in a mixed economy and close co-operation with the USA; Leader Edward Seaga; Chair. Bruce Golding.

People's National Party (PNP): 89 Old Hope Rd, Kingston 5; f. 1938 by Norman Manley on socialist principles, with national independence as its goal; advocates social and economic change and nationalization of public utilities; foreign policy of non-alignment, although acknowledging a special relationship with third world countries; affiliated with the National Workers' Union; Pres. Michael Manley; Gen. Sec. Dr Paul Robertson.

Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ): f. 1978 out of the Workers Liberation League; pro-Soviet Communist party; Gen. Sec. Dr Trevor Monroe.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN JAMAICA

Argentina: Dyoll Bldg, Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-5588; Ambassador: Ignacio E. Pico Estrada.

Australia: National Life Bldg, 64 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-3550; High Commissioner: Reginald Little.

Belgium: Oxford House, 6 Oxford Rd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-4295; Ambassador: Jan Bousse.

Brazil: First Life Bldg, 64 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; telex 2221; Ambassador: Ovídio de Andrade Melo.

Canada: Royal Bank Bldg, 30–36 Knutsford Blvd, POB 1500, Kingston 5; tel. 926-1500; High Commissioner: David Reece.

China, People's Republic: 8 Seaview Ave, Kingston 10; tel. 927-0850; Ambassador: Gao Jie.

Colombia: 53 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 929-1701; Ambassador: Dr Víctor Alcides Ramírez Perdomo.

Costa Rica: 34 Beverly Drive, Kingston 6; tel. 927-3410; Ambassador: Gerado Gonzáles.

France: 13 Hillcrest Ave, Kingston 6; tel. 927-9811; telex 2367; Ambassador: Jacques Massenet.

Germany, Federal Republic: 10 Waterloo Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 926-6728; Ambassador: Richard Wagner.

Guyana: 27 Seymour Ave, Kingston 6; tel. 927-5666; High Commissioner: Sir John Carter.

India: 4 Retreat Ave, POB 446, Kingston 6; tel. 927-0486; High Commissioner: Ram Lal.

Israel: Imperial Life Bldg, 60 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-8768; Ambassador: Schlomo Levy.

Japan: Hampshire House, 4 Recadom Ave, Kingston 10; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Isamu Kodama.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 3 Upper Carmel Ave, Kingston 8; Ambassador: Yu Yong-Guk.

Korea, Republic: 25 Seymour Ave, Kingston 6; tel. 927-7474; Ambassador: Sang Jin Choi.

Mexico: British-American Bldg (2nd Floor), 53 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-6891; Ambassador: Federico Urr Chua Durand.

Netherlands: British-American Bldg, 53 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-2026; Ambassador: Johan L. van Gelein Vitringa.

Nigeria: 5 Waterloo Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 926-6400; High Commissioner: Asuquo Eta Hogan Emenyi.

Panama: 64 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 929-5467; Ambassador: Víctor M. Bocanegra.

Peru: 17 Barbados Ave, Kingston 5; tel. 929-3870; Ambassador: Miguel Barandiaran.

Spain: British-American Bldg (3rd Floor), 53 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 929-6710; Ambassador: Joaquín Cervino-Santías.

Trinidad and Tobago: 60 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-5730; High Commissioner: T. Baden-Semper.

USSR: 22 Norbrook Drive, Kingston 8; Ambassador: Dmitri Petrovich Moussine.

United Kingdom: Trafalgar Rd, POB 575, Kingston 10; tel. 926-9050; telex 2110; High Commissioner: Martin Reid.

USA: Mutual Life Centre, 2 Oxford Rd, Kingston 5; tel. 929-4850; Ambassador: William A. Hewitt.

Venezuela: Royal Bank Bldg (5th Floor), 30–36 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-5510; Ambassador: Pedro Luis Echeverría.

Judicial System

The Judicial System is based on English common law and practice. Final appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Resident Magistrates' Court, Revenue Court, Gun Court, Family Court and Traffic Court. There are also Courts of Petty Sessions.

THE SUPREME COURT

POB 491, Kingston.

Chief Justice: Hon. Kenneth G. Smith.

Senior Puisne Judge: Uriah N. Parnell.

Puisne Judges: O. D. Marsh, G. M. Vanderpump, C. F. B. Orr, W. D. Marsh, M. L. Wright, V. O. Malcolm, M. E. Morgan, U. V. Campbell, D. O. Bingham, U. D. Gordon, C. A. Patterson, T. N. Theobalds, A. E. McKain, L. H. Wolfe, H. E. Downer, C. W. Walker.

Master: R. S. Sinclair.

Registrar: H. E. Harris.

Deputy Registrars: V. Green, D. B. Mayne.

COURT OF APPEAL

President: E. Zacca.

Judges: J. S. Kerr, H. D. Carberry, I. D. Rowe, B. H. Carey, R. O. C. White, C. A. B. Ross.

Registrar: N. McKintosh.

JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: Chief Justice.

Members: President of the Court of Appeal, Chairman of the Public Service Commission and three others.

Religion

There are over 100 Christian denominations. The Anglican Church is the largest religious body, and had 317,600 adherents according to a 1970 estimate. Presbyterians number about 92,000. The Roman Catholic Church has about 157,600 members, and other religious bodies include the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches. The Society of Friends and the Seventh-day Adventist Church. Rastafarianism is growing in importance.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Jamaica: Neville DeSouza, Church Offices, 2 Caledonia Ave, Kingston 5; tel. 926-6609.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Kingston: Samuel Emmanuel Carter, 21 Hopefield Ave, POB 43, Kingston 6; tel. 927-9915.

Other Christian Churches

Assembly of God: Evangel Temple, 3 Friendship Park Rd, Kingston 3; tel. 928-2728; 191,200 mems; Pastor C. M. Darell-Huckerby.

Baptist Union: 6 Hope Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 926-1395; Pres. Rev. C. S. Reid; Gen. Sec. Rev. Raymond Anglin; Pastor Rev. Burchell Taylor.

First Church of Christ, Scientist: 17 National Heroes Circle, Kingston.

Methodist: 143 Constant Spring Rd, POB 892, Kingston 8; tel. 924-2597; f. 1789; 18,494 mems; Chair. Rev. Dr Terence B. Rose; Synod Sec. Rev. Gilbert G. Bowen.

Moravian: 3 Hector St, Kingston 5; tel. 928-1861; Bishop S. U. Hastings.

Seventh-day Adventist: 56 James St, Kingston; tel. 922-7440; 4,900 mems; Pastor Rev. Bennett.

United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman: 12 Carlton Cres, Kingston 10; tel. 926-8734; 15,000 mems; Gen. Sec. Rev. Clement A. Thomas.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: 208 Mountain View Ave, Kingston 6; tel. 927-7051; 6,300 mems.

JUDAISM

United Congregation of Israelites: 92 Duke St, Kingston; f. 1655; c. 350 mems; Spiritual Leader and Sec. Ernest H. de Souza; Pres. Ainsley C. Henriques.

The Press

DAILIES

Daily Gleaner: 7 North St, POB 40, Kingston; tel. 922-3400; f. 1834; morning; independent; Chair. and Man. Dir Oliver Clarke; Editor Hector Wynter; circ. 42,228.

Star: 7 North St, POB 40, Kingston; tel. 922-3400; evening; Editor J. Proute; circ. 41,863.

PERIODICALS

Caribbean Challenge: 55 Church St, POB 186, Kingston; f. 1957; 11 a year; circ. 25,000.

Catholic Opinion: 11 Duke St, Kingston; weekly; religious.

Children's Own: 7 North St, POB 40, Kingston; weekly; distributed during term time; circ. 86,247.

Government Gazette: POB 487, Kingston; f. 1868; Government Printer R. Hines; circ. 4,817.

Jamaica Churchman: 2 Caledonia Ave, Kingston 5; monthly; Editor Rev. Laurence Small; circ. 6,000.

Jamaica Journal: 12–16 East St, Kingston; tel. 922-0620; f. 1967; quarterly; literary, historical and cultural review.

Jamaica Manufacturer: 85A Duke St, Kingston; quarterly; circ. 3,000.

Jamaica Weekly Gleaner: 7 North St, POB 40, Kingston; tel. 922-3400; weekly; overseas; Chair. and Man. Dir Oliver Clarke; circ. 13,599.

Jamaican Housewife: Kingston; monthly.

New Nation: 23 South Camp Rd, Kingston 16; weekly; circ. 25,000 (1977).

Sunday Gleaner: 7 North St, POB 40, Kingston; tel. 922-3400; weekly; circ. 81,605.

Swing: 102 East St, Kingston; f. 1968; monthly; entertainment and culture; Editor Andell Forgie; circ. 12,000.

The Visitor Vacation Guide: POB 1258, Westgate Plaza, Montego Bay; f. 1980; weekly; Editor Lloyd B. Smith; circ. 8,000.

Voice of Jamaica: 94 Maxfield Ave, Kingston; weekly; Labour party paper.

The Western Mirror: POB 1258, Westgate Plaza, Montego Bay; f. 1980; 2 a week; Editor Lloyd B. Smith; circ. 10,000.

Weekend Star: 7 North St, POB 40, Kingston; tel. 922-3400; weekly; Editor Hector Wynter; circ. 63,697.

West Indian Medical Journal: Faculty of Medicine, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7; tel. 927-6214; f. 1951; quarterly; Editor VASIL PERSAUD; Asst Editor BRIDGET WILLIAMS; circ. 2,000.

The West Indian Review: 20 Osborne Rd, Kingston; illustrated; quarterly.

West Indian Sportsman: 75 Church St, Kingston; quarterly; circ. 7,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ): 10 Surbiton Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 926-8810; f. 1943; 220 mems; Pres. CLIFTON SEGREE; Sec. CLAIRE FORRESTER.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jampress: Kingston; f. 1984; government news agency; Editor-in-Chief KEN CHAPLIN.

Foreign Bureaux

Agencia EFE (Spain): Apt 23, 2 Leighton Rd, Kingston 5; Rep. FRAGANO LEDGISTER LÓPEZ.

Associated Press (USA), CANA (Caribbean News Agency) and Reuters (UK) are also represented in Jamaica.

Publishers

Caribbean Universities Press Jamaica Ltd: POB 83, Kingston 7; tel. 926-2628; academic; Man. Dir CARMEN LATTY.

Jamaica Publishing House Ltd: 97 Church St, Kingston; tel. 922-2038; f. 1969; wholly-owned subsidiary of Jamaica Teachers' Assn; educational, English language and literature, mathematics, history, geography, social sciences, music; Chair. FAY E. SAUNDERS; Man. LEO A. OAKLEY.

Kingston Publishers Ltd: 1A Norwood Ave, Kingston 5; tel. 926-5506; telex 2293; f. 1970; atlases and maps, dictionaries, educational, general and children's textbooks; Chair. MICHAEL HENRY.

Government Publishing House

Government Printing Office: 77 Duke St, Kingston; law; Government Printer R. HINES.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 856,960 radio receivers and 160,000 TV sets in use.

Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation: 5 South Odeon Ave, POB 100, Kingston 10; tel. 926-5620; telex 2218; f. 1959; a publicly-owned statutory corporation; semi-commercial radio and television; 2 stations; Chair. FRANK PHIPPS; Gen. Man. B. C. BAROVIER (acting).

Educational Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Education, Multi-Media Centre, 1–3 Caenwood Rd, Kingston 5; f. 1964; radio and television broadcasts during school term; Pres. OUIDA HYLTON-TOMLINSON.

Radio Jamaica Ltd: Broadcasting House, 32 Lyndhurst Rd, POB 23, Kingston 5; tel. 926-1100; f. 1950; island-wide commercial and public service AM and FM radio broadcasting 24 hrs a day; Man. Dir J. A. LESTER SPAULDING; Programme Dir DOROTHY LACROIX.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Jamaican dollars; brs = branches)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Jamaica: Nethersole Place, POB 621, Kingston; tel. 922-0750; telex 2165; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 4m., dep. 723.6m. (Aug. 1983); Gov. HORACE BARBER.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Commerce Jamaica Ltd: POB 43, 1 King St, Kingston; tel. 922-6120; telex 2619; cap. p.u. 4.3m., dep. 204.5m. (Aug. 1983); Man. Dir G. T. KLEIN.

The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd: Scotiabank Centre Bldg, Duke and Port Royal Sts, POB 709, Kingston; tel. 922-1000; telex 2433; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 7.26m., dep. 912.2m. (April 1983); Gen. Man. J. M. A. TIEMENS; 47 brs.

First National Bank of Chicago (Jamaica) Ltd: 1 King St, POB 219, Kingston; tel. 922-0110; telex 2149; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 21m. (Dec. 1977); Man. Dir MANLIO BLASETI; 6 brs.

Jamaica Citizens Bank Ltd: 4 King St, POB 483, Kingston 1; tel. 922-5850; telex 2129; f. 1976; cap. and res 7m., dep. 132m. (March 1982); Gen. Man. ELON BECKFORD.

National Commercial Bank Jamaica Ltd: 77 King St, POB 88, Kingston; tel. 922-3940; telex 2139; cap. 10m., dep. 666m. (Sept. 1981); Chair. C. D. R. BOVELL; Man. Dir D. A. BANKS; 46 brs and agencies.

Royal Bank Jamaica Ltd: 30–36 Knutsford Blvd, POB 612, Kingston 5; tel. 929-8950; telex 2306; f. 1971; majority shareholder Royal Bank of Canada; cap. 4m., dep. 298m. (Sept. 1981); Man. Dir RONALD SASSO; 16 brs.

Workers' Savings and Loans Bank: 134 Tower St, POB 270, Kingston; tel. 922-8195; telex 2226; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 4.05m., dep. 282.6m. (Sept. 1983); Gen. Man. WINSTON DWYER; 10 brs.

Development Banks

Jamaica Development Bank: 15 Oxford Rd, Kingston 5; tel. 929-4000; f. 1969; replaced Development Finance Corporation, f. 1959; cap. 40m.; Chair. Dr MARSHALL HALL; Man. Dir ROY A. JONES.

Jamaica Mortgage Bank: 33 Tobago Ave, POB 950, Kingston 5; tel. 929-6350; f. 1971; became a statutory organization wholly owned by the Government in June 1973; established by the Government and the United States Agency for International Development to function primarily as a secondary market facility for home mortgages and to mobilize long-term funds for housing developments in Jamaica; also insures home mortgage loans made by approved financial institutions, thus transferring risk of default on a loan to the Government.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Jamaica Stock Exchange Ltd: POB 621, Bank of Jamaica Tower, Nethersole Place, Kingston; tel. 922-0806; f. 1968; Chair. Dr PAUL CHEN-YOUNG; Gen. Man. JOYCE WOODHAM.

INSURANCE

Government Supervisory Authority: Office of the Superintendent of Insurance, 51 St Lucia Ave, POB 800, Kingston 5; tel. 936-1790; Superintendent E. W. TAYLOR.

Jamaica Insurance Advisory Council: 9 King St, Kingston; Man. E. W. CHAMBERS.

British Caribbean Insurance Co Ltd: 36 Duke St, POB 170, Kingston; tel. 922-1260.

Dyoll Insurance Co Ltd: 40–46 Knutsford Blvd, POB 313, Kingston 5; tel. 926-4711.

Globe Insurance Co of the West Indies Ltd: 60 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 10.

Home Insurance Co: 21 Constant Spring Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 929-4690.

Insurance Co of the West Indies Ltd (ICWI): ICWI Building, 2 St Lucia Ave, Kingston 5; tel. 926-9182; telex 2246.

Jamaica Export Credit Insurance Corporation: 10th floor, Bank of Jamaica Bldg, Nethersole Place, POB 3, Kingston; tel. 922-9690; telex 2165; provides export credit financing, loans, insurance.

Jamaica General Insurance Co Ltd: 20 Duke St, Kingston; tel. 922-6420.

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society: POB 430, Kingston 5; f. 1844; Pres. A. TENNYSON PALMER.

Life of Jamaica Ltd: 72–76 Harbour St, Kingston; Pres. ADRIAN B. FOREMAN.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd: 9 King St, Kingston.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce: 7–8 East Parade, Kingston; tel. 922-0150; f. 1779; 8 associated Chambers of Commerce on island; 500 mems; Pres. ROY COLLISTER.

ASSOCIATIONS

All-Island Banana Growers' Association Ltd: Banana Industry Bldg, 10 South Ave, Kingston 4; tel. 922-5490; f. 1946; 26,188 mems (1981); Chair. K. S. FRANCIS; Sec. I. CHANG.

All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association: 4 North Ave, Kingston 4; tel. 922-7076; f. 1941; registered cane farmers; 23,000 mems; Chair. T. G. MIGNOTT; Man. D. D. MCCALLA.

Citrus Growers' Association Ltd: 1A North Ave, Kingston Gdns, POB 159, Kingston 4; tel. 922-8230; telex 2315; f. 1944; 19,000 mems; Chair. IVAN H. TOMLINSON.

Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Ltd: 6 Oxford Rd, POB 237, Kingston; tel. 926-3503; f. 1927; Chair. G. W. N. DOWNER; Man. Dir Dr MARSHALL HALL.

Jamaica Exporters' Association (JEA): 13 Dominica Drive, Kingston; tel. 929-1292; Pres. GEOFFREY MESSADO.

Jamaica Livestock Association: Newport East, POB 36, Kingston; f. 1941; tel. 922-7130; 7,268 mems; Chair. J. B. R. WILLIAMS; Man. Dir HENRY J. RAINFORD.

Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd: 85A Duke St, Kingston; tel. 922-8880; f. 1947; 640 mems; Pres. DANNY WILLIAMS.

Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists: c/o Sugar Industry Research Institute, Mandeville; tel. 962-2241; f. 1936; 299 mems; Pres. M. E. A. SHAW; Hon. Sec. K. BAKER.

Jamaica Teachers' Association: 97 Church St, Kingston; tel. 922-1385.

Master Printers' Association of Jamaica: POB 24, Kingston 11; f. 1943; 44 mems; Pres. HERMON SPOERRI; Sec. RALPH GORDON.

Private Sector Organization of Jamaica (PSOJ): 14 Hope Rd, Kingston; tel. 926-6943; telex 2290; umbrella body of private business groups; Pres. SAM MAHFOOD.

Sugar Manufacturing Corporation of Jamaica Ltd: 5 Trevennion Park Rd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-5930; 9 mems; established to represent the sugar manufacturers in Jamaica; deals with all aspects of the sugar industry and its by-products; provides liaison between the industry and Government; has mandatory powers over its members and must ensure the satisfactory development of the sugar industry; Chair. TREVOR DONALDSON; Man. Dir GEORGE RUSSELL.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: 46 Trinidad Terrace, Kingston; tel. 926-9160; f. 1952; Chair. Dr C. L. BENT; Sec. D. FORRESTER.

Banana Co of Jamaica: 10 South Ave, Kingston Gdns, Kingston; tel. 922-5490; telex 2148; f. 1953 under the Banana Board Law; is the sole exporter of bananas and has wide powers over the industry; Chair. RICHARD JACKSON; Gen. Man. VINCENT EVANS.

Cocoa Industry Board: POB 68, Kingston 15; tel. 923-6411; f. 1957; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; owns and operates four central fermentaries; Chair. L. O. MINOTT; Man. FITZ SHAW (acting).

Coconut Industry Board: 18 Waterloo Rd, Half Way Tree, Kingston 10; tel. 926-1770; 9 mems; Chair. P. D. MCCONNELL; Man. R. A. WILLIAMS.

Coffee Industry Board: POB 508, Kingston; tel. 923-7211; f. 1950; 7 mems; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; is the sole exporter of coffee; Chair. G. K. G. SHARP; Man. J. PICKERSGILL.

Coffee Industry Development Company: Kingston; f. 1981; to implement a coffee expansion programme financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

Jamaica Bauxite Institute: Hope Gdns, POB 355, Kingston 6; tel. 927-4070; telex 2309; f. 1976; responsible for monitoring local bauxite operations and international aluminium industry and providing an advisory service to the Government; Exec. Dir CARLTON DAVIS; Chair. OSWALD DUNCAN.

Jamaica Commodity Trading Co Ltd: POB 1021, Kingston; f. 1981 as successor to State Trading Corpn; oversees all importing on behalf of state.

Jamaica National Export Corporation: 8 Waterloo Rd, POB 645, Kingston 10; tel. 926-1200; telex 2124; f. 1970; responsible to Ministry of Foreign Affairs for facilitating and encouraging the development of Jamaica's export trade; Chair. S. C. ALEXANDER; Exec. Dir PETER KING.

Jamaica National Investment Promotion Ltd: 15 Oxford Rd, Kingston 5; tel. 929-7190; telex 2222; f. 1981; economic development agency responsible for promoting all private investments; Man. Dir CORINNE MCLARTY.

National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDCO): 4 Winchester Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 926-3130; f. 1952; financed by the Government to facilitate and stimulate the expansion of manufacturing industry; maintains a staff of research and advisory specialists and trains personnel in labour and management; Chair. BARCLAY EWART; Man. Dir ESMOND KENTISH.

Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PCJ): Kingston; state oil company; Chair. BILL SAUNDERS.

Sugar Industry Authority: 5 Trevennion Park Rd, Kingston 5; tel. 926-5930; telex 2113; Chair. F. G. DOWNIE.

Urban Development Corporation: 12 Ocean Blvd, 8th Floor, Kingston; f. 1968; responsibility for urban renewal and development within designated areas; Chair. ARTHUR ZAIDIE; Gen. Man. GLORIA KNIGHT.

TRADE UNIONS

Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU): 98 Duke St, Kingston; tel. 922-2443; f. 1938; Pres. HUGH SHEARER; Gen. Sec. Miss EDITH NELSON; 100,459 mems.

National Workers' Union of Jamaica: 130–132 East St, Kingston 16; tel. 922-1150; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, etc.; Pres. MICHAEL MANLEY; Gen. Sec. V. BANCROFT EDWARDS; 102,000 mems.

Trades Union Congress of Jamaica: POB 19, 25 Sutton St, Kingston; tel. 922-5313; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; Pres. EDWARD SMITH; Gen. Sec. HOPETON CAVEN; 20,000 mems.

Principal Independent Unions

Dockers' and Marine Workers' Union: 48 East St, Kingston; tel. 922-6067; Pres. MILTON A. SCOTT.

Independent Portworkers' Union: 71 North St, Kingston.

Industrial Trade Union Action Council: 2 Wildman St, Kingston; Pres. RODERICK FRANCIS.

Jamaica Federation of Musicians' Union and Affiliated Artistes: POB 24, Kingston 3; f. 1958; Pres. CECIL V. BRADSHAW; Sec. MYRNA HAGUE; 1,300 mems.

Jamaica Local Government Officers' Union: c/o Public Service Commission, Knutsford Blvd, Kingston; Pres. E. LLOYD TAYLOR.

National Union of Democratic Teachers (NUDT): 69 Church St, Kingston; tel. 922-3092; f. 1978; Pres. PAULETTE CHEVANNES; Gen. Sec. JOHN HAUGHTON.

Union of School and Agricultural Workers: 2 Wildman St, Kingston; Pres. DOUGLAS JONES.

United Portworkers' and Seamen's Union: 20 West St, Kingston.

University and Allied Workers' Union (UAWU): Students' Union, University of West Indies, Mona; affiliated to the WPJ; Pres. Dr TREVOR MUNROE.

There are also 17 employers' associations registered as trade unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission promotes Co-operative Societies in the following categories: Consumer, Co-operative Farming, Credit, Credit and Marketing, Fishermen's Irrigation, Land Lease, Land Purchase, Marketing, Supplies Co-ops, Thrift, Transport and Tillage.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are 294 km (182 miles) of standard-gauge railway operated by the Jamaica Railway Corporation. The main lines are from Kingston to Montego Bay and Spanish Town to Port Antonio. The railway is subsidized by the Government. There are also two railways for the transport of bauxite.

Jamaica Railway Corporation (JRC): POB 489, Kingston; tel. 922-6621; telex 2190; f. 1845 as earliest British colonial railway; transferred to JRC in 1960; autonomous; govt-owned; Chair. G. MARTIN; Gen. Man. R. GIRARD.

Alpart Railway: Spur Tree; industrial; Gen. Man. F. J. HEYDEL.

Kaiser Jamaica Bauxite Co Railway: Discovery Bay; industrial.

ROADS

Jamaica has a good network of tar-surfaced and metalled motoring roads. There are some 4,737 km (2,944 miles) of main roads which are asphalted or macadamized and 11,688 km (7,264 miles) of secondary roads, of which about 7,240 km are suitable for motor traffic.

SHIPPING

Kingston is the principal port providing a modern containerized service. Jamaica has interests in two multi-national shipping lines: NAMUCAR (Naviera Multinacional del Caribe) and WISCO (West Indies Shipping Corporation). Services are also provided by a number of foreign lines.

Jamaica Freight and Shipping Co Ltd (JFS): 80–82 Second St, Port Bustamante, POB 167, Kingston 13; tel. 923-9271; telex 2260; express cargo services to and from Miami, Port-of-Spain and Bridgetown; Chair. E. M. Johnston; Man. Dir R. C. Smith.

Jamaica Merchant Marine (JMM): 7th floor, Dyoll Bldg, 40/46 Knutsford Blvd, Kingston 5; tel. 929-1982; telex 2483; f. 1975; carries bauxite, grain, bananas and produce to/from USA and UK; Chair. Noel Aylton.

Port Authority of Jamaica: 15–17 Duke St, Kingston; tel. 922-0290; telex 2386.

Shipping Association of Jamaica: 5–7 King St, Kingston 15; tel. 922-8220; telex 2431; f. 1939; 29 mems; Chair. R. Smith; Gen. Man. Alister Cooke.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports linking Jamaica with North America, Europe, and other Caribbean islands. The Norman Manley International Airport is situated 22.5 km (14 miles) outside Kingston. The Donald Sangster International Airport is 5 km (3 miles) from Montego Bay.

Air Jamaica Ltd: 72–76 Harbour St, Kingston; tel. 922-3460; telex 2389; f. 1968; government-owned; services to Canada, the Cayman Islands, Haiti, Puerto Rico and the USA; Chair. Tony Hart; Pres./Man. Dir Noel A. Hylton; fleet of 1 Boeing 747-100; 2 Airbus A300B4, 4 Boeing 727-200, 1 DC9-30.

Trans-Jamaican Airlines: POB 218, Montego Bay; tel. 952-5401; internal services to Kingston, Mandeville, Negril, Ocho Rios and Port Antonio; government corporation; Chair. Lotse Harvey; Admin. Dir B. G. Osborne.

Tourism

Jamaica Tourist Board (JTB): 14–20 Port Royal St, POB 360, Kingston 5; tel. 922-0131; telex 2140; f. 1955; a statutory body set up by the Government to implement the policies of Ministry of Tourism; Dir of Tourism Carrole Guntley; in 1983 782,943 tourists visited Jamaica.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: 2 Ardenne Rd, Kingston 10; tel. 926-3635; telex 2426; Pres. Butch Stewart; Gen. Man. Camille Needham.

JAPAN

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Japan lies in eastern Asia and comprises a curved chain of more than 3,000 islands. Four large islands, named (from north to south) Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, account for about 98% of the land area. Hokkaido lies just to the south of Sakhalin, a large Soviet island, and about 1,300 km (800 miles) east of the USSR's mainland port of Vladivostok. Southern Japan is about 150 km (93 miles) east of Korea. Although summers are temperate everywhere, the climate in winter varies sharply from cold in the north to mild in the south. Temperatures in Tokyo are generally between −6°C (21°F) and 30°C (86°F). Typhoons and heavy rains are common in summer. The language is Japanese. The major religions are Shintoism and Buddhism, and there is a minority of Christians. The national flag (proportions usually 3 by 2) is white, with a red disc (a sun without rays) in the centre. The capital is Tokyo.

Recent History

Following Japan's defeat in the Second World War, Japanese forces surrendered in August 1945. Japan signed an armistice in September 1945, agreeing to give up many of its outer islands, and the country was placed under US military occupation. A new democratic constitution, which was promulgated in November 1946 and took effect from May 1947, renounced war and abandoned the doctrine of the Emperor's divinity. Following the peace treaty of September 1951, Japan regained its sovereignty on 28 April 1952. The Tokara Archipelago and the Amami Islands (parts of the Ryukyu group) were restored to Japanese sovereignty in December 1951 and December 1953 respectively. Rival conservative political groups merged in November 1955 to form the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), which has held power ever since. The Bonin Islands and the remainder of the Ryukyu Islands (including Okinawa), administered by the USA from 1945, were returned to Japan in June 1968 and May 1972 respectively. Japan has also demanded the return of the Kurile Islands, annexed in 1945 by the USSR.

Japan continues to receive military support from the USA. Since 1982 Japan has been under continued pressure from the USA to increase its defence spending (which was equivalent to 0.9% of the country's gross national product in 1983 and 1984) and to assume greater responsibility for security in the Western Pacific area. Stability in South-East Asia is a vital consideration in Japanese foreign policy, since Japan depends on Asia for about one-third of its foreign trade, including imports of vital raw materials. In 1978 a treaty of peace and friendship was signed with the People's Republic of China.

In July 1972 the Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato, after holding office since November 1964, resigned and was succeeded by Kakuei Tanaka, hitherto the Minister of International Trade and Industry. Tanaka resigned as Prime Minister in December 1974, as a result of a bribery scandal involving the Lockheed Corporation of the USA, and was succeeded by Takeo Miki, a former Deputy Prime Minister. At elections to the Lower House of the Diet in December 1976, the LDP lost its overall majority for the first time. This reverse forced Miki to resign, and he was replaced by Takeo Fukuda, a former Deputy Prime Minister. The LDP suffered another setback in July 1977, at elections for one-half of the seats in the Upper House of the Diet, and in November Fukuda carried out a major reshuffle of the Cabinet, bringing in a number of economic experts. In the LDP presidential election of November 1978 Fukuda was unexpectedly defeated by Masayoshi Ohira, the LDP Secretary-General. Ohira became Prime Minister in December, and a new Cabinet was formed. Lacking an overall majority in the Lower House and facing increasing opposition to proposed tax increases, the LDP legislative programme was seriously hindered.

At elections to the Lower House in October 1979 the LDP again failed to win an overall majority, and significant gains were made by the Communists. Ohira survived a challenge to his leadership of the LDP, but in May 1980 the Government was defeated in a motion of 'no confidence', proposed by the Japan Socialist Party, and Ohira dissolved the Lower House. Ohira died before the elections in June, when the LDP won 284 of the 511 seats, although obtaining only a minority of the votes cast. In July Zenko Suzuki, a relatively unknown compromise candidate, was elected President of the LDP and subsequently appointed Prime Minister. He faced a series of crises during 1981, including a setback in relations with the USA and criticism from the opposition over Japan's defence policy. Economic tensions with the USA and the EEC heightened, owing to the continued growth of Japanese exports, which were partly curbed by voluntary restraints. In November 1981 Suzuki reshuffled the Cabinet, distributing major posts among the five feuding LDP factions. The growing factionalism of the LDP and the worsening economic crisis (with the yen falling dramatically to a five-year low) led to the resignation of Suzuki as Prime Minister and LDP President in October 1982.

Suzuki's successor was Yasuhiro Nakasone, who was supported by the Suzuki and Tanaka factions of the LDP. In his former post, as Minister of State and Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency, Nakasone had been responsible for implementing the Suzuki Government's expenditure cuts. At elections in June 1983 for one-half of the seats in the Upper House, a new electoral system was used. Of the 126 contested seats, 50 were filled on the basis of proportional representation. As a result, two small parties entered the House for the first time. Nevertheless, the LDP increased its strength from 134 to 137 members in the 252-seat chamber. This result was seen as an endorsement of Nakasone's policies of increased spending on defence, closer ties with the USA and greater Japanese involvement in international affairs.

In October 1983, after a trial lasting nearly seven years, Kakuei Tanaka, the former Prime Minister, was found guilty of bribery in the Lockheed scandal. The Tanaka faction of the LDP held key positions in Nakasone's Cabinet, and Tanaka refused to resign his seat in the Diet, pending another appeal. This led to a boycott of the Diet by the opposition, which forced Nakasone to call early elections to the Lower House in December. The election campaign was dominated by the issues of political ethics and Nakasone's forthright style of leadership. The LDP suffered the worst defeat in its history, losing 36 seats (and its majority) in the Lower House. Its previous strength in the Lower House, however, had been inflated by a sympathy vote following the death of Ohira during the 1980 election campaign. In 1983 the LDP won 45.8% of the total votes (on a 67% turn-out), compared with 47.9% in 1980. Nakasone came second (behind Takeo Fukuda) in his district, whereas Tanaka was returned with an overwhelming majority. The Komeito, Democratic Socialist and Socialist Parties gained seats, while the Communists and the New Liberal Club (NLC) lost seats. A coalition was formed between the LDP and the NLC (which had originally split from the LDP over the Tanaka affair) and several independents, and Nakasone remained as President of the LDP by promising to reduce Tanaka's influence. Six members of Tanaka's faction held posts in Nakasone's new Cabinet, including that of Minister of Finance.

Following the trial of Tanaka, a series of reforms was introduced, whereby Cabinet members were required to disclose the extent of their personal assets. Owing to the many opportunities for evasion, however, these reforms were regarded by some as superficial. Nakasone's domestic policy was based on the 'Three Reforms': administrative reforms, particularly of government-run enterprises such as the railways; fiscal reforms, to enable the Government to balance its budget after many years of persistent deficit; and educational reforms, to liberalize the rigid examination-dominated system. In March 1984 Nakasone introduced Japan's most austere budget since 1955, based on a target economic growth rate of 4.1% for the coming year.

In November 1984 Nakasone was re-elected as President of the LDP, guaranteeing him two further years in office as Prime Minister, the first to serve a second term since Eisaku Sato (1964–72). The unexpected late challenge to his leadership by part of the Tanaka faction (headed by Susumu Nikaido, Vice-President of the LDP) was indicative of the widespread disaffection with Nakasone's assertive style of leadership. The continued importance of the Tanaka faction was underlined when six members were awarded portfolios in the new Cabinet.

Nakasone was committed to increasing defence spending beyond 1% of GNP in 1985, and to raising Japan's international status by fostering friendly relations with other world leaders. Nakasone made successful tours to the USA, Australia and South-East Asia, to promote political and social ties. However, there is continued concern in the EEC over trade protectionism in Japan, and in the USA over the imbalance of bilateral trade. Partial deregulation of the financial markets has been introduced in an attempt to alleviate the problem.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1946, the Emperor is Head of State but has no governing power. Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Diet, consisting of the House of Representatives or Lower House (511 seats), whose members are elected for a four-year term, and the House of Councillors or Upper House (252 seats), members of which are elected for six years, one-half being elected every three years. At the Upper House election of June 1983, an element of proportional representation was introduced, when 50 national seats were determined according to the number of votes for each party. There is universal suffrage at the age of 20. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor (on designation by the Diet) and himself appoints the other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the Diet.

Japan has 47 prefectures, each administered by an elected Governor.

Defence

Although the Constitution renounces war and the use of force, the right of self-defence is not excluded. Japan maintains ground, maritime and air self-defence forces. Military service is voluntary. The USA provides equipment and training staff and also maintains bases. The total strength of the self-defence forces in July 1984 was 245,000, comprising: army 155,000, navy 44,000 and air force 46,000. Proposed expenditure on defence for 1985/86 was 3,140,000m. yen.

Economic Affairs

Japan is not well endowed with natural resources, and more than 67% of the total land area is forested. The country is self-sufficient in rice but has to import about 50% of its requirements of other cereals and fodder crops. Mineral resources are meagre, except for limestone and sulphur, and Japanese industry is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Petroleum accounted for 36% of Japan's import costs in 1983, and the Government has authorized the building of three nuclear and eight coal-fired power stations as part of a programme to reduce the country's dependence on imported petroleum. Japan relies on imports for 88% of its total energy requirements. Since 1969 concessions have been granted for off-shore petroleum exploration in the Korean Straits, the Sea of Japan and off Hokkaido Island. Drilling began in 1971. The Japan National Oil Company (JNOC) was established in 1978.

Based on the promotion of manufacturing industries for the export market, Japan achieved and maintained a very high rate of economic growth after 1945. Gross national product (GNP) grew at an average annual rate of 10.3% between 1962 and 1972, and in 1971 Japan's GNP became the second largest in the world, ranking behind only the USA (Soviet bloc countries excluded). In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Japan's GNP per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $10,080, a level comparable to that of industrialized countries in Western Europe. Between 1960 and 1982 the average annual increase in Japan's GNP per head was 6.1% in real terms, one of the fastest growth rates in the world. The average rise in overall gross domestic product, measured in constant prices was 10.4% per year in 1960–70, slowing to 4.6% per year in 1970–82. In 1983/84 the growth rate of GNP in real terms was 5.3% (compared with 3.3% in 1982/83), showing the underlying strength of the Japanese economy in a worldwide recession. In 1984/85 growth of 5.6% was anticipated, but the rate of growth was expected to fall to an estimated 4.2% in 1985/86. Increased consumer spending accounted for a large part of the recent growth in the economy. The 1979–85 Economic Plan originally envisaged an average annual growth rate of 5.5%, but this figure was revised to 3.4% in March 1983.

The 1982/83 budget represented the lowest rate of expansion for 26 years. The 1984/85 budget was increased by only 1.9% over 1982/83 figures, while the 1985/86 budget envisaged total expenditure of 52,499m. yen, which represented a 3.7% increase over 1984/85. The cost of servicing government bonds became the largest item of expenditure for the first time. A five-year 'freeze' on general expenditure was introduced, to enable the Government to cease issuing deficit-financing bonds to make up the 30% of government spending not covered by tax revenues. The Nakasone Government has been unable to introduce tax reforms because of almost universal opposition, and the proportion of government spending that is covered by tax revenue is far lower than in any other advanced nation. Defence spending increased by 6.9%, and surpassed 1% of the GNP for the first time. The unemployment rate, however, remains below 3% of the labour force. In 1983 consumer prices rose by only 1.9% over the previous year, the lowest annual rise in 24 years. In 1984 consumer prices were expected to rise by 2.4%.

The economy was hit by the oil crisis in 1979 and, after achieving massive trade surpluses in 1977 and 1978, a deficit of US $13,451m. was recorded in 1979/80. In 1980/81, however, there were signs of recovery and the deficit narrowed to $10,720.7m. In 1981/82 there was a surplus of $8,740.5m., and this fell to $6,900m. in 1982/83, with exports declining by 8.7% and imports by 7.9%. In the calendar year 1983 there was a trade surplus of $31,450m., then a record, and in 1984 it was even higher, at $44,350m. The 1984 surplus reflected a 15.7% increase in exports, to $168,270m., and an 8.7% growth in imports, to $123,920m. Exports to the USA reached $59,940m., an increase of 40%, and accounted for about 70% of total export growth, which was partly attributable to the favourable exchange rate. However, the yen's relative strength against other currencies did not result in higher Japanese imports from other countries. There was prolonged and growing criticism from the USA over the strength and extent of trade protectionism in Japan. Exports were expected to rise by only 6.4% in 1985/86, as the US growth rate slackens. The current surplus on the balance of payments reached a record $35,020m. in 1984, compared with a previous peak of $20,800m. in 1983, as lower petroleum prices cut import costs and exports rose because of the US economic recovery. Industrial production rose by 7.0% in 1980, and by 3.7% in 1981, but in 1982 it fell by 0.6% because of increased resistance by other states to Japanese exports. Industrial output went up by 3.6% in 1983, and by 11.2% in 1984, the largest annual increase for 11 years.

Farming in Japan is labour-intensive, but the proportion of the working population employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing fell from 19% in 1970 to 9% in 1982. Japan's agricultural labour force totalled 4.8m. in 1983. Japan produces about 72% of its total food requirements. The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley and potatoes. Japan is a leading fishing nation, both in coastal and deep-sea waters. Since 1976, however, the fishing industry has been seriously affected by the establishment of exclusive fishing zones by many countries.

Industrial activity (mining, manufacturing and construction) employed 33% of the labour force in 1983, compared with 44% in 1970. Heavy industries predominate in the manufacturing sector, particularly motor vehicles, steel, machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals. In 1983 Japan was the world's largest producer of ships and passenger cars, and the second largest producer of synthetic fibres, cement, synthetic resins and steel. As a whole, Japan ranks second in the world (after the USA) in industrial production. Japan's estimated investment in technology in 1984/85 was $28,800m., which was surpassed only by the USA.

Japan has been under pressure to revalue its currency in view of the favourable conditions of Japanese exports on the world market. The yen was revalued in December 1971 and floated in February 1973, and remained steady until 1977 when, until

early 1979, it appreciated greatly against the US dollar and other currencies. The impact of increases in the price of petroleum abruptly reversed this trend, and during 1979 the yen fell by approximately 30% against the US dollar, despite continued intervention by the Bank of Japan and a restrictive monetary policy, which included a 4% increase in bank rate to 6.25%. At the beginning of 1980 the yen depreciated against the US dollar, reflecting an increase in Japan's current account deficit. However, monetary measures, introduced to attract foreign investment, allowed the yen to appreciate, a trend which did not, as expected, continue into 1981. The yen reached a five-year low in November 1982, largely as a result of the high level of US interest rates, but it quickly recovered. By February 1985, however, the yen had fallen against the US dollar to its lowest level since November 1982.

Transport and Communications

Despite difficulties of terrain, rail transport is highly developed. Japanese National Railways operated 21,419 km (13,309 miles) of track in 1982. Work began in 1971 on a new 'super express' railway network, linking all the major cities. To be completed by the end of the century, it will total 7,000 km (4,350 miles) in length. A rail tunnel of 54 km (33½ miles) is to link the islands of Hokkaido and Honshu. The whole project, estimated to cost 385,000m. yen, was scheduled for completion in 1985. Japan's road network covered 1,123,283 km (697,975 miles) in 1983, and plans have been made to cover the country with a network of major roads, totalling 7,600 km (4,700 miles). Large and small craft ply between the islands and there is a large merchant fleet of ocean-going vessels. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe. Japan Air Lines (JAL) is state-subsidized and there are about 40 other air transport companies. There are three international airports, at Tokyo, Osaka and Narita. Japan's first operational communications satellite, designed to improve links between the mainland and outlying islands, was launched in 1983.

Social Welfare

Almost all of the population are insured under the various schemes covering health, welfare annuities, unemployment and industrial accidents. Workers normally retire at the age of 55, the average pension being about 40% of salary. In 1977 Japan had 8,470 hospital establishments, with a total of 1,207,003 beds, equivalent to one for every 94 inhabitants. In 1979 there were 148,580 physicians working in the country.

Education

A kindergarten system provides education for children aged between three and five years of age, although the majority of kindergartens are privately controlled. At the age of six, children are required to attend elementary schools (shogakko), from which they proceed, after six years, to lower secondary schools (chugakko) for a further three years. Education is compulsory to the age of 15, and there are plans to increase the age limit to 18. In 1981 all children aged six to 11 were enrolled at primary schools, while 92% of those aged 12 to 17 received secondary education. Upper secondary schools provide a three-year course in general topics or a vocational course in subjects such as agriculture, commerce, fine art and technical studies. Higher education is divided into three types of institution. Universities (daigaku) offer a four-year degree course, as well as post-graduate courses. Japan has more than 400 universities, both public and private. Junior colleges (tanki-daigaku) provide less specialized two- to three-year courses. Both universities and junior colleges provide facilities for teacher-training. Technical colleges (tokushu-kyoiku-gakko) offer a five-year specialized training for technicians in many fields of engineering.

Tourism

The forests and mountains, pagodas and temples, traditional festivals and the classical Kabuki theatre are some of the many tourist attractions of Japan. In 1983 there were about 2m. foreign visitors to Japan.

Public Holidays

1985: 3 May (Constitution Memorial Day), 5 May (Children's Day), 15 September (Respect for the Aged Day), 23 September (Autumnal Equinox), 10 October (Sports Day), 3 November (Culture Day), 23 November (Labour Thanksgiving Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 15 January (Adults' Day), 11 February (National Foundation Day), 21 March (Vernal Equinox Day), 29 April (Emperor's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 rin = 100 sen = 1 yen.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 291.50 yen;
US $1 = 251.55 yen

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, 19-1 Wakamatsucho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162, tel. 202-1111, *Monthly Statistics of Japan, Japan Statistical Yearbook.*

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	377,748*
Population (census results)†	
1 October 1975	111,939,643
1 October 1980	
Males	57,593,769
Females	59,466,627
Total	117,060,396
Population (official estimates at 1 October)†	
1981	117,884,000
1982	118,693,000
1983	119,450,000
Density (per sq km) at 1 October 1983	316.2

* 145,849 sq miles.
† Excluding foreign military and diplomatic personnel and their dependants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages†		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1976	1,832,617	16.3	871,543	7.8	703,270	6.3
1977	1,755,100	15.5	821,029	7.2	690,074	6.1
1978	1,708,643	14.9	793,257	6.9	695,821	6.1
1979	1,642,580	14.2	788,505	6.8	689,664	6.0
1980	1,576,889	13.6	774,702	6.7	722,801	6.2
1981	1,529,455	13.0	776,531	6.6	720,262	6.1
1982	1,515,392	12.8	781,252	6.6	711,883	6.0
1983	1,508,681	12.7	762,553	6.4	740,034	6.2

* Figures relate only to Japanese nationals in Japan.
† Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

PRINCIPAL CITIES* (population at 1 October 1983)

Tokyo (capital)†	8,361,054	Oita	378,691
Yokohama	2,893,421	Hirakata	372,959
Osaka	2,624,911	Urawa	370,242
Nagoya	2,099,830	Omiya	366,478
Sapporo	1,496,251	Asahikawa	359,395
Kyoto	1,484,036	Fukuyama	354,290
Kobe	1,394,388	Iwaki	346,320
Fukuoka	1,138,390	Suita	346,013
Kawasaki	1,066,080	Takatsuki	344,398
Kitakyushu	1,063,600	Nagano	330,557
Hiroshima	927,209	Takamatsu	323,939
Sakai	817,731	Hakodate	320,220
Chiba	771,847	Fujisawa	317,500
Sendai	660,076	Nara	316,924
Okayama	560,158	Toyohashi	315,524
Kumamoto	544,739	Toyama	310,235
Higashiosaka	524,090	Machida	308,031
Kagoshima	520,998	Kochi	304,834
Amagasaki	514,679	Naha	300,188
Hamamatsu	505,161	Toyota	296,215
Funabashi	500,028	Koriyama	295,846
Niigata	469,214	Akita	293,051
Sagamihara	467,311	Aomori	292,860
Shizuoka	463,107	Yao	276,732
Himeji	450,972	Okazaki	275,910
Nagasaki	450,246	Kawagoe	275,052
Yokosuka	427,179	Miyazaki	274,918
Kanazawa	425,120	Maebashi	272,090
Matsudo	418,490	Shimonoseki	268,679
Matsuyama	417,162	Fukushima	267,446
Nishinomiya	416,779	Akashi	262,960
Hachioji	413,612	Kashiwa	262,043
Gifu	410,044	Yokkaichi	259,938
Toyonaka	409,757	Neyagawa	258,907
Kurashiki	409,385	Tokorozawa	258,592
Wakayama	402,664	Ichinomiya	256,177
Kawaguchi	396,253	Tokushima	253,772
Utsunomiya	394,442	Sasebo	250,194
Ichikawa	386,823		

* Except for Tokyo, the data for each city refer to an urban county (*shi*), an administrative division which may include some scattered or rural population as well as an urban centre.
† The figure refers to the 23 wards (*ku*) of Tokyo. The population of Tokyo-to (Tokyo Prefecture) was 11,727,640.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(annual averages, '000 persons aged 15 and over)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture and forestry	5,100	5,020	4,850
Fishing and aquatic culture	470	460	460
Mining and quarrying	100	100	100
Manufacturing	13,850	13,800	14,060
Electricity, gas and water	310	340	360
Construction	5,440	5,410	5,410
Trade and restaurants	12,740	12,960	13,130
Transport, storage and communications	3,440	3,490	3,500
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,320	3,490	3,660
Community, social and personal services (incl. hotels)	10,920	11,170	11,640
Activities not adequately defined	120	150	150
Total employed	55,810	56,380	57,330
Unemployed	1,260	1,360	1,560
Total labour force	57,070	57,740	58,890
Males	34,980	35,220	35,640
Females	22,090	22,520	23,240

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)*

	1981	1982	1983
Rice (brown)†	10,259	10,270	10,366
Barley	331	341	340
Wheat	587	742	695
Potatoes	3,095	3,775	3,566
Sweet potatoes	1,458	1,384	1,379
Silk cocoons	65	63	61
Soybeans (Soya beans)	212	226	217
Tobacco (leaves)	138	139	137

* Data at harvest time.

† To obtain the equivalent in paddy rice, the conversion factor is 150 kg of brown rice equals 186.6 kg of paddy.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	4,385	4,485	4,590
Sheep	16	19	21
Goats	62	60	57
Horses	24	23	24
Pigs	10,065	10,040	10,273
Chickens	295,968	299,128	307,288

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal	470,717	480,962	n.a.
Pig meat	1,395,843	1,427,626	n.a.
Poultry meat	1,416,798	1,501,965	n.a.
Cows' milk	6,610,232	6,747,406	7,042,314
Butter*	63,636	63,857	74,259
Cheese*	71,165	71,394	67,800
Hen eggs	1,999,542	2,057,420	2,085,295
Raw silk	14,820	12,994	12,457

* Industrial production only (i.e. butter and cheese manufactured at milk plants), excluding farm production.

Forestry

INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD ('000 cu m)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawn timber	20,953	19,527	19,953
Pulp	2,144	1,769	1,820
Pit props	329	339	n.a.
Veneer sheets and plywood	514	451	443
Others	10,111	9,284	9,688
Total	34,051	31,370	31,904

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, *Report on Demand and Supply of Lumber.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Freshwater fishes	99.4	99.7	100.2
Chum salmon (Keta or Dog salmon)	96.9	120.8	111.8
Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc.	288.9	296.6	275.4
Pacific cod	96.7	102.2	95.1
Alaska pollack	1,552.4	1,595.3	1,567.0
Pacific sandlance	201.2	162.4	126.7
Atka mackerel	117.4	122.8	102.9
Pacific saury (Skipper)	187.2	160.3	207.0
Japanese jack mackerel	56.2	66.0	111.9
Japanese scad	91.3	60.4	69.1
Japanese amberjack	149.3	150.7	146.3
Japanese pilchard (sardine)	2,197.7	3,089.3	3,290.0
Japanese anchovy	150.6	160.5	197.5
Skipjack tuna (Oceanic skipjack)	354.2	289.3	303.0
Yellowfin tuna	118.9	113.7	111.6
Bigeye tuna	127.2	112.5	120.9
Chub mackerel	1,301.0	907.8	717.8
Other fishes (incl. unspecified)	1,618.8	1,605.7	1,582.0
Total fish	8,805.2	9,216.1	9,236.0
Crustaceans	171.7	165.5	193.2
Pacific cupped oyster	261.3	235.2	250.3
Japanese scallop	123.5	150.2	176.4
Japanese (Manila) clam	127.4	137.1	139.4
Other marine clams	114.7	115.3	100.6
Japanese flying squid	330.5	196.8	181.7
Other squids	340.1	310.0	361.1
Other molluscs	118.8	113.0	102.0
Other sea creatures*	33.2	32.1	34.5
Total catch*	10,426.4	10,671.4	10,775.1
of which:			
Inland waters	220.8	215.6	218.0
Atlantic Ocean	143.6	163.1	147.6
Indian Ocean	72.3	57.2	58.2
Pacific Ocean	9,989.7	10,235.5	10,351.2

* Excluding aquatic mammals (including whales, *see* below).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

WHALING*

	1980	1981	1982
Number of whales caught	5,191	4,892	4,855

* Figures include whales caught during the Antarctic summer season beginning in the year prior to the year stated.

Aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 696.0 in 1980; 648.2 in 1981; 630.8 in 1982.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Coal ('000 metric tons)	17,687	17,606	17,062
Zinc ('000 metric tons)	242	251	256
Iron ('000 metric tons)	442	362	298
Iron pyrites ('000 metric tons)	778	734	725
Manganese ('000 metric tons)	87	78	77
Quartzite ('000 metric tons)	13,523	12,491	13,773
Limestone ('000 metric tons)	176,702	168,259	169,780
Chromite (metric tons)	10,959	11,129	8,396
Copper (metric tons)	51,513	50,658	46,045
Lead (metric tons)	46,922	45,873	46,888
Gold ore (kg)	3,087	3,239	3,139
Crude petroleum (million litres)	456	467	492
Natural gas ('000 cu m)	2,102,379	2,047,439	2,085,392

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Wheat flour[1]	'000 metric tons	4,184	4,369	n.a.
Sugar*	'000 metric tons	2,284.5	2,250.1	n.a.
Distilled alcoholic beverages[1]	'000 hectolitres	6,433	7,272	n.a.
Beer[1]	'000 hectolitres	45,416	48,389	n.a.
Cigarettes[1]	million	306,624	309,063	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure)	metric tons	423,463	434,210	399,833
Cotton yarn (mixed)	metric tons	32,066	35,986	37,865
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	million sq m	2,066.5	2,029.8	2,078.6
Flax, ramie and hemp yarn	metric tons	2,362	3,476	5,224
Jute yarn	metric tons	14,773	10,654	9,485
Linen fabrics	'000 sq m	15,115	20,208	20,473
Jute fabrics	'000 sq m	4,988	4,298	3,080
Woven silk fabrics (pure and mixed)	'000 sq m	137,111	136,459	121,794
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	114,366	120,391	110,000
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed)[2]	'000 sq m	290,654	294,513	301,823
Rayon continuous filaments	metric tons	86,432	86,520	84,683
Acetate continuous filaments	metric tons	32,286	34,022	32,124
Rayon discontinuous fibres	metric tons	273,546	258,763	271,020
Acetate discontinuous fibres[3]	metric tons	36,516	35,826	36,807
Woven rayon fabrics (pure and mixed)[2]	million sq m	702.8	677.1	650.0
Woven acetate fabrics (pure and mixed)[2]	million sq m	72.2	63.3	58.6
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	metric tons	620,824	607,818	611,255
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	metric tons	747,888	736,182	749,979
Woven fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres[2,4]	million sq m	3,121.0	3,024.3	3,218.7
Leather footwear[5]	'000 pairs	51,227	50,012	48,408
Mechanical wood pulp	'000 metric tons	8,611.7	8,627.2	8,860.2
Chemical wood pulp[6]	'000 metric tons			
Newsprint	'000 metric tons	2,575.2	2,580.1	2,561.6
Other printing and writing paper	'000 metric tons	3,814.0	4,017.0	4,319.2
Other paper	'000 metric tons	3,554.3	3,756.1	4,051.3
Paperboard	'000 metric tons	7,036.7	7,099.5	7,510.0
Synthetic rubber	'000 metric tons	1,010.3	930.7	1,002.5
Motor vehicle tyres	'000	127,782	125,287	135,754
Rubber footwear	'000 pairs	65,653	65,593	64,992
Ethylene (Ethene)	'000 metric tons	3,654.6	3,589.7	3,687.7
Propylene (Propene)	'000 metric tons	2,537.7	2,564.6	2,657.5
Benzene (Benzol)	'000 metric tons	1,898.8	1,814.7	1,938.0
Toluene (Toluol)	'000 metric tons	843.2	833.6	856.2
Xylenes (Xylol)	'000 metric tons	1,201.8	1,229.3	1,270.4
Methyl alcohol (Methanol)	'000 metric tons	734.3	625.3	373.2
Ethyl alcohol (95%)	kilolitres	147,755	156,233	163,423
Sulphuric acid (100%)	'000 metric tons	6,571.8	6,530.9	6,662
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	'000 metric tons	2,871.8	2,792.1	2,863.3

continued opposite

continued

		1981	1982	1983
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	'000 metric tons	1,177.7	1,162.4	1,103.4
Ammonium sulphate	'000 metric tons	1,816.9	1,689.7	1,772
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a)[7]	'000 metric tons	1,423	1,241	n.a.
Phosphate fertilizers (b)[7]	'000 metric tons	849	863	n.a.
Plastics and synthetic resins	'000 metric tons	9,526	9,570	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 metric tons	7,780	7,653	7,933
Naphtha	million litres	18,259	13,817	11,528
Motor spirit (Gasoline)[8]	million litres	35,102	35,606	35,713
Kerosene	million litres	23,254	22,694	22,431
Jet fuel	million litres	4,496	4,310	4,441
Gas oil	million litres	21,387	21,870	23,047
Heavy fuel oil	million litres	95,746	84,175	77,287
Lubricating oil	million litres	2,185	2,002	2,110
Petroleum bitumen (Asphalt)	'000 metric tons	4,560	4,564	4,965
Coke-oven coke	'000 metric tons	50,690	49,781	46,674
Gas coke	'000 metric tons	3,448	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	84,828	80,686	80,892
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	80,048	77,658	73,936
Ferro-alloys[9]	'000 metric tons	1,639	1,549	1,258
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	101,676	99,548	97,169
Aluminium (unwrought):				
primary	'000 metric tons	770.6	350.7	255.9
secondary[10]	'000 metric tons	839.6	n.a.	n.a.
Electrolytic copper	'000 metric tons	1,050.1	1,075.0	1,091.9
Refined lead (unwrought)	metric tons	226,242	223,858	241,304
Electrolytic, distilled and rectified zinc (unwrought)	metric tons	670,162	662,380	701,291
Calculating machines	'000	52,435	58,438	66,547
Radio receivers	'000	16,192	14,956	n.a.
Television receivers	'000	15,960	13,898	n.a.
Merchant vessels launched	'000 g.r.t.	9,140	8,300	7,019
Passenger motor cars	'000	6,974.1	6,881.6	7,151.9
Lorries and trucks	'000	4,103.0	3,783.2	n.a.
Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds	'000	7,412.6	7,063.2	4,813
Cameras:				
photographic	'000	15,174	13,850	14,184
cinematographic	'000	623.4	179.9	110.4
Watches and clocks	'000	156,341	146,232	173,545
Construction: new dwellings started[11]	'000	1,151.7	1,146.1	1,136.8
Electric energy[1]	million kWh	583,245	581,132	n.a.
Town gas	teracalories	105,173	105,108	n.a.

* Twelve months ending September.
[1] Twelve months beginning 1 April of the year stated. [2] Including finished fabrics.
[3] Including cigarette filtration tow. [4] Including blankets made of synthetic fibres.
[5] Sales. [6] Including pulp prepared by semi-chemical processes.
[7] Figures refer to the 12 months ending 30 June of the year stated and are in terms of (a) nitrogen, 100%, and (b) phosphoric acid, 100%.
[8] Including aviation gasoline. [9] Including silico-chromium.
[10] Including alloys. [11] Including buildings and dwelling units created by conversion.

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Construction.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
1,000 rin = 100 sen = 1 yen.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 yen.
Notes: 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 yen.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 291.50 yen;
US $1 = 251.55 yen;
1,000 yen = £3.4305 = $3.9754.

Average Exchange Rate (yen per US $)

1981	220.54
1982	249.05
1983	237.52

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	987	935	888
IMF special drawing rights	1,934	2,091	1,935
Reserve position in IMF	1,558	2,071	2,303
Foreign exchange	24,716	19,172	20,364
Total	29,195	24,269	25,490

* Valued at 35 SDRs per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES
('000 million yen, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Taxes and stamps	32,315	34,596	38,550
Public bonds	13,345	12,680	11,680
Others	4,720	3,351	2,269
Total	50,380	50,627	52,499

Expenditure	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Social security	9,140	9,321	9,540
Education and science	4,820	4,867	n.a.
Government bond servicing	8,192	9,155	10,224
Defence	2,754	2,935	3,140
Public works	6,655	6,520	5,950
Local finance	7,673	9,069	9,690
Pensions	1,890	1,886	n.a.
Total (incl. others)	50,379	50,627	52,499

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million yen at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	18,584	19,775.7	20,575.1
Demand deposits	57,923	61,123.8	60,226.7
Total money	76,507	80,899.5	80,801.8

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index; average of monthly figures. Base: 1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food (incl. beverages)	105.3	107.2	109.4
Housing	104.0	107.1	110.3
Rent	104.8	109.1	113.3
Fuel and light	107.7	111.5	111.2
Clothing	104.0	107.0	109.5
Miscellaneous	104.5	106.4	110.5
All items	104.9	107.7	109.7

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million yen at current prices)

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	23,592.7	25,621.0	26,890.1
Private final consumption expenditure	137,457.8	145,123.3	155,360.1
Increase in stocks	1,590.9	1,352.6	1,234.0
Gross fixed capital formation	75,419.8	78,399.3	79,172.9
Total domestic expenditure	238,061.2	250,496.2	262,657.1
Exports of goods and services	32,886.5	37,976.8	39,390.7
Less Imports of goods and services	35,036.2	35,927.1	37,341.2
Gross domestic product	235,911.5	52,545.9	264,706.5
Factor income received from abroad	2,820.1	3,837.4	5,088.1
Less Factor income paid abroad	2,897.6	4,383.8	5,019.4
Gross national product	235,834.0	251,999.5	264,775.1
Less consumption of fixed capital	31,640.9	34,798.8	37,639.7
Statistical discrepancy	634.5	−835.3	−656.0
National income in market prices	204,827.7	216,365.4	226,479.4

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,876.0	8,918.5	9,099.9
Mining and quarrying	1,345.1	1,337.0	1,226.2
Manufacturing	71,681.7	76,881.8	81,345.1
Electricity, gas and water	6,400.3	7,385.6	7,795.7
Construction	21,181.2	22,451.2	22,764.2
Wholesale and retail trade	31,260.8	1,803.9	32,243.5
Transport, storage and communications	16,071.3	17,411.6	18,365.7
Finance and insurance	12,596.1	12,016.7	14,183.4
Real estate	24,344.4	26,510.9	28,266.1
Public administration	11,282.7	12,158.2	12,722,4
Other services	41,682.6	44,317.9	47,346.2
Sub-total	246,722.2	261,193.3	275,358.2
Import duties	923.9	887.2	932.4
Less Imputed bank service charge	11,100.1	10,369.8	12,240.1
Total	236,546.0	251,710.7	264,050.5
Statistical discrepancy	−634.5	835.3	656.0
Gross domestic product	235,911.5	252,545.9	264,706.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1982			1983		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	137,663	119,584	18,079	145,468	114,014	31,454
Freight	7,249	3,371	3,878	6,761	3,501	3,260
Insurance on merchandise	219	408	−189	239	360	−121
Non-merchandise insurance	−28	179	−207	−235	183	−418
Other transportation	5,840	12,950	−7,110	5,221	11,638	−6,417
Tourists	493	2,110	−1,617	575	2,310	−1,735
Other travel	261	2,006	−1,745	250	2,118	−1,868
Investment income	18,320	16,602	1,718	15,601	12,519	3,082
Military transactions	1,230	—	1,230	1,385	—	1,385
Other government services	1,109	306	803	865	317	548
Other private services	6,392	13,001	−6,609	6,925	13,747	−6,822
Total	178,748	170,517	8,231	183,055	160,707	22,348
Unrequited transfers:						
Private transfer payments	392	476	−84	392	572	−180
Reparations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other government transfers	73	1,370	−1,297	88	1,457	−1,369
Total	465	1,846	−1,381	480	2,029	−1,549
Total current account	179,213	172,363	6,850	183,535	162,736	20,799
Capital flows:						
Long-term capital:						
Direct investments	439	4,540	−4,101	416	3,612	−3,196
Trade credits (net)	−6	3,239	−3,245	8	2,589	−2,581
Loans (net)	−181	7,902	−8,083	−37	8,425	−8,462
Securities (net)	7,579	9,743	−2,164	8,485	16,024	−7,539
External bonds	5,868	1,587	4,281	8,799	3,136	5,663
Others (net)	337	1,994	−1,657	224	1,809	−1,585
Balance	14,036	29,005	−14,969	17,895	35,595	−17,700
Short-term capital:						
Trade credits (net)	—	224	−224	351	—	351
Others (net)	—	1,355	−1,355	—	328	−328
Balance on capital account	14,036	30,584	−16,548	18,246	35,923	−17,677
Net errors and omissions	4,727	—	4,727	2,055	—	2,055
Overall balance (net monetary movements)			−4,971			−5,177
of which:						
Gold and foreign exchange reserves			−5,141			1,234
Others			170			3,943
of which: commercial banks			−35			3,570

Source: Bank of Japan, *Balance of Payments, Monthly.*

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (US $ '000)

	1980	1981	1982
Official:			
Bilateral grants:			
Donations	652,600	810,400	805,000
Reparations	374,800	432,000	412,000
Technical assistance	277,800	378,400	393,000
Direct loans	1,308,200	1,450,000	1,562,000
Total	1,960,800	2,260,400	2,367,000
Capital subscriptions or grants to international agencies	1,342,900	909,400	656,000
Total	3,303,700	3,169,800	3,023,000
Other Government capital:			
Export credits	822,900	1,410,400	849,000
Direct investment capital	767,000	1,489,500	1,972,000
Loans to international agencies	−111,900	122,700	−31,000
Total	1,478,000	3,022,600	2,790,000
Total official	4,781,700	6,192,400	5,813,000
Private:			
Export credits	73,700	712,300	−1,762,000
Direct investments	1,566,300	3,698,800	3,163,000
Loans to international agencies	317,800	1,599,500	1,528,000
Donations to non-profit organizations	26,400	27,300	26,000
Total	1,984,200	6,037,900	2,955,000
Grand total	6,765,900	12,230,300	8,768,000

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	15,121.6	13,745.0	14,051.0
Meat and meat preparations	1,927.0	1,711.4	1,771.6
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	1,857.1	1,641.0	n.a.
Fish and fish preparations*	3,653.1	3,917.6	3,884.3
Fresh and simply preserved fish*	3,469.4	3,703.7	n.a.
Crustacea and molluscs	1,964.5	2,052.6	n.a.
Cereals and cereal preparations	4,989.6	3,960.4	4,200.0
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	1,273.2	1,120.4	1,126.3
Maize (unmilled) for feeding	1,866.9	1,380.6	1,571.6
Fruit and vegetables	1,678.0	1,608.5	1,612.8
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	918.1	627.1	541.9
Sugar and honey	896.4	607.3	n.a.
Raw sugar	730.4	474.0	392.9
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	870.2	940.6	972.2
Beverages and tobacco	791.8	830.0	844.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	19,720.3	18,636.2	17,943.4
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	2,018.4	1,726.5	1,952.3
Soya beans (excl. flour)	1,395.8	1,155.8	1,375.4
Wood, lumber and cork	4,483.4	4,565.7	3,902.8
Rough or roughly squared wood	3,674.2	3,625.7	3,045.1
Coniferous sawlogs and veneer logs	1,775.6	1,610.2	n.a.
Non-coniferous sawlogs and veneer logs	1,860.8	1,981.1	n.a.
Textile fibres and waste	2,403.7	2,326.8	2,076.6
Cotton	1,415.6	1,270.8	1,145.0
Raw cotton (excl. linters)	1,383.1	1,243.1	1,120.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	7,284.4	6,757.1	6,513.0
Iron ore and concentrates	3,504.1	3,629.8	3,146.6
Non-ferrous ores and concentrates	3,011.2	2,530.4	2,403.4
Copper ores and concentrates (excl. matte)	1,676.3	1,418.6	1,475.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	72,562.7	65,618.4	58,924.6
Coal, coke and briquettes	5,532.3	5,792.6	4,888.6
Coal (excl. briquettes)	5,520.9	5,782.2	4,877.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	58,673.9	51,409.4	45,704.5
Crude and partly refined petroleum	53,343.1	46,274.2	40,062.6
Crude petroleum	52,198.0	45,449.0	n.a.
Petroleum products	5,330.7	5,135.2	5,641.8
Residual fuel oils	1,847.8	1,691.3	1,807.2
Gas (natural and manufactured)	8,356.6	8,416.4	8,331.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	314.8	274.5	268.1
Chemicals	6,486.7	6,824.0	7,207.4
Chemical elements and compounds	3,027.8	3,193.0	3,553.5
Organic chemicals	1,847.0	1,830.3	2,111.8
Inorganic chemicals	1,015.4	1,319.7	n.a.
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,150.0	1,249.0	n.a.
Basic manufactures	10,157.6	9,848.2	10,146.8
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,627.9	1,602.3	1,436.8
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,117.9	1,031.9	1,101.2
Iron and steel	1,066.7	1,215.7	n.a.
Non-ferrous metals	4,189.0	3,885.2	4,126.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,848.9	1,938.0	n.a.
Unwrought aluminium and alloys	1,755.3	1,860.3	n.a.
Machinery and transport equipment	9,239.7	8,181.1	9,384.5
Non-electric machinery	3,597.4	3,777.3	3,664.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,938.8	2,993.7	3,220.5
Transport equipment	2,703.5	1,410.2	2,499.4
Aircraft and parts†	1,347.7	807.2	n.a.
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,385.7	5,398.3	5,204.4
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,801.8	1,832.1	1,500.6
Other commodities and transactions	3,508.8	2,575.5	2,417.8
Re-imports	965.8	871.5	943.6
Non-monetary gold	2,459.4	1,612.6	n.a.
Total	143,289.7	131,931.2	126,393.1

* Including crustacea and molluscs.
† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	1,582.8	1,269.6	1,245.6
Beverages and tobacco	156.2	131.4	143.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,380.9	1,158.5	1,193.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	553.7	411.3	432.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	96.2	88.2	118.2
Chemicals	6,840.7	6,364.6	6,982.8
Chemical elements and compounds	2,960.8	2,751.0	2,945.0
Organic chemicals	2,184.0	2,040.3	2,177.3
Plastic materials, etc.	1,915.3	1,798.1	2,038.6
Basic manufactures	33,686.6	31,099.9	28,935.4
Rubber manufactures	2,002.2	1,664.8	n.a.
Rubber tyres and tubes	1,653.0	1,344.9	n.a.
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	5,833.2	5,074.7	5,310.6
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	3,937.2	3,437.6	3,625.5
Fabrics of synthetic (excl. regenerated) fibres	2,650.1	2,314.1	2,417.8
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,122.5	1,944.9	2,150.4
Iron and steel	16,668.9	15,645.0	12,843.2
Ingots and other primary forms	1,042.4	858.0	n.a.
Coils for re-rolling	1,003.0	820.7	n.a.
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	2,014.9	2,115.9	1,815.9
Universals, plates and sheets	4,989.4	4,753.0	5,338.8
Thin plates and sheets (uncoated)	2,471.3	2,369.3	2,590.2
Tubes, pipes and fittings	7,217.7	6,794.6	3,370.4
Seamless tubes and pipes	4,092.4*	4,155.8*	n.a.
Welded (excl. cast iron) tubes and pipes	2,550.9*	2,141.9*	n.a.
Non-ferrous metals	1,467.2	1,282.1	1,587.9
Other metal manufactures	4,319.6	4,287.5	3,941.2
Machinery and transport equipment	86,362.1	78,068.5	85,132.5
Non-electric machinery	22,628.1	20,317.4	23,103.4
Power generating machinery	3,173.5	2,791.6	2,992.0
Internal combustion engines (non-aircraft)	2,284.3	1,931.5	2,239.9
Office machines	2,636.9	3,138.8	5,139.0
Metalworking machinery	2,071.0	1,440.9	1,489.2
Heating and cooling eqipment	2,554.3	2,059.9	2,142.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	22,466.5	19,718.0	22,886.0
Electric power machinery	2,038.6	1,787.0	1,873.0
Telecommunications apparatus	9,801.0	8,024.8	8,866.8
Television receivers	1,928.7	1,488.8	1,472.0
Radio receivers	3,223.2	2,401.4	2,439.9
Thermionic valves, tubes, etc.	2,661.9	2,686.1	3,730.5
Transport equipment	41,267.5	38,033.1	39,143.0
Road motor vehicles and parts†	32,899.0	30,184.6	32,213.1
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	18,445.4	18,015.1	19,535.3
Lorries and trucks (incl. ambulances)	6,069.4	4,940.2	5,174.9
Parts for cars, buses, etc.†	2,564.6	2,564.2	3,423.4
Motor cycles and parts	3,812.9	3,061.7	2,667.0
Motor cycles	3,338.9	2,587.8	2,082.9
Ships and boats	7,273.6	6,870.0	5,995.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19,984.9	18,722.9	21,197.9
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	8,536.3	7,325.5	8,212.8
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	5,512.5	4,841.6	5,438.9
Watches, clocks and parts	2,014.3	1,441.0	1,549.8
Musical instruments, sound recorders, etc.	7,849.3	8,026.0	9,377.4
Sound recorders, phonographs and parts	6,273.8	6,162.6	7,438.9
Sound recorders and phonographs	5,884.6	5,769.2	n.a.
Other commodities and transactions	1,386.2	1,516.2	1,545.6
Re-exports	1,264.7	1,267.3	1,419.4
Total	152,030.2	138,831.2	146,927.5

* Provisional. † Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS* (US $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	7,419.3	6,961.2	6,641.5
Brazil	1,578.5	1,602.7	1,669.0
Brunei	2,907.5	2,635.9	2,366.7
Canada	4,463.9	4,440.5	4,429.7
China, People's Republic	5,291.8	5,352.4	5,087.4
France	1,171.4	1,214.7	1,302.0
Germany, Federal Republic	2,429.4	2,354.8	2,413.7
India	1,056.7	1,122.1	1,130.8
Indonesia	13,305.3	12,005.0	10,432.3
Iran	1,920.1	2,566.9	4,231.4
Korea, Republic	3,388.9	3,253.8	3,365.0
Kuwait	3,608.6	1,626.6	1,387.4
Malaysia	2,927.0	3,009.6	3,130.7
Mexico	1,437.4	1,522.1	1,889.0
Oman	2,327.8	1,702.4	2,012.2
Philippines	1,731.2	1,576.2	1,306.5
Qatar	2,234.6	1,783.8	1,700.8
Saudi Arabia	21,482.6	20,527.6	15,530.0
Singapore	1,943.8	1,826.1	1,467.5
South Africa	1,728.3	1,840.2	1,587.3
Switzerland	1,542.4	1,233.3	1,412.3
Taiwan	2,522.5	2,443.1	2,622.3
Thailand	1,061.1	1,040.7	1,018.7
USSR	2,020.7	1,682.0	1,456.0
United Arab Emirates	8,836.0	7,982.9	7,793.0
United Kingdom	2,694.5	1,874.2	1,940.0
USA	25,297.1	24,179.2	24,647.5
Total (incl. others)	143,289.7	131,931.2	126,393.1

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	4,779.2	4,580.6	4,279.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,441.7	1,160.3	1,335.0
Brazil	1,367.5	1,042.8	738.3
Canada	3,399.0	2,860.7	3,624.9
China, People's Repbulic	5,095.5	3,510.8	4,912.3
France	2,221.8	2,318.1	2,009.5
Germany, Federal Republic	5,967.5	5,018.2	5,877.4
Hong Kong	5,310.5	4,717.8	5,288.8
India	1,197.1	1,408.2	n.a.
Indonesia	4,122.8	4,260.6	3,552.1
Iran	1,485.5	934.9	2,819.9
Iraq	3,026.0	2,755.2	631.6
Korea, Republic	5,657.9	4,881.1	6,003.8
Kuwait	1,647.9	1,789.9	1,762.6
Liberia	1,690.1	1,008.5	624.4
Libya	1,063.4	285.0	n.a.
Malaysia	2,424.4	2,502.0	2,770.8
Mexico	1,705.0	975.9	578.9
Netherlands	1,902.3	1,660.9	1,726.4
Nigeria	2,158.8	1,209.1	567.8
Panama	2,209.7	2,924.8	2,169.3
Philippines	1,928.3	1,803.0	1,743.6
Saudi Arabia	5,876.4	6,621.3	6,686.6
Singapore	4,467.9	4,373.2	4,448.2
South Africa	2,222.0	1,654.7	1,738.0
Switzerland	1,145.6	972.8	n.a.
Taiwan	5,404.6	4,255,4	5,086.0
Thailand	2,250.6	1,907.1	2,506.5
USSR	3,259.4	3,898.8	2,821.2
United Arab Emirates	1,493.8	1,492.5	1,356.7
United Kingdom	4,789.2	4,813.0	4,982.5
USA	38,608.8	36,329.9	42,828.8
Venezuela	924.9	1,178.5	n.a.
Total (incl. others)	152,030.2	138,831.2	146,927.5

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

Source: Ministry of Finance, *The Summary Report, Trade of Japan.*

Transport

RAILWAYS (million)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
National railways			
Passengers	6,825	6,793	6,742
Freight ton-km	36,961	33,398	30,246
Private railways			
Passengers	11,180	11,425	11,527
Freight ton-km	740	690	635

ROAD TRAFFIC (licensed vehicles—'000)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Cars	23,646.1	24,578.5	25,435.5
Buses	229.4	229.6	229.7
Lorries	13,303.2	14,025.2	14,782.9
Special purpose vehicles	794.0	823.3	851.7
Total	37,972.8	39,656.7	41,299.8

Source: Ministry of Transport.

SHIPPING

Merchant Fleet (registered at 30 June)

	1980	1981	1982
Vessels	10,568	10,422	10,652
Displacement ('000 gt)	40,960	40,836	41,594

Source: *Lloyd's Register of Shipping.*

International Sea-borne Traffic

	1981	1982	1983
Vessels entered:			
Number	38,464	37,739	37,740
Displacement ('000 net tons)	337,657	334,267	332,147
Goods ('000 metric tons):			
Loaded	86,026	83,764	n.a.
Unloaded	576,860	550,948	n.a.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

CIVIL AVIATION (Domestic and International Services)

	1980	1981	1982
Passengers carried ('000)	45,739	47,770	46,046
Passenger/km (million)	53,169	57,358	57,344
Freight ton/km* ('000)	1,723,130	2,027,980	2,147,980

* Including excess baggage.

Original Source: Ministry of Transport.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Foreign visitors	1,583,043	1,793,164	2,000,000*
Money received (US $ million)	735	754	825

* Estimate.

Communications Media

('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Television subscribers*	29,789	30,403	n.a.
Daily newspaper circulation†	47,256	47,993	47,041

* At 31 March. † In October.

Education

(1983)

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Primary schools	25,045	473,987	11,739,152
Secondary schools	10,950	273,703	5,706,810
High schools	5,369	252,714	4,716,105
Technological colleges	62	5,826	47,245
Junior colleges	532	42,910	379,425
Graduate schools and universities	457	181,286	1,834,493

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of Japan was promulgated on 3 November 1946 and came into force on 3 May 1947. The following is a summary of its major provisions:

THE EMPEROR

Articles 1–8. The Emperor derives his position from the will of the people. In the performance of any State act as defined in the Constitution, he must seek the advice and approval of the Cabinet though he may delegate the exercise of his functions, which include: (i) the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; (ii) promulgation of laws, cabinet orders, treaties and constitutional amendments; (iii) the convocation of the Diet, dissolution of the House of Representatives and proclamation of elections to the Diet; (iv) the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and as well as the granting of amnesties, reprieves and pardons and the ratification of treaties, conventions or protocols; (v) the awarding of honours and performance of ceremonial functions.

RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9. Japan renounces for ever the use of war as a means of settling international disputes.

Articles 10–40 refer to the legal and human rights of individuals guaranteed by the constitution.

THE DIET

Articles 41–64. The Diet is convened once a year, is the highest organ of State power and has exclusive legislative authority. It comprises the House of Representatives (511 seats) and the House of Councillors (252 seats). The members of the former are elected for four years whilst those of the latter are elected for six years and election for half the members takes place every three years. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, a general election must take place within 40 days and the Diet must be convoked within 30 days of the date of the election. Extraordinary sessions of the Diet may be convened by the Cabinet when one quarter or more of the members of either House request it. Emergency sessions of the House of Councillors may also be held. A quorum of at least one third of the Diet members is needed to carry on Parliamentary business. Any decision arising therefrom must be passed by a majority vote of those present. A bill becomes law having passed both Houses except as provided by the constitution. If the House of Councillors either vetoes or fails to take action within 60 days upon a bill already passed by the House of Representatives, the bill becomes law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives, by at least a two-thirds majority of those members present.

The Budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives. If, when it is approved by the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors votes against it or fails to take action on it within 30 days, or failing agreement being reached by a joint committee of both Houses, a decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet. The above procedure also applies in respect of the conclusion of treaties.

THE EXECUTIVE

Articles 65–75. Executive power is vested in the cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and such other Ministers as may be appointed. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Diet. The Prime

Minister is designated from among members of the Diet by a resolution thereof.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree on the designation of the Prime Minister, and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or if the House of Councillors fails to make designation within 10 days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

The Prime Minister appoints and may remove other Ministers, a majority of whom must be from the Diet. If the House of Representatives passes a no-confidence motion or rejects a confidence motion, the whole Cabinet resigns unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within 10 days. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the whole Cabinet resigns.

The Prime Minister submits bills, reports on national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet. He exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches of the Government. The Cabinet's primary functions (in addition to administrative ones) are to: (a) administer the law faithfully; (b) conduct State affairs; (c) conclude treaties subject to prior (or subsequent) Diet approval; (d) administer the civil service in accordance with law; (e) prepare and present the budget to the Diet; (f) enact Cabinet orders in order to make effective legal and constitutional provisions; (g) decide on amnesties, reprieves or pardons. All laws and Cabinet orders are signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, are not subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired.

Articles 76–95. Relate to the Judiciary, Finance and Local Government.

AMENDMENTS

Article 96. Amendments to the Constitution are initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and are submitted to the people for ratification, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet may specify.

Amendments when so ratified must immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of the Constitution.

Articles 97–99 outline the Supreme Law, while Articles 100–103 consist of Supplementary Provisions.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

His Imperial Majesty HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan (succeeded to the throne 25 December 1926).

THE CABINET

(February 1985)

Prime Minister: YASUHIRO NAKASONE.

Minister of Justice: HITOSHI SHIMAZAKI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SHINTARO ABE.

Minister of Finance: NOBORU TAKESHITA.

Minister of Education: HIKARU MATSUNAGA.

Minister of Health and Welfare: HIROYUKI MASUOKA.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: MORIYOSHI SATO.

Minister of International Trade and Industry: KEIJIRO MURATA.

Minister of Transport: TOKUO YAMASHITA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: MEGUMU SATO.

Minister of Labour: TOSHIO YAMAGUCHI.

Minister of Construction: YOSHIAKI KIBE.

Minister of Home Affairs: TORU FURUYA.

Minister of State and Chief Cabinet Secretary: TAKAO FUJINAMI.

Director-General of the Management Co-ordination Agency: MASAHARU GOTODA.

Director-General of the Defence Agency: KOICHI KATO.

Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency: IPPEI KANEKO.

Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency: REIICHI TAKEUCHI.

Director-General of the Environment Agency: SHIGERU ISHIMOTO.

Director-General of the National Land Agency and the Hokkaido Development Agency: KAKUZO KAWAMOTO.

Director-General of the Okinawa Development Agency: TOSHIO KOMOTO.

MINISTRIES

Imperial Household Agency: 1-1, Chiyoda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 213-1111.

Prime Minister's Office: 1-6, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-2361.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: 1-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel.(3) 502-8111.

Ministry of Construction: 2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-4311.

Ministry of Education: 3-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-4211.

Ministry of Finance: 3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-4111; telex 24980.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-3311.

Ministry of Health and Welfare: 1-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 503-1711.

Ministry of Home Affairs: 2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-5311.

Ministry of International Trade and Industry: 1-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 501-1511; telex 22916.

Ministry of Justice: 1-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 580-4111.

Ministry of Labour: 1-3, Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 211-7451.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: 1-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 504-4798.

Ministry of Transport: 2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-3111.

Cabinet Secretariat: 2-3, Nagato-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-0101.

Cabinet Legislation Bureau: 3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-7271.

Defence Agency: 9-7, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 408-5211.

Economic Planning Agency: 3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-0261.

Environment Agency: 3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-3351.

Management Co-ordination Agency: 3-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-6361.

National Land Agency and Hokkaido Development Agency: 1-6, Azabudai, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 583-831.

Okinawa Development Agency: 1-6, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-2361.

Science and Technology Agency: 2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-5271.

Legislature

KOKKAI

(Diet)

The Diet consists of two Chambers: the House of Councillors (Upper House) and the House of Representatives. The 511 members of the House of Representatives are elected for a period of four years (subject to dissolution). For the House of Councillors, which has 252 members, the term of office is six years, with one-half of the members elected every three years.

House of Councillors

Speaker: MUTSUO KIMURA.

	Seats after elections*	
	22 June 1980	26 June 1983
Liberal-Democratic Party	135	137
Japan Socialist Party	47	44
Komeito	26	26
Japanese Communist Party	12	14
Democratic Socialist Party	12	11
New Liberal Club	2	2
Ni-In Club	—	2
Independent	15	—
Others	2	13
Vacant	1	3

* One-half of the seats are renewable every three years. The 1980 election was on the basis of single-member constituencies. For the 1983 election, 50 of the 126 seats were allocated on the basis of proportional representation.

House of Representatives

Speaker: MICHITA SAKATA.

General Election, 18 December 1983

	Votes	% of votes	Seats
Liberal-Democratic Party	25,982,781	45.76	250
Japan Socialist Party	11,065,080	19.49	112
Komeito	5,745,750	10.12	58
Japanese Communist Party	5,302,485	9.34	26
Democratic Socialist Party	4,129,907	7.27	38
New Liberal Club	1,341,584	2.36	8
Social Democratic Federation	381,045	0.67	3
Other parties	62,323	0.11	—
Independents	2,768,735	4.88	16
Total	56,779,690	100.00	511

Political Organizations

The Political Funds Regulation Law provides that any organization which wishes to support a candidate for an elective public office must be registered as a political party. There are over 10,000 registered parties in the country, mostly of local or regional significance. The conservative Liberal-Democratic Party has the support of big business and the rural population and is also by far the richest of the political parties. The proportion of votes for the two socialist parties increased slowly at each election after 1952. The split between the two parties reflects a long-standing division between supporters of a mass popular party (now represented by the DSP) and those seeking a class party on Socialist lines. The Communist Party of Japan split in 1964, the official party being independent and supporting neither the USSR nor the People's Republic of China.

Democratic Socialist Party—DSP (Minshato): 19–12 Shiba Sakuragawa-cho 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 501-1411; f. 1960 by a right-wing faction of the Socialist Party of Japan; advocates an independent foreign policy; 72,000 mems (1983); Chair. RYOSAKU SASAKI; Sec.-Gen. SABURO TSUKAMOTO.

Japan Socialist Party—JSP (Nippon Shakaito): 1–8–1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-1171; f. 1945; seeks the establishment of collective non-agression and a mutual security system, including Japan, the USA, the USSR and the People's Republic of China; 55,000 mems (1983); Chair. MASASHI ISHIBASHI; Sec.-Gen. MAKOTO TANABE.

Japanese Commmunist Party—JCP: Sendagaya 4–26–7, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 403-6111; f. 1922; 470,000 mems (1982); Chair. Cen. Cttee KENJI MIYAMOTO; Chair. Presidium TETSUZO FUWA; Chief Sec. MITSUHIRO KANEKO.

Komeito (Clean Government Party): 17 Minamimoto-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 353-0111; f. 1964; advocates political moderation, humanitarian socialism, and policies respecting 'dignity of human life'; 167,000 mems (1984); Founder DAISAKU IKEDA; Chair. YOSHIKATSU TAKEIRI; Sec.-Gen. JUNYA YANO.

Liberal-Democratic Party—LDP (Jiyu-Minshuto): 1-11-23, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 581-0111; f. 1955; advocates the establishment of a welfare state, the build-up of industrial development, the levelling up of educational and cultural systems and the revision of the Constitution where necessary; follows a foreign policy of alignment with the USA; 2.5m. mems (1983); Pres. YASUHIRO NAKASONE; Vice-Pres. SUSUMU NIKAIDO; Sec.-Gen. SHIN KANEMARU.

New Liberal Club—NLC (Shin Jiyu Club): Shin Jiyu Club, Nagato-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1976 by splinter group of Liberal-Democratic Party; Leader SEIICHI TAGAWA; Sec. Gen. TOSHIO YAMAGUCHI.

Salaried Workers' Party (Salaryman Shinto): c/o House of Councillors, 1–7–1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; advocates reform of the tax system; Leader Prof. SHIGERU AOKI.

Second Chamber Club (Ni-In Club): c/o House of Councillors, 1–7–1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; successor to the Green Wind Club (Ryukufukai), which originated in the House of Councillors in 1946–47; Sec. ISAMU YAMADA.

Social Democratic Federation—SDF (Shaminren): Yotsuya Bldg, Yotsuya 2–1, Tokyo; f. 1977 as the Socialist Citizens' League; Leader HIDEO DEN.

Welfare Party (Fukushi-to): c/o House of Councillors, 1–7–1 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Leader EITA YASHIRO.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN JAPAN

Algeria: 12–23, Higashi 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 499-2661; Ambassador: HAFID KERAMANE.

Argentina: Chiyoda House, 17–8, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 592-0321; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: CARLOS R. RUBIO REYNA.

Australia: 1–14, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 453-0251; Ambassador: Sir NEIL CURRIE.

Austria: 1–20, Moto Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 451-8281; Ambassador: Dr GEORG HENNIG.

Bangladesh: 7–45, Shirogane 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 442-1501; Ambassador: M. MATIUR RAHMAN.

Belgium: 5, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 262-0191; Ambassador: JEAN VERWILGHEN.

Bolivia: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, Room 804, 12-24, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 499-5441; telex 32177; Ambassador: JORGE OTERO CALDERÓN.

Brazil: 11–12, Kita Aoyama 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 404-5211; Ambassador: LUIZ PAULO LINDENBERG SETTE.

Bulgaria: 36–3, Yoyogi 5-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 465-1021; Ambassador: ANGEL SIMEONOV ANGELOV.

Burma: 8–26, Kita-Shinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 441-9291; Ambassador: U THEIN AUNG.

Canada: 3–38, Akasaka 7-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 408-2101; Ambassador: BARRY CONNELL STEERS.

Central African Republic: Azabu Koyo Heights 1–13, Moto-Azabu 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 499-5162; Ambassador: JOSÉ-MARIA PEHOUA.

Chile: 14–12, Nishi Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, She Azaub, Tokyo; tel. (3) 452-7561; Ambassador: EDUARDO BRAVO WOODHOUSE.

China, People's Republic: 4–5–30, Minami Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 403-3380; Ambassador: SONG ZHIGUANG.

Colombia: 12-24 Nishi Azabu, 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 440-6491; Ambassador: JOSÉ MARÍA VILLARREAL.

Costa Rica: 12–24 Nishi Azabu, 4-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 486-1812; Ambassador: Dr GASTÓN KOGÁN KOGÁN.

Cuba: 2–51 Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 449-7511; telex 22369; Ambassador: JOSÉ ARMANDO GUERRA MENCHERO.

Czechoslovakia: 16–14, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 400-8122; Ambassador: GUSTAV ŠMÍD.

Denmark: 29–6, Sarugaku-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel.(3) 496-3001; telex 24417; Ambassador: BENNY KIMBERG.

Dominican Republic: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, Room 904, 12–24, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 499-6020; Ambassador: ANTONIO DE JESÚS TORRES MORILLO.

Ecuador: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, Room 806, 12–24, Nishi Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 499-2800; Ambassador: JORGE E. ORTIZ.

Egypt: 5–4, Aobadai 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 463-4565; Ambassador: ABDELFATTAH M. SHABANA.

El Salvador: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, 8th Floor, 12–24, Nishi Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 499-4461; Ambassador: GUILLERMO PAZ LARIN.

Ethiopia: Roppongi Hilltop House, B-1, 4–25, Roppongi 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 585-3151; Ambassador: Brig.-Gen. AFEWORK ATLABACHEW.

Finland: 3-5-9 Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 442-2231; Ambassador: PAULI OPAS.

France: 11–44, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 473-0171; Ambassador: ANDRÉ ROSS.

Gabon: 16–2, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 409-5119; telex 24812; Ambassador: MARTIN NZUE-NKOGHE.

German Democratic Republic: Akasaka Mansion, 5–16 Akasaka 7-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 585-5401; Ambassador: DIETER JAEGER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 5–10, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 473-0151; Ambassador: Dr WALTER BOSS.

Ghana: Mori Bldg, 11th Floor, 16–13, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 409-3861; Ambassador: JOSEPH KWAME YANKSON.

Greece: 4th Floor, Green Fantasia Bldg, 11–11, Jingumae 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 403-0871; Ambassador: CONSTANTINOS LYBEROPOULOS.

Guatemala: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, Room 905, 12–24, Nishi Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 400-1830; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr OSMUNDO LEONARDO LÓPEZ GODOY.

Haiti: Room 906, No. 38, Kowa Bldg, 12–24, Nishi Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 486-7070; telex 29601; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: JEAN-CLAUDE BORDES.

Holy See: 9–2, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku (Pro-Nunciature): tel. (3) 263-6851; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop WILLIAM AGUIN CAREW.

Honduras: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, 12–24, Nishi Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 409-1150; Ambassador: JORGE ELIÁS FLEFIL LARACH.

Hungary: 3–1, Aobadai 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 476-6061; Ambassador: KÁROLY SZARKA.

India: 2–11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 262-2391; Ambassador: KISHAKE PALAT SANKARA MENON.

Indonesia: 2–9, Higashi Gotanda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; tel. (3) 441-4201; Ambassador: Lt-Gen. (retd) WIYOGO ATMODARMINTO.

Iran: 10–32, Minami-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 446-8011; telex 22753; Ambassador: ABDOLRAHIM GAVAHI.

Iraq: Rooms 1 and 5, Greenleaves Hill, 17–12, Sarugaku-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 464-2031; Ambassador: MOHAMMED AMEEEN AL-JAFF.

Ireland: Kowa Bldg, No. 25, 8–7, Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 263-0695; Ambassador: CHARLES V. WHELAN.

Israel: 3, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 264-0911; Ambassador: AMNON BEN-YOHANAN.

Italy: 5–4, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 453-5291; Ambassador: MARCELLO GUIDI.

Ivory Coast: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, 7F, 12–24, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 499-7021; Ambassador: PIERRE NELSON COFFI.

Jordan: 4A, B, Chiyoda House, 17–8, Nagatacho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-5856; Ambassador: SAAD M. BATAINAH.

Kenya: 24–20, Nishi-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 479-4008; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: JOHN MURIU KIBOI.

Korea, Republic: 2–5, Minami-Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 452-7611; Ambassador: CHOI KYONG-NOK.

Kuwait: 13–12, Mita 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 455-0361; Ambassador: AHMAD GAITH ABDULLAH.

Laos: 3–3–21, Nishi-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 408-1166; Ambassador: SOUPHANTHAHEUANGSI SISALEUMSAK.

Lebanon: 6th Floor, Chiyoda House, 17–8, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-1227; Ambassador: SAMIRA HANNA-EL-DAHER.

Liberia: Odakyu Minami Aoyama Bldg, 6th Floor, 8–1, Minami Aoyama 7-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 499-2451; Ambassador: STEPHEN J. KOFFA, Sr.

Libya: 6–1, Akasaka 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 586-1886; Secretary of the People's Bureau: Dr ALI AHMED S. ELHOUDERI.

Madagascar: 3–28, Moto-Azabu 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 446-7252; Ambassador: ARMAND RAZAFINDRABE.

Malaysia: 20–16, Nanpeidaimachi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 463-0241; Ambassador: Datuk JAMALUDDIN BIN Haji ABU BAKAR.

Mexico: 15–1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 581-1131; Ambassador: SERGIO GONZÁLEZ GÁLVEZ.

Mongolia: Pine Crest Mansion, 21–4 Shoto, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 469-2088; Ambassador: DENZENGIYN TSERENDENDOV.

Morocco: 5th and 6th Floors, Silver Kingdom Mansion, 16–3, Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151; tel. (3) 478-3271; Ambassador: ABDELSAM TADLAOUI.

Nepal: 16–23, Higashi Gotanda 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; tel. (3) 444-7303; Ambassador: BADRI PRASAD SHREHTHA.

Netherlands: 6–3, Shibakoen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 431-5126; Ambassador: LOUIS JOACHIM GOEDHART.

New Zealand: 20–40, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 467-2271; telex 72-22462; Ambassador: GRAHAM KEITH ANSELL.

Nicaragua: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 499-0400; Ambassador: JORGE HUEZO CASTRILLO.

Nigeria: 2–19–7 Uehara, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151; tel. (3) 468-5531; telex 24397; Ambassador: YUSUF WAKILI SADA.

Norway: 12–2, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 440-2611; telex 26440; Ambassador: HÅKON WEXELSEN.

Oman: Tokyo; tel. (3) 402-0877; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: USAMA QASSIM AL-JAMALI.

Pakistan: 14–9, 2-chome, Moto-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 454-4861; Ambassador: QAMAR UL ISLAM.

Panama: Kowa Bldg, No. 38, Room 202, 12–24, Nishi-Azabu, 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 499-3741; Ambassador: ALBERTO A. CALVO PONCE.

Papua New Guinea: Mita Kokusai Bldg, Room 313, 3rd Floor, 1–4–28 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; tel. (3) 454-7801; Ambassador: JOSEPH KAAL NOMBRI.

Paraguay: Asahi Kamiosaki Bldg, 5th Floor, 5–8 Kamiosaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; tel. (3) 447-7496; telex 27496; Ambassador: JUAN CARLOS A. HRASE VON BARGEN.

Peru: Higashi 4–4–27, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 406-4240; Ambassador: MANUEL AUGUSTO ROCA-ZELA.

Philippines: 11–24, Nampeidai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 496-2731; Ambassador: CARLOS J. VALDES.

Poland: 13–5, Mita 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153; tel. (3) 711-5224; Ambassador: WOJCIECH CHABASIŃSKI.

Portugal: Olympia Annex, Apt 306, 31–21, Jingumae 6-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 400-7907; Ambassador: FRANCISCO MANUEL BALTAZAR MOITA.

Qatar: 16–22, Shirogane 6-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; tel. (3) 446-7561; Ambassador: MOHAMED ALI AL-ANSARI.

Romania: 16–19, Nishi Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 479-0311; Ambassador: (vacant).

Rwanda: Tokyo; tel. (3) 486-7800; Ambassador: SYMPHORIEN NTEZILIZAZA.

Saudi Arabia: 6–2, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 409-8291; Ambassador: FAWZI BIN ABDUL MAJEED SHOBOKSHI.

Senegal: 3–4 Aobadai 1-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153; tel. (3) 464-8451; Ambassador: KÉBA BIRANE CISSÉ.

Singapore: 12–3 Roppongi 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 586-9111; telex 22404; Ambassador: LEE KHOON CHOY.

Somalia: Tokyo; tel. (3) 442-7138; Ambassador: MOHAMED ISMAIL KAHIN.

Spain: 3–29, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 583-8531; Ambassador: EDUARDO IBÁÑEZ Y G. DE VELASCO.

Sri Lanka: 14–1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 585-7431; telex 24524; Ambassador: ARTHUR BASNAYAKE.

Sudan: Yada Mansion, 6–20, Minami-Aoyama 6-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 406-0811; Ambassador: SAEED SAAD MAHGOUB SAAD.

Sweden: 10–3, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 582-6981; Ambassador: GUNNAR NICOLAUS LONAEUS.

Switzerland: 9–12, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 473-0121; Ambassador: Dr Dieter Chenaux-Repond.

Syria: 12–6, Roppongi 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 586-8977; Ambassador: Abdul Wadoud Atassi.

Tanzania: 21–9, Kamiyoga 4-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 158; tel. (3) 425-4531; Ambassador: Raphael Haji Lukindo.

Thailand: 14–6, Kami-Osaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; tel. (3) 441-7352; Ambassador: Wichian Watanakun.

Tunisia: 29, Ichiban-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 262-7724; Ambassador: Moncef Jaafar.

Turkey: 33–6, Jingumae 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 470-5131; Ambassador: Nurver Nures.

Uganda: 2–2, Shoto 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 469-3641; Ambassador: Yeko Wontwoni Acato.

USSR: 2–1–1 Azabudai, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 583-4224; Ambassador: Pyotr Abrasimov.

United Arab Emirates: Kotsu Anzen Kyoiku Centre Bldg, 24–20, Nishi Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 478-0650; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Jassim Sulaiman al-Sarkal.

United Kingdom: 1, Ichiban-cho, Chiyodo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 265-5511; telex 22755; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: John S. Whitehead.

USA: 10–5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 583-7141; Ambassador: Michael J. Mansfield.

Uruguay: Room 908, No. 38, Kowa Bldg, 12–24, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 486-1888; telex 25622; Ambassador: Aureliano Aguirre.

Venezuela: 7th Floor No. 38 Kowa Bldg, 12–24, Nishi-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 409-1501; Ambassador: Dr Jesús María Ponce.

Viet-Nam: 50–11, Moto Yoyogi-Cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151; tel. (3) 466-3311; Ambassador: Nguyen Tien.

Yemen Arab Republic: Tokyo; tel. (3) 499-7151; Ambassador: Ahmed Kaid Barakat.

Yugoslavia: 7–24, Kitashinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 140; tel. (3) 447-3571; Ambassador: Ilija Topaloski.

Zaire: Odakyu Minami-Aoyami Bldg, 5th Floor, 8–1, Minami-Aoyama 7-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 406-4981; Ambassador: Kamitatu Massamba.

Zambia: 3–19–8, Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 445-1043; Ambassador: Axson Chibeka Chalikulima.

Zimbabwe: Tokyo; tel. (3) 473-0266; Ambassador: Nyamayaro Herbert Katedza.

Judicial System

The basic principles of the legal system are set forth in the Constitution, which lays down that the whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law, and enunciates the principle that no organ or agency of the Executive shall be given final judicial power. Judges are to be independent in the exercise of their conscience, and may not be removed except by public impeachment, unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. The justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Cabinet, the sole exception being the Chief Justice, who is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the Cabinet.

The Court Organization Law, which came into force on 3 May 1947, decreed the constitution of the Supreme Court and the establishment of four types of inferior court—High, District, Family (established 1 January 1949), and Summary Courts. The constitution and functions of the courts are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT

This court is the highest legal authority in the land, and consists of a Chief Justice and 14 associate justices. It has jurisdiction over Jokoku (appeals) and Kokoku (complaints), prescribed specially in codes of procedure. It conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a Grand Bench or three Petty Benches. Both are collegiate bodies, the former consisting of all justices of the Court, and the latter of five justices. A Supreme Court Rule prescribes which cases are to be handled by the respective Benches. It is, however, laid down by law that the Petty Bench cannot make decisions as to the constitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation, or disposition, or as to cases in which an opinion concerning the interpretation and application of the Constitution or of any laws or ordinances is at variance with a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: Takaaki Hattori.
Secretary-General: Koichi Yaguchi.

INFERIOR COURTS

High Court

A High Court conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body, consisting of three judges, though for cases of insurrection the number of judges must be five. The Court has jurisdiction over the following matters:

Koso appeals from judgments in the first instance rendered by District Courts, from judgments rendered by Family Courts, and from judgments concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts.

Kokoku complaints against rulings and orders rendered by District Courts and Family Courts, and against rulings and orders concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Jokoku appeals from judgments in the second instance rendered by District Courts and from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.

Actions in the first instance relating to cases of insurrection.

District Court

A District Court conducts hearings and renders decisions through a single judge or, for certain types of cases, through a collegiate body of three judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

Actions in the first instance, except offences relating to insurrection, claims where the subject matter of the action does not exceed 300,000 yen, and offences liable to a fine or lesser penalty.

Koso appeals from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.

Kokoku complaints against rulings and orders rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Family Court

A Family Court handles cases through a single judge in case of rendering judgments or decisions. However, in accordance with the provisions of other statutes it conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body of three judges. A conciliation is effected through a collegiate body consisting of a judge and two or more members of the conciliation committee selected from among citizens.

It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

Judgment and conciliation with regard to cases relating to family as provided for by the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations.

Judgment with regard to the matters of protection of juveniles as provided for by the Juvenile Law.

Actions in the first instance relating to adult criminal cases of violation of the Labour Standard Law, the Law for Prohibiting Liquors to Minors, or other laws especially enacted for protection of juveniles.

Summary Court

A Summary Court handles cases through a single judge, and has jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters:

Claims where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 300,000 yen (excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions).

Actions which relate to offences liable to fine or lesser penalty, offences liable to a fine as an optional penalty, and certain specified offences such as habitual gambling and larceny.

A Summary Court cannot impose imprisonment or a graver penalty. When it deems proper the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or a graver penalty, it must transfer such cases to a District Court, but it can impose imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years for certain specified offences.

A Procurator's Office, with its complement of procurators, is established for each of these courts. The procurators conduct searches, institute prosecutions and supervise the execution of judgments in criminal cases, and act as representatives of the public interests in civil cases of public concern.

Religion

The traditional religions of Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither is exclusive, and many Japanese subscribe at least nom-

inally to both. Since 1945 a number of new religions have grown up, based on a fusion of Shinto, Buddhist, Daoist, Confucian and Christian beliefs.

SHINTOISM

Shintoism is an indigenous cult of nature and ancestor worship. It is divided into two cults: national Shintoism, which is represented by the shrines; and sectarian Shintoism, which developed towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1868, Shinto was designated a national religion, and all Shinto shrines acquired the privileged status of a national institution. After the adoption of the present constitution in 1947, however, complete freedom of religion was introduced, and state support of Shinto was banned. There are an estimated 81,000 shrines, 101,000 priests and c. 90m. adherents.

BUDDHISM

World Buddhist Fellowship: Rev. Fuji Nakayama, Hozenji Buddhist Temple, 3-24-2 Akabane-dai, Kita-ku, Tokyo.

CHRISTIANITY

In 1982 the number of Christians in Japan was estimated at 1,266,402.

The Anglican Communion

Nippon Sei Ko Kai (Holy Catholic Church in Japan): 4–21, Higashi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 400-2314; f. 1887; in communion with the Church of England; 11 dioceses; Bishop of Hokkaido and Primate of Japan Rt Rev. John Masano Watanabe; 55,987 mems (1983).

The Orthodox Church

Japanese Orthodox Church: Holy Resurrection Cathedral (Nicolai-Do), 1–3, 4-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; Archbishop of Tokyo, Primate and Metropolitan of All Japan Most Rev. Theodosius; 24,783 mems.

Protestant Church

United Church of Christ in Japan: Japan Christian Center, Room 31, 3–18, Nishi Waseda 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; tel. (3) 202-0541; f. 1941; union of 34 Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Reformed and other Protestant denominations; Moderator Rev. Toshio Ushiroku; Sec. of Gen. Assembly Rev. Ken Tsuji; 197,332 mems (1984).

The Roman Catholic Church

There were 421,090 adherents in 1983.

Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of Japan (Chuo Kyogikai): 10–1, Rokubancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 262-3691; Pres. Mgr Peter Seiichi Shirayanagi.

Archbishop of Tokyo: Mgr Peter Seiichi Shirayanagi, Archbishop's House, 16–15 Sekiguchi, 3-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112; tel. (3) 943-2301.

Archbishop of Nagasaki: Cardinal Joseph A. Satowaki, Catholic Center, 5–3, Minami Yamate-cho, Nagasaki-shi 850; tel. (958) 23-2934.

Archbishop of Osaka: Mgr Paul Hisao Yasuda, 1–15, Nishiyamacho, Koyoen, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken, 662; tel. (798) 73-0921.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

The various other religious groups have about 1,200 shrines and temples and 15,000 priests.

The New Religions

Many new cults have grown up in Japan since the end of the Second World War. Collectively these are known as the New Religions (Shinko Shukyo), of which the following are the most important:

Rissho Kosei-kai: 2–11–1, Wada Suginami-ku, Tokyo 166; f. 1938; Buddhist lay organization based on the teaching of the Lotus Sutra; Pres. Rev. Nikkyo Niwano; 5.7m. mems worldwide (1983).

Soka Gakkai: 32 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 353-0616; telex 33145; f. 1930; the lay society of Nichiren Shoshu (Orthodox Nichiren Buddhism); membership of 7.9m. households (1984); Buddhist groups promoting education, international cultural exchange and world peace; Hon. Pres. Daisaku Ikeda; Pres. Einosuke Akiya.

Bahá'í Faith

The National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Japan: 2–13, 7-chome, Shinjuku Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; tel. (3) 209-7521.

The Press

The average circulation of Japanese dailies is the highest in the world after the USSR and the USA, and the circulation per head of population is highest at about 579 copies per 1,000 inhabitants (1982). The large number of weekly news journals is a notable feature of the Japanese press. Technically the Japanese press is highly advanced, and the major newspapers are issued in simultaneous editions in the main centres.

The two newspapers with the largest circulations are the *Asahi Shimbun* and *Yomiuri Shimbun*. Other influential papers include *Mainichi Shimbun, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Chunichi Shimbun* and *Sankei Shimbun*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Tokyo

Asahi Evening News: 8–5, Tsukiji 7-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 543-3321; f. 1954; evening; English language; Editor-in-Chief Shigeo Omori; circ. 38,000.

Asahi Shimbun: 3–2, Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 545-0131; f. 1879; Exec. Dir (Editorial Affairs) M. Itoh; circ. morning 7.6m., evening 4.6m.

Daily Sports: 1–1–17, Higashi-Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 571-6681; f. 1948; morning; Man. Editor Jiro Ohishi; circ. 367,000.

The Daily Yomiuri: 7–1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 242-1111; f. 1955; morning; English; Editor Tatsu Okuyama; circ. 38,000.

Dempa Shimbun: 11–15, Higashi Gotanda 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; tel. (3) 445-6111; telex 02424461; f. 1950; morning; Man. Editor H. Ninomiya; circ. 225,000.

Hochi Shimbun: 1–1, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 265-2311; f. 1872; morning; Man. Editor T. Endo; circ. 1m.

The Japan Times: 5–4, 4-chome, Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; tel. (3) 453-5311; f. 1897; morning; English; Chair. Shintaro Fukushima; Pres. T. Ogasawara; circ. 52,114.

Komei Shimbun: 17 Minami-motomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; organ of the Komeito political party; circ. 850,000, Sunday edn 1.4m.

The Mainichi Daily News: 1–1–1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 212-0321; f. 1922; morning; English; also publ. from Osaka; Man. Editor A. Konishi; circ. 40,120.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1–1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Toyko 100; tel. (3) 212-0321; f. 1872; Man. Editor K. Ueda; circ. morning 1,932,282, evening 1m.

Naigai Times: 14–14, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 543-1061; f. 1949; evening; Man. Editor T. Yoshikawa.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 9–5, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 270-0251; telex 22308; f. 1876; morning, evening and weekly (English edns: The Japan Economic Journal); economic news; Man. Editor Y. Takeyama; circ. morning 1.1m., evening 756,000.

Nihon Kogyo Shimbun: 7–2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 231-7111; f. 1933; morning; business and financial; Pres. T. Masaki; Man. Editor K. Seki; circ. 425,000.

Nihon Kogyo Shimbun (Agriculture): 2–3 Akihabara, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110; tel. (3) 257-7100; f. 1928; morning; Man. Editor N. Imaoka; circ. 475,816.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Industrial Daily News): 8–10, 1-chome, Kudan-kita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 263-2311; f. 1945; morning; Man. Editor T. Fujiyoshi; circ. 270,000.

Nikkan Sports: 5–10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 542-2111; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editors F. Okazaki, K. Tsukamoto; circ. 617,000.

Nikkan Suisan Keizai Shimbun (Fisheries): 6–8–19, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; f. 1948; morning; Man. Editor S. Sasago; circ. 54,000.

Sankei Shimbun: 7–2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 231-7111; f. 1950; Man. Editor K. Fujimura; circ. morning 844,000, evening 388,000.

Sankei Sports: 7–2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 231-7111; f. 1963; morning; Man. Editor R. Washino; circ. 317,000.

Seikyo Shimbun: 18 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; tel. (3) 353-0616; telex 33145; f. 1951; organ of Soka Gakkai Buddhist movement; Prin. Officer Einosuke Akiya; circ. 4.5m.

Shipping and Trade News: Tokyo News Service Ltd, Tsukiji Hamarikyu Bldg, 3–3 Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1949; English; Man. Editor K. JANARA; circ. 14,000.

Sports Nippon: Palace Side Bldg, 1–1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-6201; f. 1949; morning; Man. Editor J. EGUMA; circ. 765,000.

Tokyo Shimbun: 3–13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; tel. (3) 471-2211; f. 1942; Man. Editor M. OZAKI; circ. morning 825,000, evening 620,000.

Tokyo Sports: 5–10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 543-6760; f. 1959; evening; Man. Editor G. TAKAHASHI; circ. 693,000.

Tokyo Times: 1–16, 1-chome, Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 571-4831; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor M. YOSHIDA; circ. 162,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 7–1, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 242-1111; f. 1874; Man. Editor K. MIZUKAMI; circ. morning 9,038,504, evening 5m.

Yukan Fuji: 7–2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 231-7111; f. 1969; evening; Editor T. MAMIZUKA; circ. 1.2m.

Osaka District

Asahi Shimbun: 2–4, 3-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 231-0131; f. 1879; Man. Editor K. KUWADA; circ. morning 2.2m., evening 1.4m.

Daily Sports: 1–18–11, Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; f. 1948; morning; Editor T. MAEDA; circ. 528,000.

Hochi Shimbun: 2–22–17, Honjo-Nishi, Oyodo-ku, Osaka; f. 1964; morning; Man. Editor S. SUZUKI; circ. 187,000.

Kansai Shimbun: 1–9–3 Hirano-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 941-6001; f. 1950; evening; Man. Editor T. KIMURA; circ. 111,000.

The Mainichi Daily News: 1–6–20, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 343-1121; f. 1922; morning; English; Man. Editor T. SHIMIZU; circ. 30,000.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1–6–20, Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 343-2770; f. 1882; Man. Editor N. OHTAKA; circ. morning 1,611,061, evening 1m.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 1–1, Kyobashi-maeno-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 943-7111; f. 1950; Man. Editor T. INOUE; circ. morning 504,000, evening 342,000.

Nikkan Sports: 92–1, 5-chome, Hattori-kotubuki-cho, Toyonaka City 561; tel. (6) 862-1011; f. 1950; morning; Editor S. FUKOUKA; circ. 391,000.

Osaka Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 1–5–13, Kitadori, Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 441-5551; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor K. KISHIMOTO; circ. 89,000.

Osaka Shimbun: 2–4–9 Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 343-1221; f. 1922; evening; Man. Editor S. HIRAYOSHI; circ. 163,000.

Osaka Sports: 4th Floor, Osaka-ekimae Daiichi Bldg, 1–3–1–400, Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 345-7657; f. 1964; evening; Editor S. OKADA; circ. 336,000.

Sankei Shimbun: 2–4–9 Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 343-1221; f. 1933; Man. Editor T. HIGASHIYAMA; circ. morning 1.2m., evening 715,000.

Sankei Sports: 2–4–9 Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1955; morning; Editor H. KAGAWA; circ. 324,000.

Shin Osaka: 1–10–1, Minami-horie, Nishi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 534-1251; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor K. YANO; circ. 29,000.

Sports Nippon: 3–2–25, Oyodo-minami, Oyodo-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 458-5981; f. 1949; morning; Man. Editor M. HIGO; circ. 497,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 8–10, Nozaki-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 361-1111; f. 1952; Pres. G. SAKATA; Man. Editor K. FURUSAWA; circ. morning 2.4m., evening 1.5m.

Kanto District

Chiba Nippo (Chiba Daily News): 4–14–10 Chuo, Chiba City 280; f. 1957; morning; Man. Editor K. TSURUOKA; circ. 111,000.

Ibaraki: 2–15 Kitami-machi, Mito City 310; tel. (272) 21-3121; f. 1891; morning; Man. Editor I. MUROFUSHI; circ. 126,000.

Jyomo Shimbun: 90 Furuichi-machi, Maebashi City 371; tel. (272) 51-4341; f. 1887; morning; Man. Editor R. USUDA; circ. 181,000.

Kanagawa Shimbun: 23, 2-chome, Otomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama City 231; tel. (45) 201-0831; f. 1942; morning; Man. Editor R. UCHIYAMA; circ. 189,000.

Shimotsuke Shimbun: 1–8–11, Showa, Utsunomiya City 320; tel. (286) 25-1111; f. 1884; morning; Man. Editor M. LIZUKA; circ. 220,000.

Tochigi Shimbun: 45, Shimo-tomatsuri 1-chome, Utsunomiya City 320; tel. (286) 22-5289; f. 1950; morning; Editor Y. SHIBUYA; circ. 106,000.

Tohoku District
(Northeast Honshu)

Akita Sakigake Shimpo: 2–6, 1-chome, O-machi, Akita-shi, Akita 010; f. 1874; Man. Editor S. WASHIO; circ. morning and evening each 226,000.

Daily Tohoku: 3 Ban-cho, Hachinohe, Aomori; f. 1945; morning; Editor R. SHIBATA; circ. 78,000.

Fukushima Mimpo: 13–17, Ohta-machi, Fukushima City 960; tel. 22-4111; f. 1892; Man. Editor K. HOSHI; circ. morning 242,000, evening 14,000.

Fukushima Minyu: 9–9, Naka-Machi, Fukushima City 960; f. 1895; Man. Editor S. ITO; circ. morning 152,000, evening 11,000.

Iwate Nippo: 3–7, Uchimaru, Morioka City 020; tel. 53-4111; f. 1938; Man. Editor G. MURATA; circ. morning and evening each 204,000.

Kahoku Shimpo: 2–28, 1-chome, Itsutsubashi, Sendai City 980, Miyagi, f. 1897; Man. Editor A. KYOGOKU; circ. morning 411,000, evening 167,000.

Tooh Nippoh: 2–11, 2-chome, Shin-machi, Aomori City 030; f. 1888; Man. Editor Y. IWABUCHI; circ. morning 230,000, evening 226,000.

Yamagata Shimbun: 5–12, 2-chome Hatago-cho, Yamagata City 990; tel. 22-5271; f. 1876; Man. Editor R. TANAKA; circ. morning and evening each 217,000.

Chubu District
(Central Honshu)

Asahi Shimbun: 3–3, 1-chome, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; f. 1935; Editor S. SAEKI; circ. morning 490,000, evening 264,000.

Chubu Keizai Shimbun: 4–4–12, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya City 450; tel. (52) 561-5211; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor T. HIRATA; circ. 112,000.

Chukyo Sports: Chukei Bldg, 4–4–12, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya City 450; f. 1968; evening; Man. Editor T. HIRANO; circ. 158,000.

Chunichi Shimbun: 6–1, 1-chome Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; tel. (52) 201-8811; f. 1942; Editor S. NAKAYAMA; circ. morning 1.9m., evening 825,000.

Chunichi Sports: 6–1, 1-chome, Sannomaru, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; f. 1954; evening: Dir S. NAKAYAMA; circ. 430,000.

Gifu Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 9 Imakomachi, Gifu City 500; f. 1879; Pres. M. SUGIYAMA; Man. Editor K. MUTO; circ. morning 120,000, evening 30,000.

Mainichi Shimbun: 4–7–35, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya City; f. 1935; Man. Editor T. IKEOA; circ. morning 250,000, evening 115,000.

Nagoya Times: 3–10, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City 460; tel. (52) 231-1331; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor I. KIMI; circ. 134,000.

Shinano Mainichi Shimbun: 657 Minamiagata-cho, Nagano City 380; tel. 25-2151; f. 1873; Man. Editor N. SHINOHARA; circ. morning 369,000, evening 63,000.

Shizuoka Shimbun: 1–1, 3-chome, Toro, Shizuoka City 422; tel. 82-1111; f. 1941; Man. Editor K. NAGAHASHI; circ. morning 595,000, evening 595,000.

Yamanashi Nichi-Nichi Shimbun: 6–10, 2-chome, Kitaguchi, Kofu City 400, tel. 53-1111; f. 1872; morning; Man. Editor N. MITSUI; circ. 142,000.

Hokuriku District
(North Coastal Honshu)

Fukui Shimbun: 1–14, 1-chome, Haruyama, Fukui City 910; f. 1889; morning; Man. Editor T. KATO; circ. 137,000.

Hokkoku Shimbun: 5–1, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa City 920; f. 1893; Man. Editor S. ARAI; circ. morning 240,000, evening 85,000.

Hokuriku Chunichi Shimbun: 7–15, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa City 920; f. 1960; Editor T. ENOMOTO; circ. morning 94,000, evening 18,000.

Kita Nihon Shimbun: 2–14 Yasuzumi-cho, Toyama-shi, Toyama City 930; tel. 32-1111; f. 1940; Man. Editor I. SAITO; circ. morning 187,000, evening 33,000.

Niigata Nippo: 189–3 Ichiban-cho, Higashinaka-dori, Niigata City 951; tel. 29-2211; f. 1942; Editor S. HARADA; circ. morning 392,000, evening 99,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 4–5 Shimonoseki-machi, Takaoka City 933; f. 1961; Editor S. YASUDA; circ. morning 144,000, evening 11,000.

Kinki District
(West Central Honshu)

Ise Shimbun: 34–6, Hon-cho, Tsu City 514; tel. 28-2141; f. 1878; morning; Man. Editor M. MIZUNO; circ. 95,000.

Kobe Shimbun: 1–1, 7-chome, Kumoidori, Chuo-ku, Kobe City 651; tel. 221-4121; f. 1898; Man. Editor S. DANJYO; circ. morning 448,000, evening 267,000.

Kyoto Shimbun: 239 Shoshoi-machi Ebisugawa-kitairu, Karasuma-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto 604; tel. 222-2111; f. 1879; Man. Editor J. NISHIMURA; circ. morning 441,000, evening 358,000.

Nara Shimbun: 606 Sanjo-machi, Nara City 630; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor T. WATANABE; circ. 76,000.

Chugoku District
(Western Honshu)

Chugoku Shimbun: 7–1 Dobashi-cho, Naka-ku, Hiroshima City; tel. (82) 2362111; f. 1892; Pres. A. YAMAMOTO; Man. Editor Y. OGATA; circ. morning 617,388, evening 114,082.

Okayama Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 6–30, Hon-cho, Okayama 70; tel. 31-4211; f. 1946; evening; Man. Editor K. MORI; circ. 49,000.

San-In Chuo Shimpo: 4–24, Sodeshi-machi, Matsue; tel. 21-4491; f. 1942; morning; Man. Editor S. KOWATA; circ. 123,000.

Sanyo Shimbun: 1–23, 2-chome, Yanagi-cho, Okayama; tel. 31-2211; f. 1879; Man. Editor M. YAMAMOTO; circ. morning 378,000, evening 82,000.

Yamaguchi Shimbun: 1–1–7, Higashi-Yamato-cho, Shimonoseki 750; tel. 66-3211; f. 1946; morning; Pres. K. OGAWA; Editor I. FUJII; circ. 36,000.

Shikoku Island

Ehime Shimbun: 12–1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Matsuyama, 790; tel. 41-8111; f. 1941; Man. Editor J. YAMAOKA; circ. morning 212,000, evening 27,000.

Kochi Shimbun: 2–15, 3-chome, Honcho, Kochi City 780; tel. 22-2111; f. 1904; Man. Editor S. HASHII; circ. morning 193,000, evening 114,000.

Shikoku Shimbun: 15–1, Nakono-machi, Takamatsu 760; tel. 33-1111; f. 1889; Man. Editor K. MATSUOKA; circ. morning 167,000, evening 20,000.

Tokushima Shimbun: 6, 1-chome, Saiwai-cho, Tokushima 770; tel. 23-2121; f. 1941; Man. Editor Y. IBATA; circ. morning 205,000, evening 46,000.

Hokkaido Island

Asahi Shimbun: 1–1, 1-chome, Nishi, Kita Nijo, Sapporo 060; tel. 281-2131; f. 1959; Man. Editor JYOSUI SETOGUCHI; circ. morning 167,000, evening 114,000.

Hokkai Times: 6, 10-chome, Nishi Minami-Ichijo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo 060; tel. 231-0131; f. 1946; Man. Editor T. FUSHIKIDA; circ. morning 94,000, evening 43,000.

Hokkaido Shimbun: 6, 3-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo 060; tel. 221-0131; f. 1942; Editor N. TATEBE; circ. morning 501,000, evening 434,000.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1, Nishi 6, Kita-Nijo, Sapporo 060; tel. 221-4141; f. 1959; Rep. TATSUO MANIWA; circ. morning 116,000, evening 59,000.

Nikkan Sports: Times Bldg, 10–6, Nishi, Minami-Ichijo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo 060; f. 1962; morning; Man. Editor T. AKASAKA; circ. 135,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Kita-Shijyo, Chuo-ku, Sapporo 060; tel. 231-7611; f. 1959; Editor A. MITSUHASHI; circ. morning 245,000, evening 131,000.

Kyushu Island

Asahi Shimbun: 12–1, 1-chome, Sunatsu, Kokura Kita-ku, Kita-Kyushu City 802; f. 1935; Man. Editor M. AOYAMA; circ. morning 873,000, evening 249,000.

Fukunichi: 2–1, 1-chome, Imaizumi, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810; f. 1946; morning; Man. Editor I. ISHIHARA; circ. 138,000.

Kagoshima Shimpo: 7–28 Jonan-cho, Kagoshima 892; f. 1959; morning; Man. Editor N. TOKONAMI; circ. 55,000.

Kumamoto Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 2–33, Kamidori-machi, Kumamoto 860; tel. 52-3131; f. 1942; Editor T. MURAKAMI; circ. morning 293,000, evening 94,000.

Kyushu Sports: Fukuoka Tenjin Centre Bldg, 2–14–8, Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810; f. 1966; morning; Man. Editor S. KOBIKI; circ. 199,000.

Mainichi Shimbun: 13–1, Konya-machi, Kokura Kita-ku, Kitakyushu 802; tel. 541-3131; f. 1935; Rep. S. MAKIUCHI; circ. morning 642,000, evening 173,000.

Minami Nihon Shinbun: 1–2 Yasui-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima 892; f. 1881; Man. Editor S. FUKUISHI; circ. morning 302,000, evening 29,000.

Miyazaki Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 1–33, 1-chome Takachihodori, Miyazaki 880; tel. 25-2371; f. 1940; Man. Editor K. IWANAGA; morning; circ. 179,000.

Nagasaki Shimbun: 3–1, Mori-machi, Nagasaki 852; tel. 26-2111; f. 1889; Man. Editor H. IWANAGA; circ. morning 151,000; evening 50,000.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 3–1, 2-chome, Sumiyoshi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka City; f. 1964; Chief S. TAKEI; Dir and Gen. Man. K. SEKIGUCHI; circ. morning 150,000, evening 61,000.

Nishi Nippon Shimbun: 4–1, 1-chome, Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka 810; f. 1877; Man. Editor H. MIYATA; circ. morning 700,000, evening 224,000.

Oita Godo Shimbun: 9–15, 3-chome, Fudai-cho, Oita 870; tel. 36-2121; f. 1886; Man. Editor S. NANRI; circ. morning 182,000, evening 182,000.

Okinawa Times: 2–2–2, Kumoji, Naha City, Okinawa; tel. 62-3111; f. 1948; Man. Editor A. ARAKAWA; circ. morning 167,000, evening 161,000.

Ryukyu Shimpo: 1–10–3, Izumisaki, Naha City, Okinawa; tel. 67-1131; f. 1893; Man. Editor H. ICHIMURA; circ. morning and evening each 162,000.

Saga Shimbun: 3–18, 1-chome, Matsubara, Saga City 840; tel. 22-1411; f. 1884; morning; Man. Editor S. INADA; circ. 100,000.

Sports Nippon: 4–1, 1-chome, Kiyotaki, Moji-ku, Kita-kyushu 801; f. 1955; morning; Man. Editor T. DOI; circ. 151,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1–11 Meiwa-machi, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu 802; f. 1964; Man. Editor M. WATAI; circ. morning 836,000, evening 158,000.

WEEKLIES

Asahi Graphic: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; pictorial review; Editor TOSHIAKI FUJII; circ. 200,000.

Asahi Journal: Asahi Shimbun Publications Dept, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1959; review; Editor SHOJI TAKASE.

Asiaweek: 1–1, Hitotsubashi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 284-4130; f. 1975; Asian news; Publr ROBERT B. KLAVERKAMP; Editor for Japan ROBERT WOODROW; circ. 60,000.

Economist: 1–1–1, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. 3-2-2-032; telex 22324; f. 1923; publ. by Mainichi Newspapers; Editorial Chief MIKIYASU FUJIOKA; circ. 117,000.

Far Eastern Economic Review: Nihon Keizai Shimbun Bldg, 9–5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. 270-8229.

The Gijitsu Journal: 8–10 Kudan kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; industrial technology.

Nihon Shogyo: Tokyo; f. 1895; Exec. Dir SHIGETOSHI MATSUNAGA; circ. 35,000.

Shukan Asahi: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 545-0131; Editor NOBUYUKI KAWAGUCHI; circ. 600,000.

Shukan Bunshun: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; general interest; circ. 550,000.

Shukan Daiyamond: Diamond Inc, 4–2, 1-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor KAZUYA TSUBAKI.

Shukan Gendai: Kodansha Co Ltd, 12–21, 2-chome, Otowa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; Editor TOMIO SUZUKI.

Shukan Post: Shogakukan Publishing Co Ltd, 3–1, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor SUSUMU SEKINE.

Shukan Sankei: 7–2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; general interest; Editor TAKAO YAMURA.

Shukan Shincho: 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; general interest; Editor HIKOYA YAMADA; circ. 910,000.

Shukan Toyo Keizai: 1–4 Hongkoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; business and economics; Editor HISAYOSHI KATSUMATA; circ. 60,000.

Shukan Yomiuri: 7–1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor KENJI SAKAI; general interest.

Student Times: Japan Times Inc, 4–5–4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo; English and Japanese.

Sunday Mainichi: 1–1–1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Editor HIROSHI SHIKATA; circ. 500,000.

Tenji Mainichi: 2–36 Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1922; in Japanese braille; Editor MICHITOSHI ZENIMOTO; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS

Airview: 601 Kojun Bldg, 6–8–7 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 572-3421; f. 1951; monthly; Editor T. MIZUNO; circ. 50,000.

All Yomimono: 3, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1930; monthly; popular fiction; Editor TAKUJI SUZUKI.

Alpinist: 3–13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; monthly; Editor T. NISHIYAMA; circ. 100,000.

Asahi Camera: Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1926; monthly; photography; Editor TERUO OKAI; circ. 200,000.

Asia Pacific Community: The Asian Club, POB 71, Trade Center, Tokyo; f. 1978; quarterly; English; political, economic, cultural, social, etc.; Editor HIDEO UENO; Man. Editor JOHEI TACHIBANA; circ. 6,000.

Bijutsu Techô: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, Inaoka Bldg, 2–36 Kanda, Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; monthly; fine arts.

Bungaku (Literature): Iwanami Shoten, 2–5–5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1933; monthly; Editor KIMURA HIDEHIKO.

Bungei-Shunju: 3–23 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 265-1211; f. 1923; popular monthly; general.

Business JAPAN: Sankei Bldg, 7–2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1955; Pres. T. MASAKI; monthly; Editor-in-Chief HOKAJI MINO; circ. 63,000.

Chuo Koron: 2–8–7, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1886; monthly; political, economic, scientific and literary; Chief Editor MASAMI AOYAGI.

Fujin Koron: Chuo Koron-sha, 2–8–7, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; women's literary monthly; Editor KAZUO MATSUMURA.

Fujin-Seikatsu: 19–5, Yasima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; monthly; women's; Editor TOYOHEI HONJO.

Geijutsu Shincho: 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 266-5381; telex 27433; f. 1950; monthly; fine arts, music, architecture, drama and design; Editor-in-Chief MIDORI YAMAKAWA.

Gendai: 2–12–21, Otowa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 945-1111; telex 272-2570; f. 1966; monthly; cultural and political; Editor TADAYUKI TASHIRO.

Gengo-Seikatsu: Chikuma-shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; language and life monthly; Editor MINEO NAKAJIMA; circ. 20,000.

Gunzo: 2–12–21, Otowa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; literary monthly; Editor YUJI HASHINAKA.

Horitsu Jiho: 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1929; monthly; law journal.

Ie-no-Hikari (Light of Home): 11 Funagawara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1925; monthly; rural and general interest; Pres. YASUO OGUSHI; Editor FUMIATSU IDEI; circ. 1.2m.

Iwa-To-Yuki (Rock and Snow): 1–1–33, Shiba Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; every 2 months; mountaineering.

The Japan Architect: 2–31–2, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1956; monthly; international edn of *Shinkenchiku*; Editor SHOZO BABA; circ. 17,000.

Japan Company Handbook: 1–4, Hongoku-cho Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1974; 2 a year; English, publ. by *Oriental Economist*; Editor TAKASHI YAMASAKI.

Japan Quarterly: Asahi Shimbun, 5–3–2 Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1954; English; Exec. Editor SUEO OHORI.

Jitsugyo No Nihon: 1–3–9, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1897; semi-monthly; economics and business; Editor NOBUYOSHI YOSHIDA; circ. 100,000.

Journal of Electronic Engineering: 1–11–15, Higashi Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; monthly: circ. 56,000.

Journal of the Electronics Industry: 1–11–15, Higashi Gotanda, Shingawa-ku, Tokyo 141; f. 1954; monthly; circ. 110,000.

Kagaku (Science): Iwanami Shoten, 2–5–5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; tel. (3) 265-4111; telex 29495; f. 1931; Editor SHIGEKI KOBAYASHI.

Kagaku Asahi: 5–3–2, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1941; monthly; scientific; Editor AKEO MORI.

Kagakushi-Kenkyu: History of Science Society of Japan, c/o Nihonbashi Chuo Bldg, 16–3 Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; quarterly journal; Editor HIROSHI ISHIYAMA.

Kaisha Shikiho: 1–4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1936; quarterly; economics; circ. 600,000.

Keizai Hyoron: 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku, Tokyo 160; economic review.

Keizaizin: Kansai Economic Federation, Nakanoshima Center Bldg, 6–2–27, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; monthly; economics; Editor I. MORIGUCHI.

Kokka: Kokka-sha, 7F Tsukiji Hamarikyu Bldg, 5–3–3, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. 3-542-6722; f. 1889; monthly; Far Eastern art; Chief Editor YOSHIHO YONEZAWA.

Mizue: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, Inaoka Bldg, 2–36 Kanda, Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; tel. (3) 234-2157; f. 1905; quarterly; fine arts.

Ongaku No Tomo (Friends of Music): Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corpn, Kagurazaka 6–30, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; monthly; classical music; circ. 96,000.

Oriental Economist: 1–4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1934; monthly; English; economic and political; Editor ATSUO TSURUOKA.

Sekai: Iwanami Shoten, 2–5–5, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo 101; f. 1946; monthly; review of world and domestic affairs; Editor RYOSUKE YASUE; circ. 100,000.

Shincho: 71, Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1904; monthly; literary; Editor TADAO SAKAMOTO; circ. 30,000.

Shinkenchiku: 2–31–2, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1924; monthly; architecture; Editor SHOZO BABA; circ. 48,000.

Shiso (Thought): Iwanami Shoten, 2–5–5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; f. 1921; monthly; philosophy, social sciences and humanities; Editor ATSUSHI AIBA.

Shizen (Nature): Chuo Koron Sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; monthly; scientific; Editor AKIHIKO OKABE.

Shosetsu Shincho: Shincho-sha Publishing Co, 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; f. 1945; monthly; literature; Chief Editor REIKO KAWANO.

Shukan FM: Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corpn, 6–30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; tel. (3) 235-2111; telex 235-2129; fortnightly; guide to music broadcasts; circ. 200,000.

So-en: Bunka Publishing Bureau, 1–22, Yoyogi 3-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151; fashion monthly; Chief Editor FUMIKO NIMURA; circ. 400,000.

Statistics Monthly (Toyo Keizai Tokei Geppo): publ. by *Oriental Economist*, 1–4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1939.

Stereo: Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corpn, 6–30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; monthly; records and audio; circ. 140,000.

Sûgaku (Mathematics): Mathematical Society of Japan, 25–9–203, Hongo 4-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1947; quarterly.

Tenbo: Chikuma-Shobo, 2–8, Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; f. 1964; monthly; general; Editor MITSUMASA KATSUMATA; circ. 50,000.

The-Yama-To-Keikoku (Mountain and Valley): 1–1–33, Shiba-Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; monthly; mountaineering.

NEWS AGENCIES

Foreign Press Center: 6th Floor, Nippon Press Centre Bldg, 2–2–1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 501-3401; f. 1976; sponsored by Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Assen and the Japan Fed. of Economic Organizations; provides services to the foreign press; Pres. KINJI KAWAMURA; Man. Dir KUNIHIKO MURONO; Dir KINJI KAWAMURA.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Jiji Press): 1–3 Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 591-1111; f. 1945; Pres. KAZUO HARANO.

Kyodo Tsushin (Kyodo News Service): 2–2–5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 584-4111; telex 22207; f. 1945; Pres. TAKEJI WATANABE; Man. Dir SHINJI SAKAI; Man. Editor KAZUMI FUKASE.

Radiopress Inc.: Fuji TV Bldg, 7 Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 162; tel. (3) 353-1621; f. 1945; provides news from China, the USSR, North Korea, Viet-Nam and elsewhere to the press and govt offices; Pres. JIRO INAGAWA.

Sun Telephoto: Palaceside Bldg, 1–1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1952; Pres. K. MATSUOKA; Man. Editor Y. YAMAMOTO.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Asahi Shimbun Bldg, 11th Floor, 3–2 Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 545-3061; Bureau Chief FÉLIX BOLO.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 9th Floor, 2–2–5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 585-8940; Correspondent RICARDO UTRILLA.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): 3–9–13, Higashigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; tel. (3) 441-9241; Correspondent MIKHAIL AFIMOV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2–2–5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 584-6667; telex 0072-28286; Correspondent ALFONSO MAFFETTONE.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 4–9–9, Jingumae, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; Correspondents JOSEF WITTEK, INGE WITTEK.

Antara (Indonesia): Kyodo Tsushin Bldg, 9th Floor, 2–2–5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 584-4234; Correspondent GANDHI SUKARDI.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Asahi Shimbun Bldg, 3–2, Tsukiji, 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 545-5901; telex 22260; Bureau Chief ROY K. ESSOYAN.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Daiichi Aoyama Mansion, Room 802, 1–10, 5-chome, Minami Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 407-6926; Correspondent IVAN A. GAYTANDJIEV.

Central News Agency Inc. (Taiwan): Kyowa Bldg, Room 503, 5–6 Iidabashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 264-4717; Bureau Chief CHIA LEE.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): CPOB 1512, Shisei Kaikan, Room 202, 1–3 Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 580-6629; telex 22-533; Bureau Chief HANS-JÜRGEN KAHL.

Keystone Press Agency (UK): Kaneda Bldg, 3–17–2 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; Pres. JUNZO SUZUKI.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 3–10–2 Kakinokizaka, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152; Bureau Chief: LAJOS PIETSCH.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 36–6, 3-chome, Nozawa Setagoya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 421-9455; telex 29962; Correspondent CARLOS IGLESIAS CELESTRIN.

Reuters (UK): Kyodo Tsushin Bldg, 2–2–5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 584-4541.

Tanjug News Agency (Yugoslavia): 5-8-15, Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141; tel. (3) 443-7366; Correspondent ŽARKO MODRIĆ.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 5–1, 1-chome, Hon-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151; tel. (3) 377-4924; Correspondent VIKTOR ZATSEPIN.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Palaceside Bldg, 1–1, Hitotsubashi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 212-7911; Bureau Man. J. L. BATTENFELD.

Xinhua (New China News Agency) (People's Republic of China): 3–35–23, Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 441-3766; Dir KONG MAI; Correspondents WU XUE-WEN, LIU WENUOU, YU YIGUO.

Yonhap (United) News Agency (Republic of Korea): Kyodo Tsushin Bldg, 2–2–5 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 584-4681; f. 1945; Bureau Chief LEE SANG-KWON.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Japan Magazine Publishers' Association: 7, 1-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 291-0775; f. 1945; 59 mems; Pres. GENZO CHIBA; Sec. JEIJI JANUMA.

Nihon Shinbun Kyokai (Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Assn): Nippon Press Center Bldg, 2–1, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 591-4401; telex 27504; f. 1946; mems include 165 companies, including 114 daily newspapers, 4 news agencies and 47 radio and TV companies; Pres. SEIKI WATANABE; Sec.-Gen. TOSHIE YAMADA.

Publishers

Akane Shobo Co Ltd: 3–2–1, Nishikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 363-0641; f. 1949; juvenile; Pres. MUTSUTO OKAMOTO.

Akita Publishing Shoten Co Ltd: 2–10–8, Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 264-7011; f. 1948; social science, history, juvenile; Chair. TEIO AKITA; Man. Dir SADAMI AKITA.

Baifukan Co Ltd: 3–12, Kudan Minami 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 262-5256; f. 1924; engineering, natural and social sciences, psychology; Pres. KENJI YAMAMOTO.

Bijutsu Shuppan-Sha: 6th Floor, Inaoka Bldg, 2–36, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 234-2151; f. 1905; art and architecture; Pres. ATSUSHI OSHITA.

Chikuma Shobo Publishing Co Ltd: 2–8, Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 294-6711; f. 1940; general fiction and non-fiction; Rep. KAKUZAEMON NUNOKAWA.

Chuokoron-Sha Inc: 2–8–7, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 563-1261; telex 32505; f. 1887; philosophy, history, economic, political and natural science, literature, fine arts; Pres. HOJI SHIMANAKA; Man. Dir SHIGERU TAKANASHI.

Froebel-Kan Co Ltd: 3–1, Kanda Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 292-7786; telex 24907; f. 1907; juvenile, educational, music; Pres. HIROSHI KASHIMA; Man. Dir IKE ISHII; Gen. Man. HARRY IDICHI.

Fukuinkan Shoten: 6–3, Honkomagome 6-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; tel. (3) 942-0032; telex 33597; f. 1950; juvenile; Pres. TADASHI MATSUI.

Gakken Co Ltd: 4–40–5, Kamiikedai, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 145; tel. (3) 720-1111; telex 26389; f. 1946; fiction, juvenile, education, art, history, reference, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, languages; Pres. HIROSHI FURUOKA.

Hakusui-Sha: 3–24, Kanda Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 291-7811; f. 1915; general literature, science and languages; Pres. SUEO NAKAMORI.

Heibonsha: 5, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 265-0451; f. 1914; encyclopaedias, art, history, geography, Japanese and Chinese literature; Pres. KUNIHIKO SHIMONAKA.

Hirokawa Publishing Co: 3–27–14, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 815-3651; f. 1926; natural sciences, medicine, textbooks; Pres. SETSUO HIROKAWA.

The Hokuseido Press: 12, Kanda Nishikicho 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; tel. (3) 294-3301; f. 1914; regional non-fiction, textbooks; Pres. MASAZO YAMAMOTO.

Ie-No-Hikari Association: 11 Funagawara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 260-3151; telex 2322367; f. 1925; social science, industry; Pres. YASUO OGUSHI; Man. Dir MAREKI KURUBA.

Iwanami Shoten: 2–5–5 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 265-4111; telex 29495; f. 1913; natural and social sciences, literature, history, geography; Chair. YUJIRO IWANAMI; Pres. TORU MIDORIKAWA.

Jimbun Shoin: Takakura-Nishi-iru, Bukkoji-dori, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto; tel. 75-351-3343; f. 1922; literary, philosophy, history, fine art; Pres. MUTSUHISA WATANABE.

Kanehara & Co Ltd: 31–14, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 811-7161; f. 1875; medical, agricultural, engineering and scientific; Pres. HIDEO KANEHARA.

Kodansha Ltd: 2–12–21, Otowa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 945-1111; telex 272-2570; f. 1909; art, education, children's picture books, fiction, cookery, encyclopaedias, natural science, paperbacks, magazines; Pres. KOREMICHI NOMA.

Kyoritsu Shuppan Co Ltd: 4–6–19, Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 947-2511; f. 1926; scientific and technical; Pres. MASAO NANJO; Man. Dir MASATAKA TAKEUCHI.

Maruzen Co Ltd: 3–10, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 272-7211; telex 26516; f. 1869; general; Pres. KUMAO EBIHARA; Chair. SHINGO IIZUMI.

Minerva Shobo Co Ltd: 1 Tsutsumidani-cho, Hinooka, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto 607; tel. 75-581-5191; f. 1948; general non-fiction and reference; Pres. NOBUO SUGITA.

Misuzu Shobo Publishing Co: 3–17–15, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 815-9181; f. 1947; general, philosophy, history, literature, science, art; Pres. TAMIO KITANO; Man. Dir TOSHITO OBI.

Nanzando Co Ltd: 4–1–11, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 814-3681; medical reference, paperbacks; Man. Dir KIMIO SUZUKI.

Obunsha Co Ltd: 55 Yokodera-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 266-6000; f. 1931; textbooks, reference, general science and fiction, magazines, encyclopaedias; audio-visual aids; Pres. YOSHIO AKAO.

Ohmsha Ltd: 1–3, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; tel. (3) 233-0641; telex 0222-3125; f. 1914; engineering, technical and scientific; Pres. N. TANEDA; Exec. Dir S. SATO.

Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corpn: 6–30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 235-2111; telex 23718; f. 1941; folios, music and magazines; Pres. SUNAO ASAKA.

Risosha: 46 Akagishita-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; tel. (3) 268-1306; f. 1927; philosophy, religion, social science; Pres. TETSUO SHIMOMURA.

Sankei Shimbun Shuppankyoku Co: 3–15, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 231-7111; f. 1950; history, social sciences, politics, juvenile; Man. Dir SHINYA UEDA.

Sanseido Co Ltd: 2–22–14, Misakicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 230-9411; f. 1881; dictionaries, education, languages, social and natural science; Pres. HISANORI UENO.

Seibundo-Shinkosha Publishing Co Ltd: 1–5, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 292-1211; f. 1912; technical, scientific, general non-fiction; Pres. and Man. Dir SHIGEO OGAWA.

Shinkenchiku-Sha Ltd: 31–2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 811-7101; f. 1925; architecture; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publr YOSHIO YOSHIDA.

Shogakukan Publishing Co Ltd: 2–3–1, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 230-5211; telex 2322192; f. 1922; juvenile, education, geography, history, encyclopaedias, dictionaries; Pres. TETSUO OHGA.

Shokokusha Publishing Co Ltd: 25 Saka-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 359-3231; f. 1932; architectural, technical and fine art; Chair. and Pres. GENSHICHI SHIMOIDE; Man. Dir TAISHIRO YAMAMOTO.

Shufunotomo Co Ltd: 6, Kanda Surugadai 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 294-1111; telex 26925; f. 1916; domestic science, fine art, gardening, handicraft, cookery and magazines; Pres. HARUHIKO ISHIKAWA.

Shunju-Sha Co Ltd: 2–18–6, Soto-kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 255-9611; f. 1918; philosophy, religion, literary, economics, music; Pres. HIROKICHI TANAKA; Man. O. KANDA.

Taishukan Shoten: 3–24, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 294-2221; f. 1918; reference, Japanese and foreign languages, sports, dictionaries, audio-visual aids; Man. Dir TOSHIO SUZUKI.

Tokyo News Service Ltd: Tsukiji Hamarikyu Bldg, 10th Floor, 3–3, Tsukiji 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 542-7041; f. 1947; shipping and shipbuilding; Pres. T. OKUYAMA.

University of Tokyo Press: 7–3–1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; tel. (3) 811-0964; f. 1951; natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, academic journals; Japanese and English; Man. Dir KAZUO ISHII.

Yama-kei Publishing Co Ltd: 1–1–33, Shiba-Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 436-4021; f. 1930; natural science, geography, mountaineering; Pres. YOSHIMITSU KAWASAKI.

Yuhikaku Publishing Co Ltd: 2–17, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 264-1311; f. 1877; social sciences, law, economics; Pres. TADATAKA EGUSA; Chair. SHIRO EGUSA.

Zoshindo Juken Kenkyusha: 2–19–15, Shinmachi, Nishi-ku, Osaka 550; tel. (6) 532-1581; f. 1890; educational, juvenile; Pres. SHIGETOSHI OKAMOTO.

Government Publishing House

Government Publication Centre: 2–1, Kasumigaseki, 1-chome, Tokyo 100; tel. 3-211-7786.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Japan Book Publishers' Association: 6 Fukuro-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162; tel. (3) 268-1301; Pres. TOSHIYUKI HATTORI; Exec. Dir SADAYA MURAYAMA.

Publishers Association for Cultural Exchange: 1–2–1, Sarugaku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; tel. (3) 291-5685; 135 mems; Pres. SHOICHI NOMA; Dir SHOICHI NAKAJIMA.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 93m. radio receivers sets and 30,202,287 television licences in 1983.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation): Broadcasting Centre, NHK Hoso Centre, 2–2–1, Jinnan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 465-1111; telex 22377; f. 1925; non-commercial public corpn; Board of Dirs appointed by the govt; operates five (two TV and three radio) networks and 7,605 stations; TV channels equally divided between general and educational networks; central stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo and Matsuyama; overseas service broadcasts in 21 languages; Chair. Board of Govs MAKOTO YOSHITAKE; Pres. MASATO KAWAHARA.

National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan (MINPOREN): Bungei Shunju Bldg, 3, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 265-7481; Pres. SUNAO NAKAGAWA; Exec. Dir. NAGATO IZUMI; Sec.-Gen. SEIGO NAGATAKE; asscn of 125 companies (102 TV companies, 23 radio companies). Among the TV companies, 36 operate radio and TV, with 245 radio stations and 5,943 TV stations. These include:

Asahi Hoso—Asahi Broadcasting Corpn: 2–2–48, Oyodo-Minami, Oyodo-ku, Osaka 531; tel. (6) 458-5321; Chair. TSUNEJIRO HIRAI; Pres. KIYOSHI HARA.

Bunka Hoso—Nippon Cultural Broadcasting, Inc: 1–5, Wakabo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1952; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. MASATOSHI IWAMOTO.

Nippon Hoso—Nippon Broadcasting System, Inc: 1–9–3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 287-1111; f. 1954; Chair. N. SHIKANAI; Pres. T. ISHIDA.

Nihon Tanpa Hoso—Nihon Short-Wave Broadcasting Co: 9–15, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 583-8151; f. 1954; Pres. AKINOUBU KOJIMA.

Okinawa Televi Hoso—Okinawa Television Broadcasting Co Ltd: 2–32–1, Kume, Naha 900, Okinawa; f. 1959; Pres. Y. YAMASHIRO.

Ryukyu Hoso—Ryukyu Broadcasting Corpn Ltd: 2–3–1, Kumoji, Naha 900, Okinawa; f. 1954; Pres. KUNIO OROKU.

Tokyo Hoso—Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc: 5–3–6, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 584-3111; f. 1951; Chair. HIROSHI SUWA; Pres. YOSHIYUKI YAMANISHI.

There are also 92 commercial television stations operated by Asahi Broadcasting Co, Nippon TV Network Co, Fuji Telecasting Co and others, including:

Televi Asahi—Asahi National Broadcasting Co Ltd: 4–10, Roppongi 6-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106; tel. (3) 405-3211; f. 1959; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. KIKUO TASHIRO.

Yomiuri Televi Hoso—Yomiuri Telecasting Corporation: 1–8–11, Higashi-Tenma, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; tel. (6) 356-3500; f. 1958; 18 hrs broadcasting daily, all in colour; Chair. MITSUO MUTAI; Pres. YUKIO AOYAMA.

Television News Agencies

Asahi Video Projects Ltd: 6–4–10 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 405-3211; f. 1958; Pres. K. SAMEJIMA.

Kyodo Television News: 7 Kawata-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 353-2618; f. 1958; Pres. AKIRA HONMA.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in yen)

BANKING

Japan's central bank and note-issuing body is the Bank of Japan, founded in 1882. More than half the credit business of the country is handled by 77 commercial banks (14 city banks and 63 regional banks), seven trust banks and three long-term credit banks, collectively designated 'All Banks'. The most important of these are the city banks, some of which have a distinguished history, reaching back to the days of the *zaibatsu*, the private entrepreneurial organizations on which Japan's capital wealth was built up before the Second World War. Although the *zaibatsu* were abolished as integral industrial and commercial enterprises during the Allied Occupation, the several businesses and industries which bear the former *zaibatsu* names, such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo, continue to flourish and to give each other mutual assistance through their respective banks and trust corporations. Among the commercial banks, one, the Bank of Tokyo, specializes in foreign exchange business, while the Industrial Bank of Japan provides a large proportion of the finance for capital investment by industry. The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and Nippon Credit Bank Ltd also specialize in industrial finance; the work of these three privately-owned banks is supplemented by the government-controlled Japan Development Bank.

The Government has established a number of other specialized organs to supply essential services not performed by the private banks. Thus the Japan Export-Import Bank advances credits for exports of heavy industrial products and imports of raw materials in bulk. A Housing Loan Corporation assists firms building housing for their employees, while the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation gives loans to the named industries for equipment purchases. Similar services are provided for small businesses by the Small Business Finance Corporation.

An important role is played in the financial activity of the country by co-operatives, and by the many small enterprise institutions. Each prefecture has its own federation of co-operatives, with the Central Co-operative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry as the common central financial institution. This Central Co-operative Bank also serves as an agent for the Government's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation.

There are also three types of private financial institutions for small business. The 69 Sogo Banks (Mutual Loan and Savings Banks) are now similar to commercial banks. There are 461 Credit Associations and 456 Shinkin Banks (Credit Associations), which loan only to members. The latter also receive deposits.

The commonest form of savings is through the government-operated Postal Savings System, which collects petty savings from the public by means of the post office network. Total deposits stood at 84,806,239m. yen in December 1983. The funds thus made available are used as loan funds by the Government financial institutions, through the Ministry of Finance's Trust Fund Bureau.

Clearing houses operate in each major city of Japan, and total 178 institutions. The largest are those of Tokyo and Osaka.

Central Bank

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan): 2–1, Nihonbashi Hongoku-cho, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. 3-279-1111; telex 722-2265; f. 1882; cap. 100m., res 2,555.2m., dep. 3,861.7m. (March 1983); Gov. M. SATOSHI SUMITA.

Principal Commercial Banks

Bank of Tokyo Ltd: 6–3, Nihonbashi Hongokucho 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 245-1111; telex 2220; f. 1946; specializes in foreign exchange business; cap. p.u. 80,000m., dep. 10,500,000m. (March 1984); Chair. YUSUKE KASHIWAGI; Pres. YASUSHI WATANABE; 86 brs.

Bank of Yokohama Ltd: 47, Honcho 5-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama; tel. (45) 201-4991; telex 3822-563; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 39,071m., dep. 5,308,972m. (March 1984); Pres. JIRO YOSHIKUNI; 183 brs.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd: 1–5, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 596-1111; telex 22315; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 120,000m., dep. 21,675,000m. (March 1984); Chair. TETSUO FUJIMORI; Pres. NOBUYA HAGURA; 353 brs.

Daiwa Bank Ltd: 21, Bingomachi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 451; tel. (6) 271-1221; telex 63977; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 60,000m., dep. 10,139,000m. (March 1984); Chair. SUSUMU FURUKAWA; Pres. SUMIO ABEKAWA; 186 brs.

Fuji Bank Ltd: 5–5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 216-2211; telex 22367; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 111,375m., dep. 19,511,000m. (March 1984); Chair. TAKUJI MATSUZAWA; Pres. YOSHIRO ARAKI; 264 brs.

Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd: 7 Nishi 3-chome, Odori, Chuo-ku, Sapporo; tel. (11) 271-2111; telex 0932533; f. 1900; cap. 30,000m., dep. 5,143,000m. (March 1984); Chair. AKIRA GOMI; Pres. SHIGERU SUZUKI; 189 brs.

Kyowa Bank Ltd: 1–2, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 287-2111; telex 24275; f. 1948; cap. 52,500m., dep. 6,924,000m. (March 1984); Pres. YAMANAKA TETSUO; Chair. YOSHIAKA IROBE; 240 brs.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd: 7–1 Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 240-1111; telex 22358; f. 1880; cap. 111,375m., dep. 18,453,000m. (March 1984); Chair. TOSHIO NAKAMURA; Pres. HAJIME YAMADA; 234 brs.

Mitsui Bank Ltd: 1–2, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 501-1111; telex 22378; f. 1876; cap. p.u. 92,000m., dep. 13,789,270m. (March 1984); Chair. TOSHIRO KUSABA; Pres. KENICHI KAMIYA; 178 brs.

Saitama Bank Ltd: 4–1, Tokiwa 7-chome, Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture; tel. (488) 24-2411; telex 22811; f. 1943; cap. 39,000m., dep. 6,659,000m. (March 1984); Chair. TSUNESHIRO OHKI; Pres. SHIGETAKE ICHIJI; 185 brs.

Sanwa Bank Ltd: 4–10, Fushimimachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 202-2281; telex 63234; f. 1933; cap. 111,375m., dep. 17,950,000m. (March 1984); Chair. TOSHIO AKASHIU; Pres. KENJI KAWAKATSU; 265 brs.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd: 22, Kitahama 5-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 227-2111; telex 63266; f. 1895; cap. 111,375m., dep. 19,135,000m. (March 1984); Chair. ICHIRO ISODA ; Pres. KOH KOMATSU; 243 brs.

Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd: 56 Naniwa-cho, Chuo-ku, Kobe; tel. (78) 331-8101; telex 78823; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 70,000m., dep. 11,025,287m. (March 1984); Chair. SHINICHI ISHINO; Pres. TADAO SHIOTANI; 354 brs.

Tokai Bank Ltd: 21–24 Nishiki, 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; tel. (52) 211-1111; telex 59947; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 75,000m., dep. 14,482,000m. (March 1984); Chair. SHIGEMITSU MIYAKE; Pres. RYUICHI KATO; 259 brs.

Principal Trust Banks

Chuo Trust and Banking Co Ltd: 7–1 Kyobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 567-7541; telex 33368; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 5,000m., total assets 4,503,281m. (March 1984); Chair. ISAMU KUMAZAKI; Pres. TAKESHI SEKIGUCHI; 52 brs.

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation: 4–5 Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 212-1211; telex 24259; f. 1927; cap. 37,500m., dep. 12,633,000m. (March 1984); Pres. TAKUJI SHIDACHI; 57 brs.

Mitsui Trust and Banking Co Ltd: 1–1 Nihonbashi Muromachi, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 270-9511; telex 26397; f. 1924; cap. 37,500m., total assets 10,391,208m. (Sept. 1983); Pres. SEIICHI KAWASAKI; 56 brs.

Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co Ltd: 15, Kitahama 5-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. 220-2121; telex 63775; f. 1925; cap. 37,500m., total assets 11,841,000m. (March 1984); Chair. TAKESHI TASHIRO; Pres. OSAMU SAKURAI; 58 brs.

Toyo Trust and Banking Co Ltd: 4–3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 287-2211; telex 2224925; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 26,000m.; total assets 7,595,355m. (March 1984); Chair. CHIGAZO MORITA; Pres. HIROSHI MATSUSHITA; 53 brs.

Yasuda Trust and Banking Co Ltd: 2–1 Yaesu, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 278-8111; telex 23720; f. 1925; cap. 40,500m., total assets 9,840,092m. (Oct. 1984); Pres. YOSHIO YAMAGUCHI; 54 brs.

Long-Term Credit Banks

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd: 2–4 Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 211-5111; telex 24308; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 100,000m., dep. and debentures 12,787,629m. (March 1984); Chair. BINSUKE SUGIURA; Pres. MAMORU SAKAI; 26 brs.

Nippon Credit Bank Ltd: 13–10 Kudan-Kita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 263-1111; telex 26921; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 78,500m., dep. and debentures 8,043,495m. (March 1984); Chair. TATSUO SHODA; Pres. SHIRO EGAWA; 21 brs.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd): 3–3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-1111; telex 22325; f. 1902; medium- and long-term financing; cap. p.u. 103,680m., dep. and debentures 15,301,901m., loans and discounts 10,597,505m. (1984); Chair. KISABURO IKEURA; Pres. KANEO NAKAMURA; 28 brs.

Principal Government Credit Institutions

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation: 9–3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 270-2261; f. 1953; finances plant and equipment investment; cap. 168,233m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. KAZUHITO NAKANO; Vice-Pres. SHIRO ODAMURA.

The Export-Import Bank of Japan: 4–1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 287-1221; f. 1950 to supplement or encourage the financing of exports, imports and overseas investment by ordinary financial institutions; cap. p.u. 967,300m. (March 1984); Pres. MASATAKA OKURA.

Housing Loan Corporation: 4–10, Koraku 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 812-1111; f. 1950 to provide long-term capital for the construction of housing at low interest rates; cap. 97,200m. (1983); Pres. SHOZO KONO; Vice-Pres. YOSHIRO IWASE.

The Japan Development Bank: 9–1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 270-3211; f. 1951; provides long-term loans; subscribes for corporate bonds; guarantees corporate obligations; invests in specific projects; borrows funds from govt and abroad; issues external bonds and notes; cap. 233,971m.; loans outstanding 6,613,000m. (1983); Gov. SHIGEYA YOSHISE; Deputy Gov. TATSUO TAJIMA.

Medical Care Facilities Finance Corporation: 2–2, Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 265-5151; f. 1960; provides long-term low-interest loans to private hospitals and clinics; cap. 11,500m. (1984); Prin. Officer RIKIO KITAGAWA; 1 br.

National Finance Corporation: 9–3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 270-1361; f. 1949 to supply business funds particularly to very small enterprises among those sections of the population unable to obtain loans from banks and other private financial institutions; cap. p.u. 26,000m.; 4,800 mems; Gov. TAKASHI TANAKA; Deputy Gov. SHUZI WATANABE.

Norinchukin Bank (Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) 8–3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku,

Tokyo; tel. (3) 279-0111; telex 23918; f. 1923; apex organ of financial system of agricultural, forestry and fisheries co-operatives; receives deposits from individual co-operatives, federations and agricultural enterprises; extends loans to these and to local govt authorities and public corpns; adjusts excess and shortage of funds within co-operative system; issues debentures, invests funds and engages in other regular banking business; 10,631 mems.; cap. p.u. 45,000m., dep. and debentures 16,546,677m. (March 1984); Pres. Osamu Morimoto; Vice-Pres. Seigo Urano; 38 brs.

The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund: Takebashi Godo Bldg, 4–1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 215-1311; telex 28790; f. 1961 to provide long-term loans or investments for projects in developing countries; cap. 1,412,244m. (1984); Pres. Takashi Hosomi; Deputy Pres. Shinzo Aoki.

Shoko Chukin Bank (Central Co-operative Bank for Commerce and Industry): 10–17 2-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 272-6111; telex 25388; f. 1936 to provide general banking services to facilitate finance for smaller enterprise co-operatives and other organizations formed mainly by small- and medium-sized enterprises; issues debentures; cap. 167,000m.; dep. and debentures 7,652,499m. (March 1984); Pres. Satoshi Sasaki; Vice-Pres. Hiroshi Yonesato; 96 brs.

Small Business Finance Corporation: 9–3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 270-1261; f. 1953 to lend plant and equipment funds and long-term operating funds to small businesses (capital not more than 100m., or not more than 300 employees) which are not easily secured from other financial institutions; cap. p.u. 31,210m. (1983) wholly subscribed by government; Gov. Kiyoshi Shō; Vice-Gov. Tōru Hara.

Principal Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): Fuji Bldg, 2–3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, CPOB 374; tel. (3) 211-1760; brs in Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka; Man. J. J. W. Zweegers.

American Express International Banking Corpn (USA): Toranomon Mitsui Bldg, 8–1, Kasumigaseki, 3-chome Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 504-3341; brs in Naha, Okinawa; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. C. Arsenault.

Amro Bank (Netherlands): Yurakucho Denki Bldg, 7–1, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 284-0701.

Bangkok Bank Ltd (Thailand): Mitsui Bldg, No. 6 Annex, 8–11, Nihonbashi Muromachi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 270-5841; 1 br.

Bank of America NT & SA: Tokyo Kaijo Bldg, 2–1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-0241; brs in Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe; Exec. Vice-Pres. V. C. Gibb.

Bank of India: Mitsubishi Denki Bldg, 2–3, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 212-0911; Chief Man. K. C. Chakrabertti; br. in Osaka.

Bank Indonesia: Hibiya Park Bldg, 8–1, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 271-3415.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Kokusai Bldg, Room 117–118, 1–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-5621; Gen. Man. Winarto Soemarto.

Bankers Trust Co (USA): Kishimoto Bldg, 2–2–1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-7171; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Roy W. Allen.

Banque Indosuez (France): French Bank Bldg, 1–2, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 582-0271; Gen. Man. Bernard Delage; br. in Osaka and Nagoya.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Yusen Bldg, 3–2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-2881; telex 24825; Gen. Man. Michel Le Lay.

Banque Paribas (France): Yurakucho Denki Bldg, 7–1, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-5881; Gen. Man. Denis Antoine.

Barclays Bank (UK): Mitsubishi Bldg, 5–2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, (CPOB 466); tel. (3) 214-3611; telex 24968; Gen. Man. E. A. K. Staines.

Bayerische Vereinsbank (Federal Republic of Germany): Togin Bldg, 4–2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 284-1341; telex 26351; Gen. Man. Dr Kai Werhahn-Mees.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): AIU Bldg, 1–3, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-3361; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Robert H. Binney; br. in Osaka.

Chemical Bank (USA): Mitsubishi Shoji Bldg, Annex, 3–1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-1351; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. S. Smith, III.

Citibank NA (USA): 2–1, Otemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 279-5411; brs in Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya; Sr Vice-Pres. Tatsuo Umezono.

Commerzbank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): Nippon Press Center Bldg, 2–1, Uchisaiwai-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 502-4371; Gen. Mans Manfred Drost, Rainer H. Wedel.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago (USA): Mitsui Seimei Bldge, 2–3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 216-1661; Vice-Pres. Charles B. Truett; 1 br.

Deutsche Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): Yurakucho Denki Bldg, S., 7–1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-1971; Gen. Mans Dr H. J. Beck, T. Yasui.

Dresdner Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): Tokyo branch: Mitsubishi Bldg, 5–2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-5961; telex 222-5295; Sr Mans Ernst Reimers, Kazuhiko Nagaso.

First National Bank of Chicago (USA): Time and Life Bldg, 8fl., 3–6, Otemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 245-1021; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Katsuhiko Yamamoto.

Grindlays Bank PLC (UK): 8F Yanmar Tokyo Bldg, 1–1, Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 271-1151; telex 24157; Gen. Man. P. D. Hand.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): 1–2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 211-6461; telex 222-2416; Chief Exec. J. H. Mason; 4 brs.

International Commercial Bank of China (Taiwan): Togin Bldg, 4–2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 211-2501; Sr Vice-Pres. and Man. Theodore S. S. Cheng; 2 brs.

Korea Exchange Bank (Republic of Korea): New Kokusai Bldg, 4–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 216-3561; telex 24243; f. 1967; Gen. Man. Jhun Keun-Oh; 3 brs.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd (UK): Ote Center Bldg, 1–3 Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 (CPOB 464); tel. (3) 214-6771; Man. B. R. MacIlwaine.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co (USA): 21st Floor, Asahi Tokai Bldg, 6–1, Otemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 242-6511; telex 22687; Vice-Pres. and Man. Keith K. Kaneko.

Marine Midland Bank NA (USA): Kokusai Bldg, 1–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 216-0531; telex 28510; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. John W. Brown III.

Mercantile Bank Ltd (Hong Kong): 5–15, Nishiki 1-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; Man. H. Matsumoto.

Midland Bank PLC (UK): Togin Bldg, 4–2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 284-1861; Chief Man. Keiichi Yoshida.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co (USA): Shin Yurakucho Bldg, 12–1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-2761; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. John Paul Garber.

National Bank of Pakistan: 20 Mori Bldg, 7–4, Nishi Shinbashi 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 502-0331; f. 1949; Man. Shah Nawaz.

National Westminster Bank PLC (UK): Mitsubishi Bldg, 5–2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 216-5301; Chief Man. (Japan) Tony Hodge.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn (Singapore): 128 Shin Tokyo Bldg, 3–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 214-2841; telex 26186; Man. Wong Chong Kong.

Security Pacific National Bank (USA): Yurakucho Bldg, 10–1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-2721; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Gregory H. Jackson.

Société Générale (France): Hibiya Central Bldg, 1–2–9, Nishi-Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 503-9781; Gen. Man. Gilbert W. Grey.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): Fuji Bldg, 2–3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Tokyo; tel. (3) 213-6541; brs in Kobe and Osaka; Man. T. G. Lightfoot.

State Bank of India: South Tower 352, Yurakucho Denki Bldg, 1–7–1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 284-0085; telex 27377; Chief Man. A. K. Sen.

Swiss Bank Corpn: Furukawa Sogo Bldg, 6–1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-1731; Sr Vice-Pres. and Man. Eric Tschirren.

Union Bank of Switzerland: Yurakucho Bldg, 10–1, Yurakocho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-7471; Sr Vice-Pres. and Man. Peter Niederhauser.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises UBAF (France): Fukoku Seimei Bldg, 10F, 2–2–2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 595-0801; Man. MAXIME ROCHE.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale (Federal Republic of Germany): Kokusai Bldg, 1–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 216-0581; telex 23859; Gen. Mans KLAUS PESCH, ULRICH ZIERKE.

Bankers' Associations

Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan: 3–1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 216-3761; f. 1945; 72 mem. asscns; Chair. HAJIME YAMADA; Vice-Chair. KENJI KAWAKATSU; Man. Dir MICHITSURA KITAHARA.

Tokyo Bankers' Association Inc: 3–1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 216-3761; f. 1945; 82 mem. banks; conducts the above Federation's routine business; Chair. HAJIME YAMADA; Vice-Chairs NOBUYA HAGURA, MAMORU SAKAI.

Regional Banks Association of Japan: 3–1–2 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; f. 1936; 63 member banks; Chair. JIRO YOSHIKUNI.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Fukuoka Stock Exchange: 2–14–12, Tenjin, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka.

Hiroshima Stock Exchange: 14–18, Kanayama-cho, Hiroshima; f. 1949; 15 mems; Prin. Officer SHIGERU AKAGI.

Nagoya Stock Exchange: 3–17, Sakae-Sanchome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1949; Pres. JUNICHIRO KUMADA; Man. Dir ICHIRO KAWAI.

Osaka Securities Exchange: 2-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 203-1151; telex 5225118; f. 1949; 51 regular mems and three Nakadachi mems; Pres. HIROSHI YAMANOUCHI; Chair. FUJIO KODAMA.

Sapporo Stock Exchange: 5–14–1, Nishi, Minami Ichijo, Naka-ku, Sapporo.

Tokyo Stock Exchange: 2–1–1 Nihonbashi-Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; 83 mems; Pres. MICHIO TAKEUCHI.

There are also Stock Exchanges at Kyoto and Niigata.

INSURANCE

Principal Life Companies

Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co: 7–3, Nishishinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; tel. (3) 342-3111; f. 1888; Pres. RYUHEI TAKASHIMA.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co: 19–18, 2-chome, Kamimeguro Meguro, Tokyo 153; tel. (3) 719-5111; telex 2466725; f. 1904; Pres. YASUTARO KANZAKI.

Daido Mutual Life Insurance Co: 1-23-101, Esaka, Suitashi, Osaka 564; tel. (6) 385-1131; telex 5233311; f. 1902; Chair. TAKESHI MASUMURA; Pres. EIJI FUKUMOTO.

Daihyaku Mutual Life Insurance Co: 34–1, Kokuryocho 4-chome, Chofsu-shi, Tokyo 182; tel. (3) 0424-85-8111; f. 1914; Chair. DAIJIRO KAWASAKI; Pres. MINORU KAWASAKI.

Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co: 13–1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 216-1211; f. 1902; Chair. RYOICHI TSUKAMOTO; Pres. SHIN-ICHI NISHIO.

Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Co: 2-2, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 508-1101; f. 1923; Pres. TETSUO FURUYA.

Heiwa Life Insurance Co Ltd: 2–16, Ginza 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 209-2854; f. 1907; Pres. TADAYOSHI TAKEMOTO.

INA Life Insurance Co Ltd: Shinjuku Centre Bldg, 48F, 1–25–1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; tel. (3) 348-7011; Pres. SHINSAKU KUDO.

Kyoei Life Insurance Co Ltd: 4–2 Hongokucho, Nihonbashi, Chuoku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 270-8511; telex 222-6826; f. 1947; Hon. Chair. and Dir of Board SABURO KAWAI; Pres. MASAYUKI KITOKU.

Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co: 1–1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 283-8111; telex 2224861; f. 1881; Chair. HIROSHI YAMANAKA; Pres. TERUMICHI TSUCHIDA.

Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co: 2–3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 211-6111; telex 2223261; f. 1927; Chair. TAKAHIRO TAJIMA; Pres. MASAMI ONIZAWA.

Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Co Ltd: 1–2–19, Higashi, Shibuy-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 407-6211; f. 1934; Chair. TAKEO HIRAKURA; Pres. SAKAE SAWABE.

Nippon Life Insurance Co: 7, 4 chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; tel. (3) 209-4500; telex 5228783; f. 1889; Chair. Gen. HIROSE; Pres. GENTARO KAWASE.

Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co: 6–30, Aobadai 3-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 153; tel. (3) 463-1101; f. 1909; Pres. YASUNORI YAZAKI.

Seibu Allstate Insurance Co Ltd: Sunshine Sixty Bldg, 37th–39th Floors, 1–1, Higashi Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170; tel. (3) 983-6666; f. 1975; Chair. SEIJI TSUTSUMI; Pres. SHIGEO IKUNO.

Sony Prudential Life Insurance Co Ltd: 1–1, Minami-Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 475-8811; Pres. TATSUAKI HIRAI.

Sumitomo Life Insurance Co: 2–5, Nakanoshima 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; tel. (6) 231-8401; telex 522-2584; f. 1926; Chair. MASAAKI ARAI; Pres. KENJI CHISHIRO.

Taisho Life Insurance Co Ltd: 9–1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 281-7651; f. 1913; Pres. TOSHIYUKI KOYAMA.

Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Co: 11–2, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 272-6211; Chair. MAGODAYU DAIBU; Pres. KYOJIRO NISHIWAKI; Vice-Chair. TAKUO KOIZUMI.

Toho Mutual Life Insurance Co: 15–1, Shibuya 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; tel. (3) 499-1111; telex 242-8069; f. 1898; Chair. MAKOTO YASUI; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer SHINTARO OTA.

Tokyo Mutual Life Insurance Co: 5–2, Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 504-2211; f. 1895; Pres. TOSHIO SHIBAYAMA.

Yamato Mutual Life Insurance Co: 1–7, Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 508-3111; f. 1911; Pres. YASUNOSUKE KAMONO.

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co: 9–1 Nishi-shinjuku 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; tel. (3) 342-7111; f. 1880; Chair. HAJIME YASUDA; Pres. MORIO MIZUNO.

Principal Non-Life Companies

Allstate Automobile and Fire Insurance Co Ltd: Sunshine 60 Bldg, 1-1, Higashi-Ikebukuro 3-chome, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 988-2711; telex 2722056; Pres. NOBORU TANABE.

Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 6–2, Kajicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 254-2211; f. 1951; Pres. MICHINOSUKE TANAKA.

Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: Kyobashi Chiyoda Bldg, 1–9, Kyobashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 281-3311; telex 24975; f. 1897; Chair. SADAZO YAMAMOTO; Pres. TADAO KAWAMURA.

Daido Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 14–8, 1-chome, Kumoji, Naha-shi, Okinawa; tel. 67-1161; f. 1971; Pres. YUSHO UEZU.

Dai-ichi Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co: 5–1, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 239-0011; telex 26554; f. 1949; Chair. NAOKADO NISHIHARA; Pres. SABURO KANEKO.

Dai-Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 1–6, Nihonbashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 272-8811; telex 26968; f. 1918; Chair. SEIICHI SORIMACHI; Pres. YOSHIHIKO SHIOKAWA.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 15–10, Nishitenma 4-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (3) 363-1121; telex 5237305; f. 1944; Pres. TOMOYOSHI TSUJINO.

Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 18–9, 1-chome, Minamisenba, Minami-ku, Osaka; tel. (3) 271-2741; telex 5332326; f. 1918; Chair. ISAMU WATANABE; Pres. HIROSHI KUZUHARA.

Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co Ltd: 6–5, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 253-3171; f. 1966; Pres. KENJI ATSUMI.

Koa Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 7–3, 3-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 593-3111; telex 23524; f. 1944; Pres. MINORU HOKARI; Chair. KAISUKE AKAGI.

Kyoei Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co: 18–6, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 504-0131; telex 22977; f. 1942; Chair. HIDEYUKI TAKAGI.

Nichido Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 3–16, 5-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 571-5141; f. 1914; Chair. TORAJIRO KUBO; Pres. YOSHIKAZU SATO.

Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 2–10, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 272-8111; telex 24214; f. 1892; Chair. SCICHISABURO KAWASAKI; Pres. MASAGI SHINAGAWA.

Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 9–5, 2-chome, Kita-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 404-4111; f. 1911; Pres. SEIICHI HONDA.

Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 5–1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 211-1311; f. 1908; Pres. TATSUO FUJISAWA; Chair. MICHIYOSHI SHIROISHI.

Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co Ltd: 3–5, Yaesu 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 272-3211; f. 1944; Pres. SUMAO TOKUMASU.

Taisei Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 2–1, 4-chome, Kudankita, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 234-3111; f. 1950; Pres. FUMIO SATO; Chair. TOKIO NODA.

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co Ltd: 9, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 259-3111; telex 24670; f. 1918; Pres. TAKERU ISHIKAWA; Chair. AKIO HIRATA.

Taiyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 18, Kanda Nishikicho 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; tel. (3) 449-5611; f. 1951; Chair. TAMOTSU YOKATA; Pres. KIYOSHI ENDO.

Toa Fire and Marine Reinsurance Co Ltd: 6–5, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 253-3171; f. 1940; Pres. MOKUJI KASHIWAGI.

Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co Ltd (Tokio Kaijo): 2–1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 212-6211; telex 24858; f. 1879; Pres. HARUO TAKEDA.

Toyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 4–7, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-Honsho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 245-1411; telex 02226334; f. 1950; Chair. TSUNEKAZU SAKANO; Pres. CHIZUKA NAKATA.

Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 26–1, 1-chome, Nishi-shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 349-3111; telex 232-2790; f. 1887; Chair. TAKEO MIYOSHI; Pres. YASUO GOTO.

In addition to the commercial companies, the Post Office operates life insurance and annuity schemes.

Insurance Associations

Fire and Marine Insurance Rating Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Bldg, 9, Kanda Awajicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; tel. (3) 255-1211; f. 1948; Pres. YASUO GOTEAU; Chief Exec. Dir KENJIRO YAMAZAKI.

Life Insurance Association of Japan (Seimei Hoken Kyokai): New Kokusai Bldg, 4–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 286-2611; f. 1908; 23 mem. cos; Chair. SHIN-ICHI NISHIO; Vice-Chair. MASANORI YAMANOUCHI; Man. Dir TEIJI NAKAHARA.

Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Bldg, 9, Kanda Awajicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 255-1211; telex 2224829; f. 1917; 23 mems; Pres. SUMAO TOKUMASU; Vice-Pres. HARUO TAKEDA, TATSUO FUJISAWA.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Nippon Shoko Kaigi-sho): 2–2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 283-7823; f. 1922; mems 478 local chambers of commerce and industry; the cen. org. of all chambers of commerce and industry in Japan; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH (acting).

Principal chambers include:

Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Kobe CIT Center Bldg, 1–14, Hamabe-dori 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Kobe 651; f. 1878; 8,900 mems; Pres. SHINICHI ISHINO; Man. Dir SHOICHI YAMADA.

Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 240, Shoshoicho, Ebisugawa-agaru, Karasumadori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto 604; f. 1882; 7,877 mems; Pres. KOICHI TSUKAMOTO; Man. Dir KUNIO SHIMADZU.

Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 10–19, Sakae 2-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya, Aichi 460; f. 1881; 10,021 mems; Pres. KOTARO TAKEDA; Man. Dir YOSHIHISA HARADA.

Naha Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 2–2–4, Kume Naha, Okinawa; tel. 68-3758; f. 1950; 2,856 mems; Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 58–7, Uchihonmachi Hashizume-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. 944-6215; f. 1878; 25,850 mems; Pres. SUSUMU FURUKAWA; Sr Man. Dir HIRONARI MASAGO.

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 2–2, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 283-7500; f. 1878; 40,000 mems; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH; Man. Dir HIROSHI IKAWA.

Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 2, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama; tel. 671-7400; f. 1880; 11,501 mems; Pres. YUTAKA UYENO; Gen. Sec. MASAO KAWAMURA.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Council of All-Japan Exporters' Association: Kikai Shinko Kaikan Bldg, 5–8, Shibakoen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 434-6801.

Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade: Nippon Bldg, 5th Floor, No. 2–6–2, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 245-1561; telex 2228471; for the promotion of private trade with the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Albania and Viet-Nam; handles 90% of Sino-Japanese trade; Pres. A. FUJIYAMA; Chair. TAKAMARU MORITA.

Japan External Trade Organization—JETRO: 2–5, Toranomon 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 582-5511; f. 1958; information for foreign firms, investigation of foreign markets, exhbns of Japanese commodities abroad, import promotion, etc.; Pres. HISASHI MURATA; Vice-Pres. ISAMU IKOMA.

Nihon Boeki-Kai (Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc.): 6th Floor, World Trade Center Bldg, 4–1, 2-chome, Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 435-5952; f. 1947; 433 mems; Pres. TATSUZO MIZUKAMI; Exec. Man. Dir ZENJI KYOMOTO; Man. Dirs YASUO OKI, KIKUO KUNUGI, TOSHIO SUZUKI.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Fertilizer Traders' Association: Daiichi Saegusa Bldg 10–5, Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 573-6758.

Japan Agricultural Products Exporters' Association: Ikeden Bldg, 12–5, 2-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 591-9325.

Japan Canned Foods Exporters' Association: New Kokusai Bldg, 4–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 281-5341.

Japan Cement Exporters' Association: Hattori Bldg, 10–3, Kyobashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 561-8631.

Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association: 4–1, Hamamatsu-cho 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 435-3471; f. 1953; 400 mems; Pres. TOKISHIRO SHIINA.

Japan Hardwood Exporters' Association: Matsuda Bldg 9–1, 1-chome, Ironai, Otaru, Hokkaido 047; tel. 23-8411; telex 952701.

Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association: 3–2–10, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 669-4811.

Japan Lumber Importers' Association: Yushi Kogyo Bldg, 13–11, Nihonbashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 271-0926; f. 1950; 118 mems; Pres. S. OTSUBO.

Japan Machinery Exporters' Association: Kikai Shinko Kaikan Bldg, 5–8, Shiba Koen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 431-9507; Pres. ICHIRO TERAO.

Japan Machinery Importers' Association: Koyo Bldg, 2–11, Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 503-9736; f. 1957; 600 mems; Pres. TAIICHIRO MATSUO.

Japan Paper Exporters' Association: Kami Parupu Kaikan Bldg, 9–11, Ginza 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 541-8108; f. 1959; Exec. Dir KIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Paper Importers' Association: Kami Parupu Kaikan Bldg, 9–11, Ginza 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 541-8108; f. 1981; 67 mems; Chair. TAKAHARU MATSUI.

Japan Pearl Exporters' Association: 122 Higashi-machi, Chuo-ku, Kobe; Tokyo branch: 6–15, 3-chome Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; tel. (3) 561-7807; f. 1954; Pres. HIRO OTSUKI.

Japan Pharmaceutical, Medical and Dental Supply Exporters' Association: 3–6, Nihonbashi-Honcho 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 241-2106; f. 1953; 180 mem. firms; Pres. ICHIRO MATSUBARA; Man. Dir MITSUO SASAKI.

Japan Ship Exporters' Association: Senpaku-Shinko Bldg, 1–15–16, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 502-2094; telex 26421.

Japan Sugar Import and Export Council: Ginza Gas-Hall, 9–15, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 571-2362.

Japan Tea Exporters' Association: 81–1, Kitaban-cho, Shinzuoka, Shinzuoka Prefecture; tel. 71-3428.

TRADE FAIR

Tokyo International Trade Fair Commission: 7–24, Harumi 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; CPOB 1201; tel. (3) 531-3371.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

General

Industry Club of Japan: 4–6, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 281-1711; f. 1917 to develop closer relations between industrialists at home and abroad and promote expansion of Japanese business activities; c. 1,600 mems; Pres. TOSHIO DOKO; Exec. Dir GINICHI YAMANE.

Japan Commercial Arbitration Association: Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg, 2–2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 214-0641; f. 1950; 1,186 mems; provides facilities for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in international trade disputes; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH.

Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai): Nippon Kogyo Club Bldg, 1–4–6, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 211-1271; f. 1946; mems: business groups concerned with national and international economic and social policies; Chair. TADASHI SASAKI.

Japan Federation of Economic Organizations—KEIDANREN (Keizaidantai Rengo-Kai): 9–4, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100; tel. (3) 279-1411; f. 1946; private non-profit assn to study domestic and international economic problems; mems 117 industrial orgs, 832 corpns (1984); Chair. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA; Exec. Vice-Chair. NIHACHIRO HANAMURA.

Japan Federation of Smaller Enterprises—JFSEO: 2–4 Nihonbashi, Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 668-2481; f. 1948; 18 mems and about 1,000 co-operative socs; Pres. MASATAKE TOYODE.

Japan Productivity Centre (Nihon Seisansei Honbu): 3–1–1 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 409-1111; f. 1955; 10,000 mems; concerned with management problems; Chair. KOHEI GOSHI; Man. Dir MASAICHIRO MUTO.

Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei—NIKKEIREN (Japan Federation of Employers' Asscns): 4–6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 213-4451; f. 1948; 103 mem. asscns; Dir-Gen. HOSHIN MATSUZAKI; Sec.-Gen. YUICHI NAKAMIYA.

Chemicals

Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of Japan: 9, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-chu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 270-0581.

Japan Perfumery and Flavouring Association: Nitta Bldg, 8, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 571-3855.

Japan Chemical Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg, 2–6, 3-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-0751; telex 23557; f. 1948; 235 mems; Pres. YUICHIRO KASAMA.

Japan Cosmetic Industry Association: Hatsumei Bldg, 9–14, Toranomon 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 502-0576; f. 1959; 450 mem. cos; Rep. Dir KICHIBEI YAMAMOTO; Man. Dir KAORU MIYAZAWA.

Japan Gas Association: 15–12, 1-chome Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 502-0111; f. 1922; Pres. HIROSHI ANZAI; Vice-Pres. YOSHIMITSU SHIBASAKI.

Japan Inorganic Chemical Industry Association: Sanko Bldg, 1–13–1, Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 563-1326; f. 1948; Pres. KOZO HATANAKA.

Japan Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Industry Association: Tokyo Takugin Bldg, 3–13, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 281-4331.

The Photo-Sensitized Materials Manufacturers' Association: Kyodo Bldg, No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Fishing and Pearl Cultivation

Japan Fisheries Association (Dai-nippon Suisan Kai): Sankaido Bldg, 9–13, Akasaka 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 582-7451; Pres. TOMOYOSHI KAMENAGA.

Japan Pearl Export and Processing Co-operative Association: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ko, Tokyo; f. 1951; 130 mems.

National Federation of Medium Trawlers: Toranomon Chuo Bldg, 1–16 Toranomon 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948.

Paper and Printing

Japan Paper Association: Kami-Parupu Kaikan Bldg, Ginza 3-chome, 9–11 Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 543-2411; f. 1946; 88 mems; Chair. F. TANAKA; Pres. T. HASHIMOTO.

Japan Paper Products Manufacturers' Association: 2–6, Kotobuki 4-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 543-2411; f. 1949; Exec. Dir KIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Printers' Association: 1–16–8, Shintomi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 551-2223; Pres. YOSHINORI HIGUCHI; Exec. Dir TOSHIKATA NAKAGAWA.

Mining and Petroleum

Asbestos Cement Products Association: Takahashi Bldg, 10–8, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 571-1359; f. 1937; Chair. KOSHIRO SHIMIZU.

Cement Association of Japan: Hattori Bldg, 10–3, Kyobashi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 561-8631; f. 1948; 22 mem. cos; Chair. H. KOBAYASHI; Exec. Man. Dir H. KUROSAWA.

Japan Coal Association: Hibiya Park Bldg, 1–8, Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 271-3484.

Japan Mining Industry Association: Shin-hibiya Bldg, 3–6, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 502-7451; f. 1948; 74 mem. cos; Pres. J. NISHIKAWA; Vice-Pres. J. SATO.

Japan Petroleum Development Association: Keidanren Kaikan, 9–4, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 279-5841; f. 1961; Pres. SHUICHI KUMANO.

Metals

Japan Brass Makers' Association: 12–22, 1-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 30 mems; Pres. K. TAKAHASHI; Man. Dir K. ABE.

Japan Iron and Steel Federation: Keidanren Kaikan, 1–9–4, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 279-3611; f. 1948; Chair. EISHIRO SAITO.

Japan Light Metal Association: Nihonbashi Asahiseimei Bldg, 1–3, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 273-3041; f. 1947; 172 mems.

Japan Stainless Steel Association: Tekko Kaikan Bldg, 2–10, Nihonbashi Hayaba-cho 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 669-4431; Pres. NOBUYOSHI TERANISHI; Exec. Dir HIROSO TAGAWA.

The Kozai Club: c/o Tekko Kaikan, 2–10, Nihonbashi Kayabacho 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 669-4811; telex 252-3607; f. 1947; mems 32 mfrs, 87 dealers; Chair. EISHIRO SAITO.

Steel Castings and Forgings Association of Japan (JSCFA): Tekko Bldg, 8–2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1972; mems 76 cos, 88 plants; Exec. Dir ATSUO NAKAJIMA.

Machinery and Precision Equipment

Electronic Industries Association of Japan: Tosho Bldg, 2–2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 211-2765; f. 1948; mems 580 firms; Pres. SADAKAZU SHINDOH.

Japan Camera Industry Association: Mori Bldg, 9th Floor, 2–2, Atago 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 434-2631; telex 23609; f. 1954; Pres. HIDEO TASHIMA.

Japan Clock and Watch Association: Nomura Bldg, 2–1–1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Electric Association: 1–7–1, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 216-0551; f. 1921; 4,385 mems; Pres. SEIZO YOSHIMURA.

Japan Electric Measuring Instruments Manufacturers' Association: 1–9–10, Toranomon Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 502-0601.

Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association: 4–15, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 581-4844; telex 222-2619; f. 1948; mems 250 firms; Pres. H. ABE; Dir I. SEJIMA.

The Japan Machinery Federation: Kikai Shinko Bldg, 5–8–3, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 434-5381; f. 1952; Exec. Vice-Pres. (vacant).

Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association: Kikai Shinko Bldg, 3–5–8, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 434-3961; telex 22943; f. 1951; 113 mems; Exec. Dir S. ABE.

Japan Microscope Manufacturers' Association: c/o Olympus Optical Co Ltd, 43–2, Hatagaya, 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 377-2111; f. 1946; mems 23 firms; Chair. S. KITAMURA.

Japan Motion Picture Equipment Industrial Association: Kikai-Shinko Bldg, 5–8, Shiba-Koen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 434-3911.

Japan Optical Industry Association: Kikai-Shinko Bldg, 3–5–8, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 431-7073; f. 1946; 200 mems; Exec. Dir M. SUZUKI.

Japan Power Association: Uchisaiwai Bldg, 1–4–2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 501-3988; telex 24137; f. 1954; 66 mems; Pres. TOMICHIRO SHIRASAWA; Sec. SACHIO TANAKA.

Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers: Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 3–5–8, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 434-6821; f. 1948; 307 mems; Chair. GAKUJI MORIYA.

The Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association: Kikai Shinko Bldg, Room 310, 3–5–8 Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 434-3821; f. 1951; Pres. NOBUYOSHI NOZAKI.

Textiles

Central Raw Silk Association of Japan: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Fibres Association: 3–3, Nihonbashi-Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 241-2311; telex 2222304; f. 1948; 59 mems, 20 assoc. mems.

Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Weavers' Association: 8–7, Nishi-Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 403-9671.

Japan Knitting Industry Association: Shiga Bldg, 9–12, Nihonbashi Kodenma-cho, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 662-4701.

Japan Silk Association, Inc: 25–2, 3-chome Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 362-6711; f. 1959; 11 mem. asscns; Pres. TADASHI ARITA.

Japan Silk and Rayon Weavers' Association: 15–12, Kudankita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 262-4101.

Japan Silk Spinners' Association: Mengyo Kaikan Bldg, 8, 3-chome, Bingo Machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. 6-232-3886; f. 1948; 95 mem. firms; Chair. ICHIJI OHTANI.

Japan Textile Council: Sen-i-Kaikan Bldg, 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 241-7801; f. 1948; mems 24 asscns.

Japan Wool Spinners' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 241-7801; f. 1948; Chair. F. NUNAMI.

Japan Worsted and Woollen Weavers' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. S. OGAWA; Man. Dir K. OHTANI.

Transport Machinery

Japan Association of Rolling Stock Industries: Daiichi Tekko Bldg, 8–2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 201-1911.

Japan Auto Parts Industries Association: 1–16–15, Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; tel. (3) 445-4211; telex 242-2829; f. 1948; mems 390 firms; Chair. Y. NOBUMOTO; Exec. Dir Y. NAKAMURA.

Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.: Otemachi Bldg, 6–1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 216-5771; f. 1967; mems 13 firms; Pres. T. ISHIHARA; Man. Dir T. NAKAMURA.

Japan Bicycle Manufacturers' Association: 9–3, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; tel. (3) 583-3123; f. 1955.

Japanese Shipowners' Association: Kaiun Bldg, 6–4, Hirakawa-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 264-7171.

Shipbuilders' Association of Japan: Senpaku Shinko Bldg, 1–15–16, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 502-2011; f. 1947; 50 mems; Pres. TSUNESABURO NISHIMURA; Man. Dir TAKASHI NAKASO.

The Ship-Machinery Manufacturers' Association of Japan: Sempaku-Shinko Bldg, 1–15–16, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 502-2041; f. 1956; 277 mems; Pres. TOMIO NOJIMA.

The Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies Inc. (SJAC): Hibiya Park Bldg, Suite 518, 8–1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 211-5678; f. 1952; reorg. 1974; 113 mems, 23 assoc. mems; Chair. SOICHIRO SVENAGA; Exec. Dir SATOSHI MINOWA.

Miscellaneous

Communications Industry Association of Japan: Sankei Bldg (annex), 1–7–2, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 231-3156; f. 1948; non-profit org. of telecommunications equipment mfrs; Pres. HARUO OZAWA; Chair. TAKUMA YAMAMOTO; 202 mems.

Japan Canners' Association: Marunouchi Bldg, 4–1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 213-4751.

Japan Construction Materials Association: Kenchiku Kaikan Bldg, 19–2, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 561-7260; f. 1947; Pres. KENTARO ITO.

Japan Fur Association: Ginza-Toshin Bldg, 3–11–15, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 541-6987; f. 1950; Chair. KIYOJI NAKAMURA; Sec. NORIHIDE SATOH.

Japan Plastics Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg, 2–6, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-0771.

Japan Plywood Manufacturers' Association: Meisan Bldg, 18–17, 1-chome, Nishishinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 591-9246; f. 1965; 176 mems; Pres. HIROSHI INOUE.

Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: Toto Bldg, 1–28, Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 503-6761.

Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association: Tobu Bldg, 1–5–26, Moto Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 408-7101; f. 1950; 180 mems; Pres. KANICHIRO ISHIBASHI.

Japan Spirits and Liquors Makers Association: Koura Dai-ichi Bldg, 7th Floor, 1–6, Nihombashi-Kayabacho 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; tel. (3) 668-4621.

Japan Sugar Refiners' Association: 5–7, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 262-0176; f. 1949; 18 mems; Man. Dir SACHIO AIGA.

Motion Picture Producers' Association of Japan: Sankei Bldg, 7–2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 231-6417; Pres. SHIGERU OKADA.

Tokyo Toy Manufacturers Association: 4–16–3, Higashi-Komagata Sumida-ku, Tokyo 130; tel. (3) 624-0461.

TRADE UNIONS

A feature of Japan's trade union movement is that the unions are in general based on single enterprises, embracing workers of different occupations in that enterprise.

Principal Federations

Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogikai—SOHYO (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan): Sohyo Kaikan Bldg, 2–2, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 251-0311; f. 1950; 4,569,000 mems (1980); Pres. MOTOFUMI MAKIEDA; Sec.-Gen. MITSUO TOMIZUKA.

Major affiliated unions:

Federation of Telecommunications Electronic Information and Allied Workers (Dentsuroren): Zendentsu Kaikan Bldg, 6, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 253-3214; 331,897 mems; Pres. K. OIKAWA.

General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions (Shitetsusoren): Shitetsu Kaikan Bldg, 3–5, Takanawa 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 473-0166; 203,631 mems; Pres. T. KUROKAWA.

Japan Federation of National Public Service Employees' Unions (Kokkororen): Tsukasa Bldg, 6–2, Nishishinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 436-1261; 91,661 mems; Pres. S. UTSUNOMIYA.

Japan Postal Workers' Union (Zentei): Zentei Kaikan Bldg, 2–7, Koraku 1-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 812-4261; 186,170 mems; Pres. K. OOTA.

Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso): Kyoiku Kaikan Bldg, 6–2, Hitotsubashi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 262-8901; 677,300 mems; Pres. M. MAKIEDA.

Japanese Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions: 102, Shinkawa 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 762-0421; 215,443 mems; Pres. T. NAKAMURA.

National Council of General Amalgamated Workers' Unions (Sohyo Zenkoku Ippan): 5–6, Misakicho 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 230-4071; 121,535 mems; Pres. Y. KURAMOCHI.

National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (Jichiro): Jichiro Kaikan Bldg, 1 Rokubancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 263-0261; 1,273,261 mems; Pres. Y. MARUYAMA.

National Federation of Chemical and Synthetic Chemical Industry Workers' Unions (Gokaroren): Senbai Bldg, 26–30 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 452-5591; 125,292 mems; Pres. G. TACHIBANA.

National Metal and Engineering Workers Union (Zenkoku Kinzoku): 15–11, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 463-4231; f. 1950; 157,159 mems; Pres. YOSHIO HASHIMURA.

National Railway Workers' Union (Kokuro): Kokuro Kaikan Bldg, 11–4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 212-0480; 245,505 mems; Pres. M. MORIKAGE.

Zen Nihon Rodo Sodomei—DOMEI (Japanese Confederation of Labour): 20–12, Shiba 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 453-5371; telex 25908; f. 1964; 2,181,903 mems (1983); affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. TADANOBU USAMI; Gen. Sec. YOSHIKAZU TANAKA.

Major affiliated unions:

All-Japan Postal Labour Union (Zenyusei): 20–6, Sandagaya 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 478-7101; 60,962 mems; Pres. HIDEMASA FUKUI.

All-Japan Seamen's Union (Kaiin Kumiai): 15–26, Roppongi 7-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 403-6261; telex 2425112; 142,733 mems; Pres. KAZUKIYO DOI.

Federation of Electric Workers' Unions of Japan (Denryokuroren): 7–15, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; tel. (3) 454-0231; 136,704 mems; Pres. KOICHIRO HASHIMOTO.

Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions (Jidosharoren): 4–26, Kaigan 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 434-4721; 230,000 mems; Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI.

Japan Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Workers' Unions (Zosenjukiroren): 2–20–12 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 451-6783; 171,727 mems; Pres. TOSHINORI ARIMURA.

Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions (Kotsuroren): 2–20–12 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 451-7243; 101,388 mems; Pres. T. MATSUDA.

Japan Railway Workers' Union (Tetsuro): 2–20–12 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 453-9081; 46,247 mems; Pres. SHIGEYUKI TSUJIMOTO.

Japanese Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions (Zenkadomei): 2–20–12 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel.(3) 453-3801; f. 1951; 100,414 mems; Pres. R. TANAKA.

Japanese Federation of Textile, Garment, Chemical, Distributive and Allied Industry Workers' Unions (Zensen Domei): 8–16, Kudan Minami 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; tel. (3) 265-7521; f. 1946; 1,462 affiliates; 475,415 mems; Pres. TADANOBU USAMI; Gen. Sec. JINNOSUKE ASHIDA.

Japanese Metal Industrial Workers' Union (Zenkin Domei): 2–20–12 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 451-2141; f. 1951; 290,000 mems; Pres. IWAO FUJIWARA.

National Federation of General Workers' Unions (Ippan Domei): 2–20–12 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 453-5869; 110,938 mems; Pres. KAZUO MAEKAWA.

Churitsu Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kaigil—CHURITSU ROREN (Federation of Independent Unions of Japan): 3rd Floor, Denkiroren Kaikan Bldg, 10–3, 1-chome, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 455-6801; f. 1956; 1,480,325 mems; Pres. MITSUHARU WARASHINA.

Major affiliated unions:

Japanese Federation of Electrical Machine Workers' Unions (Denki Roren): Denkiroren Kaikan Bldg, 10–3, 1-chome, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 455-6911; f. 1964; 552,709 mems; Pres. TOSHIFUMI TATEYAMA.

Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers' Unions (Shokuhin Roren): Hiroo Office Bldg, 3–18, Hiroo 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 446-2082; f. 1954; 65,000 mems; Pres. KENICHI TAMURA; Gen. Sec. EIJI TAKADA.

National Federation of Construction Workers' Unions (Zenkensoren): 7–15, Takadanobaba 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 200-6221; f. 1960; 328,336 mems; Pres. RISAKU EGUCHI.

National Federation of Life Insurance Workers' Unions (Seihororen): Hiroo Office Bldg, 3–18, Hiroo 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel.(3) 446-2031; 334,407 mems; Pres. RYOJI TAJIMA.

Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Rengo—SHINSAMBETSU (National Federation of Industrial Organizations): Takahashi Bldg, 9–7, Nishi Shinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 433-3461; 63,997 mems; Pres. TETSUZO OGATA.

Major affiliated unions:

Kyoto-Shiga-block Workers' Federation (Keijichiren): Kyoto Rodosha Sogokaikan Bldg, 30–2, Mibusennen-cho, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Tokyo; 10,615 mems; Pres. MEIWA IKEDA.

National Machinery and Metal Workers' Union (Zenkikin): Takahashi Bldg, 9–7, Nishi Shinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 434-3084; 33,935 mems; Pres. TETSUZO OGATA.

National Organization of All Chemical Workers (Shinkagaku): 9–7, Nishi Shinbashi 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 433-6486; 11,430 mems; Pres. AKIHIRO KAWAI.

Major Non-Affiliated Unions

All-Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions (Unyu Roren): Zennittsu Rodo Kaikan Bldg, 5–5, Akasaka 2-chome, Minato-ku, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 130,516 mems; Pres. JIRO TAI.

Confederation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions (Jidoshasoren): Kokuryu Shibakoen Bldg, 6–15, Shiba-Koen 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 434-7641; f. 1972; 620,000 mems; Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI.

Federation of City Bank Employees' Unions (Shiginren): Ida Bldg, 3–8, Yaesu 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 274-5611; 174,135 mems; Pres. Y. OKUMOTO.

Japan Council of Construction Industry Employees' Unions (Nikkenkyo): Dai-7 Daikyo Bldg, 30–8, Sendagaya 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 403-7976; f. 1954; 65,479 mems; Pres. MASANORI OKAMURA.

Japan Federation of Commercial Workers' Unions (Shogyororen): 2–23–1, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 370-4121; telex 222-29575; 143,742 mems; Pres. KENSHO SUZUKI.

National Federation of Agricultural Mutual Aid Societies Employees' Unions (Zennokyororen): Shinkuku Nokyo Kaikan Bldg, 5–5, Yoyogi 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 370-8327; 93,382 mems; Pres. HIDEO GOTO.

National Councils

Co-ordinating bodies for unions whose members are in the same industry or have the same employer.

All-Japan Council of Traffic and Transport Workers' Unions (Zen Nippon Kotsu Unyu Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai—Zenkoun): c/o Kokutetsu Rodo Kaikan, 11–4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 215-0681; f. 1947; 842,813 mems; Pres. K. YOSHIOKA; Gen. Sec. ICHIZO SAKAI.

Council of Public Corporations and National Enterprise Workers' Unions (Korokyo): Sohyo Kaikan, 2–11, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 251-7471; 852,632 mems; Gen. Sec. A. YAMAGISHI.

Council of SOHYO-affiliated Federations in the Private Sector (Sohyo Minkan Tansan Kaigi): Sohyo Kaikan, 2–11, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 251-0311; 1,479,942 mems; Gen. Sec. SIZUO MISHIMA.

FIET Japanese Liaison Council (FIET-JLC) (Nihon Kameisoshiki Renraku Kyogikai): 2–23–1 Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 370-4121; telex 222-29575; f. 1981; 272,100 mems; Sec. Gen. KATSUICHI YAMAMOTO.

Japan Council of Metalworkers' Unions (Zen Nihon Kinzoku Sangyo Rodokumiai Kyogikai): Santoku Yaesu Bldg, 6–21, Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 274-2461; telex 222-2534; f. 1964; 2,041,000 mems; Chair. TAKUHIKO NAKAMURA; Gen. Sec. ICHIRO SETO.

Japan Council of Public Service Workers' Unions (Nihon Komuin Rodo Kumiai Kyoto Kaigi): Sohyo Kaikan, 2–11, Kanda Surugadai 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 251-6263; 2,303,107 mems; Gen. Sec. YASUO MARUYAMA.

National Council of Dockworkers' Unions (Zenkokukowan): Shimokawa Bldg, 6–24–14, Minami 001, Shinagawaka, Tokyo; tel. (3) 768-1350; f. 1972; 65,000 mems; Chair. TOKUJI YOSHIOKA.

Trade Union Council for Policy Promotion (Seisaku Suishin Roso Kaigi): c/o Denryokuroren, 7–15, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108; 5m. mems; Gen. Secs KOICHIRO HASHIMOTO, TOSHIFUMI TATEYAMA.

Trade Union Council for Multinational Companies (Takokuseki-Kigyo Taisaku Rodo Kumiai Kaiji): c/o IMF-JC, Santoku Yaesu Bldg, 6–21, Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; tel. (3) 274-2461; telex 02222534; 2.92m. mems; Chair. ICHIRO SHIOJI

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

National Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Associations—ZEN-NOH: 8–3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; purchasers of agricultural materials and marketers of agricultural products.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Japanese National Railways (JNR): 1–6–5, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. 3-212-3587; telex 24873; f. 1949; very high speed Tokaido-Sanyo Shinkansen line (1,069 km) links Tokyo with Shin-Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Shin-Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima and Hakata. New Shinkansen lines opened in 1982. Tohoku Shinkansen (465 km) links Omiya with Fukushima, Sendai and Morioka. Joetsu Shinkansen (270 km) links Omiya with Niigata. The section between Tokyo and Omiya (31 km) is under construction. Railway route length in 1983 was 21,387 km, 8,830 km of which is electrified; Pres. and Chair. IWAO NISUGI; Exec. Vice-Pres. KUNITAKE NAWATA; Vice-Pres. Engineering TETSUO HANYA.

Principal Private Companies

Hankyu Corporation: 8–8, Kakuta-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka 530; tel. (6) 373-5088; f. 1907; links Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Takarazuka; Pres. SADAO SHIBATANI.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co Ltd: 3–19, Umeda 2-chome, Kita-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 347-6035; f. 1899; Pres. CHUJIRO NODA.

Keihan Electric Railway Co Ltd: 47–5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 941-9761; Pres. SEITARO AOKI.

Keihin Kyuko Electric Express Railway Co Ltd: 20–20, Takanawa 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 443-5111; Pres. MICHIO IIDA.

Keio Teito Electric Railway Co Ltd: 3–1–24, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 356-3111; Pres. KOSHIRO KOBAYASHI.

Keisei Electric Railway Co Ltd: 10–3, 1-chome, Oshiage, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 621-2242; f. 1909; Pres. MITSUO SATO.

Kinki Nippon Railway Co Ltd: 1–55, 6-chome, Uehommachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 771-3331; f. 1910; Pres. YOSHINORI UEYAMA.

Nagano Electric Railway: Gondo-cho 2201, Nagano City; tel. (0262) 32-8121; Chair. M. MIYAZAWA.

Nagoya Railroad Co Ltd: 2–4, 1-chome, Meieki, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi; tel. (571) 2111; Chair. KOTARO TAKEDA; Pres. KEN-ICHI KAJII.

Nankai Electric Railway Co Ltd: 6–12, Nanba Shinchi, Minami-ku, Osaka City; tel. (6) 631-1151; Pres. D. KAWAKATSU; Vice-Pres. K. KUBO.

Nishi Nippon Railroad Co Ltd: 1–11–17 Tenjin-cho, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka; tel. (092) 761-6631; serves northern Kyushu; Pres. GENKEI KIMOTO; Chair. Y. YOSHIMOTO.

Odakyu Electric Railway Co Ltd: 8–3, 1-chome, Nishi Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 349-2000; f. 1948; Pres. S. HIROTA; Chair. N. ANDO.

Seibu Railway Co Ltd: 16–15, 1-chome, Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 989-2035; f. 1912; Pres. YOSHIAKI TSUTSUMI.

Takamatsu Kotohira Electric Railroad: 5–20, Kotobuki-cho, 1-chome, Takamatsu-shi; tel. (087) 821 5671; Pres. J. OONISHI.

Tobu Railway Co Ltd: 1–2, 1-chome, Oshiage, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 623-5111; Pres. KAICHIRO NEZU.

Tokyu Corporation: 26–20, Sakuragaoka-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 477-6111; telex 2423395; f. 1922; Chair. and Pres. NOBORU GOTOH.

Subways and Monorails

Subway service is available in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Sapporo, Yokohama, Kyoto and Fukuoka with a combined network of about 380 km. Most new subway lines are directly linked with existing JNR or private railway terminals which connect the cities with suburban areas.

Japan started its first monorail system on a commercial scale in 1964 with straddle-type cars between central Tokyo and Tokyo International Airport, a distance of 13 km. In 1982 the total length of monorail was 27.5 km. Work started in 1971 on the 54-km Seikan Tunnel (electric rail only) linking Honshu island with Hokkaido, which was scheduled to be completed in 1985.

Kobe Municipal Rapid Transit: 6–5–1, Kanocho Chuoku, Kobe; Dir TOSHIRO YAMANAKA; 5.7 km open; 7 km under construction; 9.3 km planned for construction.

Nagoya Underground Railway: Nagoya Municipal Transportation Bureau, City Hall Annexe, 1–1, Sannomaru 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; 60.2 km open (1984); Gen. Man. MASATAKA OHZAWA.

Osaka Underground Railway: Osaka Municipal Transportation Bureau, 11–53, 1-chome, Kujo Minami-dori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; tel. (6) 582-1101; f. 1903; 90.9 km open in 1981 and the 6.6 km computer-controlled 'New Tram' service began between Suminoekoen and Nakafuto; Gen. Man. SHICHIRO TERAMOTO.

Sapporo Rapid Transit: Municipal Transportation Bureau, Sapporo, Hokkaido; 31.6 km open; 8.1 km under construction; Dir M. OGUNI.

Tokyo Underground Railway: Teito Rapid Transit Authority, 19–6, 3-chome Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 832-2111; f. 1941; Pres. YASUHIKO SONOMURA; 142.1 km open; and Transportation Bureau of Tokyo Metropolitan Govt, 2–10–1 Yurako-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; Dir-Gen. MINORU NITAYAMA; 56.6 km open; combined length of underground system 198.7 km (1983).

Yokohama Rapid Transit: Municipal Transportation Bureau, 231 Minato-machi, Naka-ku, Yokohama; 2 lines of 11.5 km; Dir-Gen. M. OGURA.

ROADS

In March 1982 Japan's road network extended to 1,115,148 km, including 3,010 km of automobile highways. Plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km, of which 3,500 km were expected to be completed by 1982.

There is a national omnibus service, 57 publicly operated services and 297 privately operated services.

SHIPPING

Shipping in Japan is not nationalized but is supervised by the Ministry of Transport. On 30 June 1982, the merchant fleet had a total displacement of 41,494,000 gross tons. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

Principal Companies

Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha: 5–15, Nihonbashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 278-6800; telex 24322; f. 1960; fleet of 17 vessels; liner and tramp services; Chair. K. MORITA; Pres. M. KABASAWA.

Japan Line Ltd: Kokusai Bldg, 1–1, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 212-8211; telex 22209; f. 1948; fleet of 40 vessels; container ship, tanker, liner, tramp and specialized carrier services; Chair. (vacant); Pres. TAKESHI KITAGAWA.

Kansai Kisen Kaisha: 7–15, Benten 6-chome, Minato-ku, Osaka; tel. 574-9171; telex 222-2874; f. 1942; fleet of 14 vessels; domestic passenger services; Pres. M. OKI.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha (K Line): 8 Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe; tel. 391-8151; telex 5622120; f. 1919; fleet of 55 vessels; cargo, tankers and bulk ore-carrying services worldwide; Pres. K. OKADA.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd: Shosen Mitsui Bldg, 1–2–1, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 584-5111; telex 22266; f. 1942; 87 vessels; world-wide container, liner, tramp and specialized carrier and tanker services; Pres. SHIZUO KONDO.

Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha: 3–2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 284-5151; telex 22236; f. 1885; over 280 vessels; world-wide container, cargo, tanker and bulk carrying services; Chair. SUSUMU ONO; Pres. KIMIO MIYAOKA.

Nissho Shipping Co Ltd: 33 Mori Bldg, 8–21, Toranomon 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 438-3511; telex 22573; f. 1943; Pres. AKIRA HIRANO.

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: 2–24, 1-chome Nishi, Naha City, Okinawa; tel. 68-8161; telex 795217; fleet of 11 vessels; cargo and passenger services on domestic routes; Pres. EITOKU YAMASHIRO; Man. EIJIN HIGA.

Sanko Steamship Co Ltd: Meisei Bldg, 8–5, 1-chome, Kyomachi-bori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; tel. 443-1151; telex 5242714; f. 1934; fleet of 250 vessels (22.18m. dwt 1982); overseas tramping (cargo and oil); Pres. K. KAMEYAMA.

Sankyo Kaiun Co Ltd: Miki Bldg, No. 12–1, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; fleet of 12 vessels; liner and tramp services; Pres. K. KAMOI; Man. Dirs K. KIKUOKA, Y. YAMAZAKI.

Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd: Fukokuseimei Bldg, 2–2, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 597-6076; telex 22348; f. 1950; total tonnage 4,500,000 dwt; ore carriers, dry cargo and tankers; Pres. KAZUO KIMURA.

Showa Line Ltd: 2–3, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 595-2211; telex 22310; f. 1944; 133 vessels; cargo, tanker, tramping and container services world-wide; Chair. SOTARO YAMADA; Pres. DAIJIRO ISHII.

Taiheiyo Kaiun Co Ltd. (The Pacific Transportation Co Ltd): Marunouchi Bldg, 4–1, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; fleet of 7 vessels; cargo and tanker services; Pres. S. YAMAJI.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co Ltd: 1–1, Hitotsu-bashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 282-7500; telex 22345; f. 1917; fleet of 139 vessels; liner, tramp and tanker services world-wide; Pres. T. KAJI.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Tokyo, Osaka and Narita.

All Nippon Airways Co Ltd: 2–5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 580-4711; telex 2223064; f. 1952; operates domestic passenger and freight services; charter services to Hong Kong, the Philippines, the People's Republic of China, Singapore, Thailand, Guam and Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands); Pres. TAIZO NAKAMURA; fleet of 18 Boeing 727, 14 Boeing 737, 17 Boeing 747, 7 Boeing 767, 17 TriStar, 19 YS-11, 3 Jet Ranger, 2 Aerospacial AS350.

Japan Air Lines—JAL (Nihon Koku Kabushiki Kaisha): 7–3, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 284-2081; f. 1951; 35% government-owned; domestic and international services, from Tokyo to Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, People's

Republic of China, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, USSR, United Arab Emirates, the UK and the USA; Pres. YASUMOTO TAKAGI; fleet of 2 Boeing 727, 46 Boeing 747, 14 DC-8, 20 DC-10.

Japan Asia Airways Co: Yurakucho Denki Bldg, 7–1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; tel. (3) 284-2666; f. 1975; wholly-owned subsidiary of JAL; international services to Hong Kong, the Philippines and Taiwan; Pres. TOSHIO ITAKURA; fleet of 2 Boeing 747, 6 DC-8.

Nihon Kinkyori Airways Co (Nihon Kinkyori Koku KK): Fukuyoshi Bldg, 2–2–6 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; telex 2422124; f. 1974; domestic services; Pres. KANICHI MARUI; fleet of 8 YS-11.

Southwest Air Lines Co Ltd (Nansei Koku KK): 3–1, Yamashita-cho, Naha City, Okinawa; telex 795477; f. 1967; subsidiary of JAL; inter-island service in Okinawa; Pres. MASAO MASUMO; fleet of 6 YS-11, 4 Twin Otter, 4 Boeing 737.

Toa Domestic Airlines Co: 18 Mori Bldg, 3–13, 2-chome Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 507-8030; telex 2225182; f 1971; domestic services to 39 cities; Pres. ISAMU TANAKA; Sr Vice-Pres. TOSHIHIKO KUBOTA; Man. Dir SHOGO UCHIYAMA; fleet of 7 Airbus A-300, 8 DC-9-80, 14 DC-9-41, 40 YS-11A, 4 Bell 214B, 4 Bell 47G, 3 Bell 204B, 5 Hughes 500.

Tourism

Department of Tourism: 2–1–3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946; a dept of the Ministry of Transport; Dir-Gen. EIICHI NISHIMURA.

Japan National Tourist Organization: Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Bldg, 2–10–1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 216-1901; telex 24132; Pres. YASUKUNI KAJIMOTO; Exec. Dir MICHITARO YAMANAKA.

Japan Travel Bureau Inc: 6–4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 284-7028; telex 28648; f. 1912; c. 11,000 mems; Chair. T. NAGASE; Pres. H. ISHIDA.

Atomic Energy

Twenty-four nuclear power stations were in operation by April 1983 and 11 more are expected to become operational by 1987, with a combined capacity of 27,881 MW. Projected generating capacity: 46,000 MW by 1990.

Atomic Energy Bureau (AEB): Science and Technology Agency, 2–2–1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-5271; f. 1956; administers and controls research and development; Dir MORITAKA NAKAMURA.

Japan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC): 2–2–1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-5271; f. 1955; policy board for research, development and peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. MICHIYUKI ISURUGI.

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI): Fukokuseimei Bldg, 2–2–2 Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 503-6111; f. 1956; all aspects of nuclear research: water reactor safety, fusion, HTR and utilization of radiation; Pres. TSUNEO FUJINAMI.

Japan Atomic Industrial Forum Inc (JAIF): Toshin Bldg, 1–13 Shimbashi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; tel. (3) 508-2411; telex 222-6623; f. 1956; non-profit org. representing c. 790 orgs involved in atomic energy development in Japan; also c. 130 overseas mems; aims to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy and the acceptance of nuclear power among the public; carries out related field surveys; Chair. HIROMI ARISAWA; Exec. Man. Dir KAZUHISA MORI.

Japan Nuclear Safety Commission (JNSC): 2–2–1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-5271; f. 1978; responsible for all matters relating to safety regulations; Chair. KEISUKE MISONOO.

Japan Nuclear Ship Research and Development (JNSRDA): 1–15–16 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 501-4970; f. 1963; research and development of nuclear ship; 145 mems; Pres. KEIJIRO INOUE.

Nuclear Safety Bureau (NSB): Science and Technology Agency, 2–2–1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 581-5271; telex 222-6720; f. 1976; admin. agency for nuclear safety and regulatory matters; Dir EIICHI TSUJI.

Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC): 1–9–13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; tel. (3) 586-3311; telex 26462; f. 1967; research and development of FBR, ATR and fuel cycle technologies; Pres. MINORU YOSHIDA.

JORDAN

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an almost land-locked state in western Asia. It is bordered by Israel to the west, by Syria to the north, by Iraq to the east and by Saudi Arabia to the south. The port of Aqaba, in the far south, gives Jordan a narrow outlet to the Red Sea. The climate is hot and dry. The average annual temperature is about 15°C (60°F) but there are wide diurnal variations. Temperatures in Amman are generally between −1°C (30°F) and 32°C (90°F). More extreme conditions are found in the valley of the River Jordan and on the shores of the Dead Sea (a lake on the Israeli-Jordanian frontier), where the temperature may exceed 50°C (122°F) in summer. The official language is Arabic. More than 90% of the population are Sunni Muslims, while there are small communities of Christians and Shi'i Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes, of black, white and green, with a red triangle, containing a seven-pointed white star, at the hoist. The capital is Amman.

Recent History

Palestine (including the present-day West Bank of Jordan) and Transjordan (the East Bank) were formerly parts of Turkey's Ottoman Empire. During the First World War (1914–18), when Turkey was allied with Germany, the Arabs under Ottoman rule rebelled. British forces, with Arab support, occupied Palestine and Transjordan in 1917–18, when the Turks withdrew.

British occupation continued after the war, when the Ottoman Empire was dissolved. In 1920 Palestine and Transjordan were formally placed under British administration by a League of Nations mandate. In 1921 Abdullah ibn Hussein, a member of the Hashimi (Hashemite) dynasty of Arabia, was proclaimed Amir (Emir) of Transjordan. In the same year, his brother, Faisal, became King of neighbouring Iraq (also administered by the United Kingdom under a League of Nations mandate). The two new monarchs were sons of Hussein ibn Ali, the Sharif of Mecca, who had proclaimed himself King of the Hijaz (now part of Saudi Arabia) in 1916. The British decision to nominate Hashemite princes to be rulers of Iraq and Transjordan was a reward for Hussein's co-operation in the wartime campaign against Turkey.

During the period of the British mandate, Transjordan (formally separated from Palestine in 1923) gained increasing autonomy. In 1928 the United Kingdom acknowledged the nominal independence of Transjordan, although retaining certain financial and military powers. Amir Abdullah followed a generally pro-British policy and supported the Allied cause in the Second World War (1939–45). The mandate was terminated on 22 March 1946, when Transjordan attained full independence. On 25 May Abdullah was proclaimed King, and a new constitution took effect.

When the British Government terminated its mandate in Palestine in May 1948, Jewish leaders in the area proclaimed the State of Israel but Palestinian Arabs, supported by the armies of Arab states, opposed Israeli claims and hostilities continued until July. Transjordan's forces occupied about 5,900 sq km of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, and this was confirmed by the armistice with Israel in April 1949. In June 1949 the country was renamed Jordan, and in April 1950, following a referendum, King Abdullah formally annexed the West Bank territory, which contained many Arab refugees from Israeli-held areas.

In July 1951 King Abdullah was assassinated in Jerusalem by a Palestinian Arab belonging to an extremist Islamic organization. The murdered king was succeeded by his eldest son, Talal ibn Abdullah, hitherto Crown Prince. At the time of the assassination, Talal was abroad, receiving medical treatment for a nervous disorder. He returned to Jordan in September 1951. A new constitution was adopted in November 1951, and approved by King Talal in January 1952. Because of Talal's mental illness, however, a joint session of the National Assembly proclaimed him unfit to reign, and declared him deposed, in August 1952. The crown passed to his son, Hussein ibn Talal, then 16 years of age. King Hussein formally took power in May 1953.

In March 1956, responding to Arab nationalist sentiment, King Hussein dismissed Lieut-Gen. John Glubb ('Glubb Pasha'), the British army officer who had been Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion (the Jordanian armed forces) since 1939. The Legion, with about 20,000 men, had been created in 1920 by the United Kingdom and was financed and equipped by the British Government. However, Jordan's treaty relationship with the United Kingdom was ended in March 1957. British troops completed their withdrawal from Jordan in July.

In February 1958 Jordan and Iraq formed an Arab Federation, with King Faisal II of Iraq (a second cousin of King Hussein) as Head of State. In July, however, a revolution overthrew the Iraqi monarchy, and King Faisal was killed, so the Federation proved to be short-lived.

During the turbulent reign of Hussein, Jordan has had a succession of Prime Ministers, but the King himself holds executive power and has remained the central figure in the country's political life. Despite political upheavals in Jordan and elsewhere in the Middle East, King Hussein has vigorously maintained his personal rule and has survived attempted assassination and revolt. In April 1965 Hussein nominated his brother, Hassan ibn Talal, to be Crown Prince, so excluding the King's own children from succession to the throne.

Jordan and Israel each have a small strip of coastline on the Gulf of Aqaba, providing access to the Red Sea. In May 1967 the United Arab Republic (Egypt) barred Israeli shipping from entering the Red Sea. In retaliation, Israel launched attacks on its Arab neighbours in June 1967, quickly overcoming opposition and making substantial territorial gains. The Six-Day War, as it is known, left Israel in possession of all Jordanian territory on the West Bank. The Old City of Jerusalem was incorporated into Israel, while the remainder of the conquered area has the status of an Israeli 'administered territory'. Many refugees are still housed in camps on the East Bank. Jordan used to be a base for several Palestinian Arab guerrilla groups, mainly forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which made armed raids on the administered territories. The strength of these organizations frequently constituted a challenge to the Jordanian Government and, after a civil war lasting from September 1970 to July 1971, King Hussein expelled the guerrilla groups. Since then, Hussein has not allowed guerrilla activity from Jordan, but by 1979 he was again on good terms with the PLO.

In September 1971 King Hussein announced the formation of the Jordanian National Union, to be the country's sole permitted political organization. In March 1972 it was renamed the Arab National Union (ANU), but in April 1974 Hussein dissolved its executive committee. The ANU was abolished in February 1976, and since then Jordan has had no formal political parties.

In March 1972 King Hussein presented a plan for a United Arab Kingdom in which a Palestinian region (capital Jerusalem) would be federated with the Jordanian region, whose capital, Amman, would be the federal capital. Israel, the PLO and Egypt reacted unfavourably, and Egypt broke off diplomatic relations, which were not restored until September 1973, when King Hussein became reconciled with President Sadat of Egypt and President Assad of Syria.

In October 1973 another Arab–Israeli war broke out when Egypt and Syria launched simultaneous attacks on Israeli-held territory. Units of the Jordanian army were sent to support the Syrian offensive on the Golan Heights. Aid to Jordan from Kuwait and other wealthy Arab states, which had been sus-

pended following the Jordanian action against Palestinian commandos, was restored after the 1973 war.

During early 1974 King Hussein became increasingly estranged from the governments of other Arab states when it became clear that they considered the PLO, rather than Jordan, to be the legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs. At an Arab summit meeting in Rabat, Morocco, in October 1974, King Hussein acknowledged this view, and supported a unanimous resolution which gave the PLO the right to establish an independent national authority on any piece of Palestinian land to be liberated.

The summit meeting at Rabat adopted a resolution which recognized the PLO as 'the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people'. In November 1974, as a response to this resolution, both chambers of the Jordanian National Assembly (which had equal representation for the East and West Banks) approved constitutional amendments which empowered the King to dissolve the Assembly and to postpone elections for up to 12 months. The Assembly was dissolved later that month, although it was briefly reconvened in February 1976, when it approved a constitutional amendment which gave the King power to postpone elections indefinitely and to convene the Assembly as required. A royal decree of April 1978 provided for the creation of a National Consultative Council, with 60 members appointed for a two-year term by the King, on the Prime Minister's recommendation, to debate proposed legislation. The Council was dissolved, and the National Assembly reconvened, in January 1984 (see below).

During the late 1970s Jordan and Syria co-operated closely, but in late 1980 mediation by Saudi Arabia was necessary to prevent military build-ups on both sides of the Jordanian-Syrian border from escalating into war. In the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq, which began in September 1980, Syria supports Iran and disapproves of Jordan's support for Iraq. Syria also suspects Jordan of being sympathetic towards the Camp David agreements of September 1978, which brought about peace between Egypt and Israel, though King Hussein has publicly condemned the accords.

After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982, Hussein found himself with a key role in a plan for peace in the Middle East, proposed by President Ronald Reagan of the USA. The plan involved the creation of an autonomous Palestinian authority on the West Bank, in association with Jordan. However, following talks with Hussein, Yasser Arafat, the Chairman of the PLO, rejected the plan. Jordan subsequently gave diplomatic support to Arafat when a Syrian-backed revolt erupted in May 1983 against his leadership of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah), the major guerrilla group within the PLO. During the last three months of the year, Jordanian diplomats in several European countries, and targets in Amman, came under attack from terrorists who were thought to be members of a radical Arab group, based in Syria, which was angered by Jordan's backing for Arafat, by its call for Egypt to be re-admitted to the community of Arab states and by the possibility of a revival of the Reagan plan.

With a view to recovering something from the West Bank before Jewish settlement there produces a *de facto* extension of Israel, Hussein dissolved the National Consultative Council in January 1984 and recalled the National Assembly for its first session since 1967. He thereby created the kind of Palestinian forum (60% of Jordan's population of 2.4m. are Palestinian and there are 1.3m. Palestinians living on the West Bank) which was called for in the Reagan plan, and effectively infringed the Rabat resolution of 1974, which recognized the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Israel allowed the surviving West Bank deputies to attend the Assembly, which approved constitutional amendments enabling elections to be held on the East Bank alone, and West Bank deputies to be chosen by the Assembly itself. Also in January, the Jordanian Council of Ministers resigned, and a new one, containing a higher proportion of Palestinians, took office.

King Hussein embarked on a series of talks with Yasser Arafat in January 1984, hoping to arrive at an agreed policy on the issue of Palestinian autonomy. This development and the resuscitation of parliamentary life in Jordan were not, as it turned out, the prelude to a concerted move by Hussein and Arafat towards establishing a Palestinian state on the West Bank. The reconvened Jordanian National Assembly provided a focus for debate which revealed strong opposition to the Reagan plan among Jordanian Palestinians, while Hussein and Arafat were at pains to stress that they stood by the resolution which had been adopted at the Arab summit meeting of 1974, recognizing the PLO as 'the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people'.

These developments revealed a split in the Arab world between a moderate body of opinion (formed by the alliance of Jordan, Egypt and Arafat's wing of the PLO) on one side, and a more radical group, including Syria (which considers itself to be the leader of the Arab states in natural succession to a disgraced Egypt), Libya and the rebel wing of the PLO, on the other. In February 1984 the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, was burnt down during a demonstration, and Jordan responded by severing diplomatic relations with Libya. Attacks by militant Arab groups on Jordanian diplomats around the world took place at irregular intervals throughout 1984. Responsibility for the murder of a Jordanian diplomat in Bucharest, Romania, in December 1984 was claimed by the re-emergent Black September group, which was formed after the expulsion of the PLO from Jordan in September 1970.

At the beginning of 1984 the US Government renewed its efforts to gain Congressional approval for a $220m. plan to supply Jordan with arms and equipment for an 8,000-strong Jordanian strike force. The US envisaged this force responding to requests for military assistance from Arab governments within a 2,400-km (1,500-mile) radius of Jordan. King Hussein tried to distance Jordan from any interest or involvement in the creation of such a force. Then, in March, the planned sale to Jordan of 1,613 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles was cancelled by President Reagan, partly owing to pro-Israeli opposition to the plan in the US Congress, but also owing to King Hussein's recent harsh criticism of US policy in the Middle East, which he judged to be inflexibly pro-Israeli, rendering the USA an unsuitable mediator in any peace negotiations. In June the Reagan administration abandoned its plans for a Jordanian strike force.

King Hussein, frustrated by the unwillingness of the USA to use its influence with Israel to 'freeze' Jewish settlement of the West Bank (and unable to buy arms from the USA), began to look to the USSR for diplomatic backing in his search for peace in the Middle East and for armaments. Jordan purchased an air defence system from the USSR in January 1985, having already made an agreement to buy French anti-aircraft missiles in September 1984.

In September 1984, to the anger of radical Arab states, Jordan decided to re-establish diplomatic relations with Egypt, five years after breaking them off in protest at the Egypt-Israel peace treaty of 1979. President Mubarak of Egypt has since given his support to King Hussein's proposals for peace negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis. Hussein rejected the Israeli offer of direct negotiations, excluding the PLO, in October, calling instead for a conference of all the concerned parties in the Middle East, including the PLO on an equal footing with nation states in the region. He requires Israel to accept the principle of 'land for peace'—this is, talks leading to the restoration of occupied territories (including East Jerusalem) to Jordan, in return for a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace treaty. Negotiations, according to Hussein, should proceed on the basis of the UN Security Council's resolution 242 of November 1967. This last point has been the impediment to Jordanian and PLO agreement to a programme for peace talks. Resolution 242 is not acceptable to the PLO as it refers to the Palestinian Arabs as refugees, implicitly denying the existence of a Palestinian nation and Palestinians' right to self-determination. The Palestinian National Council (PNC), which finally met in Amman, Jordan, in November 1984, replied non-committally to King Hussein's offer of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative, without explicit rejection or acceptance of the principles embodied in resolution 242. King Hussein and Yasser Arafat continued to meet, and in February 1985 appeared to have agreed the programme of a joint peace initiative, linking UN resolutions on the Middle East with an Arab League plan that had been formulated at a summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, in 1982. They are also believed to have confirmed an agreement of August 1984 that Jordan and a sovereign Palestinian state on the West Bank would join in a confederation.

Government

Jordan is a constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral National Assembly. The Senate (House of Notables) has 30 members, appointed by the King for eight years (one-half of the members retiring every four years), while the House of Representatives (House of Deputies) has 60 members, including 50 Muslims and 10 Christians, elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution). In each House there is equal representation for the East Bank and the (occupied) West Bank. Executive power is vested in the King, who governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers, responsible to the Assembly.

There are eight administrative provinces, of which three have been occupied by Israel since June 1967.

Defence

The total strength of the Jordanian armed forces in July 1984 was 76,300. The army had 68,000 men, the air force 8,000 and the navy 300. There are paramilitary forces of 11,050 men: a Civil Militia of 7,500 and a Mobile Police Force of 3,550. Military service is voluntary. The Government plans to set up a 200,000-strong force to defend the border with Israel. The defence budget in 1984 was an estimated 205m. dinars.

Economic Affairs

At the end of the 1970s approximately 18% of the labour force was employed in agriculture, but during the early 1980s numbers fell, so that agriculture now accounts for a little over 10% of the work-force. Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967 resulted in a substantial loss of productive farming land. Only about 6% of Jordan's land is arable. The principal crops are wheat, barley, lentils, citrus fruits, tomatoes and water-melons. The Jordan Valley Authority has made great progress with irrigation schemes in the valley of the River Jordan.

Jordan, its economy underpinned by foreign aid and by remittances from Jordanian workers abroad (some 310,000 in 1983), has enjoyed sustained economic growth since the mid-1970s. Between 1974 and 1980 real GDP grew at an average annual rate of more than 8%. However, the growth rate slowed to about 5% per year in 1982 and 1983, and was expected to fall to between 3% and 4% in 1984. There was a small balance-of-payments deficit in both 1982 and 1983, while external trade in those two years showed deficits of US $2,500m. and $2,270m. respectively. In 1984 the trade deficit fell by 6% to $2,144m., owing to improved export earnings of more than $650m. The targets of the 1981–85 Development Plan are not being met, and, owing to lack of funds, expenditure on development in the 1984 budget was cut by 16.4%. to $533m., anticipating a budget deficit of $28.7m., and causing many large projects to be delayed. The 1985 budget calls for a 5% rise in public spending, presupposing a lower rate of economic growth than in the late 1970s. Import duties are to be raised by between 11% and 50% in an effort to cut the import bill by $30m.

There are a number of reasons for this relative decline. The bulk of Jordan's foreign aid comes from oil-rich Arab states and, as a 'front-line state' in the Arab–Israeli conflict, the country was pledged annual aid of $1,250m. for 10 years by the Arab League at its 1978 summit meeting in Baghdad. This figure has never been achieved, and the shortfall in anticipated aid widened from $500m. in 1982 to $669m. in 1983, and to $738m. in 1984. Jordan's stance on the split within the PLO, relations with Egypt and the search for a settlement of the Palestinian question is, undoubtedly, largely responsible for the failure of certain Arab countries to make their aid payments. Despite Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic links with Egypt in September 1984, Saudi Arabia honoured its aid allocation for the year. Kuwait paid the first instalment of its 1984 aid in September but, overall, payments are erratic. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE are the most reliable contributors.

The amount of aid which Jordan receives is also dependent on the condition of the Middle East's petroleum industry. The falling price of petroleum has meant that less money has been available for the oil-based economies to give in aid. For similar reasons, fewer jobs exist for expatriate workers, reducing the remittances which Jordan receives from them. Workers' remittances are Jordan's principal source of foreign exchange, and their amount rose by 30% between 1980 and 1981. There was only a 10% increase in 1982 but this was sufficient to bring in $1,100m., and in 1983 returns levelled out at some $1,000m., although they stabilized at that figure in 1984. A further blow to Jordan's economy has been the loss of its major export market in Iraq, which is reduced to buying only goods which are essential to its war effort. Sales to Iraq fell from $180.5m. in 1982 to an estimated $54.2m. in 1983. Iraq replaced Syria, which had itself succeeded Egypt as Jordan's main trading partner after the severing of links with Egypt, which followed its peace treaty with Israel in 1978. In 1983 Jordan revived a 1978 bilateral trade protocol with Egypt and also signed a new $150m. agreement in November 1984, in an attempt to find an alternative market.

In a country which is short of natural resources, phosphates predominate; they are Jordan's largest export commodity, accounting for 40% of sales ($160m.) in 1983. Returns have been affected by the low world price for phosphates, and Jordan is seeking to arrange part-payment of foreign contracts in phosphates. There are plans to increase annual production from 5.8m. tons in 1984 to 7m. tons in 1987, which would make Jordan the world's third largest producer. Development plans centre on the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company's (JPMC's) three existing sites. In the longer term, however, the industry will probably focus on a major new mine at Shidiya in the south-east, which has proven phosphate reserves of 1,000m. tons and is expected to start producing at a rate of 3m. tons per year by the late 1980s. Allied industries form an important part of Jordan's industrial development programme. A $450m. potash project on the Dead Sea began production in September 1982, and a $400m. fertilizer complex opened at Aqaba in December. The increased economic activity of Amman, owing to the disturbances in Beirut, and of Aqaba, because the Gulf War has closed Basra to the Iraqis, have benefited the economy.

Jordan is wholly dependent on imported petroleum for its energy needs. The country's oil import bill was $8m. in 1974, but higher prices for oil and greater domestic consumption caused the figure to rise to $540m. in 1983, and to an estimated $600m. (equivalent to about 80% of total export revenue) in 1984. Under the provisions of an agreement designed to relieve pressure on foreign exchange reserves, Jordan imported one-sixth (1,300 tons per day) of its 1984 crude oil requirements (valued at about $110m.) from Iraq in payment for goods. In December 1984 the Government announced a plan to double investment in oil exploration, following promising oil strikes in Azraq, and to reduce oil consumption by cutting oil subsidies ($92m. in 1984) and by increasing the prices of electricity and petroleum-based products. The aim is to reduce the annual increase in oil consumption from 11% in 1984 to 3% in 1985, and to zero in 1986. A Ministry of Energy and Mineral Wealth was created in November 1984. The delay in the proposed pipeline from Iraq to Aqaba was one reason for the renewal of an agreement to receive Saudi Arabian crude oil, via the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline), at the Zarqa refinery. Tapline had been due to close in November 1983 and, again, in 1985. Transit dues have trebled, however, and the total annual cost of the deal to Jordan is calculated at $26m.

Jordan's banking sector has grown with the economy, but the recent downturn has enforced a new caution. New rules for foreign banks were introduced in the autumn of 1983, requiring 51% of their equity to be owned by Jordanians within three years, or their licences will be revoked. This brings banks into line with all other foreign commercial establishments operating in Jordan since 1967, except insurance companies. A moratorium on the issuing of licences for new banks is now operating. The number of institutions grew nearly three-fold to 36 in the decade from 1973.

Transport and Communications

Jordan has a railway system but most traffic uses the good-quality roads. Part of the desert can be traversed safely by vehicles except in heavy rain. The port of Aqaba, in the far south, is Jordan's only outlet to the sea. The port facilities have been considerably expanded in recent years. Ten new berths and storage facilities are being built, and a separate potash berth, a container terminal and a fertilizer jetty are planned. Civil aviation is of increasing importance. There are international airports at Amman and Aqaba. International services are provided by Alia, the state airline, and several foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive welfare scheme but the Government runs medical and health services. In 1978 the East Bank region had 31 hospital establishments, with 2,568 beds, and 1,715 physicians. A new Social Security Law, providing security for both employers and employees, was put into effect in 1978 and extended in 1981. In June 1984 there were 781,564 refugees registered with UNRWA in Jordan and a further 350,779 on the West Bank.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory. It starts at the age of five years and eight months and lasts for six years. A further three-year period, known as the preparatory cycle, is also compulsory. The preparatory cycle is followed by the three-year secondary cycle. UNRWA provides schooling for Palestinian Arab refugees. In 1982/83 there were 2,840 primary and secondary schools, of which more than 2,000 were state-run. In 1981 an estimated 92% of East Bank children aged six to 11 attended primary schools. In 1979 about 70% of those aged 12 to 17 received secondary education. There are three universities, at Amman, Irbid and Mo'ata. In 1984 education accounted for JD 65.5m., or 8% of the total budget.

Tourism

The ancient cities of Jerash and Petra, and Jordan's proximity to biblical sites, have encouraged tourism. In 1983 there were 1,312,000 visitors to Jordan.

Public Holidays

1985: 25 May (Independence Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 11 August (King Hussein's Accession), 16 August (Id ul Adha), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 14 November (King Hussein's Birthday), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 15 January (Arbor Day), 22 March (Arab League Day), 7 April (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force. In Jordan the dunum is 1,000 sq m (0.247 acre).

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Jordanian dinar (JD).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 458.47 fils;
US $1 = 395.58 fils.

Statistical Survey

Source: Department of Statistics, Jabal Amman, 1st Circle, POB 2015, Amman; tel. 24313.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY
(East and West Banks)

Area (sq km)	97,740*
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1981	3,020,000
1982	3,127,000
1983	3,247,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	33.2

* 37,738 sq miles.

East Bank: Population 2,132,997 at census of 10 November 1979; estimated population 2,495,300 at the end of 1983.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Population in December 1983: Amman (capital) 744,000; Zarka 255,500; Irbid 131,200.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (East Bank only)*

	Live Births	Marriages	Deaths†
1979	93,128	15,491	7,392
1980	89,635	15,597	6,771
1981	95,628	15,325	7,162
1982	97,974	17,488	7,471
1983	98,398	17,055	8,143

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence. Figures exclude foreigners, but include registered Palestinian refugees.

† Death registration is incomplete. In 1963–66 an estimated 35%–40% of deaths were registered.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (East Bank only; '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Barley	19.2	19.6	28.2
Maize	0.3	0.2	0.6
Wheat	50.6	52.3	130.7
Broad beans	0.1	0.1	0.9
Chick peas	1.4	2.1	n.a.
Kersenneh	2.4	2.6	3.0
Lentils	7.9	8.1	8.4
Almonds	0.5	0.5	0.5
Apples and Pears	0.3	0.3	0.4
Apricots	0.1	0.1	0.1
Citrus fruits	53.8	31.5	50.2
Figs	1.1	1.1	1.2
Bananas	7.3	6.7	6.9
Plums and Peaches	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tomatoes	204.5	195.3	212.3
Eggplants (Aubergines)	62.4	45.4	47.8
Onions and Garlic	8.7	7.7	7.2
Cauliflowers and Cabbages	10.9	11.4	11.0
Water-melons and Melons	46.9	46.0	48.4
Potatoes	7.4	7.6	8.5
Broadbeans (green)	3.5	3.8	3.6
Cucumbers	43.7	55.0	53.7

LIVESTOCK
(East Bank only; '000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983*
Horses	3	3	3
Mules	4	4	5
Asses	19	19	20
Cattle	36	35	40
Camels	16	15	15
Sheep	1,073	990	1,000
Goats	530	590	500
Poultry	29,000*	30,000*	30,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)*

	1980	1981	1982
Industrial wood	4	4	4
Fuel wood	5	6	6
Total	9	10	10

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

(East Bank only)

	1981	1982	1983
Quantity of fish landed at Aqaba and on Jordan and Yarmuk rivers (tons)	35.1	19.4	17.0

Mining and Industry

(East Bank only)

	1981	1982	1983
Phosphates ('000 metric tons)	4,243.6	4,390.3	4,745.9
Cement ('000 metric tons)	964.3	793.4	1,268.8
Alcohol ('000 litres)	112.9	370.8	635.8
Beer ('000 litres)	7,370.3	7,712.8	6,279.3
Tobacco (metric tons)	45.5	48.0	33.7
Cigarettes (metric tons)	5,181.5	4,834.6	4,534.4
Electricity (million kWh)	3,405.1	1,511.7	1,918.2

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
1,000 fils = 1 Jordanian dinar (JD).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100 and 250 fils.
Notes: 500 fils; 1, 5, 10 and 20 dinars.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 458.47 fils;
US $1 = 395.58 fils;
100 JD = £218.115 = $252.795.

Average Exchange Rates (US $ per JD)

1981	3.0293
1982	2.8384
1983	2.7550

Note: The value of the Jordanian dinar is linked to the IMF's special drawing right, with a mid-point rate of JD 1 = SDR 2.579.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES
(Five-Year Plan, 1981–85; US $ million)

Industry and mining	1,993
Transport	1,527
Water and irrigation	1,115
Housing	1,115
Education, culture and information	709
Agriculture	706
Electrical power	537
Municipal and rural affairs	475
Communications	306
Health	224
Tourism	178
Labour and social development	138
Trade	108
Royal Scientific Society and Dept of Statistics	33
Religious endowments	19
Other	49
Total	9,233

Source: National Planning Council.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (East Bank only; JD '000)*

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Direct taxes	42,800	43,700	78,900
Indirect taxes	102,800	160,080	164,600
Fees	53,300	53,800	60,925
Other internal receipts	61,200	80,420	119,575
Sub-total	260,100	338,000	424,000
Grants and loans	351,800	391,000	338,000
Total	611,900	729,000	762,000

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Education	43,900	52,560	59,250
Health and social welfare	17,100	19,840	21,693
Defence and police	159,500	178,480	193,800
Other current expenditure	142,500	383,120	196,705
Development expenditure	275,100	131,000	303,922
Total	638,100	765,000	775,370

* Total expenditure comprises regular, military and development budgets.

1984: Revenue JD 759 million; Expenditure JD 770.2 million.
1985: Revenue JD 794.5 million; Expenditure JD 811.2 million.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(JD million at current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Gross domestic product	1,182.5	1,343.2	1,487.4

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (JD '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Animals and products	50,300	61,655	63,620
Grains and legumes	37,400	45,004	53,613
Vegetables	6,800	7,677	5,392
Fruits	14,400	18,684	20,177
Spices	5,800	4,884	6,396
Other agriculture	10,500	14,395	16,164
Forestry products	8,900	9,602	12,202
Mining and quarrying	186,000	243,027	218,372
Food manufactures	51,800	53,085	28,289
Textiles	22,400	25,534	30,410
Clothing	20,600	23,143	30,117
Wood and cork	8,000	9,266	10,407
Paper and products	12,700	14,380	14,243
Printing and publishing	6,900	6,278	3,599
Rubber and products	12,300	10,844	10,370
Chemical products	61,900	64,553	68,232
Petroleum (refined)	6,400	8,996	6,602
Non-metallic minerals	29,300	41,181	34,026
Metallic minerals	106,200	96,889	100,722
Non-electric machines	85,500	103,100	99,397
Electric machines	48,700	48,336	57,232
Transport equipment	205,300	167,037	97,428
Total (incl. others)	1,057,504	1,142,493	1,103,310

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Phosphates	54,792	57,100	51,613
Tomatoes	6,665	7,200	6,002
Other vegetables and fruit	17,767	10,300	17,548
Cigarettes	5,356	4,900	3,528
Raw hides and skins	94	1,400	324
Electric accumulators	164	1,400	n.a.
Olive oil and prepared olives	1,501	500	1,466
Total (incl. others)	242,632	264,527	160,085

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (JD '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
China, People's Republic	13,532.3	14,800	11,806
Egypt	3,502.1	4,600	4,609
France	45,845.3	42,500	42,320
Germany, Fed. Republic	119,634.7	104,600	87,744
India	2,071.4	2,300	1,460
Italy	61,603.3	57,200	60,233
Japan	73,533.7	87,400	102,889
Lebanon	17,467.6	15,100	10,170
Netherlands	19,521.1	23,600	24,391
Romania	24,914.6	19,500	16,351
Saudi Arabia	175,783.7	233,500	210,963
Syria	12,506.3	10,400	13,956
USSR	12,041.7	20,500	13,936
United Kingdom	57,468.9	52,600	65,610
USA	166,674.5	144,300	131,048

Exports	1981	1982	1983
China, People's Republic	913.4	1,400	3,247
Czechoslovakia	788.0	700	1,930
India	10,322.9	16,600	13,745
Iraq	63,471.9	66,600	26,010
Kuwait	6,812.5	6,700	10,454
Lebanon	3,166.6	1,900	1,806
Saudi Arabia	20,881.9	27,600	35,212
Syria	10,760.0	8,400	3,566
Turkey	5,696.5	1,500	1,904
Yugoslavia	995.3	4,100	2,605

Transport

RAILWAYS (East Bank only)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers carried	58,633	49,500	33,438
Freight carried (tons)	1,645,000	2,161,850	2,595,279

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles registered, East Bank only)

	1981	1982	1983
Cars (private)	85,052	98,712	110,389
Taxis	11,661	12,757	12,308
Buses	2,126	2,704	3,050
Lorries and vans	58,085	63,676	72,036
Total (incl. others)	156,924	177,849	197,783

SHIPPING (East Bank only; Aqaba port)

	1981	1982	1983
Number of vessels calling	1,744	2,599	2,454
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	3,530.1	3,835.5	5,059.1
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	5,804.7	7,837.2	6,098.8

CIVIL AVIATION (East Bank only)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers (number)	1,443,300	1,665,800	1,581,500
Freight (tons)	37,386	39,288	40,096

Tourism

(East Bank only)

	1981	1982	1983
Visitors to Jordan	1,579,055	2,075,502	1,312,000

Communications Media

(East Bank only; 1982)

Telephones	86,074
Radio sets	540,000

1983: Telephones 95,048.

Education

(East Bank)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
1981–82	2,750	28,641	762,425
1982–83	2,840	30,115	795,877
1983–84	2,895	31,003	820,113

Directory

The Constitution

The revised Constitution was approved by King Talal I on 1 January 1952.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent, indivisible sovereign state. Its official religion is Islam; its official language Arabic.

RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

There is to be no discrimination between Jordanians on account of race, religion or language. Work, education and equal opportunities shall be afforded to all as far as is possible. The freedom of the individual is guaranteed, as are his dwelling and property. No Jordanian shall be exiled. Labour shall be made compulsory only in a national emergency, or as a result of a conviction; conditions, hours worked and allowances are under the protection of the State.

The Press, and all opinions, are free, except under martial law. Societies can be formed, within the law. Schools may be established freely, but they must follow a recognized curriculum and educational policy. Elementary education is free and compulsory. All religions are tolerated. Every Jordanian is eligible for public office, and choices are to be made by merit only. Power belongs to the people.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

Is vested in the National Assembly and the King. The National Assembly consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE SENATE

The number of Senators is one-half of the number of members of the House of Representatives. Senators must be unrelated to the King, over 40, and are chosen from present and past Prime Ministers and Ministers, past Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary, past Presidents of the House of Representatives, past Presidents and members of the Court of Cassation and of the Civil and Sharia Courts of Appeal, retired officers of the rank of General and above, former members of the House of Representatives who have been elected twice to that House, etc. . . . They may not hold public office. Senators are appointed for four years. They may be reappointed. The President of the Senate is appointed for two years.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The members of the House of Representatives are elected by secret ballot in a general direct election and retain their mandate for four years. General elections take place during the four months preceding the end of the term. The President of the House is elected by secret ballot each year by the Representatives. Representatives must be Jordanians of over 30, they must have a clean record, no active business interests, and are debarred from public office. Close relatives of the King are not eligible. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the new House shall assemble in extraordinary session not more than four months after the date of dissolution. The new House cannot be dissolved for the same reason as the last. (Parliament was dissolved by Royal Decree in November 1974, and a National Consultative Council was formed in April 1978.)

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The King summons the National Assembly to its ordinary session on 1 November each year. This date can be postponed by the King for two months, or he can dissolve the Assembly before the end of its three months' session. Alternatively, he can extend the session up to a total period of six months. Each session is opened by a speech from the throne.

Decisions in the House of Representatives and the Senate are made by a majority vote. The quorum is two-thirds of the total number of members in each House. When the voting concerns the Constitution, or confidence in the Council of Ministers, 'the votes shall be taken by calling the members by name in a loud voice'. Sessions are public, though secret sessions can be held at the request of the Government or of five members. Complete freedom of speech, within the rules of either House, is allowed.

The Prime Minister places proposals before the House of Representatives; if accepted there, they are referred to the Senate and finally sent to the King for confirmation. If one house rejects a law while the other accepts it, a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate is called, and a decision made by a two-thirds majority. If the King withholds his approval from a law, he returns it to the Assembly within six months with the reasons for his dissent; a joint session of the Houses then makes a decision, and if the law is accepted by this decision it is promulgated. The Budget is submitted to the National Assembly one month before the beginning of the financial year.

THE KING

The throne of the Hashemite Kingdom devolves by male descent in the dynasty of King Abdullah Ibn al Hussein. The King attains his majority on his eighteenth lunar year; if the throne is inherited by a minor, the powers of the King are exercised by a Regent or a Council of Regency. If the King, through illness or absence, cannot perform his duties, his powers are given to a Deputy, or to a Council of the Throne. This Deputy, or Council, may be appointed by Iradas (decrees) by the King, or, if he is incapable, by the Council of Ministers.

On his accession, the King takes the oath to respect and observe the provisions of the Constitution and to be loyal to the nation. As head of the State he is immune from all liability or responsibility. He approves laws and promulgates them. He declares war, concludes peace and signs treaties; treaties, however, must be approved by the National Assembly. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. He orders the holding of elections; convenes, inaugurates, adjourns and prorogues the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is appointed by him, as are the President and members of the Senate. Military and civil ranks are also granted, or withdrawn, by the King. No death sentence is carried out until he has confirmed it.

MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, President of the Council, and of his Ministers. Ministers are forbidden to become members of any company, to receive a salary from any company, or to participate in any financial act of trade. The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the conduct of all affairs of State, internal and external.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of Representatives for matters of general policy. Ministers may speak in either House, and, if they are members of one House, they may also vote in that House. Votes of confidence in the Council are cast in the House of Representatives, and decided by a two-thirds majority. If a vote of 'no confidence' is returned, the Ministers are bound to resign. Every newly-formed Council of Ministers must present its programme to the House of Representatives and ask for a vote of confidence. The House of Representatives can impeach Ministers, as it impeaches its own members.

AMENDMENTS

Two amendments were passed in November 1974 giving the King the right to dissolve the Senate or to take away membership from any of its members, and to postpone general elections for a period not to exceed a year, if there are circumstances in which the Council of Ministers feels that it is impossible to hold elections. A further amendment in February 1976 enabled the King to postpone elections indefinitely. In January 1984 two amendments were passed, allowing elections 'in any part of the country where it is possible to hold them' (effectively, only the East Bank) and empowering the National Assembly to elect deputies from the Israeli-held West Bank.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

King Hussein ibn Talal (proclaimed King on 11 August 1952; crowned on 2 May 1953).

Chief of Royal Court: Marwan al-Kasim.

Minister to the Royal Court: Adnan Abu Awdah.

CABINET
(February 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Ahmed Ubeidat.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Sulayman Arar.

Minister of Information: Taher Hikmat (acting).

Minister of Finance: Dr Hanna Odeh.

Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities: Taher Hikmat.

Minister of Youth: Dr Hani al Khasawneh.

Minister of Justice and Minister of State for the Prime Ministry: Ahmad Abdul Karim Tarawneh.

Minister of Agriculture: Muhammad Bashir.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Wealth: Dr Hisham al Khatib.

Minister of Communications: Dr Muhammad al-Zaben.

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs: Shawkat Mahmoud.

Minister of Waqfs and Religious Affairs: Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Taher al-Masri.

Minister of Supply: Ibrahim Ayoub.

Minister of Transport: Farhi Ubeid.

Minister of Education and Instruction: Hikmat al-Saket.

Minister of Health: Dr Kamel Ajlouni.

Minister of Labour and Social Development: Dr Taysi Abdul Jaber.

Minister of Industry and Trade: Jawad al-Anani.

Minister of Planning: Dr Abdullah an Nusur.

Minister of Public Works: Eng. Rayef Najem.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment: Hamdallah al-Nabulsi.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: POB 80, 35216, Amman; tel. 41211; telex 21444.

Ministry of Agriculture: POB 2099, Amman; tel. 39391.

Ministry of Communications: POB 71, 9903, Amman; tel. 24301; telex 21666.

Ministry of Culture and Youth: POB 1794, Amman; tel. 661147; telex 21749.

Ministry of Defence: POB 79, Amman; tel. 22131; telex 21200.

Ministry of Education: POB 1646, Amman; tel. 669191; telex 21396.

Ministry of Finance: POB 85, Amman; tel. 36321; telex 21424.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 3521, Amman; tel. 44361; telex 21255.

Ministry of Health: POB 86, Amman; tel. 665131; telex 21595.

Ministry of Industry and Trade: POB 2019, Amman; tel. 663191; telex 21163.

Ministry of Information: POB 1854, Amman; tel. 41467; telex 21523.

Ministry of the Interior: POB 100, Amman; tel. 663111.

Ministry of Justice: POB 6040, Amman; tel. 663101.

Ministry of Labour: POB 8160, Amman; tel. 667191.

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment: POB 1799, Amman; tel. 41393.

Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs: POB 2469, Amman; tel. 666172.

Ministry of Public Works: POB 1220, Amman; tel. 668481; telex 21944.

Ministry of Social Development: POB 6720, Amman; tel. 43838.

Ministry of Supply: POB 830, Amman; tel. 661174; telex 21278.

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities: POB 224, Amman; tel. 42311; telex 21741.

Ministry of Transport: POB 1929, Amman; tel. 41461; telex 21541.

Ministry of Waqfs and Religious Affairs: POB 659, Amman; tel. 666141; telex 21559.

Legislature

MAJLIS AL-UMMA
(National Assembly)

The Senate

The Senate (House of Notables) consists of 30 members, appointed by the King. A new Senate was appointed by the King on 12 January 1984.

President: Ahmad al-Louzi.

House of Representatives

Elections to the 60-seat House of Representatives (30 from both the East and West Banks) took place in April 1967. There were no political parties. The House was dissolved by Royal Decree on 23 November 1974, but reconvened briefly on 15 February 1976. Elections were postponed indefinitely.

In April 1978 a National Consultative Council was formed by Royal Decree. It consisted of 60 members appointed by the King, and served terms of two years. The third term began on 20 April 1982. The King, by his constitutional right, dissolved the Council on 7 January 1984 and reconvened the House of Representatives. Eight members from the East Bank had died since the House was last convened and by-elections to fill their seats took place on 12 March 1984. The seven vacant seats of members from the Israeli-occupied West Bank, where elections could not take place, were filled by a vote of the members of the House in accordance with a constitutional amendment unanimously approved on 9 January 1984.

Speaker: Akef al-Fayez.

Political Organizations

Political parties were banned before the elections of July 1963. In September 1971 King Hussein announced the formation of a Jordanian National Union. This was the only political organization allowed. Communists, Marxists and 'other advocates of imported ideologies' were ineligible for membership. In March 1972 the organization was renamed the Arab National Union. In April 1974 King Hussein dissolved the executive committee of the Arab National Union, and accepted the resignation of the Secretary-General. In February 1976 the Cabinet approved a law abolishing the Union. Membership was estimated at about 100,000.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN JORDAN

Algeria: 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 41271; Ambassador: Abderahman Shrayyet.

Australia: 4th Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 673246; Ambassador: Richard Gate.

Austria: Intercontinental Hotel, Amman; tel. 44635; Ambassador: Dr Arnold Moebius.

Bahrain: Amman; tel. 664148; Ambassador: Abdel Aziz al-Hassan.

Belgium: Amman; tel. 675683; Ambassador: André Turine.

Brazil: Amman; Ambassador: Felix Baptista de Faira.

Bulgaria: Shmeisani; tel. 818151; Ambassador: Dimitar Tchorbadjiev.

Canada: POB 815403, Pearl of Shmeisani Bldg, Shmeisani, Amman; tel. 666124; telex 23080; Ambassador: Keith W. MacLellan.

Chile: Shmeisani, Amman; tel. 661336; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Alberto Yoacham.

China, People's Republic: Amman; tel. 666139; Ambassador: Huang Shixie.

Czechoslovakia: POB 2213, Amman; tel. 665105; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Emil Hrusecký.

Egypt: POB 35178, Zahran St, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 41375; Ambassador: Ihab Seid Wahba.

France: Jabal Amman; tel. 41273; Ambassador: Jacques-Alain de Sedouy.

Germany, Federal Republic: Al-Afghani St, POB 183, Jabal Amman; tel. 41351; telex 1235; Ambassador: Dr Hermann Munz.

Greece: POB 35069, Jabal Amman; tel. 672331; Ambassador: GEORGE CONSTAS.

Hungary: Amman; tel. 674916; Ambassador: ZOLTÁN SZEPHELYI.

India: POB 2168, 1st Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 37262; telex 21068; Ambassador: P. L. SANTOSHI.

Iraq: 1st Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 23175; Ambassador: IBRAHIM SHUJA' SULTAN.

Italy: Jabal Luweibdeh, Amman; tel. 38185; Ambassador: FABRIZIO ROSSI LONGHI.

Japan: Jabal Amman; tel. 672486; Ambassador: AKIRA NAKAYAMA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Amman; tel. 666349; Ambassador: LO SANG HUI.

Korea, Republic: 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Abu Tammam St, POB 3060, Amman; tel. 42268; Ambassador: JAI CHUNG-KIM.

Kuwait: Jabal Amman; tel. 675135; Ambassador: IBRAHIM AL-BAHO.

Lebanon: 2nd Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 41381; Ambassador: SAMIR HUBAYQAH.

Libya: (relations severed, February 1984).

Morocco: Jabal Amman; tel. 41451; Ambassador: ABDUL LATIF LARAKI.

Oman: Amman; tel. 661131; Ambassador: ABDULLAH SAID ABDULLAH AL BABUSHI.

Pakistan: Amman; tel. 22787; Ambassador: Prof. EHSAN RASHID.

Philippines: Shmeisani, Amman; tel. 661642; Ambassador: CESAR PASTORES.

Poland: 1st Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 37153; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: JACEK SZYDLOWSKI.

Qatar: Amman; tel. 44331; Ambassador: Sheikh HAMAD BIN MOHAMMAD BIN JABER AL-THANI.

Romania: Amman; tel. 663161; Ambassador: ANDREI CERVENCOVICI.

Saudi Arabia: 5th Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 814154; Ambassador: Sheikh IBRAHIM MUHAMMAD AL-SULTAN.

Spain: Jabal Amman; tel. 22140; telex 21224; Ambassador: EMILIO MENÉNDEZ DEL VALLE.

Sudan: Jabal Amman; tel. 24145; Ambassador: AHMAD DIAB.

Sweden: Shmeisani, Amman; tel. 669177; Ambassador: INGEMAR STJERNBERG.

Switzerland: Jabal Amman; tel. 44416; Ambassador: ANDRÉ-LOUIS VALON.

Syria: 4th Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 41935; Chargé d'affaires: MAJID ABOU SALEH.

Tunisia: Jabal Amman; tel. 674307; Ambassador: MARWEN BEN AL-ARABI.

Turkey: Queen Zain Al Sharat St, 2nd Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 41251; Ambassador: RECHAT ARIM.

USSR: Amman; tel. 41158; Ambassador: RAFIK NISHANOVICH NISHANOV.

United Arab Emirates: Jabal Amman; tel. 44369; Ambassador: ABDULLAH ALI AL-SHURAFA.

United Kingdom: 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, POB 87, Amman; tel. 41261; telex 22209; Ambassador: A. J. COLES.

USA: Jabal Amman; tel. 44371; Ambassador: PAUL BOEKER.

Viet-Nam: Amman; Ambassador: TRAN VAN THANH.

Yemen Arab Republic: Amman; tel. 42381; Ambassador: ALI ABDULLAH ABU LUHOUM.

Yugoslavia: POB 5227, Amman: tel. 665107; telex 21505; Ambassador: TODOR BOJADZIJEVSKI.

Judicial System

With the exception of matters of purely personal nature concerning members of non-Muslim communities, the law of Jordan was based on Islamic Law for both civil and criminal matters. During the days of the Ottoman Empire, certain aspects of Continental law, especially French commercial law and civil and criminal procedure, were introduced. Due to British occupation of Palestine and Transjordan from 1917 to 1948, the Palestine territory has adopted, either by statute or case law, much of the English common law. Since the annexation of the non-occupied part of Palestine and the formation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, there has been a continuous effort to unify the law.

Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation consists of seven judges, who sit in full panel for exceptionally important cases. In most appeals, however, only five members sit to hear the case. All cases involving amounts of more than JD100 may be reviewed by this Court, as well as cases involving lesser amounts and cases which cannot be monetarily valued. However, for the latter types of cases, review is available only by leave of the Court of Appeal, or, upon refusal by the Court of Appeal, by leave of the President of the Court of Cassation. In addition to these functions as final and Supreme Court of Appeal, the Court of Cassation also sits as High Court of Justice to hear applications in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus and certiorari dealing with complaints of a citizen against abuse of governmental authority.

Courts of Appeal. There are two Courts of Appeal, each of which is composed of three judges, whether for hearing of appeals or for dealing with Magistrates Courts' judgments in chambers. Jurisdiction of the two Courts is geographical, with the Court for the Western Region sitting in Jerusalem (which has not sat since June 1967) and the Court for the Eastern Region sitting in Amman. The regions are separated by the River Jordan. Appellate review of the Courts of Appeal extends to judgments rendered in the Courts of First Instance, the Magistrates' Courts, and Religious Courts.

Courts of First Instance. The Courts of First Instance are courts of general jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal except those specifically allocated to the Magistrates' Courts. Three judges sit in all felony trials, while only two judges sit for misdemeanour and civil cases. Each of the seven Courts of First Instance also exercises appellate jurisdiction in cases involving judgments of less than JD20 and fines of less than JD10, rendered by the Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts. There are 14 Magistrates' Courts, which exercise jurisdiction in civil cases involving no more than JD250 and in criminal cases involving maximum fines of JD100 or maximum imprisonment of one year.

Religious Courts. There are two types of religious court: The Sharia Courts (Muslims): and the Ecclesiastical Courts (Eastern Orthodox, Greek Melkite, Roman Catholic and Protestant). Jurisdiction extends to personal (family) matters, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, inheritance, guardianship, wills, interdiction and, for the Muslim community, the constitution of Waqfs (Religious Endowments). When a dispute involves persons of different religious communities, the Civil Courts have jurisdiction in the matter unless the parties agree to submit to the jurisdiction of one or the other of the Religious Courts involved.

Each Sharia (Muslim) Court consists of one judge (Qadi), while most of the Ecclesiastical (Christian) Courts are normally composed of three judges, who are usually clerics. Sharia Courts apply the doctrines of Islamic Law, based on the Koran and the Hadith (Precepts of Muhammad), while the Ecclesiastical Courts base their law on various aspects of Canon Law. In the event of conflict between any two Religious Courts or between a Religious Court and a Civil Court, a Special Tribunal of three judges is appointed by the President of the Court of Cassation, to decide which court shall have jurisdiction. Upon the advice of experts on the law of the various communities, this Special Tribunal decides on the venue for the case at hand.

Religion

Over 80% of the population are Sunni Muslims, and the King can trace unbroken descent from the Prophet Muhammad. There is a Christian minority, living mainly in the towns, and there are smaller numbers of non-Sunni Muslims.

Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Muslim Secular Council: Sheikh MUHAMMAD MHELAN.

Director of Sharia Courts: Sheikh SUBHI AL-MUWQQAT.

Mufti of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: Sheikh MUHAMMAD ABDO HASHEM.

The Press

DAILIES

Ad-Dustor (The Constitution): POB 591, Amman; tel. 667177; telex 21392; f. 1967; Arabic; publ. by the Jordan Press and Publishing Co; owns commercial printing facilities; Dir-Gen. and Editor-in-Chief MAHMOUD EL-SHERIF; Man. Dir TAWFIQ KIWAN; circ. 78,000.

Al-Akhbar (News): POB 62420, Amman; f. 1976; Arabic; publ. by the Arab Press Co; Editor RACAN EL-MAJALI; circ. 15,000.

Al-Rai (Opinion): POB 6710, Amman; tel. 67161; telex 1497; f. 1971; Arabic; independent; published by Jordan Press Foundation; Gen. Man. JUMA'A HAMMAD; Editor-in-Chief MAHMOUD KAYED; circ. 80,000.

The Jordan Times: POB 6710, Amman; tel. 67171; telex 1497; f. 1975; English; Man. Editor MOHAMMAD AMAD; Editor GEORGE S. HAWATMEH; circ. 15,000.

Sawt Al-Shaab (Voice of the People): Amman; f. 1983.

PERIODICALS

Akhbar al-Usbou: POB 605, Amman; tel. 24485; telex 21493; f. 1959; weekly; Arabic; economic, social, political; Chief Editor and Publr ABDUL-HAFIZ MUHAMMAD; circ. 100,000.

Al Aqsa: POB 1957, Amman; weekly; armed forces magazines.

Al-Fajr al Iqtisadi (Economic Dawn): Amman; f. 1982; weekly; economic; owned by Al-Fajr for Press, Publication and Distribution; Dir-Gen. and Editor-in-Chief YOUSSEF ABU-LAIL.

Huda El Islam: POB 659, Amman; tel. 666141; telex 21559; f. 1956; monthly; Islamic; scientific and literary; published by the Ministry of Waqfs and Religious Affairs; Editor Dr AHMAD MUHAMMAD HULAYYEL.

The Jerusalem Star: POB 591, Amman; tel. 667177; telex 21392; f. 1982; weekly; English; publ. by Jordan Press and Publishing Co; Editor and Dir USAMA M. EL-SHERIF; circ. 15,000.

Jordan: POB 224, Amman; f. 1969; published quarterly by Jordan Information Bureau, Washington; circ. 100,000.

Al-Liwa: Amman; f. 1972; weekly; Arabic; Chief Editor HASAN ATTEL.

Military Magazine: Army Headquarters, Amman; f. 1955; quarterly; dealing with military and literary subjects; published by Armed Forces.

Sharia: POB 585, Amman; f. 1959; fortnightly; Islamic affairs; published by Sharia College; circ. 5,000.

Shehan: Al-Karak; Editor REYAD AL-HROUB.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jordan News Agency (PETRA): POB 6845, Amman; f. 1965; government-controlled; Dir-Gen. JAWAD MARAQA.

Foreign News Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): POB 3340, Amman; Bureau Man. FOUAD NAIM.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 35111, Amman; tel. 42936; telex 00493; Correspondent JOHN HALABI.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): POB 35111, Amman; tel. 23907; telex 21207; Correspondent JOHN HALABI.

Reuters (UK): POB 667, Amman; tel. 23776; telex 21414.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Jabal Amman, Nabich Faris St, Block 111/83 124, Amman; Correspondent NIKOLAI LEBEDINSKY.

AP (USA), Central News Agency (Taiwan), Iraqi News Agency, Middle East News Agency (Egypt), Qatar News Agency, Saudi Press Agency and UPI (USA) also maintain bureaux in Amman.

Publishers

Jordan Press and Publishing Co Ltd: Amman; tel. 667177; telex 21392; f. 1967 by *al-Manar* and *Falastin;* cap. JD 270,000; publishes *Al-Dustor* (daily), circ. 66,000, and *The Jerusalem Star* (English weekly), circ. 10,000; Dir-Gen. and Editor-in-Chief MAHMOUD EL-SHERIF.

Other publishers in Amman include: Dairat al-Ihsaat al-Amman, George N. Kawar, al-Matbaat al-Hashmiya and The National Press.

Radio and Television

RADIO

Number of radio receivers 546,000, number of TV receivers 201,000 (East Bank only).

The Hashemite Jordan Broadcasting Service (HBS): POB 909, Amman; tel. 37711; telex 21285; f. 1959; station at Amman broadcasts daily 20 hours in Arabic to the Arab World, 15 hours in English regionally including 2½ hours in English to W Europe and N America; takes advertising; Dir-Gen. NASOH MAJALI.

TELEVISION

Jordan Television Corporation: POB 1041, Amman; tel. 38760; telex 1244; f. 1968; government station broadcasting for 90 hours weekly in Arabic and English; in colour; advertising accepted; Dir-Gen. MOHAMMED MUNIR DURRA; Dir Engineering RADI ALKHAS.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; brs = branches; JD = Jordanian dinars)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Jordan: POB 37, King Hussein St, Amman; tel. 30301; telex 21250; f. 1964; cap. p.u. JD6m.; total assets JD759.4m. (Dec. 1983); Gov. Dr M. SAID NABULSI; Deputy Gov. HUSAYN EL-KASIM.

National Banks

Arab Bank Ltd: POB 950544, King Faisal St, Amman; tel. 660131; telex 23091; f. 1930; cap. and res US $445m., dep. US $10,000m., total assets US $12,000m. (Dec. 1983); 23 brs in Jordan, 39 brs abroad; Chair. ABDUL MAJEED SHOMAN.

Bank of Jordan Ltd: POB 2140, 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman, Amman; tel. 4432; telex 22033; f. 1960; cap. p.u. JD3m., dep. JD61.4m., total assets 82.2m. (Dec. 1984); 23 brs; Chair. and Gen. Man. HUSNI SIDO AL-KURDI.

Cairo Amman Bank: POB 715, Shabsough St, Amman; tel. 39321; telex 21240; f. 1960; cap. p.u. JD2.5m., dep. 82.2m., total assets 114.8m. (Dec. 1983); 10 brs; Chair. and Gen. Man. JAWDAT SHASHA'A; associated with Banque du Caire, Cairo, and succeeded their Amman Branch.

Jordan-Gulf Bank SA: POB 9989, Jabal Al-Hussein, Khalid Ben al-Waleed St, Amman; tel. 664117; telex 21959; f. 1977; cap. p.u. JD5m., dep. JD59.9m., total assets JD75.8m. (Dec. 1983); 60% Jordanian-owned and 40% by Gulf businessmen; 14 brs; Chair. HE MOHAMMED NAZZAL AL-ARMOUTI; Gen. Man. ADNAN DARWAZA.

Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment: POB 926225, Amman; tel. 666325; telex 21125; f. 1978; cap. p.u. JD4m., dep. JD78.8m., (June 1984); 11 brs; Chair. Sheikh SALEH KAMEL; Gen. Man. MUSA A. SHIHADEH.

Jordan Kuwait Bank: POB 9776, Amman; tel. 662125; telex 21994; f. 1976; cap. p.u. JD5m., dep. JD89m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Sheikh NASSER AL-SABAH; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. SUFFIAN IBRAHIM YASSIN; 12 brs.

Jordan National Bank SA: POB 1578, Amman; tel. 42391; telex 21820; f. 1956; cap. p.u. JD9.2m., dep. JD100.4m. (Dec. 1983); 29 brs in Jordan, 5 brs in Lebanon; Chair. HE SULAYMAN SUKKAR; Deputy Chair. HE ABDUL-KADER TASH.

Petra Bank: POB 6854, Seil St, Amman; tel. 30396; telex 21868; f. 1977; cap. p.u. JD3m., dep. JD140.5m., total assets JD186.7m. (Dec. 1983); 60% owned by Jordanians and 40% by other Arab interests; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr AHMAD CHALABI.

Syrian Jordanian Bank: POB 926636, King Hussein St, Amman; tel. 661138; telex 22102; f. 1979; cap. p.u. JD1m. total assets 13.5m. (1983); Chair. HUSSEIN KASSEM; Gen. Man. HISHAM J. SAFADI.

Foreign Banks

The British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): POB 925286, Amman; tel. 669121; telex 22338; f. 1889; cap. p.u. JD3m., dep. JD35.2m., total assets JD42.2m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. M. G. R. SANDBERG; Gen. Man. A. DOSANT.

Chase Manhattan Bank (USA): POB 20191, On the First Circle, Jabal Amman; tel. 25131; telex 21479; f. 1976; cap. p.u. JD3m., dep. JD13.7m., total assets JD25.4m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. RICHARD W. MOUNCE; Operations Man. A. SHANANIER.

Grindlays Bank (United Kingdom): POB 9997, Shmeissani, Amman; tel. 660201; telex 21980; cap. p.u. JD3m., dep. JD44.5m., total assets JD14.0m. (Dec. 1984); brs in Amman (8 brs), Aqaba, Irbid (sub-branch in Northern Shouneh), Zerka and Kerak; Gen. Man. in Jordan D. F. MCKENZIE.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): POB 1194, Amman; tel. 24365; telex 1334; f. 1941; 4 brs; cap. p.u. JD3m., res JD548,263, dep. JD10.2m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. ADNAN AL-AZAWI.

Other foreign banks include Arab Land Bank, Bank Al Mashrek, Bank of Credit and Commerce International, Citibank and Crédit Lyonnais.

Specialized Credit Institutions

Agricultural Credit Corporation: POB 77, Amman; tel. 61105; f. 1959; cap. p.u. JD12m., total assets JD23.3m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr SAMI SUNA'A; 18 brs.

The Arab Jordan Investment Bank: POB 8797, Amman; tel. 664126; telex 21719; f. 1978; cap. p.u. JD5m., dep. JD42.5m., total assets JD75m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDEL KADER AL-QADI.

Cities and Villages Development Bank: POB 1572, Amman; tel. 668151; telex 22476; cap. p.u. JD10.8m., total assets JD34.6m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD HORANI.

Housing Bank: Police College St, Abdali, POB 7693, Amman; tel. 667126; telex 21693; f. 1973; cap. p.u. JD12m., total assets JD292.8m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Dir-Gen. ZUHAIR KHOURI; 65 brs.

Industrial Development Bank: POB 1982, Jabal Amman, Zahran St, Amman; tel. 42216; telex 21349; f. 1965; cap. p.u. JD5.25m., total assets JD44.6m. (1983); Chair. ROUHI EL-KHATEEB; Gen. Man. ZIYAD ANNAB.

Jordan Co-operative Organization: POB 1343, Amman; tel. 665171; telex 21835; f. 1968; cap. p.u. JD2.4m., res JD2.3m., total assets JD32m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. and Dir-Gen. HASSAN S. NABULSI.

Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment: POB 926225, Shmeissani, Amman; tel. 666325; telex 21125; f. 1978; cap. p.u. JD4m., dep. JD59.1m., res JD359,283, total assets JD79.9m (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. MUSA A. SHIHADEH; 8 brs.

Jordan Securities Corporation: POB 926691, Amman; tel. 664183; telex 22258; f. 1979; cap. p.u. JD4m., res JD1.9m., dep. JD23.3m., total assets JD32.7m. (June 1984); Chair. ZUHAIR KHOURI; Gen. Man. ABED AL-KADIR DWEEK.

Social Security Corporation: POB 926031, Amman; telex 22287; f. 1978; Dir-Gen. Dr M. MAHDI EL-FARHAN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Amman Financial Market: POB 8802, Amman; tel. 663170; telex 21711; f. 1978; Gen.-Man. Dr HASHIM SABAGH.

INSURANCE

Al-Ahlia Insurance Co (Jordan) Ltd: POB 2938, U.T.G. Bldg, Shmeisani, opposite Syndicates Bldg, Sharif Abdel Hamid Sharaf St, Amman; tel. 677689; telex 23503; cap. p.u. JD240,000.

Jordan Insurance Co Ltd: POB 279, King Hussein St, Amman; tel. 22186; telex 21486; f. 1951; cap. p.u. JD1,100,000m.; Chair. and Man. Dir JAWDAT SHASHA'A; 9 brs (4 in Saudi Arabia, 4 in the United Arab Emirates, 1 in Kuwait).

Middle East Insurance Co Ltd: POB 1802, King Hussein St, Amman; tel. 21245; telex 21420; f. 1963; cap. p.u. JD1m. Chair. S. I. GAMMOH.

United Insurance Co Ltd: POB 7521, United Bldg, King Hussein St, Amman; tel. 25161; telex 21323; f. 1972; cap. p.u. JD250,000; all types of insurance; Chair. RAOUF SA'D ABUJABER.

Fourteen local and 14 foreign insurance companies operate in Jordan.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Amman Chamber of Commerce: POB 287, Amman; tel. 36132; telex 21543; f. 1923; Pres. MOHAMAD ALI BDEIR; Dr RAJEH AMIN.

Amman Chamber of Industry: POB 1800, Amman; tel. 44569; telex 22079; f. 1962; Pres. ISAM BDEIR; Exec. Dir MUHAMMAD S. JABER.

PUBLIC CORPORATION

Jordan Valley Authority: POB 2769, Amman; Stage I development projects now complete, and addition of 9,300 ha to the irrigated land has been accomplished. Infrastructure projects also completed include 105 km main highway, 300 km secondary roads, 2,000 housing units, 48 schools, 13 health centres, 9 administration buildings. Electricity is now provided to 30 villages in the valley from the national network and domestic water is supplied to those villages from tube wells. Contributions to the cost of development came through loans from Kuwait Fund, Abu Dhabi Fund, US AID, Fed. Germany, World Bank, Netherlands, UK, Japan and OPEC Special Fund. Further stages of development are the construction of Maqarin Dam on the Yarmouk River and projects to irrigate 17,000 ha of land in the Jordan Valley and Southern Ghors.

TRADE UNIONS

The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions: Wadi as-Sir Rd, POB 1065, Amman; f. 1954; 33,000 mems; member of Arab Trade Unions Confederation; Chair. SAMI HASAN MANSOUR; Gen. Sec. ABDER-RAZZAQ HAMAD.

There are also a number of independent unions, including:

Drivers' Union: POB 846, Amman; Sec.-Gen. SAMI MANSOUR.

Union of Petroleum Workers and Employees: POB 1346, Amman; Sec.-Gen. BRAHIM HADI.

PHOSPHATES

Jordan Phosphate Mines Co Ltd: POB 30, Amman; tel. 660141; telex 21223; engaged in production and export of rock phosphate; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABED ALKAOF AL-RAWABDEH; Dir-Gen. WASEF AZER; Sales Man. AKRAM ZOREKAT; production (1984) 6.2m. tons.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Aqaba Railway Corporation: POB 50, Ma'an; tel. 32234; telex 62225; f. 1979; length of track 292 km; Dir-Gen. SAHEL HAMZEH.

Formerly a division of the Hedjaz Jordan Railway; it retains close links with the Hedjaz but there is no regular through traffic between Aqaba and Amman. It comprises the Hedjaz line south of Menzil and the 115-km extension to Aqaba, opened in October 1975, which serves phosphate mines at El Hasa and Wadi El Abyad.

Hedjaz Jordan Railway (administered by the Ministry of Transport): POB 582, Amman; tel. 55413; telex 1236; f. 1902; length of track 326 km; Chair. Eng. A. AL-SUHEIMAT; Dir-Gen. M. R. QOSEINI.

This was formerly a section of the Hedjaz railway (Damascus to Medina) for Muslim pilgrims to Medina and Mecca. It crosses the Syrian border and enters Jordanian territory south of Dera'a, and runs for approximately 366 km to Naqb Ishtar, passing through Zarka, Amman, Qatrana and Ma'an. Some 844 km of the line, from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia, have been abandoned for the past sixty years. Reconstruction of the Medina line, begun in 1965, was scheduled to be completed in 1971 at a cost of £15m., divided equally between Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. However, the reconstruction work has been suspended at the request of the Arab States concerned, pending further studies on costs. The line between Ma'an and Saudi Arabia (114 km) is now completed, as well as 15 km in Saudi Arabia as far as Halet Ammar Station. A new 115-km extension to Aqaba was financed by a JD12m. loan from the Federal Republic of Germany (see Aqaba Railway Corpn above). On 27 January 1980 an agreement was signed between the Supreme Commission of the Hedjaz Railway and Dorsch Consult (Federal Republic of Germany) for a feasibility study for construction of the Hedjaz Railway to high international specifications to connect Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria. The feasibility study was still awaiting a decision in 1984.

ROADS

Amman is linked by road with all parts of the kingdom and with neighbouring countries. All cities and most towns are connected by a two-lane paved road system. In addition, several thousand km of tracks make all villages accessible to motor transport. In 1981, the latest inventory showed the East Bank of Jordan to have 2,000 km of main roads, 820 km of secondary roads (both types asphalted) and 2,404 km of paved village roads. There are also 1,950 km of unsurfaced roads.

SHIPPING

The port of Aqaba is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and has two general berths of 340 m and 215 m, with seven main transit sheds, covered storage area of 4,150 sq m, an open area of 50,600 sq m and a phosphate berth 210 m long and 10 m deep. Ten new berths and storage facilities are being built, and a separate potash berth, a container terminal and a fertilizer jetty are planned.

T. Gargour & Fils: POB 419, Amman; tel. 22307; telex 21213; f. 1928; shipping agents and owners; Chair. JOHN GARGOUR.

Jordan National Shipping Lines Ltd: POB 5406 Amman; tel. 66214; telex 21730; POB 657 Aqaba; tel. 4342; telex 62276; service from Antwerp, Bremen and Sheerness to Aqaba.

PIPELINES

Two oil pipelines cross Jordan. The former Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline, carrying petroleum from the oilfields in Iraq to Haifa, has not operated since 1967. The 1,717-km (1,067-mile) pipeline, known as the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline), carries petroleum from the oilfields of Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to Sidon on the Mediterranean seaboard in Lebanon. Tapline traverses Jordan for a distance of 177 km (110 miles) and has frequently been cut by hostile action. Tapline stopped pumping to Syria and Lebanon at the end of 1983, when it was first due to close. It was later scheduled to close in 1985, but in September 1984 Jordan renewed an agreement to receive Saudi Arabian crude oil through Tapline. The agreement can be cancelled by either party at two years' notice. There are plans for a pipeline of about 1,600 km (1,000 miles) from Kirkuk, in Iraq, to the port of Aqaba, on the Red Sea, in Jordan.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Amman and Aqaba. The new Queen Alia International Airport at Zizya, Amman, was opened in May 1983.

Alia (The Royal Jordanian Airline): Head Office: Housing Bank Building, Shmeisani, POB 302, Amman; tel. 672872; telex 21501; f. 1963; government-owned; services to Middle East, Europe, Far East and USA; fleet of three Boeing 747-200B, three Boeing 707-320C, six Boeing 727-200, six Lockheed L-1011-500; Pres. Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz; Chair. Ali Ghandour.

Arab Wings Co Ltd: POB 341018, Amman; tel. 93901; telex 21608; f. 1975; subsidiary of Alia; executive jet charter service, air ambulances, priority cargo; Pres. Mahmoud Jamal Balqaz; Chair. Ali Ghandour; Man. Dir HE Sharif Ghazi Rakan Nasser.

Arab Air Cargo: 5th Circle, POB 3038, Jabal Amman; tel. 674191; telex 22559; f. 1981; joint venture of Iraqi and Jordanian govts; fleet of two Boeing 707; Chair. Majeed al-Dairy; Dir-Gen. Ghassan Ali.

Tourism

Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities: Tourism Authority, POB 224, Amman; tel. 42311; telex 21741; f. 1952; Minister Taher Hikmat; Acting Dir-Gen. Jordan Tourism Authority Rafeek al-Lahham.

KAMPUCHEA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Kampuchea, formerly called Cambodia, occupies part of the Indochinese peninsula in South-East Asia. It is bordered by Thailand and Laos to the north, by Viet-Nam to the east and by the Gulf of Thailand to the south. The climate is tropical and humid. There is a rainy season from June to November, with the heaviest rainfall in September. The temperature is generally between 20°C and 36°C (68°F to 97°F), and the annual average at Phnom-Penh is 27°C (81°F). The official language is Khmer, which is spoken by all except the Vietnamese and Chinese minorities. The principal religion is Theravada Buddhism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a stylized representation (in yellow) of the temple of Angkor Wat, with five towers, in the centre. The capital is Phnom-Penh.

Recent History

Kampuchea, known as the Khmer Republic between 1970 and 1975, was formerly the Kingdom of Cambodia. It became a French protectorate in the 19th century and was incorporated in French Indo-China. In April 1941 Norodom Sihanouk, then aged 18, succeeded his grandfather as King. In May 1947 he promulgated a constitution which provided for a bicameral Parliament, including an elected National Assembly. Cambodia became an Associate State of the French Union in November 1949 and fully independent on 9 November 1953. In order to become a political leader, King Sihanouk abdicated in March 1955 in favour of his father, Norodom Suramarit. Prince Sihanouk, as he became, founded a mass movement, the Sangkum Reastr Niyum (Popular Socialist Community), which won all the seats in Assembly elections in 1955, 1958, 1962 and 1966. King Suramarit died in April 1960, and Parliament elected Prince Sihanouk to become Head of State (without taking the title of King) in June 1960.

Prince Sihanouk's Government developed good relations with the People's Republic of China and with North Viet-Nam, while being highly critical of the USA's role in Asia. From 1964, however, the Government was faced with a pro-Communist insurgency movement, the Khmer Rouge, which was joined in 1967 by left-wing elements from the Sangkum. Also, it became increasingly difficult to isolate Cambodia from the war in Viet-Nam.

In March 1970 Prince Sihanouk was deposed by a right-wing coup, led by the Prime Minister, Lt-Gen. (later Marshal) Lon Nol. The new Government pledged itself to the removal of foreign Communist forces and appealed to the USA for military aid. Sihanouk went into exile and formed the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (GRUNC), supported by the Khmer Rouge. Sihanoukists and the Khmer Rouge formed the National United Front of Cambodia (FUNC). Their combined forces, aided by South Viet-Nam's National Liberation Front and North Vietnamese troops, posed a serious threat to the new regime but in October 1970 Marshal Lon Nol proclaimed the Khmer Republic. In June 1972 he was elected the first President.

During 1973 an increasing number of foreign states recognized GRUNC as the rightful government of Cambodia. In 1974 the republican regime's control was limited to a few urban enclaves, besieged by GRUNC forces, mainly Khmer Rouge, to whom Phnom-Penh fell on 17 April 1975. Prince Sihanouk became Head of State again but did not return from exile until September. In the wake of the Khmer Rouge victory, the country was subjected to a pre-arranged programme of radical social change. The towns were largely evacuated, and their inhabitants put to work in rural areas. Many hundreds of thousands (possibly 1m. or more) died from cruelty, hunger and disease.

A new constitution, promulgated in January 1976, renamed the country Democratic Kampuchea, and established a republican form of government with a 250-member People's Representative Assembly. Elections for the Assembly were held in March 1976, and in April Prince Sihanouk resigned as Head of State and GRUNC was dissolved. The Assembly elected Khieu Samphan, formerly Deputy Prime Minister, to be President of the State Presidium (Head of State). The little-known Pol Pot became Prime Minister. In September 1977 it was officially disclosed that the ruling organization was the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK), with Pol Pot as the Secretary of its Central Committee.

After 1975 close links with the People's Republic of China developed, while relations with Viet-Nam deteriorated markedly. In 1978 the Vietnamese army launched a series of attacks into Kampuchean territory. The Pol Pot Government accused Hanoi of trying to overthrow it. In December the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS, renamed Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence, KUFNCD, in December 1981), a Communist-led movement opposed to Pol Pot and supported by Viet-Nam, was announced. Later in the month, Viet-Nam invaded Kampuchea, supported by the KNUFNS.

On 7 January 1979 Phnom-Penh fell to Vietnamese forces, and three days later the People's Republic of Kampuchea was proclaimed. A People's Revolutionary Council, with Heng Samrin, leader of the KNUFNS, as President, took control and pledged to restore freedom of movement, of association and of religion, and to restore the family unit. The CPK was replaced as the governing party by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP). Resistance to the new regime continued throughout 1979 and several groups opposing both the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin regime were established, including the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), headed by a former Prime Minister, Son Sann.

In July 1979, claiming that Pol Pot's regime had been responsible for 3m. deaths, the KNUFNS administration sentenced Pol Pot and his former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ieng Sary, to death *in absentia*. In January 1980 Khieu Samphan took over the premiership of the Khmer Rouge regime, while Pol Pot became Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

Throughout 1979 starvation and disease were prevalent. Relief agencies administered aid programmes, but were greatly hampered by international disputes. Relations between Thailand and Viet-Nam worsened when, in June 1980, Thailand announced a voluntary repatriation scheme for Khmer refugees in border camps, a move which was interpreted as a means of returning Khmer Rouge soldiers to disrupt the Heng Samrin administration. In December 1981 Pen Sovan was replaced as General Secretary of the ruling KPRP by Heng Samrin, officially owing to the former's ill health. In December 1984 Chan Si, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, died in the USSR, and Hun Sen, a Vice-Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs, became Chairman.

After long negotiations between anti-Vietnamese resistance groups, an agreement was reached in June 1982 to form a coalition government-in-exile, with the aim of securing the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. Prince Sihanouk, the former Head of State, became President, Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge) Vice-President and Son Sann (KPNLF) Prime Minister. The coalition has the support of ASEAN and several other countries.

The united armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea have continued to resist Vietnamese troops. Viet-Nam has launched regular major offensives on the Thai-Kampuchean border during the annual dry season between December and April, capturing guerrilla bases and bombing civilian refugee camps. The fighting in 1984/85 was particularly heavy, and caused the flight of thousands of refugees from border camps into Thailand seeking safety from the battles. In December 1984 more than 130,000 refugees fled to Thailand, including some 23,000 from Ampil, the headquarters of the KPNLF, fearing a major attack by the Vietnamese. In January 1985, following very heavy

shelling and casualties on both sides, Vietnamese troops overran the base and took control of it. Troops subsequently gained control over most of the rebel-held area along the Thai border. The guerrillas, however, have continued to harass the Vietnamese.

Since 1982 Viet-Nam has carried out annual mid-year public withdrawals of some 10,000 troops from Kampuchea, but they are regarded by many as simply a rotation of troops, and are believed to have made no significant difference to the strength of the Vietnamese forces.

During 1984 there were signs that Viet-Nam had become more amenable to the prospect of unconditional discussions with ASEAN and the Indo-Chinese countries, concerning the stalemate in Kampuchea, and would accept Japan as neutral mediator. Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shintaro Abe, announced in October that Japan would be willing to provide aid to Kampuchea once peace is restored there. However, some sources remain sceptical about Viet-Nam's proposals, and consider that any negotiations will not take place for some time. Most countries, including Sweden, Japan, Australia, France and the Netherlands, continue to give humanitarian aid only to Kampucheans, sent via the UN and the International Red Cross for refugees. In 1984 the USA contributed more than US $14m. in aid. The stumbling block for any progress in Kampuchea remains the presence of Pol Pot and the possibility that the Khmer Rouge would again be a ruling force in Kampuchea.

The involvement of Viet-Nam in the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime has been widely condemned. In October 1984, for the sixth consecutive year, the UN General Assembly adopted resolutions which called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and reiterated recognition of the anti-Vietnamese regime. Democratic Kampuchea continues to occupy the Kampuchean seat in the UN General Assembly.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, with 117 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects the Council of State from among its members. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, which is appointed by, and responsible to, the National Assembly. Local administration is carried out by Local People's Committees.

Defence

The total strength of Kampuchea's armed forces was estimated to be 30,000 in July 1984. Conscription into military service is in force, for a minimum of 18 months. There are also some 22 divisions of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, numbering about 180,000 men. The total strength of the armed forces of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is unknown, but it is believed that the Khmer Rouge has between 30,000 and 40,000 men, the KPNLF 10,000 to 12,000, and Prince Sihanouk about 5,000 armed supporters.

Economic Affairs

The essentially agricultural economy was totally disrupted by the war between 1970 and 1975, and further affected by political events following the Vietnamese invasion of December 1978. After April 1975 a vigorous agricultural programme was put into effect to overcome severe food shortages. The overcrowded urban areas were cleared of their inhabitants, who were driven into the countryside to work on the land and in other tasks of economic reconstruction. All sectors of the economy were nationalized, and agriculture collectivized. The Pol Pot Government's chief aim was the production of as much rice, other strategic crops and livestock as possible. However, food shortages continued, and currency dealings largely ceased.

Under normal conditions, Kampuchea's main exportable commodities are rice, rubber and black pepper. Before 1970 rice was Kampuchea's principal export but by 1974 the country was a net importer of rice. In 1976/77 there was a small exportable surplus of 150,000–200,000 tons, and it was hoped that Kampuchea might soon achieve self-suffiency in food. However, adverse weather and shortages of labour and fertilizers have restricted progress, and Kampuchea continues to import rice. In 1981/82 production was 1.4m. tons, with a deficit of 278,200 tons, and in 1982/83, when official production was 1.7m. tons, the FAO estimated a shortfall of nearly 300,000 tons. In 1983/84 there were serious droughts and flooding, which affected the harvest, and a shortfall of 177,000 tons of rice was predicted, with a total output of 1.6m. tons. The area of rice under cultivation is thought to have fallen from 4m. ha in 1970 to 1.3m. ha in 1982/83, and about 10% is irrigated. Rubber production also fell, with only 9,200 metric tons produced in 1982, compared with 27,500 tons in 1974. The fishing programme has met with the most success; landings increased fourfold between 1979 and 1982. In 1981/82 the total catch was 68,700 metric tons, and in 1983 an estimated 63,000 tons.

FAO estimates indicate that the total production of most-major crops (rice, maize, sweet potatoes, cassava, dry beans), after rising slightly between 1975 and 1978, fell between 1979 and 1981, but began to recover in 1982. Since 1980 further famine has been avoided with the help of international aid, from the UN and the Soviet bloc, and significant progress has been made towards stemming famine and malnutrition. Despite this, food shortages remain a problem. The Government has reported strong growth in the development of the buffalo and cattle herds and the pig population.

The country's infrastructure and industry have been completely disrupted. By 1984 59 factories were reported to be back in operation, of which about 50% were engaged in rice processing. An import-export enterprise had been established to deal with internal and external trade and foreign aid. Imports in 1977 were estimated at US $22m., and exports at $3m.

Kampuchea has limited mineral resources, including phosphates, iron ore, gem stones, bauxite, silicon and manganese ore, of which only phosphates are at present being exploited. Forests are an important economic asset but remain unexploited. Development is hampered by a lack of technical experts and mechanization, and by an inadequate road network. In 1982 log production was officially put at 67,700 cu m.

The KUFNCD administration aims to restore the national economy, primarily by reviving agricultural production. The establishment of a national bank was announced in November 1979, and money was reintroduced in March 1980.

Transport and Communications

Much of Kampuchea's transport and communications system was destroyed or disrupted during the years of conflict. By November 1979 the railway linking Phnom-Penh and Kompong-Som, with 260 km (160 miles) of track, had been restored. Kompong-Som is the main port. There is an international airport near Phnom-Penh. A service operated by Air Kampuchea flies to Ho Chi Minh City in Viet-Nam.

Social Welfare

In 1984 there were 22 hospitals in Kampuchea, with 400 doctors and public health officers under the Ministry of Health. There were also 1,320 commune infirmaries and 108 medical posts, with a total staff of 12,971.

Education

The KUFNCD regime is attempting to re-establish a full educational system. The school system lasts for 10 years, with an emphasis on practical subjects such as agriculture. During the academic year 1979/80 there were about 1,300 primary schools, and more than 12,000 teachers were recruited. In 1982/83 there was a total enrolment of an estimated 1.69m. students, of whom 1.6m. were primary school pupils and 80,000 secondary school pupils. There were also about 43,000 teachers. More schools and universities are planned. In 1980 the faculty of medicine of Phnom-Penh University and the teacher-training college were reopened. More than 2,000 students were reportedly sent abroad for further education.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Public Holiday

1986: 7 January (Liberation Day).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sen = 1 riel.

Approximate exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 4.64 riels;
US $1 = 4.00 riels.

Statistical Survey

Note: Some of the statistics below represent only sectors of the economy controlled by the government of the former Khmer Republic. During the years 1970–75 no figures were available for areas controlled by the Khmer Rouge. Almost no official figures are available for the period since April 1975.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	181,035*
Population (census results)	
17 April 1962	5,728,771
Prior to elections of 1 May 1981	6,682,000
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1975	7,098,000
1979	6,746,000
1980	6,747,000
Density (per sq km) 1981	36.9

* 69,898 sq miles.

Capital: Phnom-Penh, population 393,995 in 1962; 400,000 in 1981 (estimate); 600,000 in 1983 (estimate).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 39.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 30.9 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 22.5 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 29.4 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	1,248	979	2,227
Industry	90	30	120
Services	353	149	502
Total	1,691	1,158	2,849

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)*	1,470	1,160	1,500
Maize†	100	98	110
Sweet potatoes†	15	14	16
Cassava (Manioc)†	150	145	150
Dry beans†	14	12	14
Groundnuts (in shell)†	13	14	15
Sesame seed†	4	4	4
Coconuts†	30	28	30
Copra†	6	5	6
Sugar cane†	130	126	130
Tobacco (leaves)†	5	5	5
Natural rubber†	10	11	12
Vegetables and melons†	320	310	330
Oranges†	22	23	25
Mangoes†	8	9	9
Pineapples†	6	5	6
Bananas†	65	67	70

* Unofficial estimate. † FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses*	8	8	9
Cattle	798	956	1,000*
Buffaloes	404	404	410*
Pigs	222	223	225*
Chickens*	4,000	6,600	6,800
Ducks*	1,400	1,620	1,750

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	11	12	13
Buffalo meat	6	6	6
Pig meat	9	10	10
Poultry meat	12	15	16
Cows' milk	14	15	16
Hen eggs	2.4	3.0	3.5
Other poultry eggs	2.1	2.2	2.3
Cattle and buffalo hides	3.6	3.9	4.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cu m, excl. bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	110	110	110
Other industrial wood	457	457	457
Fuel wood	4,388	4,440	4,540
Total	4,955	5,007	5,107

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(FAO estimates, '000 cu m, all non-coniferous)

	1970	1971	1972
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	32	38	43
Railway sleepers	3	3	—
Total	35	41	43

1973–82: Annual production as in 1972 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	40.0	57.5	47.0
Pacific Ocean	11.6	11.2	11.7
Total	51.6	68.7	58.7

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1977	1978	1979
Salt (unrefined)*	30	12	5

* Estimates by US Bureau of Mines.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1971	1972	1973
Distilled alcoholic beverages	'000 hectolitres	45	55	36
Beer	'000 hectolitres	26	23	18
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	25	25*	25*
Cigarettes	million	3,413	2,510	2,622
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	1,068	1,094	415
Bicycle tyres and tubes	'000	208	200*	200*
Rubber footwear	'000 pairs	1,292	1,000*	1,000*
Soap	metric tons	469	400*	400*
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	2	—	—
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	11	—	—
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	14	—	—
Cement	'000 metric tons	44	53	78
Electric energy†	million kWh	148	166	150

* Estimate. † Production by public utilities only.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 sen = 1 new riel.

Denominations
Coin: 5 sen.
Notes: 10, 20 and 50 sen; 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 riels.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 4.64 riels;
US $1 = 4.00 riels;
100 new riels = £21.57 = $25.00.

Exchange Rate

Note: Some figures in this chapter are in terms of the old riel, whose value fluctuated. The average exchange rate (old riels per US dollar) was: 162.3 in 1972; 244.9 in 1973. The new riel, valued at 1 kg of rice, was introduced in 1980. Exchange rates are approximate.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million old riels)

Imports	1972	1973
Agricultural and food products	3,461.0	7,720.6
Mineral products	341.3	1,667.7
Textiles	781.7	1,814.2
Metals and metal manufactures	765.2	1,272.2
Pharmaceuticals	641.3	1,395.5
Chemicals	272.4	329.9
Total (incl. others)	6,262.9	14,200.1

Exports	1972	1973
Rice	99.1	14.0
Rubber	233.3	2,544.1
Haricot beans	236.7	120.3
Sesamum	65.0	54.0
Total (incl. others)	634.2	2,732.5

Source: Banque Nationale du Cambodge, *Bulletin Mensuel.*

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $'000)*

Imports	1970	1971	1972
Australia	n.a.	2,627	1,735
France	12,546	9,042	6,120
Germany, Fed. Repub.	1,666	1,120	1,736
Hong Kong	2,510	1,645	6,331
Japan	4,108	2,732	7,565
Singapore	3,794	4,120	2,261
Switzerland	3,112	770	227
Thailand	n.a.	n.a.	7,041
United Kingdom	2,643	2,606	1,344
USA	3,199	765	4,301
Total (incl. others)	41,927	28,056	42,599

Exports	1970	1971	1972
France	5,570	167	298
Hong Kong	5,480	1,124	1,347
Italy	1,135	n.a.	3
Japan	1,161	553	303
Netherlands	1,172	41	19
Senegal	n.a.	1,653	n.a.
Singapore	1,970	789	749
United Kingdom	1,432	43	46
USA	1,030	38	122
Viet-Nam, South	n.a.	n.a.	4,024
Total (incl. others)	34,144	6,488	7,347

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.*

Transport

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger-kilometres (million)	91	56	54
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	10	10	10

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use*)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger cars	26,400	27,200	n.a.
Commercial vehicles†	11,100	11,100	11,000

* Including vehicles no longer in circulation.
† Excluding tractors and semi-trailer combinations.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Phnom-Penh			
Goods loaded	95	34	29
Goods unloaded	308	416	420
Kompong-Som (Sihanoukville)			
Goods loaded	122	14	21
Goods unloaded	101	81	163
Total goods loaded	217	48	50
Total goods unloaded	409	497	583

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1972	1973	1974
Kilometres flown ('000)	1,000	1,100	1,000
Passengers carried ('000)	112	140	129
Passenger-kilometres (million)	34	51	48
Freight ton-kilometres ('000)	700	500	500

Education

(1972)

	Teachers	Students
Primary	20,374	479,616
Secondary:		
general	2,544	99,936
vocational	309	3,483
Higher	1,164	9,988

1982/83: Students: Primary 1,600,000; Secondary 87,400; Tertiary 3,600; Colleges of higher education 586; Professional training centres 1,140.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was approved by the National Assembly on 27 June 1981. It consists of a Preamble and 10 Chapters, divided into 93 Articles. The main provisions of the Constitution are summarized below:

POLITICAL SYSTEM

The People's Republic of Kampuchea is an independent sovereign state, gradually advancing towards socialism.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

The national economy is under the direction of the state, and comprises three sectors: the state-run, the collective and the family-run economy. Foreign trade is the monopoly of the state.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power and the sole legislative organ. Its deputies are elected by the principle of universal secret ballot and its term of office is five years. It has the power to adopt and revise the constitution and laws, to control their implementation, to adopt economic policies and the state budget, to elect or remove the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary from the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, to control the activities of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State is the representative organ of the country and a standing organ of the National Assembly. Its members are elected from the National Assembly deputies. The Chairman of the Council of State is Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the National Defence Council, to be set up when necessary. Its duties include promulgating laws, deciding on the appointment or removal of members of the Council of Ministers, creating and abolishing ministries, ratifying or rejecting international treaties except when it is deemed necessary to refer them to the National Assembly.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers are the government and organ of direct management of society, responsible to the National Assembly.

LOCAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

The territory of Kampuchea is divided into provinces and municipalities, under the direct administration of central authority. People's committees are established in all provinces, municipalities, districts, communes and wards, and are responsible for local administration, public security and social order.

JUDICIARY AND COURTS

The judicial organs of Kampuchea are the people's courts and military tribunals.

The Government

(March 1985)

COUNCIL OF STATE

President of the Council: Heng Samrin.

Vice-President: Say Phouthang.

Secretary-General: Chan Ven.

Members of the Council: Men Chan, Kham Len, Heng Teav, Vandy Kaon.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hun Sen.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Planning: Chea Soth.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Defence: Bou Thang.

Minister of the Interior: Khang Sarin.

Minister of Agriculture: Kong Samol.

Minister of Industry: Meas Samnang.

Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts: Tea Banh.

Minister of Economic and Cultural Co-operation with Foreign Countries: Tang Saroem.

Minister of Finance and Minister for Local and Foreign Trade: Chan Phin.

Minister of Justice: Ouk Bun Choeun.

Chairman of the National Bank of Kampuchea: Cha Rieng.

Chairman of the State Control Committee: Sim Ka.

Minister of Education: Pen Navouth.

Minister of Health: Dr Yit Kim Seng.

Minister of Information, Press and Culture: Chheng Phon.

Minister of Social Action and Invalids: Man Sabun.

Minister attached to Council of Ministers: Khun Chhy (desig.)

Director of the Cabinet: Ung Phan.

Vice-Ministers

Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs: Kong Korm, Prach Sun, Dith Mounty, Hor Nam Hong (concurrently Ambassador to the USSR).

Vice-Ministers of Defence: Soy Keo, Meas Krauch, Di Phin.

Vice-Minister for Social Affairs: Douang Choum.

Vice-Ministers for Health: Chea Thang, Nut Savoeun, Mrs Chey Kanh Nha.

Vice-Minister of Education: Hang Chuon.

Vice-Ministers of the Interior: Sin Song, Kim Phon.

Vice-Ministers of Communications and Posts: Chhim Seng, Kim Seap.

Vice-Ministers of Trade: Thong Chan, Poun Ponloe.

Vice-Ministers of Industry: Nuon Sareth, Khlot Vandhi.

Vice-Minister of Agriculture: Mat Ly.

Vice-Minister of Agriculture (Fisheries): Mau Phauk.

Vice-Minister of Planning: Ti Yav.

Vice-Ministers of Information, Press and Culture: Chey Sophea, Him Chhem.

Vice-Ministers of Finance: Bun Sam, Chhay Than.

Vice-Minister of Justice: Chem Snguon.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Phnom-Penh.

The United Nations recognizes the following government:

GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
(coalition government-in-exile, formed 22 June 1982)

President: Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Vice-President in charge of Foreign Affairs: Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge).

Prime Minister: Son Sann (KPNLF).

Members of the Co-ordination Committees:

Defence: Son Sen (Khmer Rouge), Col Im Chhoudeth (KPNLF), Gen. In Tam (Sihanoukist).

Finance and Economy: Ieng Sary (Khmer Rouge), Buon Say (KPNLF), Buor Hell (Sihanoukist).

Education and Culture: Thuch Rinn (Khmer Rouge), Chak Saroeun (Sihanoukist), Chhoy Vy (KPNLF).

Health and Social Affairs: Dr Thiounn Thioeunn (Khmer Rouge), Prince Norodom Chakrapong (Sihanoukist), Dr Bou Kheng (KPNLF).

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly has 117 members, serving a five-year term. Elections were held on 1 May 1981, the 117 seats being contested by 148 candidates.

Chairman: Chea Sim.

Vice-Chairmen: Mat Ly, Ven. Tep Vong, Nu Beng.

Secretary-General: Mme Phlek Piroun.

Political Organizations

Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP): Phnom-Penh; f. 1951 (known as the Communist Party of Kampuchea 1960–79); pro-USSR communist party; eight-mem. Politburo, a Cen. Cttee of 19 full mems and two alternate mems, and a Secretariat; Gen. Sec. of Cen. Cttee Heng Samrin; Chair. of Organizing Cttee Say Phouthang.

Politburo:

Heng Samrin	Bou Thang
Pen Sovan	Hun Sen
Say Phouthang	Chea Soth
Chea Sim	(one vacancy)

Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence (KUFNCD): Phnom-Penh; f. 1978 as the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS); mass organization supporting policies of the KPRP, the 'leading nucleus' of the Front; an 80-mem. Nat. Council and a seven-mem. hon. Presidium were elected in December 1981, when present name was adopted; Chair. of Nat. Council Chea Sim; Sec.-Gen. Yos Por; Chair. of Presidium Heng Samrin.

Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF): f. March 1979 in France and formally est. in Kampuchea in October; opposed to KUFNCD govt; formed coalition with Sihanoukists and Khmer Rouge, June 1982; Pres. Son Sann; C-in-C of the Mil. Cttee Sak Sutsakhan.

Other political groupings include the Sihanoukists, led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk (whose main military arm is the National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea—Moulinaka), and the Khmer Rouge, which held power in 1975–79 but formally dissolved its Communist Party of Kampuchea in December 1981.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN KAMPUCHEA

Bulgaria: Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Lyuben V. Damyanov.

Cuba: Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Orestes Quintana Márquez.

Czechoslovakia: Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Jiří Vesely.

German Democratic Republic: Monivong East, Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Günter Horn.

Hungary: Blvd Ngoc Minx 771-773, Phnom-Penh; tel. 22781; Ambassador: Lajos Karsai.

India: Phnom-Penh; Chargé d'affaires: J. C. Sharma.

Laos: Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Thongpen Souklaseng.

Mongolia: Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Rabdangiyn Gunsen.

Poland: Monivong East, Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Ludwig Klockowski.

USSR: Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Oleg Bostorin.

Viet-Nam: Phnom-Penh; Ambassador: Ngo Dien.

Several countries, including Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Thailand and Yugoslavia, have accredited ambassadors to Democratic Kampuchea.

Judicial System

The judicial system comprises People's Courts and Military Tribunals. People's Assessors participate in judgment, and have the same rights as judges.

Religion

BUDDHISM

The principal religion of Kampuchea is Theravada Buddhism (Buddhism of the Little Vehicle), the sacred language of which is Pali. Before April 1975 there were more than 2,500 monasteries and nearly 20,000 Bonzes (Buddhist priests).

Patriotic Kampuchean Buddhists' Association: Phnom-Penh; mem. of KUFNCD; Pres. Long Sim.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Diocese of Phnom-Penh: 69 blvd Prachea Thippatei, Phnom-Penh; tel. 24904; Vicar Apostolic (vacant).

The Press

NEWSPAPERS

Kampuchea: Chief Editor Khieu Kanharith; circ. 35,000.

Kaset Kangtoap Padivoat (Kampuchean Revolutionary Army): f. 1979; army newspaper; Editor Ros Sovan.

Moha Samakki Kraom Tong Ranakse (Great Solidarity Under the Front Banner).

NEWS AGENCIES

Saporamean Kampuchea (SPK) (Kampuchea Information Agency): f. 1978; information service of the KUFNCD; Dir-Gen. Chey Saphon.

Foreign Bureau

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Song Lon Gin Hao, Phnom-Penh; Correspondent Boris Kalashnikov.

ASSOCIATION

Association of Kampuchean Journalists: f. 1979; mem. of KUFNCD; Chair. Chey Saphon; Vice-Chair. Un Dara; Sec.-Gen. Khieu Kanharith.

Radio and Television

RADIO

Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea (Voice of the Kampuchean People): 28 ave Sandech Choun Nath, Phnom-Penh; f. 1978; service of the KUFNCD; broadcasts 10 hours daily in English, French, Lao, Vietnamese and Thai; Dir-Gen. Un Dara; Dep. Dir-Gen. Mrs Som Kim Suor.

In January 1984 Moulinaka and the KPNLF announced the establishment of a joint radio station, Samleng Khmer (Voice of the Khmers), broadcasting three times a day in Khmer.

TELEVISION

Kampuchean Television: Phnom-Penh; f. 1983, officially opened August 1984; broadcasts twice a week; Dir-Gen. Kim Yin.

Finance

The former government of Pol Pot abolished banks and withdrew all currency from circulation. The regime established in January 1979 announced the formation of a national bank in November. In March 1980 currency was reintroduced and the National Bank of Kampuchea announced the establishment of a Foreign Trade Bank to expand trade, provide international loans and assist in currency control.

National Bank of Kampuchea: Phnom-Penh; f. 1980; Chair. Cha Rieng; Dep. Dir Chea Chantho.

Trade and Industry

All means of production were nationalized after 1975, but no detailed information on the organization of trade and industry is available. By 1984 59 factories had resumed activities and the following organizations were reported to be operating:

National Trade Commission: Pres. Tang Saroem.

KAMPEXIM: Phnom-Penh; f. 1979; handles Kampuchea's imports and exports and the receipt of foreign aid.

TRADE UNION

Trade Unions for the Salvation of Kampuchea (TUSK): Phnom-Penh; Chair. Mat Ly; Vice-Chair. Heng Teav.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Chemins de Fer du Cambodge: Moha Vithei Pracheathippatay, Phnom-Penh; tel. 25156. Before April 1975 the total length of railway track was 1,370 km. Lines linked Phnom-Penh with the Thai border via Battambang and with Kompong-Som. A new line between Samrong Station and Kompong Speu was under construction in 1978. By November 1979 the 260-km Phnom-Penh–Kompong-Som line, and by February 1980 the Phnom-Penh–Battambang line, had been restored.

ROADS

Before 1975 there were nearly 11,000 km of motorable roads and tracks, of which about 2,000 km were asphalted. In 1981 a newly-repaired section of the National Highway One, which runs from the Vietnamese border to Phnom-Penh, was formally opened.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The major routes are along the Mekong River, and up the Tonlé Sap River into the Tonlé Sap (Great Lake), covering in all about 1,400 km. The inland ports of Neak Luong, Kompong Cham and Prek Kdam have been supplied with motor ferries and the ferry crossings have been improved.

SHIPPING

The main port is Kompong-Som, on the Gulf of Thailand, which can handle vessels up to 10,000 tons; the total number of berths was raised to 10 in 1970. Phnom-Penh port, currently undergoing reconstruction, lies some distance inland. Steamers of up to 4,000 tons can be accommodated.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Pochentong, near Phnom-Penh.

Air Kampuchea: Phnom-Penh; f. 1982; service consists of one route, from Phnom-Penh to Ho Chi Minh City in Viet-Nam; fleet: 1 Antonov-24.

KENYA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Kenya lies astride the equator on the east coast of Africa, with Somalia to the north-east, Ethiopia and Sudan to the north, Uganda to the west and Tanzania to the south. The climate varies with altitude: the coastal region is hot and humid, with temperatures averaging between 20°C and 32°C (69°–90°F), while inland, at more than 1,500 metres (5,000 ft) above sea-level, temperatures average 7°–27°C (45°–80°F). The highlands and western areas receive ample rainfall but most of northern Kenya is very dry. Kiswahili is the official language, while English, Kikuyu and Luo are also widely spoken. Most of the country's inhabitants follow traditional beliefs. About 25% are Christians, and about 6% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three broad horizontal stripes, of black, red and green, separated by two narrow white stripes. Superimposed in the centre is a red shield, with black and white markings, upon crossed white spears. The capital is Nairobi.

Recent History

A former British colony and protectorate, Kenya was granted internal self-government in June 1963, became independent on 12 December 1963, and a republic exactly one year later. Jomo Kenyatta, the leader of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), became Prime Minister in June 1963 and led Kenya to independence, becoming its first President in December 1964. Through the dominance of KANU, which was the only party contesting elections to the National Assembly in 1969 and 1974, Kenyatta established stability in Kenya and won great personal prestige at home and abroad. However, the assassination in 1969 of Tom Mboya, the Minister for Economic Planning and Development and Secretary-General of KANU, led to civil unrest and the banning of the opposition Kenya People's Union. Another political crisis was caused by an unsuccessful revolutionary plot in 1971. Political discontent was heightened by the assassination in March 1975 of an outspoken politician, J. M. Kariuki, and the later detention of unofficial opposition figures in the National Assembly. In 1976 a Kikuyu-backed constitutional proposal to debar the succession of the Vice-President, Daniel arap Moi (a member of the minority Kalenjin tribe), was thwarted by the Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, backed by Kenyatta.

Following the death of President Kenyatta in August 1978, Moi was sworn in as acting President. He was proclaimed President in October, having received endorsement from KANU, and was the only candidate in the presidential election of November 1979. In 1981 an attempt by former Vice-President Oginga Odinga to be re-elected to the National Assembly was barred by KANU. After criticizing government policy, and talking of forming a socialist party, Odinga was expelled from KANU in May 1982 and placed under house arrest in November. He was freed from this restriction in October 1983.

Meanwhile, in June 1982 the National Assembly officially declared Kenya a one-party state. A series of political detentions and increasing press censorship were followed by an attempted coup on 1 August, which was suppressed only at the cost of several hundred deaths and injuries. The Kenya Air Force and the University of Nairobi were identified as the major sources of dissent, and both were dissolved. The University was officially reopened in October 1983, and the Air Force was reinstated in December under the name of the 82 Air Force.

However, the coup attempt undermined Kenya's stability, and in May 1983 President Moi accused an unnamed foreign power of grooming a Kenyan politician to take over the presidency. Shortly afterwards, he called an early general election for September, 14 months ahead of schedule. In the furore that followed the accusation of foreign interference, allegations of disloyalty were made against Charles Njonjo, then Minister for Constitutional Affairs. He was subsequently suspended from both the Cabinet and KANU, and resigned his seat in the National Assembly in June. A judicial inquiry into the allegations against him opened in October, but was adjourned until January 1984. The inquiry was then resumed, and continued to hear evidence concerning the allegations against Njonjo until August 1984, when it was closed. The commission of inquiry drafted a report of its findings, which was submitted to the President in late 1984, and which reportedly upheld most of the allegations against Njonjo. He was, however, 'pardoned' by Moi in December.

In the general election of September 1983, only about 48% of the electorate voted, the lowest turn-out since independence, and several Cabinet Ministers lost their seats. Moi was unopposed as the candidate for the presidency, and was returned to office for a second term. Since the elections, Kenya has returned to comparative stability, although some unrest was caused early in 1984 by persistent violence in the north-eastern area of Wajir, involving the ethnic Somali tribes, the Degodia and the Ajuran. Leaders of the Degodia tribe claimed that government security forces, sent to intervene in the troubles in February 1984, had killed up to 900 people, but these allegations were denied by the Minister of State in charge of security, who stated that only 57 people had died. During 1984 President Moi attempted to reduce corruption and to increase discipline within both KANU and the civil service. In September, 15 members of KANU, including Njonjo, were expelled from the party, and Moi directed that all civil servants must in future be members of KANU. In October a census of Kenya's civil servants was conducted in a bid to purge the sector of bogus officials, and this was followed in November by a major reshuffle within the civil service.

After having poor relations with most of its East African neighbours for some years, Kenya's position has improved since 1981, encouraged by Moi's chairmanship of the OAU, a position which he held between June 1981 and June 1983. The border with Tanzania, which was closed prior to the dissolution of the East African Community (EAC) in 1977, was reopened in November 1983, following successful negotiations between representatives of the three former EAC members, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, resulting in an agreement on the distribution of EAC assets and liabilities between the three countries. In the same month, the Kenyans who were involved in the August 1982 coup plot, and had previously been granted political asylum by Tanzania, were returned to Kenya, where the alleged leaders of the coup attempt were subsequently sentenced to death. However, no death sentences had been carried out by July 1984. In December 1983 Kenya and Tanzania agreed to establish full diplomatic relations for the first time. Kenya has maintained friendly relations with Ethiopia through common fear of Somalia's expansionist intentions. However, Kenya's relations with Somalia have become more cordial since 1981, encouraged by the USA, which has military bases in both countries. In July 1984 President Moi paid an official visit to Somalia, and the two countries subsequently agreed to promote greater mutual economic and cultural co-operation.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, with 172 members (158 elected by universal adult suffrage, the Attorney-General, the Speaker and 12 members nominated by the President) who serve a term of five years, subject to dissolution. Executive power is held by the President, also directly elected for five years. He is assisted by an appointed Vice-President and Cabinet. Kenya was a *de facto* one-party state between 1969 and June 1982, when it became a *de jure* one-party state. The KANU party elections, which, according to the party's constitution, should be held every two years, were last held in 1980. They were postponed for the second time in

1984, allegedly because of the severe drought afflicting the country.

Defence

Of a total armed force of 16,000 in July 1984, the army numbered 13,000, the navy 650 and the air force 2,350. The air force was disbanded in August 1982 but was re-formed in 1983. Military service is voluntary. There is a paramilitary force of 1,800 police. The estimated defence expenditure for 1982/83 was Ks. 2,900m. Kenya receives military assistance from the United Kingdom, and from the USA, whose Rapid Deployment Force uses port and onshore facilities in Kenya.

Economic Affairs

Kenya's prosperity rests largely on the production and processing of agricultural and pastoral products, and about 85% of the population rely on agriculture for their livelihood. In 1980 and 1981 the agricultural sector accounted for 33% of Kenya's gross domestic product (GDP), and agriculture normally accounts for about 65% of foreign exchange earnings. Agricultural output grew in real terms by 4.4% in 1982, and by 4.1% in 1983, but this rate was unlikely to be sustained in 1984/85, because of crop failure caused by severe drought in 1984. Farming is often adversely affected by climatic conditions. The principal cash crops are coffee and tea (of which Kenya is Africa's leading producer), which together brought in 45% of foreign exchange earnings in 1983. Kenya's production of made tea was 96,033 metric tons in 1982, and increased by 25% in 1983, reaching a record 119,738 tons, valued at Ks. 2,400m. However, output was expected to fall by about 10% in 1984, because of the drought. Coffee production in 1983/84 also reached record levels, with output estimated at 120,000–125,000 tons, representing a 45% increase over the 1982 crop. Coffee was also expected to be affected by the drought in 1984/85, with output likely to fall by up to 60%. Kenya produced 50,000 tons of sisal in 1983; pyrethrum, pineapples and wattle are also produced, and exports of Kenyan tobacco began for the first time in 1983. The maize crop of about 1.8m. metric tons in 1980 had to be supplemented by imports of 350,000 tons but recovered to 2.3m. tons in 1981. Production was 2.2m. tons in 1983, but severe drought was expected to reduce this to 1m.–1.5m. tons in 1984. In that year the total cereal harvest was expected to be 50% short of domestic food requirements; the Government launched a National Famine Relief Fund, and appealed to the international community for 1.5m. tons of maize and wheat in food aid. Production of milk improved in 1982. The annual milk production rate was estimated to be just over 1,000m. litres in 1983, and output is expected to increase to 2,260m. litres per year by 1988. The Tana delta irrigation scheme, begun in 1981, should eventually enable Kenya to produce more than 70,000 tons of rice per year, enough to meet domestic needs and to provide a surplus. Livestock farming varies from the traditional herding of the Masai tribes to the pedigree stock-raising of dairy and beef cattle on the Highland farms. Kenya is one of the few African countries with an important dairy industry. Since 1961 much of the land which was formerly used by Europeans for large-scale mixed farms has been transferred to Africans under a variety of settlement schemes, usually after extensive subdivision.

Manufacturing accounted for about 13% of GDP in 1981. This sector has been limited in recent years by import restrictions, and grew by only 2.7% in real terms in 1982. However, this rate improved to 4.5% in 1983, owing to the increased availability of foreign exchange and to a reduction of some import duties. Kenya's status as a good investment risk, by African standards, was damaged by political instability in 1982. The economy has not suffered as much as had been expected after the collapse of the East African Community (EAC) in 1977. Trade with Kenya's EAC partners, Tanzania and Uganda, declined after the collapse, but has been gradually reviving, following the November 1983 agreement on distributing EAC assets and liabilities between the three countries. The reopening of Kenya's border with Tanzania in 1983 also improved trade prospects, and the two countries were expected to sign a formal bilateral trade agreement at the end of 1984. The establishment of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA), in which Kenya is included, was also expected to provide new export markets.

The cost of Kenya's imports of crude petroleum was equal to 57% of total non-oil export earnings in 1981, and in 1984 it was estimated that imports of crude petroleum absorbed 40% of foreign exchange earnings. A US $4m. project has been launched to revive interest in the exploration of oil and gas reserves, and many ambitious hydroelectric and geothermal projects are under way in an attempt to make Kenya self-sufficient in electricity. Work on extending the Olkaria geothermal power station is expected to be completed in 1985, and this will increase the station's total generating capacity to 45 MW. This is expected to reduce Kenya's annual petroleum imports by about 70,000 metric tons.

Kenya's most important mineral is soda ash, exports of which earned K£14m. in 1983. Other minerals include salt, gold and limestone. Mineral production is relatively slight but is likely to increase considerably with the discovery of 2m. tons of lead-silver ore at Kinangoni, and the exploitation of a fluorspar ore deposit in the Kerio valley. A major geological survey is under way.

The high rate of economic growth which Kenya achieved in the decade after independence, generating a 27% increase in GDP per head and a 50% rise in smallholders' farm production, has not been maintained. In 1979 a fourth development plan, for 1979–83, was launched with a target annual GDP growth rate of 6.3% and estimated total expenditure of K£4,000m. In 1980 the target was lowered to 5.4%, but even this proved difficult to achieve. After reaching 7.8% in 1977, the GDP growth rate fell to 4% in 1981 and to 3.4% in 1982. The growth rate in 1983 was 3.9%, and the fifth five-year development plan, launched in December 1983, aimed to achieve a similar rate of growth in 1984, with GDP projected to expand by an average annual rate of 4.9%, and the growth rate forecast to rise to 5.6% in 1988, the last year covered by the plan. However, these targets seemed unlikely to be met following the drought in 1984. The fifth plan is aimed at the development of existing domestic resources, and no elaborate new projects are expected to be launched in the period 1984–88.

The GDP figures reflect the importance to the Kenyan economy of coffee and tea, which have suffered adverse production conditions and price fluctuations since the boom of 1977, although the situation improved in 1983/84. Problems of unemployment, exacerbated by an annual rate of population increase of about 4% (the highest in the world), a high inflation rate (some 22% in 1982) and unequal distribution of wealth, remain largely unsolved. Increases in the price of crude petroleum have added to Kenya's problems. The current balance of payments worsened from a surplus of K£112m. in 1977 to a deficit of K£334m. in 1981. Between 1979 and 1982, increasingly strict import controls were introduced in an attempt to reduce the current deficit, but this resulted in lower GDP growth, and the 1983/84 budget reduced import duties of over 30% on raw materials by an average of 14.7%. The Kenya shilling was devalued twice in 1981 (by 4.8% in February and by a further 15.1% in September), and again in December 1982, by 15%, in an attempt to reduce the trade deficit and to meet the terms required by the IMF for continued assistance. In March 1983 the IMF approved an 18-month stand-by facility of SDR 175.95m. An economic recovery appeared to be in prospect towards the end of 1983, when inflation fell to about 14.6%, and the current deficit on the balance of payments was reduced to about K£116m., partly as a result of a grant of $30m. from the USA. However, prospects for a sustained recovery were reduced in 1984 by the prolonged drought, the effects of which were likely to continue during 1985.

Transport and Communications

There are international airports at Nairobi and Mombasa, as well as smaller aerodromes in Kisumu and Malindi; Wilson airport in Nairobi, which handles charter flights and provides flying services; and about 166 airstrips. Main roads link the principal towns, and there is a country-wide bus service. A major road between Nairobi and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was completed in 1977, and projects are under way to build roads between Kitale and Juba, and between Kakuma and Lokichogio, thus connecting Kenya and Sudan. In April 1983 the Government launched a programme, costing Ks. 300m., to upgrade 1,500 km of road in the Rift Valley and parts of Central province, and in August the African Development Bank agreed to loan Kenya about Ks. 486m. to finance the improvement of

road communications. In 1984 the World Bank agreed to loan Kenya $50m. towards financing the rehabilitation of roads over a four-year period. Mombasa is a fully-equipped international seaport, with 16 deep-water berths, and is being further extended at a cost of Ks. 717m. It serves Uganda and Ethiopia as well as Kenya. There are plans to rehabilitate and reorganize the railway system.

Social Welfare

There are state schemes for the provision of pensions and welfare benefits, and a National Social Security Fund has been set up. The Government runs hospitals and medical services; no fees are charged to out-patients, and there is free in-patient treatment for children. Free attention is also given in cases of need. Missions, private charities and commercial firms provide further facilities. A National Council of Social Services co-ordinates the work of voluntary agencies. In 1984 Kenya had 216 hospitals, 208 health centres and 1,213 health sub-centres and dispensaries, with a total of 29,294 hospital beds. There were an estimated 2,057 physicians working in Kenya. In January 1983 Japan agreed to grant Kenya Ks. 120m. to assist in financing the construction of a medical research institute in Nairobi. Work on the first phase of the project was completed in 1984. In 1983 Saudi Arabia granted Kenya Ks. 28m. for the construction of a hospital on Lamu island, and Sweden granted aid, amounting to Ks. 184m., for health and social welfare projects. The Government is engaged in numerous health development programmes, which include the construction of new health centres, and the expansion of out-patient departments in hospitals. However, the family planning programme, launched in 1974, has been of very limited success. The allocation for health in the 1984/85 budget was Ks 1,260m.

Education

Education is not compulsory. The Government provides, or assists in the provision of, schools. Primary education begins at five years of age and lasts for seven years. Secondary education from the age of 12, lasts for six years: a first cycle of four years and a second of two years. The total enrolment at primary schools increased from 900,000 in 1963 to about 4.3 million in 1983. In January 1980 remaining fees were abolished and the goal of free primary education was reached. In 1978 about 66% of children in the relevant age-group attended primary schools, but secondary enrolment was equivalent to only 18%. Education is multi-racial at all levels but is hampered by a lack of qualified teachers. There are also considerable inequalities: in 1977 an estimated 72% of school-age children in Nairobi attended school, compared with only 4% in North-East Province. In 1982 adult literacy averaged 61% for males and 38% for females, and overall adult literacy rose from about 46% in 1976 to 48% in 1983. The University of Nairobi, which has about 9,000 students, has frequently been closed because of student unrest. It was dissolved following the August 1982 coup attempt, and reopened in October 1983. Plans to build a second university, at a projected cost of US $159.8m., at Eldoret, in Rift Valley province, are well advanced but the university is not expected to be completed until 1989. The education sector was to receive the highest financial allocation (Ks. 4,360m.) in the 1984/85 budget.

Tourism

Kenya's attractions as a tourist centre are mainly its wildlife, Indian Ocean coast and good all-year-round climate. There are 15 National Parks and 23 game reserves open to the public, several of which provide overnight accommodation. The hunting of game was banned in 1977 to prevent further destruction of Kenya's natural heritage, but bird shooting recommenced in 1984, and the Government has plans for the reintroduction of game hunting as part of a controlled culling programme, and with a view to attracting more tourists.

Tourism was the country's second largest earner of foreign exchange in 1982, accounting for 20% of Kenya's foreign exchange receipts. Several hotels and game lodges are being expanded or are under construction, and more overseas tourist offices have been opened. In 1982 there were 362,400 visitors to Kenya, and receipts totalled K£118m. The number of tourists was 339,000 in 1983, when revenue from tourism totalled K£122m. Tourism has suffered recently from the effects of global recession, and received a further setback when the country lost its reputation for political stability in 1982. However, in 1984 the Government embarked on an ambitious tourism incentive and promotion strategy, aimed at increasing the number of visitors to Kenya to 1m. per year by 1989. The Kenya Tourism Marketing Board was inaugurated in April 1984 to further the development of new external tourism markets. The prospects for the industry should also improve following the reopening of the border with Tanzania in November 1983, and the agreement of measures to allow tourists and traffic across the border. It was forecast that a total of about 500,000 tourists would visit Kenya in 1984, and projected revenue from tourism for that year was estimated at Ks. 5,000m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 1 June (Madaraka Day, anniversary of self-government), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 20 October (Kenyatta Day), 12 December (Independence Day), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Kenya shilling (Ks.); 20 Ks. = 1 Kenya pound (K£).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 17.484 Ks.;
US $1 = 15.085 Ks.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	580,367*
Population (census results)†	
24 August 1969	10,942,705
24 August 1979	
Males	7,607,113
Females	7,719,948
Total	15,327,061
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	17,340,000
1982	18,040,000
1983	18,784,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	32.4

* 224,081 sq miles. Total includes 11,230 sq km (4,336 sq miles) of inland water.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been 5% at the 1979 census.

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS (at census of August 1979)

African	15,112,000	European	50,000
Arab	39,000	Other	68,000*
Asian	59,000	**Total**	15,327,000

*Includes those who did not state 'tribe' or 'race'.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at census of August 1969)

Nairobi (capital)	509,286	Nanyuki	11,624
Mombasa	247,073	Kitale	11,573
Nakuru	47,151	Malindi	10,757
Kisumu	32,431	Kericho	10,144
Thika	18,387	Nyeri	10,004
Eldoret	18,196		

Mid-1978 estimates: Nairobi 818,000, Mombasa 391,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Birth rate 50 per 1,000, death rate 17 per 1,000. Estimated from the 1969 census.

MIGRATION

	1978	1979	1980
Immigrant arrivals	60	70	—
Long-term emigrants	6,614	3,365	1,803

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	2,357	1,396	3,753
Industry	291	32	323
Services	385	109	494
Total	3,033	1,536	4,570

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 5,104; Total 6,669.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

EMPLOYMENT*

('000 registered employees at June each year)

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	231.4	235.5	223.9
Mining and quarrying	2.3	2.1	3.0
Manufacturing	141.3	146.3	146.8
Electricity and water	10.2	10.2	14.0
Construction	63.2	61.4	60.4
Trade, restaurants and hotels	70.5	72.6	74.9
Transport, storage and communications	55.1	55.3	52.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	39.7	39.5	43.6
Community, social and personal services	392.1	401.3	418.6
Total	1,005.8	1,024.3	1,038.0
Males	829.0	836.5	845.4
Females	176.8	187.8	192.6

*This table refers only to employment in urban areas and on large farms. Employment at small establishments in rural areas was estimated to be between 300,000 and 500,000.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	216	214	250†
Rice (paddy)	40	42	43*
Barley	82†	90*	100*
Maize	1,620	2,070	2,300†
Millet*	130	130	130
Sorghum*	220	220	220
Potatoes	350*	196	346
Sweet potatoes*	330	345	350
Cassava (Manioc)*	635	640	645
Pulses*	230	240	250
Cottonseed	25	17	20†
Cotton lint	13	8	10†
Coconuts*	90	95	100
Tomatoes*	53	54	55
Sugar cane*	4,501	4,462	4,695
Pineapples*	145	150	155
Bananas*	135	136	138
Plantains*	235	240	245
Cashew nuts	15†	15†	15*
Coffee (green)	91	91	95
Tea (made)	90	91	96†
Sisal	47	41	42*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982*
Cattle	11,000	11,500	12,000
Sheep*	4,700	5,100	5,500
Goats*	5,000	5,300	5,500
Pigs	76	80*	90
Camels	608	609	610
Poultry	16,400†	17,250†	18,000

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Beef and veal	193	209*	218
Mutton and lamb*	20	22	24
Goats' meat*	19	20	21
Pig meat*	4	4	5
Poultry meat*	32	33	38
Other meat*	21	23	22
Edible offals*	48	50	53
Cows' milk*	810	850	900
Sheep's milk*	20	21	23
Goats' milk*	43	44	44
Butter and ghee	2.2†	2.7†	3.0
Cheese	0.2	0.2*	0.3
Hen eggs*	19.9	20.7	24.0
Honey*	10.0†	10.5*	11.0
Wool:			
greasy*	1.8	1.8	1.8
clean*	0.9	0.9	0.9

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	539	447	447
Pulpwood	268	268	268
Other industrial wood*	629	654	688
Fuel wood*	24,639	25,655	26,758
Total	26,075	27,024	28,161

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1978	1979	1980
Total (incl. boxboards)	131	151	181

1981–82: Annual production as in 1980 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	42.2	51.4	74.0
Indian Ocean	5.4	6.0	7.1
Total catch	47.6	57.4	81.1

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

	1978	1979	1980
Gold (kilograms)	6.4	7.5	3.9
Iron ore (metric tons)	10	1	14,567
Magnesite (metric tons)	20,129	18,108	—
Fluorspar ore (metric tons)	106,564	77,104	93,378
Salt (metric tons)	19,514	16,158	26,966
Soda ash (metric tons)	152,522	223,845	203,768

1981: Gold (kilograms) 1; Magnesite nil; Salt (metric tons) 28,000; Soda ash (metric tons) 158,000. (Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*).

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	141.2	198.8	198.7
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	296.0	387.7	376.4
Beer	'000 hectolitres	2,089.3	2,221.7	2,404.2
Cigarettes	million	4,454	4,554	5,041
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	'000 metric tons	188.1	218.7	115.9
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,115.4	1,271.1	1,391.2
Motor spirit (petrol)*	'000 metric tons	371	429	369
Kerosene and jet fuel*	'000 metric tons	350	377	475
Distillate fuel oils*	'000 metric tons	548	508	535
Residual fuel oil*	'000 metric tons	1,144	1,332	648
Electric energy†	million kWh	1,498.1	1,404.5	1,466.8

* Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.
† Figures cover only enterprises generating primarily for public use.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Kenya shilling (Ks.);
20 Ks. = 1 Kenya pound (K£).

Denominations
Coins: 5, 10, and 50 cents; 1 Ks.
Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 Ks.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 17.484 Ks.;
US $1 = 15.085 Ks.;
1,000 Ks. = £57.195 = $66.289.

Average Exchange Rate (Ks. per US $)

1981	9.047
1982	10.922
1983	13.312

DEVELOPMENT (K£'000)

Expenditure	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82†
General public services	40,193	73,149	62,885
Mining, manufacturing and construction	9,519	20,250	11,237
Housing and community welfare	15,301	23,689	25,641
Roads	41,724	38,141	40,442
Education	14,469	17,833	19,957
Health	10,748	11,205	10,501
Agriculture and forestry	36,990	50,956	51,361
Defence	7,225	8,051	10,785
Electricity, gas and water	24,555	23,956	20,689
Total (incl. others)	232,046	303,726	281,843

* Provisional. † Estimates.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	18.6	17.4	16.6
IMF special drawing rights	10.9	15.4	17.4
Reserve position in IMF	0.2	1.6	10.1
Foreign exchange	220.0	194.6	348.5
Total	249.7	229.1	392.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

BUDGET* (K£ million, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83†
Current:			
Direct taxes	198.0	201.1	231.8
Import duties	146.0	184.0	165.3
Excise duties	60.2	64.0	74.0
Sales tax	179.4	194.8	195.9
Other indirect taxes	25.4	34.0	39.4
Interest, profits and dividends (incl. rent)	38.7	34.0	56.6
Current transfers	1.2	1.6	0.4
Sales of goods and services	32.8	34.6	36.6
Loan repayments	2.3	3.6	4.1
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	11.3	5.4	8.6
Total current	695.3	757.1	812.7
Capital:			
Long-term borrowing	130.2	159.6	192.7
Internal borrowing	64.0	301.3	245.1
Loan repayments	3.4	4.0	6.4
Capital transfers	19.5	8.4	8.4
Sale of capital assets	0.7	0.5	1.6
Withdrawals from funds	4.0	5.3	2.1
Total capital	221.8	479.1	456.3
Total	917.1	1,236.2	1,269.0

Expenditure	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83†
General public services	163.8	169.3	161.1
Defence	89.7	131.1	137.8
Education	176.3	197.7	206.6
Health	65.2	71.1	70.0
Housing, community and social welfare	36.4	39.7	37.7
Economic services	296.0	309.5	277.8
Other services (incl. public debt)	144.5	203.9	306.4
Total	971.9	1,122.3	1,197.4

* Including development expenditure. † Provisional.

1983/84 (K£ million, year ending 30 June): Total revenue 1,206.2 (Current 952.2, Capital 254.0); Total expenditure 1,296.5 (provisional figures).

Source: Central Bank of Kenya, Nairobi.

MONEY SUPPLY (Ks. million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	3,569	3,724	4,083
Demand deposits at commercial banks	7,944	9,504	10,099

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Nairobi; middle income group, December of each year. Base: January–June 1975 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	211.0	228.6	252.6
Rent	243.5	288.3	317.3
All items	216.3	255.9	281.7

Source: Central Bank of Kenya, Nairobi.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
Gross Domestic Product (K£ million at factor cost)

	1981	1982	1983*
Traditional Economy:			
Forestry	19.22	21.71	24.95
Fishing	0.82	1.03	1.21
Building and construction	46.20	48.96	52.38
Water	17.12	19.29	21.77
Ownership of dwellings	67.41	73.59	91.95
Total traditional economy	150.77	164.58	192.26
Monetary Economy:			
Enterprises and non-profit institutions:			
Agriculture	791.74	907.16	1,030.61
Forestry	16.98	21.14	24.94
Fishing	6.56	8.27	9.89
Mining and quarrying	5.16	5.78	6.20
Manufacturing	342.44	384.44	408.26
Electricity and water	41.00	46.98	54.98
Building and construction	121.00	120.58	127.81
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	274.03	299.22	346.25
Transport, storage, communications	143.39	164.10	195.25
Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	168.82	206.92	233.95
Ownership of dwellings	127.42	145.90	163.48
Other services	56.15	62.68	70.15
Less: Imputed bank service charge	−71.21	−84.19	−96.82
Private household (domestic services)	32.07	36.96	42.53
General government:			
Public administration	87.22	90.87	95.59
Defence	14.35	17.75	24.92
Education	178.19	200.04	213.74
Health	41.64	48.22	51.36
Agricultural services	27.67	31.73	33.83
Other services	41.85	52.75	61.98
Total monetary economy	2,446.46	2,767.29	3,098.89
Total	2,597.23	2,931.87	3,291.15

*Provisional.

Source: Central Bank of Kenya, Nairobi.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,072.3	957.3	921.9
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,881.3	−1,465.6	−1,234.3
Trade balance	−809.0	−508.3	−312.4
Exports of services	671.9	565.7	555.3
Imports of services	−678.9	−624.1	−531.6
Balance on goods and services	−816.0	−566.7	−288.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	17.5	−8.5	−5.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	75.5	75.6	117.5
Current balance	−722.9	−499.7	−176.8
Direct capital investment (net)	60.3	59.5	49.9
Other long-term capital (net)	226.4	205.7	142.1
Short-term capital (net)	119.1	66.7	26.3
Net errors and omissions	−33.7	−43.6	48.6
Total (net monetary movements)	−350.8	−211.4	90.1
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	8.9	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−45.2	25.3	−3.7
Exceptional financing (net)	116.7	28.6	3.1
Changes in reserves	−270.3	−157.5	89.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (Ks. million)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	949.7	603.3	797.9
Beverages and tobacco	77.0	53.1	56.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	308.1	378.3	343.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	6,502.8	6,852.0	7,625.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	451.6	474.5	524.0
Chemicals	2,035.9	2,056.0	1,949.0
Basic manufactures	2,598.7	2,097.9	2,101.5
Machinery and transport equipment	5,491.3	5,013.9	4,843.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	876.1	950.2	643.5
Other commodities and transactions	110.5	30.0	19.9
Total	19,180.6	18,507.1	18,904.2

Domestic Exports f.o.b.*	1980	1981	1982
Coffee (unroasted)	2,163.7	2,196.6	2,894.3
Tea	1,160.1	1,224.6	1,559.6
Petroleum products	3,254.1	2,795.9	2,987.1
Sisal	176.5	175.0	216.9
Meat and meat preparations	31.7	52.0	90.7
Pyrethrum	180.6	121.0†	201.3
Maize	0.1	1.4	6.5
Fruit and vegetables	504.6	650.8	767.8
Cement	203.1	288.4	386.1
Hides and skins	191.0	183.8	159.4
Soda ash	146.6	116.0	149.1
Total (incl. others)	9,752.9	10,178.4	10,926.3

Source: Central Bank of Kenya, *Economic and Financial Review 1983.*

* Excluding re-exports. † Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (Ks. million)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
France	656.6	620.2	560.8
Germany, Federal Republic	1,575.9	1,500.5	1,510.2
India	261.7	202.7	241.4
Iran	411.6	312.7	500.4
Italy	755.5	500.9	458.7
Japan	1,770.2	1,465.3	1,391.3
Netherlands	458.7	421.2	463.7
United Kingdom	3,308.3	3,131.6	2,707.6
USA	1,223.4	1,272.8	1,087.2
Total (incl. others)	19,180.6	18,507.1	18,904.2

Domestic Exports*	1980	1981	1982
Belgium	152.7	106.6	182.1
Canada	101.8	80.5	93.4
Germany, Federal Republic	1,165.9	1,172.6	1,218.5
Italy	478.3	403.9	304.6
Japan	80.6	78.0	69.4
Netherlands	356.0	421.0	562.6
Sweden	157.9	111.5	94.1
Uganda	1,327.6	1,052.4	1,106.7
United Kingdom	1,298.8	1,198.3	1,444.0
USA	346.7	311.0	707.0
Total (incl. others)	10,314.1	10,647.0	11,390.9

Source: Central Bank of Kenya, *Economic and Financial Review 1983.*

* Excluding re-exports.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983*
Passengers carried ('000)	2,356	2,346	2,283
Freight carried ('000 metric tons)	4,248	4,065	3,894
Freight ton/km (million)	2,241	2,097	2,091

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Nairobi.

SHIPPING (Mombasa harbour only)

	1981	1982	1983*
Vessels entered			
Number	1,769	1,369	1,284
Cargo ('000 metric tons):			
Loaded	2,805	2,364	2,196
Unloaded	5,627	4,194	4,288

* Provisional.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Motor cars	113,629	114,197	114,710
Buses and coaches	5,075	5,432	5,687
Goods vehicles	23,594	23,956	23,539
Tractors*	9,744	10,614	10,358
Motor cycles	15,343	16,345	16,780

* Excluding agricultural tractors.

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics 1984.*

CIVIL AVIATION (Commercial air traffic)

	Nairobi			Mombasa		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983*
Passengers ('000):						
Arrivals	505.2	470.4	478.4	182.0	183.5	182.7
Departures	507.8	480.0	471.9	191.2	189.7	191.5
Freight ('000 metric tons):						
Cargo: Unloaded	7.8	7.1	8.2	12.2	10.1	9.1
Loaded	24.9	25.6	28.4	9.8	7.5	8.4
Mail: Unloaded	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Loaded	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total freight handled	34.3	34.8	38.6	22.2	17.8	17.7

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Nairobi.

Tourism

DEPARTURES OF VISITORS AND PERSONS IN TRANSIT ('000)

	1981	1982	1983*
British	43.5	46.7	42.1
Federal German	75.3	67.4	62.8
Italian	21.9	22.9	21.6
Swiss	25.9	29.4	28.0
American and Canadian	39.1	40.5	38.5
Total (incl. others)	352.2	362.4	339.0

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Nairobi.

Education

(1982)

	Establish-ments	Qualified Teachers	Pupils
Primary	11,497	79,866	4,184,602
Secondary	2,131	8,611	464,721
Technical	17	343	9,199
Teacher training	20	879	13,636
University of Nairobi*	1	898	8,772

* Including Kenyatta University College.

Directory

The Constitution

Kenya's Constitution was introduced at independence on 12 December 1963. It has been amended several times. Previous amendments to the 1963 Constitution were consolidated by the Constitution of Kenya Act in 1969.

The Republic of Kenya was a *de facto* one-party state between 1969 and June 1982, when it became a *de jure* one-party state, and is governed by a united central government. The central legislative authority is the National Assembly, consisting of a single house. There are 158 elected Representatives, 12 members nominated by the President and two ex officio members, the Attorney-General and the Speaker. All candidates for elected seats must be nominated by the Kenya African National Union. The maximum life of the National Assembly is five years from its first meeting (except in wartime). It can be dissolved by the President at any time and the National Assembly may force its own dissolution by a vote of 'no-confidence', whereupon Presidential and Assembly elections have to be held within 90 days.

Executive power is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. Both the Vice-President and the Cabinet are appointed by the President, who must be a member of the Assembly and at least 35 years of age. Election of the President is by direct popular vote. If a President dies, or a vacancy otherwise occurs during a President's period of office, the Vice-President becomes interim President for up to 90 days while a successor is elected.

The Constitution can be amended by the affirmative vote on Second and Third Reading of 65% of the membership of the National Assembly (excluding the Speaker and Attorney-General). Constitutional amendments can be passed in a single day provided there are separate sittings of the National Assembly.

Under the terms of the Constitution, individual rights and liberties are protected, including freedom of expression and assembly, privacy of the home, the right not to be detained without cause, and the right of compensation for the compulsory purchase of property.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Daniel arap Moi (took office 14 October 1978, re-elected August 1983).

CABINET

(January 1985)

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Daniel arap Moi.

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: Mwai Kibaki.

Minister of Finance and Planning: George Saitoti.

Minister of Water Development: Jeremiah Nyagah.

Minister of Co-operative Development: Henry Kosgey.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Development: William Odongo.

Minister of Local Government: Moses Mudavadi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Robert Matano.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Elijah Mwangale.

Minister of Lands and Settlement: Eliud Mwamunga.

Minister of Energy and Regional Development: Nicholas Biwott.

Minister of Works, Housing and Physical Planning: Maina Wanjigi.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Peter Okondo.

Minister of Culture and Social Services: Kenneth Matiba.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: Andrew Omanga.

Minister of Education, Science and Technology: Jonathan arap Ng'eno.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Arthur Magugu.

Minister of Environment and Natural Resources: Paul Ngei.

Minister of Labour: Robert Ouko.

Minister of Health: Kabeere M'Mbijjewe.

Ministers of State in the President's Office: Justus Ole Tipis, Peter Nyakiamo, Hussein Maalim Mohammed.

Attorney-General: Matthew Muli.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Nairobi.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The unicameral National Assembly has 158 elected members, and 12 members nominated by the President. There are two ex officio members of the National Assembly, the Attorney-General, without the right of vote, and the Speaker who has a casting vote. The most recent general election was held on 26 September 1983. Five members were returned unopposed, but the remaining 153 seats were contested. Only members of KANU were eligible to stand as candidates.

Speaker: F. M. G. Mati.

Political Organization

Kenya African National Union (KANU): POB 72394, Nairobi; f. 1960; a nation-wide African party which led the country to self-government and independence; became the sole legal party in June 1982; Pres. Daniel arap Moi; Vice-Pres. Mwai Kibaki; Chair. Isaac Omolo Okero; Sec.-Gen. Robert Matano.

The party elections, which should be held every two years, were last held in 1980, and were postponed for the second time in 1984.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN KENYA

Algeria: Nairobi; Ambassador: Bencheikh Mourad.

Argentina: POB 30283, Nairobi; tel. 335242; telex 22544; Ambassador: Tulio Oscar Sugasti.

Australia: Development House, Moi Avenue, POB 30360, Nairobi; tel. 334666; telex 22203; High Commissioner: (vacant).

Austria: City House, Wabera St, POB 30560, Nairobi; tel. 28281; telex 22076; Ambassador: Dr Gregor Woschnagg.

Bangladesh: POB 41645, Nairobi; tel. 723160; telex 25077; High Commissioner: A. B. M. G. Kibria.

Belgium: Silopark House, Mama Ngina St, POB 30461, Nairobi; Ambassador: Vicomte Georges Vilain xiv.

Brazil: Jeevan Bharati Bldg, Harambee Ave, POB 30754, Nairobi; Ambassador: Ney Moraes de Mello Mattos.

Burundi: Extelcoms House, Haile Selassie Ave, POB 44439, Nairobi; Chargé d'affaires: Hassan A. Rukara.

Canada: Comcraft House, Haile Selassie Ave, POB 30481, Nairobi; tel. 34033; High Commissioner: David M. Miller.

Chile: International House, Mama Ngina St, POB 45554, Nairobi; tel. 337987; telex 22348; Ambassador: Carlos Negri.

China, People's Republic: Woodlands Rd (off Argwings-Kodhek Rd), POB 30508, Nairobi; Ambassador: Wei Yongqing.

Colombia: Tchui Rd, Muthaiga, POB 30661, Nairobi; tel. 46077; Ambassador: Dr Guillermo Nanetti Concha.

Cyprus: Eagle House, Kimathi St, POB 30739, Nairobi; High Commissioner: F. A. Grammenopoulos.

Czechoslovakia: Milimani Rd, POB 30204, Nairobi; Ambassador: Milan Dudas.

Denmark: 11th Floor, HFCK Bldg, Kenyatta Ave, POB 40412, Nairobi; tel. 331088; telex 22216; Ambassador: Vigand Lose.

Egypt: Chai House, Koinange St, POB 30285, Nairobi; tel. 25591; telex 22335; Ambassador: Ahmed Haggag.

Ethiopia: State House Ave, POB 45198, Nairobi; Ambassador: Ato Mengiste Desta.

Finland: International Life House, City Hall Way, POB 30379, Nairobi; tel. 334777; telex 22010; Ambassador: Tom Grönberg.

France: Embassy House, Harambee Ave, POB 41784, Nairobi; tel. 339783; telex 22279; Ambassador: Michel Van Grevenynghe.

Germany, Federal Republic: Embassy House, Harambee Ave, POB 30180, Nairobi; tel. 26661; Ambassador: Johannes von Vacano.

Greece: IPS Bldg, Kimathi St, POB 30543, Nairobi; tel. 25331; telex 22008; Ambassador: Alexander Afenduli.

Guinea: Nairobi; Ambassador: Ibrahim Camille Camara.

Holy See: Apostolic Nunciature, Manyani Rd, POB 14326, Nairobi; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Clemente Faccani.

Hungary: Arboretum Rd, POB 30275, Nairobi; tel. 25337; Ambassador: József Varkonyi.

India: Jeevan Bharati Bldg, Harambee Ave, POB 30074, Nairobi; tel. 22566; telex 22079; High Commissioner: K. K. S. Rana.

Iraq: Matungulu House, POB 49213, Nairobi; Ambassador: Dr Zaid Haidar.

Italy: Prudential Assurance Bldg, Wabera St, POB 30107, Nairobi; Ambassador: Dr Marcello Serafini.

Japan: Wabera St, POB 20202, Nairobi; tel. 332955; Ambassador: Teuro Kosugi.

Korea, Republic: Kencom House, Moi Avenue, POB 30455, Nairobi; Ambassador: Suk Jae Kang.

Kuwait: IPS Bldg, Kimathi St, POB 42353, Nairobi; Chargé d'affaires: Jasem Mohammed al-Sabbagh.

Lesotho: International Life House, Mama Ngina St, POB 44096, Nairobi; High Commissioner: Francis Matoloane.

Liberia: Bruce House, POB 30546, Nairobi; Ambassador: Samuel B. Pearson.

Malawi: Gateway House, Government Rd, POB 30453, Nairobi; High Commissioner: M. W. Machinjili.

Mexico: Nairobi.

Morocco: Nairobi; Ambassador: S. Taib.

Nepal: Nairobi; Ambassador: Beshwa Pradhan.

Netherlands: Uchumi House, Nkrumah Ave, POB 41537, Nairobi; Ambassador: E. Tydeman.

Nigeria: Kencom House, Moi Ave, POB 30516, Nairobi; High Commissioner: M. M. Yahaya.

Norway: Rehani House, corner Kenyatta Ave and Koinange St, POB 46363, Nairobi; tel. 337121; telex 22382; Ambassador: Paal Bog.

Oman: Diamond Trust Bldg, Government Rd, POB 43458, Nairobi; Ambassador: Abdullah Said Abdallah.

Pakistan: St Michel Rd, Westlands, POB 30045, Nairobi; Ambassador: N. A. Ashraf.

Philippines: Gateway House, corner Moi Ave and Haile Selassie Ave, POB 47941, Nairobi; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Romeo C. Mendoza.

Poland: Kabarnet Rd, POB 30086, Nairobi; Ambassador: Eugeniusz Wisniewski.

Portugal: Nairobi; Ambassador: Afonso de Castro.

Rwanda: International Life House, Mama Ngina St, POB 48579, Nairobi; tel. 334341; telex 22463; Ambassador: Antoine Nyilinkindi.

Saudi Arabia: Nairobi; Chargé d'affaires: Tahir Jamil Abeid.

Somalia: International Life House, Mama Ngina St, POB 30768, Nairobi; Ambassador: Abdulrahman Hussein Mohamoud.

Spain: Bruce House, Standard St, POB 45503, Nairobi; Ambassador: José García Bañón.

Sri Lanka: International Life House, Mama Ngina St, POB 48145, Nairobi; tel. 27577; telex 25081; High Commissioner: Brandigampolage Chandradasa Perera.

Sudan: Minet ICDC House, Mamlaka Rd, POB 48784, Nairobi; tel. 720853; Ambassador: Ibrahim Taha Ayoub.

Swaziland: Silopark House, POB 41887, Nairobi; High Commissioner: Absalon Vusani Mamba.

Sweden: International House, Mama Ngina St, POB 30600, Nairobi; tel. 29042; telex 22264; Ambassador: Arne Fältheim.

Switzerland: International Life House, Mama Ngina St, POB 30752, Nairobi; telex 22181; Ambassador: Dr J. R. Gaechter.

Thailand: Nairobi; Ambassador: Ukrit Durayarama.

Turkey: Silopark House, Mama Ngina St, POB 30785, Nairobi; tel. 21108; Ambassador: Hüseyin Celem.

Uganda: Nairobi; High Commissioner: David Mwaka.

USSR: Lenana Rd, POB 30049, Nairobi; Ambassador: (vacant).

United Kingdom: Bruce House, Standard St, POB 30465, Nairobi; tel. 335944; telex 22219; High Commissioner: Sir Leonard Allinson.

USA: corner Moi Ave and Haile Selassie Ave, POB 30137, Nairobi; tel. 334141; telex 22964; Ambassador: Gerald E. Thomas.

Yemen Arab Republic: Lenana Rd, Kiumani, POB 44642, Nairobi; Chargé d'affaires: Omar Abood Saleh.

Yugoslavia: State House Ave, POB 30504, Nairobi; Ambassador: Zoran Zagar.

Zaire: Electricity House, Harambee Ave, POB 48106, Nairobi; Ambassador: Ndeze Matabaro.

Zambia: City Hall Annexe, Muindi Mbingu St, POB 48741, Nairobi; High Commissioner: Justin M. Chimba.

Zimbabwe: Minet ICDC House, 6th floor, Mamlaka Rd, POB 30806, Nairobi; tel. 720692; High Commissioner: Edmund R. M. Garwe.

Judicial System

The Kenya Court of Appeal: POB 30187, Nairobi; the final court of appeal for Kenya in civil and criminal process and holds sessions at Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Chief Justice: A. H. Simpson.

Justices of Appeal: C. B. Madan, C. H. E. Miller, A. A. Kneller, A. R. W. Hancox, Z. R. Chesoni, J. O. Nyarangi, H. G. Platt.

Registrar: A. Rauf.

The High Court of Kenya: Nairobi; has unlimited criminal and civil jurisdiction at first instance, and sits as a court of appeal from subordinate courts in both criminal and civil cases. The High Court is a court of admiralty. There are two resident puisne judges at Mombasa, and a resident puisne judge at Nakuru, Eldoret, Kakamega, Kisumu and Nyeri. Regular sessions in Kisii and Meru.

LOWER COURTS

Resident Magistrates' Courts: have country-wide jurisdiction, with powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years or by fine up to K£500. If presided over by a chief magistrate or senior resident magistrate the court is empowered to pass any sentence authorized by law. For certain offences, a resident magistrate may pass minimum sentences authorized by law.

District Magistrates' Courts: of first, second and third class; have jurisdiction within districts and powers of punishment by imprisonment for up to five years, one year and six months respectively, or by fines of up to K£500, K£100 and K£50 respectively.

Kadhi's Courts: have jurisdiction within districts, to determine questions of Islamic law.

Religion

African religions, beliefs and forms of worship show great variety both between races and tribes and from one district to another. The Arab community is Muslim, and Indians are partly Muslim and partly Hindu, and the Europeans and Goans are almost entirely Christian.

Muslims are found mainly along the coastline but the Islamic faith has also established itself among Africans around Nairobi and other towns up-country and among some tribes of the northern districts.

Christian missions are active and about 25% of Africans are Christian. East Africa is also an important centre for the Bahá'í faith.

CHRISTIANITY

National Christian Council of Kenya: Gen. Sec. J. C. Kamau, POB 45009, Nairobi.

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of Kenya and Bishop of Nairobi: Most Rev. Manasses Kuria, POB 40502, Nairobi.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Nairobi: Cardinal Maurice Otunga, POB 14231, Nairobi; tel. 48932; in 1980 there were 2,971,780 Roman Catholics.

Other Christian Churches

Baptist Convention of Kenya: Pres. Rev. Eliud Mungai, POB 14907, Nairobi.

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Kenya: Pres. Pastor John M. Kururia, POB 874, Kisii; 20,000 mems.

Methodist Church in Kenya: Presiding Bishop Rev. Lawi Imathiu, POB 47633, Nairobi; tel. 24841; in 1984 there were 96,000 mems.

Presbyterian Church: Moderator Rt Rev. John Gatu, POB 48268, Nairobi.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 47562, Nairobi; tel. 24175; mems resident in 8,997 localities.

The Press

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Daily Nation: POB 49010, Nairobi; tel. 337691; English; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief Peter Mwaura; Man. Editor J. Kadhi; circ. 102,197.

Kenya Leo: POB 30958, Nairobi; tel. 337798; f. 1983; Kiswahili; KANU party newspaper; Man. Editor Joram Amadi.

Kenya Times: POB 30958, Nairobi; tel. 24251; telex 25008; f. 1983; English; KANU party newspaper; Editor Horace Awori.

The Standard: POB 30080, Nairobi; tel. 555633; English; f. 1902; Editor-in-Chief Henry Gathigira; circ. 32,000.

Taifa Leo: POB 49010, Nairobi; tel. 337691; Kiswahili; f. 1960; daily and weekly edn; Editor A. G. Mbugguss; circ. 49,807.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Weeklies and Fortnightlies

Chemsha Bongo: POB 57657, Nairobi; f. 1980; Kiswahili; Sunday; Editor Francis Joseph Khamisi; circ. 30,000.

Kenya Gazette: POB 30128, Nairobi; f. 1898; Govt notices and amendments to laws; Friday; circ. 8,000.

Kenya News Letter: POB 30025, Nairobi; English; fortnightly; publ. by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Kitale Weekly: POB 179, Kitale; Wednesday.

Sunday Nation: POB 49010, Nairobi; f. 1960; English; Editor-in-Chief Peter Mwaura; Man. Editor Chege Mbitiru (acting); circ. 110,902.

Sunday Standard: POB 30080, Nairobi; English; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

Taifa Weekly: POB 49010, Nairobi; f. 1960; Kiswahili; Editor A. G. Mbugguss; circ. 63,012.

Trans Nzoia Post: POB 34, Kitale; f. 1930; local news; Wednesday; Editor C. G. Lakhani.

Weekly Review: POB 62008, Nairobi; f. 1975; English; Editor Hilary Ng'weno; circ. 25,000.

What's On: Nation House, POB 49010, Nairobi; tel. 337691; telex 22239; Editor Steve Lawrence; circ. 10,000.

Monthlies

Afrika ya Kesho: PO Kijabe; Kiswahili; Editor J. N. Somba; circ. 4,000.

Autonews: POB 30339, Nairobi; tel. 25502; journal of the Automobile Assn of Kenya; Editor Gavin Bennett; circ. 13,000.

Drum: Mutual Bldg, Kimathi St, POB 43372, Nairobi; tel. 23648; f. 1956; East African edn; Editor P. G. Okoth; circ. 40,000.

East Africa Journal: POB 30571, Nairobi; f. 1964; political, economic, social and cultural; Editor Dr B. A. Ogot; circ. 3,000.

East African Medical Journal: POB 41632, Nairobi; English; f. 1923; Editor Dr M. L. Oduori; circ. 1,500.

East African Report on Trade and Industry: POB 30339, Nairobi; Editor Joe Rodrigues; circ. 3,000.

Education in Eastern Africa: POB 5869, Nairobi; English.

Joe: Africa's Entertainment Monthly: Victoria House, Tom Mboya St, POB 30362, Nairobi; f. 1973; Editor Terry Hirst; circ. 25,000.

Kenrail: POB 30121, Nairobi; English and Swahili; organ of Kenya Railways Corpn; Editor T. E. Matsalia; circ. 10,000.

Kenya Dairy Farmer: University Press of Africa, Bank House, POB 3981, Nairobi; f. 1956; English and Kiswahili; Editor Mrs J. McAllen; circ. 4,000.

Kenya Export News: POB 30339, Nairobi; tel. 25502; English; Editor Joe Rodrigues; circ. 5,000.

Kenya Farmer (Journal of the Agricultural Society of Kenya): c/o English Press, POB 30127, Nairobi; f. 1954; English and Kiswahili; Editor Mrs R. Ouma; circ. 20,000.

Kenya Yetu: POB 30025, Nairobi; f. 1965; Kiswahili; publ. by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; circ. 100,000.

Mapenzi ya Mungu: POB 40554, Nairobi; tel. 64226; Kiswahili; Islamic religious paper; Editor Jamil R. Rafiq; circ. 4,000.

Nairobi Handbook: POB 30127, Accra Rd, Nairobi; Editor Mrs R. Ouma; circ. 20,000.

Sauti ya Vita: POB 40575, Nairobi; tel. 27541; f. 1928; Kiswahili and English; publ. by Salvation Army; Editor Maj. Samuel Ireri; circ. 12,000.

Wathiomo Mukinyu: Nyeri Printing School, POB 25, Nyeri; f. 1921; Editor Anthony Mathenge; circ. 5,500.

Other Periodicals

Busara: POB 30022, Nairobi; literary; 2 a year; Editor Kimani Gecau; circ. 3,000.

Diwali Annual: Nairobi; Gujarati; annually; Editor Chimanlal Bhatt; circ. 15,000.

East African Agricultural and Forestry Journal: POB 30148, Nairobi; f. 1935; English; quarterly; Editors R. Okalebo, Mrs A. Abate, J. O. Mugah; circ. 1,000.

East African Directory: POB 41237, Nairobi; f. 1960; commercial directory of seven East African countries; annually; Editor G. C. Kimani; circ. 20,000.

East African Law Journal: POB 30197, Nairobi; twice a year; Editor G. K. Rukwaro; circ. 400.

East African Management Journal: POB 30127, Nairobi; quarterly.

Eastern African Economic Review: POB 30022, Nairobi; f. 1954; twice a year; Editor J. K. Maitha.

Economic Review of Agriculture: POB 30023, Nairobi; f. 1968; publ. by Ministry of Agriculture; quarterly; Editor Okiya Omtata Okoiti.

Education in Eastern Africa: POB 44777, Nairobi; f. 1970; twice a year; Editor JOHN C. B. BIGALA; circ. 2,000.

Industry in East Africa: Tom Mboya St, POB 1237, Nairobi; f. 1963; industrial and economic survey of Kenya; Editor CHIMANLAL BHATT; circ. 20,000.

Inside Kenya Today: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, POB 30025, Nairobi; English; quarterly; Editor J. H. WANYOIKE; circ. 20,000.

Journal of Eastern African Research and Development: POB 10622, Nairobi; f. 1971; annually.

Journal of the Language Association of Eastern Africa: POB 30571, Nairobi; publ. by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; 2 a year; Editor T. P. GORMAN; circ. 2,000.

Kenya Education Journal: POB 2768, Nairobi; f. 1958; English; 3 a year; Editor W. G. BOWMAN; circ. 5,500.

Kenya Uhuru Yearbook: POB 46854, Nairobi; f. 1973; Kenyan history, economy, finance and tourist industry; annually; Editor KUL BHUSHAN; circ. 5,000.

Pan-African Journal: POB 30022, Nairobi; f. 1967; quarterly; Editor M. D. KAGOMBE.

Sauti Nyikani: POB 28693, Nairobi; tel. Nyang'ori 5; Kiswahili; Pentecostalist; publ. by Evangel publishing house; every 2 months; Editor Pastor SYMONS W. ONYANGO; circ. 40,000.

Target: POB 72839, Nairobi; f. 1964; English; religious; every 2 months; Editor REBEKA NJAU (acting); circ. 17,000.

True Love: POB 43372, Nairobi; East African edn; circ. 28,000.

Women in Kenya: POB 30127, Nairobi; English; East African Women's League; quarterly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Kenya News Agency: Information House, POB 30025, Nairobi; tel. 26798; f. 1964; Dir L. KABIRU.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Press (AFP): POB 30671, Nairobi; tel. 332023; telex 22243; Chief BERNARD ESTRADE.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Agip House, POB 20444, Nairobi; tel. 722317; telex 23251; Representative Mrs MARIA ROMILDA GIORGIS.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): POB 47590, Nairobi; tel. 21449; telex 25101; Chief JAMES R. PEIPERT.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): POB 8727, Nairobi.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): POB 48546, Nairobi; tel. 330274; telex 22330; Chief PEER MEINERT.

Ghana News Agency: POB 6977, Nairobi.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): POB 58281, Nairobi; tel. 27080; telex 22915; Representative TSUKASA YOKOYAMA.

Reuters (UK): POB 34043, Nairobi; tel. 330261; telex 23203.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Woodlands Rd, Nairobi; Correspondent VLADIMIR DROZHZHIN.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): POB 42249, Nairobi; tel. 24548; telex 22239; Correspondent RAYMOND P. WILKINSON.

Publishers

EA Directory Co Ltd: POB 41237, Nairobi; tel. 24151; f. 1947; subsidiary: United Africa Press Ltd; directories; Man. Dir T. A. BHATT.

East African Publishing House Ltd: POB 30571, Nairobi; tel. 557417; f. 1965; educational, academic and general; also publs periodicals; Man. Dir EDWARD N. WAINAINA.

Evangel: POB 28963, Nairobi; tel. 802033; f. 1964; printers and publishers; CEO Rev. BRUCE D. BRAND.

Foundation Books: POB 73435, Nairobi; tel. 333118; f. 1974; Man. Dir F. O. OKWANYA.

Heinemann Educational Books (EA) Ltd: POB 45314, Nairobi; tel. 22057; f. 1967; university, primary and secondary textbooks; African creative writing in English, Kiswahili and Kenyan languages; general; Man. Dir H. M. CHAKAVA.

Jomo Kenyatta Foundation: POB 30533, Nairobi; tel. 333714; f. 1966; primary and secondary textbooks; CEO J. K. ARAP SANG.

Kenya Literature Bureau: POB 30022, Nairobi; tel. 723450; f. 1977; parastatal body under Ministry of Higher Education; literary, educational, cultural and scientific books and journals; Chair. LEONARD KABETU; Man. Dir Z. N. B. KANAIYA.

Longman Kenya Ltd: POB 18033, Nairobi; tel. 541345; telex 22724; f. 1965; textbooks and educational materials; Man. Dir T. J. OPENDA.

Macmillan Kenya (Publishers) Ltd: POB 30797, Nairobi; tel. 20012; Gen. Man. FRANK SLATER.

Njogu Gitene Publications: POB 72989, Nairobi; f. 1970.

Oxford University Press, East and Central Africa Branch: POB 72532, Nairobi; tel. 336377; f. 1954; educational and general; Regional Man. J. M. B. CLARKE.

Shungwaya Publishers: POB 49162, Nairobi; tel. 569179; Dir A. NASSIR.

Sir Isaac Pitman Ltd: Kimathi St, POB 46038, Nairobi; tel. 28358; Man. J. R. THOMAS.

Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd: POB 18123, Nairobi; tel. 555766; Man. Dir J. MAKAU.

Transafrica Book Distributors Ltd: Kenwood House, Kimathi St, POB 49421, Nairobi; tel. 26546; telex 22170; f. 1976; general, educational and children's; CEO JOHN NOTTINGHAM.

United Africa Press Ltd: POB 41237, Nairobi; tel. 24151; f. 1952; general, reference, educational; Man. Dir T. A. BHATT.

Uzima Press Ltd: POB 48127, Nairobi; tel. 20239; f. 1974; Dir Rev. HORACE ETEMESI.

Government Publishing House

Government Printing Press: POB 30128, Nairobi.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATION

Kenya Publishers' Association: POB 72532, Nairobi; tel. 336377; Sec. J. M. B. CLARKE.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 2.8m. radio receivers and 140,000 TV sets in use.

RADIO

Voice of Kenya: POB 30456, Nairobi; tel. 334567; telex 22244 NBO; f. 1959; operates three services: National: Kiswahili; General: English; Vernacular: Hindustani, Kikuyu, Kikamba, Kimeru, Kimasai, Somali, Borana, Luluyia, Kalenjin, Kisii, Kuria, Rendile, Burji, Teso, Turkana and Luo; Dir CORNELIUS NYAMBOKI.

TELEVISION

Voice of Kenya Television: POB 30456, Nairobi; tel. 334567; telex 22244; f. 1962; financed by licence fees, commercial advertisements, and a government subvention; services in Kiswahili and English; operates on four channels for approximately 50 hours per week; programmes are about 60% local, 30% foreign, and 10% commercial.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; br. = branch; amounts in Kenya shillings)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Kenya: POB 60000, Nairobi; tel. 26431; telex 22324; f. 1966; bank of issue; cap. 26m., res 279m., dep. 6,971m. (1983); Gov. PHILIP NDEGWA; Deputy Gov. A. ABDALLAH.

Commercial Banks

Barclays Bank of Kenya Ltd: POB 30011, Queensway House, Mama Ngina St, Nairobi; tel. 23161; telex 22210; f. 1978; cap. 120m., res 93m., dep. 3,995m. (1983); 62 brs; Chair. SAMUEL WARUHIU; Man. Dir J. N. CLARK.

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd: POB 30437, Reinsurance Plaza Bldg, Taifa Rd, Nairobi; tel. 340200; telex 22236; f. 1967; Bank of America has 87% holding; cap. 71m., res 13m. (1983); 6 brs; Chair. B. M. GECAGA; Man. Dir W. H. BOAT.

Grindlays Bank International (Kenya) Ltd: POB 30550, Kenyatta Ave, Nairobi; tel. 335888; telex 22397; f. 1970; cap. 10m., res 37m., dep. 319m. (1983); 40% govt holding; 2 brs; Gen. Man. I. G. MCINTOSH.

Kenya Commercial Bank Ltd: POB 48400, Moi Ave, Nairobi; tel. 339441; telex 22231; f. 1970; state-owned; cap. 100m., res 159m., dep. 3,364m. (1983); 87 brs and sub-brs; Chair. Dr B. Kipkorir; Gen. Man. I. G. Mackay.

National Bank of Kenya Ltd: POB 41862, National Bank Bldg, Harambee Ave, Nairobi; tel. 26471; telex 22619; f. 1968; state-owned; cap. 125m., res 22.2m., dep. 2,302m. (1983); 8 brs; Chair. Charles Angwenyi; Chief Gen. Man. J. M. Mitchell.

Standard Bank Ltd: POB 30003, Nairobi; tel. 331210; telex 22209; cap. 144m., res 136m., dep. 3,193m. (1983); 35 brs; Sen. Exec. Dir R. McDermott.

Merchant Banks

East African Acceptances: POB 40310, Nairobi; cap. 10m., res 6m., dep. 290m. (1983); Man. Dir W. D. Berry.

Kenya Commercial Finance Co Ltd: POB 48400, Nairobi; tel. 339074; telex 23085; f. 1971; p.u. cap. 20m., res 43m., dep. 823m. (1983); Chief Man. E. K. Mathiu.

Kenya National Capital Corporation Ltd: POB 73469, Nairobi; tel. 336077; telex 22159; f. 1977; 60% owned by National Bank of Kenya, 40% by Kenya National Assurance Co; cap. 20m., dep. 339m. (1983); Gen. Man. J. T. Carr.

Co-operative Bank

Co-operative Bank of Kenya Ltd: POB 48231, Nairobi; tel. 28711; telex 22938; cap. 48m., res 6m., dep. 883m.(1983); 5 brs; Gen. Man. J. K. Kimbui.

Development Banks

East African Development Bank: Bruce House, POB 47685, Nairobi; regional bank; loan finance to, and promotion of, projects with regional impact.

Industrial Development Bank Ltd: POB 44036, Nairobi; tel. 337079; telex 22339; f. 1973; state-owned; invests in manufacturing industries; cap. 400m.; Chair. David Nzomo; Man. Dir Dr F. N. Ondieki.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nairobi Stock Exchange: American Life Bldg, Nyerere/ Mamlaka Rd, POB 43633, Nairobi; f. 1954; 6 mems; Chair. I. N. Kariuki.

INSURANCE

Jubilee Insurance Co Ltd: POB 30376, Nairobi; tel. 29931; telex 22199; f. 1937; Chair. Abdul M. Jaffer.

Kenya Commercial Insurance Corporation Ltd: POB 47943, Nairobi; tel. 721970; f. 1977; CEO G. W. Fox.

Kenya National Assurance Co Ltd: POB 20425, Nairobi; tel. 338660; f. 1964; cap. 10m.; state-owned; all classes of insurance and reinsurance; Chair. Peter Chege; Man. Dir S. V. N. Ngwiri.

Kenya Reinsurance Corporation: POB 30271, Nairobi; tel. 332690; telex 22357; f. 1970; state-owned; Chair. Samuel Onginde; Man. Dir A. T. Kaminchia.

Lion of Kenya Insurance Co Ltd: POB 30190, Nairobi; tel. 338800; telex 22717; f. 1978; underwriters; Man. Dir I. A. Galloway.

Minet ICDC Ltd: POB 48279, Nairobi; tel. 720053; telex 22525; Man. Dir John Murenga.

Pan African Insurance Co Ltd: Pan Africa House, Kenyatta House, POB 62551, Nairobi; tel. 339544; telex 22750; f. 1946; Chair. James Kamau Kanja; Man. Dir D. K. Ngini.

Pioneer General Assurance Society Ltd: POB 20333, Nairobi; tel. 20814; telex 22280; f. 1930; Chair. and Man. Dir Shamsudeen Nimji.

Trade and Industry

Kenya National Trading Corporation Ltd: Uchumi House, City Square, POB 30587, Nairobi; tel. 29141; telex 22298; f. 1965; promotes national control of trade in both locally produced and imported items; exports coffee and sugar; Chair. Prof. S. Ongeri; Man. Dir E. C. Kotut.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ufanisi House, Haile Selassie Ave, POB 47024, Nairobi; tel. 338340; f. 1965; 31 constituent brs; Nat. Chair. F. N. Macharia; CEO F. Kanyua.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

East African Hides & Skins Exporters' Association: Mombasa.

East African Tea Trade Association: POB 42281, Nairobi; f. 1956; 167 mems.

Kenya Association of Manufacturers: POB 30225, Nairobi; tel. 21602; Chair. L. R. Ndungi; Chief Exec. S. M. Ita; 560 mems.

Kenya External Trade Authority: POB 43137, Nairobi; tel. 26016; promotes exports; Chair. A. Barve.

Kenya Wattle Manufacturers' Association: POB 190, Eldoret.

Mild Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: POB 42732, Nairobi; tel. 27152; f. 1945; 80 mems.

STATUTORY BOARDS

Central Province Marketing Board: POB 189, Nyeri.

Coffee Board of Kenya: POB 30566, Nairobi; tel. 332896; f. 1947; Chair. Stephen Michoma; Gen. Man. Patrick M. Katingima.

Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board: POB 30477, Nairobi; tel. 331006; telex 22740 kencot; f. 1955; Chair. D. J. Nyanjom; Man. Dir J. G. Kigunda.

Kenya Dairy Board: POB 30406, Nairobi.

Kenya Meat Commission: POB 30414, Nairobi; tel. 333912; Chair. P. H. Barclay.

Kenya Sisal Board: Mutual Bldg, Kimathi St, POB 41179, Nairobi; tel. 23457; f. 1946; CEO J. H. Wairagu.

Kenya Sugar Authority: Community Bldg, Ngong Rd, POB 51500, Nairobi; tel. 720060; Chair. Nehemiah Antipas Ochieng.

National Cereals and Produce Board: POB 30586, Nairobi; tel. 555288; f. 1966; Chair. S. Nyachae; Gen. Man. W. Kikwai.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: POB 420, Nakuru; tel. 40311; telex 33080; f. 1935; 14 mems; Chair. Makone Ombese.

Tea Board of Kenya: POB 20064, Nairobi; tel. 20241; f. 1950; regulates tea industry on all matters of policy; 16 mems; Chair. E. M. Mahihu; Sec. E. N. K. Wanjama.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965 to promote and execute schemes for agricultural development and reconstruction; CEO Walter K. Kilele.

Agricultural Finance Corporation: POB 30367, Nairobi; tel. 333733; a statutory organization which provides loans for agricultural purposes; Gen. Man. Enoch M'Rabu.

Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC): POB 43233, Nairobi; tel. 23951; telex 22230; had 57 projects in the East Africa region in December 1983.

Development Finance Company of Kenya Ltd: POB 30483, Nairobi; tel. 337021; telex 22662; f. 1963; private company with govt participation; paid-up cap. 120m. Ks.; Chair. J. H. Okwanyo; Chief Exec. D. M. Watene.

Horticultural Crops Development Authority: POB 42601, Nairobi; tel. 337381; telex 22687; invests in production, dehydration, processing and freezing of fruit and vegetables; Chair. Kasanga Mulwa.

Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation: Uchumi House, POB 45519, Nairobi; tel. 29213; telex 22429; f. 1954; govt-financed; facilitates industrial and commercial development; Chair. Dr Richard Koech; Exec. Dir Peter Mungai Waweru.

Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute: POB 30650, Nairobi; tel. 557762; f. 1942 reorg. 1979; research and advisory services in scientific, technical and industrial development; Dir Dr R. O. Arunga.

Kenya Fishing Industries Ltd: Nairobi; cap. 5m. Ks.; plans were announced in 1981 for a fish cannery; Man. Dir Abdalla Mbwana.

Kenya Tea Development Authority: POB 30213, Nairobi; tel. 21441; telex 22645 crops; f. 1960 to develop tea growing, manufacturing and marketing among African smallholders, supported by the Kenya government, CDC, the World Bank and OPEC; 51,420 planted tea ha by 129,912 registered growers (1979/80); Chair. Charles Koinange; Gen. Man. Simon M. Kamuyu.

Settlement Fund Trustees: POB 30449, Nairobi; administers a land purchase programme involving over 3m. acres for resettlement of African farmers; over 76,000 plots were allocated to about 75,000 families between June 1963 and December 1980.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Kenya Employers: POB 48311, Nairobi; tel. 721929; Chair. G. W. Gichuki; Exec. Dir Tom D. Owuor; the following are affiliates:

Association of Local Government Employers: POB 205, Muranga; Chair. Councillor S. K. Itongu.

Distributive and Allied Trades Association: POB 30587, Nairobi; Chair. P. J. Mwaura.

Engineering and Allied Industries Employers' Association: POB 48311, Nairobi; tel. 721929; Chair. Hirji Shah.

Kenya Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors: POB 41350, Nairobi; Chair. J. O'Brien.

Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers: POB 46406, Nairobi; tel. 27005; Chair. B. H. Hobson.

Kenya Bankers' (Employers') Association: POB 30081, Nairobi; Chair. R. McDermott.

Kenya Coffee Growers' Association: Plantation House, Haile Selassie Ave, POB 72832, Nairobi; tel. 21725; Chair. G. W. Gichuki.

Kenya Sugar Employers' Union: PO Miwani; Chair. L. Okech.

Kenya Tea Growers' Association: POB 320, Kericho; Chair. G. N. Paterson.

Kenya Vehicle Assemblers' Association: POB 1436, Thika; Chair. R. E. Hollands.

Motor Trade and Allied Industries Employers' Association: POB 43413, Nairobi; Chair. R. Bertram.

Nairobi Petrol Dealers' Association: POB 14684, Nairobi; Chair. M. Mbugua.

Sisal Employers' and Growers' Association: POB 47905, Nairobi; Chair. A. Combos.

Textile Manufacturers' Association of Kenya: POB 46955, Nairobi; Chair. M. Khimasia.

Timber Industries Employers' Association: POB 18080, Nairobi; Chair. I. Keen.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Organization of Trade Unions (Kenya) (COTU): Solidarity Bldg, Digo Rd, POB 13000, Nairobi; f. 1965 as the only federal body of trade unionism in Kenya; Chair.-Gen. P. Mwangi-Kibiribiri; Treas.-Gen. W. D. Ogutu; Gen. Sec. Justus Mulei; the following unions are affiliates:

Amalgamated Union of Kenya Metalworkers: POB 73651, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. E. Omido.

Dockworkers' Union: POB 98207, Mombasa; tel. 491427; f. 1954; Gen. Sec. Ismail Yunis.

Kenextelcoms Workers' Union: POB 33488, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Charles J. Nguta.

Kenya Building, Construction, Civil Engineering and Allied Trades Workers' Union: POB 49628, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. John Murugu.

Kenya Chemical Workers' Union: POB 73820, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Were Dibi Oguto.

Kenya Engineering Workers' Union: POB 90443, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. Justus Mulei.

Kenya Game Hunting and Safari Workers' Union: POB 47509, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. M. Ndolo.

Kenya Local Government Workers' Union: POB 55827, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. James Karebe.

Kenya Management Staff Association: POB 13195, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. W. K. Adell.

Kenya Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union: POB 10376, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Juma Boy.

Kenya Quarry and Mine Workers' Union: POB 48125, Nairobi; tel. 332120; f. 1961; Gen. Sec. Wafula Wa Musamia.

Kenya Railways and Harbours Union: POB 72029, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Raphael Okango.

Kenya Shoe and Leather Workers' Union: POB 49629, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. James Awich.

Kenya Timber and Furniture Workers' Union: POB 50099, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. D. N. Matheru.

Kenya Union of Entertainment and Music Industry Employees: POB 47043, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. James Yongo.

Kenya Union of Journalists: POB 47035, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. George Odiko.

Kenya Union of Printing, Publishing, Paper Manufacturers and Allied Workers: POB 12144, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. John Bosco.

Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation Workers: POB 174, Muhoroni; Gen. Sec. Onyango Midika.

National Seamen's Union of Kenya: POB 81123, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. I. S. Abdallah Mwarua.

Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union: POB 1161, Nakuru; Gen. Sec. P. Mwangi Kibiribiri.

Transport and Allied Workers' Union: POB 45171, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Julias Malii.

Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers (K): POB 48155, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Ali I. Mohamed.

Union of Scientific, Research, Technical and Allied Employees (Kenya): POB 55094, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Samson Kubai.

Independent Union

Kenya National Union of Teachers: POB 30407, Nairobi; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. A. A. Adongo.

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1984 there were 2,651 km of track open for traffic. There are plans to reorganize and rehabilitate the railway system.

Kenya Railways Corporation: POB 30121, Nairobi; tel. 21211; telex 22254; f. 1977 following the dissolution of the East African Railways Corpn; Kenya has spent 1,000m. Ks. on new equipment; the Corporation plans to spend 2,163m. Ks on the development of the railways during 1984–88; Chair. A. R. H. Abbas; Man. Dir Julius Mimano.

ROADS

In July 1983 there were 54,836.5 km of classified roads and about 96,000 km of unclassified roads. The classified system is made up of 6,973 km of bitumen roads, and 47,863.5 km of gravel and earth roads. In 1976 a gravelling, bridging and culverting programme was started to gravel an estimated 10,000 km of secondary and minor roads, of which about 3,620 km had been improved by 1984. In 1976 a rural access roads programme was started in 22 districts in the country with the aim of constructing an estimated 14,000 km of roads. By June 1984 7,444 km had been constructed and 4,053 km had been gravelled under this programme. There is an all-weather road joining Nairobi and Addis Ababa, in Ethiopia, and a major highway between Kitale, in Kenya, and Juba, in Sudan, is under construction.

East African Road Services Ltd: POB 30475, Nairobi; tel. 555177; f. 1947; provides bus services from Nairobi to all major towns in Kenya; Chair. J. C. Clymo; Vice-Chair. R. Wilmer; Sec. H. K. Gachucha.

Kenya National Transport Company (KENATCO): POB 46991, Nairobi; tel. 541370; operates freight services, with 150 trucks, in East and Central Africa; Chair. F. L. Mmaitsi; Man. Dir Gatei Ng'angira.

Speedways Trans-Africa Freighters: POB 81382, Mombasa; tel. 541370; largest private road transporter in East Africa, with over 200 trucks; CEO Hassan Kanyere.

SHIPPING

Major shipping operations in Kenya are handled at Mombasa, which is an international seaport with 16 deep-water berths. It is planned to spend 715m. Ks. on developing the handling capacity of Mombasa port. A new national shipping line was to be formed in 1984.

Kenya Ports Authority: POB 95009, Mombasa; tel. 312211; telex 21243; Chair. Stephen Mwakisha; Man. Dir Philip Okundi.

Kenya Cargo Handling Services Ltd: POB 95187, Mombasa; tel. 25955; telex 20047; contractors to Kenya Ports Authority; Man. Dir Joshua Kegode.

DOAL (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): POB 90171, Mombasa; tel. 24938; services to Europe.

Lykes Lines: POB 88378, Mombasa; tel. 24509; telex 20015; services to USA and Gulf ports via South African ports.

MacKenzie Maritime Ltd: POB 90120, Mombasa; tel. 21273; telex 21205; agents for BEACON: Ellerman City Liners, Harrison Line, Overseas Containers Ltd; P & O Strath Services, Mitsui OSK Lines, Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie GMBH.

Mitchell Cotts Kenya Ltd: Cotts House, Moi Ave, POB 90141, Mombasa; tel. (011)20231; telex 21208; agents for Lloyd Triestino, Lykes Lines, Compagnie Maritime Belge SA, Paulista de Comercio Maritimo, United States Line.

Southern Line Ltd: POB 90102, Mombasa; tel. 20507; operating dry cargo and tanker vessels between East African ports, Red Sea ports, the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean islands.

Star East Africa Co: POB 86725, Mombasa; tel. 314060; telex 21251; monthly worldwide container service to and from east Africa.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport complex in Nairobi, costing US $80m., opened in March 1978. Mombasa also has an international airport.

The Kenya Directorate of Civil Aviation: POB 30163, Nairobi; tel. 720920; f. 1948 as the East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, taken over by the Kenya govt 1977; advises on all matters of major policy affecting civil aviation within its jurisdiction, on annual estimates and on civil aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are in Nairobi; air traffic control is operated at Nairobi and Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi), Kisumu and Malindi airfields; Chair. J. KIEREINE; Dir J. N. KAHUKI.

Kenya Airways Ltd: POB 19002, Nairobi; tel. 822171; telex 22771; f. 1977 following the dissolution of East African Airways; services to Burundi, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and several destinations in Europe; flights to Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) were resumed in March 1984; internal services from Nairobi to Kisumu, Mombasa and Malindi; fleet of 3 Boeing 707-320B, 1 Boeing 720B, 1 Douglas DC-9-30, 2 Fokker F-27-200; Chair. TAITA TOWEET; CEO R. S. NYAGA.

Tourism

There were about 339,000 visitors to Kenya in 1983. Earnings from tourism increased from K£41m. in 1976 to K£122m. in 1983.

Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife: POB 30027, Nairobi; f. 1969; the national tourist body for Kenya; Perm. Sec. J. KITI.

Kenya Tourism Marketing Board: Nairobi; f. 1984; Chair. ALEXANDER FURRER; Vice-Chair. JAPHET KITI.

Kenya Tourist Development Corporation: POB 42013, Nairobi; f. 1965; Chair. STANLEY KURGAT; Man. Dir W. A. MUTSUNE.

KIRIBATI

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Kiribati comprises 33 atolls, in three principal groups, scattered within an area of about 5m. sq km (2m. sq miles) in the mid-Pacific Ocean. The country extends about 3,870 km (2,400 miles) from east to west and about 2,050 km (1,275 miles) from north to south. Its nearest neighbours are Nauru, to the west, and Tuvalu and Tokelau, to the south. The climate is equatorial or tropical, with daytime temperatures varying between 26°C (79°F) and 32°C (90°F). There is a season of north-westerly trade winds from March to October and a season of rains and gales from October to March. Average annual rainfall, however, varies greatly from 3,000 mm (118 inches) in the northern islands to 1,500 mm (59 inches) at Tarawa and 700 mm (28 inches) in the Line Islands. Droughts occur in the central and southern islands. The principal languages are I-Kiribati (Gilbertese) and English, and the islands' inhabitants are mostly Christians. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) depicts a golden frigate bird in flight, on a red background, above a rising sun and alternating wavy lines of blue and white, representing the sea. The capital is on Tarawa Atoll.

Recent History

In 1892 the United Kingdom established a protectorate over the 16 atolls of the Gilbert Islands and the nine Ellice Islands (now Tuvalu). The two groups were administered together by the Western Pacific High Commission (WPHC), which was based in Fiji until its removal to the British Solomon Islands (now Solomon Islands) in 1953. The phosphate-rich Ocean Island (now Banaba), west of the Gilberts, was annexed by the United Kingdom in 1900. The Gilbert and Ellice islands were annexed in 1915, effective from January 1916, when the protectorate became a colony. The local representative of the WPHC was a Resident Commissioner, based on Tarawa Atoll in the Gilbert group. Later in 1916 the new Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (GEIC) was extended to include Ocean Island and two of the Line Islands, far to the east. Christmas Island (now Kiritimati), another of the Line Islands, was added in 1919, and the eight Phoenix Islands (then uninhabited) in 1937. The Line and Phoenix Islands, south of Hawaii, were also claimed by the USA. A joint British-US administration for two of the Phoenix group, Canton (now Kanton) and Enderbury, was agreed in April 1939.

During the Second World War the GEIC was invaded by Japanese forces, who occupied the Gilbert Islands in 1942–43. Tarawa Atoll was the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in the Pacific between Japan and the USA.

In 1963, to prepare the GEIC for self-government, the first of a series of legislative and executive bodies were established. In January 1972 a Governor of the GEIC was appointed to assume almost all the functions previously exercised in the colony by the High Commissioner. At the same time, the five uninhabited Central and Southern Line Islands, previously administered directly by the High Commissioner, became part of the GEIC. In May 1974 the Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, with 28 elected members and three official members. A Chief Minister, Naboua Ratieta, was elected by the House and chose between four and six other Ministers.

On 1 October 1975 the Ellice Islands were allowed to break away from the GEIC to form a separate territory, named Tuvalu. The remainder of the GEIC was renamed the Gilbert Islands, and the House of Assembly's membership was reduced.

In 1975 the British Government refused to recognize as legitimate an independence move by the people of Ocean Island (Banaba), who had been in litigation with the British Government since 1971 over revenues derived from exports of phosphate. Open-cast mining so adversely affected the island's environment that the Banabans had been resettled on Rabi Island, 2,600 km (1,600 miles) away in the Fiji group. The Banabans rejected the British Government's argument that phosphate revenues should be spread over the whole territory of the Gilbert Islands. In 1976 the British High Court in London dismissed the Banabans' claim for unpaid royalties but upheld that for damages. In May 1977 the British Government offered an *ex gratia* payment of $A10m. without admitting liability for damages and on condition that no further appeal would be made to the courts. The offer was not accepted. The Banaban emissary to London, the Rev. Tebuke Rotan, was unsuccessful in pressing the case for the constitutional separation of the island.

In November 1977 the Rabi Council of Leaders met with Gilbertese ministers at Bairiki, Tarawa, and drew up 11 'Bairiki Resolutions'. It was proposed that, prior to the forthcoming constitutional conference to decide the question of the independence of the Gilbert Islands, a referendum would be held to determine the status of Banaba. The British Government agreed to abide by the result of the proposed referendum, but refused to increase the offer of compensation made to the Banabans in May 1977. It was reported in April 1978 that the Banabans had agreed to accept the judgment of the British High Court made in 1976, having been warned by legal advisers that they would be unlikely to win if they appealed against the judgment. However, the Banabans continued to press their claim for compensation and independence.

The Gilbert Islands obtained internal self-government on 1 January 1977. Later in 1977 the number of elected members in the House of Assembly was increased to 36, and provision was subsequently made for a member appointed by the Rabi Council of Leaders. Following a general election in February 1978, Ieremia Tabai, Leader of the Opposition in the previous House, was elected Chief Minister in March. In December 1978 the Banabans were represented at a conference on the independence of the Gilbert Islands but, when the conference decided that Banaba should remain within the Gilbert Islands after independence, the Banaban delegation walked out. On 12 July 1979 the Gilbert Islands became an independent republic, within the Commonwealth, under the name of Kiribati. The House of Assembly was renamed the Maneaba ni Maungatabu, and Ieremia Tabai became the country's first President (Beretitenti). In September Kiribati signed a treaty of friendship with the USA, which relinquished its claim to the Line and Phoenix Islands, including Kanton and Enderbury. In April 1981 the Banaban community on Rabi accepted the British Government's earlier *ex gratia* offer of $A10m. in compensation, together with the interest accrued ($A14.58m. in total), although they continued to seek self-government.

The first general election since independence began in March 1982, with a second round of voting in April. The members of the new Maneaba all sat as independents. President Tabai was re-elected in May. However, the Government resigned in December, following the Maneaba's second rejection of proposals to increase salaries for civil servants. As a result, the Maneaba was dissolved, and another general election took place in January 1983, when two members of the outgoing Cabinet lost their seats. In February President Tabai was re-elected for his third (and thus his finally permitted) term of office.

Government

Kiribati is a republic. Legislative power is vested in the Maneaba ni Maungatabu, a unicameral body. It has 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), one nominated representative of the Banaban community and, if he is not an elected member, the Attorney-General as an ex officio member. The Head of State is the Beretitenti (President), who is also Head of Government. The President is elected by direct popular vote. The President governs with the assistance of a Vice-President and Cabinet, whom he appoints from among members of the Maneaba. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet, which is responsible to the Maneaba.

Economic Affairs

Until 1979 phosphate rock, derived from rich deposits of guano, was mined on Banaba by the British Phosphate Commission for export to Australia and New Zealand, where it was used for fertilizer. The ending of phosphate production has had a devastating effect on the economy, as receipts from phosphates accounted, on average, for about 80% of total export earnings and 50% of government taxation revenue. It has been estimated that, owing to the cessation of phosphate mining, the country's gross domestic product per head declined from about US $750 to $350.

Apart from Banaba, Kiribati is composed of coral atolls with poor quality soil. Most of them are covered with coconut palms, which provide the only agricultural export in the form of copra. A government-owned company operates a coconut plantation on Kiritimati, and there are commercial plantations on two other atolls in the Line Islands. Seaweed-farming trials in the lagoon of South Tarawa were declared successful in 1984, and plans were announced to farm 200 ha. Most islanders are fully engaged in subsistence activities. Bananas, pandanus, breadfruit and pawpaw are grown as food crops. Fishing is an important local activity, and considerable hopes are placed on the development of marine resources, particularly skipjack tuna fishing around the Phoenix Islands. In 1984 Japan agreed to provide $A2.8m. for a mothership to take local catches to the cannery at Pago Pago in American Samoa. In 1983, 63 families were settled on land on Kiritimati as part of a plan to develop the island, which comprises more than one-half of the total land area of Kiribati, as an alternative economic centre to South Tarawa.

The islands rely heavily on foreign aid, major contributors being the United Kingdom (which provided $A7 m. for development in 1982), Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the United Nations.

Transport and Communications

Transport between the atolls is very difficult because of the enormous area over which they are scattered. There are wharves at Kanton and Tarawa, and ports of entry at Banaba, Tabuaeran (Fanning) and Kiritimati. A government boat calls at each atoll once a month. International flights operate through Tarawa, and there are 17 other small airfields. In 1981 a telephone link was established with Australia.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains a free medical service. Each atoll has a dispensary, with a medical assistant in charge. In 1978 Kiribati had 23 hospital establishments, with a total of 460 beds, and in 1979 there were 19 physicians working in the country.

Education

Education is compulsory for children between six and 15 years of age. This generally involves six years at a primary school and at least three years at a secondary school. Every atoll is provided with at least one primary school. An estimated 92% of children aged six to 12 receive primary education. In 1981 there were 103 primary schools, of which 99 were operated by the Government and four were private institutions. There are five secondary schools, one maintained by the Government and four by church missions. Two community high schools enrolled a total of 674 students in 1981. The Government also maintains a teacher-training college, a technical institute and a marine training school, which trains about 200 seamen each year for employment by overseas shipping companies.

In 1981 enrolment figures were 13,383 in primary schools and 979 in secondary schools. The total number of teachers in all establishments was 592. Kiribati participates in the University of the South Pacific, based in Fiji.

Tourism

There is very little tourism, owing to the islands' remoteness, although there are two hotels, and the island of Kiritimati is considered to have potential for tourist development.

Public Holidays

1985: 12 July (Independence Day), 4 August (Youth Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28–31 March (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar ($A).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $A1.403;
US $1 = $A1.2115.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 717 sq km (277 sq miles) of land.

Population: 51,926 (census of 8 Dec. 1973); 56,213 (Males 27,726; Females 28,487) at census of 12 Dec. 1978; 60,302 (estimate for Dec. 1982); Tarawa (capital) 17,921 (census of 12 Dec. 1978).

Economically Active Population (1978): Government service and private enterprise 6,005, phosphate mining in Banaba and Republic of Nauru and other employment outside Kiribati 988.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Coconuts 90; Copra 12; Bananas 4. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Livestock (1982): 10,000 pigs, 177,000 chickens (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 18,925 in 1980; 19,861 in 1981; 19,540 in 1982.

MINING

Production: Phosphate mining on Banaba ceased at the end of 1979.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar ($A). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = $A1.403; US $1 = $A1.2115; $A100 = £71.26 = US $82.54. *Average Exchange Rate* (US $ per Australian dollar): 1.1493 in 1981; 1.0174 in 1982; 0.9025 in 1983.

Budget (1982): revenue $A15,871,000; expenditure $A16,956,000; Development Programme: revenue $A5,900,000, expenditure $A5,800,000; Reserve Fund $A86,600,000 (March 1983).

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index, 1975 = 100): September-December 1982: Food 189.2, Clothing 159.7, Housing and Household 280.8, General Index 192.1.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1981 (estimates): *Imports*: $A19,912,000; *Exports*: $A3,600,000 (of which copra $A2,638,000 and fish $A708,400).

Trade is mainly with Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Japan, the USA, Papua New Guinea and Fiji.

TRANSPORT

Roads: there are about 640 km suitable for motor vehicles.

Shipping: the Government and the Kiribati Shipping Corporation maintain a fleet of six passenger/freight vessels for administrative business. During 1980 71 overseas vessels called at the islands.

EDUCATION

Primary (1981): 103 schools; 13,383 students.

Secondary (1981): 5 schools; 979 students.

Directory

The Constitution

A new constitution was promulgated at independence on 12 July 1979. The main provisions are as follows:

The Constitution states that Kiribati is a sovereign democratic Republic and that the Constitution is the supreme law. It guarantees protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual and provides for the determination of citizenship.

The President, known as the Beretitenti, is Head of State and Head of the Government and presides over the Cabinet which consists of the Beretitenti, the Kauoman-ni-Beretitenti (Vice-President), the Attorney-General and not more than eight other ministers appointed by the Beretitenti from an elected parliament known as the Maneaba ni Maungatabu. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is directly responsible to the Maneaba ni Maungatabu. The Constitution also provides for a Council of State consisting of the Chairman of the Public Services Commission, the Chief Justice and the Speaker.

Legislative power resides with the single-chamber Maneaba ni Maungatabu, composed of 36 members elected for four years, one nominated member (see below) and the Attorney-General as an ex officio member if he is not elected. The Maneaba is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected by the Maneaba from among persons who are not members of the Maneaba.

One chapter makes special provision for Banaba and the Banabans, stating that one seat in the Maneaba is reserved for a nominated member of the Banaban community. The Banabans' inalienable right to enter and reside in Banaba is guaranteed and, where any right over or interest in land there has been acquired by the Republic of Kiribati or by the Crown before independence, the Republic is required to hand back the land on completion of phosphate extraction. A Banaba Island Council is provided for and also the establishment of an independent Commission of Inquiry three years after Independence Day to review the provisions relating to Banaba.

The Constitution also makes provision for finance, for a Public Service and for an independent judiciary (see Judicial System).

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President (Beretitenti): Ieremia T. Tabai (took office 12 July 1979).

Vice-President (Kauoman-ni-Beretitenti): Teatao Teannaki.

THE CABINET

(January 1985)

President and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ieremia T. Tabai.

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs and Decentralisation: Teatao Teannaki.

Minister of Health and Family Planning: Binata Tetaeka.

Minister of Communications: Taomati T. Iuta.

Minister of Works and Energy: Tiwau Awira.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour: Teewe Arobati.

Minister of Finance: Boanareke Boanareke.

Minister of Natural Resource Development: Babera Kirata.

Minister of Education: Baitika Toum.

Minister of the Line and Phoenix Groups: Uera Rabaua.

Attorney-General: Michael Takabwebwe.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Communications: POB 487, Betio, Tarawa; tel. Betio 785.

Ministry of Education: POB 263, Bikenibeu, Tarawa; tel. Bikenibeu 431; telex 049.

Ministry of Finance: POB 67, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. Bairiki 216; telex 065.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 61, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. Bairiki 100; telex 054.

Ministry of Health and Family Planning: POB 268, Bikenibeu, Tarawa; tel. Bikenibeu 424.

Ministry of Home Affairs and Decentralisation: POB 75, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. Bairiki 214.

Ministry of the Line and Phoenix Groups: Kiritimati Island.

Ministry of Natural Resource Development: POB 64, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. Bairiki 253.

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labour: POB 96, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. Bairiki 348.

Ministry of Works and Energy: POB 498, Betio, Tarawa; tel. Betio 673.

Legislature

MANEABA NI MAUNGATABU

(House of Assembly)

Unicameral body comprising 36 elected members and one nominated representative of the Banaban community. The most recent general election was held on 12 and 19 January 1983. In the absence of formal political parties, all members of the Maneaba sit as independents.

Speaker: Matita Taniera.

Diplomatic Representation

HIGH COMMISSIONS IN KIRIBATI

Australia: POB 77, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. 316; telex 060; High Commissioner: J. L. Mahoney.

United Kingdom: POB 61, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. 326; High Commissioner: Charles Thompson.

Judicial System

The High Court of Kiribati is a superior court of record and consists of the Chief Justice and other judges as may be prescribed, appointed by the Beretitenti. The High Court has jurisdiction to supervise any civil or criminal proceedings before any subordinate court and appeals from it lie with the Court of Appeal of Kiribati. This, also, is a court of record and consists of the Chief Justice and other qualified persons appointed by the Beretitenti.

Chief Justice: J. R. Jones.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Tarawa and Nauru: Most Rev. Paul Mea Kaiuea, POB 79, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. 307.

Other Christian Churches

The Kiribati Protestant Church: POB 80, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. 263; f. 1968; Moderator Rev. Rotati Birati.

Anglican, Seventh-day Adventist, Church of God and Assembly of God communities are also represented, as are the Bahá'í faith and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Press

Te Itoi ni Kiribati: POB 79, Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1914; Roman Catholic Church newsletter; monthly; circ. 2,000.

Te Kaotan te Ota: f. 1915; Protestant Churches' newspaper; monthly.

Te Uekera: Broadcasting and Publications Authority, Tarawa; English and I-Kiribati (Gilbertese); weekly.

Radio

In 1983 there were an estimated 10,000 radio receivers.

Radio Kiribati: POB 78, Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1954; statutory body; station T3K1 broadcasting on one MW transmitter; programmes in I-Kiribati and English; Man. Tomasi K. Tarau.

Finance

BANKING

The Bank of Kiribati Ltd: POB 66, Bairiki, Tarawa; tel. 241; telex 052; f. 1984; jointly owned by Westpac Banking Corpn (Australia) and Government of Kiribati; Man. Lyal G. Mackintosh.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Development Finance Institution (DFI): Bairiki, Tarawa; identifies, promotes and finances small-scale projects.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Co-operative societies dominate trading in Tarawa and have an almost complete monopoly outside the capital, except for Banaba and Kiritimati. In April 1982 there were 29 co-operative societies.

The Kiribati Copra Co-operative Society Ltd: POB 489, Betio, Tarawa; telex 020; f. 1976; the sole exporter of copra; seven cttee mems; 21 mem. co-operative societies; Chair. Boubou Kitei; Sec. Mrs Biromina Awiu.

TRADE UNIONS

Kiribati Trades Union Congress (KTUC): POB 40, Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1982; unions and asscns affiliated to the KTUC include the Fishermen's Union, the Co-operative Workers' Union, the Seamen's Union, the Teachers' Union, the Nurses' Asscn, the Public Employees' Asscn, the General Workers' Union and the Bankers' Union; 2,500 mems; Pres. Tatiete Kannangaki; Gen. Sec. Ngutu Awira.

Transport

ROADS

Wherever practicable, roads are built on all atolls and connecting causeways between islets are also being built as funds and labour permit. There are about 640 km suitable for motor vehicles.

SHIPPING

United Kingdom cargo ships call at Tarawa every four months. Ships call at Tarawa to collect copra every two or three months, and at Kiritimati, Tabuaeran (Fanning) and Teraina (Washington) twice a year. There is an irregular service from Tarawa to Suva, Fiji, by government vessels. Ships owned by the Karlander Line operate a container service from New Zealand and Australia to Kiribati via New Caledonia and Solomon Islands; Pacific Forum line vessels call at Tarawa, and tankers bring fuel from Fiji and occasionally from Nouméa in New Caledonia.

Shipping Corporation of Kiribati: Tarawa; maintains, with the govt, a fleet of six passenger/freight vessels for admin. business.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 18 airfields in Kiribati.

Air Tungaru Corporation: POB 274, Bikenibeu, Tarawa; f. 1977; national airline; operates scheduled passenger and cargo services between Tarawa's Bonriki Airport and 16 outer islands; also flies to Nadi (Fiji), Honolulu (Hawaii), Funafuti (Tuvalu) and Majuro (Marshall Islands); fleet of 2 Trislander, 1 Riley Heron, 1 Boeing 707, 1 Casa C212-200; Chief Exec. Mate T. Moaniba (acting).

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea occupies the northern part of the Korean peninsula, bordered to the north by the People's Republic of China and to the south by the Republic of Korea. The climate is continental, with cold, dry winters and hot, humid summers; temperatures range from −6° to 25 °C (21° to 77°F). The language is Korean. Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo are the principal religions. The national flag (proportions 65 by 33) is red, with blue stripes on the upper and lower edges, each separated from the red by a narrow white stripe. Left of centre is a white disc containing a five-pointed red star. The capital is Pyongyang.

Recent History

Korea was formerly an independent monarchy. It was occupied by Japanese forces in 1905 and formally annexed by Japan in 1910, when the Emperor was deposed. Following Japan's surrender in August 1945, ending the Second World War, Korea was divided at latitude 38°N into military occupation zones, with Soviet forces in the North and US forces in the South. In the North a Provisional People's Committee, led by Kim Il Sung of the Korean Communist Party (KCP), was established in February 1946 and given government status by the Soviet occupation forces. In July 1946 the KCP merged with another group to form the North Korean Workers' Party. In 1947 a Supreme People's Assembly was established and Kim Il Sung became Premier. A new Assembly was elected in August 1948 and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was proclaimed on 9 September. Initially, the DPRK was recognized only by the USSR and other communist countries. Soviet forces withdrew from North Korea in December 1948. By a merger between communists in the North and South, the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) was formed in June 1949. The KWP, led by Kim Il Sung, has held power in North Korea ever since.

Korea remained partitioned into two republics, each claiming to have legitimate jurisdiction over the whole peninsula. The Korean War began when North Korean forces invaded the South in June 1950. The UN mounted a collective defence action in support of South Korea, and the invasion was repelled. North Korean forces were supported by the People's Republic of China from October 1950. Peace talks began in July 1951 and an armistice agreement was made in July 1953. The cease-fire line, roughly following the 38th parallel, remains the frontier between North and South Korea. A demilitarized zone, supervised by UN forces, separates the two countries. North and South Korea are not members of the UN but both have observer status at the General Assembly and have joined certain UN specialized agencies.

In 1971 talks took place for the first time between the Red Cross Societies of both North and South Korea. In 1972 both parties affirmed that reunification should be achieved through peaceful means. Reunification talks were, however, suspended in 1973, and hopes for better relations were undermined by a series of clashes between North and South Korean vessels in disputed waters during 1974. Propaganda campaigns, suspended by agreement in 1972, were resumed by both sides, and minor border incidents have continued. In October 1978 the UN command accused North Korea of threatening the 1953 truce, after the discovery of an underground tunnel (the third since 1974) beneath the demilitarized zone. The increasing prominence of Kim Il Sung's son, Kim Jong Il, who advocates a hard line against the South, aggravated the situation. In 1982 each side rejected the other's proposals for reunification.

In January 1984 the DPRK suggested tripartite talks on reunification, involving North and South Korea and the USA. This offer marked a significant change in position, since South Korea was to be directly included for the first time, but the proposal was rejected by President Chun of South Korea, who called instead for direct bilateral talks between the two Koreas. During 1984 the DPRK adopted an apparently more conciliatory attitude towards the South: the propaganda campaign was toned down, and in September Pyongyang offered emergency relief to flood-stricken areas of the South. Following the delivery of this aid (in the form of goods worth an estimated US $12m.), the DPRK agreed to resume negotiations with the South. In November the first talks, on possible economic co-operation, were held, and discussions aimed at reuniting divided families, and forming a joint sports team for the 1988 Olympic Games, were also proposed. These talks were postponed, however, following a shooting incident on the border in November, and were suspended indefinitely when Kim Il Sung denounced the annual South Korean-US joint military manoeuvres, planned for February 1985.

North Korea has achieved considerable success in increasing its international recognition. Diplomatic relations with more than 90 states had been established by 1985, compared with only 36 in 1970. A motion, supported by North Korea, demanding the withdrawal of UN forces from South Korea was only narrowly defeated in the United Nations in 1974. North Korean prestige was further enhanced with its entry to the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Lima, Peru, in August 1975, but in 1976 several North Korean diplomatists were expelled for drug trafficking and abuse of diplomatic privileges, causing embarrassment to the regime in Pyongyang. The DPRK's international standing was severely damaged in October 1983, when 17 South Koreans, including four visiting government ministers, were killed in a bomb explosion in Rangoon, Burma. North Korea was blamed for the attack. Burma severed relations with Pyongyang, while Japan imposed sanctions.

A new constitution, adopted in December 1972, created the office of President, and Kim Il Sung was elected to the post. The appointment of Kim Jong Il to several key positions within the KWP in 1980 appeared to confirm him as his father's choice of successor. By 1983 he had reportedly assumed effective control of government, economic and military affairs, and his invitation to Beijing, which he visited in June, marked an apparent Chinese approval of this proposed first Communist dynasty. In July 1984 Radio Pyongyang referred to Kim Jong Il, for the first time, as the 'sole successor' to his father, but there were reports of domestic opposition to the son, particularly among older members of the KWP.

General elections to the 7th Supreme People's Assembly were held in February 1982 (when the 615 members were elected unopposed). At the first session, held in April, Kim Il Sung was re-elected President, and a new Administration Council was formed by Premier Li Jong Ok. In January 1984 Li Jong Ok was appointed a Vice-President, and was replaced as Premier by Kang Song San, formerly Vice-Premier.

In May–July 1984 Kim Il Sung undertook a six-week foreign tour, including his first visit to Moscow for 17 years, and a tour of seven other Eastern bloc states. It was assumed that he sought Soviet approval of the succession of Kim Jong Il, as well as renewed economic aid. In 1984 he also visited the People's Republic of China, maintaining his policy of a balance between alliance with either Moscow or Beijing.

Government

Under the 1972 Constitution, the highest organ of state power is the unicameral Supreme People's Assembly, with 615 mem-

bers elected (unopposed) for four years by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects, for its duration, the President of the Republic and, on the latter's recommendation, other members of the Central People's Committee to direct the Government. The Assembly appoints the Premier while the Committee appoints other Ministers to form the Administration Council, led by the President.

Political power is held by the communist Korean Workers' Party (KWP), which dominates the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (including two other minor parties). The Front presents an approved list of candidates for elections to representative bodies. The KWP's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects a Central Committee to supervise Party work. The Committee elects a Political Bureau to direct policy. The five-member Presidium of the Political Bureau is the KWP's most powerful policy-making body.

North Korea comprises nine provinces and two cities, each with an elected People's Assembly.

Defence

Defence treaties have been signed with the USSR and the People's Republic of China. Military service is selective: army five years, navy five years, and air force three to four years. According to Western estimates, the total strength of the armed forces in July 1984 was 784,500 men: army 700,000, air force 51,000, and navy 33,500. Security and border troops number 38,000. Defence expenditure in 1984 was estimated at 3,831m. won.

Economic Affairs

With the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic, all industry was nationalized and land distributed among the peasants. In September 1975 it was announced that virtually all the targets of the Six-Year Plan (1971–76) had been achieved 16 months ahead of schedule. At the end of 1977, after a year of readjustment, a Seven-Year Plan was announced for 1978–84. Its aim was to increase industrial output by 12.1% annually (compared with the 16.3% target for the previous Plan) and included increasing production of electricity, coal, steel, grain (cereals and pulses) and non-ferrous metals. By late 1984, however, many economic results had not been announced, indicating that planned targets had not been reached. Details of the next Seven-Year Plan had also not been revealed.

Although about 49% of the working population are still employed in agriculture, a rapid increase in industrial output occurred in the 1970s. The country is rich in mineral wealth, with large deposits of coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, tin, silver and gold, and the DPRK accounts for between 5% and 7% of the world's production of tungsten. Industrial development has concentrated on heavy industry (metallurgy, electricity, machine-building, cement and chemicals), and expansion has been particularly evident in the steel and mining industries. North Korea's total shipbuilding capacity is estimated at 345,000 tons per year; the main shipyards are at Nampo and Chongjin. It was reported that industrial production grew at an average rate of 15.9% annually between 1970 and 1979, but annual growth under the 1978–84 plan was only 2%–3% on average, mainly owing to inadequate supplies of energy. Production of iron ore is estimated at more than 9m. tons (metal content 40%) annually. Light industry has also benefited from large-scale automation. Modernization and re-equipment of the textile industry resulted in an estimated annual output of 550m. metres of fabrics by the early 1980s. Industry relies mainly on hydroelectric power, although it was reported in 1982 that North Korea was searching for offshore deposits of petroleum. North Korea has found itself lagging behind in industrial techniques and is turning increasingly towards the West for sophisticated machinery and technology. In 1984 it was announced that trade and economic and technical ties with capitalist countries were to be actively developed, and in April a new foreign investment law was published, marking the first move from a closed, 'self-reliant' economy to a more open one. The law, closely modelled on China's joint-venture code, was apparently aimed mainly at Japanese investors, but in December a joint venture with a French firm, on a hotel construction programme, was announced. In addition, economic links between North and South Korea were discussed for the first time in November 1984. Major sectors of the DPRK's economy are still heavily dependent on extensive Soviet financial and technical aid. A UNDP grant of US $16.6m., announced in 1983, was to be used to upgrade the industrial and technological sectors, and to improve the transport network.

Rapid mechanization of agriculture has meant that North Korea, which formerly had to import food, now claims self-sufficiency. In 1984 it was claimed that the grain harvest reached 10m. tons, but the target is 15m. tons by the end of the decade. Current irrigation schemes have included the construction of 39,723 km of canals. In 1982 work began on a huge land reclamation project to create 3,000 sq km of new farmland from tidal flats along the west coast and effectively to increase the total land area by about 2.5%.

The World Bank has estimated that North Korean GNP totalled US $17,040m. in 1978 (per caput GNP $1,000). Between 1970 and 1978 the average annual increase in per caput GNP is estimated to have been 3.8%. Since 1973 North Korea has experienced increasingly serious difficulties with its balance of payments, and has defaulted on the repayment of several foreign loans. In 1979 it was estimated that the principal creditors were the USSR ($700m.), Japan ($400m.), the Federal Republic of Germany ($150m.) and Italy ($26m.). Other major trading partners are Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic. The DPRK is reportedly the major supplier of armaments to Iran, and receives payment partly in petroleum. Total trade in 1982 was estimated at US $2,200m., 17% higher than in 1981. Of this trade, 60% was with the People's Republic of China and the USSR, and 20% with Japan. The foreign debt, however, was put at US $2,000m.–$3,000m. It was reported in 1983 that the DPRK aims to increase the value of its exports 4.2 times by the end of the decade, compared with the figure for 1980.

Transport and Communications

The road and rail network was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War. Electrification of the new railway system is proceeding rapidly, and there are direct rail links with Moscow and Beijing. Roads have been rebuilt to take the increasing traffic but have a low priority to avoid over-dependence on imported fuel. There are regular passenger and freight services along the Aprok, Daidong and Ryesung rivers. International air services connect Pyongyang to Beijing and Moscow.

Social Welfare

The state provides rest homes, sanitoria and free medical services. In 1982 there were 1,531 general hospitals, 979 specialized hospitals and 5,414 clinics.

Education

Free and compulsory 11-year education in state schools was introduced in 1975. Children enter kindergarten at four years of age, and primary school at the age of six. After four years, they advance to senior middle school for six years. In 1980 there were 10,000 primary and senior middle schools. There is one university, with more than 16,000 students, and about 170 other higher educational institutions. English is compulsory as a second language at the age of 14.

Tourism

Tourism has yet to be developed, although the country has great potential. Mount Keumgang and Songdowon are beauty spots.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (May Day), 15 August (Anniversary of Liberation), 9 September (Independence Day), 10 October (Anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Workers' Party), 27 December (Anniversary of the Constitution).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 15 April (Kim Il Sung's birthday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 chon (jun) = 1 won.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.361 won;
US $1 = 1.150 won.

Statistical Survey

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY*

Area (sq km)	120,538†
Population (official estimates)‡	
31 December 1960	10,789,000
1 October 1963	11,568,000
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1981	18,317,000
1982	18,747,000
1983	19,185,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	159.2

* Excluding the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, with an area of 1,262 sq km (487 sq miles).
† 46,540 sq miles.
‡ Source: Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, Moscow.

PRINCIPAL CITIES (estimated population, 1976)

Pyongyang (capital)	1,500,000	Hungnam	260,000
Chongjin	300,000	Kaesong	240,000

Source: Far Eastern Economic Review, *Asia 1977 Yearbook*.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 35.7 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 32.5 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 9.4 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 8.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

LABOUR FORCE (ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960	1970
Agriculture, etc.	2,954	3,278
Industry	1,110	1,657
Services	703	1,058
Total	4,767	5,993

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000*.
Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture etc. 3,726; Total 8,455 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	380	400	385
Rice (paddy)	4,800	4,900	4,950
Barley	380	400	380
Maize	2,200	2,250	2,270
Rye	50	55	55
Oats	130	140	140
Millet	440	450	445
Sorghum	130	140	140
Potatoes	1,546	1,560	1,520
Sweet potatoes	374	380	380
Pulses	280	280	260
Soybeans	340	350	360
Cottonseed	6	6	7
Cotton (lint)	3	4	5
Tobacco	45	46	48
Hemp fibre	3	3	4

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses	37	38	40
Asses	3	3	3
Cattle	950	960	970
Pigs	2,100	2,200	2,300
Sheep	290	300	310
Goats	240	245	248

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	31,000	32,000	32,000
Mutton and lamb	1,000	1,000	2,000
Goats' meat	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pig meat	115,000	118,000	118,000
Poultry meat	32,000	33,000	34,000
Cows' milk	57,000	60,000	62,000
Hen eggs	105,000	107,000	110,000
Cattle hides	4,305	4,410	4,515

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1979	1980	1981
Industrial wood	600	600	600
Fuel wood	5,250	5,335	5,420
Total	5,850	5,935	6,020

1982: Output as in 1981 (FAO estimates).

Sawnwood production ('000 cu m): 280 (coniferous 185, broadleaved 95) per year (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	70	80	85
Pacific Ocean	1,330	1,420	1,465
Total catch	1,400	1,500	1,550

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

(estimated production)

	1978	1979	1980
Anthracite ('000 metric tons)	35,000	35,000	36,000
Bituminous coal and lignite ('000 metric tons)	9,000	9,500	10,000
Iron ore ('000 metric tons)*	2,950	3,050	3,250
Copper ore ('000 metric tons)*	15	15	15
Lead ore ('000 metric tons)*	105	100	100
Magnesite ('000 metric tons)	1,560	1,823	1,850
Tungsten concentrates (metric tons)*	2,700	2,700	2,770
Zinc ore ('000 metric tons)*	145	145	140
Salt ('000 metric tons)	540	540	571
Phosphate rock ('000 metric tons)	500	550	550
Sulphur ('000 metric tons)†	255	255	255
Graphite ('000 metric tons)	20	25	25
Silver (metric tons)*	50	50	50
Gold (kg)*	5,000	5,000	5,000

1981: Output as in 1980.

Note: No recent data are available for the production of molybdenum ore and asbestos.

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

† Figures refer to the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.

Source: US Bureau of Mines.

Industry

(estimated production, '000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Nitrogenous fertilizers (*a*)*	550	553	600
Phosphate fertilizers (*b*)*	127	127	127
Motor spirit (petrol)†	600	600	650
Kerosene†	100	120	140
Distillate fuel oils†	500	600	700
Residual fuel oils†	250	300	350
Coke-oven coke (excl. breeze)‡	2,800	3,000	3,000
Quicklime†	380	400	n.a.
Cement‡	8,000	8,000	8,000
Pig iron and ferro-alloys‡	2,900	3,000	3,000
Crude steel‡	3,400	3,500	3,500
Refined copper (unwrought)‡	18	18	18
Lead (primary metal)‡	70	70	70
Zinc (primary metal)‡	120	120	120
Electric energy (million kWh)†	33,000	35,000	36,000

* Figures for fertilizer production are unofficial estimates quoted by the FAO. Output is measured in terms of (*a*) nitrogen or (*b*) phosphoric acid.

† Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

‡ Source: US Bureau of Mines.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 chon (jun) = 1 won.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 chon.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 won.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 1.361 won (basic rate) or
2.466 won (non-commercial rate);
US $1 = 1.150 won (basic rate) or
2.128 won (non-commercial rate);
100 won = £73.45 = $86.93 (basic rates).

Exchange Rate
The basic rate is linked to Soviet currency at a parity of 1 rouble= 1.34 won. Since February 1973 the non-commercial rate has been $1 = 2.128 won.

BUDGET (million won)

	1982	1983	1984*
Revenue	22,680	24,384	26,237
Expenditure	22,203	24,019	26,237

* Provisional.

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN, 1978–84

		1984 Targets
Electricity	million kWh	56,000–60,000
Coal	million metric tons	70–80
Iron ore (gross weight)	million metric tons	16
Non-ferrous metal ores	million metric tons	1
Pig iron, granulated iron, blister steel	million metric tons	6.4–7.0
Steel	million metric tons	7.4–8.0
Rolled steel	million metric tons	5.6–6.0
Cement	million metric tons	12–13
Engineering products	million metric tons	5
Machine tools	number	50,000
Tractors	number	45,000
Textiles	million metres	800
Sugar	metric tons	300,000
Aquatic products	million metric tons	3.5
Chemical fertilizers	million metric tons	5
Grain	million metric tons	10
Fruit	million metric tons	1.5
Meat	metric tons	800,000–900,000

External Trade

APPARENT EXPORTS OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES* (metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975
Iron ore and concentrate	423,348	304,533	202,705
Pig iron and cast iron	107,139	106,220	148,384
Steel, semi-manufactures	101,108	112,818	125,642
Lead metal and alloys, all forms	37,840	42,168	62,620
Zinc:			
Ore and concentrate	2,822	51,795	52,299
Metal and alloys, all forms	65,729	48,320	56,169
Cement	495,290	345,000	500,000
Magnesite	524,901	576,868	629,946
Coal and coal briquettes	46,056	236,764	36,938

* Compiled from import data of partner countries.

Source: US Department of the Interior, *Bureau of Mines Minerals Yearbook*, 1973–76.

SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS
(US $ million at Dec. 1979 rates)

	Exports		Imports	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Austria	1.32	0.55	6.92	4.55
Belgium/Luxembourg	1.12	0.32*	0.75	0.42*
Denmark	0.12	0.23	0.61	0.24
Federal Republic of Germany	76.81	173.51	35.67	30.31
France	30.31	17.69	8.45	4.42
Hong Kong	21.37†	28.05†	1.71	1.17
Ireland	n.a.	0.19*	n.a.	0.08*
Italy	8.99	13.27*	9.82	7.28*
Japan	135.68	190.92‡	256.84	379.39‡
Netherlands	0.90	0.22*	4.69	3.76*
Norway	1.11	0.08	n.a.	0.09
Singapore	8.76	9.39*	38.33	38.51*
Sweden	0.84	1.37*	2.05	7.56*
Switzerland	16.21	45.75	11.09	8.51
United Kingdom	2.14	0.94	1.80	2.35
USSR	398.14	n.a.	365.53	n.a.

* Estimate.
† Re-exports to Korea (US $ million): 36.46 (1979); 57.49 (1980).
‡ Nov. 1979/Nov. 1980.

Source: *Country Survey: North Korea*, Ostasiatischer Verein EV, Hamburg.

Transport

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Goods loaded	1,650	1,600	1,600
Goods unloaded	3,160	3,900	4,000

1982: Traffic as in 1981.

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

Education

(1966–67)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	4,064	22,132	1,113,000†
Middle	3,335	30,031	704,000†
Technical	1,207	12,144	285,000†
Higher technical	500*	5,862	156,000†
University and colleges	175‡	9,244	200,000*

* 1970. † 1964–65. ‡ 1982.

1974: (Estimates): schools 10,000; pupils 3,000,000 (primary 1,500,000, secondary 1,200,000, tertiary 300,000).
1984: Total number of students, from primary school to university, was 8.5 million.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was adopted on 27 December 1972. Its main provisions are summarized below:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an independent socialist State; the revolutionary traditions of the State are stressed (its ideological basis being the *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea) as is the desire to achieve national reunification by peaceful means on the basis of national independence.

National sovereignty rests with the working people, who exercise power through the Supreme People's Assembly and People's Assemblies at lower levels, which are elected by universal, secret and direct suffrage.

Defence is emphasized as well as the rights of overseas nationals, the principles of friendly relations between nations based on equality, mutual respect and non-interference, proletarian internationalism, support for national liberation struggles and due observance of law.

Culture and education provide the working people with knowledge to advance a socialist way of life. Education is free and there are universal and compulsory one-year pre-school and 10-year senior middle school programmes in being.

The basic rights and duties of citizens are laid down and guaranteed. These include the right to vote (for citizens who are more than 17 years of age), to work (the working day being eight hours), to free medical care and material assistance for the old, infirm or disabled, to political asylum. National defence is the supreme duty of citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President

The President as Head of State is elected for four years by the Supreme People's Assembly. He convenes and presides over Administrative Council meetings, is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and chairman of the National Defence Commission. The President promulgates laws of the Supreme People's Assembly and decisions of the Central People's Committee and of the Standing Committee. He has the right to issue orders, to grant pardons, to ratify or abrogate treaties and to receive foreign envoys. The President is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly

The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of State power, exercises exclusive legislative authority and is elected by direct, equal, universal and secret ballot for a term of four years. Its chief functions are: (i) to adopt or amend legal or constitutional enactments; (ii) to determine State policy; (iii) to elect the President, Vice-President, Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee (on the President's recommendation); (iv) to elect members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Premier of the Administration Council (on the President's recommendation), the President of the Central Court and other legal officials; (v) to approve the State Plan and Budget; (vi) to decide on matters of war and peace. It holds regular and extraordinary sessions, the former being twice a year, the latter as necessary at the request of at least one-third of the deputies. Legislative enactments are adopted when approved by more than half of those deputies present. The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the Supreme People's Assembly. It examines and decides on bills; amends legislation in force when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session; interprets the law; organizes and conducts the election of Deputies and judicial personnel.

The Central People's Committee

The Central People's Committee comprises the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Members. The Committee exercises the following chief functions: (a) to direct the work of the Administration Council as well as organs at local level; (b) to implement the constitution and legislative enactments; (c) to establish and abolish Ministries, appoint Vice-Premiers and other members of the Administration Council; (d) to appoint and recall ambassadors and defence personnel; (e) to confer titles, decorations, diplomatic appointments; (f) to grant general amnesties, make administrative changes; (g) to declare a state of war. It is assisted by a number of Commissions dealing with Internal Policy, Foreign Policy, National Defence, Justice and Security and other matters as may be established. The Central People's Committee is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly's Standing Committee.

The Administration Council

The Administration Council is the administrative and executive body of the Supreme People's Assembly. It comprises the Premier, Vice-Premiers and such other Ministers as may be appointed. Its major functions are the following: (i) to direct the work of Ministries and other organs responsible to it; (ii) to work out the State Plan and take measures to make it effective; (iii) to compile the State Budget and to give effect to it; (iv) to organize and execute the work of all sectors of the economy as well as transport, education and social welfare; (v) to conclude treaties; (vi) to develop the armed forces and maintain public security; (vii) to annul decisions and directives of State administrative departments which run counter to those of the Administration Council. The Administration Council is responsible to the President, Central People's Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly.

People's Assemblies

The People's Assemblies of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county are local organs of power. The People's Assemblies or Committees exercise local budgetary functions, elect local administrative and judicial personnel and carry out the decisions at local level of higher executive and administrative organs.

THE JUDICIARY

Justice is administered by the Central Court—the highest judicial organ of the State, the local Court, the People's Court and the Special Court. Judges and other legal officials are elected by the Supreme People's Assembly. The Central Court protects State property, Constitutional rights, guarantees that all State bodies and citizens observe State laws and executes judgments. Justice is administered by the court comprising one judge and two people's assessors. The Court is independent and judicially impartial. Judicial affairs are conducted by the Central Procurator's Office which exposes and institutes criminal proceedings against accused persons. The Office of the Central Procurator is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly, the President, and the Central People's Committee.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Marshal Kim Il Sung (took office 28 December 1972; re-elected December 1977, April 1982).

Vice-Presidents: Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu, Li Jong Ok.

CENTRAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

(January 1985)

Members:

Marshal Kim Il Sung
Pak Sung Chul
Gen. O Jin U
So Chol
Li Jong Ok
Kim Hwan
Rim Chun Chu
Hyon Mu Gwang
Li Gun Mo
Kang Hui Won
Kim I Hun
Kang Song San
Choe Yong Rim

Secretary: Kim I Hun

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL

(March 1985)

Premier: Kang Song San.

Vice-Premiers:

Chong Jun Gi
Choe Kwang
Kong Jin Tae
Kim Yong Nam
Choe Yong Rim
Kim Bok Sin
Kim Chang Ju
Hong Song Ryong
Kim Hwan
Cho Se Ung

Minister of People's Armed Forces: Gen. O Jin U.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Kim Yong Nam.
Minister of Resources Development: Ko Jong Sik.
Chairman of the State Planning Commission: Ahn Bong Gi.
Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: Kim Chang Ju.
Chairman of the Mining Industry Commission: Hong Si Hak.
Minister of Metal Industry: Choe Man Hyon.
Minister of Power Industry: Li Ji Chan.
Chairman of the Machine Industry Commission: Choe Je U.
Minister of Chemical Industry: Maeng Tae Ho.
Minister of Construction: Cho Chol Jun.
Chairman of the State Construction Commission: Kim Ung Sang.
Chairman of the Building Materials Commission: Kim Du Yong.
Chairman of the Light Industry Commission: Kim Bok Sin.
Minister of Railways: Cho Tuk Hyong.
Minister of Land and Sea Transportation: O Song Yol.
Minister of Forestry: Kim Jae Yul.
Chairman of the Fisheries Commission: Choe Gwang.
Chairman of the People's Service Commission: Rim Hyong Gu.
Chairman of the Education Commission: Choe Tae Bok.
Minister of Materials Supply: Kim Tae Guk.
Minister of Communications: Kim Yong Chae.
Minister of Culture and Art: Li Chang Son.
Minister of Finance: Youn Ki Jong.
Minister of Commerce: Han Chang Kun.
Minister of External Economic Affairs: Jong Song Nam.
Minister of Labour Administration: Chae Hui Jong.
Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission: Kim Chang Ho.
Minister of Public Health: Pak Myong Bin.
Chairman of the Foreign Trade Commission: Kong Jin Tae.
Chairman of the Transport Commission: Kim Hoe Il.
Chairman of the Land and City Management Commission: Pak Im Tae.
President of the Academy of Sciences: Chong Jun Gi.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Pyongyang.

Legislature

CHOE KO IN MIN HOE UI
(Supreme People's Assembly)

The 615 members of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) were elected unopposed for a four-year term on 28 February 1982. The Third Session of the Seventh SPA was held in January 1984.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Yang Hyung Sop.
Vice-Chairmen: Son Song Pil, Ryo Yon Gu.
General Secretary: Kim Bong Ju.
Members: Chong Dong Chol, Kim Gwan Sop, Kim Gi Nam, Kim Bong Ju, Kim Song Ae, Son Song Pil, Chon Se Bong, Li Yong Ik, Ryom Tae Jun, Chong Du Hwan, Li Yong Su, Chu Chang Chun, Pak Su Tong, Chi Chang Ik.

Political Organizations

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland: Pyongyang; f. 1946; a united national front organization embracing patriotic political parties and social organizations for reunification of North and South Korea; Sec.-Gen. Ho Jong Suk; Mems of the Presidium: Han Duk Su, So Chol, Chong Du Hwan.

The component parties are:

Chondoist Chongu Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; supports policies of Korean Workers' Party; Chair. Jong Sin Hyok.

Korean Social Democratic Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; advocates national independence and a democratic socialist society; supports policies of Korean Workers' Party.

Korean Workers' Party (KWP): Pyongyang; f. 1946 as the North Korean Workers' Party following merger with the New People's Party; absorbed the South Korean Workers' Party in 1949; govt party; leads Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; the guiding principle is the *Juche* idea, based on the philosophy that man is the master of all things; Gen. Sec. of the Cen. Cttee: Kim Il Sung; Presidium of the Politburo: Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il, Gen. O Jin U; 3m. mems.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Albania: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Miltiadh Bode.
Algeria: Munsudong, Pyongyang; Ambassador: (vacant).
Bulgaria: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Vassil Penev Khoubtchev.
China, People's Republic: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Zong Kewen.
Cuba: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Ricardo Danza Sigas.
Czechoslovakia: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Václav Herman.
Egypt: Pyongyang; tel. 468; Ambassador: Muhammad Abdel Rahman Abdel Salam.
Gabon: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Aloise Mboumignanou Mbouya.
German Democratic Republic: Munsudong, Pyongyang; Ambassador: Karl Heinz Kern.
Hungary: Pyongyang; tel. 255; Ambassador: János Tabara.
India: Pyongyang; Ambassador: K. C. Lalvunga.
Indonesia: 5 Foreigners' Bldg, Moon Su Dong, Tai Dong Kang District, Pyongyang; tel. 297; telex 5220; Ambassador: Soepari Tjokrohartono.
Iran: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Asghar Nahavandian.
Jordan: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Hani Al-Khasawinah.
Libya: Pyongyang; Secretary of People's Bureau: Abdulmaged Kashkusha.
Mongolia: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Perenleyn Urjinlhundev.
Pakistan: Munsudong, Pyongyang; Ambassador: Sultan Muhammad Dutta.
Poland: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Leon Tomaszewski.
Portugal: Pyongyang; Ambassador: António Eduardo de Carvalho Ressano Garcia.
Romania: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Constantin Iftodi.
Syria: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Hani Habib.
USSR: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Nikolai M. Shubnikov.
Viet-Nam: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Nguyen Giap.
Yugoslavia: Pyongyang; Ambassador: Ljupčo Tavčiovski.

Judicial System

The judicial organs include the Central Court, the Court of the Province (or city under central authority) and the People's Court. Each court is composed of judges and people's assessors.

Procurators supervise the ordinances and regulations of all ministries and the decisions and directives of local organs of state power to see that they conform to the Constitution, laws and decrees, as well as to the decisions and others of the Administration Council (Cabinet). Procurators bring suits against criminals in the name of the state, and participate in civil cases to protect the interests of the state and citizens.

Central Court: Pyongyang; the Central Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the work of all courts.
President: Pang Hak Se.
Central Procurator's Office: supervises work of procurator's offices in provinces, cities and counties.
Procurator-General: Han Sang Kyu.

Religion

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

BUDDHISM

Korean Buddhists Federation: Pyongyang; tel. 43698; f. 1945; Chair. Pak Tae Ho; Vice-Chair. Hong Hwa Tu.

CHRISTIANITY

Korean Christian Federation: Pyongyang; Vice-Chair. Kim Song Yul.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Pyongyang: Most Rev. Francis Hong, Catholic Mission, Pyongyang.

CHUNDO KYO

Korean Chundoist Association: Pyongyang; Chair. Chong Sin Hyok.

The Press

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Joson Inmingun (Korean People's Army): Pyongyang; f. 1948; daily; Editor-in-Chief Yun Chi Ho.

Kyowen Shinmun: Ministry of General Education.

Minju Chosun (Democratic Korea): Pyongyang; f. 1946; govt organ; 6 a week; Editor-in-Chief Chae Jun Byong.

Nongup Keunroja: Pyongyang; publ. of Cen. Cttee of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union.

Pyongyang Shinmun: Pyongyang; f. 1957; general news; Editor-in-Chief Kim Jong Hwan.

Rodong Chongyon (Working Youth): Pyongyang; f. 1946; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea; 6 a week; Editor-in-Chief Kim Dong Uk.

Rodong Sinmun (Labour Daily): Pyongyang; f. 1946; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the Korean Workers' Party; daily; Editor-in-Chief Kim Gi Nam; circ. 1m.

Rodongja Shinmun (Workers' Newspaper): Pyongyang; f. 1946; organ of the Gen. Fed. of Trade Unions of Korea; Editor-in-Chief Lee Song Ju.

Saenal (New Day): Pyongyang; f. 1971; League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; 2 a week.

Sonyon Sinmun: Pyongyang; f. 1946; League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea; 2 a week.

Tongil Sinbo: Kangan 1 Dong, Youth Ave, Sonkyo District, Pyongyang; f. 1972; non-affiliated; weekly; Chief Editor Jo Hyon Yong; circ. 300,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Chollima: Pyongyang; popular magazine; monthly.

Choson: Pyongyang; social, economic, political and cultural; monthly.

Choson Munhak: Pyongyang; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the Korean Writers' Union; monthly.

Choson Yesul (Korean Arts): Pyongyang; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the Gen. Fed. of Literature and Arts of Korea; monthly.

Hwahakkwa Hwahak Kongop: Pyongyang; organ of the Hamhung br. of the Korean Acad. of Sciences; every 2 months.

Jokook Tongil: Kangan 1 Dong, Youth Ave, Sonkyo District, Pyongyang; organ of the Cttee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea; f. 1961; Chief Editor Li Myong Gyu; monthly; circ. 70,000.

Kulloja (Workers): 1 Munshin Dong, Tongdaewon, Pyongyang; f. 1946; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the Korean Workers' Party; Assoc. Editor Ko Song Il; monthly; circ. 300,000.

Kwahakwon Tongbo: Pyongyang; organ of the Standing Cttee of the Korean Acad. of Sciences; every 2 months.

Munhwaohaksup: Pyongyang; publ. by the Publishing House of the Acad. of Social Sciences; quarterly.

Punsok Hwahak: Pyongyang; organ of the Cen. Analytical Inst. of the Korean Acad. of Sciences; quarterly.

Ryoksagwahak (Historical Science): Pyongyang; publ. by the Acad. of Social Sciences; quarterly.

Saengmulhak: Pyongyang; biology; publ. by the Science and Encyclopaedia Publishing House.

Sahoekwahak (Social Science): Pyongyang; publ. by the Acad. of Social Sciences; every 2 months.

Suhakkwa Mulli: Pyongyang; organ of the Physics and Mathematics Cttee of the Korean Acad. of Sciences; quarterly.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

The Age of Independence: Pyongyang; English, French and Spanish.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang; illustrated news; English, French and Spanish; monthly.

Foreign Trade: Foreign Trade Publishing House, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; economic developments and export promotion; English, French, Japanese, Russian and Spanish; monthly.

Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1956; pictorial in Korean, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian; monthly.

Korea Today: Foreign Languages Publishing House, Pyongyang; current affairs; Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish; monthly.

Korean Nature: Pyongyang; English; quarterly.

Korean Women: Pyongyang; English and French; quarterly.

Korean Youth and Students: Pyongyang; English and French; every 2 months.

New Korea: Pyongyang; Russian and Chinese.

The Pyongyang Times: Pyongyang; English and French; 2 a week.

NEWS AGENCIES

Korean Central News Agency (KCNA): Potonggang-dong 1, Potonggang District, Pyongyang; f. 1946; sole distributing agency for news in the DPRK; Gen. Dir Chu Hyon Ok; Dep. Gen. Dir Hang Chong So; publs *Choson Chungang Tongsin* (daily), *Chamgo Tongsin* (morning and evening), *Choson Chungang Nyongam* (Korean Central Yearbook), *Telephoto* (daily) and daily bulletins in English, Russian, French and Spanish.

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Pyongyang; Correspondent Alexander B. Denisovich.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Tedonggang District, Place Moong Su, Bldg 9, Rm 117, Pyongyang; Correspondent Alexander Zhebin.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China) is also represented.

Publishers

Academy of Sciences Publishing House: Central District, Nammundong, Pyongyang; f. 1953; publs *Kwahakwon Tongbo* (Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK) bi-monthly; *Kwahakgwa Kwahakgoneop* (Journal of Chemistry and the Chemical Industry) bi-monthly; also quarterly journals of geology and geography, metals, biology, analytical chemistry, mathematics and physics, and electricity.

Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House: Pyongyang.

Agricultural Books Publishing House: Pyongyang; Pres. Li Hyun U.

Central Science and Technique Information Service: Pyongyang; f. 1963.

Educational Books Publishing House: Pyongyang; f. 1945.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Pyongyang; f. 1949; Pres. L. Ryang Hun.

Foreign Trade Publishing House: Oesong District, Pyongyang.

Higher Educational Books Publishing House: Pyongyang; f. 1960; Acting Pres. Shin Jong Sung.

Industry Publishing House: Pyongyang; f. 1948; technical and economic.

Korean Workers' Party Publishing House: Pyongyang; f. 1945; fiction, politics; Dir Kim Yong Hak.

Literary and Art Publishing House: Pyongyang; f. by merger of Mass Culture Publishing House and Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.

Photo Service.

Science and Encyclopaedia Publishing House: Pyongyang; Pres. KIM YONG HWA.

Transportation Publishing House: f. 1952; Editor PAEK JONG HAN (acting).

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 1,050,000 television receivers and 4.1m. radios in 1984. A television network covers most of the country. Colour television is available in Pyongyang.

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: Pyongyang; telex 5612; programmes relayed nationally with local programmes supplied by local radio cttees; loudspeakers are installed in factories and in open spaces in all towns; home broadcasting 21 hours daily; foreign broadcasts in Russian, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Spanish and Arabic; Chair. CHU CHANG JUN; Vice-Chair. LI JONG NAM, KANG DOK SO, CHA SUNG-SU.

Mansudae Television Station: Mansudae; telex 5612; f. 1983; broadcasts cultural programmes, music and dance, foreign films and news reports on Sundays only.

Finance

BANKING

Central Bank

Korean Central Bank: Nammundong, Central District, Pyongyang; f. 1946; sole bank of issue; supervisory and control bank.

State Banks

Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Jungsongdong, Central District, Pyongyang; f. 1959 as dept of Central Bank, name changed in 1963; operates payments with foreign banks and controls foreign currency transactions; Pres. BANG KI YONG; Vice-Pres. KIM UNG CHOL.

Korean Industrial Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1964; operates short-term loan, savings, insurance work, guidance and control of financial management of co-operative farms and individual remittances.

INSURANCE

State Insurance Bureau: Central District, Pyongyang; tel. 3-8196; handles all life, fire, accident, marine, hull insurance and reinsurance as the national enterprise.

Korea Foreign Insurance Co (Chosunbohom): Potonggang District, Pyongyang; tel. 45477; telex 5464; f. 1957; handles marine, automobile, aviation and fire insurance, reinsurance of all classes, and all foreign insurance; branches in Chongjin, Hungnam and Nampo, and agencies in foreign ports.

Trade and Industry

Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade: Central District, Pyongyang; Sec.-Gen. PAK SE CHAN.

Korean Council of the Central Federation of Consumption Co-operative Trade Union: Pyongyang.

Korean General Merchandise Export and Import Corpn: Pyongyang.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Korea Building Materials Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; chemical building materials, woods, timbers, cement, sheet glass, etc.

Korea Cement Export Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5467; f. 1982; cement and building materials.

Korea Chemicals Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5358; petroleum and petroleum products, raw materials for the chemical industry, rubber and rubber products, fertilizers, etc.

Korea Daesong Trading Corpn: Potonggang District, Pyongyang; telex 5473; machinery and equipment, chemical products, textile goods, agricultural products, etc.

Korea Ferrous Metals Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5491; steel products.

Korea Film Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; feature films, cartoons, scientific and documentary films.

Korea Foodstuffs Export and Import Corpn: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; telex 5353; cereals, wines, meat, canned foods, fruits, cigarettes, etc.

Korea General Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5359; plate glass, tiles, granite, locks, medicinal herbs, foodstuffs and light industrial products.

Korea Hyopdong Trading Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5614; fabrics, glass products, ceramics, chemical goods, building materials, foodstuffs, machinery, etc.

Korea Jangsu Trading Co: Potonggang District, Pyongyang; medicinal products and clinical equipment.

Korea Jei Equipment Export Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5466; machine plant and irrigation equipment.

Korea Jei Equipment Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5466; hydro and thermal power plants, machine building plants, transport and communication equipment.

Korea Jeil Equipment Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5466; ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical plants, building materials, mining plants.

Korea Jesam Equipment Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; chemical, textile, pharmaceutical and light industry plant.

Korea Kwangmyong Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5613; handicrafts, agricultural produce, marine products; Dir CHOE KWAN SU.

Korea Light Industry Products Export and Import Corpn: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; tel. 37661; telex 5353; exports silk, cigarettes, canned goods, drinking glasses, ceramics, handbags, pens, plastic flowers, musical instruments, etc.; imports chemicals, dyestuffs, machinery, etc.

Korea Machinery and Equipment Export and Import Corpn: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; telex 5615; metallurgical machinery and equipment, electric machines, building machinery, farm machinery, diesel engines, etc.

Korea Maibong Trading Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; non-ferrous metal ingots and their products, non-metallic minerals, agricultural and marine products.

Korea Manpung Trading Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; chemical and agricultural products, machinery and equipment.

Korea Marine Products Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5463; canned, frozen, dried, salted and smoked fish, fishing equipment and supplies.

Korea Minerals Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5469; minerals, solid fuel, graphite, precious stones, etc.

Korea Namheung Trading Co: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; fertilizers, rayon yarns and other chemical products.

Korea Okyru Trading Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; agricultural and marine products, household goods, clothing, chemical and light industrial products.

Korea Ponghwa General Trading Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5462; machinery, metal products, minerals and chemicals.

Korea Publications Export and Import Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; export and import of books, periodicals, postcards, paintings, cassettes, postage stamps and records.

Korea Pyongchon Trading Co: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5354; axles, springs, spikes, bolts and bicycles.

Korea Pyongyang Trading Co Ltd: Central District, POB 550, Pyongyang; telex 5354; pig iron, steel, magnesia clinker, textiles, etc.

Korea Rungrado Export and Import Corpn: Potonggang District, Pyongyang; telex 5497; food and animal products, machinery.

Korea Ryongsong Trading Co: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; drilling and grinding machines, sewage and centrifugal pumps and other machinery.

Korea Senbong Trading Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; ferrous and non-ferrous metals, rolled steels, mineral ores, chemicals, etc.

Korea Somyu Hyopdong Trading Corpn: Oesong District, Pyongyang; telex 5496; clothing and textiles.

Korea Songhwa Trading Corpn: Oesong District, Pyongyang; ceramics, glass, hardware, leaf tobaccos, fruit and wines.

Korea Technical Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5466; scientific and technical co-operation.

Korea Unha Trading Corpn: Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang; telex 5492; clothing and fibres.

Korea Vegetables Export Corpn: Oesong District, Pyongyang; vegetables, fruit and their products.

TRADE FAIR

Korea International Exhibition Corpn: Sosong District, Pyongyang; organizes commodity exhbns of the DPRK abroad and of foreign producers in Korea.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1945; 2.2m. mems (1970); nine affiliated unions; Chair. Kim Bong Ju; Vice-Chair. Woo Jong Hak.

General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technique of Korea: Chung Ku-yuck Nammundong, Pyongyang; f. 1946; 523,000 mems.

General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 523,000 mems.

General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946; seven branch unions; Pres. of Cen. Cttee Li Ki Yong.

Korean Agricultural Working People's Union: Pyongyang; f. 1965 to replace former Korean Peasants' Union; 2.4m. mems; Chair. Kim I Hun; Vice-Chair. Cho Jang Sin.

Korean Architects' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1954; 500 mems; Chair. Kim Jung Hi.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1954; Chair. Li Song Ryong.

Korean Democratic Scientists' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1956.

Korean Democratic Women's Union: Pyongyang; Chair. Cen. Cttee Kim Song Ae; Vice-Chair. Hwang Myong Hi.

Korean Journalists' Union: Pyongyang; tel. 207-21-4-3; f. 1946; Chair. Cen. Cttee Kim Ki Nam.

Korean Medical Association: Pyongyang; f. 1970.

Transport

RAILWAYS

By 1982 87.5% of the rail system of 4,400 km had been electrified. Electrification of the 140-km link between Kilchu and Hyesan was reported to have been completed in 1978, of the Motga–Rimyongsu, Pyongyang–Nampo and Kocham–Sinmyongchon lines in 1979 and the Hoeryong–Komusan line in 1982. Further improvements are being undertaken.

There is an underground railway system in Pyongyang.

ROADS

A motorway connects Pyongyang and Wonsan.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Yalu (Amnok-kang) and Daidong, Dooman and Ryesung are the most important commercial rivers. Regular passenger and freight services: Manpo–Chosan–Soopoong; Chungsoo–Shinuijoo–Dasado; Nampo–Jeudo; Pyongyang–Nampo.

SHIPPING

Korea Chartering Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5357; arranges cargo transportation and chartering.

Korea Foreign Transportation Corpn: Central District, Pyongyang; telex 5498; arranges transportation of export and import cargoes (transit goods and charters).

Korean-Polish Maritime Brokers Co Ltd: Moranbong District, Pyongyang; telex 5480; maritime trade with a number of foreign ports.

Korea Tonghae Shipping Co: Oesong District, Pyongyang; telex 5461; arranges transportation by Korean vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Administration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Chosonminhang, Sunan District, Pyongyang; f. 1954; internal services and external flights to Beijing, Moscow and Khabarovsk, USSR; Pres. Hwang Ryong Hwan; fleet: 3 Tupolev Tu 154B, 5 Il-14, 4 Il-18, 2 Il-62M, 8 An-24.

Tourism

Korean International Tourist Bureau: Central District, Pyongyang.

Atomic Energy

State Committee for Atomic Energy: Sosong District, Pyongyang; f. 1952; Chair. Choi Hak Gun.

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Korea forms the southern part of the Korean peninsula. To the north, separated by a frontier which roughly follows the 38th parallel, is the country's only neighbour, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The climate is marked by cold, dry winters, with an average temperature of −6°C (21°F), and hot, humid summers, with an average temperature of 25°C (77°F). The language is Korean. Mahayana Buddhism is the principal religion, with more than 11m. adherents. Christians number over 9m., of whom about 80% are Protestants. Other religions include Confucianism, Daoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea, combining elements of Shaman, Buddhist and Christian doctrines. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a disc divided horizontally by an S-shaped line, red above and blue below, in the centre of a white field, with parallel black bars (broken and unbroken) in each corner. The capital is Seoul.

Recent History

(For more details of history of Korea up to 1953, including the Korean War, see Democratic People's Republic of Korea, p. 1982).

UN-supervised elections for a National Assembly were held in May 1948. The Assembly adopted a democratic constitution and South Korea became the independent Republic of Korea on 15 August 1948, with Dr Syngman Rhee, leader of the Liberal Party, as the country's first President. South Korea, like its northern neighbour, did not join the UN, although it has become a member of numerous UN specialized agencies.

President Rhee was forced to resign in April 1960. Elections in July were won by the Democratic Party, led by Chang Myon, but his government was deposed in May 1961 by a military coup, led by Gen. Park Chung-Hee. Power was assumed by a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction (SCNR), which dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution and disbanded all existing political parties. In January 1963 the military leadership formed the Democratic Republican Party (DRP). Under a new constitution, Gen. Park became President of the Third Republic in December.

Opposition to President Park's regime led to the imposition of martial law in October 1972. A constitution for the Fourth Republic, giving the President greatly increased powers, was approved by national referendum in November. A new body, the National Conference for Unification (NCU), was elected in December. The NCU re-elected President Park for a six-year term and the DRP obtained a decisive majority in elections for the new National Assembly. In May 1975 opposition to the Government was effectively banned, and political trials followed. Elections for the NCU were held in May 1978, and the President was re-elected for a further six-year term in July. In October 1979 serious rioting erupted when Kim Young-Sam, the leader of the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), was accused of subversive activities and expelled from the National Assembly. On 26 October President Park was assassinated in an alleged coup attempt by Kim Chae-Gyu, Chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), and six other presidential aides. On the following day, martial law was introduced (with the Army Chief of Staff as martial law administrator), except on the island of Cheju, and the Prime Minister, Choi Kyu-Hah, became Acting President. He was elected President by the NCU on 6 December. Instability in the DRP and the army resulted in a military coup on 12–13 December, led by the head of the Defence Security Command, Lt-Gen. Chun Doo-Hwan, who arrested the martial law administrator and effectively took power. Nevertheless, President Choi was inaugurated on 21 December to complete his predecessor's term of office (1978–84).

President Choi promised liberalizing reforms, but in May 1980 demonstrations by students and confrontation with the army led to the arrest of about 30 political leaders, including Kim Dae-Jung, former head of the NDP. Martial law was extended throughout the country, the National Assembly was closed and all political activity banned. Nevertheless, students and dissidents in the southern city of Kwangju took over the city, which was recaptured only after troops had stormed it, leaving nearly 200 dead. The State Council resigned and a new Council, headed by Acting Prime Minister Park Choong-Hoon, was appointed. The Special Committee for National Security Measures (SCNSM) was formed, with Gen. Chun as Chairman of its Standing Committee. In August President Choi resigned and Gen. Chun was elected President. Acting Prime Minister Nam Duck-Woo formed a new State Council in September. Kim Dae-Jung received a death sentence (later suspended) for plotting rebellion, provoking strong international protest. In October a new constitution was approved overwhelmingly by referendum. The SCNSM was reorganized to form the 81-member Legislative Council for National Security. In November some 835 politicians were banned from participation in the political process.

Martial law was lifted in January 1981 and new political parties were formed. In February President Chun was re-elected, and in March, with his inauguration, the Fifth Republic emerged. Elections were held for a new National Assembly, and President Chun's Democratic Justice Party (DJP) became the majority party. The Legislative Council for National Security was dissolved, and in April the KCIA was renamed the Agency for National Security. Yoo Chang-Sun, a businessman who had been Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1962–63, succeeded Nam Duck-Woo as Prime Minister in January 1982 but was, in turn, replaced by Kim Sang Hyup, a former Minister of Education, in June. Amid opposition demands for liberalization, President Chun announced three amnesties during 1983, and pledged that he would step down at the end of his term in 1988, thus becoming the first President to hand over power constitutionally. In October 1983, following the assassination of several Ministers (see below), President Chun appointed a new State Council, with Chin Iee-Chong, former Chairman of the DJP, as Prime Minister.

During 1984 there was an escalation of student unrest on campuses throughout South Korea, and demonstrations against the Government continued during the visit of Pope John Paul II in May. However, the Government adopted a more flexible attitude to dissidents, in line with its policy of cautious liberalization prior to the 1985 elections. Several thousand prisoners were released, and in November 1984 the ban on 84 politicians was also lifted, leaving only 15 of the original 835 names on the political blacklist. In January 1985 a new opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), was launched by followers of Kim Young-Sam and Kim Dae-Jung. At the general election to the National Assembly, held in February, the DJP retained its majority, but the NKDP emerged as the major opposition force, boosted by the return from exile of Kim Dae-Jung immediately before the election. The new party won about 30% of the total direct votes, mainly at the expense of the older opposition parties, but the DJP suffered losses in urban areas. Following his party's setback, President Chun appointed a new State Council, with Lho Shin-Yong, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Prime Minister. In March the political blacklist was finally abolished.

In September 1983 a South Korean Boeing-747 airliner, having apparently strayed into USSR airspace, was shot down by a Soviet fighter aircraft, and the 269 people on board were presumed dead. The incident aroused widespread condemnation of the USSR, and precipitated severe tension between East and West.

Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continue to be strained. Various incidents, including the discovery of several underground pro-North Korean spy rings and increased anti-South Korea agitation in the North, have all

worsened the situation. In October 1983 relations between the two Korean states deteriorated dangerously after four South Korean State Council ministers, including Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk, were among the victims of a bomb explosion during a state visit to Rangoon in Burma. President Chun immediately blamed North Korea for the attack, which deprived him of his most influential political aides. In February 1984 he rejected the North's proposal for tripartite talks on reunification (involving the USA as well as North and South Korea), insisting instead on direct bilateral negotiations between the two Korean states. During 1984 the Seoul Government remained suspicious of Pyongyang's apparently more conciliatory approach (see chapter on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea), but some progress was made, and there were hopes that talks between the two states on economic and humanitarian issues might proceed in 1985.

Relations between South Korea and the USA were frequently strained during the Carter administration, in particular by the proposal to withdraw US ground troops from South Korea, which was abandoned in 1979, and by the trial of Kim Dae-Jung. The US commitment to South Korea was reaffirmed, however, during a visit by US President Ronald Reagan in November 1983. Relations between South Korea and Japan, which had long been overshadowed by the memory of Japan's colonial treatment of Korea, improved following a visit to Tokyo by President Chun (the first ever state visit to Japan by a Korean head of state) in September 1984.

Government

Under the Constitution of the Fifth Republic, adopted in October 1980, executive power is held by the President, indirectly elected for one term of seven years by the Presidential Electoral College. The first College had 5,278 members, elected in February 1981 by universal adult suffrage. After the inauguration of President Chun in March, the College was dissolved. The President governs with the assistance of an appointed State Council (Cabinet), led by a Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, popularly elected for a four-year term. The Assembly has 276 members: 184 directly elected (two each from 92 districts, although no political party is allowed more than one candidate per district) and 92 additional members (61 for the party gaining the most seats by direct election, with the remaining 31 distributed among other parties in proportion to seats won directly).

Defence

Protection of the Korean frontier is a responsibility of the UN. Military service lasts for 30 months in the army and the marines, and for three years in the navy and the air force. In July 1984 the strength of the armed forces was 622,000 men: army 540,000, navy 49,000, air force 33,000. Defence expenditure for 1984 was 3,452,000m. won.

Economic Affairs

The economy was severely disrupted by the Korean War, but a rapid recovery was achieved, partly as a result of aid from the UN Korean Rehabilitation Agency and from the USA. Agriculture is the principal source of employment, with 33% of the working population engaged in agriculture and fishing in 1983. However, agriculture accounts for only about 12.5% of gross national product (GNP). The principal crop is rice. Wheat, barley and sweet potatoes are also important. South Korea was self-sufficient in staple crops in 1977, but this trend did not continue, and in most years it is necessary to import rice and other food grains. Fishing provides food and a surplus for export, and South Korea is now one of the world's leading ocean-fishing nations. A deep-sea fishing base and associated processing plants have been built at Ulsan, and the port of Masan has been developed into a fisheries centre. However, the fishing industry has been seriously affected by the establishment of exclusive fishing zones by many countries.

Manufacturing has played an increasingly large role in the economy, particularly textiles, electronics, motor vehicles, steel and petrochemicals. Shipbuilding has become a major industry. South Korean yards accounted for around 20% of world shipbuilding orders in 1983 (an increase of 163% over 1982, with a total capacity of 5.5m. dwt), and ship repair facilities are being expanded. South Korea is heavily dependent on imported petroleum, and alternative forms of energy, including nuclear power, are being emphasized. The Government's long-term energy policy aims to put more emphasis on coal as an alternative source, in order to reduce South Korea's dependence on petroleum from 60.3% in 1982 to just under 50% by 1986. There are substantial coal deposits, and other minerals include iron ore, tungsten, gold, graphite and fluorite. Large loans were secured from Japan, the USA, the World Bank and Western Europe for the expansion of oil refineries to support the petro-chemical industry. A national oil company was established in 1974 to supervise petroleum exploration. In 1981 the mining and manufacturing sectors together accounted for 39% of GNP.

Subsequent to the implementation of the first Five-Year Plan in 1962, real GNP grew at an average annual rate of over 9%, manufacturing output at nearly 20% and the volume of exports at over 30%. This high level of growth was maintained until the late 1970s. In 1980, however, GNP fell by 6.2%, largely owing to a poor rice crop, but in 1981 a record harvest and a 21% increase in exports boosted the economy, and GNP grew by 6.4%. GNP grew by 5.3% in real terms in 1982, and by 9.5% in 1983, owing mainly to an 11% increase in manufacturing output. The value of exports rose by 11% in 1983, while imports increased by only 6.4%. The rate of economic growth declined sharply in 1984, however, partly as a result of crop damage, caused by extensive flooding, but GNP was still expected to grow by around 7.5%. Unemployment in 1983 averaged 4.2%, while inflation was 3.4%, compared with 7.3% in 1982. In July 1983, to assist South Korea's economic growth, the IMF approved a two-year stand-by arrangement of 575.8m. SDRs.

The USA and Japan are South Korea's principal trading partners. An important source of 'invisible' export earnings is overseas construction work, mostly in the Middle East (which accounted for 91.2% of total contracts in 1984). The value of South Korean overseas construction contracts in 1984 fell, however, to the lowest level for four years. Receipts from tourism are also significant. South Korea's capital market is gradually being opened to foreign investors to attract additional investment. Rules on foreign investment were further eased in 1984, while a plan to liberalize radically the country's financial system from 1986 is to ease restrictions on foreign banks, allowing them to operate under the same conditions as local banks.

In December 1983 the Government announced numerous revisions to the fifth Five-Year Plan (1982–86), reflecting optimism about the country's economic outlook, owing mainly to lower energy prices than originally forecast. Exports are now expected to increase by 11% annually, inflation is expected to fall to 2%, and a gradual improvement in the current account is expected to lead to South Korea's first-ever trade surplus in 1986. The country's outstanding foreign debt, standing at around US $40,000m. at the end of 1983 (among the highest in the world), is planned to total $47,400m. by 1986.

Transport and Communications

In 1982 South Korea had 6,045 km of railway track. In 1983 the road network totalled 54,599 km, of which around 21,000 km were paved. Coastal shipping is important, the chief ports being Pusan, Inchon and Masan. There are international airports at Kimpo (Seoul), Pusan and Cheju, and another is planned at Chongju. Domestic and international air services are provided by Korean Air Lines. In 1970 a satellite communications system became operational at the Kumsan ground station, which relays signals via an Intelsat-3 satellite. The first line of the Seoul underground railway system opened in 1974 and the network will eventually cover 142 km. A subway system is also under construction in Pusan.

Social Welfare

The Government provides social relief services for handicapped people, for wounded ex-servicemen and for war widows. Special grants or subsidies are also given by numerous official and voluntary bodies to aged people, to victims of disasters and to orphans. Under the national insurance scheme, medical and industrial accident insurance covers 24% of the total population and 26% of the economically active population. In 1980 the

country had 36,096 hospital beds and 25,579 registered physicians.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for children between six and 12 years of age. There is 100% school enrolment for this age-group. In 1983 about 5.2m. children were enrolled at primary schools, with about 4.6m. in secondary schools. In 1981 an estimated 77% of children aged 12 to 17 attended secondary schools. There are 98 universities and colleges, and 170 graduate schools. In 1981 student enrolment in higher education was around 833,200. In 1980 adult illiteracy averaged 5.7% (males 2.4%, females 9.1%).

Tourism

Korea has much to offer in mountain scenery, while the country's temples, museums and the Royal Palaces at Seoul contain many examples of traditional Korean arts. There are excellent facilities for hunting and fishing. Tourism is now a major source of foreign exchange, earning US $460m. in 1981. In 1984 about 1.3m. foreign tourists visited South Korea.

Public Holidays

1985: 5 May (Children's Day), May* (Buddha's Birthday), 6 June (Memorial Day), 17 July (Constitution Day), 15 August (Liberation Day), September* (Choo-Suk, Korean Thanksgiving Day), 1 October (Armed Forces' Day), 3 October (National Foundation Day), 9 October (Hangul Nal, Anniversary of Proclamation of Korean Alphabet), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1–3 January (New Year), January/February* (Folklore Day, Lunar New Year's Day), 1 March (Sam Il Chul, Independence Movement Day), 5 April (Arbor Day).

* Exact date varies according to the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, although a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 chun = 10 hwan = 1 won.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 958.96 won;
US $1 = 827.40 won.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, 90 Gyoungwoon-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 725-5371; telex 2350.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY*

Area (sq km)	99,091†
Population (census results)‡	
1 October 1975	34,678,972
1 November 1980	
Males	18,767,201
Females	18,669,114
Total	37,436,315
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	38,722,529
1982	39,331,147
1983	39,950,743
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	403.2

* Excluding the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, with an area of 1,262 sq km (487 sq miles).
† 38,259 sq miles. The figure indicates territory under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea on 31 December 1983, surveyed on the basis of land register.
‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 740,000 in 1975 and 890,000 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1980 census)

Sŏul (Seoul, the capital)	8,364,379*	Sŏngnam	376,840
Pusan	3,159,766	Chonju	367,161
Taegu	1,604,934	Suwŏn	310,476
Inchon	1,083,906	Chŏngju	253,192
Kwangju (Gwangju)	727,600	Mokpo	221,814
Taejon	651,792	Khinju (Jinju)	202,717
Ulsan	418,326	Cheju	167,719
Masan	386,751	Kunsan (Gunsan)	165,317
		Yŏsu	161,988
		Chunchŏn	155,305

* Estimated population at October 1984: 9,501,413.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 28.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 25.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 8.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 8.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(annual averages, '000 persons aged 14 and over)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,806	4,623	4,314
Mining	124	111	108
Manufacturing	2,872	3,047	3,274
Electricity, gas and water	32	31	31
Construction	875	831	816
Trade, restaurants and hotels	2,777	3,180	3,237
Transport, storage and communications	615	608	625
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	380	382	445
Community, social and personal services	1,567	1,611	1,664
Total in employment	14,048	14,424	14,515
Unemployed	661	656	613
Total labour force	14,710	15,080	15,128
Males	9,213	9,292	9,298
Females	5,496	5,788	5,830

* Excluding armed forces.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	57.1	65.8	111.6
Barley	329.4	277.7	333.3
Naked barley	529.2	471.6	481.8
Maize	145.3	170.5	100.6
Foxtail (Italian) millet	4.7	5.4	1.6
Rice (paddy)	5,422.5	5,546.1	5,778.6
Potatoes	554.3	538.5	468.9
Sweet potatoes and yams	1,108.5	842.7	1,011.7
Onions	281.4	439.4	640.2
Tomatoes	74.4	57.1	34.8
Cabbages	58.6	128.9	62.9
Cucumbers and gherkins	99.4	98.0	92.4
Melons	133.4	193.2	128.2
Water melons	290.7	369.9	303.4
Apples	523.1	527.1	586.0
Pears	71.6	96.4	106.3
Peaches	88.7	90.9	99.2
Grapes	71.7	94.8	131.1
Soybeans	256.9	233.4	226.4
Tobacco	87.0	n.a.	n.a.

LIVESTOCK (recorded numbers at December)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	1,505,930	1,753,892	2,214,925
Pigs	1,831,518	2,183,159	3,648,965
Goats	196,889	251,415	349,506
Sheep	4,010	4,282	6,182
Horses	3,461	3,082	2,906
Rabbits	522,994	601,754	553,912
Chickens	42,999,172	46,591,640	49,239,000
Ducks	388,283	507,600	445,691
Geese	4,923	3,606	4,230
Turkeys	15,617	7,480	5,189
Beehives	314,694	395,307	443,853

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal*	99,000	87,857	94,430
Pig meat	262,250	296,875	368,625
Poultry meat	132,053	144,356	175,237
Other meat	4,136	3,653	4,111
Cows' milk	517,657	580,124	716,384
Hen eggs	245,080	248,930	293,130
Honey	10,387	8,305	13,006
Raw silk	2,683	1,969	1,949
Cattle hides†	10,009	7,707	n.a.

* Inspected production only, i.e. from animals slaughtered under government supervision.

† Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* (FAO estimates).

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,692	1,692	1,692
Pitprops (mine timber)	626	628	639
Pulpwood	233	288	339
Other industrial wood	93	215	179
Fuel wood	6,709	6,821	6,936
Total	9,353	9,644	9,785

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu m, incl. boxboards)

	1980	1981	1982
Coniferous	1,570	2,126	2,120
Broadleaved	1,407	786	824
Total	2,977	2,912	2,944

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Fish	1,721.9	1,638.7	1,746.0
Crustaceans	55.6	64.4	64.6
Molluscs	570.1	559.5	567.8
Other aquatic animals	20.1	20.8	23.5
Aquatic plants	444.2	360.6	391.1
Total catch	2,811.9	2,644.1	2,793.0

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Anthracite ('000 metric tons)	18,554	18,382	18,945
Iron ore ('000 metric tons)	555	553	591
Copper ore (metric tons)*	7,614	n.a.	n.a.
Lead ore (metric tons)	22,892	20,591	21,146
Zinc ore (metric tons)	113,049	118,139	113,890
Molybdenum ore (metric tons)	577	n.a.	n.a.
Tungsten ore (metric tons)	4,761	4,024	4,132
Gold (refined) (kg)	1,264	n.a.	n.a.
Silver (refined) (kg)	41,276	44,902	48,991

* The copper content is estimated at 15%.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	1,439	1,444	1,476
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	690	646	772
Beer	million litres	599	627	710
Cigarettes	million	72,139	71,528	72,275
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	245,057	271,862	271,338
Woven cotton fabrics (pure)[1]	'000 sq m	353,654	446,882	442,263
Woven silk fabrics (pure)	'000 sq m	18,649	21,379	19,619
Yarn of synthetic fibres	metric tons	362,954	371,146	394,011
Synthetic fabrics	'000 sq m	1,046,935	1,043,980	991,812
Plywood	'000 cu m	1,735	1,339	1,251
Newsprint	metric tons	236,402	213,001	201,383
Rubber tyres[2]	'000	9,102	7,855	12,033
Sulphuric acid	metric tons	1,304,130	1,595,975	1,610,089
Caustic soda	metric tons	189,818	165,525	201,799
Soda ash	metric tons	202,063	185,670	230,600
Urea fertilizer	metric tons	1,070,089	787,651	737,016
Liquefied petroleum gas	million litres	671	707	1,062
Naphtha	million litres	3,906	3,140	4,117
Kerosene	million litres	1,292	1,331	1,465
Distillate fuel oil	million litres	6,228	6,631	7,769
Bunker C oil	million litres	13,154	12,461	13,371
Residual fuel oil	million litres	618	527	433
Cement	'000 metric tons	15,617	17,887	21,282
Pig iron	'000 metric tons	7,928	8,445	8,024
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	5,891	n.a.	n.a.
Radio receivers	'000	5,240	5,925	6,719
Television receivers	'000	7,548	6,112	7,641
Passenger cars (assembly)	number	72,132	98,751	108,490
Lorries and trucks (assembly)	number	46,733	44,428	51,801
Electric energy	million kWh	40,207	43,122	48,850

[1] After undergoing finishing processes. [2] Tyres for passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 chun (jeon) = 10 hwan = 1 won.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 won.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 won.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 958.96 won;
US $1 = 827.40 won;
1,000 won = £1.043 = $1.209.

Average Exchange Rate (won per US $)

1981	681.03
1982	731.13
1983	775.75

BUDGET (million won, fiscal years)

Revenue	1982	1983*	1984*
Internal taxes	6,335,292	7,190,118	8,113,356
Customs duties	1,301,143	1,595,037	1,580,405
Monopoly profits	760,000	830,000	846,000
Contribution from government enterprises (net)	229,053	259,456	217,274
Other receipts	2,232,832	1,199,961	2,963,615
Total	10,858,320	11,074,572	13,720,650

Expenditure	1982	1983*	1984*
National defence	3,179,944	3,189,074	3,386,217
General expenditures	5,166,919	5,967,089	6,906,080
Fixed capital formation	909,873	1,070,734	1,004,468
Other expenditure	1,661,360	1,197,290	2,049,245
Sub-total	10,918,096	11,424,187	13,346,010
Net lending	105,432	148,266	202,139
Total	11,023,528	11,572,453	13,548,149

* Planned totals.

1985 (planned totals in million won): Revenue 12,275,100; Expenditure 11,396,000.

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN, 1982–86

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
GNP ('000 million won at 1980 prices)	41,736.7	45,576.4	48,994.7	52,669.3	56,619.5
Structure of GNP (%)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.7	15.9	16.4	14.8	14.2
Mining and manufacturing	30.0	30.4	31.0	31.7	32.2
Others	53.3	53.7	53.7	53.6	53.5

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	32.2	30.9	31.0
IMF special drawing rights	63.9	62.3	63.9
Reserve position in IMF	—	—	54.1
Foreign exchange	6,795.0	6,890.4	6,760.7
Total	6,891.0	6,983.7	6,909.7

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index; base: 1970 = 100)

	1980	1981	1982
Food	514.2	655.6	672.0
Fuel and light	513.6	666.6	749.8
Clothing	410.2	464.7	499.6
Rent	364.6	406.9	440.5
All items (incl. others)	450.7	546.7	586.4

1983: Food 682.3; All items 606.2.

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million won at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	2,025.4	2,573.7	2,874.4
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	5,534.3	7,529.6	8,234.9

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million won at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1980	1981	1982
Compensation of employees	13,167.6	15,576	18,825
Operating surplus	14,876.2	19,173	20,058
Domestic factor incomes	28,043.8	34,749	38,883
Consumption of fixed capital	2,941.3	3,661	4,445
Gross domestic product at factor cost	30,985.1	38,410	43,327
Indirect taxes	4,864.9	5,564	6,524
Less Subsidies	469.5		
GDP in purchasers' values	35,380.5	43,974	49,851
Factor income from abroad	847.6	−1,577	−1,762
Less Factor income paid abroad	1,906.6		
Gross national product	34,321.6	42,397	48,088
Less Consumption of fixed capital	2,941.3	3,661	4,445
National income in market prices	31,380.3	38,736	43,644
Other current transfers from abroad	362.0	n.a.	n.a.
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	86.7	n.a.	n.a.
National disposable income	31,655.6	n.a.	n.a.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	4,446.8	5,553	6,422
Private final consumption expenditure	23,042.6	28,533	31,337
Increase in stocks	−427.4	−57	−1,550
Gross fixed capital formation	11,240.0	12,087	14,140
Statistical discrepancy	−480.8	−359	59
Total domestic expenditure	37,821.2	45,757	50,408
Exports of goods and services	12,945.2	17,544	19,389
Less Imports of goods and services	15,385.9	19,327	19,946
GDP in purchasers' values	35,380.5	43,974	49,851
GDP at constant 1975 prices	14,341.8	16,175	n.a.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5,016.9	5,964.5	5,590.0
Mining and quarrying	313.9	325.2	475.3
Manufacturing	6,193.7	7,823.1	9,891.0
Electricity, gas and water	296.5	541.4	774.3
Construction	1,907.2	2,750.4	3,221.5
Trade, restaurants and hotels	3,270.7	4,308.4	5,415.1
Transport, storage and communications	1,388.9	1,705.1	2,146.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services*	1,456.6	1,877.8	2,661.9
Public administration and defence	996.0	1,262.6	1,674.2
Other community, social and personal services†	1,497.4	2,006.4	2,703.7
Domestic services of households	46.1	59.9	61.1
Sub-total	22,383.9	28,624.8	34,614.4
Import duties	646.4	732.3	766.1
GDP in purchasers' values	23,030.3	29,357.1	35,380.5

* Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.
† Including private non-profit services to households.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	20,671	20,879	23,204
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−24,299	−23,473	−24,904
Trade balance	−3,628	−2,594	−1,700
Exports of services	6,598	7,477	7,185
Imports of services	−8,117	−8,032	−7,684
Balance on goods and services	−5,147	−3,149	−2,199
Private unrequited transfers (net)	422	447	566
Government unrequited transfers (net)	79	52	26
Current balance	−4,646	−2,650	−1,607
Long-term capital (net)	3,637	1,797	1,824
Short-term capital (net)	1,090	2,159	524
Net errors and omissions	−410	−1,301	−977
Total (net monetary movements)	−329	5	−236
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	22	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	63	68	65
Changes in reserves	−244	74	−171

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	405,091	347,460	333,501
Rice	1,085,487	102,538	53,524
Raw sugar	427,241	214,494	203,075
Crude rubber	241,772	182,795	217,808
Wood	676,312	640,731	625,598
Pulp	247,503	177,182	174,556
Raw cotton	623,620	529,058	533,612
Artificial fibres	49,654	47,002	73,223
Petroleum and petroleum products	6,917,779	6,740,276	6,194,586
Organic chemicals	996,842	978,880	1,020,704
Plastic materials	296,277	315,714	400,029
Textile yarn and thread	166,840	187,200	157,256
Textile fabrics (woven)	212,775	198,800	210,826
Iron and steel ingots	380,507	200,170	347,814
Iron and steel plates and sheets	233,228	199,996	208,508
Power generating machinery	563,677	503,400	487,713
Textile machinery	186,115	211,356	189,369
Electric power machinery	438,304	486,000	523,330
Telecommunications apparatus	461,915	514,400	584,002
Thermionic valves, tubes, etc.	611,637	638,100	922,584
Aircraft	419,654	71,065	138,138
Ships and boats (excl. warships)	872,979	1,119,157	1,797,924
Total (incl. others)	26,131,432	24,250,834	26,192,221

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Fish (fresh, chilled or frozen)	530,286	397,000	389,354
Crustacea and molluscs	197,051	218,267	220,657
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	101,815	105,047	105,607
Raw silk (not thrown)	293	14,819	18,629
Rubber tyres and tubes	459,641	282,894	362,440
Plywood	322,726	160,278	69,519
Textile yarn and thread	568,225	515,600	547,842
Cotton fabrics (woven)	143,180	172,258	192,649
Textile fabrics	1,532,027	1,365,000	1,463,080
Cement	339,071	332,348	203,957
Iron or steel sheets	564,354	648,868	570,392
Electrical machinery	1,004,800	n.a.	n.a.
Transport equipment	2,056,322	n.a.	n.a.
Textile clothing (not knitted)	2,060,272	1,983,121	1,836,921
Outer garments (knitted)	686,361	619,100	610,273
Footwear	1,024,101	1,156,500	1,234,827
Wigs and false beards	53,085	62,695	51,634
Total (incl. others)	21,253,757	21,853,393	24,445,055

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	909,964	912,879	970,847
Canada	530,663	485,026	444,440
France	279,805	223,780	270,149
Germany, Federal Republic	671,798	680,333	649,817
Indonesia	384,791	682,518	387,803
Japan	6,373,240	5,305,293	6,238,405
Kuwait	1,572,860	819,170	692,264
Malaysia	643,178	609,596	777,254
Saudi Arabia	3,561,365	3,213,410	2,016,136
Taiwan	355,072	280,411	288,713
United Kingdom	397,860	402,836	467,967
USA	6,049,662	5,955,805	6,274,431
Total (incl. others)	26,131,432	24,250,834	26,192,221

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	293,567	307,387	332,555
Belgium	176,419	119,928	116,395
Canada	483,500	442,805	629,168
Germany, Federal Republic	804,487	757,918	775,316
Hong Kong	1,154,678	903,849	817,695
Indonesia	370,395	383,052	252,417
Japan	3,507,785	3,388,107	3,403,581
Netherlands	327,932	350,557	413,687
Singapore	305,632	380,806	538,824
Taiwan	262,834	206,797	150,154
United Kingdom	705,013	1,102,645	1,005,198
USA	5,660,567	6,243,180	8,245,404
Total (incl. others)	21,253,757	21,853,393	24,445,054

Transport

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers	441,129	443,578	469,425
Freight (metric tons)	48,761	47,437	50,477

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars	267,605	305,811	380,993
Goods vehicles	243,828	263,939	304,158
Buses and coaches	50,595	66,326	87,282

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic in '000 metric tons)*

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded	48,134	53,554	57,840
Goods unloaded	100,861	106,919	117,465

* Including coastwise traffic loaded and unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1981	1982	1983
Domestic services			
Passengers ('000)	1,555	1,844	2,478
Freight ('000 metric tons)	18	30	47
Mail (metric tons)	333	254	214
International services			
Passengers ('000)	3,229	3,563	3,704
Freight ('000 metric tons)	201	235	268
Mail (metric tons)	8,173	8,906	9,841

Tourism

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE*

	1980	1981	1982
Hong Kong	23,133	39,070	50,986
Japan	468,415	506,819	518,013
Taiwan	95,018	118,569	91,342
USA	121,404	130,402	151,249
Total (incl. others)	976,415	1,093,214	1,145,044

* Including Koreans residing abroad.
1983: Total 1,194,551.
1984: Estimated total 1,290,000.

Education

(1983)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Kindergarten	4,276	6,421	206,404
Primary schools	6,500	126,163	5,257,164
Middle schools	2,254	63,350	2,672,307
High schools	1,494	63,109	2,013,046
Junior vocational colleges	130	6,372	216,210
Junior teachers' colleges	11	538	12,004
Universities	98	22,473	772,907
Graduate schools	170	325	60,282

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic was approved by national referendum on 22 October 1980. It came into effect on 27 October 1980. The main provisions are summarized below.

THE EXECUTIVE

The President

The President is to be elected by the Presidential Electoral College for one term of seven years. In times of national emergency and under certain conditions the President shall have power to take necessary emergency measures in all matters of State. He shall notify the National Assembly of these measures and obtain its concurrence, or they shall lose effect. He may, in times of war, armed conflict or similar national emergency, declare martial law in accordance with the provisions of law. He shall lift the emergency measures and martial law when the National Assembly so requests with the concurrence of a majority of the members. He is authorized to take directly to the people important issues through national referenda, and may dissolve the National Assembly but not within one year of its formation. A general election shall be held within 30 to 60 days from the date of dissolution. The President shall appoint public officials.

The State Council

The State Council shall be composed of the President, the Prime Minister and no more than 30 and no fewer than 15 others appointed by the President, and shall deliberate on policies that fall within the power of the executive.

The Board of Audit and Inspection

The Board of Audit and Inspection shall be established under the President to inspect the closing of accounts of revenue and expenditures, the accounts of the State and other organizations as prescribed by law, and to inspect the administrative functions of the executive agencies and public officials. It shall be composed of no fewer than five and no more than 11 members, including the Chairman. The Chairman shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly, and the members by the President on the recommendation of the Chairman. Appointments shall be for four years and members may be reappointed only once.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly shall be composed of more than 200 members, two-thirds of whom are elected for four years by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot, the remaining third proportioned to the parties as determined by law. A regular session shall be held once a year and extraordinary sessions shall be convened upon requests of the President or one-third of the Assembly's members. The period of regular sessions shall not exceed 90 days and of extraordinary sessions 30 days. The legislative power shall be vested in the National Assembly. It has the power to recommend to the President the removal of the Prime Minister or any other Minister. The National Assembly shall have the authority to pass a motion for the impeachment of the President or any other public official.

THE CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

The Constitution Committee shall be composed of nine members appointed by the President, three of whom shall be appointed from persons selected by the National Assembly and three from persons nominated by the Chief Justice. The term of office shall be six years. It shall pass judgment upon the constitutionality of laws upon the request of the Court, matters of impeachment and the dissolution of political parties. In these judgments the concurrence of six members or more shall be required.

THE JUDICIARY

The courts shall be composed of the Supreme Court, which is the highest court of the State, and other courts at specified levels (for further details see Judicial System, page 2003). When the constitutionality of a law is a prerequisite to a trial the Court shall request a decision of the Constitution Committee. The Supreme Court shall have the power to pass judgment upon the constitutionality or legality of administrative decrees, and shall have final appellate jurisdiction over military tribunals.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The establishment of political parties shall be free and the plural party system guaranteed. However, a political party whose aims or activities are contrary to the basic democratic order may be dissolved by the Constitution Committee.

AMENDMENTS

A motion to amend the Constitution shall be proposed by the President or by a majority of the total members of the National Assembly. Proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be put before the public by the President for 20 days or more. Within 60 days of the public announcement, the National Assembly shall decide upon the proposed amendments, which require a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly. They shall then be submitted to a national referendum not later than 30 days after passage by the National Assembly and shall be determined by more than one-half of votes cast by more than one-half of voters eligible to vote in elections for members of the National Assembly. If these conditions are fulfilled, the proposed amendments shall be finalized and the President shall promulgate them without delay.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Under the constitution all citizens are equal before the law. Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association are guaranteed, as are freedom of choice of residence and occupation. No state religion is to be recognized and freedom of conscience and religion is guaranteed. Citizens are protected against retrospective legislation, and may not be punished without due process of law.

Besides legal limitations on certain of these rights as provided for in specific provisions of the constitution, there is a general clause stating that rights and freedoms may be restricted by law when this is deemed necessary for the maintenance of national security, order or public welfare.

The Government

President: CHUN DOO-HWAN (took office 2 September 1980; re-elected 25 February 1981).

STATE COUNCIL
(February 1985)

Prime Minister: LHO SHIN-YONG.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board: SHIN BYONG-HYUN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LEE WON-KYUNG.

Minister of Home Affairs: CHUNG SUK-MO.

Minister of Finance: KIM MAHN-JE.

Minister of Justice: KIM SUK-HWI.

Minister of National Defence: YUN SUNG-MIN.

Minister of Education: SOHN JAE-SUK.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: HWANG IN-SUNG.

Minister of Trade and Industry: KUM JIN-HO.

Minister of Energy and Resources: CHOI DONG-KYU.

Minister of Construction: KIM SUNG-BAE.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: RHEE HAI-WON.

Minister of Labour: CHO CHULL-KWON.

Minister of Transportation: SOHN SOO-IK.

Minister of Communications: LEE JA-HON.

Minister of Culture and Information: LEE WON-HONG.

Minister of Government Administration: PARK SAE-JIK.

Minister of Science and Technology: KIM SUNG-JIN.

Minister of National Unification Board: LEE SEI-KEE.

Minister of Sports: LEE YOUNG-HO.

Minister of State for Political Affairs: CHUNG JAE-CHULL.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Chong Wa Dae (The Blue House), 1 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

Office of the Prime Minister: 77 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 723-0095.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: 1 Jungang-dong, Gwachon-myon, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi Province; tel. 590-0303; telex 24759.

Ministry of Communications: 154–1 Sorin-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 754-7511; telex 24819.

Ministry of Construction: 1 Jungang-dong, Gwachon-myon, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi Province; tel. 590-0303; telex 24755.

Ministry of Culture and Information: 1 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-7946; telex 23203.

Economic Planning Board: 82–1 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-5221; telex 23202.

Ministry of Education: 77–6 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-3315; telex 24758.

Ministry of Energy and Resources: 35–34 Tongui-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-5241; telex 23472.

Ministry of Finance: 108–4 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-0011; telex 23243.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 77 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 724-8921; telex 24651.

Ministry of Government Administration: 77 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 725-7401; telex 24803.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs: 1 Jungang-dong, Gwachon-myon, Shihung-kun, Kyonggi Province; tel. 590-0303.

Ministry of Home Affairs: 77 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-2466; telex 24756.

Ministry of Justice: 1 Jungang-dong, Gwachon-myon, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi Province; tel. 590-6150; telex 24757.

Ministry of Labour: 94–1 Yongdeungpo-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 633-8521; telex 24718.

Ministry of National Defence: 101 Huam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 754-3843.

National Unification Board: 8 Yejang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 753-0256.

Ministry of Science and Technology: 1 Jungang-dong, Gwachon-myon, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi Province; tel. 59-5100; telex 24230.

Ministry of Sports: 11–7 Sinchon-dong, Gangdong-ku, Seoul; tel. 415-6491; telex 22926.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: 77–6 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-2671; telex 24478.

Ministry of Transportation: 168, 2-ga, Bongnae-dong, Seoul; tel. 392-9801; telex 24778.

Legislature

KUK HOE
(National Assembly)

Speaker: CHAE MUN-SHIK.

Election, 12 February 1985*

	Elected Representatives	Proportional Representatives	Total Seats
Democratic Justice Party	87	61	148
New Korea Democratic Party	50	17	67
Democratic Korea Party	26	9	35
Korea National Party	15	5	20
Independents	4	—	4
Others	2	—	2
Total	184	92	276

* Two-thirds of the Assembly's seats were filled by direct election, with each of the 92 districts electing two members (although no party could present more than one candidate per district). Of the additional one-third of the seats, 61 were allocated to the party gaining most votes by direct election, with the remaining 31 for other parties in proportion to seats won directly.

Political Organizations

All political parties were dissolved in October 1980 by the new constitution. New political parties were established prior to the presidential election held on 25 February 1981.

Civil Rights Party (CRP): 170 Insa-dong, Chongno-ku Seoul; tel. 722-5872; Pres. KIM EUI-TAEK.

Democratic Justice Party (DJP): 155–2 Kwanhoon-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-8771; f. 1981; ruling party; Pres. CHUN DOO-HWAN; Chair. ROH TAE-WOO; Sec.-Gen. YI HAN-TONG; 1m. mems.

Democratic Korea Party (DKP): 13–31 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 783-7661; f. 1981; Sec.-Gen. YOU HAN-YUL.

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP): 340, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Seoul; merged in 1982 with New Political Party; Pres. KOH JUNG-HOON; Chair. KIM KAP-SU.

Korea National Party (KNP): 1–28 Chung-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-4951; f. 1981; Pres. YI MAN-SOP (acting).

New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP): Seoul; f. 1985; Pres. LEE MIN-WOO.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Argentina: 135–53, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-4062; Ambassador: JUAN MANUEL FIGUERERO.

Australia: 5th–7th Floors, Salvation Army Bldg, 58-1 Shinmun-ro, 1-ka, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-6491; Ambassador: LANCE JOSEPH.

Belgium: 1-65, Dongbinggo-dong, Yong San-ku, Seoul; tel. 794-6745; Ambassador: MARCEL M. VAN ROEY.

Bolivia: Garden Tower Bldg, 98–78, Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 742-7170; Chargé d'affaires: F. ARTURO SILES.

Brazil: Rm 301/306, New Korea Bldg, 192–11, 1-ka, Ulchiro, CPOB 2164, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-4769; Ambassador: FREDERICO CARLOS CARNAUBA.

Canada: 10th Floor, Kolon Bldg, 45 Mugyo-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 776-4062; Ambassador: DONALD WILFRED CAMPBELL.

Chile: 142–5, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 792-9519; Ambassador: CAROL LOPICICH DAVIDSON.

China (Taiwan): 83, 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 776-2721; Ambassador: HSUEH YU-CHI.

Colombia: House 125, Namsan Village, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 794-5770; Ambassador: RAMIRO ZAMBRANO.

Costa Rica: 1–125, 2-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 724-0494; Ambassador: EDUARDO CON.

Denmark: Suite 701, Namsong Bldg, Namsan Kwankwang Rd, Itaewon-dong, Seoul; CPOB 3364, Seoul 100; tel. 792-4187; telex 23497; Ambassador: JORGEN HOLM.

Dominican Republic: A-908, Namsan Village Apt, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-1301; Ambassador: CIRO AMAURY DARGAM.

Ecuador: 133–20, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 792-1278; Ambassador: AUGUSTO PÉREZ AND.

Finland: Suite 604, Kyo Bo Bldg, 1–1, 1-ka Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-6223; telex 24343; Ambassador: PAULI OPAS.

France: 30 Hap-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; tel. 362-5547; Ambassador: ANDRÉ BAEYENS.

Gabon: 43–2, Nonhyoun-dong, Dae Young Bldg, Kang Nam-ku, Seoul; tel. 562-9912; telex 23211; Ambassador: ABDOULAYE DJIPANO.

Germany, Federal Republic: 4th Floor, Daehan Fire and Marine Insurance Bldg, 51–1 Namchang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 779-3271; Ambassador: WOLFGANG EGER.

Guatemala: A-206, Namsan Village Apt, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-3721; Ambassador: JOSÉ ALBERTO SANDÓVAL.

Haiti: Seoul; Ambassador: YVES FRANÇOIS.

Holy See: Kwang Hwa Moon, POB 393, Seoul; tel. 722-5725; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop FRANCESCO MONTERISI.

India: 174, Pilwoon-dong, Chongno-ku, CPOB 3466, Seoul; tel. 724-4278; Ambassador: ARUNDHATI GHOSE.

Indonesia: 1–887, Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 782-5116; Ambassador: RADEN EDDIE SOEPRAPTO.

Iran: 726–126, Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-7751; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: HASSAN TAHERIAN.

Italy: 1–169, 2-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 724-7405; telex 24619; Ambassador: EMANUELE COSTA.

Japan: 18–11 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 723-5626; Ambassador: KIYOHISA MIKANAKI.

Liberia: 659-42, Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-6704; Ambassador: CYRENIUS NYEN FORH.

Libya: 305–1, Banpo-dong, Gangnam-ku, Seoul; tel. 532-0306; Secretary of People's Bureau: MOHAMED ALI ABDULSSAYED.

Malaysia: 4–1 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 792-9203; Ambassador: ABDUL MAJID BIN MOHAMED.

Mexico: 901 Garden Tower Bldg, 98–78 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 741-0380; Ambassador: SERGIO GONZÁLEZ GÁLVEZ.

Netherlands: 1-48 Dongbinggo-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-0651; Ambassador: A. B. HOYTINK.

New Zealand: 2nd Floor, Publishers' Bldg, 105–2 Sagan-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-7794; Ambassador: DAVID G. HOLBOROW.

Norway: 124–12 Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, POB 555, Seoul; tel. 792-6850; Ambassador: NILS AXEL KJAERGAARD NISSEN.

Pakistan: 8th Floor, Salvation Army Bldg, 58–1 Shinmun-ro, 1-ka, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 313-0427; Ambassador: JAVED MASUD.

Panama: No. 1201 Garden Tower, 98–78 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 765-0363; Ambassador: JOAQUÍN MEZA ICAZA.

Peru: House 129, Namsan Village, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 792-2235; Ambassador: JORGE CHÁVEZ-SOTO.

Philippines: 559–510, Yeoksam-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; tel. 568-9131; Ambassador: Col NICANOR T. JIMENEZ.

Saudi Arabia: 1–112 2-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 313-0631; Ambassador: ESSA AL-NOWAISER.

Spain: 726-52 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-5703; telex 25067; Ambassador: RAMIRO PÉREZ-MAURA.

Sweden: 8th Floor, Boyung Bldg, 108–2 Pyung-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-4767; Ambassador: JOHN WINGSTRAND.

Switzerland: 32–10 Songwol-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 744-9511; telex 27201; Ambassador: BERNARD FREYMOND.

Thailand: House 133, Namsan Village, Itaewon, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 792-3098; Ambassador: KAMTORN UDOMRITTHIRUJ.

Turkey: 726–116, Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 794-0255; Ambassador: BEDRETTIN TUNABAS.

United Kingdom: 4 Chung-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 75-7341; telex 27320; Ambassador: NICHOLAS SPRECKLEY.

USA: 82 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-2601; Ambassador: RICHARD WALKER.

Uruguay: 1–104 Dongbinggo-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140; tel. 798-0561; Ambassador: ADOLFO SILVA DELGADO.

Venezuela: 18th Floor, Garden Tower Bldg, 98–78 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Ambassador: ALVARO RAMÓN BARRIOS BAPTISTA.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: this is the highest court consisting of no more than 13 Justices including the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly for a term of five years. Other Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed for five years by the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. It is empowered to receive and decide on appeals against decisions of the Appellate courts in civil and criminal cases. It is also authorized to act as the final tribunal to review decisions of courts-martial and to try election cases.

Appellate Courts: three courts situated in Seoul, Taegu and Kwangju with three chief, 45 senior and 101 other judges. Has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and can also pass judgment on administrative litigation against government decisions.

District Courts: established in all major cities with 12 chief, 141 senior and 472 other judges. Exercise jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases in the first instance.

Family Court: there is one Family Court, in Seoul, with a Chief Judge and Judges and Probation Officers. This deals with domestic relations and juvenile delinquency.

Courts-Martial: these exercise jurisdiction over all offences committed by members of the armed forces and their civilian employees. Also authorized to try civilians accused of military espionage or interference with the execution of military duties.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: YOO TAI-HEUNG.

Justices: LEE IL-KYU, KANG WOO-YOUNG, KIM JOONG-SEOH, CHUNG TAE-KYUN, LEE SEONG-YUL, CHUN SANG-SUK, OH SUNG-

WHAN, LEE JUNG-UH, YUN IHL-YOUNG, KIM DEOK-JU, SHIN JEONG-CHUL, LEE HOI-CHANG, KIM YONG-CHUL.

Minister of Court Administration: KIM YONG-CHUL.

Religion

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

RELIGIONS (1984)

	Temples or Churches	Priests	Believers
Buddhism	7,253	27,000	11,130,252
Chundo Kyo	301	4,435	1,454,172
Confucianism	232	11,950	5,201,189
Protestantism	23,346	33,851	7,637,010
Roman Catholicism	2,364	4,972	1,711,367
Taejong Kyo	92	98	357,853
Won Buddhism	358	4,219	958,701
Others	1,233	10,352	2,031,794

BUDDHISM

Korean Buddhism has 18 denominations. The Chogye-jong is the largest Buddhist order in Korea, having been introduced from China in AD 372. The Chogye Order accounts for over half the 11.13m. Korean Buddhists. It has also more than 1,500 out of 7,253 Buddhist temples and there are 27,000 monks. Leader: The Most Ven. HWANG JIN-KYUNG, Haein-sa, Hapchon-kun, Kyungnam Province.

World Federation of Buddhists, Korea Regional Centre: 15–4 Chung-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Most Ven. SUE ONG.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Pusan: Rt Rev. WILLIAM GH'OE, POB 18, Pusan 600; tel. 722-2402.

Bishop of Seoul: Rt Rev. SIMON KIM SOUNG-SOO, 3 Chong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 724-6597.

Bishop of Taejon: Rt Rev. MARK PAE, 88-1, Sonhwa-Z-dong, Chung-ku, Taejon, South Chungchong Province.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Seoul: HE Cardinal STEPHEN SOU-HWAN KIM, Archbishop's House, 2-Ka 1, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-0281.

The Press

NATIONAL DAILIES

Chosun Ilbo: 61, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 725-6611; f. 1920; morning, weekly and children's edns; independent; Publr BANG WOO-YOUNG; Editor YOO KUN-HO; circ. 715,000.

Dong-A Ilbo (The Oriental Daily News): 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 723-5221; f. 1920; evening; independent; Publr OH CHAE-KYONG; Editor KWON O-KI; circ. 1,095,000.

Hankook Ilbo: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-4151; f. 1954; morning; independent; Publr HONG YU-SUN; Editor KWON HYOK-SUNG; circ. 900,000.

Ilgan Sports (The Daily Sports): 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-4151; f. 1969; Publr HONG YU-SUN; Editor CHO TU-HUM; circ. 500,000.

Joong-ang Ilbo (Joong-ang Daily News): 58–9 Seosomun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 771-77; telex 23224; f. 1965; evening; Chair. HONG JIN-KI; Pres. LEE CHONG-KI; circ. 1,375,000.

The Korea Herald: 1–12, 3-ka, Hoehyondong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 756-7711; f. 1953; morning; English; independent; Publr HAN JONG-WOO; Editor KIM YONG-SOO; circ. 150,000.

The Korea Times: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-4151; telex 23644; f. 1950; morning; English; independent; Publr CHANG KANG-JAE; Editor BANG TAI-YUNG; circ. 140,000.

Kyunghyang Shinmun: 22 Chong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 70-6151; f. 1946; evening; independent; Editor CHUNG GOO-HO; circ. 733,000.

Maeil Kyungje Shinmun: 51, 1-ka, Pildong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 265-8144; f. 1966; morning; economics and business; Publr and Editor RA BYONG-HA; circ. 150,000.

Seoul Shinmun: 31–3, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 725-7711; f. 1945; morning; independent; Publr LEE WOO-SE; Editor LEE HAN-SU; circ. 700,000.

Sonyon Chosun: 61, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; children's; Publr BANG WOO-YOUNG; circ. 400,000.

Sonyon Dong-A: 139 Seijong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; children's; Publr OH CHAE-KYONG; Editor PARK KWON-SANG; circ. 380,000.

LOCAL DAILIES

Cheju Shinmoon: 1280, 1-dong, 1-do, Cheju; tel. 52-6111; f. 1945; Publr KIM DAE SEONG; Editor YANG BYUNG-YUN.

Chungchung Ilbo: 304, Sachang-dong, Cheongju; tel. 724-3859; f. 1946; Publr PARK SANG-JIN; Editor LEE SANG-HOON.

Jeonbuk Shinmoon: 148, 1-ka, Kosa-dong, Chonchu; tel. 2-8001; f. 1973; Publr SUH JUNG-SANG; Editor LEE CHI-BACK.

Kwangju Ilbo: 1, 1-ga, Kumnamro, Tong-ku, Kwangju-shi; tel. 2-8111; f. 1980; Publr KANG PYO-WON.

Kyeongin Ilbo: 136, Kyo-dong, Suweon; tel. 2-0331; f. 1973; Publr PARK SANG-BOK; Editor LIM SANG-KYU.

Kyungnam Shinmoon: 10B 5L, Yongji-dong, Changwon-shi, Kyongnam Province; f. 1946; Publr LEE JOONG; Editor LEE KWANG-SUK.

Pusan Ilbo: 53–17, 4-ka, Jungang-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan; tel. 44-5101; f. 1946; Publr KWON O-HYN; circ. 100,000.

Taegu Maeil Shinmun: 71 2-ka, Kae San-dong, Chung-ku, Taegu; tel. 23-3591; f. 1946; Publr CHUN DAL-CHOOL; Editor LEE JUNG-HOON; circ. 300,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Chinese World: Seoul; f. 1984; monthly; current affairs, language and literature of China and Taiwan; Editor CHONG IL-SU.

Donghwa News Graphic: 43–1, 1-ka, Pil-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1960; Publr CHUNG JAE-HO.

Han Kuk No Chong (FKTU News): Federation of Korean Trade Unions, FKTU Bldg 35, 1–117, Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; telex 29685; f. 1958; labour; Publr KIM DONG-IN; circ. 15,000.

Hyundae Munhak: 7th Floor, Mokjung Bldg, 242-32, Seocho-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; tel. 566-8167; f. 1955; literature; Chief Editor KIM KWANG-SOO; circ. 200,000.

Korea Newsreview: 1–12, 3-ka, Hwehyen-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 777-8691; weekly; English; Publr HAN CHONG-WOO; Editor KIM MYONG-WHAI.

Korean Business Review: 28-1, FKI Bldg, Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 782-4688; telex 25544; quarterly; organ of the Fed. of Korean Industries; Publr CHUNG JU-YUNG; Editor ROH IN-HWAN.

Shin Dong-A (New East Asia): 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1931; general; Publr OH JAE-KYONG; Editor KWON O-KIE; circ. 95,000.

Weekly Chosun: 61 Taepyong-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; circ. (weekly) 350,000.

The Weekly Hankook: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; Publr HONG YOO-SUN; circ. 400,000.

Wolkan Joong-ang (Monthly Joong-ang): 58–9 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul.

Women's Weekly: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

Yosong Dong-A (Women's Far East): 139 Sejong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1933; women's magazine; Publr OH JAE-KYONG; Editor KIM SONG-HWAN; circ. 213,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Naewoe Press: 42–2, Chuja-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 269-7871; f. 1974; Pres. LEE UK-KUN.

Yonhap (United) News Agency: 98–5, Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 764-7711; telex 23618; f. 1980; Pres. CHUNG CHONG-SHIK.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): c/o Yonhap News Agency, Samwhan Bldg, 98–5 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 764-1992; telex 25091; Bureau Chief P. K. Minn.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Samwhan Bldg, 98–5 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 765-3056; Correspondent K. C. Hwang.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): Joong-ang Daily News Bldg, 58–9, Seosomun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 753-4525; Chief Correspondent Katsumi Murotani.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Room 1006, Samwhan Bldg, Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Correspondent Yasuo Yoshisuke.

Reuters (UK): Samwhan Bldg, 98–5 Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Room 916, Samwhan Bldg, Wooni-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 764-2864; Correspondent Kim Joon-Hwan.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Korean Newspaper Editors Association: 31, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1957; 416 mems.

The Korean Newspapers Association: Room 201, The Press Centre of Korea, 31, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; 21 mems; Pres. Lee Woo-Se.

Publishers

Bak Yeong Sa: 18-4 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 733-6771; f. 1952; sociology, philosophy, literature, social sciences; Pres. Sohn Jo Man.

Beopmun Sa: 40 Chongno 1-ka, Chongno-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 733-8688; f. 1957; law, economics, sociology, psychology, education, business administration; Pres. Liu Ik-Hyung.

Changjo Sa: 20–1, Shinmun-ro 2-ka, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 734-0393; f. 1963; literature; Pres. Choi Deok-Kyo.

Dongwha Publishing Co Ltd: 130–4 Wonhyoro 1-ka, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140; tel. 713-5412; f. 1968; literature, fine arts, history, juvenile, philosophy; Pres. Lim In-Kyu.

Eulyoo Publishing Co Ltd: 46–1 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; POB 362, Gwanghwa-Mun; tel. 723-8150; f. 1945; sociology, literature, history, philosophy; Man. Dir Choung Pil-Young.

Hae Dong Publishing Co: 437–26, Gongdok-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul 120; tel. 713-9586; f. 1973; educational, reference, juvenile; Pres. Lee Taek-Hwan.

Hollym Corporation: 14–5 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 735-5146; f. 1963; fiction, literature, biography, art, history, children's; Pres. Lim In-Soo.

Hyong Sol Publishing Co: 7–33 Tongeui-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 734-6053; f. 1962; literature, language, philosophy, history; Pres. Chang Ji-Ik.

Il Cho Kak: 9 Gongpyung-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 732-3333; f. 1953; history, literature, sociology, linguistics; Pres. Han Man-Nyun.

Il Ji Sa: 46–1 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 734-4841; f. 1956; literature, social sciences, juvenile, fine arts; Dir Kim Seong-Jae.

Jeongeumsa Publishing Co: 22–5 Chungmuro 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 269-9580; f. 1928; language, fine arts, literature, science, general; Pres. Choi Dong-Sik.

Keumsung Publishing Co: 242–63, Gongdok-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul 121; tel. 713-9007; literature, juvenile, reference; Pres. Kim Nak-Joon.

Korea University Press: 1, 5-ka, Anam-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul 132; tel. 93-6311; f. 1956; philosophy, history, language, literature, sociology, education, psychology, social science, natural science, engineering, agriculture; Pres. Kim Joon-Yop.

Kwang Myong Publishing Co: 62–7 1-ka Manri-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 392-5855; telex 27229; f. 1967; social sciences, fine arts, sciences; Pres. Lee Hak-Soo.

Kye Mong Sa: 12–23 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 734-1372; f. 1950; juvenile; Pres. Kim Choon-Sik.

Kyelim Publishing Co: 84–7, Kwanhun-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 734-8910; f. 1970; juvenile, school reference, sociology; Pres. Lim Eui-Heum.

Minjungseorim: 1–48, Jeong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 735-6317; f. 1979; dictionaries; Pres. Kim Myung-Hwan.

Panmun Book Co Ltd: 40 Chongno 1-ka, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 733-8688; f. 1957; dictionaries, sociology, economics, medicine, pharmacy; Pres. Liu Ik-Hyung.

Sam Joong Dang: 244–5 Huam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140; tel. 754-3841; f. 1946; literature; Pres. Seo Kun-Suk.

Samsung Publishing Co: 43-7 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 783-8340; f. 1958; literature, history, juvenile, dictionaries, arts, religion, science, encyclopaedias; Pres. Kim Chong-Kyu.

Seomun Dang: 121–155 Dangsan-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul 150; tel. 634-9151; f. 1968; literature, fine arts, history, philosophy; Pres. Choi Suk-Ro.

Seoul National University Press: 56–1 Shinrim-dong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul 151; tel. 879-0434; f. 1963; academic, textbooks, journals; Pres. Kwon E-Hyuk.

Tamgu Dang Book Centre: 101–1 Kyungwoon-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 720-8961; f. 1950; language, fine arts; Pres. Hong Suk-Woo.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Korean Publishers Association: 105–2 Sagan-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 724-0790; f. 1947; Pres. Lim In-Kyu; Vice-Pres. Yoon Hyung-Doo, Kwoun Byung-Il, Chung Hae-Sang; Sec.-Gen. Lee Doo-Young.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 10.25m. radio receivers and 7.6m. television sets in 1983.

RADIO

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Apt 1, 18 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul 150; tel. 7803-114; telex 24599; f. 1926; publicly-owned corpn; overseas service in Korean, English, German, Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese, French, Spanish and Russian; Pres. Lee Won-Hong.

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) Network: 22 Chong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 724-2601; telex 22203; f. 1961; commercial; 20 local affiliated stations; Pres. Lee Woong-Hee; Exec. Man. Dir Lee Soo-Jung.

Radio Station HLAZ: CPOB 3939, Seoul; tel. 393-1460; telex 22031; f. 1973; religious, educational service operated by Far East Broadcasting Co; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian, Japanese and English; Dir Rev. Billy Kim.

Radio Station HLKX: CPOB 5255, Seoul; tel. 393-1460; telex 22031; f. 1956; religious, educational service operated by Far East Broadcasting Co; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian and English; Dir Rev. Billy Kim.

Christian Broadcasting System (CBS): 136–46 Yonchi-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 764-0413; f. 1954; independent religious station with five network stations in Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, Kwangju and Iri; programmes in Korean; Pres. Kim Kwan-Suk.

US Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Postal address: APO San Francisco, Calif 96301, USA; tel. 293-6495; f. 1950; eight originating stations and 19 relay stations; 24 hours a day; Commanding Officer Zachary S. Fowler.

TELEVISION

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Apt 1, Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 7803-114; f. 1961; publicly-owned corpn with nine local broadcasting and 248 relay stations; Pres. Lee Won-Hong.

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC-TV) Network: 22 Chong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 782-8911; f. 1961; commercial; 26 TV networks; Pres. Lee Woong-Hie.

US Forces Korea Network: tel. 293-6495; f. 1957; main transmitting station in Seoul; 18 rebroadcast transmitters and translators; 140 hours weekly (see Radio).

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; amounts in won, unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Korea: 110, 3-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 771-07; telex 24711; f. 1950; bank of issue; Gov. Choi Chang-Nak; Deputy Gov. Ree Kang-Soo; 14 domestic brs, 9 overseas offices.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Seoul and Trust Co: 10–1 Namdaemun-ro, 2-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 771-70; telex 23311; f. 1976 by merger; cap. 112,150m., dep. 3,434,230m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Kim Yong-Woon; Vice-Pres. Koo Ki-Hwan.

Cho Heung Bank: 14, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 725-7451; telex 23321; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 130,000m., dep. 2,401,281m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Pres. Ki Tae Song; Dir and Deputy Pres. Young Suk Kim.

Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd: 111–1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 771-30; telex 24611; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 65,000m., dep. 1,744,103m. (1981); Pres. Kim Sang-Chan; 96 domestic brs, 7 overseas brs.

Hanil Bank: 130, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 771-20; telex 27218; f. 1932; cap. p.u. US $291m., dep. US $3,078m. (1983); Pres. Lee Sok-Ju.

Koram Bank: Kongpyong-dong, Seoul; tel. 744-8800; f. 1983; jt venture with Bank of America; cap. p.u. 30,000m. (1983); Pres. Whang Chang-Ki.

Korea First Bank: 53–1, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100, POB 2242; tel. 771-70; telex 28784; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 130,000m., dep. 2,701,592m. (Dec. 1983); Chair and Pres. Lee Pil-Sun; Dir Kim Se-Won; 131 domestic brs, 13 overseas brs.

Development Bank

Korea Long Term Credit Bank: 15–22 Yoido-dong, Youngdeungpo-ku, Seoul, 150; tel. 782-0111; telex 26342; f. 1967; assists in the development of private enterprises by medium- and long-term financing (incl. loans, guarantees and purchases of equities); cap. p.u. 50,000m., dep. 362,834m. (1983); Chair. Kim Bong-Eun; Pres. Hahm Tae-Yong.

Specialized Banks

Citizen's National Bank Ltd: 9–1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 771-40; telex 23481; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 30,000m., dep. 1,090,097m. (1981); Pres. Park Chang-Suk; Vice-Pres. Kim Sang-Chan.

Export-Import Bank of Korea (Korea Eximbank): 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 753-8101; telex 26595; f. 1976; cap. 318,855m. (1983); Pres. Park Sung-Sang; Vice-Pres. Ha Kook-Whan; 8 overseas brs.

Korea Development Bank: 140–1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100, CPOB 28; tel. 771-65; telex 27463; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 505,300m., dep. 39,079m. (1981); Gov. Chung Chon-Taik; Deputy Gov. Joon Park; 7 overseas brs.

Korea Exchange Bank: 181, 2-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 771-46; telex 23141; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 355,000m., dep. 3,123,304m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Chung In-Yong: Vice-Pres. Chung In-Kyu, Cho Taek-Yung.

Korea Housing Bank: 61–1, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 725-5621; telex 27879; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 19,000m., dep. 1,818,602m. (Aug. 1983); Pres. Ryu Don-Woo; Exec. Vice-Pres. Young Tai Choi; 131 brs.

Korea International Merchant Bank: 17-7, 4-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-9681; telex 26370; f. 1979; cap. 10,000m., dep. 148,163m. (Mar. 1983); Chair. In Yong Chung; Pres. Won Don Kim.

Korean-French Banking Corporation (SOGEKO): KAL Bldg, 118-2 ga Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-7711; telex 24188; f. 1977; cap. 7,500m., dep. 67,811m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Ha Myong Lee; Exec. Vice-Pres. Jean Videau, Doo Bae Kim.

National Agricultural Co-operatives Federation: 75, 1-ka, Chungjeung-ro, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul 120; tel. 723-0021; telex 27421; cap. p.u. 16,182m., dep. 1,130,830m. (1981); Pres. Rhee Duck-Yong.

National Fishers Federation of Co-operatives: 88 Kyongwoon-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 720-6211; cap. p.u. 11,989m., dep. 153,248m. (1981); Pres. Lee Dong-Yong.

Small and Medium Industry Bank: 36–1, 2-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 771-50; telex 23932; f. 1961; cap. p.u. US $153m., dep. US $1,533m. (1983); Pres. Kim Sun-Kil; Vice-Pres. Yil Choo.

Provincial Banks

Bank of Cheju Ltd: 1349, 2-Do, 1-Dong, Cheju City, Cheju-Do; tel. 2-4151; telex 722; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 2,500m., dep. 40,609m. (1981); Pres. Han Suk-Hwan; Dir and Deputy Pres. Cho Nam-June.

Bank of Pusan Ltd: 830-38 Beomil-dong, Pusan; tel. 67-3151; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. 544,845m. (Sept. 1983); Pres. Park Tae-Joo; Vice-Pres. Kim Yong-Sun.

Chungbuk Bank: 86–3, Young-dong, Cheongju; tel. 3-2131; telex 23507; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 3,000m., dep. 56,196m. (1981); Pres. Park Chung-Suh; Vice-Pres. Nam Chung-Yoon.

Chungchong Bank: 48–1 Eunhyaeng-dong, Taejon; tel. 2-7411; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 5,000m., dep. 100,549m. (1981); Pres. Song Hee-Bin.

Jeonbuk Bank: 108, 1-ka Kyungwan-dong, Chonju; tel. 2-8211; telex 671; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 5,000m., dep. 55,400m. (1981); Pres. Bae Min-Hong; Vice-Pres. Lee Yong-Man.

Kangwon Bank: 72–3 Unkyo-dong, Chuncheon, Kwangwon 200, POB 200; tel. 2-4351; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 3,000m., dep. 62,816m. (1981); Pres. Lee Tae-Sung; Vice-Pres. Chung Guk-Jin.

Kwangju Bank: 1–11, 3-ka Kumnamro, Dong-ku, Kwangju; tel. 7-0161; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 5,000m., dep. 88,028m. (1981); Pres. Moon Bang-Heum; Vice-Pres. Kim Young-Mo.

Kyungki Bank Ltd: 9–1 Sa-dong, Chung-ku, POB 6, Inchon; tel. 72-5151; f. 1969; cap. 10,000m., dep. 258,262m., total assets 386,257m. (1982); Pres. Sung Seung-Mo.

Kyungnam Bank: 172 Chang-dong, Masan; tel. 2-7151; telex 3351; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 10,000m., dep. 140,087m. (1981); Pres. Hong Sung-Hwan; Vice-Pres. Yoo Sang-Won.

Taegu Bank Ltd: 20–3 Namil-dong, Chung-ku, Taegu 630, POB 122; tel. 23-8847; telex 4303; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. 221,715m. (1981); Pres. Kwon Tae-Hak; Vice-Pres. Roh Yong-Son.

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland (Netherlands): Room 1405, Leema Bldg, 146–1 Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, CPOB 3035, Seoul; tel. 313-0301; f. 1979; Man. W. J. J. Cozijnsen.

American Express International Banking Corpn (USA): 20th Floor, Daewoo Center, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, CPOB 8251, Seoul; tel. 753-2435; Gen. Man. William C. Brown.

Bank of America (USA): CPOB 3026, Samsung Main Bldg, 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 754-4445; Man. John Torp.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd (Cayman Islands): 801 Daewoo Center, 541, 5-ka Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Yangsan POB 117, Seoul 100; tel. 752-6162; telex 26357; Gen. Man. S. S. Dinamani.

Bank of Montreal (Canada): 17–7, 4-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-4491; Man. Y. J. P. Bourdeau.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): 22nd Floor, Daewoo Center, 541, Namdaemun-ro, 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 778-0631; Man. Douglas J. Wright.

Bank of Singapore: Suite 2215, Daewoo Centre, 286 Yang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Man. Cheok Cheng Kiat.

Bank of Tokyo (Japan): 101, 1-ga, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-6971; Gen. Man. Motoo Yuzawa.

Bankers Trust Co (USA): Seoul Center Bldg, 91–1 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-9011; telex 26390; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Lee Keun-sam.

Banque Indosuez (France): 360–1, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, CPOB 158, Seoul; tel. 753-0356; Gen. Man. Charles Reybet-Degat.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): 18th Floor, Samsung Main Bldg, 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 753-2594; telex 26539; Man. Xavier Deffis.

Banque Paribas (France): 1–1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 744-5151; Man. Lucien Dautreme.

Barclays Bank (UK): CPOB 3010, 23rd Floor, Daewoo Center, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 7543680; telex 24480; Chief Man. J. A. Smith.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): 50, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, CPOB 2249, Seoul 100; tel. 777-5781; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Roger F. R. Griffin.

Chemical Bank (USA): 18th Floor, Samsung Main Bldg, 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 778-8941; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JAMES L. RAWA.

Citibank (USA): 1–1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-7141; br. in Pusan.

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co of Chicago (USA): 18th Floor, Daewoo Center, 541 Namdaemun-ro 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 778-0251; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DENNIS J. ZIENGS.

Crédit Lyonnais (France): 17th Floor, Daewoo Center, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 778-3811; telex 23484; Gen. Man. JACQUES BERTHOLIER.

Crocker National Bank (USA): 14th Floor, Dong-bang Bldg, 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 776-0271; Man. HO YANG.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd (Japan): KAL Bldg, 118, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-9781; f. 1972; cap. US $1.7m., dep. US $12m.; Gen. Man. HIDETOSHI TOKUMASU.

Development Bank of Singapore: 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 776-9314; Man. LIM YIN KIAT.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Ground and First Floors, Daehan Fire and Marine Insurance Bldg, 51–1, Namchang-dong, Chung-ku, CPOB 8904, Seoul; tel. 754-3071; Man. KEVIN H. CAIN.

First Interstate Bank of California (USA): 1–1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 723-8681; Man. CRAIG W. GROVEN.

First National Bank of Chicago (USA): 2nd Floor, Daewoo Center, 286 Yang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DAVID B. WARNER.

Fuji Bank Ltd (Japan): 101-1, 1-ga, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 755-1281; Gen. Man. MICHIHIKO KONYANA.

Grindlays Bank Ltd (UK): CPOB 9051, Suite 936/7 Daewoo Center, 541 Namdaemun-ro, 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 753-8411; Gen. Man. K. R. BLACKIE.

Indian Overseas Bank: 3rd Floor, Daeyungak Bldg, 25–5, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 753-0741; Gen. Man. S. KRISHNAMURTHI.

International Bank of Singapore Ltd: Daewoo Centre Bldg, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-3171; Man. WIL-KIM LONG.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd (UK): CPOB 8111, Samsung Main Bldg, 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 754-2711; Man. J. R. FREW.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co (USA): 11th Floor, Daewoo Center, 541, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-5411; Man. J. R. BOARDMAN.

Marine Midland Bank (USA): 1–1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-7343; telex 27262; Gen. Man. JAMES C. SPACKMAN.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd (Japan): 188–3, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-9561; Man. TOSHO MORITA.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York (USA): 15th Floor, Samsung Main Bldg, 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 778-0621; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. T. J. AYLWARD.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): 108–110 Samsung Bldg, 50 1-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-3547; POB Kwangwhamun 259, Seoul; Man. J. R. MEDLEY.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (France): 18th Floor, Samsung Main Bldg, 250, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 778-8081; telex 26400; Man. J. W. TAKCHI.

Banking Association

Bankers' Association of Korea: 4, 1-ka, Myung-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 776-7165; mems 27 financial insts; Chair. and Pres. HAH YEUNG-KI (Bank of Korea); Exec. Vice-Pres. LEE CHAN-SUP.

INSURANCE

Principal Life Companies

Daehan Kyo Yuk Life Insurance Co Ltd: 1, 1-ka, Chongno, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 771-85; f. 1958; Pres. LEE DO-SUN.

Daehan Life Insurance Co Ltd: 166, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, CPOB 290, Seoul 100; tel. 753-3181; f. 1946; Pres. CHOI SOON-YOUNG.

Dong Ah Life Insurance Co Ltd: 238, 1-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; f. 1973; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. KO SANG-KYUM; Vice-Pres. HA O-SOO.

Dong Bang Life Insurance Co Ltd: 250, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 771-33; f. 1957; Pres. BAE SANG-WOOK.

Hung Kuk Life Insurance Co Ltd: 94–151, Yongdeongpo-ku, Seoul 150; tel. 633-8311; f. 1958; cap. 500m.; Pres. CHUNG SUNG-BO; Chair. LEE EAM-YONG.

Je Il Life Insurance Co Ltd: 58–3, Seocho-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; tel. 568-0101; f. 1954; cap. 1,800m., dep. 12,560m. (1983); Pres. PARK SOO-KEE.

Principal Non-Life Companies

Ankuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 50, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 7-7142; telex 23160; f. 1952; Pres. SOHN KYUNG-SHIK.

Daehan Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 51–1 Namchang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 754-6234; telex 28230; f. 1946; Pres. HWANG PIL-JOO.

Eastern Marine and Fire Insurance Co Ltd: 178 Sejong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 744-9111; telex 27270; f. 1955; Pres. CHO WAL-BYUK.

First Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 12–1 Seosomun-dong, Chung-ku, CPOB 530, Seoul; tel. 7-7173; telex 24365; f. 1949; Pres. CHO CHOONG-HOON.

Haedong Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 185–10, 2-ka, Chungjeong-ro, Seodaemun-ku, CPOB 1821, Seoul 120; tel. 363-2611; telex 27475; f. 1953; Pres. KIM DONG-MAN.

International Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: International Insurance Bldg, 120, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 753-1101; telex 27567; f. 1947; Chair. LEE PIL-SUK.

Korea Automobile Insurance Co: 21–9 Cho-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 273-4001; telex 24588; f. 1962; Pres. HWANG KYUNG-RO.

Korea Fidelity and Surety Co: 136–74 Yeunji-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 764-0021; telex 28485; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 2,500m. (1984); Pres. PYOUN KYU-SU.

Korean Reinsurance Company: 60-1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 273-3011; telex 24241; f. 1963; Chair and Pres. SIM YOO-SUN; Vice-Pres. CHI SE-HYUN.

Koryo Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 146-1, Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-4254; telex 28320; f. 1948; Pres. YOON HAN-CHAE.

Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 25–1 Yeoyido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 783-4105; telex 27479; f. 1922; Pres. LEE SUN-KI.

Pan Korea Insurance Co: Taiwha Bldg, 194-27 Insa-Dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 7-7126; telex 28566; f. 1959; Pres. TCHAH HWA-JUN.

Shindong-A Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd: 43, 2-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 7-7169; telex 28323; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 2,190m.; Pres. KIM YOUNG-DONG; Vice-Pres. CHOI SOON-KWANG.

Insurance Associations

Life Insurance Association of Korea: 16th Floor, Kukdong Bldg, 60–1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 261-0121; f. 1950; 6 corporate mems; Chair. CHANG SUNG-TAE.

Korea Non-Life Insurance Association: 6th Floor, 80 Soosong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 313-3764; telex 27947; f. 1946; Chair. HONG JO.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 45, 4-ka, Namdaemunro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-8031; telex 25728; f. 1894; over 500,000 mems; 42 local chambers; promotes development of the economy and of international economic co-operation; Pres. CHUNG SOO-CHANG.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Korea Export Industrial Corpn: 188–5 Kuro-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 853-1171; f. 1964; encourages industrial exports, provides assistance and operating capital, conducts market surveys; Chair. CHOI MYUNG-HUN.

Korea Trade Promotion Corpn (KOTRA): CPOB 1621, 10–1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 753-4180; telex 23659; f. 1962; 86 overseas brs; Chair. HAN BONG-SOO.

Korea Cotton Textiles Export Association: 10–1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-2411; f. 1965; overseas br. in Brussels; Pres. Baek Young-Ki.

Korean Hair Goods Export Association: 10–1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 752-8487; f. 1966; Pres. Kim Joon-Han.

Korean Garments and Knitwear Exporters Association: 10–1, 2-ka, Hoehyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 778-3591; telex 28435; f. 1981; overseas brs in New York, Rotterdam; Pres. Chung Sang-Bong.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation—AFDC: 65–228, 3-ka, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, CPOB 3212, Seoul 140; tel. 792-8201; telex 23297; f. 1967 to develop prin. producing areas for various agricultural and fisheries produce, to develop and encourage processing, preservation and marketing of such products, to make loans and promote investment, to give tech. assistance and managerial guidance and to improve income levels of farming and fishing communities; prin. exports: canned mushrooms, oysters, tomato juice, white peaches, tobacco, silk; Pres. Kim Tai-Kyong; Exec. Vice-Pres. Shin Keun-Ho.

Electronic Industries Association of Korea: Room 1101, World Trade Center, 10–1, 2-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 778-0913; telex 24208; f. 1970; mems 737 companies; Pres. Kang Jin-Ku.

Federation of Korean Industries: 2nd Floor, FKI Bldg, 28–1 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 783-0821; telex 25544; f. 1961; conducts research and survey work on domestic and overseas economic conditions and trends; makes recommendations on important economic matters to the govt and other interested parties; exchange of economic and trade missions with other countries with a view to exploring markets and fostering economic co-operation; sponsoring of regular business conferences with friendly countries; mems 423 cos and 68 business asscns; Chair. Chung Ju-Yung.

Korea Association for Industrial Information: FKI Bldg, 1–124 Yoido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 782-0896; telex 5544; f. 1983; analyses industrial and technological information from abroad; Pres. Chung Ju-Yung.

Korean Economic Development Association: 6, 2-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung ku, Seoul; tel. 752-2783; f. 1965; economic research; mems 25 companies; Pres. Yoo Ho-Sun.

Korea Productivity Centre: 4th Floor, Korea Herald Bldg, 3-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 753-9800; f. 1957; business consultancy services, economic research; 173 corporate mems; Pres. Park Pil-Soo.

Korea Traders Association: World Trade Center, Korea Bldg, 10–1, 2-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung-ku, CPOB 1117, Seoul; tel. 771-41; telex 24265; f. 1946; non-profit making, private business organization representing all licensed traders in Korea; provides foreign businessmen with information, contacts and advice; Chair. Nam Duck-Woo; Vice-Chair. Bae Bong-Hyuk.

Construction Association of Korea: Construction Bldg, 31–23, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 725-6101; f. 1947; national licensed contractors' asscn; 505 corporate mems (1984); Pres. Lee Jae-Joon; Vice-Pres. Kim Chong-Sup.

Daehan Coal Association: 194–27, Insa-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 724-8891; f. 1949; Pres. Choi Hyung-Soon.

Korea Food Industry Association Inc.: 125-1, 4-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 265-8760; f. 1969; 51 corporate mems; Pres. Hong Sung Chul.

Korea Oil and Gas Association: Dongil Bldg, 7th Floor, 445-3 Yeuksam-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; tel. 566-3116; f. 1980; 2,108 corporate mems; Pres. Chung Jae-Moon.

Korea Sericultural Association: 17–9 Yeoui-dong, Yong deungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 783-6071; f. 1946; improvement research and promotion of sericulture; Pres. Chung Tae-Am.

Korea Shipowners' Association: 10th Floor, Sejong Bldg, 100 Dangju-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 313-1551; telex 24187; f. 1960; mems 30 shipping companies; Chair. Ken Suk Park.

Korea Iron and Steel Industry Association: 51–8 Susong-dong, Chungno-ku, Seoul; tel. 722-9231; 33 corporate mems; Pres. Park Tae-Joon.

Mining Association of Korea: 35–24 Tongui-dong, Chongnu-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 722-2501; f. 1918; 140 corporate mems; Pres. Bahng Hee.

Spinners' and Weavers' Association of Korea: 43–8 Kwanchul-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 723-5246; f. 1947; 23 corporate mems; Pres. Chun Myung-Ki.

CO-OPERATIVES

National Agricultural Co-operative Federation (NACF): 75, 1-ka, Chunjung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 723-0021; telex 27235; f. 1961; purchase, marketing, utilization and processing, mutual insurance, banking and credit services, education and guidance, research and surveys, international co-operation; cap. 50,548m. won (1980); Pres. Yun Kun-Hwan; Vice-Pres. Shin Jung-Soo, Han Ho-Sun.

Central Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives: 88, Kyeongun-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-6211; telex 24359; f. 1962; Pres. Lee Eun-Soo.

Federation of Korea Knitting Industry Co-operatives: 48, 1-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul 110; tel. 725-5951; f. 1962; mems 10 regional co-operatives comprising 996 mfrs; Chair. Kim Kyoung-O.

Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB): 138–1 Kongpyong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 724-2731; telex 26500; f. 1962; Pres. Ryu Ki-Jung.

Korea Woollen Spinners and Weavers Co-operative: Room 1018/2, Chinyang Apt 120-3, 4-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 273-0677; f. 1964; Pres. Lee Jang-Woo.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

The Korean Employers' Federation: Sungji Bldg, 6th Floor, 538, Dowha 2 dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul; tel. 712-8261; f. 1970; mems 930 companies, 8 regional employers' associations; Pres. Lee Dong-Chan.

TRADE UNIONS

Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU): 1–117, Yeouido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 782-3884; telex 29685; f. 1961; Pres. Kim Dong-In; 16 unions are affiliated with a membership of 811,387; affiliated to ICFTU; major affiliated unions are:

Federation of Foreign Organization Employees' Unions: 101–41, Kalwol-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 798-2325; f. 1961; Pres. Kwon Yong-So; 15,189 mems.

Federation of Korean Automobile Workers' Unions: 678-27, Yuksam-dong, Kangnan-ku, Seoul; tel. 562-4990; f. 1963; Pres. Lee Sang-Won; 113,700 mems.

Federation of Korean Chemical Workers' Unions: 106–1, Yeonhi-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; tel. 324-0045; f. 1961; Pres. Kim Chang-Yoon; 131,670 mems.

Federation of Korean Metal Workers' Unions: 1570–2 Shinrim-dong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul; tel. 792-2651; f. 1961; Pres. Paeng Jong-Chool; 115,000 mems.

Federation of Korean Mine Worker Unions: 78, Changsin-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 763-3157; f. 1961; Pres. Lee Sung-Sik; 49,437 mems.

Federation of Korean Postal and Telecommunications Unions: 295–24 Chunnong-dong, Dongdaemun-ku, Seoul; tel. 244-9092; f. 1958; Pres. Park Soo-Keun; 61,500 mems.

Federation of Korean Printing Workers' Unions: 775 Hyunju-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; tel. 392-7610; f. 1963; Pres. Hwang Tae-Soo; 6,000 mems.

Federation of Korean Textile Workers' Unions: 382–31, Hapjung-dong, Mapo-ku, Seoul; tel. 393-3111; f. 1961; Pres. Lee Chong-Soo; 111,321 mems.

Korea Monopoly Workers' Union: 48–2, Inui-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 763-8850; f. 1960; Pres. Kim Dong-Jin; 13,024 mems.

Korea Seamen's Union: 355, Chunglim-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 392-2991; f. 1961; Pres. Baeng Hae-Chang; 52,000 mems.

Korean Federation of Bank & Financial Workers' Unions: 1–508, Yeouido-dong, Yongdeungpo-ku, Seoul; tel. 783-2328; f. 1961; Pres. Min Yo-Ki; 79,100 mems.

Korean Federation of Port & Transport Workers' Unions: 2–5, 1-ka, Do-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-7509; f. 1980; Pres. Choi Dong-Choo; combined membership 37,000.

Korean National Electrical Workers' Union: 87 Samsung-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul; tel. 562-9922; f. 1961; Pres. Lee Chong-Wan; 17,300 mems.

Korean National United Workers' Federation: 43–22, Dongja-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 714-7969; f. 1961; Pres. Lee Woon-Yong; 57,358 mems.

Korean Railway Workers' Union: 40 3-ka, Hangang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; tel. 793-5755; f. 1947; Pres. Park Joon-Hong; 30,683 mems.

Korean Tourist Industry Workers' Federation: 749, 5-ka, Namdaemoon-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 779-1297; f. 1970; Pres. Lee Moo-Woong; 7,756 mems.

Transport

Ministry of Transportation: 168, 2-ka, Bongrae-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 392-9801; Minister Sohn Soo-Ik.

RAILWAYS

National Railroad Administration: 168, 2-ka, Bongrae-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 392-0098; telex 24802; f. 1963; operates all railways under the supervision of the Ministry of Transportation; total track length of 6,113.4 km (1983); Admin. Ki Duk-Choi; Deputy Admin. Kim Ha Gyeong.

Seoul Metropolitan Rapid Transit: 60–1, 1-ga, Taepyong-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 720-4250; length of 58.34 km; the network will eventually extend to 142 km; Dir Woo Myung Ku.

ROADS

In 1983 there were 54,599 km of roads of which 39% were paved. A network of motorways (1,245 km in 1983) links all the principal towns, the most important being the 428-km Seoul–Pusan motorway. The 201-km Yeongdong motorway, linking Seoul and Kangneung, opened in 1976, and the 85-km Gu-Ma motorway, linking Taegu and Masan, in 1977. The 175-km 'Olympic Expressway', linking Taegu and Kwangju, opened in 1984.

Korea Highway Corporation: 293–1 Geumto-dong, Seognam, Gyeonggido; tel. 254-8141; f. 1969; responsible for construction, maintenance and management of toll roads; Pres. Yoon Pill-Yong.

SHIPPING

In 1982 South Korea had a merchant fleet of 8m. dwt. Chief ports include Pusan, Inchon, Mukho, Masan, Yeosu, Gunsan, Mokpo, Pohang, Ulsan, Cheju, Sogcho, Samcheonpo.

Korea Maritime and Port Authority: 263 Yeunji-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 763-9011; f. 1976; operates under the Ministry of Transportation; supervises all branches of shipping; Admin. Jeong Yeon-Se.

Principal Companies

Cho Yang Shipping Co Ltd: 1001 New Kal Bldg, 51 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul, CPOB 1163; tel. 991-43; telex 24281; f. 1961; Korea/Japan, Korea/Australia, Far East/Europe and Mediterranean liner services and world-wide tramping with 28 vessels; Pres. Park Nam-Kyu.

Far Eastern Marine Transport Co Ltd: 55–4 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; tel. 777-7508; f. 1952; 4 cargo vessels; Pres. Nam Koong-Ryun.

Heung-A Shipping Co Ltd: Pan Ocean Bldg, 89, 4-ka, Chungang-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan; tel. 452341; telex 3435; Chair. S.I. Yoon; 20 vessels.

Hyundai Merchant Marine Co Ltd: 9th Floor, Hyundai Bldg, 140–2 Kye-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; tel. 741-1251; telex 24402; tanker, bulk carrier, container ship and car carrier; Pres. M. H. Chung.

Korea Shipping Corporation Ltd: 188–3, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; CPOB 1164, 131, Seoul; tel. 771-16; telex 23623; f. 1950; 15 cargo vessels; world-wide transportation service and shipping agency service in Korea; Chair. Lee Ui Soon; Pres. Jeong Pyeong-Seob.

Korea United Lines, Inc.: 50–10, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 266-7111; telex 23259; f. 1967; world-wide transportation with bulk carriers; Pres. Park Yon-Hak.

Pan Ocean Shipping Co Ltd: Doosan Bldg 101–1, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Chung-ku, Seoul; CPOB 3051; tel. 777-8981; telex 23511; f. 1966; 70 bulk carriers, 16 tankers, 5 containers, 4 LPG carriers; transportation of petroleum products, LPG, dry cargo; Pres. Han Sang-Yeon; Chair. Park Ken-Suk

CIVIL AVIATION

Korean Air: POB 864 Central, Seoul; No. 118, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; tel. 771-66; telex 27526; f. 1962 by the govt, privately owned since 1969; sole scheduled airline in the Republic of Korea, serves 8 major domestic cities and flies to Iraq, Bahrain, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and the USA; Pres. Cho Choong-Kun; fleet of 7 B-747-200B, 4 B-747-200F, 5 B-727, 6 B-707-320, 8 A300B, 4 DC-10-30, 2 F-27, 2 B-747SP.

Tourism

In 1983 there were 1,194,551 visitors to South Korea.

Korea National Tourism Corporation: Kukdong Bldg, 60–1, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 261-7001; telex 28555; f. 1962 as Korea Tourist Service; Pres. Ha Dae-Don.

Korea Tourist Association: 1, 1-ka, Uiju-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul 100; tel. 724-2702; f. 1963; Pres. Lee Kyeon-Hyung.

Atomic Energy

Korea's first atomic power plant went into operation at Kori in 1978 with a generating capacity of 587 MW. A second plant, also at Kori, with a capacity of 650 MW, and a third, at Wolsung, with a capacity of 678 MW, became operational in 1983, bringing total atomic power generation to 1,900 MW or 13.5% of total power (May 1984). A fourth plant, also at Kori, with a capacity of 900 MW, was due to commence operation in June 1985. Further plants are under construction, and it is planned that by 1991 nine nuclear power plants will be in commercial operation, providing 32.9% of Korea's electricity requirements.

Atomic Energy Bureau: Ministry of Science and Technology, 1 Jungang-dong, Gwachon-myon, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi Province; tel. 591-6378; telex 24230; f. 1973, reorganized 1979; admin. agency comprising five divisions: Planning, Research and Devt, International Co-operation, Radiation Safety and Reactor Divisions; Dir-Gen. Park Shi-Yohl.

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Science and Technology, 1 Jungang-dong, Gwachon-myon, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi Province; tel. 590-0223; responsible for fundamental plans and policies, co-ordination of activities, furtherance of research and training of personnel; Chair Dr Lee Chung-Oh; Vice-Chair. Cho Kyung Mok; Standing Commrs Dr Lee Byong-Whie, Dr Lim Yong-Kyu.

KUWAIT

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Kuwait lies at the north-west extreme of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf, bordered to the north-west by Iraq and to the south by Saudi Arabia. The State comprises a mainland region and nine small islands. The largest Kuwaiti island is Bubyan, although the most populous is Failaka. Immediately to the south of Kuwait, along the Gulf, lies a Neutral (Partitioned) Zone of 5,700 sq km, which is shared between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Much of the country is arid desert, and the climate is generally hot and humid. Summer temperatures may exceed 50°C (122°F), and in January, the coldest month, temperatures range between −2.8°C and 28.3°C (27°F to 85°F). Annual rainfall varies from 10mm (0.4 in) to 370mm (14.6 in). The official language is Arabic, which is spoken by virtually all Kuwaiti nationals (42.6% of Kuwait's population in 1983) and by many of the non-Kuwaiti residents of the country. English is also used in commercial circles. Apart from other Arabs, the non-Kuwaitis are mainly Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. At the 1975 census 95.0% of the population were Muslims (of whom about 70% are now thought to belong to the Sunni sect), while 4.5% were Christians, Hindus or adherents of other faiths. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes, of green, white and red, with a superimposed black trapezoid at the hoist. The capital is Kuwait City.

Recent History

Kuwait became part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire in the 16th century. During the later years of Ottoman rule, Kuwait became a semi-autonomous Arab monarchy, with local administration controlled by a Sheikh of the Sabah family, which continues to be the ruling dynasty. In 1899, fearing an extension of Turkish control, the ruler of Kuwait made a treaty with the United Kingdom, accepting British protection while surrendering control over external relations. In 1918, at the end of the First World War, the Ottoman Empire was dissolved, and nominal Turkish suzerainty over Kuwait ended. The sheikhdom remained a self-governing British protectorate until 1961.

During the reign of Sheikh Ahmed, who ruled Kuwait from 1921 to 1950, work began on the development of the country's petroleum industry, the basis of Kuwait's modern prosperity. Petroleum was first discovered in 1938, when the Burgan oilfield was located, but exploration was interrupted by the Second World War (1939–45). After the war, drilling resumed on a large scale and extensive deposits of petroleum were discovered. Supported by revenues from petroleum exploitation, Kuwait City developed from a small dhow port into a thriving modern commercial centre. Sheikh Ahmed died in 1950 and was succeeded by his cousin, Sheikh Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah. With a policy of using petroleum revenues substantially for the welfare of his people, he inaugurated a programme of public works and educational developments in 1951. This has transformed Kuwait into a planned and well-equipped country, with one of the world's most comprehensive systems of welfare services.

Kuwait became fully independent on 19 June 1961, when the United Kingdom and Kuwait terminated the 1899 treaty by mutual agreement. The ruler took the title of Amir and assumed full executive power. Kuwait was admitted to the Arab League in July 1961, despite opposition from Iraq. Kuwait's first election took place in December 1961, when voters chose 20 members of a Constituent Assembly (the other members being appointed Cabinet ministers). This Assembly drafted a new constitution for Kuwait, adopted in December 1962. Under the provisions of the constitution, a National Assembly of 50 members was elected, under a limited franchise (see Government, below), in January 1963. In the absence of political parties (which remain illegal), candidates contested the poll as independents, although some opponents of the Government were elected. Also in January 1963, Amir Abdullah appointed his brother, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah (the heir apparent), to be Prime Minister.

In January 1965, as a result of conflict between the paternalistic ruling family and the democratically-inclined National Assembly, the Council of Ministers was strengthened. The Amir died in November 1965, when Sheikh Sabah succeeded to the throne. He was replaced as Prime Minister by his cousin, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, who was also named heir apparent in May 1966. The Neutral Zone (also known as the Partitioned Zone) between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia was formally divided between the two countries in 1969, although revenues from petroleum production in the area are shared equally.

During the 1960s, as Kuwait's output of petroleum increased, the country became increasingly wealthy. The Kuwaiti leadership's policies resulted in extensive redistribution of income, through the use of public expenditure and a land compensation scheme, but there was some popular discontent concerning corruption and official manipulation of the media and the National Assembly. In response to public opinion, a more representative Assembly was elected in January 1971, on the basis of a free vote (though women, illiterates and non-Kuwaitis have no voting rights), and an extensive ministerial reshuffle took place. In January 1975 another general election was held, but in August 1976 Amir Sabah dissolved the National Assembly on the grounds that it was acting against the best interests of the State. The Amir died on 31 December 1977 and was succeeded by Crown Prince Jaber. In January 1978 the new Amir appointed Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Salem al-Sabah to be his heir apparent. The new Crown Prince, formerly the Minister of Defence and the Interior, became Prime Minister in February 1978. In accordance with an Amiri decree of August 1980, a new National Assembly was elected in February 1981, though, of about 6% eligible, only about 3% of the population registered to vote. Of the 50 members elected to the National Assembly in February 1985, 28 were elected for the first time.

Of all the Gulf states, Kuwait has been most vulnerable to regional disruption. Immediately after independence, British troops (soon replaced by an Arab League force) were called in to support the country against a territorial claim by Iraq. The force remained until 1963, and relations between the countries were stable until 1973, when Iraqi troops occupied a Kuwaiti outpost on their joint border. Since then, substantial donations to Iraq have secured Kuwait's territorial security. Kuwait has been active in its support of the Arab cause since the Arab–Israeli war of June 1967, giving financial assistance to 'front-line' Arab countries and major Palestinian organizations. This protected the country from active involvement in the struggle until the Arab–Israeli war of October 1973, when Kuwaiti troops, stationed along the Suez Canal, were involved in fighting. During 1973 and 1974 Kuwait played a leading role in moves to use petroleum as an economic weapon against pro-Israeli Western countries: reducing production, introducing embargoes on supplies to the USA and the Netherlands, and implementing a 70% unilateral price increase. At the Baghdad summit of November 1978, Kuwait called for Arab solidarity in condemning the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, and began to impose sanctions against Egypt. The country has also been an active mediator in regional disputes, helping to bring about the cease-fire between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) in 1979, and assisting with the 'normalization' agreements between Oman and the PDRY in May 1982.

Since 1973, terrorist acts by extremist groups (not benefiting from Kuwait's donations to individual war efforts) have resulted in sporadic incidents, causing embarrassment to the Government. The most serious of these occurred in December 1983, when six bombs exploded, killing five people and injuring more than 60 people, at the US and French embassies and other strategic sites. Responsibility was claimed by the al-Jihad al-Islami (Islamic Holy War) organization, a group of militant

Shi'a Muslims with widely acknowledged connections in Iran. In December 1984 a Kuwaiti airliner, travelling from Dubai to Karachi, was forced to land in Iran by terrorists who demanded the release of some of those imprisoned, or condemned to death, for their part in the bombings. Increased concern for Kuwait's security was revealed in the arrest or expulsion of numerous Iranian Muslims throughout 1984, and new legal measures were introduced, restricting free passage through the country.

Concern for regional security was a major factor in Kuwait's decision to join five other Gulf states in setting up the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC, see p.127) in May 1981. In 1983 and 1984 Kuwait took part in the GCC's joint military manoeuvres. The GCC hopes to establish a system of defence for the region, independent of any super-power. In May 1983 Kuwait rejected the USA's peace proposals for Israel and Lebanon. An indication of Kuwait's desire to remain independent of any super-power was its decision, in mid-1984, to purchase armaments from both the USA and the USSR.

Since the outbreak of the Iran–Iraq war in September 1980, Kuwait has given substantial aid to Iraq. Relations with Iran have been maintained despite Iran's bombing of Kuwaiti oil installations at Umm al-Aish in September 1981. In May 1984 two Kuwaiti and several Saudi Arabian tankers were bombed in a series of attacks by unidentified aircraft on shipping in the Gulf. Although both Iran and Iraq were known to have been firing at shipping, Iran was blamed for the attacks on Kuwaiti tankers. These were seen as a warning which would induce Kuwait to put pressure on Iraq to desist from attacking tankers carrying Iranian oil. The GCC withdrew offers to mediate in the Gulf war, and condemned Iran. In December 1984 Kuwait agreed to meet Iraq to resolve outstanding border disputes between the two countries. There were rumours that such agreement would allow Iraq the use of three of Kuwait's islands (Bubyan, Warbah and Failaka) for military purposes.

Government

Under the 1962 Constitution, executive power is vested in the Amir, the Head of State who is chosen by and from members of the ruling family, and is exercised through a Council of Ministers. The Amir appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral National Assembly, with 50 elected members who serve for four years (subject to dissolution). Only literate adult male Kuwaiti citizens, excluding members of the armed forces, may vote. This sector comprised only 6.4% of the population in 1981. Political parties are not legally permitted. The country is divided administratively into four districts.

Defence

In July 1984 Kuwait had an army of 10,000 men, an air force of 2,000 men (excluding expatriate personnel), and a navy of about 500 men, manning 61 vessels. Defence expenditure in 1983/84 was estimated at KD 399m. There is an 18-month period of compulsory military service.

Economic Affairs

Kuwait (which means 'little fort') developed initially because it includes an area of slightly higher, firmer ground, giving access from the Gulf inland to Iraq, and because its coastline is indented to provide a reasonably good and sheltered harbour. Kuwait's modern economic prosperity is based on extremely rich deposits of petroleum. The country's proven reserves of petroleum are the third largest in the world, after those of Saudi Arabia and the USSR. Proven reserves in 1981 were estimated at 67,700m. barrels, although further discoveries in September 1984 revealed substantially larger resources. At late 1983 extraction levels, petroleum reserves will not be exhausted for at least 200 years. Petroleum provided about 70% of Kuwait's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1980. The vast revenues which the Kuwaiti Government derives from the petroleum industry have enabled it to establish a highly developed welfare state, with free education and medical services, while imposing no personal income taxes. Despite a rapid increase in population (from about 200,000 in 1957 to more than 1.6m. in 1983), Kuwait's income per person in 1983 was the third highest in the world, exceeded only by the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. According to estimates by the World Bank, gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $19,870 in 1982. The average annual increase in Kuwait's overall GDP, in real terms, was 5.7% in 1961–70, slowing to 2.1% in 1970–81.

Kuwait began commercial production of petroleum in 1948. The peak level of output was achieved in 1972, when 1,201.6m. barrels of crude oil were produced. The Arab embargo on Western countries, and a desire to restrict production for conservationist reasons, resulted in a decline in output from 1,102.5m. barrels in 1973 to 718.1m. barrels in 1977. The total increased to 911.2m. barrels, about 4.5% of world production, in 1979. During the early 1980s a significant drop was caused by the world oil glut, and Kuwait's annual output fell to only 300.2m. barrels, about 1.5% of world production, in 1982. As a member of OPEC, Kuwait is liable to restrictions on production levels and prices. Its most notable deviation from these regulations occurred in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when it raised the price of its crude petroleum to US $35.50 per barrel, but by March 1983 Kuwait had accepted OPEC's production ceiling of 1.05m. barrels per day (b/d) at the reference price of $29 per barrel. The consequent drop in petroleum revenue was dramatic: from KD 4,251m. in 1980/81 to KD 2,649m. in 1982/83. During the first three-quarters of 1983/84, however, lower prices stimulated demand for petroleum, with the result that production for the period averaged 1.19m. b/d, falling only in the final quarter. Revenues from oil exports reached KD 3,400m. for the year. In late 1983/84 and early 1984/85, however, increased activity in the Gulf War weakened the market for Kuwaiti petroleum, and a production and pricing crisis led, in October 1984, to the imposition of a lower production quota for many OPEC members. Kuwait agreed to a temporary limit of 900,000 b/d; and in November 1984 production averaged 850,000 b/d. Projects to extend the petroleum sector, through the expansion of the existing refinery capacity (from 450,000 b/d in 1983 to 742,000 b/d by 1986), continued, and by late 1983 total capacity had reached 632,000 b/d. It was hoped to raise output of refined products to one-half of total exports by 1984.

In 1981 Kuwait began to expand the petroleum sector by investing overseas, partly to ensure retail outlets for its crude petroleum. The acquisition of a 22.5% interest in Elf Aquitaine's Morocco concession, and of the Santa Fe Corporation in the USA in 1981, provided important 'upstream' facilities for energy exploration and oilfield services, and by 1984 Kuwait had interests in concessions in Australia, Bahrain, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, Oman, the North Sea and the USA. Facilities for the distribution, marketing and retail of refined products have also been expanded. The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) has interests in distribution outlets in Hawaii and the Federal Republic of Germany, and in 1983 purchased Gulf Oil's network of about 750 retail petrol stations in Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden. A British petrol distributor, Pace Petroleum, was also acquired. This was followed in 1984 by the acquisition of about 1,400 of Gulf Oil's petrol stations in Italy, together with three aviation centres, and a 75% interest in a refinery near Milan. The Occidental Petroleum Corporation also sold some of its operations to the Santa Fe International Corporation.

Natural gas, which provided 99% of Kuwait's energy consumption in 1976, has recently become a less important source of energy than petroleum, representing about 25% of the country's total supply by 1983. In order to utilize the natural gas which is associated with crude petroleum, a three-train gas-gathering system and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) gathering plant was brought into operation in 1979. By 1984 the total capacity of Kuwait's gas-processing plant was 3.7m. metric tons of LPG per year, assuming a crude petroleum production rate of 1.5m. b/d. A further gas project, under development in the south, was expected by 1985 to gather LPG at the rate of 110m. cu ft (3.1m. cu metres) per day. Production of LPG is, however, dependent on levels of petroleum production: plants operated well below capacity in 1982, and output for that year was reduced to 162,728m. cu ft, compared with 223,525m. cu ft in 1981. Increased petroleum output in 1983 led to a rise in LPG production to about 226,200m. cu ft. In view of the fluctuations in demand for both crude petroleum and natural gas, the Government has attempted to diversify its sources of revenue.

There is little drinking water within the country, and supplies are largely distilled from sea water. Deficient soil and water

supplies limit the potential for agricultural development, and agriculture contributed only about 0.4% of GDP in 1983. The principal crops are melons, tomatoes, cucumbers and onions. A five-year development plan for agriculture, initiated in 1982, should increase vegetable production to meet 40% of projected demand, compared with about 20% self-sufficiency in 1983. Fishing, particularly of prawns and shrimps, is important, and provided about 23% of domestic consumption, together with some export revenue, in 1983.

To some extent, Kuwait's manufacturing sector is related to the production of petroleum. The country has three fertilizer plants, giving a total capacity of 1.65m. tons per year, mainly in the form of urea and ammonia products. Other important products are cement, paper, packaging materials, melanine, asbestos and pre-fabricated building frames. A chemical plant for the extraction of salt, chlorine and caustic soda from seawater was expected to be operational by 1986. Kuwait has been hesitant to undertake heavy industrial projects, fearing for their viability and the excess of foreign labour which they may demand. Instead, it favours joint projects with Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries, such as the Gulf Aluminium Rolling Company and the Gulf Petrochemical Industries company. The significance of the manufacturing sector within the economy grew rapidly between 1981/82 (when it represented 4.9% of GDP) and 1982/83, accounting for 6.5% of the total that year. Slower growth during 1983/84 led to a slight decline in its contribution, to 6.4% of GDP.

Another important source of income is investment. As Kuwait had a budget surplus well before 1973, a relatively sophisticated system of investments evolved. At the end of 1979 about two-thirds of Kuwait's assets were held abroad, and income from investments increased from KD $880m. in 1979 to KD $1,600m. by 1983/84. This was important in reducing the ill effects of the reduction in petroleum revenue in 1982/83. Kuwait's official reserves, held by the Central Bank, totalled US $4,950.7m. (excluding gold) at 30 September 1984, compared with $5,913.2m. at the end of 1982. Most interests are held in Japan, the USA, and in Europe, where purchasing is handled by the Kuwaiti Investment Office (KIO). A major feature of Kuwait's economy is the sizeable Reserve for Future Generations, to which 10% of petroleum revenues must, by law, be transferred annually.

During 1983 and 1984 Kuwait was attempting to recover from a financial crisis which developed in September 1982, when the Soukh al-Manakh, an unofficial stock exchange that had been dealing in post-dated cheques, was forced to close as share prices fell at a time when many investors were unable to honour their cheques. Having used the cheques to buy shares at a substantial premium, the total amount payable when the market closed was thought to have reached US $94,000m. In August 1983, having frozen the assets of all involved, the Government introduced legislation to make all cheques immediately payable at a reduced maximum premium of 25%. Imprisonment or fines resulted from a failure to honour these if the individual was capable. Despite these measures, about 400 bankruptcies were thought likely. The price of shares barely rose during the year from the 'support level' maintained by regular injections of government funds. The extent of the damage was becoming visible in late 1984, when the first companies were forced into liquidation. Government support for the shares was ended in April of that year, and interest in the new official stock exchange, which opened in November, was slack. A 40% drop in the market capitalization of quoted companies was expected by the end of the year, and it was thought that about one-half of the share capital traded on the official exchange had been bought by the Government.

Between 1977/78 and 1982/83 the Government aimed to hold budget expenditure steady, in real terms, in order to combat inflation, which in 1982 averaged about 7.5%. As receipts from the petroleum industry represent about 90% of budget revenues, government policy for the implementation of development plans is directly affected by income from this sector. Decreased revenues in 1982/83 led to a proposed increase in expenditure of only 5%, compared with 1981/82, whereas in previous years expenditure had risen by 25% annually. The 1984/85 budget, however, was modestly expansionary, proposing a rise in public development expenditure and an increased deficit. Notwithstanding this proposal, a 'rationalization' programme continued, with new means of reducing expenditure being investigated, including reductions in subsidies. The introduction of charges for some previously free services, including health, was under discussion in 1984.

Kuwait has retained a large trade surplus, although the surplus on the current account of the balance of payments narrowed from US $15,272m. in 1980 to $4,616m. in 1982. The current surplus was further reduced in 1983, to $4,584m., although imports fell and exports rose in that year. Japan and Taiwan were the major markets for Kuwaiti exports in 1982, taking 14.2% and 11.1% of the total, respectively. Iraq took 8.2% of exports in that year, while Iran received 8.1% of the total. About 24% of Kuwait's imports came from Japan, while the Federal Republic of Germany supplied 13.9%, and the USA 12.7%.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and no internal air flights. The 3,073 km (1,909 miles) of roads include the dual carriageway from Kuwait City to the border with Iraq. A highway linking Kuwait with Saudi Arabia was completed in 1976, and a motorway system is being developed. Kuwait City, an important Middle Eastern port, is being modernized. Special terminals, principally Mina Al-Ahmadi, facilitate shipments of petroleum by oil tankers. Kuwait has a large merchant-shipping fleet. Kuwait Airways and a number of foreign airlines provide international air services.

Social Welfare

With the help of large government revenues from petroleum, Kuwait has developed a generous system of social benefits and welfare. A comprehensive Public Assistance Law covers all Kuwaitis. In 1983 about 9,000 families benefited under this law. Medical treatment was, at late 1984, free to all residents, and medical teams from Kuwait assist other Arab governments. In 1983 Kuwait had 69 hospital establishments, with a total of 6,952 beds. By the end of 1983 the country had one physician for every 572 inhabitants.

Education

Boys first received formal education, administered by the State, in 1912. Girls' education began in 1936. Although private schools exist, state education is free, and is graded into pre-primary (for children between four and six years of age), primary (for children aged six to 10), intermediate (10 to 14) and secondary (14 to 18). In 1981 an estimated 78% of children in the primary age-group (82% of boys; 74% of girls) were enrolled at primary schools. Enrolment in the intermediate and secondary age-groups was 67% of children in 1979. There is a teacher-training college, a technical college, and a university, from which a total of 12,301 students (7,483 women) graduated between 1969 and 1983. More than 2,000 Kuwaiti students receive education abroad. The development of educational facilities is a high priority, and was allocated KD 350m. in the 1983/84 budget.

Public Holidays

1985: 21 May* (Ramadan begins), 19 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 25 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 15 September* (Islamic New Year), 14 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 25 February (Kuwaiti National Day), 7 April* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

* These Islamic holidays are based on sightings of the moon, and the dates may vary by one or two days from those given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 10 dirhams = 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 353.0 fils;
US $1 = 304.7 fils.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Planning, POB 26188, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 632033; telex 2468.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	17,818*
Population (census results)†	
21 April 1975	994,837
21 April 1980	
Males	776,639
Females	581,313
Total	1,357,952
Population (official estimate at mid-year)†	
1981	1,466,431
1982	1,565,121
1983	1,672,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	93.8

* 6,880 sq miles.

† Figures include Kuwaiti nationals abroad (636 in 1975). Estimates are projections, based on the growth rate of the population between 1975 and 1980.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1980 census)

Kuwait City (capital)	60,525	Salmiya	145,991
Hawalli	152,402	Faranawiya	57,841
		Abraq Kheetan	48,104

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1983 (provisional figures): Registered live births 55,129 (birth rate 33.0 per 1,000); Registered deaths 4,646 (death rate 2.8 per 1,000).

Life expectancy (1980–84): 70.4 years at birth.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1980 census)

	Kuwaitis	Non-Kuwaitis	Total
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	3,938	5,212	9,150
Mining and quarrying	2,397	4,262	6,659
Manufacturing industries	3,179	38,081	41,260
Electricity, gas and water	2,068	6,099	8,167
Construction	1,206	95,893	97,099
Trade and restaurants	4,577	53,840	58,417
Transport, storage and communications	7,832	22,321	30,153
Financial institutions, insurance	2,816	9,870	12,686
Services (including defence)	75,461	144,992	220,453
Total	103,474	380,570	484,033

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Tomatoes	12,175	15,225	15,822
Onions (dry)	2,526	1,051	3,462
Melons	3,265	2,268	886
Dates	745*	896*	2,653*

* Estimate.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Cattle	6.7	7.3	10.2
Camels*	5	5	5
Sheep	60.0	253.2	230.9
Goats	2.9	11.9	15.8
Poultry	1,767.5	12,027.6	4,473.5

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82*
Beef and veal (metric tons)	839.1	161.3	163.4
Mutton and lamb (metric tons)	2,756.5	3,980.6	1,918.1
Poultry meat (metric tons)	10,504.6	9,231.3	7,284.3
Cows' milk (metric tons)	28,710	1,774	26,625
Sheep's milk (metric tons)	21,192	13,292	n.a.
Goats' milk (metric tons)			2,155*
Hen eggs (metric tons)	178.8	218.7	76.5*
Sheep skins (number)	72,085	218,407	109,082

* Million eggs.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1981	1982	1983
Total catch	3.4	4.5	4.1

Mining

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION (million barrels)

	1980	1981	1982
Kuwait*	508.2		
Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone:		411.2	300.2
Onshore†	28.8		
Offshore‡	70.2		
Total	607.2	411.2	300.2

* Kuwait Oil Co. † Kuwait Wafra Oil Co (Kuwait's share).
‡ Arabian Oil Co (Kuwait's share).

1983: Total production 384.1m. barrels.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (million cu ft)

	1981	1982	1983
Gas produced	223,525	162,728	191,870
Used by companies	65,798	58,472	73,812
Used for injection	7,986	7	1,743
Used by state	122,568	87,374	95,220
Total gas used	196,352	145,853	170,775

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 barrels	8,255	10,196	9,981
Kerosene and jet fuel	'000 barrels	13,239	14,040	16,284
Distillate fuel oils	'000 barrels	25,877	44,395	47,708
Residual fuel oils	'000 barrels	40,443	61,413	70,711
Naphtha	'000 barrels	13,116	22,137	26,432
Ammonium hydroxide*	'000 metric tons	463.7	414.4	353.0
Electricity generated	million kWh	10,015	11,699	12,499
Potable water	million gallons	25,110	28,437	31,591
Brackish water	million gallons	12,127	14,219	15,861
Sodium chloride	tons	18,632	19,347	19,673
Chlorine	tons	7,879	7,706	8,758
Caustic soda	tons	8,889	8,695	9,753
Hydrochloric acid	gallons	424,725	388,390	422,876
Lime-sand bricks	cubic metres	293,682	419,000	449,759
Flour (Kuwait Flour Mills Co.)	tons	200,385	210,167	192,680

* '000 cubic metres from 1982.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
1,000 fils = 10 dirhams = 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 fils.
Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 353.0 fils;
US $1 = 304.7 fils;
100 Kuwaiti dinars = £283.27 = $328.22.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per KD)

1981	3.5878
1982	3.4737
1983	3.4309

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	112.6	109.8	108.4
IMF special drawing rights	41.2	68.7	37.3
Reserve position in IMF	476.9	508.6	729.4
Foreign exchange	3,549.4	5,335.9	4,425.4
Total	4,180.1	6,023.0	5,300.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (KD million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	284.7	342.7	340.6
Demand deposits at commercial banks	1,005.5	904.9	839.0
Total money	1,290.2	1,247.6	1,179.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index, Kuwait City, Base: 1978 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	114.4	122.4	125.6
Beverages and tobacco	154.7	163.1	169.9
Housing	140.1	156.7	168.4
Clothing	122.9	127.1	132.1
Education and medical care	152.4	158.9	168.3
All items (incl. others)	122.9	132.9	138.7

GENERAL BUDGET (KD million, year ending 30 June)*

Revenue	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Taxes on net income and profits	90.8	97.9	80.5
Oil companies	89.7	97.0	79.0
Taxes and fees on goods and services	25.6	31.5	27.0
Royalties from oil companies	25.2	31.0	26.6
Customs duties	86.9	87.0	83.3
Service charges	137.2	130.6	144.1
Electricity and water	33.0	36.8	42.2
Transport and communication	58.0	57.9	62.5
Miscellaneous revenues and fees	26.1	10.6	11.7
Sales of crude petroleum, gas and refined products	2,649.2	2,839.0	2,682.1
Total revenue (incl. others)	3,008.6	3,206.0	3,037.0

Expenditure	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Ministries and departments	2,813.8	3,043.8	3,304.0
Interior	92.8	101.9	126.7
Education	211.9	246.1	265.4
Public Health	151.4	191.5	201.5
Communication	46.1	64.0	83.5
Public works	224.1	231.5	240.7
Electricity and water	564.4	619.0	790.1
Construction projects	415.4	542.8	661.9
Public property	271.6	300.0	150.5
Total expenditure	3,500.8	3,886.6	4,116.4

* Excluding attached budgets and the individual budgets of government agencies.

1984/85 (estimates, KD million): Revenue 3,227; Expenditure 4,006.7.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (KD million at current prices, year ending 31 March)
Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981/82*	1982/83*	1983/84*
Government final consumption expenditure	985.3	1,187.6	1,211.8
Private final consumption expenditure	2,444.7	2,972.9	3,192.9
Increase in stocks	89.0	137.0	65.0
Gross fixed capital formation	1,072.8	1,277.0	1,337.0
Total domestic expenditure	4,591.8	5,574.5	5,806.7
Exports of goods and services	4,834.0	3,391.0	3,513.0
Less Imports of goods and services	2,688.0	3,238.0	3,101.0
GDP in purchasers' values	6,737.8	5,727.5	6,218.7

* Provisional figures.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981/82*	1982/83*	1983/84*
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	27.8	31.0	34.0
Mining and quarrying	4,123.4	2,766.7	3,094.0
Manufacturing	336.8	373.4	401.0
Electricity, gas and water	27.5	30.1	34.1
Construction	263.0	283.0	289.0
Trade, restaurants and hotels	505.4	544.0	532.0
Transport, storage and communications	145.5	171.8	191.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	477.2	568.0	625.0
Public administration and defence	330.2	370.4	402.4
Other community, social and personal services	429.3	506.4	540.8
Sub-total	6,666.0	5,644.8	6,143.4
Import duties	71.7	82.7	75.4
Total	6,737.8	5,727.5	6,218.7

* Provisional figures.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	15,948	10,840	11,112
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−6,736	−7,766	−6,982
Trade balance	9,211	3,074	4,131
Exports of services	9,796	7,297	6,371
Imports of services	−3,644	−4,234	−4,333
Balance on goods and services	15,363	6,137	6,169
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−689	−875	−906
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−972	−646	−679
Current balance	13,702	4,616	4,584
Long-term capital (net)	384	−244	−902
Short-term capital (net)	−8,602	1,705	69
Net errors and omissions	−5,198	−4,100	−4,377
Total (net monetary movements)	286	1,978	−627
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	34	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−181	−132	−94
Changes in reserves	139	1,846	−721

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (KD '000)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	229,939	255,203	293,106
Cereals and cereal preparations	33,555	34,898	47,612
Fruit and vegetables	56,724	64,397	74,654
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	26,903	22,179	21,907
Chemicals	74,375	75,185	85,912
Basic manufactures	433,230	453,586	527,209
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	105,255	94,655	113,443
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	88,894	85,410	129,921
Iron and steel	83,761	114,158	120,837
Machinery and transport equipment	638,085	798,189	1,040,239
Non-electric machinery	157,262	181,907	253,839
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	220,436	276,228	310,246
Transport equipment	260,387	340,054	476,153
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	307,301	289,605	346,380
Clothing (excl. footwear)	101,078	86,317	98,797
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	49,267	48,722	59,043
Total (incl. others)	1,764,902	1,945,386	2,384,604

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,119,185	3,969,225	2,611,456
Petroleum and petroleum products	4,936,654	3,844,464	2,541,439
Crude petroleum	3,819,161	2,899,307	1,238,318
Petroleum products	1,117,493	945,157	1,303,121
Gas (natural and manufactured)	182,529	124,751	69,999
Chemicals	45,918	37,485	18,007
Manufactured fertilizers	24,710	12,681	108
Basic manufactures	117,774	179,907	179,104
Machinery and transport equipment	148,192	223,317	202,444
Electrical machinery, apparatus etc.	45,590	40,191	35,977
Transport equipment	77,768	124,212	125,208
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	56,378	59,271	59,135
Total (incl. others)	5,527,279	4,530,774	3,128,384

Total exports (KD million): 3,616.9 in 1983.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (KD '000)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Australia	42,551	46,242	64,424
China, People's Republic	39,552	38,332	38,580
France	68,356	67,442	85,275
Germany, Federal Republic	151,491	233,843	332,575
India	41,203	43,032	47,475
Italy	98,844	112,982	143,623
Japan	370,556	442,046	575,761
Korea, Republic	73,240	53,732	141
Netherlands	26,968	32,842	35,855
Spain	28,787	27,280	43,689
Taiwan	60,008	51,038	56,465
United Kingdom	152,129	151,939	167,456
USA	255,770	271,869	302,950
Total (incl. others)	1,764,902	1,945,386	2,384,604

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Australia	93,877	107,459	87,136
Brazil	218,071	91,468	87,306
France	196,444	78,889	51,233
Iran	73,935	33,734	19,477
Iraq	113,337	283,232	256,655
Italy	66,296	77,879	254,520
Japan	1,108,816	1,074,106	444,783
Korea, Republic	418,807	370,833	—
Netherlands	630,412	301,808	180,092
Pakistan	118,318	127,223	179,809
Saudi Arabia	136,688	157,220	129,105
Singapore	370,134	165,520	117,293
Taiwan	488,237	522,319	348,068
United Kingdom	379,575	195,088	30,464
Total (incl. others)	5,527,279	4,530,774	3,128,384

Transport

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Goods unloaded	6,595	7,153	5,656

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	398,924	435,291	478,788*
Buses and coaches	8,425	9,243	10,286
Goods vehicles	135,601	145,993	159,618

* Includes diplomatic cars.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kuwait Airport, total aircraft movements (1981) 27,271; (1982) 27,046; (1983) 29,281.

Education

(1983/84)

	Schools	Teachers	Students
Kindergarten	77	1,606	22,346
Primary	179	7,323	127,606
Intermediate	151	8,314	117,337
Secondary*	80	6,724	62,683
Commercial	2	148	2,082
Technological institutes	1	184	1,009
Religious institutes	4	144	1,223
Special training institutes	24	437	1,943
Teacher training colleges	2	292	2,456
Institute of Public Health	1	30	335

* 1982/83 figures.

Directory

The Constitution

The principal provisions of the Constitution, promulgated on 16 November 1962, are set out below. On 29 August 1976 the Amir suspended four articles of the Constitution dealing with the National Assembly. In early 1980 a 35-member committee was appointed to debate a revised Constitution and presented its recommendation to the Amir. On 24 August 1980 an Amiri Decree was issued, calling for an elected National Assembly before the end of February 1981. The new Assembly was elected on 23 February 1981, and fresh legislative elections followed on 20 February 1985.

SOVEREIGNTY

Kuwait is an independent sovereign Arab State; her sovereignty may not be surrendered, and no part of her territory may be relinquished. Offensive war is prohibited by the Constitution.

Succession as Amir is restricted to heirs of the late MUBARAK AL-SABAH, and an Heir Apparent must be appointed within one year of the accession of a new Amir.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Executive power is vested in the Amir, who exercises it through a Council of Ministers. The Amir will appoint the Prime Minister 'after the traditional consultations', and will appoint and dismiss ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ministers need not be members of the National Assembly, though all ministers who are not Assembly members assume membership ex officio in the Assembly for the duration of office. The Amir also lays down laws, which shall not be effective unless published in the *Official Gazette*. The Amir sets up public institutions. All decrees issued in these respects shall be conveyed to the Assembly. No law is issued unless it is approved by the Assembly.

LEGISLATURE

A National Assembly of 50 members will be elected for a four-year term by all natural-born literate Kuwait males over the age of 21, except servicemen and police, who may not vote. Candidates for election must possess the franchise and be over 30 years of age. The Assembly will sit for at least eight months in any year, and new elections shall be held within two months of the last dissolution of the outgoing Assembly.

Restrictions on the commercial activities of ministers include an injunction forbidding them to sell property to the Government.

The Amir may ask for reconsideration of a Bill passed by the Assembly and sent to him for ratification, but the Bill would automatically become law if it were subsequently passed by a

two-thirds majority at the next sitting, or by a simple majority at a subsequent sitting. The Amir may declare Martial Law, but only with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a minister, in which case the Minister must resign. Such a vote is not permissible in the case of the Prime Minister, but the Assembly may approach the Amir on the matter, and the Amir shall then either dismiss the Prime Minister or dissolve the Assembly.

An annual budget shall be presented, and there shall be an independent finance control commission.

CIVIL SERVICE

Entry to the civil service is confined to Kuwait citizens.

PUBLIC LIBERTIES

Kuwaitis are equal before the law in prestige, rights and duties. Individual freedom is guaranteed. No one shall be seized, arrested or exiled except within the rules of law.

No punishment shall be administered except for an act or abstaining from an act considered a crime in accordance with a law applicable at the time of committing it, and no penalty shall be imposed more severe than that which could have been imposed at the time of committing the crime.

Freedom of opinion is guaranteed to everyone, and each has the right to express himself through speech, writing or other means within the limits of the law.

The Press is free within the limits of the law, and it should not be suppressed except in accordance with the dictates of law.

Freedom of performing religious rites is protected by the State according to prevailing customs, provided it does not violate the public order and morality.

Trade unions will be permitted and property must be respected. An owner is not banned from managing his property except within the boundaries of law. No property should be taken from anyone, except within the prerogatives of law, unless a just compensation be given.

Houses may not be entered, except in cases provided by law. Every Kuwaiti has freedom of movement and choice of place of residence within the state. This right shall not be controlled except in cases stipulated by law.

Every person has the right to education and freedom to choose his type of work. Freedom to form peaceful societies is guaranteed within the limits of law.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Amir of Kuwait: His Highness Sheikh JABER AL-AHMAD AL-SABAH (succeeded on the death of his cousin, 31 December 1977).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

Crown Prince and Prime Minister: Sheikh SAAD AL-ABDULLAH AL-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh SABAH AL-AHMAD AL-JABER AL-SABAH.

Minister of Information: Sheikh NASSER AL-SABAH.

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh NAWAF AL-AHMAD AL-JABIR AL-SABAH.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh SALEM AL-SABAH AL-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Minister of Public Health and Planning: Dr ABDEL-RAHMAN ABDULLAH AL-AWADI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: YOUSSEF MUHAMMAD AL-NESF.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: ABD AL-RAHMAN IBRAHIM AL-HOUTI.

Minister of Justice and Legal and Administrative Affairs: Sheikh SALIMAN AL-DUAIJ AL-SABAH.

Minister of Electricity and Water: MUHAMMAD AL-SAYYID ABDELMOHSEN AL-RIFAI.

Minister of Finance and Economy: JASSEM AL-KHARAFI.

Minister of Education: HASSAN ALI AL-IBRAHIM.

Minister of Oil and Industry: Sheikh ALI AL-KHALIFA AL-SABAH.

Minister of Communications: ISA IBRAHIM AL-MAZIDI.

Minister of Awqaf (Religious Endowments) and Islamic Affairs: KHALED AHMAD AL-JASSAR.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: RASHID ABD AL-AZIZ AL-RASHID.

Minister of Amiri Diwan Affairs: Sheikh KHALED AL-AHMED AL-JABER AL-SABAH.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORATES

Ahmadi: Sheikh JABIR ABDULLAH JABIR AL-SABAH.

Hawalli: Sheikh JABER MUBARAK HAMAD AL-SABAH.

Jahra: Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MIJHIM.

Kuwait: Sheikh SALEM SABAH AL-NASER.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Amiri Diwan Affairs: POB 799, Safat, Arabian Gulf St; tel. 439021; telex: 22700.

Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: POB 13, Khalid Bin Walid St; tel. 2449050.

Ministry of Communications: POB 16, Shuwaikh, Gamal al-Nasser St; tel. 819033; telex 22197.

Ministry of Defence: POB 1170, Safat; tel. 848300; telex 22784.

Ministry of Education: POB 7, Safat, Hilali St; tel. 427041; telex 23166.

Ministry of Electricity and Water: POB 12, Safat, Mubarak al-kabir St; tel. 433821; telex 22051.

Ministry of Finance: POB 9, Safat; tel. 2463600; telex 22527.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 3, Safat, al-Sour St; tel. 422041; telex 22042.

Ministry of Housing: POB 2935, Safat; tel. 2467300.

Ministry of Industry: POB 2944, Safat; tel. 2463600; telex 22682.

Ministry of Information: POB 193, Safat, al-Sour St; tel. 415301; telex 46151.

Ministry of the Interior: POB 4/11, Safat; tel. 816111; telex 22507.

Ministry of Justice: POB 6, Safat, Abdulla Mubarak St; tel. 421281.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: POB 563, Safat, Abdulla Mubarak St; tel. 433960.

Ministry of Oil: POB 5077, Safat, Fahad al-Salem St; tel. 415201; telex 22363.

Ministry of Planning: POB 15, Safat; tel. 423100; telex 22468.

Ministry of Public Health: POB 5, Safat, Arabian Gulf St; tel. 2462900; telex 22729.

Ministry of Public Works: POB 8, Safat, Mubarak al-Kabir St; tel. 2449301; telex 22753.

Legislature

MAJLIS AL-UMMA
(National Assembly)

The National Assembly, suspended since August 1976, was reconstituted in 1981 after an Amiri Decree in August 1980 called for its restoration. In elections to the National Assembly on 20 February 1985, 28 of the 50 members were elected for the first time. As in the 1981 elections, several seats were won by Islamic fundamentalists. Five Arab nationalists were elected.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN KUWAIT

Afghanistan: POB 33186, Rawdah, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 384521; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: FAZLUDDIN PAKITAWAL.

Algeria: POB 578, Istiqlal St, Kuwait City; tel. 2519987; telex 44750; Ambassador: KHALIDI AL HASNAWI.

Australia: POB 25657, Fahd al-Salem St, al-Rashed Bldg, Kuwait City; tel. 2415880; telex 44169; Ambassador: ALAN DEWANE BROWN (resident in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia).

Austria: POB 33259, Rawdah, Kuwait City; tel. 2552523; telex 23866; Ambassador: Dr WOLFGANG STEININGER.

Bahrain: POB 196, Safat, Riyadh St, Abdullah Salem District, Plot 4, Bldg 9, Kuwait City; tel. 2513691; telex 22649; Ambassador: SAIF J. AL-MUSALAM.

Bangladesh: POB 22344, Safat, Mansuria Block, 1 St 10, House 18, Kuwait City; tel. 2542688; telex 22484; Ambassador: H. E. Shamsuzzaman.

Belgium: POB 3280, Safat, Damascus St, Villa 12, Kuwait City; tel. 2512440; telex 22535; Ambassador: Pieter Berghs.

Brazil: POB 21370, Safat, Istiqlal St, Kuwait City; tel. 2549600; telex 22398; Ambassador: Raymundo N. L. de Castro.

Bulgaria: POB 12090, Shamia, Kuwait City; tel. 2531181; telex 22122; Ambassador: Ivan Budinov Stoyanov.

Canada: POB 25281, Safat, Block 1, 28 Quraish St, Nuzha, Kuwait City; tel. 2511451; telex 23549; Ambassador: F. Ian Wood.

China, People's Republic: POB 2346, Safat, Dasman Nos 4 and 5, Kuwait City; tel. 2423871; telex 22688; Ambassador: Yang Fuchang.

Cuba: POB 26385, Dasman-White House, App. No 6, Kuwait City; tel. 2416727; Ambassador: Jorge Caballero.

Czechoslovakia: POB 1151, Safat, Abdulla Salem Dist, Block 3, Plot 165, No. 14, Abou Yousof St, Kuwait City; tel. 2546067; telex 22243; Ambassador: Jan Straka.

Denmark: POB 5452, Abdulla al-Salem District, Nsif al-Yousof St, Block No. 1, House No. 68, Kuwait City; tel. 2544988; telex 22670; Ambassador: Frantz B. Howitz (resident in Jeddah, Saudia Arabia).

Ecuador: POB 26745, Safat, Dahia, Block 1, al-Rommi St, Villa No. 41, Kuwait City; tel. 2564095; telex 46117; Ambassador: Dr José Chiriboga Founes.

Finland: POB 26699, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 2463291; telex 44948; Ambassador: Pertti Ripatti.

France: POB 1037, Safat, Jabriah, Block 12, Parcel 156–158, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 319850; telex 22195; Ambassador: Jean Bressot.

German Democratic Republic: POB 5930, Safat, Shuwaikh, Kuwait City; tel. 817055; telex 22233; Ambassador: Arne Seifert.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 805, Safat, al-Mamoun St, Shamiya, Kuwait City; tel. 814182; telex 22097; Ambassador: Dr Heinrich Wersdörfer.

Greece: POB 23812, 17 al-Mansour St, Shuwaikh 'B', Kuwait City; tel. 814169; telex 22669; Ambassador: Emmanuel Stamatiou.

Hungary: POB 23955, Safat, Shamia, Block 8, St 84, Villa No. 6, Kuwait City; tel. 814080; telex 22662; Ambassador: Ernö Horváth.

India: POB 1450, Safat, 34 Istiqlal St, Kuwait City; tel. 2530600; telex 22273; Ambassador: N. N. Jha.

Indonesia: POB 21560, Safat, Nuzha District, Block 3, Nuzha Main St No. 32, Kuwait City; tel. 2514588; telex 22752; Ambassador: Martomo Kadri.

Iran: POB 4686, 24 Istiqlal St, Kuwait City; tel. 2532236; telex 22223; Counsellor: M. Bagheri.

Iraq: POB 5088, Safat, Plot No. 26, Istiqlal St, al-Musa Bldg, Kuwait City; tel. 2521066; telex 22219; Ambassador: Abdel-Jabbar Omar Ghani.

Italy: POB 4453, Safat F. Omar Ben al-Khattab St, Mulla Bldg, Villa No. 6, Sharq, Kuwait City; tel. 2445120; telex 22356; Ambassador: Ugo Barzini.

Japan: POB 2304, Safat, Plot No. 1, Damascus St, 13, Rawdah Area, House No. 5, Kuwait City; tel. 2518155; telex 22196; Ambassador: Jiro Aiko.

Jordan: Dijya, Istiqlal St, Embassies Area, Kuwait City; tel. 2533500; Ambassador: Saleh A. al-Zu'bi.

Korea, Republic: POB 4272, Safat, al-Nuzha, Damascus St, Block 2, Div. 42, Villa No. 12, Kuwait City; tel. 2513243; telex 22353; Ambassador: Park Chong Sang.

Lebanon: POB 253, Safat, 31 Istiqlal St, Kuwait City; tel. 2519765; telex 22330; Ambassador: Adnam Badra.

Libya: POB 21460, Safat, She'b Haroon al-Rashid St, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 644398; telex 22256; Ambassador: Husni S. al-Mudeer.

Malaysia: POB 4105, Safat, Block 1, Parcel 1, Mansuria, Kuwait City; tel. 2546022; telex 22540; Ambassador: Muhammad Khatib bin Abdul-Hamid.

Mauritania: POB 23784, Rawdah, Mishrif Area, Parcel No. 6, Villa 37, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 384849; telex 22643; Ambassador: Lemrabott Ould Isselmou.

Morocco: POB 784, Shuwaikh 'B', St 46, Kuwait City; tel. 813912; telex 22074; Ambassador: Mohamed Naciri.

Netherlands: POB 21822, Safat, Jabriah Area No. 9, Plot No. 40a, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 312650; telex 22459; Ambassador: Henri G. A. Elink Schuurman.

Niger: POB 44451, Hawalli, Surra, Block 2, Villa No. 270, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 316802; telex 23365; Ambassador: (vacant).

Nigeria: POB 6432, Hawalli, Rawdah, Parcel 4, St 44, Villa 15, Kuwait City; tel. 2523603; telex 22864; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Sanni Sambo.

Norway: POB 38123, Dahia Rawdah, Plot 5, Villa 12, St 50, Kuwait City; tel. 2551566; telex 23287; Ambassador: Hans W. Longva.

Oman: POB 21975, Safat, Istiqlal St, Kuwait City; tel. 2514177; telex 22057; Ambassador: Saud Salim al-Ansi.

Pakistan: POB 988, Safat, Hamza St, Villa No. 29, Dahia, Kuwait City; tel. 2532101; Ambassador: Mehdi Masud.

Philippines: POB 26288, Safat, Rawdah, St 33, Area 3, Villa 10, Kuwait City; tel. 2521754; telex 22434; Ambassador: (vacant).

Poland: POB 5066, Safat, Rawdah, Block 4, 3rd Ring Rd, Parcel No. 111, Kuwait City; tel. 2510355; telex 23211; Ambassador: Antoni Czarkowski.

Qatar: POB 1825, Istiqlal St, Dahia, Kuwait City; tel. 2513603; telex 22038; Ambassador: Ahmed H. al-Atiyah.

Romania: POB 11149, Dasmah, Jabriah, Block 3a, Parcel 53, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 319905; telex 22148; Ambassador: (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: POB 20498, Arabian Gulf St, Kuwait City; tel. 2531155; telex 23458; Ambassador: Muhammad Fahd al-Eisa.

Senegal: POB 23892, Safat, Rawdah, Parcel 3, St. 35, House 9, Kuwait City; tel. 2542044; telex 22580; Ambassador: Saliou M. Mbacke.

Somalia: POB 22766, Safat, Abdul-Nasir St, Shuwaikh 'B', Kuwait City; tel. 817443; telex 23280; Ambassador: Mohammed Malingure.

Spain: POB 22207, Safat, Abdullah Salem District, St 12, Bldg 2, Kuwait City; tel. 2512722; telex 22341; Ambassador: Emilio Barcia.

Sri Lanka: POB 16296, Qadisiah, Mansuria, Block 2, House 3, Kuwait City; tel. 2529849; telex 46564; Ambassador: Abdul Qader H. Mohammed.

Sudan: POB 1076, Safat, Rawdah, Block 3, Abu Hayan St No. 26, Kuwait City; tel. 2519299; telex 22528; Ambassador: Mohamed A. Babtoot.

Sweden: POB 21448, Safat, Faiha, Parcel 7, Shahba St, House 3, Kuwait City; tel. 2523588; telex 22508; Ambassador: Carl E. Akesson.

Switzerland: POB 23954, Safat, Udailah St No. 32, Area 3, House No. 12, Kuwait City; tel. 2551872; telex 22672; Ambassador: André Louis Vallon (based in Amman, Jordan).

Syria: POB 25600, Safat, Rawdah, St No. 43, Plot 4, Villa 5, Kuwait City; tel. 2531164; telex 22270; Ambassador: Isa Darwish.

Thailand: POB 26199, Safat, Jabriah, Block 12, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 314870; telex 44306; Ambassador: Vichien Chatsuwan.

Tunisia: POB 5976, Safat, Faiha, Plot 9, St 91, Villa 10f, Kuwait City; tel. 2542144; telex 22518; Ambassador: Muhammad Megdiche.

Turkey: POB 20607, Safat, Bneid al-Gar, Hilton Hotel, Kuwait City; tel. 2531785; telex 44806; Ambassador: Kaya C. Toperi.

USSR: POB 1765, Safat, Baghdad St, Midan-Hawalli, House No. 6, Kuwait City; tel. (5) 642711; Ambassador: Pogos Akopov.

United Arab Emirates: POB 1828, Safat, Istiqlal St, Plot 70, Kuwait City; tel. 2518381; telex 22529; Ambassador: Sultan A. R. al-Noaimi.

United Kingdom: POB 2, Safat, Arabian Gulf St, Kuwait City; tel. 432046; telex 44614; Ambassador: Sir Peter Moon.

USA: POB 77, Safat, Kuwait City; Ambassador: Anthony Quainton.

Venezuela: POB 24440, Safat, Dahia, Parcel No. 1, Nsif al-Yousof St No. 72, Kuwait City; tel. 2542376; telex 22782; Ambassador: Rafael Osuna.

Yemen Arab Republic: POB 4626, Safat, Rawdah, Block 3, Yousef al-Sabih St, Villa 15, Kuwait City; tel. 2518855; telex 44636; Ambassador: Abdul-Wahab M. Abdul-Hamid.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: POB 5174, Nuzha, Parcel No. 1, Second Ring Rd, House 21, Kuwait City; tel. 2517898; Ambassador: Abdul-Waheb Fare.

Yugoslavia: POB 20511, Safat, al-Mansour St No. 15, Shuwaikh 'B', Kuwait City; tel. 813140; Ambassador: Petar Kostić.

Judicial System

Kuwait adopted a unified judicial system, covering all levels of courts, in 1960. Until then, a single Islamic court and committees

in the public security departments had settled public disputes and commercial differences. In 1982 a total of 46 advisers, 82 judges and 65 prosecutors considered 11,000 felonies, misdemeanours and appeals and 11,000 penal offences (offences under the private labour law and the law of commerce and the municipality).

The different types of court operating in Kuwait are as follows:

Courts of Summary Justice: This judges commercial and civil misdemeanours, allegations and disputes and urgent matters, providing that they are not worth more than KD1,000. The court's rulings are final if the sum is no more than KD500. Should the fine exceed that amount, appeal may be made to the Appellate Department in the Court of the First Instance. The Court of the First Instance passed judgment on 8,467 cases in 1982.

Courts of the First Instance: This judges lawsuits worth more than KD1,000. It considers disputes related to personal, civil, commercial, labour and rent affairs, and also hears cases of felony and appeals concerning misdemeanours. The Court of the First Instance heard 19,000 cases and 182 appeals in 1982.

Supreme Court of Appeal: This hears appeals against rulings of the Court of Cassation, and its verdicts are passed by three advisers. The Supreme Court of Appeal heard a total of 2,605 appeals in 1982.

Court of Cassation: This is an independent department in the Supreme Court of Appeal. It considers cases of alleged discrimination, be they commercial labour, civil, personal or criminal. In 1982 the Court of Cassation heard 929 cases.

Constitutional Court: Composed of five advisers, this court interprets the articles of the constitution and judges disputes related to the constitutionality of laws, statutes, and by-laws, and challenges to the election and true membership of deputies in the National Assembly.

State Security Court: Composed of three judges, this court hears crimes against state security or any other crimes referred to it by the Council of Ministers.

Ministry of Justice: POB 6, Safat; District Courts: tel. 432131; High Court of Appeal: tel. 432131.

Public Prosecutor: Faris Abdul Rahman al-Waqyan.

Attorney-General: Waqyan Khaled al-Waqyan.

Religion

ISLAM

The inhabitants are mainly Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'a sects. The Shi'ites comprise between 15% and 20% of the total.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church: Most Rev. Mgr Francis Micallef, ocd, Vicar Apostolic in Kuwait, Bishop's House, POB 266, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 434637.

National Evangelical Church in Kuwait: Rev. Hilmy Henain, pastor of the Arab congregation; Rev. Gordon L. Robinson, pastor of the English-speaking congregation, POB 80; a United Protestant Church founded by the Reformed Church in America; services in Arabic, English, Malayalam and other Indian dialects.

There are also Armenian, Greek, Coptic and Syrian Orthodox Churches in Kuwait.

The Press

Freedom of the press and publishing is guaranteed in the constitution. The Government gives financial support to newspapers and magazines, of which there were a total of 81 in 1983.

DAILIES

Al-Anbaa: POB 23915, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 830322; telex 22622; f. 1976; Arabic; general; Editor-in-Chief Faisal Yousef al-Marzooq; circ. 55,000.

Al-Qabas: POB 21800, Airport Rd, Shuwaikh; tel. 812822; telex 23370; f. 1972; Arabic; Editor Mohd al-Sager; Man. Editor R. Sh'houri; circ. 85,000.

Al-Rai al-A'am (Public Opinion): POB 695, International Airport Rd, Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait City; tel. 813133; telex 2636; f. 1961; Arabic; political, social and cultural; circ. 50,000.

Al-Seyassa: POB 2270, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 813566; telex 22332; f. 1966; Arabic; political; Editor Ahmed Abdul Aziz al-Jarallah; circ. 80,000.

Al-Watan (The Homeland): Dar al Watan K.S.C., POB 1142, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 448211; telex 22565; f. 1973; Arabic; political; Deputy Gen. Man. Abdullah Ali Hindi; circ. 78,000.

Arab Times: POB 2270, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 813566; telex 22332; f. 1977 (formerly *Daily News*); English; Editor-in-Chief Ahmed Abdul Aziz al-Jarallah; Man. Editor Alan Brown; circ. 42,000.

Kuwait Times: POB 1301, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 833199; telex 23843; f. 1961; English; political; Owner and Editor-in-Chief Yousuf Alyan; Man. Editor I. Shammas; circ. 28,000.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Adhwa al-Kuwait: POB 1977; f. 1962; Arabic; literature and arts; weekly; free advertising magazine; Editor Khalid al-Hamad; circ. 5,000.

Al-Arabi: POB 748, Safat, Kuwait City; telex 2030; f. 1958; Arabic; cultural; monthly; publ. by the Ministry of Information for distribution throughout the Arab world; Editor Dr Mohammed al-Rumeihi; circ. 350,000.

Al-Balagh: POB 4558, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 818820; telex 22345; f. 1969; Arabic; political and Islamic; weekly; Editor Abdul-Rahman Rashid al-Walayati.

Al-Hadaf (The Aim): POB 1142, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 813566; telex 2332; f. 1961; weekly; Arabic; political and cultural; Editor-in-Chief J. M. al-Mutawa; Chair. M. M. al-Saleh; circ. 63,000.

Al Kuwaiti: Information Dept, POB 22, Ahmadi; telex 44211; f. 1961; weekly journal of the Kuwait Oil Co (KSC); Arabic; circ. 8,000.

Al-Mujtama'a: POB 4850; f. 1969; Arabic weekly issued by the Social Reform Society.

Al Nahdha (The Renaissance): POB 695, International Airport Rd, Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait City; telex 2636; f. 1967; weekly; Arabic; social and political; Editor Youssuf al-Massaeed; circ. 45,000.

Ar-Raid (The Pioneer): POB 11259, Cairo Rd, Kuwait City; f. 1969; weekly; issued by Kuwaiti Teachers' Association; circ. 4,000.

Ar Ressaleh (The Message): POB 2490, Shuwaikh; f. 1961; weekly; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor Jassim Mubarak.

At-Tali'a: POB 1082, Mubarak al-Kabir St, Kuwait City; f. 1962; weekly; Arabic; Editor Sami Ahmed al-Munais; circ. 10,000.

Al-Yaqza (The Awakening): POB 6000, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 831318; telex 44513; f. 1966; weekly; political, economic, social and general; Editor-in-Chief Ahmed Yousuf Behbehani; circ. 59,941.

Arab Oil: POB 2270, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 813566; telex 22332; monthly; English.

Hayatuna (Our Life): POB 1708, Safat, Kuwait City; f. 1968; fortnightly; Arabic; medicine and hygiene; publ. by Al-Awadi Press Corporation; Editor Dr Abdul Rahman al-Awadi; circ. 6,000.

Kuwait al-Youm (Kuwait Today): POB 193, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 2450465; telex 46151; f. 1954; Sunday; the 'Official Gazette'; Amiri Decrees, Laws, Govt announcements, decisions, invitations for tenders, etc.; publ. by the Ministry of Information; circ. 6,000.

Kuwaiti Digest: Information Dept, POB 22, Ahmadi; quarterly; English; journal of Kuwait Oil Co; circ. 8,000.

Mejallat al-Kuwait (Kuwait Magazine): POB 193, Safat, Kuwait City; fortnightly illustrated magazine; Arabic; news and literary articles; publ. by Ministry of Information.

Osrati (My Family): POB 2995, Safat; Kuwait City; tel. 813233; telex 2456; weekly; Arabic; women's magazine; Editor Ghanima F. al-Marzouk; published by Fahad al-Marzouk Establishment; circ. 76,450.

Sawt al-Khaleej (Voice of the Gulf): POB 659, Safat, Kuwait City; telex 2636; f. 1962; political weekly; Chief Editor Salah Baker Khriebet; Owner Baker Ali Khriebet; circ. 20,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Kuwait News Agency (KUNA): POB 24063, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 412040; telex 22758; f. 1976; public corporate body; independent; also publishes research digests on topics of common and special interest; Chair. and Dir-Gen. Barges Hamoud al-Barges.

Foreign Bureaux

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 26889, Safat, Kuwait City; Correspondent Hazem Khadra.

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): POB 1927, Safat, Fahd al-Salem St, Kuwait City; Dir Reda Soliman.

Reuters Ltd (United Kingdom): POB 5616, Safat, 4th Floor, al-Ghunaim Bldg, Abdulla Mubarak St, Kuwait City.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): POB 1455, Safat, Kuwait City; Correspondent MIKHAIL KOZHEVNIKOV.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): POB 22168, Safat, nr Dasman Palace, Kuwait City.

The Iraqi News Agency, the Jamahiriya News Agency (Libya), Novosti (USSR), Qatar News Agency and Syrian News Agency are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Kuwait Association of Journalists: POB 5454, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 814195; Pres. YOUSUF SALEH AL-ALAYAN; Gen. Sec. AHMED YOUSUF BEHBANI.

Publishers

Gulf Centre Publishing and Publicity: POB 2722, Safat, Kuwait City; telex 46174; Propr. HAMZA ISMAIL ESSLAH.

United Production Group: POB 44247, Hawalli; tel. 843183; telex 44090; children's educational; Chair. and Man. Dir OSSAMA EL KAOUKJI.

Government Publishing House

Ministry of Information: POB 193, Safat, al-Sour St, Kuwait City; tel. 2415301; telex 46151.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 710,000 radio receivers and 575,000 TV receivers.

RADIO

Kuwait Broadcasting SCE: POB 397, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 415301; telex 46285; f. 1951; broadcasts for 62 hours daily, in Arabic, Farsi, English and Urdu, some in stereo; Under-Sec. for Broadcasting Affairs Sheikh NASSER MOHAMMED AHMED AL-SABAH; Asst Under-Sec. for Engineering Affairs ABDUL-RAHMAN IBRAHIM AL-HUTY.

TELEVISION

Television of Kuwait, Ministry of Information: POB 621, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 431712; telex 22169; ; f. 1961; (transmission began privately in Kuwait in 1957); transmits in Arabic; colour television started in spring 1973; a second channel was opened in 1979; transmits for a total of 86 hours per week; Asst Under-Sec. of TV Affairs MUHAMMAD SANOUSSI; Dir of Programmes SALEM AL-FAHD.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Kuwaiti dinars unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

In 1983 there were a total of 142 branches and head offices of banks operating in Kuwait. Assets at the end of 1983/84 totalled KD 7,892m.

Central Bank

Central Bank of Kuwait: POB 526, Safat, Abdulla al-Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 2449200; telex 22173; f. 1969; total assets 1,680m. (1982); Governor ABDUL WAHAB AL-TAMARR.

National Banks

Alahli Bank of Kuwait KSC: POB 1387, Safat, Mubarak al-Kabir St, Kuwait City; tel. 411100; telex 22067; cap. 30m., dep. 1,543m., res 76.7m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. SAOUD AL ABDUL RAZZAK; Man. Dir. HUSSAIN MAKKI AL-JUMA; Gen. Man. ABDUL KADIR AL-SEESI; 12 brs.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC: POB 24396, Safat, Ahmad al-Jaber St, Kuwait City; tel. 417140; telex 23220; Head Office in Bahrain; 50% owned by Kuwaiti banks and financial institutions, 50% by Bahraini individuals; cap. and res 85m. Bahraini dinars (1982); Man. Dir HAMAD M. AL-BAHAR; Gen. Man. DAVID W. STRECKER.

Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East KSC: POB 71, Safat, Abdulla al-Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 417190; telex 22045; 49% govt-owned; began operations in Dec. 1971 when it took over former brs of the British Bank of the Middle East; cap. 16.8m. (1983); Chair. FAHAD AL-BAHAR; Gen. Man. SALEH MUBARAK AL-FALAH; 12 brs.

Burgan Bank SAK: POB 5389, Safat, Abdulla al-Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 1417100; telex 23309; f. 1975; 51% owned by the govt, 49% by Kuwaiti public; cap. and res US $185.3m., dep. $2,150m., total assets $2,347.7m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Sheikh ALI JARRAH AL-SABAH; Gen. Man. ABDULAZIZ A. AL-JASSAR; 9 brs.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait SAK: POB 2861, Safat, Mubarak al-Kabir St, Kuwait City; tel. 2411001; telex 22004; f. 1960 by Amiri decree; cap. and res US $404m., dep. $6,138m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. HAMAD A. A. AL-HAMAD; Gen. Man. M. A. P. VAN DER WEE; 35 brs.

Gulf Bank KSC: POB 3200, Safat, Mubarak al-Kabir St, Kuwait City; tel. 2449501; telex 22001; f. 1960; total assets US $7,102m. (1983); Chair. MUSTAPHA SULTAN AL-ISSA; Gen. Man. RICHARD S. CUSAC; 27 brs, int. offices in New York, Singapore and London.

Industrial Bank of Kuwait KSC: POB 3146, Safat, cnr Mubarak al-Kabir St, Kuwait City; tel. 2457661; telex 22469; 49% owned by the govt; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 20m., res 11,645m., dep. 298,727m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Man. Dir ANWAR A. AL-NOURI; Sr Exec. Man. LUCIEN TOUTOUNJI.

Kuwait Finance House KSC: POB 24989, Safat, Ahmed al-Jaber St, Kuwait City; tel. 2445070; telex 23331; f. 1977; Islamic financial institution; 49% govt-owned; cap. p.u. 9.57m. total assets KD 835m. (1983); Chair. AHMED BAZIE AL-YASSIN; Deputy Chair. FAISUL A. AL-ALKHATRUSH; Man. Dir and Gen. Man. BADR A. AL-MUKHAIZEEM.

Kuwait Real Estate Bank KSC: POB 22822, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 2458177; telex 22321; f. 1973; dep. 448.2m., total assets 540.3m. (Dec. 1983); 10% govt-owned; Chair. and Man. Dir SAAD A. AL-NAHED; Gen. Man. ALI R. AL-BADER; 4 brs.

National Bank of Kuwait SAK: POB 95, Safat, Abdulla al-Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 422011; telex 2043; f. 1952; cap. and res US $557m., total assets $9,062m. (1983); Chair. MUHAMMAD ABDULMOHSIN AL-KHARAFI; Chief Gen. Man. IBRAHIM S. DABDOUB; 46 brs.

Savings and Credit Bank: POB 1454, Safat, Arabian Gulf St, Kuwait City; tel. 411301; telex 2211; f. 1960; nominal cap. 1,000m. (1983); Chair. ABDUL RAZZAK AL-ASKAR; Dir-Gen. YOUSEF A. AL-HOUTI.

INSURANCE

Al Ahleia Insurance Co SAK: POB 1602, Ali al-Salem Sq., Kuwait City; tel. 435011; telex 22213; f. 1962; covers all classes of insurance; cap. 6.5m.; Chair. YOUSEF IBRAHIM AL-GHANIM; Man. Dir OSAMAH MOHAMMED AL NISF; Gen. Man. Dr RAOUF H. MAKAR.

Gulf Insurance Co KSC: POB 1040, Safat, Kuwait City; f. 1961; cap. 8.7m.; 75% govt-owned; Chair. and Man. Dir AHMAD HUMAID AL TAYER.

Kuwait Insurance Co SAK: POB 769, Safat, Abdullah al-Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 420135; telex 22104; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 16m.; all life and non-life insurance; Chair. H. A. AL-BAHAR; Gen. Man. MAHMOUD S. GHUNAIM.

Some 20 Arab and other foreign insurance companies are active in Kuwait.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Kuwait Stock Exchange: Safat, Kuwait.

Trade and Industry

PETROLEUM

Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC): POB 26565, Safat, Salhia Complex, Fahed al-Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 2455455; telex 244875; f. 1980; umbrella organization to run oil industry; controls companies listed below; Chair. Sheikh ALI AL-KHALIFAH AL-SABAH (Minister of Oil and Industry); Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir (Planning, Administration and Finance) ABDUL-RAZZAK MULLA HUSSEIN.

Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Explorations Co KSC (KUFPEC): tel. 2455455; telex 244875; f. 1981; state-owned; overseas oil exploration and development; Chair. ABDUL RAZZAK MULLA HUSSEIN.

Kuwait National Petroleum Co KSC (KNPC): POB 70, Safat, Ali al-Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 420121; telex 22006; f. 1961; oil refining and production of LPG; Chair. Ahmad Abdul Muhsin al-Mutair.

Kuwait Oil Co KSC (KOC): POB 22, Ahmadi; tel. 989111; telex 44211; f. 1934; state-owned; average rate of production during 1982 was 823,000 b/d, compared with 1.24m. b/d during 1981; Chair. and Man. Dir Ahmad Malik Mohammed al-Gharabally.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co SAK (see Transport—Shipping).

Kuwait International Petroleum Investment Co (KIPIC): tel. 2455455; telex 244875; f. 1981; petroleum related investments outside Kuwait; Chair. Sheikh Ali Jaber al-Sabah.

Petrochemical Industries Co KSC (see Development).

Arabian Oil Co: Head Office: Tokyo; Kuwait Office: POB 1641, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 439201; telex 22095; Field Office Ras al-Khafji, Partitioned Zone, Saudi Arabia; f. 1950; a Japanese company which holds concessions granted by govts of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait in 1957 and 1958 respectively; in 1981 crude oil production was approx. 80m. barrels.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 775, Safat, Chamber's Bldg, Ali Salem St, Kuwait City; tel. 2435801; telex 22198; f. 1959; 12,000 mems; Pres. Abdul Aziz al-Sager; Vice-Pres. Yousef al Fuleij and Mohamad A. al-Kharafi; Adviser and Acting Sec.-Gen. Majed Jamal ud-Din.

DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Co (KFTCIC): POB 5665, Safat, Omar Bin al-Khattab St, Sharq, Kuwait City; tel. 2449031; telex 22021; f. 1965 by Amiri decree; private banking, investments and real estate; 94% govt-owned; cap. p.u. KD69m., total assets KD919m. (1983); Chair. Abdulmohsen Yousef al-Hunaif.

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: POB 2921, Safat, cnr Mubarak al-Kabir St, and al-Hilali St, Kuwait City; tel. 2468800; telex 22025; f. 1961; cap. KD2,000m.; wholly govt-owned; provides and administers financial and technical assistance to the countries of the developing world; Chair. Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah (Minister of Oil and Industry).

Kuwait International Investment Co (KIIC) SAK: POB 22792, Safat, al-Salhia Commercial Complex, Kuwait City; tel. 2438273; telex 22325; cap. and res KD29m.; total assets KD211.5m. (1983); 22% govt-owned; domestic real estate and share markets.

Kuwait Investment Co SAK (KIC): POB 1005, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 2438111; telex 22115; f. 1961; total resources KD332m. (1983); investment banking institution owned 51% by the govt and 49% by Kuwaiti nationals; int. banking and investment; Chair. and Man. Dir Hamad Muhammad al-Bahar; Gen. Man. Hilal Mashari al-Mutairi.

Kuwait Planning Board: c/o Ministry of Planning, POB 15, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 423100; telex 22468; f. 1962; supervises long-term development plans; through its Central Statistical Office publishes information on Kuwait's economic activity; Dir-Gen. Ahmed Ali al-Duaij.

National Industries Co Sak: POB 417, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 815466; telex 22165; f. 1961; 60% govt-owned, with controlling interest in various construction enterprises; Chair. and Man. Dir Mufarrej I. al-Mufarrej.

Petrochemical Industries Co KSC: POB 1084, Safat, Khalid Bin al-Walid St, Kuwait City; tel. 422141; telex 22024; f. 1963; the Govt took 100% ownership in 1976; Chair. and Man. Dir Abdul Baqi al-Nouri.

Fertilizer Division: POB 9116, Ahmadi; telex 44212; produces ammonia, urea, sulphuric acid and ammonium sulphate; plant comprises 3 ammonia plants, 3 urea plants and 1 ammonium sulphate plant; a fourth ammonia plant was expected to start production by late 1984.

Salt and Chlorine Division: POB 1013, Safat, Kuwait City; telex 22497; acquired from the Ministry of Electricity and Water in 1974; produces salt, chlorine, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydrochlorite, compression hydrogen and distilled water.

Shuaiba Area Authority SAA: POB 4690, Safat, Kuwait City; POB 10033, Shuaiba; tel. 960903; telex 44205; f. 1964; an independent governmental authority to supervise and run the industrial area and Port of Shuaiba. It has powers and duties to develop the area and its industries which include an oil refinery, cement factory, fishing plant, power stations and distillation plants, chemical fertilizer and petrochemical industries, sanitary ware factory, asbestos plant and sand lime bricks plant; Dir-Gen. Suleiman K. al-Hamad.

TRADE UNIONS

General Confederation of Kuwaiti Workers: f. 1968; central authority to which all trade unions are affiliated.

KOC Workers Union: f. 1964; Chair. Jassim Abdul Wahab al-Toura.

Federation of Petroleum and Petrochemical Workers: f. 1965; Chair. Jassim Abdul Wahab al-Toura.

Transport

ROADS

Roads in the towns are metalled and the most important are dual carriageway. There are metalled roads to Ahmadi, Mina Al-Ahmadi and other centres of population in Kuwait, and to the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian borders, giving a total road network of 3,073 km. A four-lane trunk road to Dammam in Saudi Arabia is under construction and a motorway system is being developed.

Kuwait Transport Co SAK (KTC): POB 375, Safat, Hilali St, Kuwait City; tel. 427034; telex 22246; f. 1962; provides internal bus service; regular service to Iraq; Chair. of Bd and Man. Dir Abbas Jowher Salem.

SHIPPING

Kuwait has three commercial seaports. The largest, Shuwaikh, situated about 3 km from Kuwait City, was built in 1960. By 1983 it comprised 21 berths, with a total length of 4 km. A total of 1,766 vessels passed through the port in 1983, discharging 6.2m. tons of goods. Expansion, under way in 1984, included a project to increase the number of berths to 43.

Shuaiba Commercial Port, 54 km south of Kuwait City, was built in 1967 to facilitate the import of primary materials and heavy equipment, necessary for the construction of the Shuaiba Industrial Area. By 1983 the port comprised a total of 20 berths, plus two docks for small wooden boats. Four of the berths constitute a station for unloading containers. Total traffic tonnage in 1982 was about 7m. tons.

Doha, the smallest port, was equipped in 1981 to receive small coastal ships carrying light goods between the Gulf States. It has 20 small berths, each 100m long. Expansion to facilitate the transport of heavier industrial products within the Gulf was being considered in 1984.

The oil port at Mina Al-Ahmadi, 40 km south of Kuwait City, is capable of handling the largest oil tankers afloat, and the loading of over 2m. barrels of oil per day.

Kuwait Ports Authority: POB 3874, Safat, Kuwait City; telex 22740; Dir-Gen. Dr Ibrahim Makki.

Kuwait Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Co SAK: POB 21998, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 835488; telex 22438; Chair. Hamad Abdulla al-Sagar.

Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Co (AMPTC): POB 22525, Safat, Gulf Bank Bldg, Mubarak al-Khabir St, Kuwait City; tel. 411815; telex 2180; 7 tankers and 2 LPG carriers; sponsored by OAPEC and financed by Algeria, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar and Saudi Arabia; Chair. Abdul Aziz al-Abdulla al-Turki (Saudi Arabia); Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir Abdul Rahman Ahmed al-Sultan.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co SAK (KOTC): POB 810, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 2455455; telex 44766; f. 1957; state-owned; operates 2.49m. dwt of crude oil tankers, LPG and product carriers. The fleet consists of 5 crude oil tankers, 4 LPG vessels and 14 product carriers. A further crude oil tanker and 5 product carriers are on order; sole tanker agents for Mina al-Ahmadi, Shuaiba and Mina Abdulla and agents for other ports; LPG filling and distribution; Chair. and Man. Dir Abdul Fattah al-Badr.

United Arab Shipping Co SAG: POB 3636, Safat, Jamal Abdul Nasser St, Kuwait City; tel. 816033; telex 22176; f. 1976; the national company of six Arabian Gulf countries; services between Europe, UK, Far East, Mediterranean ports, Japan and East Coast of USA and S. America, and ports of participant States on Arabian Gulf and Red Sea; 60 vessels; subsidiary cos are Kuwait Shipping Agencies, Aratrans, and United Arab Chartering Company, London; cap. p.u. KD280m.; Chair. Ahmed Yousuf al-Turki; Chief Exec. Abdulaziz Hussain Salatt; 9 brs internationally.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kuwait International Airport opened in 1980, and is designed to receive 4.5m. passengers per year. Expansion, under way in 1984, was expected to increase annual capacity to 5m. passengers by the year 2000.

Directorate-General of Civil Aviation: POB 17; tel. 719847; telex 23038; Dir Sheikh Jaber al-Athby al-Sabah.

Kuwait Airways Corporation (KAC): POB 394, Kuwait International Airport; tel. 412000; telex 23036; f. 1954; services to Abadan, Abu Dhabi, Aden, Algiers, Amman, Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bangkok, Beirut, Bombay, Cairo, Casablanca, Damascus, Delhi, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Jeddah, Karachi, Khartoum, London, Madrid, Manila, Muscat, New York, Nicosia, Paris, Ras al-Khaimah, Rome, Sana'a, Seoul, Teheran, Tripoli, Tunis, Zürich; fleet of 7 Boeing 707, 4 Jumbo 747, 2 Boeing 727, 2 Air-Taxi HS-125, 3 Boeing 767 and 8 Airbus (on order); Chair. and Man. Dir Ahmad al Mishari; Gen. Man. Ahmad al Zabin.

Tourism

Tourist Department: Ministry of Information, POB 193, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 415301; telex 46151.

Touristic Enterprise Co: POB 23310, Safat, Kuwait City; tel. 412664; telex 22801; 92% govt-owned; manages several major tourist attractions; Chair. Ghazi al-Fulaij; Vice-Chair. Mubarak Jaber al-Sabah.

LAOS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Lao People's Democratic Republic is a land-locked country in South-East Asia, bordered by the People's Republic of China to the north, by Viet-Nam to the east, by Kampuchea to the south, by Thailand to the west and by Burma to the north-west. The climate is tropical, with a rainy monsoon season lasting from May to October. The official language, Lao or Laotian, is spoken by about two-thirds of the population. French is spoken widely and there are also numerous tribal languages, including Meo. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are also some Christians and followers of animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes, of red, blue (half the depth) and red, with a white disc in the centre. The capital is Vientiane.

Recent History

Laos was formerly a part of French Indo-China and comprised the three principalities of Luang Prabang, Vientiane and Champassac. These were merged in 1946, when France recognized Sisavang Vong, ruler of Luang Prabang since 1904, as King of Laos. In May 1947 the King promulgated a democratic constitution, though until 1957 only men were allowed to vote. The Kingdom of Laos became independent, within the French Union, in July 1949 and full sovereignty was recognized by France in October 1953. The leading royalist politician was Prince Souvanna Phouma, who was Prime Minister in 1951–54, 1956–58, 1960 and from 1962 to 1975. King Sisavang Vong died in October 1959 and was succeeded by his son, Savang Vatthana.

From 1950 the Royal Government was opposed by the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF), an insurgent movement formed by a group of former anti-French activists. The LPF's Chairman was Prince Souphanouvong, a half-brother of Prince Souvanna Phouma, but its dominant element was the communist People's Party of Laos (PPL), led by Kaysone Phomvihane. The LPF's armed forces became known as the Pathet Lao. During the 1950s the Pathet Lao gradually secured control of the north-east of the country with the assistance of the Vietnamese communists, the Viet-Minh, engaged in war with the French (until 1954). Several agreements between the Royal Government and the LPF, attempting to end the guerrilla war and reunite the country, failed during the 1950s and early 1960s. By 1965 the *de facto* partition of Laos was established, with the LPF refusing to participate in national elections, and consolidating its power over the north-eastern provinces.

With the 'Ho Chi Minh Trail', the communist supply route to South Viet-Nam, running through the Pathet Lao-controlled areas, Laos remained closely involved with the war in Viet-Nam. In 1973 the Viet-Nam peace negotiations included provisions for a cease-fire in Laos. A new Government was set up in April 1974 with Royalist, neutralist and LPF participation and with Prince Souvanna Phouma continuing as Prime Minister and Prince Souphanouvong becoming Chairman of the Joint National Political Council. However, the LPF increased its power and eventually gained effective control, which was confirmed by election victories in October and November 1975. In November King Savang Vatthana abdicated and Souvanna Phouma resigned.

In December 1975 a National Congress of People's Representatives (264 delegates elected by local authorities) abolished the monarchy and elected a 45-member Supreme People's Council (now known as the Supreme People's Assembly). Souphanouvong was appointed President of the newly-named Lao People's Democratic Republic and President of the Supreme People's Council. Kaysone Phomvihane, who had become Secretary-General of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP, a successor to the PPL), was appointed Prime Minister. Ex-King Savang Vatthana was named Supreme Counsellor to the President but he refused to co-operate with the new regime and was arrested in March 1977. The LPF was replaced in February 1979 by the Lao Front for National Reconstruction, under the leadership of the LPRP.

The Third Congress of the LPRP took place in April 1982, confirming the party leadership and increasing the membership of the Secretariat and Central Committee. In September the Council of Ministers was reorganized and several ministries restructured.

Armed opposition to the Government continues, particularly among hill tribes. In October 1982 Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, a Lao exile, formed the anti-communist Royal Lao Democratic Government, led by former Laotian military officers. However, many prominent exiles have dissociated themselves from the movement.

Since 1975 Laos has been heavily dependent on Vietnamese economic and military assistance. In July 1977 a 25-year treaty of friendship between the two countries was signed, and Laos supported the Vietnamese-backed take-over in Kampuchea in January 1979. Following the outbreak of hostilities between Viet-Nam and the People's Republic of China in February, Laos allied itself with the former, and several Chinese aid projects were subsequently suspended.

Between 1975 and 1977 relations with Thailand were strained. Thailand intermittently closed the border to Lao imports and exports, causing considerable hardship. However, with the fall of the militantly anti-communist Government in Thailand in October 1977, there was an improvement in relations and the blockade of goods was lifted. In 1979 agreements providing for border liaison and trade co-operation were signed. Following a number of border incidents in 1980, relations cooled again, and Thailand closed all but three of its border points. During 1983 a Thai foreign affairs committee advocated the resumption of trade across the border, and the opening of more crossings, but the proposals were not well received in Bangkok, and restrictions on the sale of many goods to Laos remain in force.

Relations with Thailand reached a low ebb in May 1984, following a clash between Thai and Laotian troops in an area at their joint border which was the subject of a dispute. Both countries claimed control over three villages. Tension increased after discussions over the dispute broke down in September, and there were further clashes between Laotian and Thai troops. At the beginning of 1985 the disagreement over the three villages remained unresolved.

Government

In December 1975 a National Congress of People's Representatives proclaimed a republic. The Congress installed a President as Head of State and a Council of Ministers, led by a Prime Minister, to exercise executive power. A Supreme People's Assembly of 45 members, chaired by the President, was appointed to draft a new constitution.

Political power is held by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). The communist LPRP has a Central Committee with 49 full and six alternate members, headed by a seven-member Political Bureau.

Defence

In July 1984 the estimated strength of the armed forces was 53,700 (Lao People's Army 50,000, navy 1,700, air force 2,000). In 1981 defence expenditure totalled an estimated 260m. kips. In 1984 there were about 50,000 Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Economic Affairs

The essentially agricultural Laotian economy was severely disrupted by the years of civil war. Agriculture employs about 80% of the labour force, and annual production is heavily dependent on the weather. The principal crop is rice but Laos has often had to rely on rice imports, mainly from Thailand, to make up annual shortfalls. In 1976 and 1977 drought and crop pests seriously affected agricultural production, further reduced

by severe flooding in 1978. In 1984 the output of paddy rice was a record 1.3m. tons, bringing Laos almost to a position of self-sufficiency. About 30,000 tons of rice were imported in 1982 and 1983. The shortfall increased to 110,000 tons in 1984. Sweet potatoes, cassava and maize are also grown.

Forests cover about two-thirds of Laos. Timber production has increased slowly, with output reportedly back to pre-war levels. Exports of timber and forest products, however, declined in value from US $7m. in 1974 to $1.4m. in 1976/77.

Laos has considerable mineral resources, including deposits of tin, lead, zinc, coal, potash, gypsum, iron ore, and small quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. Of these, only tin has been exploited on a significant scale, with two open-cast mines in operation. Tin production has fluctuated; 417 metric tons were produced in 1980 and 352 tons in 1983, compared with 787 tons in 1972. Petroleum deposits are believed to exist in the Vientiane valley. Laos has been largely dependent on Thailand for imports of petroleum. In May 1983, however, an agreement was signed to provide for the construction of a 395-km oil pipeline between Vientiane and Da Nang in Viet-Nam. The pipeline will eventually link up with a 100-km pipeline leading from the Vietnamese port of Vinh to the Laotian border, and will supply Laos with 300,000 metric tons of petroleum and gas per annum. There is considerable potential for the development of hydroelectricity, particularly the Nam Ngum generating station. A fifth generator was installed in 1984, increasing the station's capacity to 150,000 kW. About 90% of its output, or approximately 600m. kWh annually, is exported to Thailand under a 10-year agreement. Electricity is the principal earner of foreign exchange; sales to Thailand were valued at US $21m. in 1982, compared with $8m. in 1981. As domestic electricity demand increases, the Government plans to develop a new station, probably at Nam Theun, to prevent loss of export earnings. Manufacturing is relatively undeveloped, accounting for less than 5% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), and is mainly confined to the processing of raw materials and agricultural produce, and the production of handicrafts and basic consumer goods for the home market.

The chronic balance-of-trade deficit, approximately 32,000m. old kips in 1974, used to be largely financed by US aid. Following the closure of the US aid mission in June 1975, Laos has become increasingly dependent on assistance from the USSR, Viet-Nam and the East European bloc, as well as from international organizations, although substantial aid is received from Western countries, such as Sweden, and also from Japan. For the period 1979–82 the value of project aid was forecast to total over US $400m. The trade deficit exceeded $100m. in 1980 and 1981. There are few exports; electricity, timber, tin and coffee account for all official trade, but there is a significant amount of smuggling of coffee, opium and timber and forest products into Thailand to pay for imports such as generally unavailable consumer goods. In 1982 total official imports were about $90m., while exports were about $46m. Most trade is with Japan and Thailand.

In June 1976, in an attempt to curb the high rate of inflation, a new currency, the 'liberation kip', was introduced, with an official exchange rate of 200 to the US dollar. However, by November the unofficial rate was about 1,400 to the dollar and inflation continued at a high rate. In May 1978 the liberation kip was devalued by 50%. In December 1979 a currency reform introduced the new kip, equivalent to 100 old kips, but at the same time the currency was devalued by 75%. In January 1980, however, the new kip was revalued from 16 to 10 bank kips per US dollar. The currency was devalued by 67% in 1981, when the exchange rate was set at US $1 = 30 kips. A further devaluation occurred in 1982, when a rate of 35 kips per dollar was introduced.

The economy improved in 1980 and GDP rose by 10%, higher levels of domestic production led to an improved supply situation and the balance-of-payments deficit was reduced. According to the ADB, real growth of the gross national product was at an annual average rate of 6.5% during 1979–82. In 1980 a programme to increase domestic production, to encourage exports and to promote efficient import use was affected by Thailand's closure of the common border. In 1982 the per caput income was estimated at more than $100.

The Government's principal aim is to develop agriculture and forestry as the basis for future industrial development. In June 1978, in an attempt to increase production, the Government introduced a programme of agricultural collectivization, and 2,113 co-operatives had been established by the end of 1983. In 1980 these measures were scaled down as being unsuited to the existing economic system. However, with the State retaining the most powerful role in the economy, no return to free capitalism was envisaged, but rather a channelling of the benefits of free trading for the collective good. The 1981–85 Plan aimed to achieve self-sufficiency in food, further development of exports, improvements in productivity and a better standard of living. The first year of the Plan saw an overall increase of 8.6% in total production.

Transport and Communications

Laos is a land-locked country, and the Mekong River and its left-bank tributaries form the principal artery of transport. However, the size of river vessels is limited by rapids, and traffic is seasonal. There are no railways in Laos but in September 1976 an official communiqué confirmed that studies would be undertaken for the construction of a railway link between Laos and Viet-Nam. In 1979 there were about 16,750 km of roads. Lao Aviation operates services to Thailand, Viet-Nam and Kampuchea from Wattai airport, at Vientiane.

Social Welfare

In 1983 there were 639 hospitals and clinics, with a total of 9,495 beds. There were also 1,654 doctors and physicians.

Education

Education was greatly disrupted by the civil war, causing a high illiteracy rate, but educational facilities have since improved significantly. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for five years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 11, lasts for six years. The illiteracy rate was reportedly reduced from 60% in 1975 to 25% by 1979. Over the same period, the enrolment ratio at primary schools rose from 61% to 96% of children in the relevant age-group, while secondary enrolment increased from 7% to 17%.

Public Holiday

1985: 2 December (National Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 at = 1 new kip.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 40.565 new kips;
US $1 = 35.000 new kips.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Service National de la Statistique, Vientiane.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	236,800*
Population (official estimates at 31 December)	
1981	3,846,000
1982	3,938,000
1983	4,033,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	17.0

* 91,400 sq miles.

PROVINCES (estimated population at 31 December 1983)

	Area (sq km)	Population ('000)	Density (per sq km)
Vientiane	20,600	721	35.0
Savannakhet	21,700	536	24.7
Champasak	14,500	437	30.1
Sayabouri	18,400	348	18.9
Luang Prabang	18,900	336	17.8
Khammouane	26,400	327	12.4
Oudomxay	18,300	267	14.6
Saravan	21,600	265	12.3
Houaphanh	16,300	234	14.4
Xiangkhouang	19,500	176	9.0
Luang Namtha	12,900	166	12.9
Phongsali	15,800	139	8.8
Attopu	11,900	81	6.8
Total	236,800	4,033	17.0

Source: State Planning Committee.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population in 1973)

Vientiane (capital)*	176,637	Luang Prabang	44,244
Savannakhet	50,690	Saya Bury	13,775
Pakse	44,860	Khammouane	12,676

* Estimated population in 1981 was 210,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 46 per 1,000; death rate 23 per 1,000 (official estimates). Average annual birth rate 44.6 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 44.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 22.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 20.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

LABOUR FORCE (ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	618	560	1,178
Industry	52	26	78
Services	151	87	238
Total	821	674	1,495

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,328; Total 1,829 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	1,053	1,155	1,184
Maize	28	33	33*
Potatoes	34*	35*	40*
Sweet potatoes and yams	28*	29*	30*
Cassava (Manioc)	68*	70*	72*
Pulses	17*	18*	20*
Soybeans	3	4	5*
Groundnuts (in shell)	8	9	9*
Cottonseed	10	10	10*
Cotton (lint)	5	5	6*
Vegetables and melons	184*	193*	197*
Sugar cane	9	30	30
Coffee	4*	5	6
Tobacco	2	3	3*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983
Horses	34*	36*	n.a.
Cattle	445	473	486
Buffaloes	880	897	916
Pigs	1,176	1,223	1,300
Goats	54	56	60
Chickens	5,568	5,863	6,654
Ducks	220*	230*	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

Source (for 1981 and 1982): FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	7	7	7
Buffalo meat	20	22	23
Pig meat	41	44	44
Poultry meat	10	12	14
Cows' milk	6	7	7
Hen eggs	20.2	22.0	25.0
Cattle and buffalo hides	3.6	3.9	4.1

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	130	130	130
Other industrial wood	93	95	97
Fuel wood	3,436	3,516	3,609
Total	3,659	3,741	3,836

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1977*	1978	1979
Total (incl. boxboards)	46	56	41

* FAO estimate.

1980–82: Annual production as in 1979 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

Total catch 20,000 metric tons of freshwater fishes per year (FAO estimate).

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Tin concentrates (metal content) (metric tons)	254	305	352

Source: State Planning Committee.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Beer (hectolitres)	12,019	13,103	13,000
Soft drinks (hectolitres)	15,365	12,643	12,370
Cigarettes (million packets)	15.1	13.0	12.0
Salt (metric tons)	3,213	8,949	6,860
Textiles ('000 metres)	954.7	1,214.0	1,451.4
Clothing ('000 pieces)	376.7	384.0	474.9
Rubber tyres and tubes for motor cars ('000)	728	638	1,000
Plastic products (metric tons)	69.0	207.0	185.1
Washing powder (metric tons)	444	987	970
Domestic animal feed (metric tons)	3,500	6,006	3,000
Bricks (million)	4.1	5.6	10.9
Electric energy (million kWh)	844.5	921.9	850.9

Source: State Planning Committee.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 at (cents) = 1 new kip.

Denominations
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 new kips.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 40.565 new kips;
US $1 = 35.000 new kips;
1,000 new kips = £24.65 = $28.57.

Note: Some figures in this chapter are in terms of the old kip. This was replaced in June 1976 by the 'liberation kip', worth 20 old kips. In December 1979 Laos adopted a new 'kip national', worth 100 'liberation kips'.

BUDGET (million kips)

Revenue	1979	1980	1981
Private sector taxes	48.4	98.3	140.0
State enterprises	200.2	567.8	700.0
Other	19.4	82.1	90.0
Total domestic revenue	268.0	748.2	930.0

Expenditure	1979	1980	1981
Current expenditure	393.9	1,028.0	1,210.0
Capital expenditure	242.1	748.9	950.0
Total	636.0	1,776.9	2,160.0

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES* (US $ million)

	1978	1979	1980
Total	21.5	26.1	14.0

* Comprising gold, IMF Special Drawing Rights and foreign exchange.

MONEY SUPPLY (million old kips at 31 December)

	1972	1973	1974
Bank deposits	1,731	3,213	2,900
Money in circulation	21,743	23,449	33,800

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer price index, Vientiane. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1973	1974	1975*
Food	190.7	289.9	450.0
Clothing	146.5	228.4	333.8
Rent, fuel and light	128.6	185.4	246.1
All items	165.7	248.1	368.3

* January to August. The index of all items for the whole year was 457.3 (food index 544.9).

Source: International Labour Office, mainly *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million new kips)

Exports	1977	1978	1979*
Timber	0.91	2.70	2.40
Tin	0.93	0.82	0.12
Coffee	3.08	1.06	1.22
Wood products	0.45	0.17	0.09
Electricity	1.85	1.88	1.90
Others	1.38	2.20	1.25
Total	8.60	8.83	6.98

* January to May.

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, *Annual Supplement* 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million old kips)

Imports	1970	1971	1972
France	2,194.9	1,377.4	1,125.8
Germany, Federal Republic	177.6	341.6	327.9
Hong Kong	398.4	363.6	513.6
Indonesia	4,173.0	2,113.3	2,097.1
Japan	3,925.8	3,843.5	2,469.9
Singapore	1,529.0	1,823.2	1,025.7
Taiwan	266.1	269.0	396.0
Thailand	5,622.8	5,086.0	12,353.7
United Kingdom	675.0	366.2	366.2
USA	6,647.9	3,143.0	4,298.4
Others	1,718.6	1,012.9	1,231.1
Total	27,329.1	19,739.7	26,205.4

Exports	1971	1972	1973*
Hong Kong	25.5	19.7	73.8
Singapore and Malaysia	773.7	1,027.2	910.5
Thailand	634.6	457.0	1,987.3
South Viet-Nam	0.2	—	0.4
Total (incl. others)	1,485.4	1,540.1	3,044.6

* Provisional.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC ('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Freight (metric tons)	844.2	822.9	929.3
Freight ton-kilometres	83,400	78,400	112,400
Passengers	7,491.3	5,323.5	7,956.8
Passenger-kilometres	117,100	201,200	268,000

Source: State Planning Committee.

1979: 18,000 vehicles in use (estimate).

SHIPPING

Inland Waterways (traffic, '000)

	1981	1982	1983
Freight (metric tons)	12.8	45.2	42.6
Freight ton-kilometres	3,200	12,700	14,100
Passengers	137.8	139.6	263.8
Passenger-kilometres	4,700	3,500	10,000

Source: State Planning Committee.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services, million)

	1976	1977	1978
Kilometres flown	0.8	0.4	0.2
Passengers carried ('000)	45	30	12
Passenger-kilometres	22	10	6
Freight tonne-kilometres	0.5	0.1	0.1
Total tonne-kilometres	2	1	1

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Education

(1982/83)

	Institutions	Students	Teachers
General education			
First level	6,525	480,871	16,454
Second level	419	64,500	3,709
Third level	60	17,492	1,070
Vocational education	55	13,132	1,343

1982/83: 1,581 students were sent abroad.

Source: State Planning Committee.

Directory

The Constitution

Following the change of regime in December 1975 and the abolition of the monarchy, it was announced that a new constitution would be prepared by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Souphanouvong (took office 4 December 1975).

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: Souphanouvong.

Vice-Presidents: Sisomphon Lovansay, Faydang Lobliayao, Khamsouk Keola.

Secretary-General: Khamsouk Keola.

Vice Secretaries-General: Say Phetrasy, Souvannarath.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(January 1985)

Chairman (Prime Minister): Kaysone Phomvihane.

First Vice-Chairman: Nouhak Phounsavanh.

Vice-Chairman: Phoumi Vongvichit.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. Phoune Sipraseuth.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Defence and Supreme Commander of the Lao People's Army: Gen. Khamtai Siphandon.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Committee: Saly Vongkhamsao.

Ministers to the Chairman's Office: Ma Khaykhamphithoune, Khamsouk Sayaseng, Souli Nanthavong, Thongchan Uplavanh, Soth Phetrasy.

Minister of the Interior: Sisavat Keobounphanh.

Minister of Commerce: Vanthong Sengmuong.

Minister of Finance: Yao Phonevantha.

Minister of Justice: Kou Souvannamethi.

Minister of Public Health: Khamlieng Pholsena.

Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Co-operatives: Maj.-Gen. Inkong Mahavong.

Minister of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry: Maysouk Saysompheng.

Minister of Transportation, Posts and Telecommunications: Col Phao Bounnaphon.

Minister of Education, Sports and Fine Arts: Bounthiem Phitsamai.

Minister of Materials and Technology: Thongsouk Saisangkhy.

Minister of Construction: Gen. Khemphone Phouipaseuth.

Minister of Culture: Thongsing Thammavong.

Chairman of the Committee of Information, Press, Radio and Television Broadcasting: Son Khamvanvongsa.

Chairman of the State Bank: Bousbong Souvannavong.

Chairman of the Committee of Social Welfare and National War Veterans: Meun Somvichit.

Chairman of the Nationalities Committee: Nhiavu Lobliayao.

The Council of Ministers also includes some 60 Vice-Ministers and Vice-Chairmen, and the Chairmen of the National Federations.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Vientiane.

Legislature

NATIONAL CONGRESS

A National Congress of People's Representatives, comprising 264 delegates elected by local authorities, was convened in December 1975. The Congress appointed the Supreme People's Assembly to draft a new constitution.

Political Organizations

Lao Front for National Reconstruction: Vientiane; f. 1979 to replace the former Lao Patriotic Front; comprises representatives of various political and social groups, of which the LPRP is the most important; aims to increase national solidarity and to assist the development of the economy and socialism; Cen. Cttee of 76 mems; Chair. Pres. SOUPHANOUVONG; Vice-Chair. FAYDANG LOBLIAYAO, KHAMSOUK KEOLA, BOUALANG; Sec. of Cen. Cttee SAMAN VIGNAKET.

Phak Pasason Pativat Lao (Lao People's Revolutionary Party —LPRP): Vientiane; f. 1972 (formerly known as the People's Party of Laos, f. 1955); communist; Sec.-Gen. KAYSONE PHOMVIHANE; Deputy NOUHAK PHOUNSAVANH.

Politburo:

Seven full members:	PHOUMI VONGVICHIT
KAYSONE PHOMVIHANE	Gen. KHAMTAI SIPHANDON
NOUHAK PHOUNSAVANH	Gen. PHOUNE SIPRASEUTH
SOUPHANOUVONG	SISOMPHON LOVANSAY

Secretariat:

Nine full members:	NOUHAK PHOUNSAVANH
KAYSONE PHOMVIHANE	Gen. PHOUNE SIPRASEUTH
Gen. KHAMTAI SIPHANDON	SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHANH
SISOMPHON LOVANSAY	SAMAN VIGNAKET
SALY VONGKHAMSAO	MAYCHANTAN SENGMANI

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN LAOS

Australia: rue Pandit J. Nehru, quartier Phone Xay, BP 292, Vientiane; tel. 2477; telex 4319; Ambassador: JOHN BRUCE CAMPBELL.

Bulgaria: Vientiane; Ambassador: TODOR T. NETSOV.

Burma: Vientiane; Ambassador: U AUNG KHIN.

China, People's Republic: Vientiane; Chargé d'affaires: ZHANG ZHIGUO.

Cuba: Vientiane; Ambassador: MANO U GARCÍA VÁSQUEZ.

Czechoslovakia: 5 rue Thadeua, BP 508, Vientiane; Ambassador: LADISLAV KOCSIS.

Egypt: Vientiane; Ambassador: FOUAD HAMDY ABDUL FATTAH.

France: rue Sethathirath, Vientiane; Ambassador: JEAN-NOËL DE BOUILLANE DE LACOSTE.

German Democratic Republic: rue Sok Paluang, BP 1102, Vientiane; Ambassador: DIETRICH JARCK.

Germany, Federal Republic: rue Pandit J. Nehru, BP 314, Vientiane; Ambassador: HELLMUT SCHATZSCHNEIDER.

Hungary: BP 733, quartier Sisangvone, Vientiane; tel. 3111; Ambassador: LÁSZLÓ ROSTA.

India: Vientiane; Ambassador: SHIV KUMAR.

Indonesia: ave Phone Keng, BP 277, Vientiane; Ambassador: BAMBANG S. KUSUMONEGORO.

Japan: rue Sisangvone, Vientiane; Ambassador: TOSHITAKA TADA.

Kampuchea: quartier Sophanethong Neua, BP 34, Vientiane; Ambassador: NGUON PHANSIPHON.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Vientiane; Ambassador: KIM SANG-CHUN.

Malaysia: Vientiane; Chargé d'affaires: M. SANTHANANABAN.

Mongolia: Vientiane; Ambassador: YADMAAGIYN DASHNYAM.

Poland: Place That Luang, BP 1106, Vientiane; Ambassador: JÓZEF PUTA.

Sweden: rue Sok Paluang, BP 800, Vientiane; Chargé d'affaires: STEN ASK.

Thailand: Vientiane; Ambassador: SOMPONGSE FAICHAMPA.

USSR: Vientiane; Ambassador: VLADIMIR F. SOBTCHENKO.

United Kingdom: rue Pandit J. Nehru, BP 224, Vientiane; tel. 2333; telex 4312; Ambassador: W. B. J. DOBBS (embassy to close mid-1985).

Viet-Nam: Vientiane; Ambassador: NGUYEN XUAN.

Judicial System

Chairman of the Supreme Court: OUNNEUA PHIMMASONE.

Religion

The principal religion of Laos is Buddhism.

BUDDHISM

Lao Unified Buddhists' Association: Maha Kudy, Wat That Luang, Vientiane; f. 1964; Pres. The Ven. Phra Maha THONGKHOUNE ANANTASUNTHONE; Sec. Gen. Rev. SIHO SIHAVONG.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Diocese of Paksé: Centre Catholique, Paksé; Vicar Apostolic Mgr THOMAS KHAMPHAN.

Diocese of Savannakhet: Centre Catholique, Thakhek, Khammouane; Vicar Apostolic Mgr JEAN-BAPTISTE OUTHAY.

Diocese of Vientiane: Centre Catholique, BP 113, Vientiane; tel. 3402; Vicar Apostolic (also for Luang Prabang) Mgr THOMAS NANTHA.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Spiritual Assembly: BP 189, Vientiane; tel. 5673; mems resident in 44 localities.

The Press

Heng Ngan: Vientiane; organ of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions; monthly.

Meying Lao: Vientiane; f. 1980; women's magazine; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KHAMPHON PHIMMASENG; circ. 4,000.

Noum Lao (Lao Youth): Vientiane; f. 1979; organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; fortnightly; Editor DOUANGDY INTHAVONG; circ. 6,000.

Pasason (The People): BP 110, 80 rue Sethathirath, Vientiane; f. 1975; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the LPRP; Editor CHANTHY DEUANSAVANE (acting); circ. 10,000.

Siang Khong Gnaovason Song Thanva (Voice of the 2nd December Youths): Vientiane; youth journal; monthly.

Suksa May: Vientiane; organ of the Ministry of Education; monthly.

Valasan Pathet Lao: c/o KPL News Agency, BP 310, Vientiane; quarterly; illustrated; circ. 15,000.

Vientiane May (New Vientiane): BP 989, Vientiane; f. 1975; morning daily; organ of the Party Cttee of Vientiane province and city; Editor SICHANE (acting); circ. 2,500.

There is also a newspaper published by the Lao People's Army, and several provinces have their own newsletters.

NEWS AGENCIES

Khao San Pathet Lao (KPL): BP 310, Vientiane; organ of the Ministry of Information; daily bulletins in Lao, English and French; teletype transmission in English; Dir CHANTHY DEUANSAVANE (acting).

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): POB 626, Vientiane.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Villa Tass, Vat Nak, Susattanak; Correspondent DMITRI GOLUBEV.

Viet-Nam News Agency (VNA): Vientiane; Chief DO VAN PHUONG.

ASSOCIATION

Association of Lao Journalists: BP 310, Vientiane; Pres. SONE KHAMVANE VONGSA; Vice-Pres. BOUNTENG VONGSAY; Vice-Pres. and Sec. CHANTHONE THIENGTHEPVONGSA.

Publishers

Khoualuang Kanphim: 2–4–6 Khoualouang Market, Vientiane.

Lao Printing Office: Samsenthai Rd, Vientiane.

Pakpassak Kanphim: 9–11 quai Fa-Ngum, Vientiane.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 225,000 radio sets. In addition to the national service there are several local radio stations. Daily television programmes are received from the USSR via a satellite receiving station in Laos. A domestic television service began in December 1983.

Lao National Television: BP 310, Vientiane; tel. 2457; f. 1983; colour television service; Dir-Gen. Bouabane Vorakhoun.

Radiodiffusion Nationale Lao: BP 310, Vientiane; tel. 2457; f. 1951; state-owned; programmes in Lao, French, English, Thai, Khmer and Vietnamese; domestic and international services; Dir-Gen. Bouabane Vorakhoun.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposit; br./brs branch/es
m. = million; amounts in old kips)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque d'Etat de la RDP Lao: rue Yonnet, BP 19, Vientiane; tel. 2000; telex 4304; f. 1968 as Banque Pathetlao, took over the operations of Banque Nationale du Laos 1975, present name since 1982; cap. p.u. 290m., dep. 44,842m. (1974); Pres. Bousbong Souvannavong; 2 specialized brs, 16 provincial brs, 1 city br., 85 district brs.

State Commercial Bank

Banque du Commerce Extérieur Lao (BCEL): BP 19, rue Pangkham, Vientiane; tel. 2646; telex 4301; f. 1975; acts as exec. agent for the central bank in foreign exchange and banking operations; Dir Mlle Khemvieng.

Trade and Industry

Responsibility for foreign trade lies with the Department of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Vientiane.

Lao State Planning Committee: Vientiane; Chair. Saly Vongkhamsao.

Société de Commerce Lao: 43–47 Lanexang Rd, Vientiane; tel. 2944; telex 4318; Dir Inhome Phinith.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

National Office for Agriculture and Livestock: Vientiane; public enterprise; imports and markets agricultural commodities; produces and distributes feed and animals.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Leading Committee to Guide Agricultural Co-operatives: Vientiane; f. 1978; to help organize and plan regulations and policies for co-operatives; by the end of 1983 there were 2,113 agricultural co-operatives in Laos; Chair. Saly Vongkhamsao; Chief Khamsen Vononokeo.

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

Federation of Lao Trade Unions: Vientiane; 21-mem. Exec. Cttee; Pres. Thitsoy Sombatdouang; Vice-Pres Somboun Vongnobountham, Chansay Nanthavong.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Laos.

ROADS

The road network totalled about 16,750 km in 1979. There are about 1,300 km of all-weather roads. The main routes link Vientiane and Luang Prabang with Ho Chi Minh City in southern Viet-Nam and with northern Viet-Nam and the Kampuchean border, Vientiane with Savannakhet, Phong Saly to the Chinese border, Vientiane with Luang Prabang and Khammouane with Ha Tink (northern Viet-Nam). In 1983 work was completed on Route 9, the main road linking Savannakhet with the ports of Da Nang and Vinh in Viet-Nam, making it an all-weather road. Several other highways are also being improved, including Route 13, the north–south link, connecting with the port of Kompong-Som in Kampuchea.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Mekong, which forms the western frontier of Laos for much of its length, is the country's greatest traffic artery. There are about 4,600 km of navigable waterways.

CIVIL AVIATION

Wattai airport, Vientiane, is the principal airport.

Lao Civil Aviation Department: Vientiane; Dir Phoun Khammounhuang.

Lao Aviation: 2 rue Pang Kham, BP 119, Vientiane; tel. 2094; telex 310; f. 1976; state airline, operates internal services and international services to Hanoi, Phnom-Penh and Bangkok; fleet of 6 Antonov An-24V, 3 An-2M, 2 Yak-40.

Tourism

Lao National Tourism Department: BP 122, Samsenthai Rd, Vientiane; administered by an Exec. Cttee.

LEBANON

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Lebanon lies in western Asia, bordered by Syria to the north and east, and by Israel to the south. The country has a coastline of about 220 km (135 miles) on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The climate varies widely with altitude. The coastal lowlands are hot and humid in summer, becoming mild (cool and damp) in winter. In the mountains, which occupy much of Lebanon, the weather is cool in summer, with heavy snowfalls in winter. Rainfall is generally abundant. The official language is Arabic, which is spoken by almost all of the inhabitants. French is widely used as a second language, while Kurdish and Armenian are spoken by small ethnic minorities. About 10% of the population are Arab refugees from Palestine. The major religions are Islam and Christianity, and there is a very small Jewish community. In the early 1980s it was estimated that 57% of Lebanon's inhabitants were Muslims, with about 43% Christians. The principal Muslim sects are the Sunni and Shi'a, while there is also a significant Druze (Druse) community. Most of the Christians adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, principally the Maronite rite. There are also Armenian, Greek and Syrian sects (both Catholic and Eastern Orthodox), and small groups of Protestants. By the 1980s it was widely believed that the Shi'a Muslims, totalling an estimated 1.2m., constituted Lebanon's largest single community. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes, of red, white (half the depth) and red, with a representation of a cedar tree (in green and brown) in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Beirut.

Recent History

Lebanon, the homeland of the ancient Phoenicians, became part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire in the 16th century. During the First World War (1914–18), in which Turkey was allied with Germany, the Arabs under Ottoman rule rebelled. In 1918 British and French forces invaded Lebanon and, with Arab help, expelled the Turks. At the end of the war, following Turkey's defeat, the Ottoman Empire was dissolved. Lebanon was administered by France, under a League of Nations mandate, from 1920 until independence was declared on 26 November 1941. A republic was established in 1943, and full autonomy was granted to the new state in January 1944. All foreign troops left the country by December 1946.

Unlike most Arab countries, Lebanon is characterized by great religious and cultural diversity. When the republic was established, the various communities agreed on a delicate balance of power as a means of avoiding mutual hostility. The unwritten 'national pact' of 1943 provided for a sharing of executive and legislative functions in the ratio of six Christians to five Muslims. It was agreed that the distribution of seats in the Chamber of Deputies (renamed the National Assembly in 1979) would be on a religious, rather than an ideological, basis. There is a convention that the President of Lebanon is a Maronite Christian, while the Prime Minister is a Sunni Muslim. Political parties have usually been identified with particular religious affiliations, and attempts to form national parties have met with little success.

For many years, however, Lebanon's various Christian and Muslim groups generally coexisted in a spirit of tolerance and harmony. The country never participated actively in the Arab–Israeli wars, but the influx into southern Lebanon of Palestinian Arabs, mostly Muslim refugees from those wars, disturbed the balance between the religions and involved Lebanon in the wider regional conflict. The arrival of the Palestinians, and the indigenous Muslims' higher rate of population increase, resulted in approximate parity between Christians and Muslims, and it is generally believed that Muslims constituted a majority of Lebanon's population by the 1970s. Nevertheless, the tradition of moderation survived an internal crisis in 1958 (see below). Domestic tranquillity was restored, and peaceful coexistence continued, with a few interruptions, until 1975, since when there has been bitter conflict between the various communities. The relative stability of Lebanon until the mid-1970s enabled the country to become the commercial and financial centre of the Middle East. However, the business district of Beirut was largely destroyed in 1975–76, and it has remained in ruins during the subsequent civil strife. As a result of continuing violence and political uncertainty, Lebanon's role as a trading centre has greatly diminished.

Lebanon's first President was Sheikh Bishara el-Khoury. He held office from 1943 until resigning, after allegations of corruption, in 1952. His successor was Camille Chamoun, who granted votes to women and adopted a pro-Western foreign policy. Following elections to the Chamber of Deputies in 1957, there was considerable unrest, mainly among Muslims who favoured policies of Arab nationalism, particularly a closer alignment with Egypt and Syria. By 1958 civil disturbances had grown into a full-scale insurrection, with Muslim and Christian forces in conflict. In July 1958, near the end of his term of office, President Chamoun appealed to the USA for military assistance. US forces, totalling about 10,000 men, quickly arrived in Beirut and remained until October, by which time peace had been restored. Meanwhile, the Chamber elected Gen. Fuad Chehab, commander of the armed forces, to be the next President. He held office until 1964 and was followed by Charles Hélou (1964–70) and Sulaiman Franjiya (1970–76).

After the establishment of Israel in 1948, Lebanon accepted thousands of Palestinian refugees, many of whom settled in camps in southern Lebanon. The country also joined in the Arab policy of boycotting Israel. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), founded in 1964, had its headquarters in Beirut, until the events of mid-1982 caused the removal of the PLO leadership to Tunis. Lebanon's policy of allowing PLO guerrilla forces to have bases within the country, from which raids were made into Israel, has been the main cause of Israeli involvement in Lebanon.

The presence of Palestinian guerrilla groups in Lebanon, and the consequent Israeli reprisals, caused security problems for successive Lebanese governments and led to frequent Cabinet crises, as the authorities' attempts to curb guerrilla activity were generally ineffective. In December 1968 Israeli commandos raided Beirut airport and destroyed 13 aircraft, in retaliation for an Arab terrorist attack on an Israeli airliner in Athens. As a result of the Beirut raid, the Lebanese Cabinet resigned in January 1969. Thereafter, Lebanon became increasingly split over the question of support for the Palestinian guerrillas (*fedayeen*). Following the expulsion of the *fedayeen* from Jordan in July 1971, the bases in Lebanese refugee camps became increasingly important to Palestinian guerrilla groups. Their operations against Israel in the 1970s were met by violent reprisals, with the villages of southern Lebanon, in particular, suffering damage and casualties as a result of Israeli raids and shelling. In February 1973 Israeli forces killed three high-ranking Palestinian guerrilla leaders in Beirut. This attack led to the downfall of another Lebanese Cabinet in April.

The continuing violence involving the *fedayeen* and Israeli forces led to increased tension between Palestinian guerrillas and members of the Phalangist Party (the Phalanges Libanaises, also known as al-Kata'eb), a militant right-wing Maronite Christian group, founded and led by Pierre Gemayel. Phalangist and Palestinian forces clashed in July 1974, with the Phalangists demanding that the Lebanese Government should control guerrilla activities. The Cabinet, unable to control sectarian violence, resigned in September.

An incident in April 1975 led to more serious fighting between Phalangists and Palestinians in Beirut, and to the fall of another Cabinet in May. However, the conflict continued, and quickly developed into full-scale civil war between the religious com-

munities, with the 'National Movement' of left-wing Muslims (including Palestinians), led by Kamal Joumblatt of the Progressive Socialist Party, in conflict with conservative Christian groups, mainly the Phalangist militia. The underlying reason for the war was the widely held belief that the population balance, which favoured the Christians when the allocation of political and administrative posts was agreed in 1943, had shifted in favour of the Muslims, who thus felt under-represented. Also, the Muslims identify with the Arab and Islamic world, while the Christians look towards the West. Numerous attempts to mediate in the civil war were made by Arab and Western states, and more than 50 cease-fires proved abortive until Arab summit meetings in Riyadh and Cairo secured a more durable cease-fire in October 1976.

Syrian intervention played an important part in the conflict. Syrian mediation secured a temporary cease-fire in January 1976, and Syrian forces intervened from April 1976 onwards. By mid-1976 Syrian troops were committed against the Palestinian guerrillas, and an Arab Peace-keeping Force, under the sponsorship of the Arab League, failed to stop the fighting. A more effective 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force (ADF), composed mainly of Syrian troops, arrived as a result of the cease-fire in October 1976 and, for a short time, prevented the renewal of full-scale fighting. Spasmodic clashes, however, continued in the south of the country, near the Israeli border. In spite of the Shtoura Agreement of July 1977, which endeavoured to regulate the Palestinian base camps and to introduce a reconstituted Lebanese army into the border area, there was renewed fighting in March 1978, when a raid by forces of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah), the main guerrilla group within the PLO, provoked Israeli retaliation. Israeli forces advanced into southern Lebanon, but the UN Security Council effected an Israeli withdrawal and set up a UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), initially of 4,000 troops, to maintain peace. The withdrawing Israeli forces, however, handed over to a right-wing, mainly Christian, Lebanese militia who maintained links with the Israelis.

After renewed fighting in Beirut between Syrian troops of the ADF and right-wing Christian militias, the Foreign Ministers of the ADF states met at Beiteddin, near Beirut, and agreed in late 1978 on a declaration which was aimed at bringing peace to Lebanon. It maintained that the authority of the Lebanese Government must be imposed, that armed militias must be curbed, and that a truly national army must be formed. Attempts by the Lebanese Government to implement the Beiteddin Declaration and later Arab resolutions met with little success. In April 1979 Major Saad Haddad, a right-wing Lebanese army officer who enjoyed Israeli support, declared an area of 1,800 sq km (700 sq miles) in the south of the country to be 'independent free Lebanon'. In July 1980 the Phalangist militia overcame the militia of the National Liberal Party, a rival right-wing Maronite group (led by ex-President Chamoun), and dominated the area north of Beirut. In April 1981 Syrian troops laid siege to the Phalangist-occupied town of Zahleh, and a major crisis developed when Israel threatened to destroy the Soviet-built surface-to-air missiles which Syria had introduced. The siege was lifted at the end of June, after mediation by the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti Ambassadors, and a cease-fire was agreed in July.

President Sulaiman Franjiya was succeeded by Elias Sarkis in September 1976. Rashid Karami had been Prime Minister throughout the 1975–76 civil war, but he was succeeded by Dr Selim Hoss and a government of eight technocrats in December 1976. Dr Hoss introduced a new 12-member Cabinet in July 1979, but offered his resignation in June 1980 on the grounds that no progress had been made towards political accord. It was not until October 1980 that a new Cabinet was formed, with Chafic al-Wazzan as Prime Minister. Elections to the Chamber of Deputies (later renamed the National Assembly), due in April 1976, were postponed for up to 26 months. The term of the Assembly was subsequently extended further. In spite of the Israeli invasion (see below), the Assembly voted in August 1982 to choose a successor to President Sarkis, whose term expired on 23 September. The election, boycotted by most of the Assembly's Muslim members, was won by Bachir Gemayel, the youngest son of Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangist Party. However, the President-elect, who was commander of the Phalangist militia, was assassinated on 14 September. His brother, Amin, was then elected President, and asked Chafic al-Wazzan to continue as Prime Minister. On 7 October Wazzan introduced a Cabinet of 10 ministers, drawn from outside the National Assembly, and in November the Assembly granted Wazzan the power to rule by decree for six months.

In the spring of 1982, infringements of the cease-fire, imposed in the previous July, became more frequent, and in June 1982 Israeli forces moved into Lebanon on 'Operation Peace for Galilee'. The initially limited objective of the incursion soon escalated into a war to crush the PLO. Israeli forces surrounded West Beirut, trapping more than 6,000 Palestinian fighters. In late August Philip Habib, the Middle East envoy of US President Ronald Reagan, secured an agreement which brought about the dispersal of the PLO fighters from Beirut to various Arab countries, and the arrival of a multinational peace force. The Israeli invasion met with international disapproval, and Israel was further condemned for allowing a massacre to take place in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in mid-September, when several hundred Palestinians were killed.

Exhaustive talks between Israel and Lebanon, begun in December 1982, culminated in the signing on 17 May 1983 of a 12-article agreement, formulated by US Secretary of State George Shultz, declaring an end to hostilities and calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon within three months. Syria refused to recognize the agreement (which was never ratified by President Amin Gemayel), leaving 40,000 of its troops and 7,000 PLO men encamped in the Beka'a Valley and northern Lebanon. Israel consequently refused to withdraw its own forces from the south but, in September 1983, those troops (30,000 men, reduced to 10,000 by the end of the year) were redeployed south of Beirut, along the Awali river. Members of Major Saad Haddad's militia, the so-called 'South Lebanon army' (SLA), were employed to police the southern Israeli-controlled area of what was effectively a partitioned country. Meanwhile, owing to a lack of co-ordination between the departing Israelis and the Lebanese Army, a full-scale war flared up between the Druze and Phalangist militias in the vacated Chouf mountains. Fighting continued into October, with the Druzes forcing the Christians out of the region and establishing what was virtually a Druze mini-state, with its own executive council and local administration.

The 5,800-strong multinational force (2,000 French, 2,000 Italians, 1,600 Americans and about 100 British), left to keep the peace between the various factions in Beirut, was gradually drawn into the fighting, coming under attack from Muslim militiamen who were suspicious of its role in supporting a Christian-led Government and of the presence offshore of massive, predominantly American, naval support. In the two most devastating incidents, 241 US and 58 French marines were killed in almost simultaneous suicide bombings, carried out by Muslim fanatics on 23 October 1983.

From September 1983 the fight for control of Fatah between the forces of its leader, Yasser Arafat (Chairman of the PLO), and those of Syrian-backed rebels, under Abu Musa and Abu Saleh, was concentrated around Arafat's last stronghold, the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli. After months of bitter fighting, a truce allowed Arafat to leave Tripoli in December with about 4,000 of his supporters, aboard five Greek ships, under UN protection, on their way to Algeria, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic.

In Beirut, inter-factional fighting was punctuated by numerous short-lived cease-fires. The most successful of these began on 26 September and was accompanied by the resignation of Chafic al-Wazzan, who hoped to make way for a government of national unity. He was persuaded to remain in office, but these events were the prelude to a Conference of National Reconciliation, held in Geneva from 31 October to 4 November. These talks were attended by most of the interested Lebanese parties, including the Shi'ite Amal militia, led by Nabih Berri, and the representatives of the Syrian-backed National Salvation Front, proclaimed in July 1983 by the Druze leader Walid Joumblatt (the son of Kamal Joumblatt, who was assassinated in 1977) in alliance with ex-President Franjiya, a pro-Syrian Maronite, and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami. However, the conference effectively foundered on President Gemayel's refusal to do more than 'freeze' the 17 May agreement with Israel, rather than to abrogate the pact (as Syria wished), because of his fear of losing American support. Broad agreement

was reached, however, on the need for constitutional changes that would give Muslims representation in the Government which was proportionate to their majority status in the population. In early February 1984, following abortive Saudi-mediated attempts to implement a comprehensive security agreement, fighting flared up on an even more intense level than before. To the Muslim community, the reconstituted Lebanese army, trained and armed by the USA, appeared to be nothing more than an instrument for use against them by the Christian President, in support of the Phalangist militia. Amin Gemayel had refused to give Nabih Berri, the leader of Amal, a post in the Cabinet, while Walid Joumblatt was committed to the President's removal. Muslim members of the army, unwilling to fight against their own communities, began to defect to the militias, while the Druze and Shi'ite sects co-operated in fighting government forces. The Sunni Muslim Prime Minister Wazzan and the entire Cabinet resigned on 5 February. Shortly afterwards, the USA, Italy and the United Kingdom decided to withdraw their peace-keeping troops from the multinational force (the French troops left in March).

On 16 February, with West Beirut in Shi'ite hands, with the army sustaining defeats south of the capital and with his Government in effective control only of the eastern part of the city, Amin Gemayel offered to abrogate the 17 May agreement with Israel, and to give greater government representation to the Muslims. President Gemayel also called for a UN peace-keeping force to replace the multinational one, while a government of national unity began to institute the planned reforms. These proposals, conditional on the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, proved to be unacceptable, not only to Syria and to Gemayel's Muslim opponents in Lebanon but also to the Christian parties which were committed to the agreement with Israel.

Finally, on 5 March, bowing to Syria's influence in Lebanese affairs, President Gemayel abrogated the 17 May agreement in return for guarantees of internal security from President Assad of Syria. On the same day, Chafic al-Wazzan's Cabinet withdrew its resignation, and one week later the National Reconciliation Conference was reconvened in Lausanne, Switzerland. The meeting failed to produce the results for which Syria had hoped, and it saw the beginning of the disintegration of the Lebanese National Salvation Front. A representative of the Front, ex-President Sulaiman Franjiya, vetoed Syrian plans for constitutional changes in Lebanon which involved the diminution of the powers of the President, traditionally a Maronite Christian post. The conference broke up, having agreed another cease-fire and recommended only the formation of a government of national unity, not its composition. (A grouping of opposition leaders to replace the defunct National Salvation Front, called the Democratic National Front, was formed in August 1984, including Walid Joumblatt, Georges Hawi of the Lebanese Communist Party, Assem Qansou of the Baath Party and Inaam Raad of the Syrian Nationalist Party, but not Nabih Berri of Amal.)

In April 1984 President Assad of Syria approved plans, put to him by President Gemayel, for a Lebanese Government of National Unity, giving equal representation to Christians and Muslims. Rashid Karami, who had held the post on 10 previous occasions, was appointed Prime Minister of the new government, which was proclaimed on 30 April, with the aims of ending the Israeli occupation of the south, restoring civil order and reforming the Constitution to reflect the majority status of Lebanon's Muslim population. Karami announced a 10-man Cabinet, comprising five Christians and five Muslims. Nabih Berri, who was appointed Minister of Water and Electrical Resources and of Justice, refused to participate in the Government until a ministry of state for the affairs of the (predominantly Shi'ite) area of southern Lebanon, occupied by Israel, had been created. Such a ministry was duly created, and Berri was appointed to it on 7 May. Ex-President Franjiya, who was bitterly opposed to the presence in the Cabinet of Pierre Gemayel and Camille Chamoun, refused to support the Government, and his Greek Orthodox son-in-law, Abdullah al-Rassi (Minister of the Interior), boycotted Cabinet meetings in sympathy. The new Cabinet was approved by the National Assembly in June.

The Syrian Vice-President for Political Affairs, Abdel Halim Khaddam, intervened to mediate between the warring militias, and secured a cease-fire which allowed the terms of a security plan for Beirut, providing for the reorganization of the army and the disengagement of the rival militias, to be drawn up. An all-party Military Council, made up of one member from each main religious group, was formed to supervise the reintegration of the 37,000-strong army and the disengagement of the militias. Brig.-Gen. Michel Awn, a Maronite Christian, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, while a Druze, Maj.-Gen. Nadim Hakim, was appointed Chief of Staff. (Maj.-Gen. Hakim was killed in a helicopter crash in August, and replaced by Maj.-Gen. Abu Dirgham.) A new body, the Directorate of Internal Security, was placed under the control of a Shi'ite general, Uthman Uthman. It was decided that, in future, army posts would be distributed equally among the religious groups. The security plan was put into operation at the beginning of July, and met virtually no opposition. The port and airport of Beirut, which had both been closed since February, were reopened in mid-July, and more crossing points on the so-called 'Green Line', separating the Christian and Muslim sectors of Beirut, were cleared.

The security plan met with limited success. Muslim and Druze dissatisfaction with the Government's lack of progress on constitutional reform, despite the Syrian influence on President Gemayel, led to sporadic fighting between rival Muslim and Christian militias and, occasionally, between Shi'ite and Sunni Muslims belonging, respectively, to the Amal and Murabitoun militias. Troops of the Lebanese Army failed to gain control of the city, though they reduced fighting along the 'Green Line'. President Gemayel's efforts to gain agreement on constitutional reform, already constrained by his fear of alienating his Christian supporters, were further handicapped by disagreements within the Cabinet. Walid Joumblatt kept up a torrent of vituperation against Gemayel, and vetoed the extension of the security plan in September along the southern coastal road and into the Druze bastion of the Chouf mountains, as he regarded the Lebanese Army as simply a tool of the Christian Phalangists.

In September 1984 the Cabinet, which was agreed on the principle of increasing the number of members in the National Assembly from 99 to allow an equal representation for Christians and Muslims, appeared to have approved a total membership of 122 but then failed to reach agreement on the number of members who would represent the various groups within the two major religious communities. Joseph Hashim, who became Minister of Posts, Telecommunications, Health and Social Affairs in September (succeeding Pierre Gemayel, who had died in August), caused further protest by demanding that the Maronite Christians form the largest single group in the Assembly. A 40-member committee, representing Muslims and Christians in equal numbers, was appointed to draw up proposals for political reforms. Ex-President Franjiya agreed to be represented on this committee, thus ending his boycott of the National Unity Government.

Also in September, Syrian mediation settled a feud in the northern port of Tripoli between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (known as the 'Red Knights') and the anti-Syrian Tawheed Islami (the Islamic Unification Movement), enabling a security plan, drawn up in Damascus, to be implemented.

In Beirut, sporadic violence continued and, at the end of October, Walid Joumblatt (who was boycotting Cabinet meetings) and Nabih Berri threatened to resign from the Cabinet unless more progress was made on constitutional reform. A new security plan, effectively dictated by Syria, was introduced at the end of November. It was designed initially to put the whole of Beirut under the control of the Lebanese Army, and then to extend the Government's authority north to Tripoli, south to Israeli-occupied territory and east to the Chouf mountains, demonstrating to the Israelis the ability of the Lebanese Army to maintain security in the event of an Israeli withdrawal from the south of the country. Walid Joumblatt's Druze militia repeatedly objected to the eastward deployment, and obstructed the implementation of the plan. The army moved into Tripoli on 21 December, but a plan for the coastal areas to the north and south of Beirut was not agreed by all parties until 31 December. The army deployed along the coast road to southern Lebanon in mid-January 1985.

With the cost of keeping a force in southern Lebanon proving a drain on a drastically weakened economy, and with its per-

personnel increasingly the target of attacks by Lebanese resistance groups, Israel's Government of National Unity, which was formed in September 1984, pledged itself to a withdrawal from Lebanon. Israel abandoned an unrealistic demand for a simultaneous withdrawal of Syrian forces from north-east Lebanon and, in November, entered into a series of talks at Naqoura, in southern Lebanon, with representatives of the Lebanese Government, who participated with Syrian approval. Israel's concern was that adequate security arrangements should be agreed, which would prevent the areas which it vacated from becoming bases for terrorist attacks on Israeli soldiers or territory, while the Lebanese Government wished to co-ordinate the withdrawal so as to prevent inter-communal fighting, such as occurred in the Chouf mountains in September 1983. The talks repeatedly foundered on the question of which forces should take the place of the Israeli Defence Force (IDF). The Lebanese, influenced by Syria, wanted the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to police the border with Israel (as it had been mandated to do in 1978), and the Lebanese Army to deploy north of the Litani river, between UNIFIL and the Syrian Army. Israel did not consider the Lebanese Army to be a credible security force, and wanted UNIFIL to deploy north of the Litani while the southern Lebanese border was patrolled by the Israeli-backed SLA under Maj. Antoine Lahad, successor to the late Maj. Haddad, who died in December 1983. In the absence of any agreement, Israel withdrew from talks, and on 14 January 1985 the Israeli Cabinet voted to take unilateral steps towards a complete withdrawal, which was to be effected in three phases. The first phase involved the evacuation of the IDF from the western occupied sector, covering about 500 sq km around Sidon, to the Litani river area, around Nabatiyah, and was carried out in February 1985. Israel was prepared to test the competence of the Lebanese Army in handing over responsibility for security in the evacuated area to it, operating in tandem with UNIFIL. The Lebanese Government, however, rejected a peace-keeping role for the UN force, and the Lebanese Army moved into Sidon in mid-February.

By the middle of March, the civil strife which had been feared had not developed in the areas evacuated by the IDF, but the IDF had itself become the target of increasingly frequent attacks by Shi'ite guerrillas and was carrying out violent reprisals against the Shi'ite community. Shi'ite Muslim fundamentalists, opposed to the Government of President Gemayel, appeared to pose the greatest threat to the social stability of southern Lebanon.

In the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal, the IDF was to leave the occupied central and eastern sector, where it faces the Syrian Army in the Beka'a Valley, and redeploy around Hasbayyah. The third and final phase was planned to take the IDF behind Israel's northern border, leaving a buffer zone inside Lebanon of about 10 miles in depth, controlled by the SLA, with IDF backing.

Government

Under the 1926 Constitution, as subsequently amended, legislative power is normally held by the National Assembly (called the Chamber of Deputies until March 1979), with 99 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), on the basis of proportional representation. The composition of the Government and the Assembly is determined by a 'national pact', formulated in 1943. Seats are allocated on a religious basis (53 Christian, 45 Muslim), according to the 6:5 ratio of Christians to Muslims recorded at the 1932 census. Executive power is vested in the President, elected for six years by the Assembly. He appoints a Prime Minister and other ministers to form a Cabinet, responsible to the Assembly.

Elections to the National Assembly were last held in May 1972. Subsequent elections have been postponed.

Defence

In July 1984 the Lebanese armed forces numbered 20,300 (army 19,000, navy 300, air force 1,000). There are, however, several private militias (numbering an estimated 21,000 men), and in 1985 there were also 8,000 Israeli troops, 40,000 Syrians, and several thousand Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon. UNIFIL forces numbered 5,690 in April 1984.

Economic Affairs

Lebanon has traditionally favoured private enterprise. Many people are employed in the provision of services (particularly trade and finance), with relatively few engaged in agriculture. The principal crops are cereals, olives and citrus fruits. Lebanon is a free market and about two-thirds of trade is transit traffic. Under the peaceful conditions which generally prevailed prior to 1975, Beirut was the principal commercial and financial centre of the Middle East. Political disturbances (see Recent History, above) have frequently crippled the economy, and pose a threat to Beirut's long-term role as a trading centre. During periods of civil unrest, many of the Beirut-based banks move elsewhere, and communications are disrupted. Lebanese institutions, however, have shown a remarkable resilience in the past. Even during the Israeli invasion in 1982, Lebanese banks did good business, registering a record inflow of deposits. During the civil war of 1975–76, up to US $1,000m. was entering the country from Arab and other backers of the various factions, a situation which persists in the current civil conflict.

The resilience of the Lebanese currency during the recent troubles is attributable to the absence of restrictions on withdrawals or foreign exchange transactions, to the inflow of foreign currency (referred to above), to the Central Bank's retention of 9.2m. troy oz of gold reserves (worth more than $3,000m. at 1984 market prices) and to remittances sent home by Lebanese workers abroad. Nevertheless, banking activity fell by 30% in the first half of 1983, and by February 1985 the Lebanese pound had fallen to its lowest level ever, with an exchange rate of £L15.20 per US dollar, having lost more than one-half of its value against the dollar in one year, despite the introduction of currency regulations, to restrict dealings in foreign exchange, and despite heavy buying of local currency by the Central Bank. Inflation was thought to be running at an annual rate of 50% or more in early 1985. Lebanon sought $500m. in aid from Saudi Arabia at the beginning of 1985, to support its currency and its rapidly falling foreign exchange reserves. These fell from $1,200m. to $620m. in 1984, and are thought to have fallen to between $350m. and $400m. by February 1985, a serious problem for a country which imports up to 80% of its goods. In January 1985 the Lebanese Government asked the IMF to send an advisory team to Beirut.

Quite apart from the disruption caused by the fighting in Lebanon (the Chouf war of autumn 1983 cost local industry an estimated £L10m. per day), the economy and, in turn, the banking system have suffered from the lack of confidence in the Government of President Amin Gemayel. Industrial production declined by about 40% in 1983, while exports fell by 48% in the first half of the year. About 90% of Lebanon's trade is with other Arab countries and the possibility existed of an unpopular Christian-led Lebanese Government coming under an Arab trade boycott. With more than three-quarters of the country in the hands of Syrian or Israeli forces, such domestic industry as was able to operate began to lose much of its own market: as the passage of home-produced goods into the occupied areas of the country became more unreliable, merchants in the south, for example, turned to a guaranteed source of supply in Israel. The Government was unable to collect taxes in the occupied areas. Import duties and airport and seaport charges, which had accounted for more than 45% of Government revenues, contributed less than 15% in 1983, as the militias set up their own illegal ports, charging attractive lower fees. In 1984, when the Government might have expected to earn some £L3,000m. in customs duty, income from this source was only about £L400m., nearly 65% less than in 1983. The Government successfully introduced measures to close illegal ports in October 1984. The army took control of some of these ports, and navy vessels patrolled the approaches to others, to keep commercial traffic away. Agriculture and tourism have been at a virtual standstill. In successive years, the Government has been forced to borrow heavily from the banks to offset a growing budget deficit. In 1983 this deficit was equivalent to about one-third of total budget expenditure, and in 1984 it rose to £L9,180m., or 84% of total projected expenditure. The depreciation of the Lebanese pound was partly blamed on the growing budget deficit and the Government's inability to deal with it. Lebanon's balance of payments, which was perennially in surplus until 1982, recorded deficits of US $930m. in 1983 and $1,400m. in 1984.

A draft austerity budget for 1985 was approved by the Cabinet at the end of 1984. It aims to increase overall expenditure by only 3%, and spending on public works, transport, housing and utilities is to be drastically reduced. Apart from the repayment of loans, defence is to have the largest single allocation (£L2,348m.), increasing by 20.5% compared with 1984. The protests of Muslim ministers succeeded in cutting $75m. from the original defence allocation, but the Government sees the creation of a credible national military force, to maintain security, as the key to political stability and subsequent economic reconstruction.

The task of reconstruction is a daunting one, even assuming that a political solution is conceived in the near future. The Council for Development and Reconstruction puts the cost of reconstruction at US $33,000m. over the next decade. Pledges of long-term funding have so far been limited, and Lebanon's Arab neighbours and trading partners may have been influenced to withhold aid by the Israelis' presence in the country and the apparent lack of progress on constitutional change in favour of the Muslim majority. At the Arab League summit meeting in Tunis in 1979, Arab states promised Lebanon $2,000m. in reconstruction aid, to be paid over five years, but only about $400m. had been received by the end of 1984. Libya and Algeria have declined to pay any of their share of the scheduled aid. The US Agency for International Development (USAID) withdrew its aid to Lebanon in February 1984, at about the same time as US Marines departed from Beirut, but appeared ready to resume aid in 1985.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 400 km (250 miles) of railway, and most of the main towns are connected by good roads. Beirut is a major port for the eastern Mediterranean. The port of Tripoli, in northern Lebanon, is the terminus of an oil pipeline from Iraq. Sidon is the terminus of the Trans-Arabian pipeline (Tapline) from Saudi Arabia, though the Lebanese branch of the pipeline was shut down at the end of 1983. Beirut is an important international air junction. Communications have been periodically disrupted by political disturbances, and the port and airport of Beirut have been temporarily closed on a number of occasions.

Social Welfare

A scale of compensation for loss of employment was introduced by the Government in 1963. Medical services are largely in private hands but there is a Social Security Fund which covers the medical expenses of workers. In 1970 Lebanon had 143 hospital establishments, with a total of 10,727 beds, and in 1979 there were 5,030 physicians working in the country. Under a national agreement, wages are paid by employers for up to 26 weeks during sickness.

Education

There are state-run primary and secondary schools, but private institutions provide the main facilities for secondary and higher education. State education is free. In 1980 the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 83% of children between five and 17 years of age (86% of boys; 80% of girls). Lebanon has the highest literacy rate in the Arab world. In 1970 the rate of illiteracy among people aged 10 and over was 21.5% for males and 42.1% for females.

Tourism

Lebanon is normally a major tourist centre for the Middle East. Scenic beauty, ample sunshine and historical sites, notably Baalbek and Byblos, are the main attractions. Before the civil war, about 2m. tourists visited the country annually. In 1974 tourism contributed 20% of the country's income, but by 1978 the proportion was only 7.4%

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (May Day), 16 May (Ascension Day, Western Church), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Assumption), 27 August (Id ul Adha), 25 September (Ashoura), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 22 November (Independence Day), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Christmas Day), 31 December (Evacuation Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 9 February (Feast of St Maron), 22 March (Arab League Anniversary), 28–31 March (Easter, Western Church), 4–7 April (Easter, Eastern Church).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 piastres = 1 Lebanese pound (£L).

Exchange Rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = £L10.29;
US $1 = £L8.88.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, and Direction Générale des Douanes, Beirut.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	10,452*
Population (official estimate) 15 November 1970†	
Males	1,080,015
Females	1,046,310
Total	2,126,325
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1981	2,650,000
1982	2,637,000
1983	2,635,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	252.1

* 4,036 sq miles.

† Figures are based on the results of a sample survey, excluding Palestinian refugees in camps. The total of registered Palestinian refugees was 238,647 at 30 June 1982.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population in 1972)

Beirut (capital) 800,000; Tripoli 150,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 32.1 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 30.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 9.3 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 8.7 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (ISIC Major Divisions)

	1970 (sample survey)*			1975 (official estimate)†
	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	80,535	21,225	101,760	127,000
Mining and quarrying	76,890	18,645	915	1,000
Manufacturing			94,620	135,000
Electricity, gas and water	5,550	60	5,610	8,000
Construction	34,800	255	35,055	50,000
Trade, restaurants and hotels	85,845	5,775	91,620	130,000
Transport, storage and communications	36,375	1,860	38,235	54,000
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	15,600	2,820	18,420	26,000
Community, social and personal services	106,605	43,185	149,790	213,000
Activities not adequately described	2,085	300	2,385	3,000
Total	444,285	94,125	538,410	748,000

* Excluding unemployed persons, numbering 33,345 (males 28,335; females 5,010).

† Including unemployed persons. The total comprised 610,000 males and 138,000 females.

Total economically active population: 820,000 (FAO estimate) in 1980; 815,000 (Government estimate) in 1983.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983*
Wheat	22	23	23
Barley	6	6	6
Sugar beet	100	61	61
Potatoes	140	126	136
Onions	25	29	29
Tobacco	4	4	4
Citrus fruit	305	315	317
Apples	65	130	130
Grapes	150	161	172
Olives	15	75	20
Tomatoes	125	132	140

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983*
Goats	445	440	440
Sheep	145	145	140
Cattle	56	54	50
Asses	10	10	10
Pigs	19	19	19
Chickens	7,000*	8,000*	8,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983*
Beef and veal	9*	9*	10
Mutton and lamb	10*	11*	12
Poultry meat	27*	29*	30
Other meat	5*	5*	5
Cows' milk	90	88	94
Hen eggs	27.5*	30.0*	31.7

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Industrial wood	37	29	22
Fuel wood*	454	457	464
Total	491	486	486

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	1.8	1.6	1.5

Source FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Industry

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Motor spirit (petrol)	490	500	450
Distillate fuel oils*	330	345	330
Residual fuel oils	820	820	770
Kerosene and jet fuel*	155	155	160
Liquefied petroleum gas	60	60	50

* Estimated production.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

OTHER PRODUCTS

	1972	1973	1974
Tobacco manufactures (metric tons)	3,250	3,893	6,337
Timber (cu metres)	57,748	66,285	54,451
Cement ('000 metric tons)	1,626	1,659	1,744
Electricity (million kWh)	1,548	1,791	1,975

Source: Conseil du Développement et de la Reconstruction, *Evaluation des Comptes Economiques de 1977.*

1980: Cement 2,227,000 metric tons; Electricity 2,771m. kWh.
1981: Cement 2,328,000 metric tons; Electricity 3,083m. kWh.
1982: Cement 2,136,000 metric tons.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 piastres = 1 Lebanese pound (£L).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1 pound.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 250 pounds.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = £L10.29;
US $1 = £L8.88;
£L1,000 = £97.16 sterling = $112.61.

Average Exchange Rate (£L per US $)

1981	4.3139
1982	4.7435
1983	4.5282

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	389.4	389.4	389.4
IMF special drawing rights	2.2	2.3	—
Reserve position in IMF	7.1	6.8	19.7
Foreign exchange	1,507.0	2,599.1	1,882.8
Total	1,905.8	2,997.5	2,291.9

* Valued at $42.22 per troy ounce.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (£L million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	4,625	5,582	7,058
Demand deposits at commercial banks	4,360	5,468	5,868
Total money*	9,005	11,070	12,945

* Including private sector demand deposits at Bank of Lebanon.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

ORDINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES
(Expenditure—£L million)

	1983	1984
President's office	10.95	18.86
Chamber of deputies	29.24	35.02
Prime Minister's office	146.44	198.24
Ministry of justice	59.98	79.06
Ministry of foreign affairs	100.00	148.54
Ministry of interior	619.24	808.48
Ministry of finance	100.88	132.73
Ministry of national defence	1,465.08	2,030.31
Ministry of national education	1,188.72	1,615.76
Ministry of health	235.15	343.97
Ministry of social affairs	187.84	167.64
Ministry of information	58.96	111.09
Ministry of public works	1,406.60	1,869.99
Ministry of agriculture	97.07	129.98
Ministry of national economy	155.50	185.27
Ministry of posts and telecommunications	48.42	54.13
Ministry of hydraulic resources	440.88	593.90
Ministry of tourism	56.13	41.77
Ministry of industry and oil	5.09	5.56
Ministry of housing and co-operatives	70.79	53.49
Payments on debt	1,210.50	1,524.00
Reserves	916.48	749.23
Total	8,609.94	10,897.00

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (£L million)

	1972	1973	1977†
Agriculture and livestock	631	664	700
Energy and water	129	145	445
Industry	884	1,021	1,070
Construction	290	310	280
Transport and communications	478	526	630
Services*	1,469	1,632	1,920
Commerce	2,007	2,300	2,320
Administration	477	505	835
Total	6,365	7,103	8,200

* Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.
† Figures for 1974, 1975 and 1976 are not available.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (£L'000)

Imports	1973	1977*
Precious metals, stones, jewellery and coins	640,237	860,033
Vegetable products	292,868	398,252
Machinery and electrical apparatus	479,325	567,531
Textiles and products	413,261	442,057
Non-precious metals and products	346,365	414,069
Transport vehicles	322,734	423,982
Animals and animal products	131,140	276,699
Industrial chemical products	259,480	353,484
Mineral products	187,469	492,386
Manufactured food and tobacco	150,428	311,219
Total (incl. others)	3,335,000	5,891,000

* Estimated from sample survey.
Total Imports (£L million): 6,624 in 1978; 10,359 in 1979 (figures for 1981, 1982 and 1983 are not available).

Exports†	1981	1982	1983
Vegetable products	878,000	836,000	735,600
Precious metals, stones, jewellery and coins	251,000	264,000	295,400
Animals and animal products	158,000	110,000	26,300
Machinery and electrical apparatus	279,000	281,000	214,700
Non-precious metals and products	451,000	445,000	225.400
Textiles and products	611,000	596,000	192,200
Manufactured food and tobacco	183,000	176,000	98,600
Transport vehicles	100,000	22,000	105,800
Total (incl. others)	5,444,000	5,256,000	2,694,200

† Including re-exports.
Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Beirut.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (£L'000)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium	401,100	456,600	478,900
France	1,315,900	1,571,300	1,660,700
Germany, Fed. Rep.	907,000	1,025,500	1,222,200
Greece	232,500	252,100	332,100
Iraq	296,400	369,000	340,200
Italy	1,729,800	2,041,800	2,446,000
Japan	711,600	728,800	793,300
Netherlands	265,700	355,100	374,100
Romania	748,600	973,200	894,900
Saudi Arabia	1,444,900	1,752,700	919,100
Spain	279,800	329,000	383,700
Switzerland	521,200	777,900	904,500
Turkey	269,600	364,400	627,200
United Kingdom	605,500	596,500	586,900
USA	1,117,800	1,359,100	1,460,800
Total (incl. others)	12,775,400	15,374,700	16,123,800

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Beirut.

Exports	1981	1982	1983
CMEA	61,000	43,000	19,300
EEC	230,000	160,000	44,600
Iraq	1,440,000	1,163,000	190,500
Jordan	284,000	568,000	193,500
Kuwait	245,000	272,000	220,600
Saudi Arabia	1,478,000	1,559,000	1,293,500
Syria	610,000	390,000	305,800
United Arab Emirates	162,000	170,000	155,100
Total (incl. others)	5,444,000	5,256,000	2,694,200

Source: Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Beirut.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers ('000)			
Journeys	71	55	36
Passenger-km	7,187	5,004	2,829
Goods ('000)			
Tons	325	417	512
Ton-km	26,789	33,116	35,063
Revenue ('000 £L)			
Passengers	184	134	81
Goods	2,236	2,313	2,446
Total	2,420	2,447	2,527

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars (incl. taxis)	362,013	403,532	473,372
Buses	2,980	3,161	3,348
Lorries	37,696	41,570	46,212
Motor cycles	15,903	16,253	16,797

SHIPPING (Beirut)

	Ships entered		Merchandise (metric tons)	
	Number	Net tons	Entered	Cleared
1979	2,257	2,833,349	2,373,851	225,935
1980	2,732	3,615,700	2,731,587	248,056
1981	2,095	2,804,079	2,195,499	287,531

1982: Ships entered (number) 1,911; Merchandise (metric tons): entered 1,788,832, cleared 96,714.

CIVIL AVIATION (revenue traffic on scheduled services)

	1977	1978	1979
Km flown ('000)	42,608	44,499	45,585
Passengers carried ('000)	932	865	904
Passenger-km (million)	1,564	1,398	1,505
Freight ton-km ('000)	540,227	510,474	645,431
Mail ton-km ('000)	3,035	3,935	4,247
Total ton-km (million)	687	644	789

Tourism

	1972	1973	1974
Syrian visitors	1,233,903	1,019,498	1,498,131
Other foreign visitors	1,048,159	884,997	1,510,260
Visitors from Arab countries	577,186	535,641	892,203
Visitors from Europe	250,932	171,338	316,080
Visitors from the Americas	102,281	75,606	143,000
Total	2,281,062	1,904,495	3,008,391

Education

	Teachers		Students	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
Primary	n.a.	22,646	388,482	405,402
Secondary:				
general	n.a.	21,344	238,773	254,444
teacher training	205	392	1,662	1,663
other	2,956	n.a.	28,298	31,203
Higher	n.a.	n.a.	85,087	n.a.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution was promulgated on 23 May 1926 and amended by the Constitutional Laws of 1927, 1929, 1943 and 1947.

According to the Constitution, the Republic of Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and no part of the territory may be alienated or ceded. Lebanon has no State religion. Arabic is the official language. Beirut is the capital.

All Lebanese are equal in the eyes of the law. Personal freedom and freedom of the Press are guaranteed and protected. The religious communities are entitled to maintain their own schools, provided they conform to the general requirements relating to public instruction as laid down by the State. Dwellings are inviolable; rights of ownership are protected by law. Every Lebanese citizen who has completed his twenty-first year is an elector and qualifies for the franchise.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Legislative power is exercised by one house, the Chamber of Deputies, with 99 seats, 53 of which are allocated to Christians and 45 to Muslims (for full details of allocation, see Legislature below). Its members must be over 25 years of age, in possession of their full political and civil rights, and literate. They are considered representative of the whole nation, and are not bound to follow directives from their constituencies. They can be suspended only by a two-thirds majority of their fellow-members. Secret ballot was introduced in a new election law of April 1960.

The Chamber holds two sessions yearly, from the first Tuesday after 15 March to the end of May, and from the first Tuesday after 15 October to the end of the year. The normal term of the Chamber of Deputies is four years; general elections take place within sixty days before the end of this period. If the Chamber is dissolved before the end of its term, elections are held within three months of dissolution.

Voting in the Chamber is public—by acclamation, or by standing and sitting. A quorum of two-thirds and a majority vote is required for constitutional issues. The only exceptions to this occur when the Chamber becomes an electoral college, and chooses the President of the Republic, or Secretaries to the Chamber, or when the President is accused of treason or of violating the Constitution. In such cases voting is secret, and a two-thirds majority is needed.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. He and his ministers deal with the promulgation and execution of laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers and the Prime Minister are chosen by the President of the Republic. They are not necessarily members of the Chamber of Deputies, although they are responsible to it and have access to its debates. The President of the Republic must be a Maronite Christian and the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim; and the choice of the other Ministers has to reflect the division between the communities in the Chamber.

The President himself can initiate laws. Alternatively, the President may demand an additional debate on laws already passed by the Chamber. He can adjourn the Chamber for up to a month, but not more than once in each session. In exceptional circumstances he can dissolve the Chamber and force an election. Ministers can be made to resign by a vote of no confidence.

Elections to the Chamber of Deputies, due in April 1976, were postponed for up to 26 months. In January 1978 the Chamber's term was further extended to June 1980. A further extension in April 1980 prolonged the life of the Chamber until June 1983.

In December 1976 the Chamber of Deputies gave the Government power to rule by decree for six months, subsequently extended until January 1978. In March 1979 the Chamber was renamed the National Assembly.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Amin Gemayel (took office 23 September 1982).

THE CABINET

(March 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and Expatriate Affairs: Rashid Karami (Sunni).

Minister of Finance, Housing and Co-operatives: Camille Chamoun (Maronite).

Minister of National Defence and Agriculture: Abdel Usayran (Shi'ite).

Minister of Labour, National Education and Fine Arts: Selim Hoss (Sunni).

Minister of Information: Joseph Skaf (Greek Catholic).

Minister of Posts, Telecommunications, Health and Social Affairs: Joseph Hashim (Maronite).

Minister of the Interior: Joseph Skaf (Greek Catholic) (acting); (Abdullah al-Rassi (Greek Orthodox) was offered this post but has not taken up his seat in the Cabinet).

Minister of Economy, Trade, Industry and Oil: Victor Qasir (Greek Orthodox).

Minister of Water and Electrical Resources and Justice, and Minister of State for Affairs of the South and Reconstruction: Nabih Berri (Shi'ite).

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Tourism: Walid Joumblatt (Druze).

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Beirut.

Legislature

MAJLIS ALNWAB

(National Assembly)

The electoral reform bill of April 1960 maintained the existing ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies. It is the custom for the President of the Chamber of Deputies to be a Shi'a Muslim. The Chamber was renamed the 'National Assembly' in March 1979.

There was a general election in May 1972, but the diversity of allegiance in the Chamber makes a strict analysis by party groupings impossible. The distribution of seats among religious groups is laid down by law. The elections due in April 1976 were postponed for up to 26 months and in January 1978 the term of the Chamber of Deputies was further extended until June 1980. In June 1984, after two further extensions, the term of the Chamber was extended until June 1986.

President: Hussain al-Hussaini.

Vice-President: Mounir Abu-Fadel.

Religious Groups in the National Assembly

Maronite Christians	30
Sunni Muslims	20
Shi'a Muslims	19
Greek Orthodox	11
Greek Catholics	6
Druzes	6
Armenian Orthodox	4
Armenian Catholics	1
Protestants	1
Others	1
Total	99

Political Organizations

Armenian Revolutionary Federation (ARF): POB 11–587, Spears St, Beirut; f. 1890; principal Armenian party; also known as Tashnag Party, which was the dominant nationalist party in the

independent Armenian Republic of Yerevan of 1917–21, prior to its becoming part of the Soviet Union; socialist ideology; collective leadership; 5 mems in National Assembly.

al-Baath: f. in Syria, 1940, by MICHEL AFLAK; secular pro-Syrian party with policy of Arab union, branches in several Middle Eastern countries; 2 mems in National Assembly; Leader ASSEM QANSOU, Beirut.

al-Baath: pro-Iraqi wing of al-Baath party; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL-MAJID RAFEI.

Bloc National: f. 1943; right-wing Maronite party with policy of power-sharing between Christians and Muslims and the exclusion of the military from politics; 5 mems in the National Assembly; Leader RAYMOND EDDÉ (in self-imposed exile in Paris since 1976); Vice-Pres. SAYED AQL; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE ABU-ZAID, Assemblée Nationale, place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

ad-Dustour (Constitutional Party): rue Michel Chiha, Kantari, Beirut; f. 1943; led struggle against French mandate, established 1943 Constitution; party of the political and business élite; Leader MICHEL BECHARA AL-KHOURY.

al-Harakiyines al-Arab: Beirut; f. 1948 by GEORGES HABASH; Arab nationalist party, with Marxist tendencies.

al-Hayat al-Wataniya: Beirut; f. 1964 by AMINE ARAYSSI.

al-Jabha al-Damukratiya al-Barlamaniya (Parliamentary Democratic Front): Beirut; advocates maintenance of traditional power-sharing between Christians and Muslims; mainly Sunni Muslim support; Leader RASHID ABDUL HAMID KARAMI, Assemblée Nationale, place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

al-Kata'eb (Phalanges Libanaises, Phalangist Party): POB 992, place Charles Hélou, Beirut; tel. 338230; telex 42245; f. 1936; nationalist, reformist, democratic social party; largest Maronite party; 93,324 mems; 7 mems in National Assembly; announced merger with Parti National Liberal, May 1979; Leader ELIE KARAME; Vice-Pres. GEORGES SAADÉ; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH SAADÉ.

Mouvement de l'Action Nationale: f. 1965; Founder and Leader OSMAN MOSBAH AD-DANA, POB 5890, Centre Starco, Bloc Sud, Beirut.

an-Najjadé (The Helpers): f. 1936; Arab socialist unionist party; 3,000 mems; Founder and Pres. ADNANE MOUSTAPHA AL-HAKIM, c/o Sawt al-Uruba, POB 3537, Beirut.

an-Nida' al-Kawmi: f. 1945; Founder and Leader KAZEM AS-SOLH, Ramlet al-Baïda, Imm. Chammat, Beirut.

Parti Communiste Libanais (Lebanese Communist Party): POB 633, rue al-Hout, Imm. du Parti Communiste Libanais, Beirut; f. 1924; officially dissolved 1948–71; Marxist, much support among intellectuals; 1 mem. in National Assembly; Leader and Sec.-Gen. GEORGES HAWI.

Parti Démocrate: f. 1969; supports a secular, democratic policy, private enterprise and social justice; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH MUGHAIZEL; Co-founder ÉMILE BITAR, rue Kantari, Imm. Labban, Beirut.

Parti National Liberal (al-Wataniyin al-Ahrar): rue du Liban, Beirut; f. 1958; liberal reformist party; 9 mems and assocs in National Assembly; announced merger with Phalanges Libanaises, May 1979; Founder and Pres. CAMILLE CHAMOUN; Deputy Leader KAZEM KHALIL; Sec.-Gen. DORY CHAMOUN.

Parti Nationaliste Syrien: f. 1932, banned 1962–69; advocates a 'Greater Syria', composed of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus; 1 supporter in National Assembly; Leader ISAM AL-MAHAYRI.

Parti Socialiste Progressiste (al-Takadumi al-Ishteraki): POB 2893, Zkak el-Blat, Beirut; f. 1949; progressive party, advocates constitutional road to socialism; over 16,000 mems; 10 mems in National Assembly; Pres. WALID JOUMBLATT; Sec.-Gen. FUAD SALMAN.

Parti Socialiste Révolutionnaire: Beirut; f. 1964; Leader YOUSSEF MOUBARAK.

The **Lebanese Front** (f. 1976; Sec. DORY CHAMOUN) is a grouping of right-wing parties (mainly Christian) and the **National Front** (f. 1969; Sec.-Gen. KAMAL SHATILA) is a grouping of left-wing parties (mainly Muslim). Other parties include the **Independent Nasserite Movement** (Murabitoun; Sunni Muslim Militia; Leader IBRAHIM QULAYAT) and the **Union of Working People's Forces** (Sec.-Gen. KAMAL SHATILA). **Amal** is a Shi'ite politico-military organization (Principal Controller of Command Council Sheikh MUHAMMAD MANDI SHAMS AD-DIN, Chair. SADR AD-DIN AS-SADR, Leader NABIH BERRI). **Tawheed Islami** (the Islamic Unification Movement; Sunni Muslim; Leader Sheikh SAYED SHABAN) and the **Arab Democratic Party** (or the Red Knights; Alawites; pro-Syrian) are based in Tripoli.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN LEBANON

Algeria: Jnah (opposite Coral Beach), Beirut; Ambassador: MUSTAPHA HACHMAOUI.

Argentina: 149 ave Fouad 1er, Beirut; Ambassador: LUIS RAÚL DE LA VEGA.

Australia: rue Bliss, Beirut; Ambassador: DAVID WILSON.

Austria: Ras Beirut, rue Sadat, Sadat Tower, Beirut; Ambassador: PETER HOHENFELLNER.

Bahrain: Sami Fouad Hamzeh Bldg, Bir Hassan, Beirut; Chargé d'affaires: ADEL YOUSSEF AL-AYADI.

Bangladesh: rue Tabet (Verdun), Imm. Said Jaafar, Beirut; Ambassador: KHONDKER GOLAM MUSTAFA.

Belgium: 15th Floor, Centre Verdun, rue Dunant, POB 5400, Beirut; tel. 800857; telex 20612; Ambassador: Count LOUIS CORNET D'ELZIUS.

Bolivia: Dora, Imm. Tachjian, Beirut; Chargé d'affaires: NAJIB BICHARA GHOSN.

Brazil: Baabda, Imm. Amin Helou, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Bulgaria: rue Australia, Imm. Hibri, Beirut; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: TODOR DODEV.

Canada: rue Hamra, Imm. Sabbagh, Beirut; tel. 350660; telex 20652; Ambassador: ROBERT DAVID JACKSON.

Chad: blvd Sami Solh, Forêt Kfoury, Imm. Kalot Frères, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Chile: rue Taleb Hobeich, Quartier Badaro, Imm. Amine Cabbabe, Beirut; Ambassador: ENRIQUE GUZMÁN.

China, People's Republic: rue 72, Nicolas Ibrahim Sursock, Ramlet El-Baida, Beirut; Ambassador: YU MINGXIN.

Colombia: POB 1496, Chouran, Imm. Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabbah, Beirut; Ambassador: GUSTAVO DUARTE.

Costa Rica: rue Hamra, Beirut; (relations severed May 1984).

Cuba: rue Abdel Sabbah between rue Sakiet el-Janzir and rue de Vienne, Imm. Ghazzal, Beirut; Ambassador: JACINTO VÁZQUEZ DE LA GARZA.

Czechoslovakia: BP 1529, ave de 22 Novembre, Beirut; Ambassador: PAVEL LUKEŠ.

Denmark: POB 11–5190, Imm. New Malas, First Floor, rue California, Beirut; tel. 804842; telex 20748; Ambassador: N. C. TILLISCH.

Finland: Centre Gefinor, rue Clemenceau, Beirut; Ambassador: VEIKKO HIETANEN.

France: rue Clemenceau, Beirut; Ambassador: FERNAND WIBAUX.

German Democratic Republic: ave de Paris, Beirut; Ambassador: BRUNO SEDLACZEK.

Germany, Federal Republic: rue Mansour Jourdak, Imm. Daouk, Beirut; Ambassador: ANTONIUS EITEL.

Greece: Sadat-Sadat Tower St, Beirut; tel. 349803; Ambassador: (vacant).

Haiti: rue du Fleuve, Imm. Sarkis, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Holy See: rue Hamara, Beirut; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr CARLO FURNO.

Hungary: Jnah, Imm. Cheikh Salem Al-Sabah, Beirut; tel. 831540; Ambassador: IMRE SZTANKOVICS.

India: rue Kantari, Imm. Samharini, Beirut; Ambassador: BENI PRASAD AGARWAL.

Iran: Jnah, Imm. Sakina Mattar, Beirut.

Iraq: Beirut; Ambassador: ABDEL RAZZAQ LAFTEH (no longer in Beirut).

Ireland: POB 113–5980, Sadat Tower, Third Floor, rue Sadat, Beirut; tel. 801202; telex 22304; Ambassador: JEREMY CRAIG.

Italy: rue Makdissi, Imm. Cosmidis, Beirut; tel. 340225; telex 23635; Ambassador: FRANCO LUCIOLI OTTIERI DELLA CIAIA.

Ivory Coast: POB 8160, rue Chouran, Imm. Kojok, Beirut; Ambassador: AMADOU BOCOUM.

Japan: Corniche Chouran, Imm. Olfat Nagib Salha, Beirut; Ambassador: TERUYUKI SAWAI.

Jordan: rue Verdun, Imm. Belle-Vue, Beirut; Ambassador: MUTASSEM BALBISSI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Beirut; Ambassador: PAK YONG-SIK.

Korea, Republic: Beirut; Ambassador: KIM HYON-CHIN.

Kuwait: Bir Hassan, The Stadium Roundabout, Beirut; Ambassador: ABDEL-HAMID BUAIJAN (no longer in Beirut).

Liberia: rue Clemenceau, Imm. Alpha, Beirut; Ambassador: WILMOT A. DAVID.

Libya: Jnah, Imm. Cheikh Abdallah Khalifé Al-Sabbah, Beirut; People's Bureau.

Mexico: POB 4332, rue Sadat, Sadat Tower, 6th Floor, Beirut; Ambassador: VÍCTOR M. RODRÍGUEZ.

Morocco: Bir Hassan, Beirut; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: MUHAMMAD ABDERRAHMAN EL ALAOUI.

Netherlands: BP 11-0117, rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani, Beirut; telex 20795; Ambassador: SEGER JAN JOSEPH Baron VAN VOORST TOT VOORST.

Nigeria: Said Amar Bldg, Corniche Al Mazraa, Malat St, Beirut.

Norway: Taher and Fakhry Bldg, Bliss St, Ras Beirut, Beirut; tel. 369594; telex 22690; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: ODD WIBE.

Oman: Bir Hassan, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Pakistan: 11th Floor, Shell Bldg, Raouche, Beirut; Ambassador: M. BASHIR BABAR.

Paraguay: rue Kantari, Imm. Muhammad El-Zeben, Beirut; Chargé d'affaires: Dr MAMDOUH H. AGHA.

Poland: Ras Beirut, rue Sourati, Imm. Nassif, Beirut; Ambassador: JANUSZ ZABLOCKI.

Portugal: rue Mme Curie, Green Building, Beirut; Ambassador: JOÃO NUNO P. BOTELHEIRO CAVACO.

Qatar: Dibs Building, Chouran Street, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Romania: Secteur 3G, Manara, rue 77, Imm. Khaled Abdo, Beirut; Ambassador: FLOREA CHITU.

Saudi Arabia: rue Bliss, Manara, Beirut; Ambassador: AHMAD IBN MAHMOUD MAHMOUD AL-KAHEINI.

Spain: Ramlet el Baida, Imm. White Sands, Beirut; Ambassador: PEDRO MANUEL DE ARISTEGUI.

Sweden: Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries Bldg, Beirut; Ambassador: INGEMAR STJERNBERG.

Switzerland: rue John Kennedy, Imm. Achou, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Tunisia: Ramlet el-Baida, Imm. Rock and Marble, Beirut; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD JENFAN (no longer in Beirut).

Turkey: Bir Hassan, Beirut; Ambassador: NEJAT AYDIN.

USSR: rue Mar Elias el-Tina, Beirut; Ambassador: ALEXANDER SOLDATOV.

United Arab Emirates: Jnah, Face Eden Rock, Imm. Wafic Tanbara, Beirut; Ambassador: ABDUL AZIZ HADEF AL-SHAMSI (no longer in Beirut).

United Kingdom: ave de Paris, Ain el-Mreissé, Beirut; tel. 362500; telex 20465; Ambassador: H. D. A. C. MIERS.

USA: ave de Paris (Corniche), Imm. Ali Reza, Beirut; Ambassador: REGINALD BARTHOLOMEW.

Uruguay: rue Verdun, Fayoumé, Imm. Mohamad Hussein Ben Moutahar, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Venezuela: rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani, Beirut; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: FEDERICO BORJAS.

Yemen Arab Republic: blvd Khaldé-Quzai, Imm. Ingénieur Ryad Amaiche, Beirut; Ambassador: AHMAD AHMAD AL-MOUDWAHI (no longer in Beirut).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Bir Hassan, rue Ghubaïry, Beirut; Ambassador: (vacant).

Yugoslavia: Imm. Daouk, Arts et Métiers Quarter, Beirut; Ambassador: DRAGOSLAV PEJIĆ.

Judicial System

Law and justice in the Lebanon are administered in accordance with the following codes, which are based upon modern theories of civil and criminal legislation:

(1) Code de la Propriété (1930).
(2) Code des Obligations et des Contrats (1932).
(3) Code de Procédure Civile (1933).
(4) Code Maritime (1947).
(6) Code de Procédure Pénale (Code Ottoman Modifié).
(7) Code Pénal (1943).
(8) Code Pénal Militaire (1946).
(9) Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

The following courts are now established:

(*a*) Fifty-six **'Single-Judge Courts',** each consisting of a single judge, and dealing in the first instance with both civil and criminal cases; there are seventeen such courts at Beirut and seven at Tripoli.

(*b*) Eleven **Courts of Appeal,** each consisting of three judges, including a President and a Public Prosecutor, and dealing with civil and criminal cases; there are five such courts at Beirut.

(*c*) Four **Courts of Cassation,** three dealing with civil and commercial cases and the fourth with criminal cases. A Court of Cassation, to be properly constituted, must have at least three judges, one being the President and the other two Councillors. The First Court consists of the First President of the Court of Cassation, a President and two Councillors. The other two civil courts each consist of a President and three Councillors. If the Court of Cassation reverses the judgment of a lower court it does not refer the case back but retries it itself.

First President of the Court of Cassation: AMIN NASSAR.

(*d*) **The Council of State,** which deals with administrative cases. It consists of a President, Vice-President and four Councillors. A Commissioner represents the Government.

President of the Court of the Council of State: YOUSSEF SAAVOLLAH EL-KHOURY.

(*e*) **The Court of Justice,** which is a special court consisting of a President and four judges, deals with matters affecting the security of the State.

In addition to the above, Islamic, Christian and Jewish religious courts deal with affairs of personal status (marriage, death, inheritance, etc.).

Religion

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES

	1958	1974*
Christians	792,000	n.a.
Roman Catholics	529,500	1,141,740
Armenian Rite	14,500	24,500
Chaldean Rite	n.a.	6,459
Greek (Melkite) Rite	91,000	191,889
Latin Rite		20,000
Maronite Rite	424,000	878,892
Syrian Rite	n.a.	20,000
Orthodox	219,000	n.a.
Greek	150,000	n.a.
Armenian	69,000	n.a.
Protestant	14,000	n.a.
Muslims	624,000	n.a.
Sunni	286,000	n.a.
Shi'a	250,000	n.a.
Druzes	88,000	n.a.
Jews	6,600	n.a.

* The 1974 figures for members of the Roman Catholic churches are based on estimates by the curias of dioceses based in Lebanon. National and diocesan boundaries do not necessarily correspond.

According to the figures above, the largest single community in the Lebanon was formerly the Maronite Christians, a Uniate sect of the Roman Church. Estimates for 1983 put the sizes of the communities at: Shi'a Muslims 1.2m., Maronites 900,000, Sunni Muslims 750,000, Greek Orthodox 250,000, Druzes 250,000. The Maronites inhabited the old territory of Mount Lebanon, i.e. immediately east of Beirut. In the south, towards the Israeli frontier, Shi'a villages are most common, while between the Shi'a and the Maronites live the Druzes (divided between the Yazbakis and the Jumblatis). The Beka'a has many Greek Christians, while the Tripoli area is mainly Sunni Muslim. Altogether, of all the regions of the Middle East, Lebanon probably presents the closest juxtaposition of sects and peoples within a small territory. As Lebanese political life is organized on a sectarian basis, the Maronites also enjoy much political influence, including a predominant voice in the nomination of the President of the Republic.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Armenian Rite

Patriarchate of Cilicia: Patriarcat Arménien Catholique, rue de l'Hôpital Grec Orthodoxe Jeitawi, 2400 Beirut; tel. 329391; includes Patriarchal Diocese of Beirut; 26 priests, 25,000 Catholics; Patriarch JEAN-PIERRE XVIII KASPARIAN.

Chaldean Rite

Diocese of Beirut: Evêché Chaldéen-Catholique, BP 8566, Beirut; tel. 383817; 8 priests, 6,459 Catholics; Bishop RAPHAEL BIDAWID.

Latin Rite

Apostolic Vicariate of Beirut: BP 11–4224, Beirut; tel. 460212; 12 parishes, 20,000 Catholics; Vicar Apostolic PAUL BASSIM.

Maronite Rite

Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East: Patriarcat Maronite, Bkerké (winter), Dimane (summer); tel. 930011 (winter), 675107 (summer); includes Patriarchal Diocese of Gibail and Batrun; 203 priests, 197,266 Catholics; Patriarch ANTOINE KHORAICHE. The Maronite Rite includes the Archdioceses of Beirut, Cyprus, Tripoli, Aleppo, Saida and Tyre, and the Dioceses of Baalbek-Zahleh, Jounieh, Latakia, Cairo, Australia, Brazil, the USA and Sarba.

Melkite Rite

Patriarchate of Antioch: Melkite-Greek-Catholic Patriarchate, POB 50076, Beirut, or BP 22249, Damascus, Syria; tel. Beirut 413111; jurisdiction over one million Melkites throughout the world; Patriarch of Antioch and all the East, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem MAXIMOS V HAKIM. The Melkite Rite includes the 3 Patriarchates of Damascus (Syria), Egypt, Sudan and Libya, and Jerusalem; 7 Archdioceses in Lebanon (Tyre, Beirut, Baalbek, Baniyas, Saida, Tripoli and Zahleh); 4 Archdioceses in Syria (Aleppo, Latakia, Homs and Hauran); one in Jordan (Amman); one in Israel (Acre and Nazareth); also one in the USA, one in Brazil and one in Canada.

Syrian Rite

Patriarchate of Antioch: Patriarcat Syrien-Catholique, rue de Damas, BP 116/5087, Beirut; tel. 381532; jurisdiction over 100,000 Syrian Catholics in Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey; Patriarch IGNACE ANTOINE II HAYEK.

Patriarchal Vicariate of Lebanon: Vicariat Patriarcal Syrien, rue de Syrie, Beirt; tel. 226725; 12 priests, 18,000 Catholics; Vicar Patriarchal ANTOINE BEYLOUNI.

Note: The statistics of priests and Catholics are estimates by the diocesan curias for the situation on 31 December 1974.

Other Christian Groups

Armenian Apostolic Orthodox: Armenian Catholicosate of Cilicia, Antelias, POB 50076, Beirut, Lebanon; tel. 413111; f. 1441 in Cilicia (now in Turkey), transferred to Antelias, Lebanon, 1930; Leader His Holiness KAREKIN II (SARKISSIAN), Catholicos of Cilicia; one million mems in Lebanon, Syria, Cyprus, Kuwait, Greece, Iran and the USA.

Greek Orthodox: Leader His Beatitude IGNATIUS IV, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, Patriarcat Grec-Orthodoxe, POB 9, Damascus, Syria.

National Evangelical Synod of Syria and Lebanon: POB 110235, Beirut; tel. 308545; 70,000 adherents (1984); Exec. Sec. Rev. Dr SALIM SAHIOUNY.

Protestants: Leader Rev. Dr FARID AUDEH, Pres. of Nat. Evangelical Union of the Lebanon, POB 5224, rue Maurice Barrès, Beirut.

Syrian Orthodox: Leader IGNATIUS ZAKKA, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, Patriarcat Syrien Orthodoxe, Damascus, Syria.

Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East: POB 377, Beirut; Moderator Rev. HOVHANNES N. KARJIAN; the Union is composed of about 30 Armenian Evangelical Churches in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Iran and Turkey; 10,000 mems (1978).

ISLAM

Shi'a Muslims: Leader Imam SAYED MOUSSA AS-SADR (missing since August 1978, when visiting Libya), President of the Supreme Islamic Council of the Shi'a Community of Lebanon, Dar al-Iftaa al-Jaafari, Beirut; Deputy Pres. Sheikh MUHAMMAD MAHDI SHAMS AD-DIN.

Sunni Muslims: Leader SG Sheikh HASSAN KHALED, Grand Mufti of the Lebanon, Dar El-fatwa, Ilewi Rushed St, Beirut.

Druzes: Leader SG Sheikh MUHAMMAD ABOUCHACRA, Supreme Spiritual Leader of the Druze Community, rue Abou Chacra, Beirut.

JUDAISM

Jews: Leader CHAHOUD CHREIM, Beirut.

The Press

The most important dailies are *al-Anwar* and *an-Nahar*, which have the highest circulations, *The Daily Star, al-Jarida* and *L'Orient-Le Jour*, the foremost French paper. The latter two are owned by Georges Naccashe, former Lebanese Ambassador to France, and tend to take a pro-government line. In a country where most of the élite speak French the other French daily, *Le Soir*, is also influential, and, for the same reason, the twice-weekly publication *Le Commerce du Levant* occupies an important place in the periodical press.

Political upheavals have hindered the operation of the Press, but even at the height of the 1975–76 civil war about two dozen newspapers and magazines appeared, reflecting every shade of political opinion. In January 1977, however, censorship was imposed on all publications. Some papers ceased publication, if only temporarily. Before this, Lebanon enjoyed the reputation of having one of the freest presses in the Middle East and was an important base for foreign correspondents. Some Lebanese papers have since introduced London and Paris editions.

DAILIES

al-Amal: POB 959, rue Libérateur, Beirut; tel. 382992; telex 22072; f. 1939; Arabic; organ of the Phalangist Party; circ. 45,000; Editor GEORGES OMEIRA.

al-Anba': POB 955, Beirut; f. 1948; Arabic; newspaper of the Druze community.

al-Anwar: POB 1038, Beirut; tel. 452700; f. 1959; Arabic; independent; supplement, Sunday, cultural and social; published by Dar Assayad SAL; Propr SAID FREIHA; Editor ISSAM FREIHA; circ. 75,200.

Ararat: POB 756, Nor Hagin, Beirut; f. 1937; Armenian; Communist; Editor KRIKOR HAJENIAN; circ. 5,000.

Ayk: POB 2623, Beirut; f. 1953; English.

Aztag: POB 11–587, rue Selim Boustani, Beirut; tel. 366607; f. 1927; Armenian; circ. 6,500.

al-Baïraq: POB 1800, rue Monot, Beirut; f. 1911; Arabic; published by Soc. Libanaise de Presse; Editor RAYMOND KAWASS; circ. 3,000.

Baïrut: POB 7944, Beirut; f. 1952; Arabic.

ach-Chaab (The People): POB 5140, Beirut; f. 1961; Arabic; Nationalist; Propr and Editor MUHAMMAD AMIN DUGHAN; circ. 7,000.

ach-Chams: POB 7047, Beirut; f. 1925; Arabic.

ach-Charq: POB 838, rue de Verdun, Beirut; f. 1945; Arabic; Editor AOUNI AL-KAAKI.

Daily Star: POB 11–987, Gargarian Bldg, Emile Edde St, Hamra, Beirut; tel. 352674; telex 43415; f. 1952; English; independent; Chief Editor PETER GRIMSDITCH; circ. 19,220.

ad-Dastour (The Constitution): POB 886, Beirut; f. 1968; Arabic; Owner and Editor SHARIF AL-HINDI; temporarily published from London; circ. 53,400.

ad-Dunia: POB 4599, Beirut; f. 1943; Arabic; political; Chief Editor SULIMAN ABOU ZAID; circ. 25,000.

al-Hayat: POB 11–987, Gargarian Bldg, Emil Edde St, Hamra, Beirut; tel. 352674; telex 43415; f. 1946; Arabic; independent; circ. 31,034.

al-Jarida: POB 220, place Tabaris, Beirut; f. 1953; Arabic; independent; Arabic; Editor ABDULLA SKAFF; circ. 22,600.

al-Joumhouria(The Republic): POB 7111, Beirut; f. 1924; Arabic.

Journal al-Haddis: POB 300, Jounieh; f. 1927; Arabic; political; Owner GEORGES ARÈGE-SAADÉ.

al-Khatib: POB 365, rue Georges Picot, Beirut; Arabic.

al-Kifah al-Arabi: POB 5158–14, Rouche-Shames Bldg, Beirut; f. 1974; Arabic; political, socialist, Pan-Arab; Publr and Chief Editor WALID HUSSEINI.

Lissan-ul-Hal: POB 4619, rue Châteaubriand, Beirut; f. 1877; Arabic; Editor GEBRAN HAYEK; circ. 33,000.

al-Liwa': POB 2402, Beirut; f. 1970; Arabic; Propr Abdel Ghani Salam; Editor Ahmed Suleiman.

an-Nahar: POB 11–226, rue Banque du Liban—Hamra; Press Co-operative Bldg, Beirut; telex 22322; f. 1933; Arabic; independent; Publr Pres. Man. Ghassan Tueni; Co-Editors Michel Abou Jaoudé and Louis El-Hajj; Ed. Man. François Akl; circ. 85,000.

an-Nass: POB 4886, Fouad Shihab St, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; Editor Hassan Yaghi; circ. 16,000.

an-Nida (The Appeal): POB 4744, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; Editor Karim Mroué; circ. 10,000.

Nida' al-Watan: POB 6324, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic.

an-Nidal: POB 1354, Beirut; f. 1939; Arabic.

L'Orient-Le Jour: POB 2488, rue Banque du Liban, Beirut; tel. 340560; telex 20817; f. 1942; French; independent; Chair. Pierre Eddé; Dir Camille Menassa; Editorial Dir Amine Abou-Khaled; Editor Issa Goraieb; circ. 23,000.

Raqib al-Ahwal: POB 467, rue Patriarche Hoyek, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic; Editor Sima'n Farah Seif.

Rayah: POB 4101, Beirut; Arabic.

Le Réveil: POB 8383, blvd Sin El-Fil, Beirut; f. 1977; French; Editor-in-Chief Jean Shami; Dir Raymond Daou; circ. 10,000.

ar-Ruwwad: POB 2696, rue Mokhalsieh, Beirut; f. 1940; Arabic; Editor Beshara Maroun.

Sada Lubnan: POB 7884, Beirut; f. 1951; Arabic; Lebanese Pan-Arab; Editor Mohamed Baalbaki; circ. 25,000.

Sawt al-Uruba: POB 3537, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; an-Najjadé Party; Editor Adnane al-Hakim.

Le Soir: POB 1470, rue de Syrie, Beirut; f. 1947; French; independent; Dir Dikran Tosbath; Editor André Kecati; circ. 16,500.

al-Tayyar: POB 1038, Beirut; Arabic; independent; issued weekly for the time being; circ. 75,000.

Telegraf—Bairut: POB 1061, rue Béehara el Khoury, Beirut; f. 1930; Arabic; political, economic and social; Editor Toufic Assad Matni; circ. 15,500 (5,000 outside Lebanon).

al-Yawm: POB 1908, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic; Editor Wafic Muhammad Chaker at-Tiby.

az-Zamane: POB 6060, rue Boutros Karameh, Beirut; f. 1947; Arabic.

Zartonk: POB 617, rue Nahr Ibrahim, Beirut; tel. 226611; f. 1937; Armenian; official organ of Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Man. Editor Hagop Avedikian; Editor P. Tomassian.

WEEKLIES

al-Aalam al-Lobnani (The Lebanese World): POB 462, Imm. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Beirut; f. 1964; Arabic, English, Spanish, French; politics, literature and social economy; Editor-in-Chief Fayek Khoury; Gen. Editor Cheikh Fadi Gemayel; circ. 45,000.

Achabaka: POB 1038, Dar Assayad, Beirut; f. 1956; Arabic; society and features; Founder Said Freiha; Editor George Ibrahim El-Khoury; circ. 126,500.

al-Ahad: POB 1462, Quartier Chourah, rue Andalous, Beirut; Arabic; political; Editor Riad Taha; circ. 32,000.

al-Akhbar: Beirut; f. 1954; Arabic; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; circ. 21,000.

al-Anba': POB 2893, Beirut; Arabic; Progressive Socialist Party.

al-Anwar Supplement: POB 1038, Beirut; cultural-social; every Sunday; supplement to daily *al-Anwar*; Editor Issam Freiha; circ. 90,000.

Argus: Bureau of Lebanese and Arab Documentation, POB 16–5403, Beirut; tel. 219113; Arabic and English; economic bulletin; circ. 1,000.

Assayad: POB 1038, Dar Assayad, Beirut; f. 1943; news magazine; Propr Said Freiha; Editor Rafique Khoury; circ. 94,700.

Le Commerce du Levant: POB 687, Kantari St, Commerce and Finance Bldg, Beirut; tel. 297770; f. 1929; weekly and special issue quarterly; French; commercial and financial; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. Maroun Akl; circ. 15,000.

Dabbour: POB 5723, Museum Square, Beirut; f. 1922; Arabic; Editors Michel Richard and Fuad Mukarzel; circ. 12,000.

al-Dyar: POB 959, rue Verdun, Bellevue Bldg, Beirut; f. 1941; Arabic; political; circ. 46,000.

Gantch: Beirut; Armenian; published by the Lebanese Communist Party.

al-Hadaf: POB 212, rue Béchir, Imm. Esseilé, Beirut; f. 1969; organ of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP); Arabic.

al-Hawadess: POB 1281, Clemenceau St, Beirut; temporarily published from London (3 Harrington Gardens, SW7; tel. 01-370 6473; telex 261601); f. 1911; Arabic; news; Chair. Mrs Omaya el-Lozi; Gen. Man. Shafik Jume'an; circ. 85,000.

al-Hurriya: POB 857, Beirut; f. 1960; Arabic; voice of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Organization for Communist Action in Lebanon (OCAL) 1969–81, of DFLP 1981–; Editor Daoud Talhame; circ. 30,000.

al-Iza'a: rue Selim Jazaerly, POB 462, Beirut; f. 1938; Arabic; politics, art, literature and broadcasting; Editor Fayek Khoury; circ. 11,000.

al-Jamhour: POB 1834, Mussaïtbeh, Beirut; telex 21541; f. 1936; Arabic; illustrated weekly news magazine; Editor Farid Abu Shahla; circ. 45,000, of which over 20,000 outside Lebanon.

Kul Shay': POB 3250, rue Béchara el Khoury, Beirut; Arabic.

al-Liwaa: POB 4823, Ramel al-Zarif, Independence St, Saradar Bldg, Beirut; tel. 221480; telex 43409; Arabic; Editor Salah Salam; Propr Abdel Ghani Salaam.

al-Moharrer: POB 5366, Beirut; f. 1962; Arabic; circ. 87,000; Gen. Man. Walid Abou Zahr.

Magazine: POB 1404, Quartier Sursock, Achrafieh, Beirut; f. 1956; French; political and social; publ. Les Editions Orientales SAL; Publr Georges Abou Adal; Dir-Gen. Charles Abou Adal; circ. 13,500.

Massis: c/o Patriarcat Arménien Catholique, rue de l'Hôpital Grec Orthodoxe Jeitawi, 2400 Beirut; Armenian; Catholic; Editor Father Antranik Granian; circ. 2,500.

Middle East Economic Survey: Middle East Petroleum and Economic Publications (Cyprus), POB 4940, Nicosia, Cyprus; f. 1957 (in Beirut); oil, financial and banking, and political developments; Editor and Publr Fuad W. Itayim.

al-Ousbou' al-Arabi (Arab Week): Quartier Sursock, Achrafieh, POB 1404, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; political and social; Publrs Les Editions Orientales, SAL; Publr Georges Abou Adal; Gen. Man. Charles Abou Adal; circ. 56,000 (circulates throughout the Arab World).

al-Rassed: POB 11–2808, Beirut; Arabic; Editor George Rajji.

Revue du Liban: POB 165612, rue Issa Maalouf, Beirut; tel. 339960; telex 20303; f. 1928; French; Publr Melhem Karem; Gen. Man. Michel Misk; circ. 22,000.

Sabah al-Khair: published by the Syrian Nationalist Party.

Sahar: POB 1038, Beirut; telex 22632.

Samar: POB 1038, Beirut; photorama magazine; circ. 50,000.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

Note: published monthly unless otherwise stated.

al-Adib: POB 11–878, Beirut; f. 1942; Arabic; artistic, literary, scientific and political; Editor Albert Adib.

Alam Attijarat (Business World): Strand Bldg, Hamra St, Beirut; f. 1965 in association with Johnston International Publishing Corpn, New York; monthly; commercial; Editor Nadim Makdisi; international circ. 17,500.

Arab Defence Journal: POB 1038, Beirut; tel. 452700; published by Dar Assayad SAL.

Arab Economist: Gefinor Tower, Clemenceau St, POB 11–6068, Beirut; telex 21071; monthly; published by Centre for Economic, Financial and Social Research and Documentation SAL; Chair. Dr Chafic Akhras.

L'Economie Arabe: POB 11–6068, Beirut; f. 1958; French; published by Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques Financières et Sociales SAL; Chair. Dr Chafic Akrhas.

Fairuz: POB 1038, Beirut; tel. 452700; for women; published by Dar Assayad SAL.

Fikr: published by the Syrian Nationalist Party.

al-Idari: POB 918-1038, Beirut; tel. 450563; telex 22632; f. 1975; Arabic; business management; published by Dar Assayad SAL; Pres. and Gen. Man. Bassam Freiha; Chief Editor Hassan El-Khoury; circ. 20,650.

International Crude Oil and Product Prices: Middle East Petroleum and Economic Publications, POB 4940, Nicosia, Cyprus; f. 1971 (in Beirut); twice yearly review and analysis of oil price trends in world markets; Publisher Fuad W. Itayim.

al-Intilak: c/o Michel Nehme, al-Intilak Printing and Publishing

House, POB 4958, Beirut; f. 1960; Arabic; literary; Chief Editor Michel Nehme.

Lebanese and Arab Economy: Sanayeh, POB 11–1801, Beirut; f. 1951; Arabic, English and French; Publr Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Le Lien: POB 50076, Beirut; monthly; French; published by Patriarchate of Antioch; circ. 3,000.

Majallat al Izaat al Loubnaniat: Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, Beirut; Arabic; broadcasting affairs.

al-Mouktataf: POB 11–1462, Quartier Chouran, rue Andalous; Arabic; general.

Rijal al-Amal (Businessmen): Gefinor Centre, Bloc C, 510, POB 6065, Beirut; f. 1966; Arabic; business; Publr and Editor-in-Chief Mahiba al-Malki; circ. 16,250.

Tabibok: POB 4887, Beirut; f. 1956; Arabic; medical, social, scientific; Editor Dr Sami Kabani; circ. 90,000.

al-Tarik (The Road): Beirut; cultural and theoretical; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; circ. 5,000.

al-'Ulum: Dar al Ilm Lil Malayeen, POB 1085, rue de Syrie, Beirut; scientific review.

Welcome to Lebanon and the Middle East: Tourist Information and Advertising Bureau, Starco Centre, North Block 711, POB 4204, Beirut; f. 1959; English; on entertainment, touring and travel; Editor Souhail Toufik Abou-Jamra; circ. 6,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): POB 11–1461, rue de Rome, Beirut; Dir Xavier Baron.

Agencia EFE (Spain): POB 113/5313, Beirut; Correspondent Mary Angeles Junquera.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Beirut Correspondent Edouard Riabtsev.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 1525, rue Verdun, Immeuble Safieddine, Beirut; tel. 810155; telex 00494; Correspondent Bruno Marolo.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): POB 114–5100, Ramlet El-Beida, Immeuble Bitar-Rawas, Beirut; Correspondent Wolfgang Horn.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Commodore Bldg, rue Ne' Meh Yafet, POB 3780, Beirut; tel. 352310; telex 20636; Chief Middle East Correspondent Terry Anderson.

Československá tisková kancelář (CTK) (Czechoslovakia): POB 5069, Beirut; Chief Middle East Correspondent Vladimir Otruba.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): Jiji Press, Room 14, Dadis Bldg, 84 Colombani St, Ras Beirut; tel. 351088; Correspondent Jun-ichi Ishikawa.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 2nd Floor, Manuelian Bldg, Shouran St, Ras Beirut; tel. 808645; telex 21203; Correspondent Shin Sasaki.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 8th Floor, Fakhouri Bldg, Ardati St, Ras Beirut; Chief Tibor Eszes.

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): POB 2268, 72 Al Geish St, Beirut.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Tallet El-Khayat, Sector Dar el-Fatwa, Immeuble Diab, Beirut; Correspondent Leonid Volnov.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Press Co-operative Bldg, rue Hamra, Beirut; Bureau Man. Jack Redden.

The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, the Iraq News Agency, the Jamahiriya News Agency (Libya), Prensa Latina (Cuba) and Reuters (United Kingdom) also have offices in Beirut.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Lebanese Press Syndicate: POB 3084, Andalous St, Chouran, Abdouni Bldg, Beirut; tel. 800350; f. 1911; 18 mems; Pres. Muhammad al-Baalbaki; Vice-Pres. Fadel Said Akl; Sec. Bassem al-Sabeh.

Publishers

Dar al-Adab: Beirut; literary and general.

Dar Assayad SAL: POB 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; publishes in Arabic *al-Anwar* (daily), *Assayad* (weekly), *al-Tayar* (weekly), *Achabaka* (weekly), *Samar* (weekly), *Sahar* (weekly), and other publications; has offices and correspondents in Arab countries and most parts of the world; Chair. Issam Freiha; Pres. and Man. Dir Bassam Freiha.

Arab Institute for Research and Publishing: POB 11–5460, Carlton Tower Building, Saqiat el-Janzeer, 3rd Floor, Beirut; tel. 319586; telex 40067; Dir. Maher Kayali; works in Arabic and English.

Dar El-Ilm Lilmalayin: POB 1085, Mar Elias, Bitar St, Beirut; tel. 304445; telex 23166; f. 1945; dictionaries, textbooks, Islamic cultural books; Editorial Dir Munir Ba'albaki; Man. Dir Bahije Osman; Chief Editor Mustafa Kassas.

Institute for Palestine Studies, Publishing and Research Department: POB 11–7164, Nsouli-Verdun St, Beirut; tel. 814174; telex 23317; f. 1963; independent non-profit Arab research organization; to promote better understanding of the Palestine problem and the Arab–Israeli conflict; publishes books, reprints research papers, etc.; Chair. Dr Hisham Nashabe; Exec. Sec. Prof. Walid Khalidi.

The International Documentary Center of Arab Manuscripts: POB 2668, Ras Beirut Hanna Bldg, Beirut; f. 1965; publishes and reproduces ancient and rare Arabic texts; Propr Zouhair Baalbaki.

Dar-al-Kashaf: POB 112091, A. Malhamee St, Beirut; tel. 815527; f. 1930; publishers of *Alkashaf* (Arab Youth Magazine), maps and atlases; printers and distributors; Propr M. A. Fathallah.

Khayat Book and Publishing Co SAL: 90–94 rue Bliss, Beirut; Middle East, Islam, oil, Arab publications and reprints; Man. Dir Paul Khayat.

Librairie du Liban: POB 945, Riad Solh Sq, Beirut; tel. 258259; telex 21037; f. 1944; fiction, children's books, dictionaries, Middle East, travel, Islam; Proprs Khalil and George Sayegh.

Dar al-Maaref Liban SAL: POB 2320, Esseily Bldg, Riad Al-Solh Sq, Beirut; f. 1959; children's books and textbooks in Arabic; Gen. Man. Joseph Nashou.

Dar al-Machreq SARL: c/o Librairie orientale, POB 946, Beirut; tel. 326469; telex 22881; f. 1853; religion, art, Arabic and Islamic literature, history, languages, science, philosophy, school books, dictionaries and periodicals; Man. Dir Paul Brouwers.

Dar al-Makshouf: rue Amir Beshir, Beirut; scientific, cultural and school books; owner: Sheikh Fuad Hobeish.

Middle East Publishing Co: Beirut, rue George Picot, Imm. El Kaissi; f. 1954; publishes *Medical Index* and *Revue Immobilière* (Real Estate); Man. Editor Elie Sawaf.

Dar an-Nahar SAL: BP 11-226, Beirut; f. 1967; a Pan-Arab publishing house; Pres. Mohamed Ali Hamadé.

Naufal Group: POB 11-2161, Naufal Bldg, Mamari St, Beirut; tel. 354394; telex 22210; f. 1970; subsidiary cos Macdonald Middle East Sàrl, Les Editions Arabes; encyclopaedias, fiction, children's books, history, law and literature; Man. Dir. Sami Naufal.

New Book Publishing House: Beirut.

Rihani Printing and Publishing House: Jibb En Nakhl St, Beirut; f. 1963; Propr Albert Rihani; Man. Daoud Stephan.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were about 1.5m. radio receivers and 450,000 TV receivers.

RADIO

Lebanese Broadcasting Station: rue Arts et Métiers, Beirut; is a part of the Ministry of Information; tel. 346880; telex 20786; f. 1937; Dir-Gen. K. Hage Ali; Technical Dir J. Rouhayem; Dir of Programmes N. Mikati; Head of Administration A. Aoun; Public Relations Faouzi Fehmy.

The Home Service broadcasts in Arabic on short wave, the Foreign Service broadcasts in Portuguese, Armenian, Arabic, Spanish, French and English.

TELEVISION

Télé-Liban (TL) SAL: POB 4848, Beirut; telex 20100; f. 1959; commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on three channels, and relays on three channels; Chair. and Dir-Gen. Moussa Kenaan; Deputy Dir-Gen Mohamed S. Karimeh.

Télé-Management SARL: POB 113–5310, Beirut; tel. 353510; telex 40529; exclusive airtime sales and programmes sales contractor to Télé-Liban SAL (channels 5, 7 and 9); Dir Wissam Ezzedine; Gen. Man. Claude Sawaya.

Finance

(cap. = capital; auth. = authorized; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; L£ = Lebanese £; res = reserves; brs = branches)

BANKING

Beirut has for long been the leading financial and commercial centre in the Middle East, as can be seen from the extensive list of banking organizations given below. The civil disturbances between April 1975 and October 1976, followed by the Israeli invasion of 1982 and its after-effects, have considerably disrupted Beirut's banking and commercial facilities.

Central Bank

Banque du Liban: Central Bank of Lebanon: POB 5544, rue Masraf Loubnane, Beirut; tel. 341230; telex 20744; f. 1964; central bank; cap L£15m., total assets L£23,335m. (Dec. 1983); Gov. Edmund Naim.

Principal Lebanese Banks

Adcom Bank SAL: POB 11–2431, rue Verdun, Ammar Bldg, Beirut; tel. 809100; telex 21785; f. 1960 as Advances and Commerce Bank; cap. p.u. £L50m. (June 1982), dep. £L370m. (1981); Chair. and Gen. Man. Henri R. Sfeir.

Arab Libyan Tunisian Bank SAL: POB 11–9575, Riad el-Solh Sq., Shaker & Oueni Bldg, Beirut; POB 11-9575, Hamra, Piccadilly Bldg, 1st Floor, Beirut (temporary address); tel. 346320; telex 20230; f. 1973; subsid. of Libyan Arab Foreign Bank and Société Tunisienne de Banque; cap. p.u. L£25m.; Pres. Mohamed Abdel Jawad; Gen. Man. Ahmed Sherif.

Bank Al-Mashrek SAL: POB 11-1524, 52 Riad Solh St, Bab Idriss, Beirut, tel. 221010; telex 20648; f. 1971; brs in Lebanon, Jordan and Qatar; cap. L£30m., dep. L£1,162m. (1982); total assets L£1,468m. (1982); Chair. Fahad Abdulrahman al-Bahar; Gen. Man. Rolf Kleinlein.

Bank of Beirut SAL: POB 11–7354, Gefinor Centre, rue Clemenceau, Beirut; cap. L£50m.; Chair. H E William S. Kazan; Man. Dir Rida Abujawdeh.

Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries SAL: POB 111536; 250, rue Clemenceau, Beirut; tel. 366630; telex 20761; f. 1957; cap. L£50m., dep. L£1,351m. (1982); Chair. Toufic S. Assaf; Vice-Chair. Nashat Sheikh el-Ard; Gen. Man. Ameen M. Alaamy.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Lebanon) SAL: POB 11–1889, Piccadilly Bldg, 2nd Floor, Hamra St, Beirut; tel. 354580; telex 21676; f. 1974; cap. p.u. L£10m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Shaikh Muhammad Fayyaz.

Bank Handlowy for the Middle East SAL: POB 11–5508, Sehnaoui Bldg, Banque du Liban St, Beirut; tel. 350060; telex 21406; f. 1974; one br. in Tripoli; cap. p.u. L£15m.; subsidiary of Bank Handlowy w Warszawie, Warsaw; Chair. Tadeusz Barlowski; Gen. Man. Zenon Olszewski.

Bank of Kuwait and the Arab World SAL: POB 3846, Sehnaoui Bldg, Riad el-Solh St, Beirut; tel. 293890; telex 21524; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£12m., dep. L£30m.; Chair. Dr Rafik A. Naja; Gen. Man. Abdou S. Karnabe.

Bank of Lebanon and Kuwait SAL: POB 11–5556, Al Hoss Bldg, Emile Edde St, Beirut; f. 1974; cap. L£15m., dep. L£120m.; Gen. Man. G. C. Mead.

Banque Audi SAL: POB 11–2560, ave Fouad Chehab, St Nicolas Area, Beirut; tel. 331600; telex 21148; f. 1962; cap. p.u. L£150m., dep. L£3,120.9m. (1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. Georges Oidih Audi.

Banque de la Bekaa SAL: POB 117, Centre Fakhoury, Zahleh; tel. 823099; telex 21214; cap. p.u. L£5m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. E. W. Fakhoury.

Banque Beyrouth pour le Commerce SAL: POB 110–216, Hamra, rue de Lyon, Imm. Nimer, Beirut; tel. 801071; telex 21459; f. 1961; cap. p.u. L£20m.; Chair and Gen. Man. Rifaat S. al-Nimer.

Banque de Crédit National SAL: POB 110204, Beirut Riyad Bank Bldg, Riad el-Solh St, Beirut; tel. 295808; telex 20528; f. 1959; cap. L£5m., res L£0.8m., dep. L£17.3m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. and Gen. Man. Edmond J. Safra.

Banque du Crédit Populaire SAL: POB 11–5292, ave Fouad Chéhab, Achrafieh, Beirut; tel. 334102; telex 22411; f. 1963; cap. p.u. L£50m., dep. L£1,194m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Joe I. Kairouz; Deputy Gen. Mans Habib L. Rahal, Ignace A. Kairouz.

Banque de l'Essor Economique Libanaise SAL: Dora, Centre Moucarri, 3ème étage, POB 11-7697, Beirut; tel. 269977; telex 21711; cap. p.u. L£5m.

Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail SAL: BP 11–3948, BIT Bldg, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 296787; telex 20698; f. 1960; cap. p.u. L£40m., dep. L£1,427.5m. (1983); Chair. Laura Emile Bustani; Man. Dir Dr Assaad F. Sawaya; Asst Gen. Man. Albert I. Tannous; 12 brs in Lebanon.

Banque Joseph Lati et Fils SAL: POB 1983, Bardawil Bldg, Adib Ishaq St, Beirut; tel. 336316; telex 21702; f. 1924; Pres.-Dir-Gen. Isaac Lati; Asst Dir-Gen. Joseph Lati.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer (SAL): POB 11–1912, Daher Centre, Hamra Abdel-Aziz St, Beirut; tel. 346290; telex 20740; f. 1951; cap. p.u. L£100m., dep. L£4,351m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr Naaman Azhari.

Banque Libanaise des Emigrés SAL: Raouche, Beirut; cap. p.u. L£3m.; dep. L£4.3m.

Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce SAL: POB 11–1126, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 332423; telex 21565; f. 1950; cap. p.u. L£80m., dep. L£1,550m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and Gen. Man. Jean F. S. Aboujaoude.

Banque Libano-Brésilienne SAL: POB 3310, Banking Centre Bldg, Dora, Beirut; tel. 891242; telex 20258; f. 1962; cap. L£20m., res L£8.3m. (1983); Pres. J. A. Ghosn; Gen. Man. Georges N. Ghosn.

Banque Libano-Française: POB 11–808, Sehnaoui Bldg, Beirut; tel. 328555; telex 42317; f. 1968; cap. L£100m., dep. L£3,866m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. Farid Raphael; 17 brs.

Banque de la Méditerranée SAL: POB 11–348, Hadifé Bldg, ave Fouad Chehab, Beirut; tel. 335135; telex 20826; f. 1944; cap. L£100m., dep. L£2,136m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. and Gen. Man. Rafic Hariri.

Banque Misr Liban SAL: POB 7, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 252604; telex 20537; f. 1929; cap. and res L£61.7m., dep. L£550m. (Dec. 1980); Pres. Ahmed Fouad; Gen. Man. Ibrahim Noureddine.

Banque Nasr Libano-Africaine SAL: POB 798, temporarily at Nasr Bldg, Zahar St, Achrafieh, POB 165097, Beirut; tel. 326400; telex 20505; f. 1963; cap. p.u. L£10m.; Pres. Diab Iskandar Nasr.

Banque Saradar SAL: POB 11–1121, Sursock St, Beirut; tel. 215492; telex 22871; f. 1948 as Banque Marius Saradar, name changed 1956; cap. L£30m., dep. L£1,637.9m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. Joe Saradar; Asst Gen. Man. Abdo I. Jeffi.

Banque Tohme SAL: POB 11–837, Tabaris Sq, Nicholas St, Beirut; tel. 296064; telex 20554; f. 1919; cap. p.u. L£5m., dep. L£118m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. Assad Tohme; Asst Gen. Man. Roger Tohme.

Banque G. Trad (Crédit Lyonnais) SAL: POB 113, ave Fouad Chehab, Beirut; tel. 221110; telex 20654; f. 1951; cap. L£9m. (1982); dep. L£968m. (1981); Pres. G. A. Trad; Gen. Man. Jean-Louis Laguens.

Beirut-Riyad Bank SAL: POB 11–4668, Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg, Riad el-Solh St, Beirut; tel. 240325; telex 20610; f. 1959; cap. L£75m., dep. L£780.9m. (1982); Pres. and Gen. Man. Hussein Mansour; Man. Dir Anwar M. el-Khalil.

British Bank of the Lebanon SAL: POB 11–7048, Ras Beirut Centre Bldg, Sourati St, Beirut; tel. 340491; telex 20598; f. 1971; cap. p.u. L£5m. (1982), dep. L£145.7m. (1980); subsidiary of British Bank of the Middle East; Chair. H. Hakim.

Byblos Bank SAL: POB 11–5605, Byblos Bldg, rue Verdun, Beirut; tel. 805100; telex 41601; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£154m., res L£4m. (1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. François Semaan Bassil; 19 brs.

Chemical Bank (Middle East) SAL: POB 11–9506, Rabiya-Metn, Beirut; tel. 410559; telex 22715; f. 1974; subsidiary of Chemical Bank, New York; Gen. Man. Theodore E. Amsley.

Crédit Libanais SAL: POB 11–1458, Riad el-Solh Sq, Esseily Bldg, Beirut; tel. 264810; telex 21357; f. 1961; cap. L£60m., dep. L£2,201m. (1983); Chair. Bechara Y. Obégi; Gen. Man. Jean V. Hajjar.

Federal Bank of Lebanon SAL: POB 11–2209, Parliament Square, Beirut (Hamra); tel. 262174; telex 20267; f. 1952; cap. L£10m., dep. L£190.6m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and Pres. Michel A. Saab.

First Phoenician Bank SAL: POB 11–1629, Riad el-Solh St, Beirut; tel. 250005; telex 20793; (temporary office: POB 90-1160, Jdeidet-el-Metn; tel. 482493; telex 43571; f. 1958; fmrly First National Bank of Chicago (Lebanon) SAL, wholly-owned subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago, USA, sold Dec. 1982; cap. L£5m.; Chair. Sarkis Yammine; Gen. Man. Rizkallah Genadry.

FRANSABANK SAL: POB 11–0393, Imm. Centre Sabbag, rue

Hamra, Beirut; tel. 340180; telex 29631; f. 1978 as merger of Banque Sabbag and Banque Française pour le Moyen Orient SAL; cap L£40m., dep. L£2,714m. (1983); Chair. ADNAN KASSAR; Gen. Man. HABIB NAUPHAL; 28 brs.

Intercontinental Bank of Lebanon SAL: POB 90263, Ghantous Bldg, Dora, Beirut; tel. 890605; telex 23422; f. 1961; subsidiary of Continental Bank, Chicago; cap. L£8m., total assets L£119m. (1984); Chair. Sheikh ABDEL AZIZ IBN IBRAHIM AL-BARAHIM; Gen. Man. FADY GEORGE AMATOURY.

Jammal Trust Bank SAL: Jallad Bldg, Riad el-Solh Sq., Bank Street, POB 5640, Beirut; tel. 292340; telex 20854; f. 1963 as Investment Bank, SAL; cap. p.u. L£40m. (1982); Chair. and Gen. Man. ALI A. JAMMAL.

MEBCO Bank—Middle East Banking Co SAL: POB 11–3540, Continental Centre, Shouran St,, Beirut; tel. 810600; telex 20729; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£30m., dep. L£680m. (1981); Chair. JAWAD CHALABI; Gen. Man. HASSAN YAHYA.

Metropolitan Bank SAL: POB 70216, Nihaco Bldg, Antelias; tel. 415822; telex 22126; auth. cap. L£30m. (1984); Chair. MERSHED BAAKLINI; Gen. Man. ADEL B. MOUFARREJ.

Prosperity Bank of Lebanon SAL: POB 11–5625, Acra Bldg, place des Canons, Achrafieh, Beirut; tel. 411013 (Gen. Man.); f. 1963; cap. p.u. L£5m.; Gen. Man. NAJIB ELIAS CHOUFANI.

Rifbank SAL: POB 11–5727, rue Kantari, Beirut; tel. 362495; telex 22083; f. 1965; in association with Commerzbank AG, The National Bank of Kuwait SAK, Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co SAK, The Commercial Bank of Kuwait SAK; cap. p.u. L£7m., dep. L£221m. (1982); Chair. A. A. BASSAM; Acting Gen. Man. Dr W. RELLECKE.

Royal Bank of Canada (Middle East) SAL: POB 11–2520, Beirut; tel. 268004; telex 20903; f. 1959; cap. L£5m. (1982), res L£5.2m. (1980); Pres. and Chair. W. C. C. MACKAY; Gen. Man. KHALIL KIKANO.

Société Bancaire du Liban SAL: POB 165192, Imm. Société Bancaire du Liban SAL, place Sassine, Beirut; tel. 215660; telex 20834; f. 1899; cap. p.u. L£20m.; total assets L£620m. (1983); Chair. S. S. LAWI; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. A. BOULOS.

Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque SAL: POB 11–2955, rue Riyad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 48300; telex 40485; f. 1953; cap. p.u. L£20m., dep. L£861m. (1982); Pres. A. M. SEHNAOUI; Gen. Man. J. GARNIER.

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban SAL: POB 957, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 410889; telex 42420; f. 1963; cap. p.u. L£35m. (1983); Pres. PHILIPPE DRILLET; Gen. Man. ROLAND PRINGUEY.

Transorient Bank: POB 11–6260, Bauchrieh-Serail St, Beirut; tel. 482983; telex 20925; f. 1966; cap. p.u. L£22.5m., (Dec. 1983); joint venture with the International Bank of Washington and Lebanese private investors; Chair. HAMED BAKI; Gen. Man. GABRIEL ATALLAH; Asst Gen. Man. GEORGES E. SAYEGH.

United Bank of Lebanon & Pakistan SAL: POB 11–5600, Prince Fahed bin Abdel Saud Bldg, Chouran St, Raouche, Beirut; tel. 813850; telex 20823; f. 1964; cap. L£7.5m. (1982), dep. L£474m. (1981); Chair. ABDUS SAMI; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. HASSAN IMAM.

Development Banks

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Industriel et Touristique SAL: POB 11-8412, Arab Bank Bldg, rue Riyad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 354302; telex 23086; f. 1973; (to be replaced by a National Bank for Development and Reconstruction with cap. of L£500m.); cap. L£66m. (Dec. 1982), dep. L£6.6m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-TAYYARA.

Investment and Finance Bank SAL (INFI): POB 16–5110, ave Fouad Chehab, St Nicholas Area, Beirut; f. 1974; medium- and long-term loans, 60% from Lebanese sources; associated with Banque Audi SAL (Lebanon), Banque Audi (France) SA, Banque Audi (Suisse) AG, Investbank (UAE), Banque Audi (USA).

Principal Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): POB 11-3012, Beirut; tel. 362821; telex 20907; Man. Dir. J. M. H. VAN'T HOFF; Man. M. CASSARD.

Arab African International Bank (Egypt): POB 11–6066, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 346114; telex 22758.

Arab Bank Ltd (Jordan): Beirut Main Branch: POB 11–1015, Riad el-Solh Sq, Beirut; tel. 250240; telex 20704; f. 1930; Sr Man. Dr HISHAM BSAT.

Banco Atlántico SA (Spain): POB 7376, rue Riad el-Solh, Arab Bank Bldg, Beirut; tel. 295902; telex 20603; Rep. RAFAEL CASASUS ARBE.

Banco di Roma SpA (Italy): POB 11–968, place de l'Etoile, Beirut; tel. 292760; telex 20607; brs in Saida and Tripoli; Dir-Gen. FRANCO G. MORETTI.

Bank of America NT and SA (USA): POB 3965, rue Riad el-Solh, BIT Bldg, Beirut; tel. 240001; telex 20645; Vice-Pres. and Man. MARSHALL LEWIS, Jnr.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): POB 4446, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 297010; telex 20764; Man. ANTOINE J. BRIDI.

Bank Saderat Iran (Iran): Beirut Branch, POB 5126, Nijmeh Sq, Tbeishi Bldg, Beirut; tel. 221680; telex 20738; Gen. Man. MOHAMAD KAZEM ALVANZADEH.

Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinentale SA (France): POB 1608, Beirut; tel. 216140; telex 20632; Beirut Dir HENRI TYAN.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): Bab Edriss, Beirut; (temporarily at Souraty St, Ras Beirut, POB 11–1380); tel. 353020; telex 20762; brs at Ras Beirut, Dora, Mazra'a, Ashrafieh and Tripoli; Lebanon Area Man. A. L. GILLIBRAND.

Chase Manhattan Bank NA (USA): POB 11–3684, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; tel. 368460; telex 20357; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HENDRICUS J. VELDERS.

Chemical Bank (USA): POB 7286, Hamra, Daher Centre, Beirut; tel. 350070; telex 20451; Rep. THEODORE E. AMSLEY.

Citibank NA (USA): POB 11–3648, Zard Zard Bldg, Jounieh Rd, Jal El Dib; tel. 413222; telex 22029; Resident Vice-Pres. ROBERT J. WANNOUS.

Crédit Suisse (Moyen-Orient) SAL: POB 11–9552, 57 Riad el-Solh St, Beirut; tel. 221720; telex 21072; f. 1973; cap. p.u. L£15m.; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. VAHÉ JAZMADARIAN.

Deutsche Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): POB 11–0710, rue Riad el-Solh, B.I.T. Bldg, Beirut; tel. 242189; Rep. Dr HENNING ADT.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd (Pakistan): POB 5616, Sabbagh Centre, Hamra St, Beirut; tel. 340215; telex 20873; Sr Vice-Pres. and Man. Sheikh ZIAULLAH.

Jordan National Bank SA: POB 5186, Hamra, rue Banque du Liban, Imm. Sehnaoui, Beirut; tel. 340451; telex 20512; Tripoli and Saida; Asst Gen. Man. MICHEL SALIBA.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co (USA): POB 11–5133, Gefinor Centre, Block C, Room 201, Clemenceau St, Ras Beirut, Beirut; Man. NADRA H. BREIR.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co (USA): POB 5752, Bank Almashrek Bldg, rue Riad-el-Solh, Beirut; Rep. SELWA B. LORENZ (Vice-Pres.).

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd (United Kingdom): POB 11–5481, Hamra, Rome St, Beirut; tel. 340350; telex 20720; Gen. Man. O. LAPOUSHKIN.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): POB 1891, Hamra Branch: Sadat Tower, Sadat St, Beirut, Beirut; tel. 802240; telex 20677; f. 1941; Gen. Man. CHAKER M. JAMIL.

Saudi National Commercial Bank: POB 2355, Sakiet Al-Janzir, Al-Kaaki Bldg, Beirut; tel. 809353; telex 20642; f. 1938; Dir ABDULLAH HASSAN ABDAT.

Standard Chartered Bank (United Kingdom): POB 11-3996, Hamra St, Estral Centre, Beirut; tel. 346274; telex 20787; Man. in Beirut ROBERT E. MOORE.

State Bank of India: POB 7252, 5th Floor, Arab Bank Bldg, Riad el-Solh St, Beirut.

Union Bank of Switzerland: POB 11–5734, Starco South 1001–4, Beirut; Rep. G. E. SALAWI.

Numerous foreign banks have Representative Offices in Beirut.

Banking Association

Association of Banks in Lebanon: Autostrade Dora, Centre Moucarri, PB 80536, Beirut or POB 976, Riad el Solh Sq, Beirut; tel. 231123; telex 43069; f. 1959; serves and promotes the interests of the banking community in Lebanon; mems: 86 banks and 11 banking rep. offices; Pres. ANTOINE CHADER; Dep. Gen. Sec. ANTOINE OBEID.

INSURANCE

Arabia Insurance Co Ltd SAL: POB 11–2172, Arabia House, Phoenicia St, Beirut; tel. 363610; telex 21016; f. 1944; Chair. EMILE SHUKRI BAROODY; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. BADR S. FAHOUM.

Commercial Insurance Co SAL: POB 84, St Elie Sisters Bldg, Zouk Mikael, Jounieh; f. 1962; Chair. Max R. Zaccar; Asst Gen. Man. Myriam R. Zaccar.

Compagnie Libanaise d'Assurances SAL: POB 3685, rue Riad el-Solh, Beirut; f. 1951; Man. Dir Jean F. S. Aboujaoudé; Man. Barjat Dagher.

al-Ittihad al-Watani: POB 1270, Immeuble Fattal, Beirut; Chair. Joe I. Kairouz.

Al-Mashrek Insurance and Reinsurance SAL: POB 11-5777, Beirut; tel. 336605; telex 21691; Chair. Georges Nassar; Dir Abraham Matossian.

Libano-Suisse Insurance Co SAL: Centre Azzam, 4th Floor, Jdeideh; tel. 890429; telex 40085; Pres. and Gen. Man. Pierre Pharaon; Man., Lebanon Branch Naji Habis.

'La Phenicienne' SAL: POB 5652, H. Haddad Bldg, Amine Gemayel St, Sioufi, Beirut; tel. 333159; f. 1964; Gen. Man. Tannous C. Feghali.

About 20 of the major European companies are also represented in Beirut.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Council for Development and Reconstruction: Beirut; f. 1976; aimed to achieve reconstruction after 1975–76 civil war, is now also dealing with effects of subsequent inter-communal fighting; Chair. Malik Salim.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 11-1801, Sanayeh, Beirut; tel. 353390; telex 22269; f. 1898; 10,000 mems; Pres. Adnan Kassar; Dir-Gen. Rafic Kabbani.

Tripoli Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Tripoli.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Sidon and the South: POB 41, Sidon.

Zahleh Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zahleh; f. 1939; 497 mems; Pres. Alfred Skaff.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Lebanese Industrialists: POB 1520, Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg, Justinian St, Beirut; Chair. Fuad Abi Saleh.

Conseil National du Patronat: Beirut; f. 1965.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION

Confédération Générale des Travailleurs du Liban (CGTL): POB 4381, Beirut; f. 1958; 200,000 mems; only national labour centre in Lebanon and sole rep. of working classes; comprises 18 affiliated federations including all 150 unions in Lebanon; Pres. Antoine Bechara; Vice-Pres. Fares Dagher, Hassib Abdul Jawad, Midhat Coussa.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Office des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Libanais et du Transport en Commun de Beyrouth et de sa Banlieue: POB 109, Souk el-Arwam, Beirut; tel. 233619; since 1961 all railways in Lebanon have been state-owned. Of the original network of some 412 km, only the lines from Beirut and Rayak to the Syrian border (222 km of standard-gauge railway) are known to be working; Pres. E. Eid; Dir-Gen. Abdullah Chehab.

ROADS

Lebanon has 7,100 km of roads, of which 1,990 km are main roads. Most are generally good by Middle Eastern standards. The two international motorways are the north–south coastal road and the road connecting Beirut with Damascus in Syria. Among the major roads are that crossing the Beka'a and continuing south to Bent-Jbail and the Chtaura–Baalbek road. Hard-surfaced roads connect Jezzine with Moukhtara, Bzebdine with Metn, Meyroub with Afka and Tannourine. A Beirut–Tripoli Highway improvement scheme being carried out with help from the World Bank was due to be completed in 1983.

SHIPPING

Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping and forwarding business of the Levant; the port has frequently been closed by political disturbance. Tripoli, the northern Mediterranean terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq (the other is Haifa), is also a busy port, with good equipment and facilities. Juniyah, north of Beirut, is Lebanon's third most important port. Saida is still relatively unimportant as a port. Shipping has frequently been disrupted by the events of recent years' and there were 11 militia-run ports operating illegally until November 1984, when they were either closed or taken over by the Lebanese Army. The four ports listed above are those legally operated by the Government.

Siège Provisoire de la Commission Portuaire: Immeuble de l'Electricité du Liban, rue du Fleuve, Beirut.

There are many shipping companies and agents in Beirut. The following are some of the largest:

'Adriatica' SpAN: POB 1472, rue du Port, Imm. du Port de Beyrouth; Gen. Man. J. Wehbe.

Ameaster Tanker Services: a division of American Lebanese Shipping Co SAL, POB 113–5388, Beirut; tel. 354827; telex 20863; Pres. Paul Paratore; Man. N. Baltagi.

American Levant Shipping & Distributing Co: POB 11–2736, Andalusia Bldg, Gouraud St, Gemmayzeh, Beirut; agents for: Holland America Line, Lykes Bros Steamship Co; correspondents throughout Middle East: Man. Dir Samir Ishak.

Arab Shipping and Chartering Co: POB 1084, Beirut; agents for China National Chartering Corpn, China Ocean Shipping Co, Kiu Lee Shipping Co Ltd, Chinese-Tanzanian Joint Shipping Co.

Barrad Shipping Co SAL: POB 181, Beirut; refrigerated tramp services; 3 cargo reefer vessels; Chair. P. H. Helou.

British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd: rue El Nahr, Karantina Bridge, Hafiz Hashem Bldg, Beirut; tel. 262853; telex 23438; agents for Ellerman City Liners and Prince Line Ltd (conventional ships), etc.

Catoni & Co SAL: POB 11–800, H. El Hashem Bldg, Karantina Bridge, Nahr, Beirut; agents for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co, Marseille-Fret, Lloyd's, OCL (London) and ACT Australia; Chair. Hugh Beard; Gen. Man. George Sahyouni.

O. D. Debbas & Sons: Head Office: POB 11–003, Sahmarani Bldg, Kantari St, Beirut; tel. 297200; telex 20753; f. 1895; Man. Dir Elie O. Debbas.

Ets Derviche Y. Haddad: POB 42, rue Derviche Haddad, Beirut; agents for: Armement Deppe, Antwerp and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Antwerp.

Fauzi Jemil Ghandour: POB 1084, Beirut; agents for: Denizçlik Bankasi TAO (Denizyollari), DB Deniz Nakliyati TAŞ (Dbcargo), Iraqi Maritime Transport Co, Kuwait Shipping Co (SAK)

T. Gargour & Fils: POB 11–0371, rue Foch, Beirut; f. 1928; agents for: Assoc. Levant Lines SAL; Dirs Nicolas T. Gargour, Habib T. Gargour.

Henry Heald & Co SAL: POB 64, Beirut; f. 1837; agents for: Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. & O. Group, Scandinavian Near East Agency, Vanderzee Shipping Agency, Worms and Co; Chair. J. L. Joly; Dir G. Hani.

Hitti Frères: POB 511, rue de Phénicie, Beirut; airlines and shipping agents.

Mediterranean Maritime Co SAL: POB 1914, Bourse Bldg, Hoyek St, Beirut; tel. 249655; telex 20835; managers for National Maritime Agencies Co W.LL., Kuwait.

Mena Shipping and Tourist Agency: POB 11–884, Modern Bldg, El Arz St, Beirut; 5 cargo vessels; Man. Dir W. Leheta.

Messageries Maritimes: POB 880, rue Allenby, Beirut.

Rodolphe Saadé & Co SAL: Freight Office: POB 11–2279, rue Spears, Beirut; tel. 226207; telex 20321; rue Negib Trad.; tel. 334217; telex 21571; Travel Office: agents for CMA, Manchester Liners, Prince Line, R. Farrell Lines; f. 1964; Pres. Jacques R. Saade.

Union Shipping & Chartering Agency SAL: POB 2856, Beirut; agents for Yugoslav vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

MEA (Middle East Airlines, Air Liban SAL): POB 206, MEA Bldgs, Airport Blvd, Beirut; tel. 316316; telex 20820; f. 1945; regular services throughout Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the USA; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 8 Boeing 707-320C, 10 Boeing 707-020B; Chair. and Pres. SALIM BEY SALAAM; Gen. Man. YOUSSEF LAHOUD.

Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA): Beirut International Airport, POB 11–3018, Beirut; telex 20637; f. 1953; worldwide cargo services between Europe, Middle East, SE Asia, the Far East and USA; fleet of 8 Boeing 707-320C; Pres. and Chair. MUNIR ABU-HAIDAR.

The Government approved the merger of MEA and TMA in October 1984.

Tourism

Ministry of Tourism: Beirut; f. 1966; official organization; Head of International Relations and Conventions Dept ANTOINE ACCAOUI; Head Speleological Service SAMI KARKABI.

Board of Foreign Economic Relations (CREE): POB 11–5344, Central Bank St, Beirut; telex 20898; f. 1983; fmrly National Council of Tourism in Lebanon; government-sponsored autonomous organization responsible for trade development, tourism promotion, market research, technical services and overseas economic expansion; overseas offices in 22 countries throughout the world; Pres. SAMY MAROUN; Vice-Pres. SELIM DIAB.

LESOTHO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Lesotho is a land-locked country, entirely surrounded by South African territory (including Transkei to the south-east). The climate is generally mild, although cooler in the highlands. Rainfall averages about 700 mm (28 inches) per year, mostly falling between October and April. The official languages are English and Sesotho. More than 80% of the population are Christians. The largest denominations are the Roman Catholic, Lesotho Evangelical and Anglican Churches. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, with two narrow vertical stripes, of green and red, at the hoist, and a representation of a Basotho hat, in white, at the centre of the blue area. The capital is Maseru.

Recent History

Lesotho was formerly Basutoland, a dependency of the United Kingdom. In 1868, at the request of the Basotho people's chief, the territory became a British protectorate. Basutoland was annexed to Cape Colony (now part of South Africa) in 1871 but detached in 1884. It became a separate British colony and was administered as one of the High Commission Territories in southern Africa, the others being the protectorates of Bechuanaland (now Botswana) and Swaziland. In 1903 the Basutoland Council was established as a consultative body. The British Act of Parliament which established the Union of South Africa in 1910 also provided for the possible inclusion in South Africa of the three High Commission Territories. The United Kingdom, however, guaranteed that any such change in status would not be made without consulting the local inhabitants. Until 1960, successive South African governments asked for the transfer of the three territories, but the native chiefs always objected to such a scheme.

Within Basutoland, gradual progress was made towards self-government, and in 1955 the Basutoland Council asked to be granted power to legislate in internal matters. A revised constitution, introduced in 1956, established the colony's first Legislative Council. A new constitution, granting limited powers of self-government, was adopted in September 1959. Basutoland's first general election, held on the basis of universal adult suffrage, took place on 29 April 1965, and full internal self-government was achieved on the following day. Moshoeshoe II, Paramount Chief since 1960, was recognized as King. Of the 60 seats in the new Legislative Assembly, 31 were won by the Basutoland National Party (BNP), a conservative group supporting limited co-operation with South Africa. The BNP's leader, Chief Leabua Jonathan, failed to win a seat but won a by-election in July 1965, when he became Prime Minister. Following a constitutional conference in June 1966, Basutoland became independent, as Lesotho, on 4 October 1966.

The BNP, restyled the Basotho National Party at independence, has remained in power. A constitutional crisis arose in December 1966, when King Moshoeshoe attempted to obtain wider personal powers. In January 1967, however, the King signed an undertaking, on pain of compulsory abdication, to abide by the constitution, which gave effective executive power to the Prime Minister. A general election was held in January 1970, when the opposition Basotho Congress Party (BCP), a pan-Africanist group, appeared to have won a majority of seats in the National Assembly. However, Chief Jonathan, the Prime Minister, declared a state of emergency, suspended the constitution and arrested Ntsu Mokhehle and other leaders of the BCP. The election was annulled, and the Assembly prorogued. King Moshoeshoe II was placed under house arrest and later exiled, though he returned in December 1970 after accepting a government order which banned him from participating in politics. Since January 1970 the country has been effectively under the Prime Minister's personal control. No subsequent elections have been held but an interim National Assembly of 93 members, comprising the former Senate (mainly Chiefs) and 60 members nominated by the Cabinet, was inaugurated in April 1973. The state of emergency was lifted in July. Following an attempted coup in January 1974 against his increasingly unpopular one-man rule, Chief Jonathan introduced strict new security laws.

In 1974 Chief Jonathan accepted proposals to draft a new constitution which would retain the constitutional monarchy, but he has continued to rule by means of the interim Assembly, dominated by the BNP. In 1975 the BCP split into two factions, internal and external. Chief Jonathan sought to draw support away from the external wing, which is backed by the Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA), by announcing amnesties for political exiles in September 1980 and May 1981.

The LLA launched a series of bomb attacks in Lesotho during 1981, and violence continued in 1982 with the murders of Koenyama Chakela, Secretary-General of the internal wing of the BCP, and Jobo Rampeta, the Minister of Works. The South African Government has consistently denied allegations that it supports the LLA, but points out that Lesotho allows its territory to be used by guerrilla fighters of the African National Congress (ANC), a banned opposition group in South Africa. In December 1982 South African forces made a major assault on the homes of ANC members in Maseru, killing more than 40 people, including several innocent civilians.

In March 1983 Chief Jonathan announced that elections would be held, and these were provided for in the 1983 Parliament Bill, presented to the National Assembly in May. The bill set no date for the elections but repealed the emergency order of 1970 which suspended the constitution (see Government). Financial provision for the elections was made in December 1983 and February 1984, and in April a new electoral law was introduced. In November the Government announced that elections would be held in early 1985, and in December 1984 the King ordered the dissolution of the National Assembly, with effect from January 1985, and appointed a judicial commission to review the boundaries of the electoral constituencies. Chief Jonathan promised that all individuals and political parties would be allowed to contest the elections, although it remained uncertain whether Ntsu Mokhehle would be permitted to return from exile to participate in the election campaign. During 1984 opposition to the BNP appeared to be increasing: in addition to the formation of the Basotho Democratic Alliance (see below), another new political party, the National Independence Party, was formed in December 1984, and was expected to contest the elections.

Lesotho is economically dependent on South Africa, but rejects the South African Government's policy of apartheid and does not recognize South Africa's grant of 'independence' to the Transkei 'homeland'. The consequent effective closure of Lesotho's border with Transkei has been especially damaging, making communication between Maseru and the quarter of the population who live in the south-west of the country difficult. Relations between Lesotho and South Africa were seriously damaged by the South African assault of 1982, and continued to deteriorate during 1983, partly as a result of repeated attacks on Lesotho, supposedly by the LLA. In August a car-bomb exploded in Maseru in what was believed to be an assassination attempt against Chief Jonathan. Tension was heightened in May by two bomb explosions in South Africa, for one of which the ANC claimed responsibility, and also by Jonathan's tour of North Korea, the People's Republic of China and Eastern European countries.

During 1983 South Africa periodically tightened its border controls on the main frontier with Lesotho, which caused food shortages in the Kingdom, and in August South Africa delivered an ultimatum to Lesotho, either to expel (or repatriate) 3,000 South African refugees or to face the economic consequences. Two groups of refugees left Lesotho, reportedly voluntarily, after the ultimatum. However, relations with South Africa did not improve during the greater part of 1984. In March Lesotho

alleged that, at a meeting with a group of Basotho political dissidents in Pretoria in January, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs had encouraged the dissidents to form a new opposition party, the Basotho Democratic Alliance (BDA), and that South Africa had plotted with the BDA to overthrow the Lesotho Government. In April the BDA was officially registered as a political party, and its Chairman, Phoka Chaolane, reportedly confirmed that South Africa had promised to provide financial support to the BDA for the forthcoming election campaign. The BDA's stated policies include the severance of diplomatic relations with Eastern bloc countries and the banning of communism in Lesotho. The party's President is Charles Molapo, who resigned his post in the Lesotho Cabinet in 1983 in protest at Lesotho's establishment of diplomatic links with socialist countries. Both he and Chaolane were expelled from the National Assembly in July 1984.

Lesotho's relations with South Africa were further marred by Pretoria's attempts to pressurize Lesotho into signing a joint non-aggression pact, similar to the Nkomati Accord of March 1984 (see Mozambique). Lesotho's continued refusal to sign such a pact led South Africa to impound consignments of armaments destined for Lesotho, and to threaten further economic sanctions in August, including the suspension of the Highlands water scheme. However, after talks between the two countries in September 1984, and an announcement by Lesotho that the ANC had agreed to withdraw completely from Lesotho, relations improved slightly in October, when South Africa released the arms that it had been impounding and resumed talks on the Highlands scheme.

Since the mid-1970s Lesotho has pursued a more open foreign policy, including stronger links with socialist countries, and has reduced its previous close ties with South Africa. In 1983 Lesotho established full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, North Korea, Nicaragua and the USSR. Diplomatic links with Taiwan and South Korea were severed. Yugoslavia and Romania were also expected to establish embassies in Maseru in 1984. Plans to reduce the country's dependence on South Africa include a new international airport and participation in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (see p. 205), of which Lesotho is a member.

Government

Lesotho is an hereditary monarchy. The King is Head of State but has no political power. In January 1970 the Prime Minister declared a state of emergency, dissolved Parliament and suspended the constitution. The Cabinet, formerly responsible to Parliament, assumed full power. A National Assembly of 93 members, comprising the former Senate (22 Chiefs and 11 Senators nominated by the King) and 60 members nominated by the Cabinet, was inaugurated in 1973. There is also a College of Chiefs, which has the power, under traditional law, to depose the King by a majority vote. Elections were expected to take place in early 1985: these were provided for in the 1983 Parliament Bill, presented to the National Assembly in May. The bill repealed the 1970 emergency order, which suspended the constitution, and is intended to act as Lesotho's constitution as soon as it becomes law. It provides for a National Assembly of 60 elected members and not more than 20 nominated members, a separate Senate comprising 22 Chiefs and eight other senators appointed by the King, and a Prime Minister at the head of the executive branch of government. Lesotho comprises ten administrative districts, each under an appointed District Co-ordinator.

Defence

The small, but expanding, Lesotho Paramilitary Force is drawn from government supporters, and numbered 1,500 in 1980. In 1979 Chief Jonathan announced a plan to convert the Lesotho Paramilitary Force into a national army to cope with the deteriorating security situation. The planned defence expenditure in the 1983/84 budget was M24.9m.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, with about 30% of the gross domestic product (GDP) and 83% of employment provided by agriculture. The principal crop is maize, though substantial amounts of wheat, sorghum, peas and beans are also grown. Yields are low and variable, and in 1983 more than 40% of Lesotho's food requirements were imported, principally from South Africa. Severe drought between 1982 and 1984 seriously affected crop yields. In 1983 about 80% of grain crops, and all vegetable crops, failed, and in March a state of national food emergency was declared. This continued during 1984, and the Government anticipated that a large proportion of the population would need food aid until mid-1985. The total cereal import requirements for 1984/85 were expected to be about 200,000 tons, compared with 180,000 tons (already representing an increase of nearly 40% on the normal requirement) in 1983/84. None the less, food self-sufficiency is considered to be attainable, and a self-sufficiency programme is under way. The programme received an allocation of M11m. from the 1984/85 development budget. The major livestock products are wool and mohair, which are marketed for export. The national herd comprised about 540,000 cattle, 1.3m. sheep and 870,000 goats in 1982, but the drought had reduced the cattle herd by about 25% by early 1984. There is an acute shortage of productive land in Lesotho. The country also suffers from severe soil erosion, owing to overgrazing, and there is a great need for afforestation. Development is hampered by a complicated and archaic system of land tenure and is concentrated on five large rural schemes, largely financed from abroad. The planned five-year Basic Agricultural Services Programme is intended to improve farming practices and to raise the level of farm incomes throughout the country. In 1982 it was announced that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) would inject more than US $17m. into Lesotho in the third UNDP Country Programme for the period 1982–86. This programme corresponds with Lesotho's third five-year development programme for 1981–85, and in both programmes the main emphasis is on agriculture, with a view to increasing food production and to generating gainful rural employment. The Lesotho Agricultural Development Bank (LADB), established in 1980, planned to invest $15.2m. in agricultural projects during the period 1984–86.

Water is an important resource, and the Highlands scheme, due to commence construction in 1988, includes plans for the export of water to South Africa, in addition to hydroelectricity production, and has the potential to become a major source of government revenue. The contract for the first phase of the scheme's feasibility study was awarded in July 1983, and this phase was completed in early 1984. The results showed that the project was viable, and that its potential was considerably greater than had been originally envisaged. This necessitated a revision of the scope of the feasibility study, which, combined with the deterioration of relations between South Africa and Lesotho during 1984, delayed the progress of the second and final phase of the study, which was not resumed until October 1984, with completion expected in March 1986. Once in operation, it is estimated that the scheme could have a generating capacity of more than 100 MW of electricity for Lesotho, which at present relies on South Africa for its power supply.

The Letseng-la-Terai diamond mine, owned 75% by De Beers and 25% by the Government, began production in 1977 but was closed down in 1982, when it ceased to be economically viable because of world recession in the diamond market. Total production increased from 15,000 carats in 1977 to 105,000 carats in 1980, but declined to 52,000 carats, worth M17.9m., in 1981. Diamonds had been providing more than one-half of Lesotho's export earnings, and the closure of Letseng-la-Terai has increased the country's economic dependence on South Africa. However, plans to reopen the mine were being considered in 1984. The Romanian Government has expressed interest in developing potential uranium deposits in the Teyateyaneng region of Lesotho.

Manufacturing contributed only 4% of Lesotho's GDP in 1979, and in recent years this share has increased only slightly, to about 6%. However, with the advantages of proximity and duty-free access to the South African market and plentiful labour, the sector has the potential for expansion. The Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC), supplemented in 1977 by the Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation, has attracted some industry to Lesotho, especially tourism. By encouraging the growth of industry, the LNDC aims to create employment opportunities. It created some 2,650 jobs in 1981–82, and in 1983 it aimed to create about 2,000 jobs. The LNDC was allocated M2.5m. from the 1984/85 capital budget.

However, the economy of Lesotho is overwhelmingly dependent upon South Africa, especially for employment. Up to 20,000 new jobs are needed each year. There were about 140,000 Basotho men (representing about one-half of the adult male labour force) working in South African mines in 1984. Their remittances constituted about 40% of Lesotho's gross national product. Although there was a slight increase in the number of Basotho men recruited for this work in the South African mines in 1984, this source of employment seems likely to be reduced in future as a result of South Africa's recruitment of mine-workers from the 'Homelands' or 'Bantustans'.

Lesotho, with Botswana and Swaziland, forms part of the customs and monetary area of South Africa, although it became responsible for its own monetary policy and financial institutions in 1974, and introduced its own currency, the loti (plural: maloti), in 1980. Its share of customs receipts provided 64% of current revenue in 1981/82, 55% in 1982/83 and 66% in 1983/84; it was expected to provide M151m., equivalent to about 66% of current revenue, in 1984/85. In addition, the Lesotho Bank is entitled to hold 60% of Basotho mine workers' wages by way of deferred payments, and these rose from R43m. in 1974 to an estimated R101m. in 1977, but fell to R88m. in 1978. Total expenditure for 1984/85 was expected to be M314.6m., a 3.3% increase over the previous year. The budget deficit grew from virtually nil in 1979/80 to an anticipated M38.8m., before borrowing, in 1983/84, but this was expected to be reduced by some 93%, to M2.5m., in 1984/85. Lesotho regularly has a massive trade deficit, although it is partly offset by the inflow of foreign exchange from the earnings of migrant workers and from aid payments. The trade deficit stood at US $478m. in 1983, and in that year it was agreed that Lesotho should receive aid totalling 714,000 ECU from the European Development Fund (EDF) for a trade and tourism promotion programme, aimed at improving Lesotho's balance of trade by increasing its export earnings.

Lesotho's second five-year plan, for 1976–80, exceeded its expenditure target of M112m., concentrating on agricultural and rural development. The third five-year plan, for 1981–85, aimed to increase national economic independence and to provide new opportunities for industry and employment through long-term investments of M700m. However, domestic wage employment was expected to increase by only 11,000 jobs, while the labour force was expected to grow by 92,000. In 1982 a marginal growth of GDP in real terms was recorded, compared with a decrease of 2% in 1981.

Transport and Communications

The only railway is a segment, about 1.5 km (1 mile) long, of South African Railway line at Maseru. The main road linking Butha-Buthe to Quthing is 304 km (189 miles), of which 144 km (89 miles), from Leribe to Tsoaing, are tarred. In December 1984 the EDF signed an agreement for a loan of M11.5m. to finance the first stage of a new road, intended eventually to run from Mohale's Hoek to Quthing. Construction work on the first stage was expected to begin in early 1985, and finance for the final stage is expected to be made available under the next EDF allocation, in 1986. In 1983 the main road network was 2,803 km (1,742 miles), and there were a further 1,000 km (620 miles) of earth roads. The road system has been expanded to deal with problems caused by closure of the Transkei border, and in May 1984 the International Development Association approved a loan of $15.2m. towards financing a major road improvement project, involving the rehabilitation of 88 km of rural roads, and extensive regravelling of the road network. The total cost of the project, which is due to be completed in 1987, is estimated at $30m., and the ADB is to provide further financing. There are international air links through Leabua Jonathan Airport, at Maseru, and 32 airstrips throughout the country. The only external air links are with South Africa, Mozambique, Swaziland and Botswana. In 1983 South African Airways announced that its service to Lesotho would be suspended from April because it was uneconomic. Construction of a new international airport at Thota-Moli, about 20 km from Maseru, began in 1983, and the airport project was allocated M27m. in the 1984/85 development budget. Construction of the airport, estimated to cost $40m.–$47m., was expected to be completed on schedule by June 1985. The airport will be able to accommodate jet aircraft, and is likely to be an important factor in reducing Lesotho's economic dependence on South Africa. Lesotho's present airport is capable of taking only small aircraft from neighbouring countries.

Social Welfare

The Government runs 11 hospitals, including a mental hospital and a leper settlement, and 30 of the 102 rural clinics. There were plans to build 35 more clinics by 1985. In addition, there are eight mission hospitals. In 1980 the country had 2,224 hospital beds and 82 physicians. The service is hampered by the location of most clinics in lowland areas, whereas most of the population is based in the mountainous areas. Health education is being extended to all sections of the population. In 1984 the African Development Fund (ADF) agreed to provide a loan of $7.4m. to finance a rural health service project which includes plans for the construction of eight district hospitals.

Education

All primary education is free, and is largely in the hands of the three main Christian missions (Lesotho Evangelical, Roman Catholic and Anglican) under the direction of the Ministry of Education. In 1979 the adult literacy rate of 50% was one of the highest in Africa, and an estimated 67% of children between six and 12 years of age (54% of boys; 81% of girls) attended primary schools. Only 12% of those aged 12 to 17 (9% of boys; 16% of girls) were enrolled at secondary schools. In 1982 there were 277,945 primary and 27,799 secondary pupils. In 1975 the Roma Campus, near Maseru, of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland was nationalized to form the National University of Lesotho, which had 1,143 students in 1983. In 1984 the International Development Association (IDA) agreed a $9.8m. credit to help finance a $13m. five-year project for educational development. The project aims to improve teaching standards by providing in-service training for about 600 primary and 85 vocational school teachers.

Tourism

Lesotho's scenic beauty, including a spectacular national park at Sehlabathebe, offers great opportunities for tourism, and the industry is being steadily developed. Luxury hotels have been built, principally with South African backing, and there are plans for a ski resort in the Maluti mountains and for a second national park on the Qeme plateau. There were an estimated 150,000 tourist arrivals in 1980, mostly from South Africa. In 1983 the EDF agreed to give aid for a trade and tourism promotion programme in Lesotho.

Public Holidays

1985: 2 May (King's Birthday), 16 May (Ascension Day), 1 July (Family Day), 4 October (National Independence Day), 7 October (National Sports Day), 9 December (Mourning Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 12 March (Moshoeshoe's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 lisente = 1 loti (plural: maloti).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.2985 maloti;
US $1 = 1.988 maloti.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bureau of Statistics, POB MS 455, Maseru 100; tel. 3852.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	30,355*
Population (census results)†	
14–24 April 1966	969,634
12 April 1976	
Males	587,348
Females	629,467
Total	1,216,815
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1979	1,301,575
1980	1,339,000
1981	1,365,900
Density (per sq km) 1981	45.0

* 11,720 sq miles.

† Including absentee workers in South Africa, numbering 117,273 (males 97,529; females 19,744) in 1966 and 152,654 in 1976.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 599; Total 729 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

In 1981 about 23% of the total labour force were in employment in South Africa.

DISTRICT POPULATIONS

(Each district* has the same name as its chief town)

	1976†	1979‡	1981§
Berea	146,124	155,616	162,400
Butha-Buthe	77,178	81,926	84,800
Leribe	206,558	222,180	234,400
Mafeteng	154,339	166,644	175,900
Maseru	257,809	277,307	292,200
Mohale's Hoek	136,311	144,013	152,300
Mokhotlong	73,508	78,237	80,900
Qacha's Nek	76,497	81,060	84,700
Quthing	88,491	93,769	98,300
Total	1,216,815	1,301,575	1,365,900

* A new district, Thaba-Tseka, was created in 1981, for which no population figures were available.

† Census of 12 April, including absentee workers in South Africa.

‡ Mid-year estimate.

§ Projected from the 1976 Census.

Capital: Maseru, population 45,000 in 1976.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Birth rate 35.7 per 1,000, death rate 14.5 per 1,000 (1973 estimates); birth rate 38–40 per 1,000, death rate 16–18 per 1,000 (1976 estimates).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	17	14	15
Maize	104	83	79
Sorghum	48	26	31
Pulses	7	10	5
Vegetables and melons	22	8	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980*	1981	1982
Cattle	590	562	537
Sheep	1,168	1,137	1,279
Goats	767	930	872
Pigs	82	62	63
Horses	101	102	104
Asses	104	97	109
Poultry	730	814	1,052

* Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Cows' milk*	20,000	20,000	21,000
Beef and veal*	11,000	11,000	12,000
Mutton and lamb*	4,000	4,000	4,000
Goats' meat*	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pig meat*	3,000	3,000	3,000
Wool			
Greasy	2,663	3,000*	3,000*
Clean	1,300†	1,500*	1,500*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1978	1979	1980
Total (all fuel wood)	280	286	293

1981–82: Annual total as in 1980 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Diamonds (carats)	64,886	105,245	52,291

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 lisente = 1 loti (plural: maloti).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 lisente; 1 loti.
Notes: 2, 5 and 10 maloti.

Sterling, Dollar and Rand Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 2.2985 maloti;
US $1 = 1.988 maloti;
R1 = 1 loti;
100 maloti = £43.51 = $50.30.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per loti)
1981 1.149
1982 0.923
1983 0.899

Note: The loti is fixed at par with the South African rand.

BUDGET (million maloti, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1981/82	1982/83
Customs and excise duties*	70.81	76.75
Other government revenues	39.91	61.77
Development aid	82.62	76.99
Total	193.34	215.51

* Lesotho is a member of the Southern African Customs Union, and receives a percentage of the total revenue collected.

Expenditure	1981/82	1982/83
Recurrent expenditure	107.60	107.82
Public debt		36.00
Education		25.71
Security, law and order	n.a.	17.93
Works		11.02
Health		8.40
Other		8.76
Statutory expenditure	18.91	39.65
Administration account	3.45	17.45
Capital account	135.71	104.30
Total	265.66	269.22

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	51	37	23
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−454	−451	−502
Trade balance	−403	−413	−478
Export of services	329	393	463
Imports of services	−64	−62	−66
Balance on goods and services	−138	−82	−81
Private unrequited transfers (net)	2	2	2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	87	48	65
Current balance	−49	−32	−14
Direct capital investment (net)	5	4	4
Other long-term capital (net)	31	25	23
Short-term capital (net)	21	−11	4
Net errors and omissions	−5	22	9
Total (net monetary movements)	3	8	27
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	1	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−11	−4	−8
Changes in reserves	−6.9	4.1	19.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 maloti)

Imports	1977	1979*
Maize and maize products	5,501	10,153
Other food and livestock	37,573	55,370
Clothing	30,713	26,455
Machinery and transport equipment	24,479	32,383
Blankets	11,682	12,335
Petroleum products	17,636	15,589
Chemicals	10,528	13,427
Footwear	6,686	9,830
Total (incl. others)	199,374	303,612

* Total imports in 1978 were valued at 237 million maloti; further figures are not available.

Exports	1977	1978	1979
Live animals	232	109	187
Wool	2,595	2,923	3,377
Mohair	1,925	4,861	4,331
Diamonds	1,249	16,696	21,224
Total (incl. others)	12,180	27,692	37,916

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 maloti, 1979)

Imports: South African Customs Union (SACU) area 295,763, EEC 5,345, Other 2,505; *Exports:* SACU area 12,955, EEC 3,580, Other Europe 21,082, Other 299.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles registered)

	1980	1981	1982
Cars	4,301	5,505	5,129
Buses and coaches	1,475	2,423	3,006
Goods vehicles	7,002	7,681	8,956
Motor cycles	477	789	628
Total	13,255	16,398	17,719

Sources: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*; Ministry of Transport and Communications, Maseru.

CIVIL AVIATION (through Maseru Airport)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers			
International	28,500	23,300	23,965
Domestic	32,500	33,100	33,275
Aircraft movements			
International	3,355	2,772	2,692
Domestic	7,488	7,675	6,537

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Maseru.

Education*

INSTITUTIONS

	1979	1981	1982
Primary	1,080	1,085	1,103
Secondary	96	103	108
Teachers' training colleges	1	1	1
Technical and vocational schools	11	13	11
Universities	1	1	1

STUDENTS

	1979	1981	1982
Primary	235,604	259,046	277,945
Secondary	21,406	25,997	27,799
Teachers' training colleges	822	1,004	1,136
Technical and vocational schools	1,140	1,334	918
University	1,048	1,091	1,100

* 1980 figures not available.

Enrolment (1980): Primary 244,838; Secondary 23,355.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Lesotho, which took effect at independence on 4 October 1966, was suspended in January 1970. A Commission to propose a new system of government was set up in November 1974. The 1966 Constitution is summarized below:

The King is Head of State and constitutional monarch. The executive body is the Cabinet, consisting of the Prime Minister and not fewer than seven other Ministers. Parliament is bicameral. The Senate contains the 22 principal chiefs and 11 other persons nominated by the King. The National Assembly has 60 members, elected by universal adult suffrage in 60 single-member constituencies. The Prime Minister must be able to command majority support in the National Assembly. If challenged, the government must establish in the courts that, where there are several ways of achieving its objective, the means least restrictive of civil liberties have been chosen.

A bill presented to the interim National Assembly (created in 1973) on 18 May 1983 repealed the order suspending the Constitution. The bill, known as the 1983 Parliament Bill, is intended to act as the new constitution when it becomes law, and provides for a National Assembly of 60 elected members and not more than 20 nominated members, a separate Senate of 22 Chiefs and eight other senators appointed by the King, and a Prime Minister at the head of the executive branch of government.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

HM King Moshoeshoe II (succeeded as Paramount Chief 1960; became King at independence, 4 October 1966).

CABINET

(January 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Internal Security, Chief of Electoral Affairs: Dr J. Leabua Jonathan.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Vincent Montsi Makhele.

Minister of Planning, Employment and Economic Affairs: Evaristus Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Desmond T. Sixishe.

Minister of the Interior and Chieftainship Affairs: Chief Sekhonyana Maseribane.

Minister of Finance: K. T. J. Rakhetla.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism: Mooki V. Molapo.

Minister of Justice and Prisons: N. M. Nkuatsana.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: P. Lehloenya.

Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development: Lekhooana Jonathan (acting).

Minister of Education, Sports and Culture: J. R. L. Kotsokoane.

Minister of Agriculture and Marketing: Peete N. Peete.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Dr K. T. Maphathe.

Minister of Water, Energy and Mining: Matete Majara.

Minister of Works: Lekhooana Jonathan.

Ministers of State: Julius Khasoane, Ignatius Tlake Mokone.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Maseru.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The 1966 Constitution provided for a National Assembly and a Senate. The Assembly elections of January 1970 were annulled by the Prime Minister, who suspended the Constitution. No further elections have been held but an interim Assembly of 93 members (the former Senate and 60 nominated members) was inaugurated on 27 April 1973. Seven members of the Basotho Congress Party (including its leader), who were nominated as members, boycotted the Assembly, and replacements have since been nominated. An electoral law was introduced in April 1984, and in December the King ordered the dissolution of the National Assembly with effect from 1 January 1985, preparatory to general elections, due to be held in early 1985 at an unspecified date.

Speaker: J. T. Kolane.

Distribution of seats as at April 1973:

Party	Seats
Basotho National Party	34*
Opposition parties	26†
Principal chiefs	22
Nominees for 'distinguished services'	11

* Included 9 ministers and 3 ministers of state.
† Included 2 ministers.

Political Organizations

Basotho Congress Party (BCP): Internal wing: POB 111, Maseru; f. 1952; 75,000 mems; Leader of parliamentary group Gerard Ramoreboli; Sec.-Gen. Geoffrey Kolisang. External wing: supported by Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA); Leader Ntsu Mokhehle.

Basotho Democratic Alliance (BDA): Maseru; f. 1984; Pres. Charles D. Molapo; Vice-Pres. S. C. Ncojane; Chair. Phoka Chaolane.

Basotho National Party (BNP): POB 124, Maseru 100; f. 1959; 280,000 mems; Leader Dr Leabua Jonathan; Nat. Chair. E. R. Sekhonyana; Sec.-Gen. V. M. Makhele.

Marema Tlou Freedom Party (MFP): Maseru; f. 1962; 50,000 mems; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. Edwin Leanya; Sec.-Gen. B. M. Khaketla.

National Independence Party: Maseru; f. 1984; Pres. Anthony Manyeli.

United Democratic Party (UDP): POB 776, Maseru 100; f. 1967; 26,000 mems; Leader Charles Mofeli; Sec.-Gen. M. J. Lephoma; Chair. Ben L. Shea.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN LESOTHO

China, People's Republic: Maseru; Ambassador: Mu Ping.

Germany, Federal Republic: Maseru; Ambassador: H. H. Walter.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Maseru; Ambassador: An Kyong-hyon.

USSR: Maseru; Chargé d'affaires: Sergey Z. Smirnov.

United Kingdom: POB MS 521, Maseru 100; tel. 23961; telex 343; High Commissioner: Peter Rosling.

USA: Maseru; Ambassador: Dr S. L. Abbott.

Judicial System

Court of Appeal: I. A. Maisels (President), W. P. Schutz, B. Goldin, I. Mahomed, L. de V. van Winsen.

The High Court: This is a superior court of record, and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by statute it is vested with unlimited original jurisdiction to determine any civil or criminal matter. It also has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals and reviews from the subordinate courts. Appeals may be made to the court of appeal.

Chief Justice: T. S. Cotran.

Judges: M. P. Mofokeng, B. K. Molai.

Subordinate Courts: Each of the nine districts possesses the following subordinate courts: resident magistrate courts, of first, second and third class.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts: These deal with civil and criminal appeals from central and local courts. Further appeal may be made to the high court and finally to the court of appeal.

Central and Local Courts: There are 71 of these courts, of which 58 are local courts and 13 are central courts which also serve as courts of appeal from the local courts. They have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases.

Religion

More than 80% of the population are Christian.

CHRISTIANITY

Christian Council of Lesotho: POB 260, Maseru; Chair. Ben Masilo.

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Lesotho: Rt Rev. P. S. Mokuku, POB 87, Maseru.

Lesotho Evangelical Church

President: Rev. G. L. Sibolla, PO Morija; Exec. Sec. Rev. J. C. Morojele.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Maseru: Most Rev. Alphonso Liguori Morapeli, POB 267, Maseru 100; tel. (0501) 22565; 326,260 mems in 1980.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 508, Maseru 100; tel. 322346; mems resident in 425 localities.

The Press

Leselinyana la Lesotho: POB 7, Morija 190; f. 1863; Lesotho Evangelical church; Sesotho, with occasional articles in English; fortnightly; Editor Molefi Pitso (acting); circ. 30,500.

The Lesotho Weekly: POB 36, Maseru; f. 1977; publ. by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; English; weekly; Editor M. Mokomeng; circ. 2,000.

Mochochonono: POB 36, Maseru; f. 1974; publ. by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Sesotho; weekly; Editor T. Mphatsoe; circ. 3,000.

Moeletsi oa Basotho: POB MZ 18, Mazenod Institute, Mazenod 160; f. 1933; Roman Catholic weekly; Sesotho; Editor William Lesenya; circ. 12,000.

NEWS AGENCY

LENA: Maseru; f. 1983 with aid from UNESCO.

Publishers

FEP International Lesotho (Pty) Ltd: POB MS 2379, Maseru 102; academic, children's, reference and scientific books, and dictionaries; Man. T. C. Woo.

Mazenod Institute: POB 18, Mazenod 160; tel. 62224; telex 4271; f. 1931; printing of educational and religious books; publs *Moeletsi oa Basotho*; Man. Father B. Mohlalisi.

Morija Sesuto Book Depot: POB 4, Morija 190; f. 1861; owned by the Lesotho Evangelical church; religious works, school books, and Sesotho language and literature.

Radio

There were an estimated 40,000 radio receivers in use in 1983.

Radio Lesotho: POB 552, Maseru 100; tel. 23561; telex 340; programmes in Sesotho and English; Dir of Broadcasting T. Motaung.

Finance

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in maloti)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Lesotho: POB 1184, Maseru 100; tel. (050) 24281; telex 4367; f. 1980; bank of issue; cap. 2m.; Gov. Stefan Schoenberg; Dep. Gov. Edward Haae Phoofolo.

Commercial Banks

Barclays Bank International Ltd: POB MS 115, Maseru; tel. 12423; telex 346; Man. J. B. Smith; 3 brs and 4 agencies.

Standard Chartered Bank Ltd: POB 1001, Maseru; Chief Man. A. O'Dwyer; brs at Maseru, Mohale's Hoek and Maputsoe and 4 agencies.

Development Banks

Lesotho Agricultural Development Bank (LADB): Maseru; Man. Dir G. R. Mashape.

Lesotho Bank: POB 999, Maseru 100; tel. 314333; telex 4366; f. 1972; national development bank; cap. 5.6m., dep. 121.2m. (1982); Chair. K. T. J. Rakhetla; Gen. Man. P. T. Mafike.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC): Private Bag A96, Maseru; tel. 322012; telex 4341; f. 1967; candle, carpet, tyre-retreading, explosives and furniture factories, potteries, two diamond prospecting operations, a fertilizer factory, an abattoir, a clothing factory, a diamond-cutting and polishing works, a jewellery factory, a housing company, a brewery, an international hotel with a gambling casino, Lesotho Airways Corporation and a training centre for motor mechanics; Chair. Mooki V. Molapo; Man. Dir P. Mofolo.

Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation (BEDCO): Maseru; f. 1977; subsidiary of LNDC; Man. Dir B. Sebatane.

Kingdom of Lesotho Handicrafts (KLH): Maseru; f. 1978; subsidiary of LNDC; marketing and distribution of handicrafts; Gen. Man. C. Mohapi.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Livestock Products Marketing Service: POB 800, Maseru; replaced Livestock Marketing Corporation, f. 1973; sole organization for marketing livestock and livestock products, the most important of which are wool, mohair, pigs and poultry, and cattle, sheep and goats for export to South Africa; liaises closely with marketing boards in South Africa; projects include an abattoir, a tannery plant, a poultry plant and wool and mohair scouring plants; Gen. Man. S. R. Matlanyane.

Produce Marketing Corporation: Maseru; f. 1974; Gen. Man. M. Phoofolo.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Union of Employers in Lesotho: POB 1509, Maseru; tel. 25736; f. 1961; Chair. J. A. P. Fitzsimmons; Sec. B. W. McCarthy.

TRADE UNIONS

Lesotho General Workers' Union: POB 322, Maseru; f. 1954; Chair. J. M. Ramarothole; Sec. T. Motlohi.

Lesotho Transport and Telecommunication Workers' Union: POB 266, Maseru; f. 1959; Pres. M. Bereng; Sec. P. Motramai.

National Union of Construction and Allied Workers: POB 327, Maseru; f. 1967; Pres. L. Putsoane; Sec. T. Tlale.

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Workers: PO Mazenod 160, Maseru; f. 1963; Pres. G. Motebang; Gen. Sec. Clement Ratsiu.

Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers: POB 327, Maseru; f. 1966; Pres. P. Bereng; Sec. J. Molapo.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registry of Co-operatives: POB 89, Maseru; Registrar P. Moeketsi.

Co-op Lesotho Ltd: Maseru.

Transport

RAILWAYS

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Republic of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein/Natal main line.

ROADS

The main road network is 2,803 km in length, connecting Maseru, regional headquarters, district towns, major centres and places of interest. Some roads have been bituminized, including a stretch of more than 400 km of the road connecting Maseru with Khamane in the north, Mohale's Hoek in the south and Molimo Nthuse and Roma in the eastern central region; and roads providing access to the border with South Africa. A road is being extended from Mohale's Hoek to Qacha's Nek in the south and parts of it are being improved to an all-weather bituminized/gravel surface. Other roads have also been improved. The principal network comprises 417 km of bituminized roads, 1,799 km of gravel roads, and 587 km of earth roads. In addition to this network, there are more than 1,000 km of unimproved earth roads and tracks, most of which are being maintained and developed under self-help campaigns and with the assistance of the UN. The government has given top priority to road construction, which was allocated M33m. in the 1984/85 budget. There are about 2,560 km of bridle paths.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 32 air strips in Lesotho, 14 of which receive charter and regular scheduled air services operated by Lesotho Airways Corporation, providing transport for tourists and facilitating government communications and mail services between Maseru and all the main centres in the interior of the country. Lesotho Airways Corporation also operates scheduled international flights to Johannesburg, Maputo (Mozambique) and Manzini (Swaziland). In 1983 there was some speculation as to whether flights between Lesotho and South Africa would continue, since both countries find them uneconomic. A new international airport at Maseru, with jet capacity, was due for completion in mid-1985.

Lesotho Airways Corporation: POB 861, Maseru; telex 4347; f. 1971; fleet of 1 F27, 3 DHC Twin Otter, 1 Dornier 128; Chair. M. P. Phoofolo; Man. Dir J. van de Vrede.

Tourism

Lesotho National Tourist Board: POB 1378, Maseru 100; tel. 323760; telex 4280; f. 1983; tourism promotion; Gen. Man. P. J. Long.

LIBERIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa, with Sierra Leone and Guinea to the north, and the Ivory Coast to the east. The climate is tropical, with temperatures ranging from 18°C (65°F) to 49°C (120°F). English is the official language but the 16 major ethnic groups speak their own languages and dialects. Liberia is officially a Christian state, though some Liberians hold traditional beliefs. There are about 100,000 Muslims. The national flag (proportions 19 by 10) has 11 horizontal stripes, alternately of red and white, with a navy blue square canton, containing a five-pointed white star, in the upper hoist. The capital is Monrovia.

Recent History

Founded by liberated black slaves from the southern USA, Liberia became an independent republic in 1847. President William Tubman, in office since 1944, died in July 1971 and was succeeded by his Vice-President, William R. Tolbert, who was re-elected in October 1975. While continuing to pursue the 'open door' economic and foreign policies of his predecessor, President Tolbert encouraged national development along the lines of 'Liberianization' and self-sufficiency. The True Whig Party's monopoly of power met with increasing criticism, and in May 1978 the main opposition group, the Progressive Alliance of Liberia (PAL), held its first conference. Liberia's reputation for political stability was shaken in April 1979, when a government proposal to increase the price of rice was followed by riots, bloodshed and looting. President Tolbert assumed emergency powers and postponed the forthcoming municipal elections.

In April 1980 President Tolbert was assassinated in a military coup led by Master Sergeant (later Commander-in-Chief) Samuel Doe, who took over power as Chairman of a People's Redemption Council (PRC), suspending the Constitution and banning all political parties. The new regime was severely criticized for its summary execution of 13 former senior government officials who had been accused of corruption and mismanagement. Foreign relations improved in mid-1981, when a commission was appointed to draft a new Constitution. It was announced that Liberia would return to civilian rule, after the document was completed, by January 1986. In July 1981, however, all civilian ministers received commissions, thus installing total military rule.

During 1981 and 1982 there were frequent dismissals and resignations from the PRC and the Cabinet, as Doe showed his determination to stamp out corruption and abuse of public office. In August 1981 five members of the PRC itself were executed for plotting against Doe and the more moderate members of his Government; the Minister of Justice was dismissed in July 1982 in a police corruption scandal; and several ministers and heads of public companies were replaced in October and November after accusations of malpractices. There were further dismissals in 1983, the most important being that of Brig.-Gen. Thomas Quiwonkpa, the commanding general of the armed forces. In November he was implicated in a planned military coup, along with 12 other leading officers. The Soviet ambassador and the Ghanaian chargé d'affaires were expelled from the country, accused of having indulged in activities incompatible with their diplomatic status, following rumours that a foreign embassy had been aware of the plot and had promised money and arms.

The draft Constitution was finally completed and approved by the PRC in March 1983. It was submitted to a national referendum in July 1984, at which it was approved by 78.3% of registered voters and was therefore adopted. In the same month, President Doe dissolved the PRC and replaced it with the Interim National Assembly. The Assembly's 58 members were selected by Doe, and consisted of 36 civilians and all the members of the former PRC. The civilian members were ostensibly to represent the country's various political views, but most of them were former stalwarts of the True Whig Party. The ban on political organizations was lifted in July 1984, to enable parties to organize and register with the Election Commission, prior to the presidential and legislative elections, which were due to take place in October and November 1985. By January 1985 some 10 parties were in existence, but not all of them had registered, as a financial qualification of $150,000 was proving prohibitive for the smaller parties. In August 1984 Doe founded the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) and formally announced his intention of standing as a presidential candidate. An alleged coup plot was uncovered in August 1984 and several prominent political figures were arrested and accused of complicity. Among those arrested were Maj.-Gen. Nicholas Podier, then Speaker of the Interim National Assembly; Justice Isaac Nyenplu, a member of the Election Commission; and Dr Amos Sawyer, a professor at the University of Liberia and leader of the Liberia People's Party. Dr Sawyer's arrest provoked vociferous student protests; in retaliation, Doe dismissed the entire university staff and sent troops on to the campus to evict protesting students. In the ensuing clashes between students and troops, at least five students were reported to have been killed, and more than 100 were injured. Although Dr Sawyer was later released, several other prominent politicians have subsequently been detained, leading critics to conclude that Doe is attempting to prevent potential rivals from participating in the electoral process.

In August 1983 Liberia re-established diplomatic relations with Israel. C-in-C Doe made a state visit to Israel—the first by an African leader since the Black African states severed ties with Israel after the 1973 Middle East war. A co-operation agreement was signed between the two countries, under which Israel was to supply Liberia with financial and technical assistance.

Government

Following the military coup in April 1980, Liberia was placed under martial law, and was governed by the People's Redemption Council (PRC), which had full legislative and executive powers. In July 1984 the PRC was dissolved and its functions assumed by the Interim National Assembly, which has 58 members, consisting of the former members of the PRC along with 36 civilian representatives. Members of the Assembly are selected by the Head of State, who is also President of the Assembly. Liberia is preparing for a return to civilian rule in January 1986: a new constitution was approved by referendum in July 1984, and presidential and legislative elections were due to take place in October and November 1985.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces of Liberia consisted of an army of 4,900, a navy of 450, an air force of 250 and a paramilitary force of 1,750 men. Defence expenditure was estimated at $27.2m. in 1982. Military service commences at 16 years of age.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, with about 70% of the working population engaged in farming. Much of Liberia's agriculture is at subsistence level, but rubber-growing, mainly on large plantations owned by foreign companies, employs more than 50% of the wage-earning population. Rubber production totalled 77,000 metric tons in 1981, but fell to an estimated 70,000 tons in 1982. In 1983 rubber exports (chiefly to the USA, which takes 75% of Liberia's rubber) provided 15% of total export earnings, while rubber contributed 6% of GDP. Other major cash crops are coffee and cocoa, while production of palm oil for export is also being encouraged. Liberia's principal food crops are rice and cassava. Timber resources are vast, and sawn timber provided 6.1% of total export earnings in 1981.

Liberia is the second largest African producer of iron ore, which, like rubber, is exploited mainly by foreign investors. Shipments of iron ore provide about 70% of total export earnings. The Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company constructed Africa's first pelletizing plant at Buchanan, while a new port and railway link the plant with the mines at Nimba. Concessions for offshore petroleum exploration were offered in 1982. Diamonds form another important source of export earnings.

Foreign investment in Liberia has been vast, although it declined drastically after the 1980 coup. Liberia has the largest merchant fleet in the world (with an aggregate displacement of 81.5m. grt in 1982), and the country's 'open registry' system generates annual revenue of about $12m. Liberia's second Development Plan, covering the period 1981–85, aimed at increasing incomes and production in the rural sector by improving the infrastructure and establishing producer co-operatives. One of the Plan's targets was self-sufficiency in rice by 1985. The Government has set up an industrial free zone in Monrovia, the capital, in an attempt to develop the small manufacturing sector of the economy, and to reduce the 20% unemployment rate.

The Liberian economy relies heavily on financial aid from the USA. Economic and military aid from the USA totalled $77m. in 1984, and was expected to rise to $91m. in 1985. On a per caput basis, this is the highest amount that the USA sends to any Black African state. Liberia's currency is at par with the US dollar. Rising world prices for petroleum, and the fall in demand for iron ore and rubber, contributed to a foreign debt of $641.2m. in 1984. GDP fell in real terms between 1980 and 1982, but grew by 1% in 1983/84 and was expected to grow by 4% in 1984/85. The IMF announced a loan of $88.7m. in 1982, to compensate for the drop in export revenue, and a $57m. stand-by agreement in September 1983. Liberia also appealed for $975m. in loans and grants at a UN-sponsored donor conference in October 1983. The money was to be used to support the economy over the following three years. The 1984/85 budget introduced a wages and employment package, aimed at reducing the public sector wage bill from $123m. in 1983/84 to $115m. in 1984/85. Some 2,400 civil servants were to be voluntarily retired, and a monthly health tax of $5 and a deduction of $10 were to be levied on all public sector wages, bringing in $7.8m. in extra revenue annually. Total domestic revenue was estimated at $314.8m., and a budget deficit of $52.6m. was predicted. Servicing of the foreign debt was to take $113m., or 26% of total planned expenditure.

In August 1983 the Government abolished the monopoly of the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) on petroleum products and set up a free market for the import of petroleum, with the LPRC acting as a 'clearing house' for potential importers. It also announced the planned sale of the Electricity and Timber Corporations to private investors.

Liberia professes a non-aligned stance, and foreign aid comes from the World Bank, the EEC, the African Development Bank and Arab development funds, while the principal individual donors are the USA, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom. The Mano River Union, formed in 1973, provides for close economic co-operation between Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, with the three countries forming a single customs union. Studies for a major joint hydroelectric scheme were completed in 1981. Liberia is also a member of ECOWAS (see p. 134) and the OAU (p. 188).

Transport and Communications

There are 490 km (304 miles) of railways, which are privately owned, and 5,412 km (3,382 miles) of private and public roads. About $92.2m. was to be invested in road construction and development under the 1981–85 Development Plan. Work started in October 1984 on a 220-km road between Monrovia and Freetown, which will eventually form part of the Nouakchott-to-Lagos highway. The Monrovia-to-Freetown section is being constructed under the aegis of the Mano River Union, and is to cost some $145m. There are four ports, including the deep-water berths at Monrovia. A large number of vessels, based in many countries, are registered as belonging to the Liberian merchant fleet, which is the largest in the world. Air Liberia and foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Basic health services are limited, and there is no adequate state welfare system. A National Social Security and Welfare Corporation was established in 1976 to administer pensions, sickness benefit and welfare funds, and preparations for a national social insurance scheme began in 1977. In 1980 there were 161 physicians, 310 clinics, 35 hospitals and 30 health centres. There is free care of children who are less than two years of age.

Education

Primary and secondary education are free, and the Government provides a 50% subsidy for university education. Enrolment at primary schools in 1980 was equivalent to 66% of children between six and 11 years of age (82% of boys; 50% of girls). Secondary enrolment in 1980 was equivalent to 20% of those aged 12 to 17. In 1981 there were 303,168 pupils enrolled in 1,635 schools. There is a university in Monrovia, which had 3,216 students in 1982. Other higher education institutes are the Cuttington University College, controlled by the Episcopal Church, and a College of Science and Technology, opened in 1978. A Community Schools programme operates rural schools as community centres where adult literacy is taught, and there were 110 such centres in operation in 1979. A 12-year National Educational Plan was launched in 1978, and a literacy campaign announced in 1981. In spite of the increased part played by education in national development, an estimated 69.5% of the adult population remained illiterate in 1980.

Tourism

Tourism is slowly being developed, though communications outside Monrovia are poor. This is a major hindrance to expansion, as is the scarcity of funds for tourist facilities. There were 6,000 tourists in 1976.

Public Holidays

1985: 14 May (National Unification Day), 26 July (Independence Day), 24 August (National Flag Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 7 January (Pioneer's Day), 11 February (Armed Forces Day), 11 March (Decoration Day), 15 March (J. J. Robert's Birthday), 10 April (Fast and Prayer Day), 12 April (National Redemption Day, anniversary of the 1980 coup).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures, modified by US usage, are in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Liberian dollar (L $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = L $1.159;

US $1 = L $1.000.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, POB 9016, Monrovia; tel. 222622;
Economic Survey of Liberia 1980.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	97,754*
Population (census results)	
2 April 1962	1,016,443
1 February 1974	1,503,368
Population (official estimate at 30 November 1981)	
Males	963,434
Females	947,660
Total	1,911,094
Density (per sq km) 1981	19.6

* 37,743 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWN

Monrovia (capital), including Congotown, population 171,580 in 1974; 208,629 in 1978.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	355,467	366,834	392,926
Mining	25,374	26,184	28,047
Manufacturing	6,427	6,631	7,102
Construction	4,701	4,852	5,198
Electricity, gas and water	245	246	263
Commerce	18,668	19,266	20,636
Transport and communications	7,314	7,549	8,086
Services	49,567	51,154	54,783
Others	28,555	29,477	31,571
Total	496,318	512,193	548,615

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1971: Annual birth rate 49.8 per 1,000, death rate 20.9 per 1,000.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	243	260	268†
Sweet potatoes*	15	16	16
Cassava (Manioc)*	300	315	320
Other roots and tubers*	31	30	32
Coconuts*	7	7	7
Palm kernels	7†	8	8
Vegetables and melons*	64	64	67
Oranges*	7	7	7
Pineapples*	7	7	7
Bananas*	74	75	77
Plantains*	30	30	32
Coffee (green)	13	8	10†
Cocoa beans*	4	7	5
Natural rubber (dry weight)	77	77	70†

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	39	40	41
Pigs	103	107	112
Sheep	200	210	220
Goats	200	210	220
Chickens	2,400	2,600	2,800
Ducks	220	226	233

Livestock products (metric tons, 1982): Meat 19,000, Hen eggs 2,688 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	745	451	385
Other industrial wood*	116	120	126
Fuel wood	4,062	3,816	3,994
Total	4,923	4,387	4,505

* FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Total (incl. boxboards)	43	99	72

Railway sleepers ('000 cubic metres): 100 in 1978; 100 per year (FAO estimates) in 1979–82.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters*	4.0	4.0	4.0
Atlantic Ocean	7.8	9.0	9.6
Total catch	11.8	13.0	13.6

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1978.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

		1979	1980	1981
Iron ore*	'000 metric tons	12,858	11,972	12,193‡
Diamonds†	'000 carats	302	298‡	286‡
Gold*	kilograms	34	225	3,760

* Metal content. † Exports only. ‡ Estimate.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Frozen fish	'000 metric tons	13	n.a.	n.a.
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	26*	27*	20
Distilled alcoholic beverages	'000 hectolitres	6	11	n.a.
Beer	'000 hectolitres	180	161	n.a.
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	122	169	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	104	20*	18*
Cement	'000 metric tons	185	108	150*
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	69	70	70
Kerosene and jet fuel	'000 metric tons	57*	63*	61*
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	120*	130*	125*
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	335	350	345
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	'000 metric tons	3*	4*	3*
Electric energy	million kWh	880*	900*	1,100*

* Provisional
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Liberian dollar (L $).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 1 and 5 Liberian dollars (US coins are also legal tender).
Notes: 1, 5, 10, and 20 US dollars.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = L $1.159;
US $1 = L $1.000;
L $100 = £86.28 = US $100.00.

Exchange Rate
Since 1940 the Liberian dollar has been at par with the US dollar.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(planned investment, 1981–85)

	L $ million	%
Agriculture	186.7	30.4
Forestry	16.5	2.7
Manufacturing	13.3	2.2
Transport and communications*	63.4	10.3
Road transport	92.2	15.0
Electric power	38.1	6.2
Water and sewerage	33.4	5.4
Education and training	47.5	7.7
Health	33.9	5.5
Housing	6.1	1.0
Other social and community programmes	65.3	10.6
Miscellaneous	12.5	2.0
Total (incl. others)	613.9	100.0

* Excluding road transport.

BUDGET (public sector accounts, L $ million)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Taxes on income and profits	70.7	68.9	75.7
Taxes on property	2.8	3.3	3.4
Taxes on domestic transactions	24.4	30.5	31.2
Taxes on foreign trade	79.3	66.8	55.4
Other taxes	17.8	20.6	17.5
Non-tax revenue	31.8	45.6	47.6
Total Domestic Revenue	226.7	235.7	230.8

Expenditure	1979	1980	1981
General services	90.0	89.4	107.4
Administration	62.1	44.0	50.4
Foreign affairs	6.9	6.0	5.1
Public order	10.8	16.7	22.2
Defence	10.2	22.7	29.7
Social and community services	80.6	80.4	95.6
Education	44.3	46.0	51.3
Health	22.6	24.8	29.8
Others	13.7	9.6	14.5
Economic services	50.0	56.6	61.7
Agriculture	14.1	15.1	22.4
Others	35.9	41.4	39.3
Debt services	63.2	48.3	21.2
Principal	38.8	24.9	4.9
Interest (external debt)	22.0	22.6	15.8
Internal debt	2.4	0.8	0.5
Unallocated	4.8	4.5	13.3
Rent	0.3	0.5	0.1
Contingency	2.3	4.0	4.4
Utilities	2.3	—	8.8
Total	288.6	279.2	299.2

Budget (1982): Recurrent expenditure $272.9 million; development expenditure $147.2 million.

Source: National Bank of Liberia, POB 2048, Broad St, Monrovia.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	529	477	428
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−412	−370	−367
Trade balance	117	107	61
Exports of services	12	34	39
Imports of services	−229	−247	−256
Balance on goods and services	−100	−106	−156
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−30	−71	−66
Government unrequited transfers (net)	68	88	85
Current balance	−63	−88	−136
Direct capital investment (net)	—	—	3
Other long-term capital (net)	27	139	131
Short-term capital (net)	8	—	—
Net errors and omissions	−21	−126	−70
Total (net monetary movements)	−48	−76	−73
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	5	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	4	10	44
Exceptional financing (net)	−6	1	1
Changes in reserves	−45	−65	−28

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ($'000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	93,785	84,933	92,976
Beverages and tobacco	8,737	6,955	8,872
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6,432	2,752	6,048
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	129,598	115,108	71,536
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,461	3,780	5,430
Chemicals	33,088	16,343	20,329
Basic manufactures	61,253	54,517	70,159
Machinery and transport equipment	118,946	124,121	108,956
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20,076	17,566	24,157
Other commodities and transactions	2,052	2,307	3,158
Total	477,429	428,382	411,622

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Coffee (green)	19,351	22,800	18,200
Cocoa beans	13,771	8,800	11,500
Natural rubber	86,742	53,400	73,100
Sawlogs and veneer logs	32,313	29,200	23,500
Industrial diamonds	23,434	26,300	17,200
Iron ore and concentrates	325,390	311,100	267,400
Total (incl. others)	523,625	477,400	427,600

Source: National Bank of Liberia, POB 2048, Broad St, Monrovia.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ($'000)

Imports	1979	1980	1981
Belgium/Luxembourg	5,420	6,655	7,823
Canada	24,148	2,105	9,316
China, People's Republic	16,209	13,996	8,402
Denmark	7,282	7,590	6,693
France	19,010	10,885	12,181
Germany, Federal Republic	56,544	50,071	48,442
Italy	16,249	4,301	4,572
Japan	34,614	38,023	22,588
Netherlands	36,160	39,371	40,231
Norway	7,674	6,982	7,109
Saudi Arabia	49,067	143,382	91,248
Sweden	12,826	6,540	12,494
United Kingdom	41,075	31,464	23,715
USA	120,272	120,246	140,401
Total (incl. others)	506,453	534,092	477,429

Exports	1979	1980	1981
Belgium/Luxembourg	50,414	33,783	27,531
Canada	7,217	2,403	8,163
France	58,996	75,976	52,477
Germany, Federal Republic	137,365	143,963	132,095
Italy	56,207	61,672	70,349
Japan	5,058	7,168	5,145
Netherlands	37,731	51,392	27,457
Romania	8,037	14,970	8,053
Spain	14,938	24,482	12,949
United Kingdom	21,053	21,677	20,442
USA	106,308	124,501	120,572
Total (incl. others)	536,572	596,975	523,625

Transport

SHIPPING (sea-borne freight traffic at Monrovia; metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
General cargo landed and loaded	325,541	205,933	206,055
Iron ore loaded	9,333,609	8,078,835	9,240,423
Petroleum landed	727,407	598,803	443,536
Total cargo handled	10,937,071	9,260,783	10,720,495

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1977	1978	1979
Cars	9,167	13,081	13,070
Buses and coaches	1,243	1,159	3,415
Goods vehicles	6,365	6,360	8,999
Total	16,775	20,600	25,484

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger departures	64,605	61,526	42,200
Passenger arrivals	60,324	56,253	37,286
Cargo loaded (metric tons)	927.3	1,696.4	1,436.1
Cargo unloaded (metric tons)	2,159.5	1,866.5	2,611.2

Education

	1979	1980	1981
Schools	1,536	1,651	1,635
Teachers	8,064	9,099	8,804
Students	258,107	279,107	303,168

University students (1982): 3,216
Source: Ministry of Education, Monrovia.

Directory

The Constitution

On 25 April 1980 martial law was declared and the Constitution was suspended 'until further notice'. All legislative and executive powers were vested in the People's Redemption Council (PRC). In April 1981 it was announced that a new constitution was being drafted and this draft was finally published and approved by the PRC in March 1983. It contains provisions for the division of the government into three independent branches: the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. The executive powers of the republic are to be vested in the President, who shall be Head of State, Head of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Liberian armed forces, and who must be elected by universal adult suffrage for a six-year term. The Constitution makes provisions for a multi-party system of government, and incorporates powers to prevent the declaration of a one-party state, the dissolution of the legislative or the suspension of the judiciary. The draft constitution was submitted to a national referendum on 3 July 1984 and was approved by 78.3% of registered voters. Presidential and legislative elections were due to take place in October and November 1985, followed by the return to civilian rule in January 1986.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President of Interim National Assembly: Commander-in-Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe (took office in military coup, 12 April 1980, elected President of Interim National Assembly 26 July 1984).

CABINET
(January 1985)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: T. Ernest Eastman.
Minister of National Security: Patrick Minikon.
Minister of Justice: Jenkins Scott.
Minister of Finance: Maj. Alvin Jones.
Minister of Defence: Maj.-Gen. Gray D. Allison.
Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: Dr J. B. Blamoe.
Minister of Internal Affairs: Col Edward Sackor.
Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs: Maj. Emmanuel O. Gardiner.
Minister of Public Works: Maj. James Burphy.
Minister of Rural Development: Maj. Yudo Gray.
Minister of Agriculture: Joseph Boikai.
Minister of Information: Carlton Karbeh.
Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Maj. Martha Sendolo Belleh.
Minister of Education: Maj. George S. Boley.
Minister of Labour: Maj.-Gen. John Rancy.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Capt. Scott Gblorzuo Toweh.
Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy: Maj. Foday Kromah.
Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation: Mrs McLeod Darpoh.
Minister of Youth and Sports: Lt-Col Fred J. Blay.
Director-General of the Cabinet: Wilton Sankawolo.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture: POB 9010, Monrovia; tel. 226122; telex 4316.
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation: POB 9041, Monrovia; tel. 222040.
Ministry of Defence: POB 9007, Monrovia; tel. 222303.
Ministry of Education: POB 1545, Monrovia; tel. 221613.
Ministry of Finance: Broad St, Monrovia; tel. 222231; telex 4221.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 9002, Monrovia; tel. 221029; telex 4224.
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare: POB 9009, Monrovia; tel. 261998.
Ministry of Information: POB 9021, Capitol Hill, Monrovia; tel. 222229; telex 4249.
Ministry of Internal Affairs: POB 9008, Monrovia; tel. 222422.
Ministry of Justice: POB 9006, Monrovia; tel. 226538.
Ministry of Labour: Camp Johnson Rd, Monrovia; tel. 222815.
Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy: POB 9024, Monrovia; tel. 221580.
Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs: Broad St, Monrovia; tel. 221971.
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: Casey St, Monrovia; tel. 222331.
Ministry of Presidential Affairs: Executive Mansion, POB 9001, Capitol Hill, Monrovia; tel. 224961.
Ministry of Public Works: POB 9011, Monrovia; tel. 221047.
Ministry of Rural Development: POB 9030, Monrovia; tel. 271092.

Legislature

INTERIM NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Interim National Assembly was created in July 1984 to replace the People's Redemption Council (PRC), which had governed since the 1980 coup. The Assembly has 58 members, consisting of all the members of the former PRC, together with 36 civilian members to represent the various political views, chosen on the basis of population. Members are selected by the Head of State. The function of the Assembly is to help to implement the return to civilian rule, which is due to be completed by January 1986.

President: C-in-C Samuel K. Doe.
Vice-President: Dr Harry F. Moniba.

Political Organizations

All political organizations were banned after the coup in April 1980. However, in July 1984 the ban was lifted and political parties were permitted to organize and register with the Election Commission, prior to the planned return to civilian rule in 1986.

By January 1985 the following parties had registered:

Liberian Action Party (LAP): aims include freedom of press, speech and religion, accountability of public officials, and national economic reconstruction; draws support mainly from the middle classes, and receives financial backing from business interests; Leader TUAN WREH.

National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL): f. by Doe as vehicle for his presidential campaign; consists of Doe's governmental colleagues and draws support mainly from Doe's home area of Grand Gedeh and the Krahn tribe; Chair. KEKULA KPOTOE; Leader SAMUEL KANYON DOE.

The following parties were also active, but had yet to register with the Election Commission:

***Convention Democratic Party (CDP).**

Democratic Party (DP): Leader WADE APPLETON.

Liberia Unification Party (LUP): aims include free enterprise, natonal self-sufficiency in food, economic revival, freedom of press and speech; Leader GABRIEL W. KPOLLEH.

***Liberian People's Party (LPP):** f. by former mems of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), a pan-African political grouping active prior to the 1980 coup; Chair. DUSTY WOLOKOLLIE; Leader Dr AMOS SAWYER.

***National Integration Party (NIP):** Leader Dr E. SUMO JONES.

***People's Liberation Party (PLP).**

***United People's Party (UPP):** f. by former mems of the Progressive People's Party (PPP), a banned political grouping which led opposition during the last years of the Tolbert regime; Leader GABRIEL BACCUS MATTHEWS.

Unity Party (UP): Leader Dr EDWARD KESSELLY.

* In January 1985 these five parties were discussing the possibility of a merger in order to improve their financial position and their election prospects.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN LIBERIA

Algeria: Capitol By-Pass, POB 2032, Monrovia; Ambassador: IMALHAYENE SAMIR.

Cameroon: POB 616, Monrovia; tel. 261374; Ambassador: VICTOR NDIBA.

China, People's Republic: 65 Tubman Blvd, POB 3001, Monrovia; Ambassador: LIU PU.

Cuba: 17 Kennedy Ave, Congotown, POB 3579, Monrovia; tel. 262599; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: DINORAH VALENZUELA.

Egypt: POB 462, Monrovia; Ambassador: AHMED FOUAD ABDEL HAI.

France: Mamba Point, Monrovia; Ambassador: JEAN THOMAS.

Germany, Federal Republic: Oldest Congotown, POB 34, Monrovia; Ambassador: HANS HELMUT FREUNDT.

Ghana: Cnr of 11th St and Gardiner Ave, Sinkor, POB 471, Monrovia; Chargé d'affaires: (vacant).

Guinea: Tubman Blvd, Sinkor, POB 461, Monrovia; Ambassador: RENÉ GOMEZ.

Haiti: Tubman Blvd, Sinkor, POB 41, Monrovia; Ambassador: SAUVEUR LAROSE.

Holy See: Mamba Point, POB 297, Sinkor, Monrovia; tel. 262948; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Rev. Mgr M. ZENARI.

Israel: Gardiner Ave, between 11th and 12th Sts, Sinkor, Monrovia; tel. 262861; telex 4415; Ambassador: GAVRIEL GAVRIELLI.

Italy: Mamba Point, POB 255, Monrovia; Ambassador: Dr. FRANCESCO SCIORTINO.

Ivory Coast: Tubman Blvd, Sinkor, POB 126, Monrovia; Ambassador: CLEMENT K. MELEDJE.

Japan: c/o Liberian Bank for Development and Investment Compound, Tubman Blvd, POB 2053, Monrovia; tel. 262468; telex 4209; Ambassador: HIDEO YOSHIKAWA.

Korea, Republic: Sinkor, POB 2769, Monrovia; Ambassador: HYUN HONG LEE.

Lebanon: Cnr of Broad and Johnson Sts, Monrovia; Ambassador: MUSTAPHA HARAIBEH.

Morocco: Tubman Blvd, Congotown, Monrovia; Ambassador: KHALIL HADDAOUI.

Nigeria: Tubman Blvd, Sinkor, POB 366, Monrovia; Ambassador: A. E. B. AYENI.

Poland: Cnr of 10th St and Gardiner Ave, Sinkor, POB 860, Monrovia; tel. 261113; Chargé d'affaires: RYSZARD PALINSKI.

Romania: 3 Gardiner Ave and 14th St, Sinkor, POB 2398, Monrovia; Chargé d'affaires: PASCU PAUN.

Sierra Leone: Tubman Blvd, POB 575, Monrovia; tel. 261288; Ambassador: SAHR RANDOLPH FILLIE-FABOE.

Spain: Capitol Hill, POB 275, Monrovia; Ambassador: José A. GALLOGOS DEL VALLE.

Sweden: POB 335, Monrovia; Chargé d'affaires: PETER AHLGREN.

Switzerland: Congotown, POB 283, Monrovia; Chargé d'affaires: FRIEDRICH J. VOGEL.

USSR: Payne Ave, Sinkor, POB 2010, Monrovia; Ambassador: (vacant).

United Kingdom: Mamba Point, POB 120, Monrovia; tel. 221491; telex 4287; Ambassador: DOUGAL GORDON REID.

USA: Mamba Point, POB 98, Monrovia; tel. 222991; Ambassador: WILLIAM L. SWING.

Zaire: Sinkor, POB 1038, Monrovia; Ambassador: MUABI M. S. KUMUANBA.

Judicial System

Before the military coup in April 1980, judicial authority was vested in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, the Magistrate Courts and the Justice of the Peace Courts. A decree issued by the People's Redemption Council in April 1980 established a People's Supreme Tribunal, with limited powers, consisting of seven judges appointed by the PRC. In February 1982 it was renamed the People's Supreme Court, and its chairman and members became the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the People's Supreme Court. People's Circuit and Magistrate Courts were restored in May 1980.

Chief Justice of People's Supreme Court: EMMANUEL N. GBALAZEH.

Religion

Liberia is officially a Christian state though complete religious freedom is guaranteed throughout the Republic. Christianity and Islam are the two main religions. There are numerous religious sects and some Liberians hold traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of West Africa and Bishop of Liberia: Most Rev. GEORGE D. BROWNE, Protestant Episcopal Church, Randall St, POB 277, Monrovia; f. 1836; 20,000 adherents, 125 congregations, 39 clergy, 26 schools.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Monrovia: Most Rev. MICHAEL FRANCIS KPAKULA, POB 2078 Monrovia; tel. 221389; f. 1906; 80,000 mems in 1980, 25,000 pupils in elementary schools, 7,600 in high schools and colleges; runs Catholic Mission, Ashmun St, Monrovia.

Other Christian Churches

Assemblies of God in Liberia: POB 1297, Monrovia; f. 1908; 4 districts and 287 churches; 14,578 adherents; Gen. Supt JIMMIE K. DUGBE, Sr.

Lutheran Church in Liberia: POB 1046, Monrovia; 25,600 adherents; Pres. Bishop ROLAND J. PAYNE.

Methodist Church in Liberia: POB 1010, Ashmum St, Monrovia; f. 1833; 38,000 adherents, 304 congregations, 231 ministers, 350 lay pastors, 7 schools; Resident Bishop Rev. ARTHUR F. KULAH; Sec. MONROE WEEKS; Educational Dir Dr FRANK L. HORTON.

Providence Baptist Church: Corner of Broad and Center Sts, Monrovia; f. 1822; 30,000 adherents, 200 congregations, 250 ministers, 8 schools; Pastor Rev. PETER AMOS GEORGE (acting). Associated with:

The Liberia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, Inc.: POB 390, Monrovia; tel. 222661; f. 1828; Pres. Rev. Dr JEREMIAH W. WALKER; Nat. Vice-Pres. Rev. WALTER RICHARDS; Gen. Sec. SAMUEL DWELU HILL.

Other denominations include the National Baptist Mission, Presbyterian Church in Liberia, Jehovah's Witnesses, Prayer Band, Church of the Lord Aladura.

ISLAM

The total community is about 670,000.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS

Daily Observer: 117 Broad St, Crown Hill, POB 1858, Monrovia; f. 1981; independent; closed by govt order in August 1983; Editor-in-Chief RUFUS M. DARPOH.

Mirror: Logan Town, POB 891, Monrovia; Editor-in-Chief D. E. M. ACHEAMPONG (acting).

The New Liberian: Ministry of Information, POB 9021, Capitol Hill, Monrovia; f. 1978; govt-owned; 4 a week; Editor (vacant); circ. 15,000.

Sunday Express: Mamba Point, POB 3029; Editor JOHN F. SCOTLAND; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

The Kpelle Messenger: Kpelle Literary Center, Lutheran Church, POB 1046, Monrovia; Kpelle-English monthly; Editor Rev. THEODORE E. LEIDENFORST.

The Liberian Trade Directory: Ministry of Commerce, POB 9041, Monrovia; irregular.

The Lorma Weekly Paper: POB 1046, Monrovia; bilingual weekly in Lorma and English.

New Day: Ministry of Education, POB 1545, Monrovia; illustrated monthly for newly literate.

NEWS AGENCY

Liberian News Agency (LINA): Ministry of Information, POB 9021, Capitol Hill, Monrovia; tel. 222229; telex 4249.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Monrovia; Rep. JAMES DORBOR.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): POB 594, Monrovia; Correspondent MORRIS DUKULY.

Reuters (UK): POB 9031, Monrovia.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Payne Ave, 10th St, Monrovia; Correspondent GENNADY TALALAYEV.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Monrovia; Correspondent J. ROBINSON.

Publishers

Cole and Yancy: POB 286, Monrovia; general; Man. Dir HENRY COLE.

Liberian Literary and Educational Publications: POB 2387, Monrovia; educational, works of Liberian literature; Man. Dir S. H. CORDOR.

Government Publishing House

Government Printer: Government Printing Office, Department of State, Monrovia.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 330,000 radio receivers and 35,000 TV sets in use in 1984.

Liberian Broadcasting System: POB 594, Monrovia; tel. 222641; controls all broadcasting media; 60% govt-financed; Dir-Gen. Dr PETER L. NAIGOW.

RADIO

ELBC: POB 594, Monrovia; f. 1960; govt-sponsored commercial station; broadcasts in English, French and 16 local languages; Dir-Gen. Dr PETER L. NAIGOW.

ELWA: POB 192, Monrovia; tel. 271669; f. 1954; station of the Sudan Interior Mission; religious, cultural and educational broadcasts in English, French, Arabic and 42 west African vernaculars; Broadcasting Dir STANLEY R. BRUNING.

LAMCO Broadcasting Station (ELNR): LAMCO Information and Broadcasting Service, Nimba; Liberian news, music, cultural, political and educational programmes in English; relay of BBC World Service News and African Service news programmes, national news and all nation-wide broadcasts from ELBC; local news in English and African languages (Mano, Gio, Bassa, Vai, Lorma, Kru, Krahn, Grebo and Kpelle); Dir T. NELSON WILLIAMS.

Liberia Rural Communications Network: POB 2176, Monrovia; tel. 261740; f. 1981; educational and community programmes; operates four stations and central programming unit; broadcasts in major Liberian languages; Dir FLORIDA TRAUB.

Voice of America: Monrovia; broadcasts in English, French, Swahili, Hausa and Portuguese.

TELEVISION

ELTV: Liberia Broadcasting System, POB 594, Monrovia; f. 1964; commercial station, partly govt-supported; broadcasts 5½ hours daily Mon.–Fri., 9½ hours daily Sat. and Sun.; Dir-Gen. Dr PETER L. NAIGOW; Deputy Dir.-Gen. of Broadcasting J. EUSTACE SMITH.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in Liberian dollars)

BANKING

Central Bank

National Bank of Liberia: Broad St, POB 2048, Monrovia; tel. 222497; telex 4215; f. 1974; cap. 5m., res 2m., dep. 183.2m. (1982); Gov. THOMAS HANSEN; Gen. Man. A. K. GANGOPADHYAY.

Other Banks

Agricultural and Co-operative Development Bank: Sinkor, POB 3585, Monrovia; short-, medium- and long-term credit to facilitate capital investment in agriculture; Pres. WILSON TARPEH.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) (Luxembourg): POB 3588, Broad St, Monrovia; tel. 224011; telex 4507; f. 1978; cap. 500,000; Man. M. P. DHALL.

Chase Manhattan Bank NA (USA): Ashmun St, POB 280, Monrovia; f. 1961; cap. 500,000; Pres. JOHN J. HEHIR; Gen. Man. SHAHERYAR AZHAR; 2 brs.

Citibank (Liberia): Ashmun St, POB 280, Monrovia; f. 1935; 2 brs; cap. 500,000; Gen. Man. ALVU HAGEMAN.

International Trust Company of Liberia: 80 Broad St, POB 292, Monrovia; tel. 221600; telex 4203; f. 1948; 1 br.; cap. 1m., dep. 12.7m. (Dec. 1981); Pres. WILLIAM P. MERRIAM; Man. EARL B. EGNER.

Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI): Tubman Blvd, POB 547, Monrovia; f. 1961; began operations in 1965; cap. 4.1m.; Pres. DAVID K. VINTON.

Liberian Trading and Development Bank Ltd (TRADEVCO): 57 Ashmun St, POB 293, Monrovia; tel. 221800; telex 4270; f. 1955; subsidiary of Mediobanca, Milan, Italy; cap. 500,000, res 1.1m., dep. 11.2m. (1982); Chair. and Pres. GIORGIO PICOTTI.

National Housing and Savings Bank: Water St/UN Drive, POB 818, Monrovia; f. 1972; priority given to low-cost govt housing programmes; cap. 5m., dep. 25m. (1979); Pres. WILLIAM K. DIGGS.

Banking Association

Liberia Bankers' Association: POB 292, Monrovia; an association of commercial and development banks; Pres. MAX ALVAREZ.

INSURANCE

American International Underwriters, Inc: Carter Bldg, Broad St, POB 180, Monrovia; tel. 224921; telex 4389; general; Gen. Man. S. B. MENSAH, I.

American Life Insurance Co: Carter Bldg, 39 Broad St, POB 60, Monrovia; life and general; f. 1969; Vice-Pres. ALLEN BROWN.

Insurance Co of Africa: 80 Broad St, POB 292, Monrovia; life and general; f. 1969; Pres. JAMES J. GIBBONS.

Intrusco Corporation: Pan-African Plaza, POB 292, Monrovia; Pres. JAMES J. GIBBONS.

Lone Star Insurances Inc: 51 Broad St, POB 1142, Monrovia; tel. 222257; telex 4394; non-life (property and casualty).

Minet James Liberia Inc: POB 541, Monrovia; Man. Dir EDWARD MILNE.

National Insurance Corporation of Liberia (NICOL): Monrovia; f. 1984; govt-owned; has exclusive rights over insurance of govt and parastatal bodies, also handles insurance cover for the

Liberian-registered merchant shipping fleet; auth. cap. 4m.; Man. Dir ALOYSIUS FARRAH.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Ashmun and Randall Sts, POB 666, Monrovia; all types of insurance; Man. RONALD WOODS.

United Security Insurance Agencies Inc: Randall St, POB 2071, Monrovia; personal (life, accident and hospital); Dir EPHRIAM O. OKORO.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Liberia Chamber of Commerce: POB 92, Monrovia; tel. 222218; f. 1951; Pres. EUGENE COOPER; Sec.-Gen. LUESETTE S. HOWELL.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Liberia Industrial Free Zone Authority: Bushrod Island, POB 9047, Monrovia; f. 1975; 98 mems; Man. Dir PAUL H. PERRY.

National Investment Commission (NIC): Former Executive Mansion Bldg, POB 9043, Monrovia; f. 1979 by amalgamation of Liberian Development Corpn and Concessions Secr.; autonomous body negotiating investment incentives agreements on behalf of Government; encourages agro-based and industrial development; Chair. TROHOE KPAGAHI.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation: POB 662, Monrovia; govt-owned; exports Liberian produce, provides industrial facilities for processing of agricultural products and participates in agricultural development programmes.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

National Enterprises Corporation: POB 518, Monrovia; Pres. EMMANUEL SHAW, Sr.

TRADE UNIONS

Congress of Industrial Organizations: 29 Ashmun St, POB 415, Monrovia; Pres. Gen. J. T. PRATT; Sec.-Gen. AMOS N. GRAY; 5 affiliated unions.

Labour Congress of Liberia: 71 Gurley St, Monrovia; Sec.-Gen. P. C. T. SONPON; 8 affiliated unions.

Liberian Federation of Labour Unions: Monrovia; f. 1980 by amalgamation of the United Workers' Congress and the Liberia Federation of Trade Unions.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Bong Mining Co Ltd: POB 538, Monrovia; tel. 221874; telex 4269; 80 km of standard track; transports iron ore concentrates and pellets from Bong mine to Monrovia; Gen. Man. HELMUT J. BALLON.

LAMCO J.V. Operating Co: POB 69, Monrovia; tel. 221807; telex 4260; associate of the Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Co (LAMCO); operates 267 km of standard track extending from Buchanan to the iron ore mine at Nimba; also operates a passenger railway between Buchanan and Yekepa; opened 1963; Gen. Man. H. N. BAS KOENEN.

National Iron Ore Co Ltd: POB 548, Monrovia; 145 km of track, Mano River to Monrovia, for transport of iron ore; Gen. Man. L. E. FISCHER.

ROADS

In 1981 Liberia had 5,412 km of public and private roads, of which 1,852 km were main roads and 1,325 km were secondary roads. Only 5.3% of the total network was tarred. The main trunk road is the Monrovia–Sanniquellie motor road extending north-east from the capital to the country's border with the Republic of Guinea, near Ganta, and eastward through the hinterland to the border with the Ivory Coast. Trunk roads run through Tapita, in Nimba County, to Grand Gedeh County and from Monrovia to Buchanan. Aid amounting to US $6m. has been promised by the EEC for completion of the Monrovia–Harper highway. The government allocated $92.2m. to road construction and development under the 1981–85 Development Plan. A bridge over the Mano river connects the Sierra Leone/Liberian road system. Studies for a Freetown–Monrovia highway, financed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the EEC, were completed in 1981, and work was started in October 1984. The Freetown–Monrovia stretch will eventually form part of the planned Nouakchott-to-Lagos highway. The total cost of the project is estimated at $145m.

SHIPPING

There are about 300 shipping companies registered at Monrovia. In 1979, 2,515 vessels were registered with Liberia, which has the largest merchant navy in the world (total displacement 81.5m. g.r.t. in 1982).

The port of Buchanan is run by LAMCO and is used for shipping iron ore.

National Port Authority: POB 1849, Monrovia; f. 1971; administers Monrovia Free Port and the ports of Greenville and Harper; Man. Dir MOSES E. HARRIS.

CIVIL AVIATION

Liberia's chief airports are Robertsfield International Airport, 56 km east of Monrovia, and James Spriggs Payne Airport. There are over 100 other airfields and airstrips.

Air Liberia: POB 2076, Monrovia; telex 4298; f. 1974, following merger of Liberian National Airlines with Ducor Air Transport; govt-owned; scheduled passenger and cargo services; fleet of 2 Aviocar, 1 Trislander, 3 BN-2A Islander, 1 Cessna 402, 2 Cessna 337; Man. Dir JAMES K. KOFA.

Tourism

National Bureau of Culture and Tourism: Monrovia.

LIBYA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya extends along the Mediterranean coast of North Africa. Its neighbours are Tunisia and Algeria to the west, Niger and Chad to the south, Egypt to the east, and Sudan to the south-east. The climate is very hot and dry. Most of the country is part of the Sahara, an arid desert, but the coastal regions are cooler. Average temperatures range from 13°C (55°F) to 38°C (100°F), but a maximum of 57.3°C (135°F) has been recorded in the interior. Arabic is the official language, but English and Italian are also used in trade. Almost all of the population are Sunni Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is plain green. The capital is Tripoli.

Recent History

Formerly an Italian colony, Libya was occupied in 1942 by British and French troops. Cyrenaica and Tripolitania were subsequently governed by the United Kingdom, while Fezzan was administered by France. Following a UN resolution in 1949, the country became independent, as the United Kingdom of Libya, on 24 December 1951. Muhammad Idris as-Sanusi, Amir of Cyrenaica, became King Idris of Libya. The country enjoyed internal political stability and good relations with both the Arab world and the West, though supplies of Libyan petroleum to the latter were restricted immediately after the 'Six-Day War' between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967.

The bloodless revolution of September 1969 brought a group of young nationalist army officers to power and deposed the aged King. The officers established a Revolution Command Council (RCC), with Col Muammar al-Gaddafi as Chairman, and proclaimed the Libyan Arab Republic. In June 1971 the Arab Socialist Union (ASU) was established as the country's sole political party.

Under Gaddafi, Libya assumed an active role in the Arab world. Various schemes for Arab unity led to the formation in January 1972 of the Federation of Arab Republics, comprising Libya, Egypt and Syria. In 1972 Libya concluded an agreement with Egypt to merge the two countries in 1973. Neither union was effective, and in January 1974 Col Gaddafi proposed a merger with Tunisia, which also proved abortive. The next scheme for union was with Syria in September 1980. This also is proving ineffective. An intention to merge with Chad was announced in January 1981.

In April 1973 Col Gaddafi introduced a 'cultural revolution', involving the formation of 'people's committees' and an attempt to run the country on an Islamic basis. Relations with Egypt, already tense following the failure of Libya-Egypt union, further deteriorated when President Sadat embarked on the October 1973 war with Israel without consulting Col Gaddafi. Relations with Egypt have remained strained since then, with an outbreak of border fighting in July 1977. Internal problems developed in 1975, with an attempted coup against Col Gaddafi. The General National Congress of the ASU held its first session in January 1976 and later became the General People's Congress (GPC), which first met in November 1976.

In March 1977 the GPC endorsed Gaddafi's plans to change the official name of the country to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. Power was vested in the people through People's Congresses and Popular Committees. The RCC disappeared, and a General Secretariat of the GPC (with Col Gaddafi as Secretary-General) was established. The GPC elected Col Gaddafi as Revolutionary Leader of the new state. The Council of Ministers was replaced by the General People's Committee, with 26 members, each a Secretary of a Department. Libya objected very strongly to Sadat's peace initiative with Israel in November 1977, and Tripoli was the venue for a summit of Arab 'rejectionist' states which immediately followed Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Libya also strongly condemned the proposals for Middle East peace which were agreed by other Arab states at a summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, in September 1982.

In March 1979 Gaddafi resigned from his post of Secretary-General of the General Secretariat of the GPC to devote more time to 'preserving the revolution'. The General Secretariat of the GPC was reorganized, while the General People's Committee was also reorganized and reduced. The GPC was further reduced to 19 members in March 1982, but increased to 20 members in February 1984.

Although Gaddafi has continued to support the Arab cause and has condemned the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, he has also concerned himself increasingly with African affairs, being accused of financing or directing subversive plots in a number of countries. He has interfered in the troubles in Chad, temporarily securing the survival of President Goukouni Oueddei's Government in N'Djamena during the fighting in late 1980. About 10,000 Libyan troops remained in Chad, however, and in October 1981 President Goukouni requested their removal. Libyan troops began pulling out in November and were replaced by an OAU peace-keeping force. In November 1982 the newly-installed US-backed President Habré of Chad insisted that Libya was still interfering in Chad's internal affairs, but Gaddafi denied the charge. In August 1983 Libyan aircraft supported the rebel forces of Goukouni in retaking the town of Faya-Largeau, in northern Chad, from Government forces. In response to a call for assistance from President Habré, France deployed 3,000 troops in Chad in August 1983. A defensive line across Chad at latitude 15° N, secured by French troops on behalf of President Habré, caused a military stalemate, and fighting did not break out in earnest again until the breakdown of peace negotiations in January 1984, after which French troops extended the defensive line 100 km northwards to latitude 16° N.

By April 1984, Libya was reported to have annexed the northern desert area of Chad and to have 6,000–7,000 troops in the region. Having secured the area around Aozou, to which it laid claim under the terms of a 1943 treaty, Libya appeared to have achieved its main objective and to have given up all pretence simply of supporting Goukouni's rebels. In May, however, Gaddafi offered to withdraw Libyan troops from Chad if France would, in turn, withdraw its forces. In September, without consulting the Government of Chad, a Franco-Libyan agreement was reached, providing for the evacuation of both countries' forces. In November it was reported that the joint withdrawal had been completed, though US and Chad intelligence reports maintained that some 3,000 Libyan troops remained in Northern Chad, a fact which Col Gaddafi subsequently acknowledged. In December 1984 President Mitterrand of France declined to intervene forcefully to remove Libyan troops from Chad, except in the event of their moving south of latitude 16° N.

Relations with the USA deteriorated in 1981. The Reagan administration had made plain that it objected to Libya's presence in Chad, and in August 1981 relations became even more strained when US fighter aircraft shot down two Libyan jets which had intercepted them over the Gulf of Sirte. In November the US oil company Exxon announced that it was closing down its Libyan operation (as, shortly afterwards, did Mobil), and in December President Reagan alleged that a Libyan 'hit-squad' had been sent to assassinate him. The discovery in February 1983 of an alleged Libyan coup plot against the Sudanese Government further soured relations.

With visits to Jordan, the Yemen Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Morocco during the second half of 1983, Gaddafi seemed intent on ending Libya's diplomatic isolation, but there was no compromise on his support for Goukouni in Chad and for the Polisario Front in the Western Sahara, issues on which he had ignominiously failed to win backing at the

OAU summit in June. Libya, with Syria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, again found itself in a minority by dissenting from the decision, taken in January 1984, to readmit Egypt to the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Gaddafi has also been open in his support of the rebellion against Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah). In October 1984 Egypt unilaterally withdrew from the confederation agreement for a 'Union of Arab Republics', which it had entered into, with Libya and Syria, in 1971.

Two new ministerial posts were created at the ninth meeting of the GPC in February 1984; those of Secretary for Universities and Secretary for External Security. The specific functions of the latter post were not described, but its creation apparently represents a formalization of Libya's activities in attempting to silence opponents of the Gaddafi regime at home and abroad. Colonel Younis Bilqassim Ali was appointed to this post, and an office, attached to the Secretariat for Foreign Liaison, was also set up in early 1984 to 'combat international terrorism'. These moves and a crackdown on dissidents reflected Gaddafi's increasing sensitivity to the growth of opposition groups, principally the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL), which he accused foreign governments of fostering. A series of bomb attacks in the United Kingdom in March 1984, probably aimed at Libyan dissidents there, was followed by the killing of a policewoman by shots fired from the Libyan People's Bureau in London during an anti-Gaddafi demonstration. The UK broke off diplomatic relations with Libya in April. Inside Libya itself, in one of several such guerrilla operations during the first half of 1984, 15 NFSL commandos, whom Gaddafi accused the UK and Sudan of training, died in an attack on the Libyan leader's Tripoli residence.

In August 1984 Libya and Morocco unexpectedly signed a treaty of union in Oujda (Morocco). The proposed 'Arab-African Federation' of the two countries was approved by the GPC in Libya and by referendum in Morocco. Later, in December 1984, Libya and Malta signed a five-year security and military co-operation treaty which requires Libya to defend Malta if it is requested to do so by the Maltese Government.

Government

Power is vested in the people through People's Congresses, Popular Committees, Trade Unions, Vocational Syndicates, and the 1,112-person General People's Congress (GPC), with its General Secretariat. The Head of State is the Revolutionary Leader, elected by the GPC. Executive power is exercised by the General People's Committee, which comprises 20 Secretaries (the number having been increased from 19 in February 1984), each responsible for a Department. The country is divided into three provinces and 10 Governorates.

Defence

Libya's armed forces totalled 73,000 in July 1984. Military service is compulsory, and consists of a three-year period for the army and four years for the navy and air force. The army, which numbered 58,000 in 1984, is equipped with British and Soviet tanks, while France has supplied jet fighters for the 8,500-strong air force. The navy numbers 6,500. Libya's defence expenditure in 1982 was an estimated LD210m. In March 1984 a decision to discontinue military training for women was reversed.

Economic Affairs

Until several years after independence, Libya had to rely on aid from the USA, the United Kingdom and the UN to supplement an economy primarily based on subsistence agriculture, with some export of livestock, hides and skins, nuts and seeds. About 95% of Libya's land area is desert but, according to the Government, 66% self-sufficiency in wheat and barley is achieved. From 1955 to 1970 prospecting for petroleum yielded increasing returns, and Libya is among the major oil producers in the world. In December 1984, the Government reported a 25% increase in its oil reserves, following the discovery of oil fields believed to contain 2,849m. barrels of oil. In 1983 Libya replaced the UK as the largest supplier of oil to the EEC after Saudi Arabia. The initial expansion of Libya's petroleum industry was particularly rapid, owing to political stability, nearness to the Western European markets, and to the oil's freedom from sulphur, which makes it especially suitable for refining. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Libya's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $8,510, the highest level among African countries. It was estimated that GNP per head increased at an average rate of 4.1% per year, in real terms, between 1960 and 1982. Petroleum accounts for over 95% of export earnings, although it provides employment for less than 10% of the total labour force.

Libya also exports liquefied gas. In common with other oil-producing countries, Libya has signed participation agreements with some of the foreign oil companies operating on its soil, and, in some cases, has nationalized their assets. It has been in the forefront of moves to limit oil production and to secure higher prices for crude oil since 1973. Average daily oil production in 1979 was 2.1m. barrels, the highest annual level since 1973 (when production reached a record 3.3m. b/d), but production fell disastrously in 1981 and even further in 1982. At the end of 1984 oil production was of the order of 1m. b/d. The main reason for the fall was the lack of demand for Libya's relatively high-priced oil at a time of world surplus, and government revenues from the petroleum sector declined from the 1980 level of US $22,000m. to about $15,700m. in 1981, to $10,000m. in 1982 and to less than $10,000m. in 1983. At the end of 1982 Libya tripled its oil output from 600,000 b/d to 1.8m. b/d in an attempt to clear foreign debts. It insisted, however, that it had kept to its OPEC production quota of 1.1m. b/d for most of 1983, which, if true, represents a significant loss of income. In November 1984 OPEC responded to the oil glut on world markets by cutting 1.5m. b/d from its collective production quota. Libya's share of the reduction was 110,000 b/d, which (excluding military spending) could have wiped out an anticipated current account surplus of US $1,300m. Workers' committees are taking over both public and private businesses.

Cuts in development expenditure and the award of fewer construction contracts in 1983 showed the effects of reduced oil revenues on the economy. The 1981–85 development plan (part of a 20-year programme to reduce the economy's dependence on oil) projected average annual growth of 9.4%, though this did not take account of an inflation rate which was 10%–15% at the time of its launch and an estimated 30% in 1983. According to the Government, the contribution to GNP of the non-oil sectors of the economy rose from US $1,610m. (37%) in 1970 to $15,280m. (50%) in 1983. However, the level of spending envisaged in the development plan has had to be reduced, owing to Libya's poor recent economic performance. The value of Libya's exports increased from $4,017m. in 1973 to $21,919m. in 1980, but fell to $11,085m. in 1983. Government debts are estimated at $12,000m., and the practice of paying debts in oil has become more common. The development budget for 1984 has been reduced from LD2,370m. in 1983 to LD2,110m. Given the state of the country's finances, dwindling oil revenues and the reluctance of foreign banks to provide loans, there are doubts as to how the Government will pay for what is reputedly the largest contract ever awarded in the Middle East, worth $3,300m., but expected to cost perhaps twice that amount, which Libya signed with the South Korean construction firm Dong Ah in late 1983. Scheduled for completion in 1989 (though the early 1990s seem a more realistic date), the contract is for the manufacturing and laying of 2,000 km of pipe, ultimately to carry 5m. cu m of water per day from the south east, beneath the Sahara desert, to agricultural projects and towns on the Mediterranean coast. The second stage of what has come to be known as 'the great man-made river project' will pipe water from Sawknah to Tripoli, a distance of 400 km.

Since massive revenues from oil exports became available to it, Libya has been trying, unsuccessfully, to acquire nuclear technology and, it is feared thereby, the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons. The USSR has an agreement with Libya to build two 440 MW nuclear reactors for power generation and water desalination. In 1984, apparently dissatisfied with the standard of nuclear technology being offered by the USSR, Libya offered Belgian companies, principally Belgonucléaire, some US $1,000m. towards the cost of building the two reactors. Although Belgium assured worried Western governments that no technology would be involved that might assist Libya in the construction of nuclear weapons, it came under diplomatic

pressure, particularly from the USA, to prevent the deal from going ahead.

Transport and Communications

Good main roads run along the coast, and inland from Tripoli to Sebha, the principal city of the Fezzan area, and from Tripoli to Ghat, on the border with Algeria. The Tripoli–Benghazi highway has been improved. The port of Tripoli is a natural deep-water harbour, and the ports of Benghazi and Tobruk are being improved. A new port, named Qasr Ahmed, opened in Misurata in June 1978. Tripoli and Benina (for Benghazi) are international airports, and there are plans to revive a railway system.

Social Welfare

The Government runs free health services, including two big hospitals in Benghazi and Tripoli. There is a scheme of pensions and national insurance. In 1980 there were 4,057 physicians working in Libya, and the country had 14,472 hospital beds, with a target of 23,765 in 1985. Low-cost housing is also provided. The 1981–85 development plan allocated $1,900m. to spending on the health services, but this has had to be reduced, owing to Libya's shortfall on oil revenues.

Education

Education is compulsory for children between six and 15 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of six and lasts for six years. Secondary education, from the age of 12, also lasts for six years, divided into two equal cycles. Libya also has institutes for agricultural, technical and vocational training. In 1980/81 there were 2,679 primary schools, with about 40,000 teachers and 720,000 pupils. There are universities in Tripoli, Benghazi and Mersa Brega. Adult illiteracy among the Libyan population averaged 61% (males 38.7%; females 85.2%) in 1973.

Tourism

Tripoli, with its beaches and its annual International Fair, attracts numerous visitors, while three ancient Roman provincial cities, Sabratha, Leptis Magna and Cyrene, are of considerable interest. Inland are the historic oases of Ghadames and Mizda. Libya received 126,000 foreign visitors in 1980.

Public Holidays

1985: 25 May (Sudanese National Day), 11 June (Evacuation Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 1 September (Revolution Day), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 7 October (Evacuation Day), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 28 March (Evacuation Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 dirhams = 1 Libyan dinar (LD).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 343.125 dirhams;
US $1 = 296.053 dirhams.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Census and Statistical Dept, Secretariat of Planning, 40 Sharia Damascus, 2nd Floor, Tripoli; tel. 31731.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	1,775,500*
Population (census results)	
31 July 1964	1,564,369
31 July 1973	
Males	1,191,853
Females	1,057,384
Total	2,249,237
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	3,096,000
1982	3,224,000
1983	3,356,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	1.9

* 685,524 sq miles.

POPULATION BY MOHAFDA (DISTRICT) (1973 census)

Tripoli	707,438	Gharian	154,297
Benghazi	332,333	Jebel Akhdar	132,366
Zawia (Zavia)	244,456	Derna	122,984
Misurata	178,129	Sebha	111,303
Khoms	160,882	Kalig	105,049

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1973 census)

Tripoli (capital)	481,295	Derna	30,241
Benghazi	219,317	Sebha	28,714
Misurata	42,815	Tubruq (Tobruk)	28,061
Az-Zawia (Azzawiya)	39,382	El Marj	25,166
El-Beida	31,796	Zeleiten (Zliten)	21,340
Agedabia	31,047		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Registered live births		Registered marriages*		Registered deaths*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976	119,863	47.4	17,360	6.9	17,450	6.9
1977	118,693	45.1	17,994	6.8	15,434	5.9
1978	119,696	43.6	19,126	7.0	15,462	5.6
1979	120,630	42.2	n.a.	n.a.	15,965	5.6

* Registration of marriages and deaths is incomplete. According to estimates by the UN, the average annual death rate in 1975–80 was 12.7 per 1,000.

1981: Live births 118,228 (birth rate 38.2 per 1,000); Deaths 15,443 (death rate 5.0 per 1,000).

EMPLOYMENT (official estimates, '000 persons)

	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	141.2	144.9	147.9
Mining and quarrying	18.5	19.2	20.4
Manufacturing	37.4	41.7	47.4
Electricity, gas and water	13.9	14.7	15.8
Construction	167.8	171.4	164.3
Trade, restaurants and hotels	52.0	52.3	47.5
Transport, storage and communications	57.9	63.1	67.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8.1	8.5	9.1
Community, social and personal services	175.8	185.9	191.2
Activities not adequately defined	60.1	63.3	62.1
Total	732.7	765.0	773.2

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982*	1983*
Barley	121	71	71
Wheat	123	160	120
Olives	155	100	104
Citrus fruits	91	47	50
Groundnuts (in shell)	13*	13	14
Almonds	5.5*	5.5	5.6
Tomatoes	168	235	240
Dates	90*	94	96
Potatoes	97	113	116
Grapes	27	16	16

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982*	1983*
Horses	14*	14	14
Asses	60*	60	60
Cattle	132	194	200
Camels	132	135	135
Sheep	4,194	4,800	4,800
Goats	1,237	1,500	1,500
Poultry	9,000	7,000	7,000

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal	42	42	42
Mutton and lamb	50	53	55
Goats' meat	2	2	2
Poultry meat	35	38	41
Cows' milk	63	63	65
Sheep's milk	39	39	40
Goats' milk	15	15	15
Hen eggs	17.3	18.8	20.6
Honey	0.4	0.5	0.5
Wool:			
greasy	8.4	8.4	8.5
clean	2.3	2.3	2.3
Cattle and buffalo hides	5.7	5.7	5.7
Sheep skins	11.4	11.6	12.3
Goat skins	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (FAO estimates, '000 cu m)

	1980	1981	1982
Industrial wood	91	92	94
Fuel wood*	536	536	536
Total	627	628	630

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1978.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	5.2	6.4	7.4

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Crude petroleum ('000 metric tons)	100,879	88,324	55,120
Natural gas (million cu m)	23,470	18,552	n.a.

Source: Secretariat of Petroleum, Tripoli.

Petroleum (million metric tons): 56.4 in 1982; 49.4 in 1983.

Industry

(Value of output in LD'000—Large establishments only)

	1976	1977	1978
Food manufacturing	32,541	33,289	35,578
Beverage industries	6,744	3,198	3,480
Tobacco manufactures	33,065	31,109	33,405
Chemicals and products	14,458	9,703	10,342
Textiles	5,459	2,082	2,020
Cement and products	14,629	8,157	12,004
Fabricated metal products	3,704	226	473
Total (incl. others)	127,079	98,760	106,519

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
1,000 dirhams = 1 Libyan dinar (LD).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dirhams.
Notes: 250 and 500 dirhams; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 343.125 dirhams;
US $1 = 296.053 dirhams;
100 Libyan dinars = £291.44 = $337.78.

Exchange Rate
Since February 1973 the value of the Libyan dinar has been fixed at US $3.3778.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET, 1984

LD1,440m.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET, 1984

LD2,110m.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1981–85

Total LD18,500m., of which Industry LD4,000m., Agriculture LD3,000m.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	145	174	162
IMF special drawing rights	121	143	165
Reserve position in IMF	220	209	198
Foreign exchange	8,662	6,708	4,856
Total	9,148	7,234	5,381

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (LD million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	791.1	889.9	n.a.
Private sector deposits at Central Bank	833.4	748.0	377.6
Demand deposits at commercial banks	1,887.6	1,594.4	n.a.
Total money	3,512.2	3,232.3	n.a.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $m.)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	14,731	13,701	12,669
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−14,867	−11,013	−9,210
Trade balance	−136	2,688	3,459
Exports of services	1,790	1,031	859
Imports of services	−4,310	−3,604	−3,829
Balance on goods and services	−2,656	115	489
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−1,570	−1,597	−2,111
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−76	−78	−60
Current balance	−4,302	−1,560	−1,681
Long-term capital (net)	−1,793	−449	−521
Short-term capital (net)	4,835	5,283	463
Net errors and omissions	−3,565	−5,592	46
Total (net monetary movements)	−4,825	−2,318	−1,693
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	26	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−24	270	−92
Changes in reserves	−4,823	−2,048	−1,785

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (LD'000)

Imports c.i.f.	1979	1980	1981
Food and live animals	238,067	338,638	404,575
Beverages and tobacco	7,517	10,711	12,169
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	10,363	13,062	24,769
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	17,591	37,572	33,008
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	29,366	36,910	39,127
Chemicals	64,149	107,760	111,435
Basic manufactures	366,710	484,473	591,765
Machinery and transport equipment	668,248	762,194	946,731
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	170,401	214,831	317,828
Total (incl. others)	1,572,410	2,006,200	2,481,407

Exports f.o.b.	1979	1980	1981
Crude petroleum	4,419,237	6,486,378	4,592,718
Total (incl. others)*	4,761,960	6,489,190	4,611,175

* Including re-exports.

Total exports (LD million): 4,129.3 in 1982; 3,281.5 in 1983.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $m.)

Imports c.i.f.	1979	1980	1981
France	436	458	526
Germany, Federal Republic	761	903	882
Greece	157	137	165
Italy	1,402	2,002	2,535
Japan	474	511	640
Netherlands	91	127	177
Romania	75	52	122
Spain	148	298	248
Turkey	52	53	191
United Kingdom	365	472	582
USA	284	426	524
Yugoslavia	67	82	130
Total (incl. others)	5,311	6,776	8,382

Exports f.o.b.	1979	1980	1981
Bahamas	522	1,097	144
Brazil	40	178	319
France	946	604	569
Germany, Federal Republic	2,375	2,764	1,604
Greece	273	722	784
Italy	2,896	4,061	3,713
Japan	74	297	328
Netherlands	519	371	432
Romania	315	427	315
Spain	845	1,079	1,037
Turkey	304	699	796
United Kingdom	172	35	72
USA	5,543	7,765	4,268
Yugoslavia	128	275	286
Total (incl. others)	16,076	21,919	15,576

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1979	1980	1981
Private cars	308,746	415,531	473,383
Taxis	10,398	11,838	11,891
Lorries	167,748	208,464	271,815
Buses	2,835	2,658	3,990

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Goods loaded	81,896	51,266	53,530
Goods unloaded	6,519	11,418	12,680

* Provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1979	1980	1981
Number of passengers			
Entering	494,906	531,930	709,853
Leaving	516,413	516,384	622,433
Cargo unloaded (tons)	34,756	31,361	38,849
Cargo loaded (tons)	3,147	2,689	2,341

Education

(1981/82)

State schools	Schools	Students	Teachers
Primary	2,679	718,124	39,214
Preparatory	1,240	229,294	19,359
Secondary	189	57,120	4,532
Teacher training	106	27,853	2,477
Technical	72	16,936	1,449

Directory

The Constitution

The Libyan Arab People, meeting in the General People's Congress in Sebha from 2–28 March 1977, proclaimed its adherence to freedom and its readiness to defend it on its own land and anywhere else in the world. It also announced its adherence to socialism and its commitment to achieving total Arab Unity; its adherence to the moral human values, and confirmed the march of the revolution led by Col Muammar al-Gaddafi, the revolutionary leader, towards complete People's Authority.

The Libyan Arab People announced the following:

(i) The official name of Libya is henceforth The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(ii) The Holy Koran is the social code in The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

(iii) The Direct People's Authority is the basis for the political order in The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The People shall practise its authority through People's Congresses, Popular Committees, Trade Unions, Vocational Syndicates, and The General People's Congress, in the presence of the law.

(iv) The defence of our homeland is the responsibility of every citizen. The whole people shall be trained militarily and armed by general military training, the preparation of which shall be specified by the law.

The General People's Congress in its extraordinary session held in Sebha issued four decrees:

The first decree announced the establishment of The People's Authority in compliance with the resolutions and recommendations of the People's Congresses and Trade Unions.

The second decree stipulated the choice of Col Muammar al-Gaddafi, the Revolutionary Leader, as Secretary-General of the General People's Congress.

The third decree stipulated the formation of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress (see The Government, below).

The fourth decree stipulated the formation of the General People's Committee to carry out the tasks of the various former ministries (see The Government, below).

In February 1979 it was announced that the Secretariats were to be reorganized and their functions delimited. In March 1979, when Col Gaddafi resigned from the post of Secretary-General of the General People's Congress, the number of Secretaries of the General People's Committee was reduced from the original 26 to 21 and, in March 1982, to 19. Since 1979 progress has been made in furthering the spread of People's Committees in political and economic life.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Revolutionary Leader: Col Muammar al-Gaddafi (took office as Chairman of the Revolution Command Council 8 September 1969; he himself rejects this nomenclature and all other titles).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Secretary-General: Muftah Usta Omar.

Assistant Secretary-General: Ali Othman al-Khayir.

Secretary for Affairs of the Congress: Omar Ishkal.

Secretary for Affairs of the People's Committees: Muhammad Mahmud Hijazi.

Secretary for Trade Unions, Federations and Vocational Affairs: Faitouri Dali.

GENERAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

(March 1985)

Secretary-General of the General People's Committee: Muhammad al-Zarrouk Ragab.

Secretary of the General People's Committee (GPC) for Justice: Muftah Kueiba.

Secretary of the GPC for Health: Mourad Ali Langhi.

Secretary of the GPC for Petroleum: Fawzi Shakshuki (acting).

Secretary of the GPC for Economy and Light Industry: Musa Abu Furaywa.

Secretary of the GPC for the Treasury: Muhammad Qassim Sharlala.

Secretary of the GPC for Education: Abdel Hafez Zlitni.

Secretary of the GPC for Electricity: Eng. Jumah al-Arbash.

Secretary of the GPC for Communications and Maritime Transport: Eng. Mubarak Shamikh.

Secretary of the GPC for Housing and Public Utilities: Muhammad Obeid Shukri.

Secretary of the GPC for Planning: Fawzi Shakshuki.

Secretary of the GPC for Land Reclamation and Land Reform: Abu Zaid Omar Durda.

Secretary of the GPC for Heavy Industries: Omar Mustafa al-Muntasir.

Secretary of the GPC for Public Services: Muhammad Abdullah al-Mabruk.

Secretary of the GPC for Social Security: Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan.

Secretary of the GPC for Foreign Liaison: Dr Ali Abdel-salem Treiki.

Secretary of the GPC for External Security: Col Younis Bilqassim Ali.

Secretary of the GPC for Atomic Energy: Abdul Majid al-Goud.

Secretary of the GPC for Sport: Muhammad Abu Bakr Aqila.

Secretary of the GPC for Universities: Dr Youssef Hamid Shain.

SECRETARIATS OF THE GPC

All Secretariats of the General People's Committee are in Tripoli.

Legislature

GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The Senate and House of Representatives were dissolved after the *coup d'état* of September 1969, and the provisional constitution issued in December 1969 made no mention of elections or a return

to parliamentary procedure. However, in January 1971 Col Gaddafi announced that a new legislature would be appointed, not elected; no date was mentioned. All political parties other than the Arab Socialist Union were banned. In November 1975 provision was made for the creation of the General National Congress of the Arab Socialist Union, which met officially in January 1976. This later became the General People's Congress, which met for the first time in November 1976 and in March 1977 began introducing the wide-ranging changes outlined in 'The Constitution' (above).

Secretary-General: Muftah Usta Omar.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN LIBYA

Afghanistan: Sharia Mozhar El Aftes, POB 425, Tripoli; tel. 75192; Ambassador: Abdu el Rauf Beniwa.

Algeria: Sharia Kairauan 12, Tripoli; tel. 34631; Ambassador: Abdulla Fadel.

Argentina: Sharia Ibn Mufarrej, POB 932, Tripoli; tel. 72170; Ambassador: Julio Frecias.

Australia: Beach Hotel, POB 5121, Tripoli; Chargé d'affaires: Richard Fletcher.

Austria: Sharia Khalid Ibn Al Walid, Garden City, POB 3207, Tripoli; tel. 43379; Ambassador: Erwin Matsch.

Bangladesh: Hadaba Al Khadra, Villa Omran el Wershafani, POB 4797, Tripoli; tel. 903807; Ambassador: Mujibur Rahman.

Belgium: Sharia Abu Ubaida Ibn Jaraj No. 1, POB 663, Tripoli; tel. 37797; telex 20564; Ambassador: Ferdinand De Wilde.

Benin: Tripoli; tel. 72914; Ambassador: El-Hadj Alassane Aboudou.

Brazil: Sharia Ben Ashur, POB 2270, Tripoli; tel. 607970; telex 20082; Ambassador: Carlos F. Leckie Lobo.

Bulgaria: Sharia Murad Agha 1-3, POB 2945, Tripoli; tel. 35733; Ambassador: Philip Ishpekov.

Burundi: Sharia Ras Hassan, POB 2817, Tripoli; tel. 608848; telex 20372; Ambassador: François Kisukurume.

Chad: Sharia Muhammad Mussadeq 25, POB 1078, Tripoli; tel. 43955; Ambassador: Mahamat Douba Alifa.

China, People's Republic: Gargaresh M 86, POB 5329, Tripoli; tel. 830860; Ambassador: Yang Hushan.

Cuba: Sharia Ben Ashur/Shara Essagah, POB 12312, Tripoli; Ambassador: Dr José L. Avalo Pina.

Czechoslovakia: Sharia Ahmed Lotfi Sayed, Ben Ashour Area, POB 1097, Tripoli; tel. 603444; Ambassador: Václav Jumr.

Denmark: Sharia Abdul Khader 38–40, POB 5149, Tripoli; tel. 46225; telex 20244; Ambassador: Flemming Mørch.

Ethiopia: Sharia Jamahiriya, POB 12899, Tripoli; tel. 47289; Chargé d'affaires: Firdyiwek Teklemariam.

Finland: POB 2508, Tripoli; tel. 38057; Ambassador: Raimo Salmi.

France: Sharia Ahmed Lotfi Sayed, Ben Ashou Area, POB 312, Tripoli; tel. 607862; Ambassador: Christian Graeff.

German Democratic Republic: Andalous No. 27, POB 2560, Tripoli; tel. 70241; Ambassador: Dr Wolfgang Bator.

Germany, Federal Republic: Sharia Hassan al-Mashai, POB 302, Tripoli; tel. 30554; telex 20298; Ambassador: Rolf Enders.

Ghana: Sharia Al Sway Khetumi, POB 4169, Tripoli; Ambassador: Col Jeff Asmah.

Greece: Sharia Jalal Bayar, 18, Tripoli; tel. 36689; Ambassador: Emmanuel T. Kafetzoupolos.

Guinea: Andalous, POB 10657, Tripoli; tel. 72793; Ambassador: Bah Kaba.

Hungary: Sharia Talha Bin Abdullah, POB 4010, Tripoli; tel. 30539; Ambassador: Ede John.

India: Sharia Mahmud Shaltut, POB 3150, Tripoli; tel. 41835; Ambassador: A. G. Asrani.

Iran: Sharia Gargaresh, Andalous, Tripoli; Ambassador: Seyyed Muhammad Qadem Khunsari.

Iraq: Gurgi Road, Andalous, POB 974, Tripoli; tel. 7003; Chargé d'affaires: Tariq Sameer Tagi.

Italy: Sharia Uahran 1, POB 912, Tripoli; tel. 34131; Ambassador: Alessandro Quaroni.

Japan: 37 Sharia Ubei Ben Ka'ab, POB 3265, Garden City, Tripoli; tel. 607462; Ambassador: Hideo Takasu.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Tripoli; Ambassador: Yang Sung Ryong.

Korea, Republic: Gargaresh 6 km, Travito Project, Tripoli; tel. 72760; Ambassador: Kim Yong Sop.

Kuwait: Sharia Amar Bin Yasir, Garden City, POB 2225, Tripoli; tel. 40281; telex 20328; Ambassador: Ahmed Abdulaziz al-Jassim.

Lebanon: Sharia Omar Bin Yasir, Tripoli; tel. 33733; Ambassador: Nizar Farhat.

Malaysia: 32 Trovato Partition, Gargaresh 6 Km, POB 6309, Tripoli; tel. 833692; Chargé d'affaires: Salim bin Hashim.

Mali: Sharia Jaraba Saniet Zarrouk, Tripoli; tel. 44924; Ambassador: El Bekaye Sidi Moctar Kounta.

Malta: Sharia Ubei Ben Ka'ab, POB 2534, Tripoli; tel. 38081; Ambassador: Joseph Mangion.

Mauritania: Sharia Eysa Wokwak, Tripoli; tel. 43223; Ambassador: Yahia Mohamed el Hadi.

Morocco: Sharia Bashir El Ibrahim, Garden City, Tripoli; tel. 34239; Chargé d'affaires: Mehdi Masdouki.

Netherlands: Sharia Jelal Bayar 20, POB 3801, Tripoli; tel. 41549; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr N. van Dam.

Nicaragua: Beach Hotel, Andalous, Tripoli; tel. 72641; Ambassador: Guillermo Espinosa.

Niger: Sharia Tantawy Gohara No. 3, POB 2251, Tripoli; tel. 43104; Chargé d'affaires: Issa Djibo.

Nigeria: Sharia Bashir el Ibrahim, POB 4417, Tripoli; tel. 43036; Ambassador: Mohammed Zigum Anka.

Pakistan: Sharia Abdul Karim Al Khattabi 16, Maidan Al Qadasia, POB 2169, Tripoli; tel. 40072; Ambassador: S. A. Moid.

Philippines: Sharia El Dul, POB 12508, Tripoli; tel. 35607; telex 20304; Chargé d'affaires: Danilo T. Ibayan.

Poland: Sharia Ben Ashur, POB 519, Tripoli; tel. 607619; telex 20049; Ambassador: Włodzimierz Sawczuk.

Qatar: Sharia Ben Ashur, POB 3506, Tripoli; tel. 46660; Chargé d'affaires: Hasan Ahmed Abu Hindi.

Romania: Sharia Ahmed Lotfi Sayed, POB 5085, Tripoli; tel. 45570; Ambassador: Florea Ristache.

Rwanda: Al Andalous, Tripoli; tel. 72864; Ambassador: Karemano Charles.

Saudi Arabia: Sharia Kairauan 2, Tripoli; tel. 30485; Chargé d'affaires: Mohamed Hasan Bandah.

Spain: Sharia El Amir Abdel Kader El Jazairi 36, POB 2302, Tripoli; tel. 37424; Ambassador: Carlos Reparaz.

Sweden: Sharia Ahmed El Sharif 30, POB 437, Tripoli; tel. 32343; Ambassador: Bengt C. G. Holmquist.

Switzerland: Sharia Jeraba, POB 439, Tripoli; tel. 607365; Chargé d'affaires: Hans Meier.

Syria: Sharia Muhammed Rashid Reda 4, POB 4219, Tripoli (Relations Office); tel. 31783; Head: Munir Borkhan.

Togo: Sharia Khaled Ibn Al Walid, POB 3420, Tripoli; tel. 49565; Ambassador: Halilou Moitabou Akarawato.

Tunisia: Sharia Bashir Ibrahimi, POB 613, Tripoli; tel. 31051; High Representative: Mohamed Jenifane.

Turkey: Sharia Jeraba, POB 947, Tripoli; tel. 46528; Ambassador: Mustafa Aşula.

Uganda: Sharia Jeraba, POB 10978, Tripoli; tel. 48006; Chargé d'affaires: Alli Kiseka.

USSR: Sharia Mustapha Kamel, Tripoli; tel. 30545; Ambassador: Anatoly Anissimov.

United Arab Emirates: Sharia Jeraba, Zankat Huzaifa Ben Al Yaman, POB 8726, Tripoli; tel. 44146; Chargé d'affaires: Jasem Mohammad Yousef.

United Kingdom: Sharia Tariq al-Fatah, POB 4206, Tripoli; tel. 31191; telex 20296; (Relations broken off April 1984).

Venezuela: Sharia Abdul Rahman el-Kwakby, POB 2584, Tripoli; tel. 36838; Chargé d'affaires: Gustavo Garaicoechea.

Viet-Nam: Sharia Talha Ben Abdullah, POB 587, Tripoli; tel. 45753; Ambassador: Dang San.

Yemen Arab Republic: Sharia Ubei Ben Ka'ab 36, POB 4839, Tripoli; tel. 32323; Ambassador: Abdulwahab Naser Jahaf.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Sharia Ben Ashur, Tripoli; tel. 42823; Ambassador: Ahmed Saleh Hajib.

Yugoslavia: Sharia Turkia No. 14, POB 1987, Tripoli; tel. 34114; Ambassador: Vuko Dragasević.

Zaire: Sharia Aziz El Masri, POB 5066, Tripoli.

Judicial System

The Judicial system is composed, in order of seniority of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Courts of First Instance and Summary Courts.

All courts convene in open sessions, unless public morals or public order require a closed session; all judgments, however, are delivered in open session. Cases are heard in Arabic, with interpreters provided for aliens.

The courts apply the Libyan codes which include all the traditional branches of law, such as civil, commercial and penal codes, etc. Committees were formed in 1971 to examine Libyan law and ensure that it coincides with the rules of Islamic Sharia'a. The proclamation of People's Authority in the Jamahiriya provides that the Holy Koran is the law of society. Committees are at work to ensure that Libyan law reflects the changes of the 1969 September revolution.

Supreme Court

The judgments are final; composed of a President and several Justices; its judgments are issued by circuits of three Justices as a minimum (quorum of three). The Court hears appeals from the Courts of Appeal in civil, penal, administrative and civil status matters.

President: Muhammad Ali al-Jadi.

Courts of Appeal

Settles appeals from Courts of First Instance; the quorum is three Justices. Each court of appeal has a court of assize.

Courts of First Instance and Summary Courts

These courts are first-stage courts in the Jamahiriya, and the cases heard in them are heard by one judge. Appeals against summary judgments are heard by the appellate court attached to the court of first instance, whose quorum is three judges.

Religion

ISLAM

The Libyan Arabs, practically without exception, follow Sunni Muslim rites, although Col Gaddafi has rejected the Sunnah (i.e. the practice, course, way, manner or conduct of the Prophet Muhammad as followed by Sunnis) as a basis for legislation.

Chief Mufti of Libya: Sheikh Taher Ahmed al-Zawi.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Vicariates of Benghazi (15,000 Catholics, 1978) and Tripoli (30,000 Catholics, 1981).

The Press

Newspapers and periodicals are published either by the Jamahiriya News Agency (JANA), or by the Press Service or by Trade Unions.

DAILIES

Tripoli

Al-Fajr al-Jadid: POB 2303; tel. 33056; f. 1969; since January 1978 published by JANA; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS

Tripoli

Al Amal: weekly; social, for children; published by the Press Service.

Al Ardh: weekly; published by Agricultural Trade Union.

Al Bait: fortnightly; social; published by the Press Service.

Economic Bulletin: monthly; published by JANA.

Al Jarida al-Rasmiya: irregular; official State Gazette.

Al Jihad: 2 Sharia Jama Syala; Arabic; 3 a week.

Al Mat'a: women's monthly.

Al Mishal: weekly; published by General Union of Petroleum, Petrochemicals and Mining.

Al Muallim: fortnightly; published by General Teachers' Congress.

Al Muwathaf: fortnightly; published by General Employees' Congress.

Scientific Bulletin: monthly; published by JANA.

Al Shurti: weekly; security and social; published by Secretariat of Justice.

Al Taleb: fortnightly; published by General Students' Union.

Al Thaqafa al-Arabiya: POB 4587; f. 1973; weekly; cultural; circ. 25,000.

Al Usbu al-Assiyasi: weekly (Fridays); political; published by the Press Service.

Al Usbu al-Thaqafiy: POB 4845; weekly (Mondays); cultural; published by the Press Service; Editor Mustafa al-Misullati.

Al Zahf al-Akhdar: weekly; ideological journal of the revolutionary committees.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jamahiriya News Agency (JANA): POB 2303, Tripoli; telex 20012; branches and correspondents throughout Libya; main foreign bureaux: London, Paris, Rome, Beirut, Nairobi, Nouakchott and Kuwait; serves Libyan and foreign subscribers; Dir-Gen. Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari.

Foreign Bureaux

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Mustafa Kamal 10, Tripoli; Correspondent Georg Shelenkov.

ADN (German Democratic Republic) and ANSA (Italy) also have offices in Tripoli.

Publisher

Maison Arabe du Livre: POB 3185, Tripoli.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 160,000 radio receivers and 165,000 TV receivers.

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Broadcasting Corporation: POB 3731, Tripoli; POB 119, El-Beida; tel. 32451; f. 1957 (TV 1968); broadcasts in Arabic and English from Tripoli and Benghazi; from September 1971 special daily broadcasts to Gaza and other Israeli-occupied territory were begun; Dir-Gen. N. Dhaw el-Homide.

A national television service in Arabic was inaugurated in December 1968. Channels transmitting for limited hours in English, Italian and French have since been added.

Finance

(cap. = capital; auth. = authorized; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; LD = Libyan Dinar; m. = million; brs = branches)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Libya: POB 1103, Sharia al Malik Seoud, Tripoli; tel. 33591; telex 20196; f. 1955; bank of issue and central bank carrying government accounts and operating exchange control; commercial operations transferred to National Commercial Bank 1970; cap. p.u. LD100m., res LD123m., dep. LD2,151m. (June 1983); Governor Rajab al-Misallati.

Other Banks

Agricultural Bank: POB 1100, 52 Sharia Omar Mukhtar, Tripoli; tel. 38666; f. 1955; auth. cap. LD300m. (1981); Chair. Ahmad al-Amin al-Gadamsi.

Jamahiriya Bank: POB 3224, Sharia Emhamed El Megarief, Tripoli; tel. 33553; telex 20890; f. 1969 as successor to Barclays Bank International in Libya; known as Masraf al Gumhouria until March 1977; government-owned; 29 brs throughout Libya; cap. p.u. LD750,000, res LD27.7m., dep. LD381.4m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and Gen. Man. Muhammad H. Nahaisi.

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank: POB 2542, Sharia 1 September, Tripoli; tel. 38107; telex 20200; f. 1972; offshore bank wholly owned by Central Bank of Libya; cap. p.u. US $297m., dep. US $2,275m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. Abu Bakr Ali al-Sherif.

National Commercial Bank SAL: POB 4647, Shuhada Square, Tripoli; tel. 37191; telex 62259; f. 1970 to take over commercial

banking division of Central Bank and brs of Aruba Bank and Istiklal Bank; 25 brs; cap. p.u. LD2.5m., res LD70.3m., dep. LD956.9m., (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA GHADBAN.

Sahara Bank: POB 270, Sharia 1 September, Tripoli; tel. 32771; telex 20009; f. 1964 to take over br. of Banco di Sicilia; 20 brs; cap. p.u. 525,000, dep. 225.4m. (March 1982); Chair. and Gen. Man. FARAG ALI GAMRA.

Savings and Real Estate Investment Bank: POB 2297, Sharia Shoman, Fashloum, Tripoli; tel. 46031; telex 20309; f. 1975; cap. p.u. LD100m. (June 1981); Chair. and Gen. Man. SAID LISHANI.

Umma Bank SAL: POB 685, 1 Giaddat Omar Mukhtar, Tripoli; tel. 34031; telex 20256; f. 1969 to take over brs of Banco di Roma; 25 brs; cap. p.u. LD500,000, res LD96,712m., dep. LD556.2m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and Gen. Man. ALI M. EL-REMALI.

Wahda Bank: POB 452, Sharia Jamal Abdul Naser, Benghazi; tel. 98918; telex 40011; f. 1970 to take over Bank of North Africa, Commercial Bank, SAL, Nahda Arabia Bank, Société Africaine de Banque, Kafila Ahly Bank; 26 brs; cap. and res LD44.7m., dep. LD624.8m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. YOUSSEF A. HASSADI.

INSURANCE

Libya Insurance Co: Sharia 1 September, POB 2438, Tripoli; POB 643, Benghazi; telex 20071; f. 1964; cap. LD2m.; all classes of insurance.

Al Mukthar Insurance Co: Sharia Muhammad Lemgarief 230, POB 2548, Tripoli; all classes of insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. IBRAHIM FELFEL.

Petroleum

Petroleum affairs in Libya are dealt with primarily by the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Petroleum. Since 1973 the Libyan Government has been entering into participation agreements with some of the foreign oil companies (concession holders), and nationalizing others. It has concluded 85%–15% production-sharing agreements with various oil companies.

Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Petroleum: POB 256, Tripoli.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

National Oil Corporation (NOC): POB 2655, Tripoli; tel. 46180; telex 61508; f. 1970 as successor to the Libyan General Petroleum Corporation, to undertake joint ventures with foreign companies; to build and operate refineries, storage tanks, petrochemical facilities, pipelines and tankers; to take part in arranging specifications for local and imported petroleum products; to participate in general planning of oil installations in Libya; to market crude oil and to establish and operate oil terminals; Chair. WAHID OMAR BUGHAIGIS.

Agip (NAME) Libyan Branch: POB 346, Tripoli; Sec. of the People's Committee Dr M. EL-AGELI.

Arabian Gulf Oil Co: POB 263, Benghazi; Sec. of People's Committee H. A. LAYASS.

Azzawiya Oil Refining Co: affiliated with NOC, POB 6451, Tripoli (tel. 33511; telex 61508) and POB 15715, Azzawiya (tel. 023-605389); f. 1973; Gen. Commr HAMMOUDA M. EL-ASWAD.

Brega Petroleum Marketing Co: POB 402, Sharia Sayedi, Tripoli; tel. 43041; telex 20090; f. 1971; Sec. of People's Committee Dr DOKALI B. ALMEGHARIEF.

Mobil Oil Libya: POB 690, Tripoli; Chair. SALEM A. FARKASH; ceased all operations in Libya 30 December 1982 following declining profits and worsening relations with the Libyan Government.

National Drilling Co: POB 1454, Tripoli; tel. 34995; telex 20332; Chair. M. R. MIZRAN.

National Petrochemicals Co: POB 5324, Garden City, Benghazi; tel. 061-21361; telex 50603; f. 1979; petrochemicals production; Chair. A. M. SAHLI.

Oasis Oil Co: POB 395, Tripoli; Sec. of People's Committee ABDULLA S. EL-BADRI.

Occidental of Libya: POB 2134, Tripoli; Chair. Man. Cttee Dr N. A. ARIFI.

Sirte Oil Co: POB 385, Tripoli; tel. 602052; telex 50657; f. 1955 as Esso Standard Libya, taken over by Sirte Oil Co 1982; exploration, production of crude oil and gas, liquefaction of natural gas; Chair. Man. Cttee MANSOUR M. BENNIRAN.

Umm Al-Jawaby Petroleum Co: POB 693, Tripoli; Chair. and Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD TENTTOUSH.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Aquitaine Libya: POB 282, Tripoli; tel. 32411; telex 20148; Man. YVES PIROT.

Wintershall-Libya: POB 469 and 905, Tripoli; tel. 41493; telex 20103; Man. H. AMEND.

Trade and Industry

There are state trade and industrial organizations responsible for the running of industries at all levels, which supervise production, distribution and sales. There are also central bodies responsible for the power generation industry, agriculture, land reclamation and transport.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Trade, Industry and Agriculture for the Eastern Province: POB 208–1286, Benghazi; f. 1953; Pres. HASAN H. MATAR; Sec.-Gen. YOUSEF EL-GIAMI; 5,400 mems.

Tripoli Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: Zawiet Dahmani, POB 2321, Tripoli; tel. 33755; telex 20181; f. 1952; Pres. ISSA EL-HAJAJJY; Sec.-Gen. BASHIR K. EL-GEYNAYEN; 40,000 mems.

DEVELOPMENT

General National Organization for Industrialization: POB 4388, Sharia Sana'a, Tripoli; tel. 34995; telex 200990; f. March 1970; a public organization responsible for the development of industry.

Kufrah and Sarir Authority: Council of Agricultural Development, Benghazi; f. 1972 to develop the Kufrah Oasis and Sarir area in south-east Libya.

TRADE UNIONS

National Trade Unions' Federation: (affiliated to ICFTU); POB 734, 2 Sharia Istanbul, Tripoli; f. 1952; Sec.-Gen. HAMID ABU BAKR JALLUD; 18 trade unions with 275,000 members.

General Union for Oil and Petrochemicals: Tripoli; Chair. MUHAMMAD MITHNANI.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Construction of a rapid transport system is expected to begin in Tripoli in 1986. Of a total length of track of 70 km, 20 km are to be laid underground. There are also plans for the first stage of a Libyan rail network, a 170-km line from Tripoli to Ras Ajedi.

ROADS

The most important road is the 1,822-km national coast road from the Tunisian to the Egyptian border, passing through Tripoli and Benghazi. It has a second link between Barce and Lamluda, 141 km long. Another national road runs from a point on the coastal road 120 km south of Misurata through Sebha to Ghat near the Algerian border (total length 1,250 km). There is a branch 247 km long running from Vaddan to Sirte. A 690-km road, connecting Tripoli and Sebha, and another 626 km long, from Agedabia in the north to Kufra in the south-east, were opened in 1983. The Tripoli-to-Ghat section (941 km) of the third, 1,352-km long national road was opened in September 1984. There is a road crossing the desert from Sebha to the frontiers of Chad and Niger.

In addition to the national highways, the west of Libya has about 1,200 km of black-top and macadamized roads and the east about 500 km. All the towns and villages of Libya, including the desert oases, are accessible by motor vehicle. Plans for the construction and renewal of about 8,000 km of paved roads were hoped to be realized by 1985. In 1984 Libya had 25,675 km of paved roads.

SHIPPING

Principal ports are Tripoli, Benghazi, Port Brega, Misurata and the Oasis Marine Terminal at Es-Sider. Port Brega was opened to oil tankers in 1961. A 30-inch crude oil pipeline connects the Zelten oilfields with Mersa Brega. Another pipeline joins the Sarir oilfield with Mersa Hariga, the port of Tobruk, and a pipeline from the Sarir field to Zuetina was opened in 1968. There is another oil port at Ras Lanouf, and a port is being developed at Darna. Libya also has the use of Tunisian port facilities at Sfax and Gabès, to alleviate congestion at Tripoli.

General National Maritime Transport Company: 2 Ahmed Sherif St, POB 80173, Tripoli; tel. 33155; telex 20208; f. 1970 to handle all projects dealing with maritime trade; in June 1981 Libya's merchant fleet consisted of 26 vessels, 13 of which were tankers; Chair. of People's Committee SALAH SENUSSI.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are four civil airports: Tripoli International Airport, situated at Ben Gashir, 34 km (21 miles) from Tripoli; Benina Airport 19 km (12 miles) from Benghazi; Sebha Airport; Misurata Airport (domestic flights only). A new international airport is to be built at Ras Lanouf.

Libyan Arab Airlines: POB 2555, Sharia Haiti, Tripoli; tel. 36021; telex 20333; f. 1964 as Kingdom of Libya Airlines and renamed 1969; passenger and cargo services from Tripoli and Benghazi to London, Paris, Zürich, Frankfurt, Warsaw, Rome, Belgrade, Istanbul, Amman, Athens, Madrid, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Jeddah, Tunis, Algiers, Casablanca, Niamey, Nouakchott, Cotonou, Valletta, Vienna, Moscow and Sofia; domestic services throughout Libya; fleet of 10 Boeing 727-2000, 3 Boeing 707-320C, 16 Fokker F-27-600, 2 F-27-400, 3 F-28-400; Chair. of People's Committee ALI AGHILA HANNOUSHI; Vice-Chair. MUHAMMAD N. ABREBISH.

Tourism

General Organization for Tourism and Fairs: POB 891, Sharia Haiti, Tripoli; tel. 32255.

MACAU

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Macau comprises the peninsula of Macau, an enclave on the mainland of southern China, and three nearby islands, the two Taipa islands and Coloane. It lies opposite Hong Kong on the western side of the mouth of the Xijiang (Sikiang) river. The climate is tropical. The official language is Portuguese, but English and Cantonese are also widely spoken. The predominant religions are Roman Catholicism and Chinese Buddhism. The capital, the city of Macau, is situated on the peninsula.

Recent History

Established by the Portuguese in 1557 as a trading post with China, Macau became a Portuguese Overseas Province in 1951.

After the military coup in Portugal in April 1974, Col José Garcia Leandro was appointed Governor of the province. A new statute, promulgated in February 1976, redefined Macau as a 'Special Territory' under Portuguese jurisdiction, but with a great measure of administrative and economic independence. The 17-seat legislature, headed by the Governor, consists of six elected members, five appointed by the Governor and six chosen by business associations. Proposals to enlarge the Legislative Assembly from 17 to 21 members, thus giving the Chinese population a greater say in the running of Macau, were abandoned when they did not receive the approval of the Government of the People's Republic of China in March 1980. Upon the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Portugal in February 1979, it was announced that Macau would remain under Portuguese administration.

In February 1979 Col Leandro was replaced as Governor by Gen. Nuno de Melo Egídio, deputy chief of staff of Portugal's armed forces, who visited Beijing in March 1980. The Chinese Government has expressed no wish to alter the legal status of Macau, as was confirmed in June 1981 by the unopposed appointment as Governor of Commodore (later Rear-Adm.) Vasco Almeida e Costa, a Portuguese former minister and naval commander. Following a constitutional dispute in March 1984 over the Governor's plans for electoral reform, the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. Elections for a new Assembly were held in August, at which the Chinese majority were allowed to vote for the first time, regardless of their length of residence in the territory. Two of the six directly-elected seats were won by Chinese candidates, while the six indirectly-elected members, all Chinese, were returned unopposed.

Defence

The official Portuguese garrison has been replaced by the Comando de Forças de Segurança (Comforseg) of 1,800 men, which consists of a paramilitary force of about 150 men and the fire brigade and police force. Military service lasts for one year and is voluntary only for Chinese residents. The 1983 budget allocated 154,568,000 patacas to defence.

Economic Affairs

The principal economic activities in Macau are textile manufacturing and services linked with tourism. Production of clothing and knitwear reached 40,414 metric tons in 1983. Other industries, such as plastics, toy-making, electronics and precision instruments, have also been introduced in an attempt to diversify the economy. However, all development projects are hampered by the territory's chronic water shortage. Macau receives part of its water supply from China, and in June 1984 the territory's electricity supply was linked to a China-based source. The People's Republic was initially to supply 10% of Macau's power requirement, with the proportion eventually rising to 70%. Agriculture is of minor importance; some rice and vegetables are grown but most food is imported. An extensive land reclamation scheme is under way.

The lack of an effective taxation system has exacerbated economic difficulties and the pataca was unofficially 'floated' in 1975 after a HK $30m. loan was secured from banking groups in the province. In 1977 the pataca was linked to the Hong Kong dollar, rather than to the Portuguese escudo. Macau's own currency-issuing bank was opened in October 1980. In 1977 taxes on gambling accounted for one-third of total government income. In 1976 exports increased by 60% over 1975, giving Macau its first trade surplus for many decades. Merchandise exports showed an average annual increase of 29.7% in value over the period 1978–80. In 1983 exports of clothing and knitwear totalled 3,229m. patacas. Macau's principal trading partner is Hong Kong. Exports to the USA are of increasing significance. Macau's gross domestic product (GDP) was projected to be around US $1,000m. in 1984; per caput gross national product (GNP) in 1980 was estimated at $2,000. In 1982 the administration announced plans to expand telecommunications, housing, the textile and light industries, and tourism, and there are also plans to revitalize the banking sector and to develop Macau as an international financial centre.

Transport and Communications

The peninsula of Macau is linked to the islands of Taipa and Coloane by bridges, and in 1981 there were approximately 90 km of roads. There are sea-ferry, jetfoil and hydrofoil services to Hong Kong. In 1982 extensive plans to expand the province's communications network were announced, including the improvement of telephone services, development of the harbour and the construction of an airport (on reclaimed land between the islands). In May 1984 a new satellite ground station was inaugurated, establishing direct communications with Portugal, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Education

Schools are run by the Chinese, outside the Portuguese administration. The new University of East Asia was inaugurated in March 1981 and had 860 students in 1982/83. There are eventually expected to be 2,000 students. The medium of instruction is English, and the University is expected to cater largely for overseas Chinese from south-east Asia.

Tourism

Tourism is now a major industry. The main attractions are gambling, dog-racing and the annual Macau Grand Prix for racing cars, held in November. It is possible to visit China from Macau. The majority of visitors come from Hong Kong. More than 4m. tourists visited Macau in 1983.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 10 June (Camões Day), 24 June (St John the Baptist, Patron Saint of Macau), 15 August (Assumption), 30 September (Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival), 5 October (Portuguese Republic Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 2 November (All Souls' Day), 1 December (Restoration of Portuguese Independence, 1640), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 24–25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), January–February* (Chinese Lunar New Year), 28–31 March (Easter), 25 April (Portuguese National Day, anniversary of 1974 coup).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 avos = 1 pataca.

Exchange rate (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 9.4135 patacas;
US $1 = 8.1315 patacas.

Statistical Survey

Source: Serviços de Estatística e Censos, Rua Inácio Batista 4-D, CP 3022, Macau; tel. 550935.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 15.5 sq km (5.98 sq miles).

Population: 261,680 (1981 census). There are between 2,000 and 3,000 Portuguese living in Macau.

Vital Statistics (1983): births 6,168, deaths 1,514, marriages 1,634.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Meat Production (1983, metric tons, slaughter weight): Cattle 474, Buffaloes 448, Pigs 8,099, Total 9,021.

Fishing (1983, metric tons): Total catch 7,014.

INDUSTRY

Production (1983, metric tons): Wine 796, Knitwear 13,230, Footwear 376, Clothing 27,184, Furniture 2,335, Explosives and pyrotechnic products 586, Optical articles 312; Electric energy consumption 403.8m. kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 avos = 1 pataca. *Coins:* 5, 10 and 50 avos; 1, 5 and 20 patacas. *Notes:* 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 patacas. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 9.4135 patacas; US $1 = 8.1315 patacas; 1,000 patacas =£106.23 = $122.98.

Budget (1983, '000 patacas): *Expenditure:* Health and Welfare 47,851, Security forces 144,209, Navy 10,359, Education 41,441, Total (incl. others) 1,025,207; *Revenue:* Direct Taxes 259,635, Indirect Taxes 143,927, Transitory Accounts 98,670, Total (incl. others) 1,025,207.

Currency in Circulation (1983, '000 patacas): 330,277.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (1983, '000 patacas): *Imports:* Pigs 62,505, Eggs 22,957, Fresh and dried fruit 42,430, Rice 38,858, Canned meat 19,614, Tobacco (manufactured) 111,100, Marble 3,167, Cement (incl. clinker) 59,371, Plastic materials 112,570, Carded wool yarn 161,723, Woven cotton fabrics 643,118, Woven fabrics of cellulose fibres 388,675, Clothing 69,337, Passenger cars 49,909, Fuel oil 309,827, Medicines 55,659, Wood, wood products and charcoal 45,321, Paper and cardboard 95,977, Ceramic products 39,562, Casting, soft iron and steel 110,856, Machinery and apparatus 551,639, Total (incl. others) 5,402,172. *Exports:* Fresh fish 3,798, Shrimps 31,858, Pyrotechnic products 6,857, Leather manufactures 97,246, Knitwear and other made-up goods 1,445,968, Clothing 1,782,941, Handkerchiefs 31,032, Domestic cloth 228,201, Footwear 8,208, Porcelain ware 37,740, Optical articles 30,851, Total (incl. others) 5,652,466.

Principal Trading Partners (1983, '000 patacas): *Imports:* China, People's Republic 1,530,737, Hong Kong 2,092,830, Japan 507,270, Portugal 59,267, United Kingdom 101,104, USA 361,943, Total (incl. others) 5,402,172. *Exports:* Angola 4,568, Belgium-Luxembourg 32,831, France 592,897, Germany, Fed. Repub. 667,624, Hong Kong 1,243,010, Italy 205,342, Japan 79,280, Netherlands 115,758, Portugal 53,968, Sweden 63,068, United Kingdom 352,559, USA 1,502,869, Total (incl. others) 5,652,466.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1983, motor vehicles in use): Passenger cars 16,882, Motor cycles 9,711, Lorries and buses 4,324.

Shipping (1983): Vessels entered 33,285, weight 11,011,000 grt; passengers embarked 4,154,012; passengers disembarked 4,189,173.

EDUCATION

Kindergarten (1982/83): 58 schools, 314 teachers, 11,192 pupils.

Primary (1982/83): 62 schools, 974 teachers, 29,097 pupils.

Secondary (1982/83): 28 schools, 627 teachers, 12,241 pupils.

Other (1982/83): 24 schools, 121 teachers, 1,577 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

The constitution of Macau is embodied in an organic statute of Portugal, published on 17 February 1976.

Macau, comprising the town of Nome de Deus de Macau (God's Name of Macau) and the Taipa and Coloane islands, has administrative, economical, financial and legislative autonomy.

The sovereign organs of Portugal, except the Law Courts, are represented in the territory by the Governor. In foreign relations and international agreements or conventions, Macau is represented by the President of Portugal who may delegate to the Governor if the matters concern the territory only.

The judicial power is independent and it is regulated by legislation enacted in Portugal.

THE GOVERNOR

The Governor is nominated after the local population is consulted, through the Legislative Assembly, and dismissed by the President of Portugal, to whom he is responsible politically. He has a rank similar to a Minister of Government in Portugal.

THE SECRETARIES-ADJUNCT

The Secretaries-Adjunct, up to five in number, are nominated and dismissed by the President of Portugal on the Governor's proposal. Each has a rank similar to a Secretary of State of Government in Portugal.

They exercise the executive powers which have been delegated by the Governor.

THE SUPERIOR COUNCIL OF SECURITY

The Superior Council of Security works in conjunction with the Governor who presides over it. It comprises the Secretaries-Adjunct, the Commander, Second-Commander and Chief of General Staff of the Security Forces, and three deputies elected by the Legislative Assembly. Its duties are to settle and to co-ordinate directives relating to the security of the territory.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly comprises 17 deputies with a mandate of three years. Five deputies are appointed by the Governor from among residents of recognized reputation, six are elected by direct and universal suffrage and six elected by indirect suffrage.

The President of Portugal can dissolve the Assembly in the public interest on the Governor's recommendation.

THE CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

The Consultative Council is presided over by the Governor and has five elected members (two elected by the members of the administrative bodies and from among them, one by organizations representing moral, cultural and welfare interests, and two by associations with economic interests); three statutory members (the Secretary-Adjunct for the Civil Administration Services, the Attorney of the Republic and the Chief of Finance Services); and two members nominated by the Governor.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Ordinary justice is administered directly from Portugal.

Under the superintendence of the Attorney of Portugal are the

Delegate of the Attorney of the Republic, the Delegation of the Attorneyship of the Republic, the Services of Registries and of Notarial Affairs, the Judiciary Police, and the Cabinet of the Government's Juridical Consultation.

FINANCE

Macau draws up its own budget, which is annual and unitary.

Money issue is guaranteed through the Issuing Institute of Macau, while the Government's banker of the territory remains the Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

The annual public accounts of the territory must be submitted to the judgment of the Administrative Law Court.

The Government

(February 1985)

Governor: Rear-Adm. Vasco Almeida e Costa.

Secretary for Administration: Adelina Carvalho.

Secretary for Development: Eng. Amílcar Martins.

Secretary for Tourism, Education and Culture: Dr Jorge Alberto da Conceição Hagedorn Rangel.

Secretary for Economic Co-ordination: Dr João António Morais da Costa Pinto.

Secretary for Social Welfare: Dr José Augusto Roque Martins.

The Cabinet comprises five secretaries who are appointed and relieved by the President of Portugal on the Governor's advice. There is a consultative committee of ex-officio and nominated members representing the Chinese community.

Legislature

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly has 17 members: five appointed by the Governor, six elected directly and six indirectly. Members serve for three years. The Assembly elects its President from among its members, by secret vote.

Political Organizations

There are no political parties, but a number of civic associations exist. The three represented in the Legislative Assembly are: the Electoral Union (UNE), Pro Macau and Flower of Friendship and Development of Macau (FADEM). Other organizations include the Associação para a Defesa dos Interesses de Macau (ADIM), the Centro Democrático de Macau (CDM) and the Grupo Independente de Macau (GIMA).

Judicial System

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

Religion

BUDDHISM

The majority of the Chinese residents probably profess Buddhism, and there are numerous Chinese places of worship.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

There are six parishes and three missions for the territory's 20,431 Roman Catholics.

Bishop of Macau: Most Rev. D. Arquimínio Rodrigues da Costa, CP 324, Macau; tel. 573058.

The Press

PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

Boletim Eclesial: Câmara Eclesiastica, Macau; tel. 73059; religious monthly; Editor Rev. Dr Americo Casado.

Boletim Oficial: CP 33, Macau; f. 1838; govt weekly; Dir António de Vasconcelos Mendes Liz.

O Clarim: Rua Central 26, Macau; tel. 73860; f. 1948; twice weekly; Editor Manuel da Fonseca Moreira.

Correio de Macau: Rua Central 43, Macau; tel. 78164; telex 88330; f. 1982; daily; Editor José Maria Gomes.

Gazeta Macaense: Avda Infante D. Henrique 37, Macau; tel. 75626; telex 88457; f. 1962; daily; Editor Leonel Borralho.

Jornal de Macau: Calçada de Trenco Velhe 6, Macau; tel. 73277; telex 88485; f. 1982; daily; Editor João Fernandez.

Luso-Chinês: Travessa da Caldeira 9, Macau; f. 1978; weekly; Dir Albertino Alves de Almeida.

Nam Van: Rua da Praia Grande 31, CP 706, Macau; tel. 72898; telex 88329; South-East Asian affairs; Editor Handel de Oliveira.

Tribuna de Macau: Calçada de Santo Agostinho 12, Macau; tel. 81278; telex 88508; f. 1982; weekly; Editor José Rocha Dinis.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Jornal 'Va Kio': Rua da Alfândéga 7–9, Macau; tel. 72261; f. 1937; daily; Editor Chiu U Nang.

Ou Mun Iat Pou (Macau Daily News): Rua Pedro Nolasco da Silva 37, Macau; tel. 71688; f. 1958; daily; Editor Lei Seng Chon.

Seng Pou (Star): Travessa da Caldeira 11, Macau; tel. 84023; f. 1963; daily; Editor Kok Cam Seng.

Si Man Pou: Rua dos Mercadores 45–3, Macau; tel. 75008; f. 1944; daily; Editor Im Heng Kei.

Sing Fong Pou: Rua Central 43, Macau; tel. 77417; f. 1982; daily; Editor Chiu U Keong.

Tai Chung: Rua dos Mercadores 136–2°, Macau; tel. 78378; f. 1933; daily; Editor Choi Hac Meng.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 1st Floor, Avda Almeida Ribeiro 107; Correspondent Adam Lee.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associação dos Jornalistas de Macau: Travessa do Auto Novo 301–303, Macau; tel. 75245; Pres. Chiu U Nang.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 78,000 radio sets and 1,000 television sets in use. Macau is within transmission range of the Hong Kong television stations.

Emissora Vila Verde: Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira 123, Macau; tel. 3355; private commercial radio station; programmes in Chinese; Dir Ho Yin.

Teledifusão de Macau (TDM): CP 446, Macau; telex 88309; public enterprise; two radio channels: Radio Macau in Portuguese, broadcasting 17 hours per day, and Ou Mun Tin Toi in Chinese, 18 hours per day; also 35 hours per week of TV broadcasting in both Portuguese and Chinese; Gen. Man. Abel Martins.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in patacas)

BANKING

Issuing Institution

Instituto Emissor de Macau, EP (IEM) (Issuing Institute of Macau): Avda da República 6, Macau; tel. 85999; telex 88323; f. 1980; state-owned; Man. Dir (vacant); Gen. Man. Dr Mário Dúlio Negrão.

Commercial Banks

Banco de Cantão, SARL: Rua de Cinco de Outubro 136, CP 165, Macau; tel. 572323; telex 88294; f. 1937; cap. 36m., dep. 95m. (Dec. 1983); Man. C. Y. Ching.

Banco Comercial de Macau, SARL: Rua da Praia Grande 16, Macau; tel. 82711; telex 88224; f. 1974; cap. 37.4m., dep. 371m. (1983); Chair. J. M. Jardim Gonçalves; Gen. Man. René D. F. Souto.

Banco Hang Sang, SARL: Avda Almeida Ribeiro 56 r/c, Macau; tel. 81711; telex 243; f. 1973; cap. 30m., dep. 306.4m. (1983); Chair. Stanley Au.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Head Office: Rua do Comércio 84, CP 2069, 1100 Lisbon; Avda Almeida Ribeiro 2, CP 465, Macau; tel. 76644; telex 88202; f. 1864; est. in Macau 1902; Gen. Man. Edmundo Rocha.

Banco do Oriente, SARL: Avda de Amizade, Edifício Sintra, CP 515, Macau; tel. 86333; telex 88221; f. 1973; cap. 30m., dep. 352.3m. (1983); Man. Dir Carlos A. W. de Mendonça; Gen. Mans Afonso Delgado Luís, João Ribeiro Mascarenhas; 7 brs.

Banco Seng Heng, SARL: Avda Almeida Ribeiro 142, Macau; f. 1972; cap. 5m., dep. 39.1m. (1977); Man. Dir Lou Tou-vo.

Banco Tai Fung, SARL: Avda Almeida Ribeiro 32, Macau; f. 1961; cap. 20m.; Man. Tam Kee.

Banco Weng Hang, SARL: Avda Almeida Ribeiro 21, Macau; f. 1973; cap. 5m., dep. 135m. (1977); Man. Dir Fung Yiu-wang.

Luso International Banking Ltd: Avda da Amizade 11, Macau; f. 1974; cap. 100m., dep. 527m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. George M. K. Lee; Gen. Man. Peter Choi; 11 brs.

Nan Tung Bank Ltd: Avda Almeida Ribeiro 1, Macau; tel. 71077; telex 88231; f. 1950; cap. 100m., dep. 3,646m. (1982); Chair. Au Ching-Ping.

Foreign Banks

Banco do Brasil, SA (Brazil): Rua da Praia Grande 39, Macau; f. 1980; Gen. Man. F. Trigueiro.

Banco Fonsecas e Burnay (Portugal): Rua da Praia Grande 57–22, Macau; tel. 550253; telex 88587; f. 1982.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor (Portugal): Macau; f. 1983.

Banco Português do Atlântico (Portugal): Rua da Praia Grande 12, Macau; telex 88374; f. 1982.

Banco Totta e Açores (Portugal): Rua da Praia Grande 57–21, CP 912, Macau; telex 88517; f. 1982.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Rua da Praia Grande 25, Macau; tel. 89611; telex 88299; f. 1979; Gen. Man. Edward F. Kmiec.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hong Kong): CP 476, Rua da Praia Grande 73–75, Macau; tel. 553669; telex 88205; f. 1972.

Overseas Trust Bank Limited (Hong Kong): Avda do Infante D. Henrique 51–53, Macau; Man. Dominic K. M. Cheung.

The following banks were established in Macau following the banking ordinance of July 1982: Bank of Credit and Commerce International Ltd, Banque Indosuez (France), Standard Chartered Bank (UK), Citibank (USA), European Asian Bank. There are also seven registered dealers in foreign exchange.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese companies are represented in Macau:

Companhia de Seguros de Crédito, EP: Rua da Praia Grande 41–41d-r/c-D, Macau; tel. 85242; telex 88369; Dir Manuel Estevao.

Companhia de Seguros Império: Rua de P.N. Silva, 43–1-A, Macau; Dir Fernando Antunes.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associação Comercial de Macau: Largo do Leal Senado 20, Macau; tel. 72042; Pres. Ma Man Kei.

Associação dos Exportadores de Macau: Tai Fung Bldg, Avda Almeida Ribeiro, Macau; tel. 75859; Propr Union Trading.

Associação Industrial de Macau: Travessa da Praia Grande 11–1st Floor, CP 70, Macau; tel. 574125; telex 88542; f. 1959; Pres. Peter Pan.

Transport

ROADS

There were approximately 90 km of roads in 1981. In the same year plans were announced for the building of a 240-km toll road linking Macau with Guangzhou and Shenzhen, near Hong Kong.

SHIPPING

There are representatives of shipping agencies for international lines in Macau. Hydrofoils, jetfoils and ferry-services operate a regular service during daylight between Macau and Hong Kong; a jetfoil night service was introduced in 1980.

STDM Shipping: Ponte-Cais do Porto Exterior, Macau; tel. 77070; telex 88204; Man. J. L. Prado.

Tourism

Associação das Agências de Turismo de Macau: Macau; Pres. Pedro Hyndman Lobo.

Direcção dos Serviços de Turismo: Travessa do Paiva 1, CP 461, Macau; tel. 77218; telex 88338; Dir Dr Joaquim L. Marinho de Bastos; there were 4,101,042 visitors to Macau in 1983.

Gabinete de Comunicação Social (Government Information Department): Rua da Praia Grande 31–1st Floor, CP 706, Macau; tel. 71282; telex 88320; Dir Handel de Oliveira.

MADAGASCAR

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar comprises one large island and several much smaller ones in the western Indian Ocean, about 500 km (300 miles) east of Mozambique, in southern Africa. The climate is tropical, but cooler inland. Temperatures in Antananarivo are generally between 8°C (48°F) and 27°C (81°F). On the coast the average daily maximum is 32°C (90°F). The northern parts of the island receive monsoon rains from December to April but the rest of the country is fairly dry. The official languages are Malagasy and French. Hova and other dialects are also widely spoken. An estimated 57% of the population follow animist beliefs, while about 40% are Christians and the remainder are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 4 by 3) has a vertical white stripe (one-third of the length) at the hoist and two equal horizontal stripes, of red and green. The capital is Antananarivo (formerly Tananarive).

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Madagascar became an autonomous state within the French Community in October 1958, as the Malagasy Republic. In May 1959 Philibert Tsiranana, leader of the Parti social démocrate (PSD), was elected President. The country achieved full independence on 26 June 1960. Before independence, France encouraged the PSD, identified with the majority coastal tribes (côtiers), as an alternative to the more nationalistic highland people, the Merina, the traditional ruling group in the island. Conflict between these two groups underlies the island's recent history.

After 1967 the economy declined, and there was growing opposition to the Government's authoritarianism and subservience to French interests. In May 1972, following disturbances, President Tsiranana handed over full powers to the Army Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa, who initiated a drive to 'Malagasize' education and industry. Parliament was dissolved, and the traditional rural assemblies of the Merina, the fokonolona, were revived and expanded to replace the French administration.

Opposition came from extreme left-wing elements, supporters of ex-President Tsiranana and côtiers who resented the domination of the new government by Merinas, and there was widespread discontent as a result of inflation, unemployment and food shortages. Although the elections to the People's National Development Council in October 1973 provided a clear victory for pro-government parties, the economic situation continued to worsen during 1974. On 31 December rebellious security forces attempted a coup and precipitated a crisis within the Government. On 5 February 1975 Gen. Ramanantsoa transferred power to Col Richard Ratsimandrava, hitherto Minister of the Interior. Six days later, however, the new Head of State was assassinated. On 12 February Brig.-Gen. Gilles Andriamahazo, who had been a member of the Ramanantsoa and Ratsimandrava Cabinets, assumed power, at the head of a National Military Directorate, and imposed martial law. All political parties were suspended.

In June 1975 the Military Directorate resigned after electing Lt-Commdr Didier Ratsiraka, a côtier and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be Head of State as Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC). In a referendum in December, more than 94% of the voters approved a new constitution, a Socialist Revolutionary Charter which advocated radical administrative and agrarian reforms, and the appointment of Ratsiraka as President of the Republic for seven years. The constitution altered the country's name to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

In January 1976 Col Joël Rakotomalala, a member of the SRC, was appointed Prime Minister, but the civilian element in the Cabinet was increased, and representatives of different regions and parties were included in the power structure. In March the Avant-garde de la révolution malgache (AREMA) was founded as the nucleus of the single national party, provided for in the constitution, and order was re-established. In July, however, Col Rakotomalala and the Army Chief of Staff were killed in a helicopter crash. The Prime Minister's death precipitated a series of conflicts which were halted only by the achievement of AREMA domination. The new Cabinet, formed in August under Justin Rakotoniaina (formerly Minister of Education), was composed of civilians who were committed to a more militant form of socialism.

Between March and June 1977, elections were held at all levels, resulting in overwhelming victories for AREMA. After the elections to the fokonolona and the Provincial Councils, the left-wing Mouvement national pour l'indépendance de Madagascar (MONIMA), led by Monja Jaona, withdrew from the elections and from the Government, and the party was proscribed. The Front national pour la défense de la révolution socialiste malgache (FNDR), of which AREMA is the nucleus, presented the sole list of candidates for election to the new National People's Assembly. Rakotoniaina resigned in July and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Lt-Col (later Col) Désiré Rakotoarijaona, a member of the SRC and a former Minister of Finance. A new Council of Ministers was formed in August, and new appointments were made to the SRC, which was extended to include leaders of the former political parties, and more côtiers, in an effort to restore political equilibrium.

However, political and social discontent was demonstrated by two alleged coup attempts in 1980, and unrest grew after the arrest of Monja Jaona in November. Although MONIMA agreed in March 1981 to rejoin the FNDR, and Jaona became a member of the SRC, riots and looting continued. A government reshuffle in January 1982, intended to restore public confidence, eliminated two moderates from the Council of Ministers. Several arrests were made after the discovery of a coup plot in the same month, and the economic crisis led to further disturbances in March and May. A presidential election was held in November, with President Ratsiraka and Monja Jaona as the only candidates. Ratsiraka was returned to office with 80.17% of the votes cast, although Jaona won 49.33% in the capital. Electoral participation was 86.61%. Jaona was dropped from the SRC in December, after calling a general strike in protest against the election results. Elections to the National People's Assembly, held in August 1983, were won decisively by President Ratsiraka's AREMA party, which received 65% of the votes and obtained 117 of the 137 seats in the Assembly. MONIMA again won considerable support in the capital, where it gained two of the eight seats. Social and political discontent continued in 1983–84: the Merinas, in particular, expressed open dissatisfaction with the Government's policies, and a series of alleged plots against the Government were uncovered.

Madagascar's foreign policy is officially non-aligned and, while it has close links with communist countries (particularly the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR), its main trading partners are Western nations. Relations with France have been affected by disputes over compensation for nationalized French assets and over the continuing French occupation of the Iles Glorieuses, north of Madagascar, and three other islets in the Mozambique Channel. In 1980 the UN voted in favour of restoring all the disputed islets to Madagascar. However, France has continued to be Madagascar's principal trading partner and supplier of aid.

Government

According to the Constitution of December 1975, the supreme legislative authority is the National People's Assembly, with 137 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. Executive power is vested in the President, as Head of State, who is elected for seven years by universal adult suffrage.

The President is also Chairman of a Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC), an advisory body which acts as 'the guardian of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution'. The members of the SRC are chosen by the President, one-third of them from a list presented by the National People's Assembly. The President appoints a Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, the other members of the Council of Ministers. Local government has a four-tier structure, based on traditional village assemblies (fokonolona).

Defence

In July 1984 total armed forces numbered 21,100 men: army 20,000, navy 600 and air force 500. There is a paramilitary gendarmerie of 8,000. The defence budget for 1984 was US $55.7m.

Economic Affairs

Since independence, Madagascar's economic growth has failed to keep pace with the increase in the country's population, which averaged 2.6% annually between 1975 and 1980. According to estimates by the World Bank, Madagascar's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1979–81 prices, was US $350 in 1980, falling to $330 in 1981. GNP per head (at average 1980–82 prices) fell to $320 in 1982. Between 1960 and 1982, it was estimated, GNP per head declined, in real terms, by an average of 0.5% per year. During the 1970–80 decade alone, the average annual decline was 1.6%. The average increase in overall gross domestic product (GDP), in constant prices, was 2.9% per year in 1960–70, falling to only 0.2% per year in 1970–82.

The economy is principally agricultural, with 80% of the working population engaged in farming. Agricultural production provides the bulk of Madagascar's exports. The most important cash crop is coffee, which usually accounts for 40%–50% of the country's total export earnings. However, exports of coffee have declined rapidly in recent years, owing to aged stock, from 70,000 metric tons in 1981 to 46,000 tons in 1982. A scheme to boost production of coffee to at least 60,000 tons per year was launched in 1984, financed by a loan of US $35.5m. from France. Madagascar is the world's leading producer of cloves and vanilla. Cloves account for 25%–30% of total export earnings, and brought in $43.9m. in 1982. However, in 1983 Indonesia, the major export market, rejected Madagascar's price and suspended shipments of cloves. The resulting shortfall in export earnings was partially covered by an IMF compensatory finance facility of SDR 14.4m. During the 1970s output of vanilla fell from around 8,000 to 2,000 tons per year, owing to poor plantation maintenance and competition from synthetic substitutes. However, producer prices more than doubled between 1979 and 1982, and production is rising again. Other important export crops are sugar cane and bananas. Much of Madagascar's agricultural production is for subsistence, the major crops being rice and cassava. Madagascar was an exporter of rice until 1972, but since then at least 15% of domestic requirements have had to be imported. In 1982 rice imports totalled 350,000 metric tons and accounted for nearly 20% of the import bill. Madagascar's annual harvest of paddy rice declined from 2.1m. metric tons in 1980 to less than 2m. tons in 1982, but output recovered in 1983 to 2,147,000 tons, the highest level in recent years. However, the 1984 crop was likely to be lower, following extensive cyclone damage. In June 1984 the Government launched a three-year agricultural plan, which allocated $173m. to restoring rice output. Some $125m. was to be spent on developing new plantations, and the plan aimed to restore the country's self-sufficiency in rice by 1988. The plan also emphasizes livestock, which is allocated some $46m. Large herds of cattle are maintained, but they contribute little to the economy.

There are extensive mineral deposits, principally chromite (chromium ore). Other minerals include graphite, mica, quartz, celestine, phosphates, shale oil, bauxite, uranium and iron, but commercial exploitation is limited. The oil refinery at Toamasina, based on imported petroleum, has contributed significantly to exports since 1967. Contracts for petroleum exploration and exploitation, covering a total area of about 100,000 sq km (40,000 sq miles) off Madagascar's west coast, were signed with four foreign companies in 1982. Industry is confined largely to processing agricultural produce and manufacturing textiles. A hydroelectric power plant at Andekaleka was commissioned in April 1982.

For many years the economy was dominated by foreign business interests, but since 1972 successive governments have extended state control of essential sectors and have imposed strict controls on foreign-owned enterprises. There has been a serious drop in private investment from abroad since 1972, but foreign aid, mainly from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the EEC, enables the economy to survive. Madagascar withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1973 but the Malagasy franc's fixed exchange rate against the French franc continued until April 1982. A devaluation of 15% followed in May. The balance of payments showed a deficit of US $168m. in 1983, and the budget deficit for 1985 was forecast at 68,500m. francs MG. Inflation rose from an annual average of 30.5% in 1981 to 31.4% in 1982, but dropped to 19.7% in 1983, while external debt has continued to rise, reaching $1,560m. by May 1984. In 1981 GDP fell by 9.2% in real terms, and in 1982 GDP was US $2,402m., which represented a further drop of 2% in real terms. However, GDP was estimated to have grown by 1% in 1983. The trade deficit grew from 40,300m. francs MG in 1982 to 70,000m. in 1983, but was forecast to fall to 26,100m. in 1984. In 1982 debt servicing payments totalled $94.4m., or 35.5% of export earnings, compared with 20% in 1981. In March 1984 Madagascar rescheduled part of its external debt and devalued the Malagasy franc by 15%. In the same month, the IMF approved a one-year stand-by arrangement for SDR 34m., while balance-of-payments support, totalling SDR 50m., was pledged by Madagascar's aid donors at an extraordinary meeting of the consultative group in Paris.

There are sporadic shortages of basic commodities, especially rice. Agricultural reform is a priority; the Government aims to continue the drive for self-sufficiency in food and the development of export crops, but the recession in world trade, low prices for export commodities, and a heavy import bill have dealt the Malagasy economy a severe blow.

Transport and Communications

The terrain is difficult, and transport is not well developed. There are 883 km (549 miles) of railway, all of which is narrow-gauge. Of the 14,597 km (9,070 miles) of national and provincial roads, most can be used only in dry weather. Most of the rivers on the island's west coast are navigable for about 160 km (100 miles), while on the eastern side the Pangalanes canal follows the coast from Toamasina to Farafangana. Madagascar's main ports are Toamasina, Mahajanga and Antseranana. The international airport is at Ivato, near Antananarivo, and there is an extensive internal network of air transport, which provides the principal means of long-distance travel, especially in the wet season.

Social Welfare

All medical services are free. The Government provides family allowances as well as benefits for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Much welfare is offered by Christian missions. In 1978 the country had 749 state hospitals, with a total of 16,401 beds, and 811 physicians.

Education

Madagascar has both public and private schools, although a law passed in 1978 envisaged the phasing-out of private education. In 1975 an estimated 85% of children between six and 12 years of age attended primary schools but only 11% of those aged 12 to 18 received secondary education. There is one university, with six regional centres, attended by 21,000 students in 1982. The education system is being remodelled to suit local conditions and needs, but some reforms are causing controversy. Since 1976 six years' education has been officially compulsory.

Tourism

Plans to develop tourism, and to increase the number of tourists, proved over-optimistic. In 1980 about 13,000 tourists visited Madagascar and revenue from tourism was estimated at US $5m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension Day), 26 May (Whitsun), 26 June (Independence Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 December (Christmas), 30 December (Anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28 March (Good Friday), 29 March (Commemoration of 1947 Rebellion), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc malgache (Malagasy franc).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 738.3 francs MG;
US $1 = 637.0 francs MG.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Institut National de la Statistique et de la Recherche Economique, BP 485, Antananarivo; tel. 21613.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	587,041*
Population (census results)	
9 May 1966	6,200,000
1974–75†	
Males	3,805,288
Females	3,798,502
Total	7,603,790
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	8,955,000
1983	9,400,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	16.0

* 226,658 sq miles. † Excluding population in institutions.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1975 estimates)

Agriculture	2,657,000
Industry and crafts	290,000
Private employment	307,000
Public sector	90,000
Total	3,344,000

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 3,632; Total 4,447 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*)

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS
(estimated population, 1974)

Merina (Hova)	1,993,000	Sakalava	470,156*
Betsimisaraka	1,134,000	Antandroy	412,500
Betsileo	920,600	Antaisaka	406,468*
Tsimihety	558,100		

* 1972 figure.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1975 census)

Antananarivo (capital)	406,366	Mahajanga (Majunga)	65,864
Antsirabé	78,941	Toliary (Tuléar)	45,676
Toamasina (Tamatave)	77,395	Antseranana (Diégo-Suarez)	40.443
Fianarantsoa	68,054		

The population of Antananarivo was estimated to be 662,585 in 1985.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS
1981 (provisional): Live births 403,000 (birth rate 45 per 1,000); Deaths 161,000 (death rate 18 per 1,000).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Maize	127	126†	127
Rice (paddy)	2,109	2,135	2,000
Sugar cane	1,504	1,500*	1,525
Potatoes	193	258†	271
Sweet potatoes	400	410*	422
Cassava (Manioc)	1,571	1,745†	1,807
Dry beans	52	51†	51
Vegetables	309*	316*	320
Oranges	85*	86*	88
Bananas	288	280*	280
Avocados	23*	23*	24
Mangoes	173*	174*	175
Pineapples	55*	58*	58
Groundnuts (in shell)	34	38	38
Cottonseed	17	20	20
Cotton (lint)	9	10	10
Coconuts	40*	40*	41
Copra	6*	8*	8
Coffee (green)	85	85*	80
Cocoa beans	2	2*	2
Tobacco (leaves)	5	5*	5
Sisal	18	20*	20

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Cloves ('000 metric tons): 10.8 in 1980/81; 12.5 in 1981/82 (Source: *Marchés Tropicaux et Mediterranéens).*

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	10,000	10,150	10,150
Pigs	670	700	721
Sheep	600	620	633
Goats	1,300	1,400	1,474
Chickens	14,800	15,000	15,081
Ducks	2,750	2,800	2,864
Turkeys	1,450	1,500	1,556

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Cows' milk	35,000	36,000	36,000
Beef and veal	126,000	128,000	131,000
Pigs' meat	25,000	26,000	26,000
Poultry meat	68,000	69,000	71,000
Hen eggs	11,544	11,700	11,998
Honey	12,500*	12,800	13,052
Cattle hides	17,820	18,090	18,562

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1979	1980	1981
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	468	468	468
Other industrial wood*	339	339	339
Fuel wood	5,169	5,309	5,455
Total	5,976	6,116	6,262

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1977.
1982: Production as in 1981 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
Total ('000 cubic metres): 231 in 1977; 231 per year (FAO estimates) in 1978–82.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	38.0	38.5	39.0*
Indian Ocean	10.1	10.0*	9.0
Total catch	48.1	48.5*	48.0*

* FAO estimate.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

(metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Graphite	16,045	15,211	13,496
Salt (unrefined)	32,000†	n.a.	n.a.
Mica	588	1,300	1,096
Chromite*	99,689	44,223	42,920

* Figures refer to the chromic oxide content of ores mined.
† Estimate.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Raw sugar	metric tons	104,699	82,159	95,822
Tapioca	metric tons	1,360	817	331
Vegetable oils	metric tons	2,731	1,988	1,494
Beer	hectolitres	210,440	190,071	236,268
Cigarettes	metric tons	1,867	2,065	1,780
Chewing tobacco	metric tons	1,584	1,542	1,442
Woven cotton fabrics	million sq m	75	73	76
Cement	metric tons	35,796	35,921	36,237
Liquefied petroleum gas	metric tons	5,933	4,371	2,095
Motor spirit (petrol)	metric tons	86,542	76,005	38,536
Kerosene	cubic metres	53,265	46,506	27,840
Distillate fuel oils	metric tons	118,411	116,740	64,386
Residual fuel oils	cubic metres	151,463	163,068	89,480
Paints	metric tons	3,076	1,826	1,805
Soap	metric tons	10,132	8,983	10,978
Electric energy (for public use)	million kWh	337	342	360

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centimes = 1 franc malgache (Malagasy franc).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 francs MG.
Notes: 50, 100, 1,000 and 5,000 francs MG.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 738.3 francs MG;
US $1 = 637.0 francs MG;
1,000 francs MG = £1.354 = $1.570.

Average Exchange Rate (Malagasy francs per US $)

1981	271.73
1982	349.71
1983	430.45

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
IMF special drawing rights	0.3	1.3	0.1
Reserve position in IMF	0.4	1.3	—
Foreign exchange	25.8	17.4	29.1
Total	26.5	20.0	29.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs MG at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	83.10	90.39	75.84
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	110.39	117.27	116.72

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET ESTIMATES (million francs MG)

Revenue	1976	1977	1978
Taxes on income	7,000	6,000	7,600
Import duties	17,510	19,957	25,752
Export duties	4,000	10,150	7,500
Excises	18,752	9,151	9,790
Other taxes	9,710	11,244	17,766
Other receipts	6,029	21,799	32,684
Total	63,001	78,301	101,092

Expenditure	1976	1977	1978
Interest on public debt	1,307	1,855	1,923
Subsidies	3,327	4,052	6,147
Other current transfers	5,550	5,813	5,353
Current expenditure on goods and services	52,178	64,334	74,569
Gross capital formation	24,697	29,132	36,374
Total	87,059	105,186	124,366

Budget expenditure (estimates in million francs MG): 216,300 in 1979; 277,600 in 1980; 267,170 in 1981; 274,530 in 1982.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1977	1978	1979
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	351	405	412
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−312	−404	−674
Trade balance	39	1	−262
Exports of services	37	39	54
Imports of services	−144	−181	−297
Balance on goods and services	−68	−141	−505
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−19	−15	−20
Government unrequited transfers (net)	71	76	91
Current balance	−16	−80	−434
Direct capital investment (net)	−3	−4	−6
Other long-term capital (net)	26	20	231
Short-term capital (net)	−14	3	—
Net errors and omissions	−8	49	79
Total (net monetary movements)	−16	−11	−131
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	—	—	5
Valuation changes (net)	11	8	1
Exceptional financing (net)	—	14	—
Official financing (net)	22	−18	75
Changes in reserves	16	−8	−50

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs MG, excluding gold and military goods)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Chemical products	18,518	13,311	19,358
Mineral products	17,122	43,473	39,453
of which crude petroleum	5,949	33,251	29,389
Textiles	6,457	4,886	4,027
Metal products	17,238	12,301	9,289
Machinery	20,868	26,584	17,716
Electrical equipment	7,109	8,623	9,009
Vehicles and parts	11,897	10,816	15,308
Total (incl. others)	126,775	147,977	148,601

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Coffee (green)	45,110	30,353	32,610
Rice	218	266	32
Vanilla	3,945	7,491	16,672
Sugar	2,471	2,434	1,146
Tobacco	51	63	235
Cloves and clove oil	7,251	18,484	26,229
Raffia	512	414	403
Groundnuts	49	140	23
Petroleum products	1,373	4,072	3,791
Total (incl. others)	84,781	85,742	108,347

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs MG)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	4,005	3,673	2,436
France	52,494	47,157	50,676
Germany, Federal Republic	13,029	12,595	9,135
Italy	4,800	5,802	5,334
Japan	6,875	3,805	8,475
Netherlands	2,539	3,981	2,280
United Kingdom	3,989	3,101	2,089
USA	4,504	5,118	8,325

Exports	1980	1981	1982
France	16,644	17,452	26,577
Germany, Federal Republic	7,799	5,570	10,616
Italy	2,268	1,855	2,529
Japan	8,758	7,730	7,247
Netherlands	3,362	2,941	1,368
Réunion	3,026	2,489	2,417
United Kingdom	2,914	1,435	1,692
USA	16,556	10,097	16,755

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982*	1983
Passengers ('000)	3,174	3,102	2,714
Passsenger/km (millions)	248	244	225
Freight ('000 metric tons)	672	662	604
Ton/km (millions)	215	196	212

* Provisional figures.

Source: Ministère des Transports, Antananarivo.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars	22,389	n.a.	n.a.
Lorries and vans	13,825	12,864	12,751
Buses	393	163	147
Taxis	3,911	5,089	3,534

Source: Ministère des Transports, Antananarivo.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded:			
Mahajanga	11	11	10
Toamasina	232	226	205
Total (incl. others)	364	336	323
Goods unloaded:			
Mahajanga	116	157	49
Toamasina	705	768	524
Total (incl. others)	989	1,099	705

Vessels entered ('000 net registered tons): 2,327 in 1978; 2,547 in 1979; 2,236 in 1980.

Source: Ministère des Transports, Antananarivo.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1981	1982	1983
Kilometres flown (million)	6.8	5	5.4
Passengers carried ('000)	523	410.2	375.4
Passenger-km (million)	378	383.5	407.1
Freight ton-km (million)	19.7	19.7	20.5
Mail ton-km (million)	1.3	1.4	1.9

Source: Ministère des Transports, Antananarivo.

Communications Media

	1979	1980	1981
Radio receivers ('000 in use)	1,550	1,700	1,800
Television receivers ('000 in use)	30	45	60
Telephones ('000 in use)	37	n.a.	n.a.
Book titles (production)*	226	258	284

* Including pamphlets (69 in 1979; 88 in 1981).

Daily newspapers: 12 in 1978.

Non-daily newspapers: 31 (estimated circulation 291,600) in 1977.

Source: mainly UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Education

(1971/72)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary*	6,054	15,553	1,004,447
Secondary†	526	5,181	105,320
Technical†	128	684	10,177
Higher (university)	1	n.a.	5,874

* Figures refer to both public and private schools.

† Figures refer to public schools only; in addition approximately 70,000 pupils attended private secondary schools.

1976: Number of pupils: Primary (public and private) 1,100,000; Secondary (public and private) 115,000; Technical 7,000; Higher 11,000.

1978: Primary: 8,002 schools; 23,937 teachers; 1,311,000 pupils. Higher: 557 teachers; 16,226 students.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was approved by referendum on 21 December 1975.

THE PRESIDENT

The Head of State is the President, who is directly elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of seven years.

THE SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (SRC)

The Constitution defines the SRC as 'the guardian of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution'. The President of the Republic is Chairman by automatic right of the SRC, of which he names two-thirds of the members. He chooses the other members from a list presented by the National People's Assembly.

THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Members of the National People's Assembly are elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of five years. The Assembly holds two ordinary sessions per year.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the President of the Republic, who appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers.

THE MILITARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Committee is a consultative organ whose endorsement is essential for any national defence, social or economic programme.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HIGH COURT

The seven members have a renewable five-year mandate. For the purposes of local government, the country is divided into 11,393 *fokontany* (traditional village communities), 1,250 *firaisam-pokontany* (groups of villages, formerly sub-prefectures), 110 *fivondronam-pokontany* (prefectures), and 6 *faritany* (provinces). Each unit is governed by an elected council whose members must belong to the FNDR.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Didier Ratsiraka (took office as President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council 15 June 1975; sworn in as President of Madagascar 4 January 1976; re-elected for a further seven-year term 7 November 1982).

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

(March 1985)

Didier Ratsiraka
Col Désiré Rakotoari Jaona
Richard Andriamanjato
Dr Jérôme Marojama Razanabahiny
Solo Norbert Andriamorasata
Justin Rakotoniaina
Manandafy Rakotonirina
Col Jean Ferlin Fiakara
Lt-Col Ferdinand Jaotombo
Lt-Col Max Valérien Marson
Etienne Mora
Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama
Lt-Col Jean de Dieu Randriantanany
Arsène Ratsifehera
M. Rakotovao-Razakaboana
Celestin Radio
Simon Pierre
Georges Thomas Indrianjafy
Maharanga Tsihozony
Michel Mahatsanga
Théophile Andrianoelisoa
André Sosohany
Victor Henri Boanoro

In 1977 six advisory commissions were created within the Supreme Revolutionary Council, covering production and finance, supply and commerce, social affairs, juridical and administrative affairs, defence and infrastructure and development. There is also a plenary commission covering the Plan, foreign affairs and ideology.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1985)

Prime Minister: Col Désiré Rakotoarijaona.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jean Bemananjara.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: Gilbert Sambson.

Special Adviser to the President on Economic Affairs: Pascal Rakotomavo.

Minister of Commerce: Georges Solofoson.

Minister of Finance and Economy: Pascal Rakotomavo.

Minister of Information and Ideological Guidance: Simon Pierre.

Minister of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform: José-Michel Andrianoelison.

Minister of National Defence: Rear-Adm. Guy Sibon.

Minister of Transport, Supplies and Tourism: Joseph Bedo.

Minister of Health: Jean-Jacques Séraphin.

Minister of Secondary and Basic Education: Charles Zeny.

Minister of Higher Education: Ignace Rakoto.

Minister of Scientific Research: Antoine Zafera Rabesa.
Minister of the Interior: Ampy Portos.
Minister of Population and Social Affairs, Youth and Sport: Jean-André Ndremanjary.
Minister of Revolutionary Culture and Art: Gisèle Rabesahala.
Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: Georges Ruphin.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: M. Rakotovao-Andriantiana.
Minister of Public Works: Maj. Victor Ramahatra.
Minister of Industry, Energy and Mines: José Rakotomavo.
Minister of Animal Husbandry, Water Resources and Forestry: Joseph Randrianasolo.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Mahazoarivo, Antananarivo; tel. 25258; telex 22339.
Ministry of Agricultural Production and Agrarian Reform: Anosy, Antananarivo; tel. 24710; telex 22339.
Ministry of the Civil Service and Labour: Tsaralalana, Antananarivo; tel. 24911; telex 22339.
Ministry of Commerce: Antaninarenina, Antananarivo; tel. 27292; telex 22339.
Ministry of Finance and Economy: Antaninarenina, Antananarivo; tel. 21632; telex 22339.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Anosy, Antananarivo; tel. 21198; telex 22236.
Ministry of Health: Ambohidahy, Antananarivo; tel. 23697; telex 22339.
Ministry of Industry: Antaninarenina, Antananarivo; tel. 21567; telex 22339.
Ministry of Information and Ideological Guidance: BP 271, rue Ratsimilaho, Antaninarenina, Antananarivo; tel. 21125; telex 22339.
Ministry of the Interior: Anosy, Antananarivo; tel. 21465; telex 22339.
Ministry of Justice: BP 231, Faravohitra, Antananarivo; tel. 24030; telex 22339.
Ministry of National Defence: Antananarivo; tel. 22091; telex 22339.
Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research: Anosy, Antananarivo; tel. 21325; telex 22339.
Ministry of Population and Social Affairs: Ambohijatovo, Antananarivo; tel. 27185; telex 22339.
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: Antaninarenina, Antananarivo; tel. 26121; telex 22250.
Ministry of Public Works: Anosy, Antananarivo; tel. 24224; telex 22343.
Ministry of Revolutionary Culture and Art: Antananarivo; tel. 27092; telex 22339.
Ministry of Secondary and Basic Education: Antananarivo; tel. 21325; telex 22339.
Ministry of Transport, Supplies and Tourism: Anosy, Antananarivo; tel. 24224; telex 22301.
Ministry of Youth: Analakely, Antananarivo; tel. 25252; telex 22339.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE POPULAIRE

Election, 28 August 1983

	% of votes	Seats
AREMA	64.83	117
AKFM	8.79	9
VONJY	10.63	6
MFM	11.10	3
MONIMA	3.71	2
Others	0.94	—
Total	100.00	137

OTHER GOVERNMENT BODIES

Comité militaire pour le développement (Military Development Committee): Antananarivo; f. 1975; consultative body dealing with all projects involving the army; Pres. Gen. Rabeony.
Haute Cour Constitutionnelle (Constitutional High Court): Antananarivo; seven-mem. institution to interpret the constitution and rule on constitutional issues; Pres. Robert Tilahy.

Political Organizations

Front National pour la Défense de la Révolution Socialiste Malgache (FNDR): Antananarivo; f. 1976; Sec.-Gen. Didier Ratsiraka; comprises:

Avant-garde de la révolution malgache (AREMA): BP 865, Antananarivo; f. 1976; forms the nucleus of the FNDR; exec. bureau of 17 mems; Sec.-Gen. Didier Ratsiraka.

Elan Populaire pour l'Unité Nationale-Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky (VONJY): Antananarivo; f. 1973; moderate; Leader Dr Jérôme Marojama Razanabahiny.

MFM/MFT (Mouvement pour le pouvoir prolétarien or 'pouvoir aux petits'): Antananarivo; f. 1972; extreme left-wing party which supports Ratsiraka's govt; Leader Manandafy Rakotonirina.

Mouvement National pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar (MONIMA): Antananarivo; f. 1958; radical socialist party; withdrew from the FNDR in June 1977, rejoined June 1981; Leader Monja Jaona.

Parti du Congrès de l'Indépendance de Madagascar (AKFM/KDRSM): 43 làlana Rakotomalala Ratsimba, Andravoahangy, Antananarivo; f. 1958; pro-Soviet; Leader Pastor Richard Andriamanjato.

UDECMA-KMTP: Antananarivo; f. 1976; Christian Democrat; Leader Solo Norbert Andriamorasata.

Vondrona Sosialista Monima: BP 4141, Antananarivo; f. 1977; broke away from MONIMA; Marxist-Leninist; Leaders Tsihozony Maharanga Razafindrabe, André Tovonaiko Arnault.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN MADAGASCAR

Algeria: 5 rue Robert Ducrocq, Behorika, Antananarivo; Ambassador: Hocine Meghlaoui.
Bulgaria: Antananarivo; Ambassador: Serafim Serafimov.
China, People's Republic: Ancien Hôtel Panorama, BP 1658, Antananarivo; Ambassador: Dai Ping.
Cuba: 147 route circulaire, Antananarivo; Ambassador: Aldo Peña Enríquez.
Egypt: 47 ave Lenin, BP 4082, Ankadifotsy, Antananarivo; tel. 25233; telex 22364; Ambassador: Ibrahim Youssri.
France: 3 rue Jean Jaurès, BP 204, Antananarivo; Ambassador: Alain Bry.
German Democratic Republic: Antananarivo; Ambassador: Manfred Schubarth.
Germany, Federal Republic: 101 route circulaire, BP 516, Ambodirotra; tel. 23802; telex 22203; Ambassador: Karl-Heinz Rouette.
Holy See: Amboniloha Ivandry, BP 650, Amboniloha; Apostolic Nuncio: Sergio Sebastiani.
Hungary: Antananarivo; Ambassador: Tamás Gáspár Gal.
India: 4 làlana Emile Rajaonson, BP 1787, Antananarivo; Ambassador: Indrajit Singh.
Indonesia: 15 rue Radama I Tsaralalana, Antananarivo; tel. 24915; telex 22387; Chargé d'affaires: Muhammad Hasan Adamy.
Iraq: rue Ramelina, Ambohijatovo; Ambassador: Anwar Sabri Abdel-Razzak.
Italy: 22 rue Pasteur Rabary, BP 16, Ankadivato; tel. 21217; Ambassador: Crescenzo di Ricco.
Japan: 8 rue du Dr Villette, BP 3863, Antananarivo; Ambassador: Kazuhiko Furusawa.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ambohiboa; Ambassador: Chong Tae Hwa.
Libya: BP 116, Antsahavola; Chargé d'affaires: Ali Salem Dannah.

Romania: Cité Planton, Antananarivo; Ambassador: Vasile Musaţ.

Switzerland: BP 118, Antananarivo; tel. 22846; telex 22300; Chargé d'affaires: August R. Dissler.

USSR: Ampefiloha, Lot 'O', BP 4006; Ambassador: Leonid Musatov.

United Kingdom: Immeuble 'Ny Havana', Cité de 67 Ha, BP 167, Antananarivo; tel. 27749; telex 22459; Ambassador: D. M. Mc Bain.

USA: 14 rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola, BP 620; Ambassador: Robert Brendon Keating.

Viet-Nam: Antananarivo; Ambassador: Mme Phan Thi Minh Hien.

Judicial System

Cour Suprême: Palais de Justice, Anosy, 101 Antananarivo. President Sylvain Randrianahinoro. Attorney-General Armand Rajaonarivelo. Chamber Presidents: Michel Randrianasolo, Julie Rakotoarisoa, Rakotovao Lalao, Georgette Rabenoro, Alice Rajaonah.

Cour d'Appel: Palais de Justice, Anosy, 101 Antananarivo. President Armand Rafalihery. Attorney-General Roger Andriamiseza. Chamber Presidents: Aimée Rakotonirina, Colombe Ramanantsoa, Edmond Andriamparany, Charles Rabetokotany, Daniel Rakotonirina, Georges Ratsimandresy.

Tribunaux de Première Instance: at Antananarivo, Toamasina, Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Fianarantsoa, Toliary, Antsirabé, Ambatondrazaka, Antalaha, Farafangana, Maintirano; for civil, commercial and social matters, and for registration.

Cours Criminelles Ordinaires: tries crimes of common law; attached to the Cour d'Appel in Antananarivo but may sit in any other large town. There are also 31 Cours Criminelles Spéciales which deal with cases concerning cattle.

Tribunaux Spéciaux Economiques: at Antananarivo, Toamasina, Mahajanga, Fianarantso, Antsiranana and Toliary; tries crimes specifically relating to economic matters.

Tribunaux Criminels Spéciaux: judges cases of looting and banditry; 31 courts.

Religion

It is estimated that 57% of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 40% are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20% of the total population) and the remainder are Muslims.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Eglise Episcopale de Madagascar: Bishop of Antananarivo Mgr Rémi Joseph Rabenirina, 24 rue Jean Laborde, Antananarivo; f. 1874; about 40,000 mems.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Antananarivo: Cardinal Victor Razafimahatrata; Andohalo, Antananarivo; tel. 20726; there are about 541 mission centres with a total personnel of 1,800.

Archbishop of Antseranana: Mgr Albert Joseph Tsiahoana; BP 415, Antseranana; tel. 21605.

Archbishop of Fianarantsoa: Mgr Gilbert Ramanantoanina; place Mgr Givelet, BP 40, 301 Fianarantsoa; tel. 50672.

Other Christian Churches

Eglise de Jésus-Christ à Madagascar: Lot 11 B 18, Tohatohabato Ranavalona 1, Trano 'Ifanomezantsoa' BP 623, Antananarivo; f. 1968; Pres. Rev. Joseph Ramambasoa; Gen. Sec. Rev. Paul Ramino; 1.25m. mems.

Fiangonana Loterana Malagasy (Malagasy Lutheran Church): POB 1741, Antananarivo; Pres. Rev. Ranaivojaona Razafimanantsoa; 600,000 mems.

The Press

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Atrika: Ministère de l'Information, BP 271, rue Ratsimilaho, Antaninarenina, Antananarivo; tel. 22220; founded by the govt; in French and Malagasy; circ. 13,000.

Imongo Vaovao: BP 7014, 11-K 4 bis Andravoahangy, Antananarivo; tel. 21045; opposition paper; Malagasy; Dir Clement Ramamonjisoa; circ. 10,000.

Madagascar Iray Tsy Mivaky: Antananarivo; Dir Rasera Harding.

Madagascar-Matin: Imprimerie Centrale, 1 làlana Solombavambahoaka Frantsay, BP 1570, Antananarivo; tel. 21241; previously Le Courier de Madagascar; govt-controlled; in French and Malagasy; Editor Jakoba Andriambelo; circ. 19,000.

Maresaka: 12 làlana Dr Ratsimba Rajohn, Isotry, Antananarivo; tel. 23568; f. 1953; independent; Editors M. Rabefananina, M. Ralaiarijaona; Malagasy; circ. 5,000.

Midi-Madagascar: làlana Ravoninahitriniarivo, BP 1414, Ankorondrano, Antananarivo; tel. 23197; French; Dir Aline Ralainarvio; circ. 18,600.

Sahy: Ambanidia Lot VD 42, Antananarivo; tel. 22715; Malagasy; Editor Aline Rakoto; circ. 2,500.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Bulletin de la Société du Corps Médical Malgache: Imprimerie Volamahitsy, Antananarivo; monthly; Dir Dr Rakotomalalala.

Dina: 79 làlana Rabeza Vana, BP 3891; tel. 25680; Malagasy; weekly; Dir Job Rakotojaona; circ. 1,000.

Fanilo: Imprimerie Catholique Fianarantsoa; weekly; Dir J. Rajaobelina.

Feon'ny Mpiasa: Lot M8, Isotry, Antananarivo; Malagasy; monthly; Editor Emmanuel Rakotondrazaka; circ. 7,500.

Fiaraha-Miasa: BP 1216, Antananarivo; Malagasy; quarterly; Dir Solo Norbert Andriamorasata; circ. 5,000.

Gazetinao: BP 1758, Antananarivo; Malagasy; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Gazety Medikaly: Lot 111 M33, Anesy, Antananarivo; tel. 27898; medical; monthly; Dir Désiré Ratsivahiny; circ. 2,000.

Hita Sy Re: 10 làlana Radama 1, Soarane, Antananarivo; tel. 24681; f. 1957; Malagasy; weekly; Dir Raymond Rakotoarisoa; circ. 3,000.

L'Ile Rouge: BP 3976, Antananarivo; monthly; Dir Mara Armand.

L'Information Economique Juridique de Madagascar: Antananarivo; every 2 months.

Journal Officiel de la République Démocratique Malgache: BP 38, Antananarivo; f. 1883; official publication; French; weekly; Dir Samuel Ramaroson.

Kaika: Logement 662, cité Ampefiloha, BP 3729; 6 a year; sports.

Lakroan'i Madagasikara: Maison Jean XXIII, Mahamasina Sud, Antananrivo; tel. 26141; weekly; independent, religious; French and Malagasy; Dir Louis Rasolo; circ. 15,000.

Langoro: Lot IPA 187, Anosimasina, Antananarivo; monthly; Editor Latimer Rangers.

Madagascar Diplomatique: BP 3464, Antananarivo; tel. 25634; monthly; Dir Richard Claude Ratovonarivo; circ. 5,000.

Mahiratra: BP 4014, Antananarivo; tel. 25223; Malagasy; 2 a week; Dir M. Ravaoharisoa; circ. 1,000.

Océan Indien Actuel: 15 rue Ratsimilaho, Antananarivo; f. 1977; monthly; reports events in South-east Africa; Editor Richard-Claude Ratovonarivo.

Réalités Malgaches: rue Rasimilaho, Antaninarenina; weekly.

Revolisiona Malagasy: Lot 11 K10, Ankadivato, Antananarivo; Malagasy; political; Dir Adrien Marie Ramboa; circ. 1,000.

Révolution Malagasy: Ministère de l'Information, BP 271, Antaninarenina, Antananarivo; tel. 22220; formerly Madagascar Renouveau; French; quarterly.

Revue de l'Océan Indien: Communication et Médias Océan Indien, rue H. Rabesahala, BP 46, Antsakaviro, Antananarivo; tel. 22536; telex 22225; f. 1980; also publishes *Revue de l'Océan Indien-Economie, Revue littéraire et culturelle de l'Océan Indien, Revue diplomatique de l'Océan Indien;* Man. Dir Georges Ranaivosoa; Sec.-Gen. Ellen Myra Rasoarahona.

Sosialisma Mpiasa: BP 1128, Antananarivo; tel. 21989; Malagasy; weekly; Dir Paul Rabemananjara; circ. 3,000.

Tolom-Bahoaka: Ministère de l'Information, rue Ratsimilaho, Antananarivo; tel. 22220; Malagasy; weekly; circ. 7,000.

Tsilo-Lumières: 13 ave de l'Independance, BP 1152, Antananarivo; tel. 20628; Malagasy; 6 a year; Dir M. Razafindrazaka; circ. 7,000.

Vaovao: BP 271, Antananarivo; f. 1894; government paper; weekly; Editor MARCELLIN ANDRIAMAMONJY; circ. 17,000.

Vaovao FJKM: BP 623, Antananarivo; tel. 26845; religious; monthly; Dir RAMINO PAUL.

Vonona: BP 3825, Antananarivo; Malagasy; 2 a month; Dir ZOELINIRINA RAMILIARISOA; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Nationale d'Information 'Taratra' (ANTA): 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Behoririka, BP 386, Antananarivo; tel. 21171; telex 22395; f 1977; Dir ELISABETH HARINORO ROBINSON.

Foreign Bureaux

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): BP 1662, Anosy, Antananarivo; tel. 24337; telex 22465.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 31 ave Andriba Mahamasina, 101 Antananarivo; tel. 20515; telex 22204; Correspondent CHRISTIAN CHADEFAUX.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): BP 3840, Antananarivo; tel. 20422; Chief of Bureau LEONID KOKOVITCH.

Agerpress (Romania): BP 809, Antananarivo.

Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) (Democratic People's Republic of Korea): BP 4043, Antananarivo; tel. 44795; Dir HONG BONG HA.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): BP 40004, Antananarivo.

Reuters (UK): 58 rue Tsiombikibo Ambatovinaky, Antananarivo; tel. 27788; telex 22225; Correspondent HONORÉ RAZAFINTSALAMA.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 18 bis rue Rairitivo, Antasahavola, Antananarivo; telex 22347; Dir BORIS PILNIKOV.

Xinhua (New China News Agency) (People's Republic of China): BP 1656, Antananarivo; tel. 40966; telex 22360; Chief of Bureau XU ZHI.

Publishers

Editions Ambozontany: BP 40, 301 Fianarantsoa; tel. 50603; f. 1962; religious and school books; Dir R. F. GIAMBRONE.

Foibe Filankevitry Ny Mpampianatra: BP 202, Antananarivo; tel. 27500; school books; Dir FRÈRE RAZAFINDRAKOTO.

Madagascar Print and Press Co (MADPRINT): rue Rabesahala, Antsakaviro, BP 953, Antananarivo; tel. 22536; telex 22226; f. 1969; literary, technical and historical books; Dir GEORGES RANAIVOSOA.

Maison d'Edition Protestante Antso (Librairie-Imprimerie): Imarivolanitra, 12 rue Venance Manifatra, BP 660, Antananarivo; tel. 20886; f. 1865; religious, school, social, political and general; Dir HANS ANDRIAMAMPIANINA.

Imprimerie Nouvelle: PK 2, Andranomahery, route de Majunga, Antananarivo; tel. 23330; Dir EUGÈNE RAHARIFIDY.

Office du livre Malagasy: Lot III-H-29, Andrefan' Ambohijanahary, BP 617, Antananarivo; tel. 24449; f. 1970; children's and general; Sec.-Gen. JULIETTE RATSIMANDRAVA.

Edisiona Salohy: BP 7124, Antananarivo, 101; Pres. RAOLOSON RAJAOSOLO; Dir JEAN RABENALISOA RAVALITERA.

Société de Presse et d'Edition de Madagascar: BP 1570, Antananarivo; non-fiction, reference, science, university textbooks; Man. Dir Mrs RAJAOFERA-ANDRIAMBELO.

Société Malgache d'Edition: BP 659, Ankorondrano, Antananarivo; tel. 22635; f. 1959; general fiction; university and secondary textbooks; Man. Dir RAHAGA RAMAHOLIMIHASO.

Société Nouvelle de l'Imprimerie Centrale: BP 1414, lalana Ravoninahitriniarivo, Antananarivo; tel. 21118; f. 1959; science, school textbooks; Man. Dir MARTHE ANDRIAMBELO.

Imprimerie Takariva: 4 rue Radley, BP 1029, Antanimena, Antananarivo; tel. 22128; f. 1933; fiction, languages, school textbooks; Man. Dir PAUL RAPATSALAHY.

Trano Printy Fiangonana Na Loterana Malagasy: BP 538, 9 ave Grandidier, Antsahamanitra, Antananarivo; tel. 24569; f. 1875; religious, educational and fiction; Man. ABEL ARNESA.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie Nationale: BP 38, Antananarivo; tel. 23675; all official publications; Dir SAMUEL RAMAROSON.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 910,000 radio receivers and 71,000 television receivers in 1984.

Radio-Télévision Malagasy (RTM): BP 442, 101 Antananarivo; tel. 22381; f. 1931; television began 1968; state-owned; radio broadcasts in French, Arabic and Malagasy from 28 transmitters; television broadcasts in French and Malagasy from 22 transmitters; Dir SIMON ANDRIAMIALISON.

Radio Madagasikora: BP 1202, Antananarivo; tel. 22381; state-owned; broadcasts in French and Malagasy; Dir D. RANAIVOHARISOA.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Malagasy francs)

All commercial banks and insurance companies were nationalized in June 1975.

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale de la République Malgache: ave de la Révolution Socialiste Malgache, BP 550, Antananarivo; tel. 21751; telex 22329; f. 1973 to replace Institut d'Emission Malgache as bank of issue; Gov. RICHARD RANDRIAMAHOLY; Dir-Gen. RENÉE RAZAFINTSALAMA.

Other Banks

Bankin'ny Indostria (BNI): 74 rue du 26 Juin 1960, BP 174, Antananarivo; tel. 23951; telex 22205; f. 1976 by merger of Banque pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de Madagascar and Banque Nationale Malagasy de Développement; cap. 3,000m.; Dir-Gen. ALFRED RAKOTONJANAHARY.

Bankin'ny Tantsaha Mpamokatra (BTM): Place de l'Indépendance, BP 183, Antananarivo; tel. 20251; telex 22208; f. 1978; formerly Banque Malgache d'Escompte et de Crédit; cap. 2,000m. (1983); 41 brs; Pres. PASCAL RAKOTOMAVO; Gen. Man. HENRI JEAN-MARIE.

Banky Fampandrosoana ny Varotra (BFV): 14 làlana Jeneraly Rabehevitra, BP 196, Antananarivo; tel. 20691; telex 22257; f. 1977; took over operations of Banque Commerciale de Madagascar and Banque Financière et Commerciale Malgache Mandroso, cap. 2,000m., res 16,273m., dep. 70,317m. (1982); 24 brs; Pres. PASCAL RAKOTOMAVO; Dir-Gen. CHARLES RANAIVO HARISOA.

INSURANCE

ARO (Assurances Réassurances Omnibranches): Antsahavola, BP 42, Antananarivo; tel. 20154; telex 22265; Dir-Gen. PASCAL RAKOTOMAVO; Asst Dir-Gen. BRUNO RABARY.

Assurance France-Madagascar: BP 710, 7 rue Rainitovo, Antananarivo; tel. 23024; f. 1951; Dir I. RATSIRA.

Compagnie Malgache d'Assurances et de Réassurances: Immeuble 'Ny Havana', Zone des 67 Ha, BP 3881, Antananarivo; tel. 26760; telex 22377; f. 1968; cap. 1,200m. (1984); Dir-Gen. EDMOND RABARIJOHN; Asst Dir-Gen. ALAIN RAVOAJA.

Mutuelle d'Assurances Malagasy (MAMA): 1F, 12 bis, rue Rainibetsimisaraka, Ambalavao-Isotry, BP 185, Antananarivo.

Société Malgache d'Assurances, Faugère, Jutheau et Cie: 13 rue Patrice Lumumba, BP 673, Antananarivo; f. 1952; Dir RAYMOND RAJOHNSON.

Syndicat Professionnel des Agents Généraux d'Assurances: 13 rue Patrice Lumumba, Antananarivo; f. 1949; Pres. SOLO RATSIMBAZAFY; Sec. RAYMOND RAJOHNSON.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Madagascar: BP 166, 20 rue Colbert, Antananarivo; 12 mem. chambers; Pres. JEAN RAMAROMISA; Sec.-Gen. H. RATSIANDAVANA.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Société d'Intérêt National Malgache des Produits Agricoles (SINPA): rue Fernand-Kasanga, Tsimbazaza; f. 1973; pur-

chase and distribution of all cash and food crops; Chair. Panoël Rakotovao; Gen. Man. Alphonse Ralison.

Société Nationale de Commerce (SONACO): BP 3187, Antananarivo; f. 1973; cap. 120m. FMG; handles all imports and exports; Dir-Gen. Andriamaniraka Ralison.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Société d'Etude et de Réalisation pour le Développement Industriel (SERDI): 43 SIAG, rue Rabezavana, BP 3180, Antananarivo; f. 1966; Dir-Gen. Christophe Andrianarivo.

Office militaire national pour les industries stratégiques (OMNIS): 21 làlana Razanakombana, BP 1 bis, Antananarivo; tel. 24439; telex 22370; f. 1975; oversees the running of major industrial orgs; Man. Dir Hubert Andrianasolo.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement des Entreprises de Madagascar: Kianja MDRM sy Tia Tanindrazana, BP 1338, Antananarivo; f. 1973; 22 syndicates and 26 firms; Sec.-Gen. Augustin Rafidison.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs: Antananarivo, 407 route Circulaire, BP 522.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Vanille de Madagascar: Antalaha; 23 mems; Pres. Monsieur Bourdillon.

Syndicat des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Madagascar: 2 rue Georges Mandel, BP 188, Antananarivo; Pres. Monsieur Fontana.

Syndicat des Industries de Madagascar: Kianja MDRM sy Tia Tanindrazana, BP 1695, Antananarivo; f. 1958; Chair. Georges Ramanantsoavina.

Syndicat des Planteurs de Café: 37 làlana Razafimahandry, BP 173, Antananarivo.

Syndicat des Riziers et Producteurs de Riz de Madagascar: 2 rue Georges Mandel, BP 1329, Antananarivo.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération des Travailleurs Malgaches (Fivomdronam Ben'ny Mpiasa Malagasy—FMM): 3 ave Maréchal Joffre, Ambatomitsanga, BP 1558, Antananarivo; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. Jean Rasolondraibe; 30,000 mems.

Fivondrononam Ben'ny Sendika Kristianina Malagasy—SEKRIMA (Christian Confederation of Malagasy Trade Unions): Soarano, route de Mahajanga, BP 1035, Antananarivo; tel. 23174; f. 1937; Pres. Marie Rakotoanosy; Gen. Sec. Raymond Rakotoarisaona; 158 affiliated unions; 41,670 mems.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes de Madagascar (USAM): Ampasadratsarahoby, Lot II-H-67, Faravohitra, BP 1038, Antananarivo; Pres. Norbert Rakotomanana; Sec.-Gen. Victor Rahaga; 46 affiliated unions; 29,445 mems.

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar (Firaisan'ny Sendika eran'i Madagaskara—FISEMA): f. 1956; Cimelta, Antananarivo; 30,000 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are 883 km of railway, all of which is 1-m gauge track. One line links Toamasina on the east coast with Antsirabe in the interior via Brikaville, Moramanga and Antananarivo, with a branch line from Moramanga to Vohidiala which divides to Lake Alaotra and Morarano to collect chromium ore. The other links Manakara on the south-east coast and Fianarantsoa, and studies have been completed for plans to join the lines between Fianarantsoa and Antsirabe. A railway modernization programme was launched in 1984.

Réseau National des Chemins de Fer: BP 259, Soarano, Antananarivo 101; tel. 20521; telex 22233; f. 1909; Gen. Man. Samuel Razanamapisa.

ROADS

In 1982 Madagascar had 8,642 km of national highways, of which 4,353 km were bitumen-surfaced. There were also 6,973 km of provincial roads, of which 398 km were bitumen-surfaced. A major four-year road improvement scheme, financed by the EEC and the IDA, began in 1979. In 1983 the USSR and Madagascar launched a joint project to build a 255-km highway linking Amilobe and Maromandia. In the same year it was announced that the International Development Association was to lend US $45m. towards a three-year road maintenance programme, to begin in 1984.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Pangalanes Canal runs for 700 km near the east coast from Toamasina to Farafangana. At the end of 1979 it was not navigable but a development project was launched in 1984, which would rebuild more than 200 km of the canal. Work was to be completed in 1987.

SHIPPING

There are 18 ports, the largest being at Toamasina, which handles about two-thirds of total traffic, and Mahajanga.

Compagnie Générale Maritime (CGM): BP 69 Toamasina; tel. 32312; telex 55612; f. 1976 by merger of Messageries Maritimes and Compagnie Générale Transatlantique; Rep. Hubert Parisis.

Compagnie Malgache de Navigation: BP 1621, Antananarivo; tel. 25516; telex 22263; coasters; 13,784 g.r.t.; Pres. A. Rakotondramboa.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsulaire (NCHP): rue Rabearivelo, Antananarivo, BP 1021.

Société Industrielle et Commerciale de l'Emyrne: BP 150, Antananarivo; f. 1911; Dir-Gen. Barthélemy Johasy.

Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Maritimes: 6 rue de Nice, BP 4077, Antananarivo; tel. 27342; telex 22277; f. 1963; services to Europe; Pres. Alfred Rakotonjahary; Vice-Pres. Hubert Rajaobelina.

Solitany Malagasy (SOLIMA): BP 140, 2 ave Grandidier, Antananarivo; tel. 20633; telex 22222; f. 1976; transports and refines petroleum and products; Dir-Gen. René Jean-Baptiste.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is at Antananarivo, while the airports at Mahajanga, Toamasina and Nossi-Bé can also accommodate large jet aircraft. There are about 200 airfields, of which one-third are open to public air traffic.

Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Aériens (Air Madagascar): BP 437, 31 ave de l'Indépendance, Antananarivo; tel. 22222; f. 1962; internal service between all the principal towns and external services to France, Djibouti, Kenya, Mauritius, Réunion and Tanzania; 81% owned by the state, 19% by Air France and Compagnie Générale Maritime; fleet comprises 2 Boeing 737-200, 1 Boeing 747-200B (with Air France), 5 Twin Otter, 2 Navajo, 5 Aztec, 2 Cherokee, 3 Hawker Siddeley 748, 1 Jet Ranger; Pres. M. Andriamanerasoa; Dir-Gen. M. Rajaofetra.

Tourism

There were about 700 hotel rooms in Madagascar in 1979. Tourist arrivals totalled 11,500 and receipts were US $3m. in 1978.

Office National du Tourisme de Madagascar: Tsimbazaza, BP 610, Antananarivo.

MALAWI

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Malawi lies in southern central Africa, with Zambia to the west, Mozambique to the south and east, and Tanzania to the north. Lake Malawi forms most of the eastern boundary. The climate is tropical, but much of the country is sufficiently high above sea-level to modify the heat. The official language is English, though Chichewa is being promoted as the basis for a 'Malawi Language'. Most of the inhabitants follow traditional beliefs. About 20% of the population are Christians (10% Protestants and 10% Roman Catholics). There is a Muslim community among the Asians, as well as a Hindu minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of black, red and green, with a rising sun, in red, in the centre of the black stripe. The capital is Lilongwe.

Recent History

Malawi was formerly the British protectorate of Nyasaland. In 1953 it was linked with two other British dependencies, Northern and Southern Rhodesia (now Zambia and Zimbabwe), to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Elections in August 1961 gave the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), led by Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, a majority of seats in the Legislative Council. The MCP campaigned for independence and secession from the Federation. Dr Banda became Prime Minister in February 1963 and the Federation was dissolved in December. Nyasaland became independent, as Malawi, on 6 July 1964. Exactly two years later, in July 1966, the country became a republic, and a one-party state, with Dr Banda as its first President. In 1967 Malawi created a major controversy among African states by officially recognizing the Republic of South Africa. In 1971 Dr Banda became Life President of Malawi and the first African head of state to visit South Africa. In 1976, however, Malawi recognized the communist-backed MPLA Government in Angola and has since refused to recognize the independence granted by South Africa to four of its African 'homelands'.

Dr Banda rules Malawi firmly and tolerates no political opposition. All citizens must be members of the MCP. In March 1979 Dr Banda openly admitted that the letter bomb which injured the exiled leader of the Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA), Dr Attati Mpakati, had been sent on his instructions. In recent years two of the three known exiled political groups which oppose the Malawi Government have been weakened by the loss of their leaders. Orton Chirwa and his wife, Vera, the leaders of the Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO), were arrested in December 1981. Their trial began in July 1982, and in May 1983 they were found guilty of treason and were sentenced to death. They appealed against the sentence in December 1983 and February 1984, but both appeals were rejected. However, their case aroused international interest, and in June 1984, having received appeals for clemency from several heads of state and world organizations, Dr Banda commuted the Chirwas' sentence to life imprisonment. In March 1983 Attati Mpakati was assassinated while on a private visit to Zimbabwe, leaving LESOMA without a leader. It is not known who was responsible for the assassination, and a statement issued by the Malawi Government, in response to allegations by LESOMA, denied any Government connection with Mpakati's death. In spite of these events, political opposition to the Government by Malawi dissidents in exile continued during 1983, and in May the Save Malawi Committee (SAMACO) was formed in Zambia. The group claims that it is not another political party but a committee to unite all the forces opposed to the Malawi Government. However, SAMACO's attempts to achieve unity among the opposition parties have so far met with little success.

President Banda exerts firm control over his Government, and in 1980 two Cabinet members were dismissed for alleged breach of party discipline. In January 1982 the President extensively reshuffled his Cabinet, and reduced the number of Ministers. No political figure has been allowed to emerge as an obvious successor to the ageing Dr Banda. However, it was reported in 1983 that a power struggle had developed between Dick Matenje, then Minister without Portfolio in the Cabinet and Secretary-General of the MCP, and John Tembo, then Governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi, concerning the eventual succession to Dr Banda. It was alleged by SAMACO that Dr Banda had called an emergency meeting of the MCP executive committee in May, at which he announced that he would take one year's sabbatical leave, following elections to the National Assembly in June. The President was said to have appointed Tembo to act in his place during his leave. Both allegations were denied by the Government in June. Matenje and three other senior politicians died soon after the dissolution of the National Assembly in May. Malawian exiles claimed that the four men had been shot while attempting to flee the country, as a result of the alleged power struggle, but the Government stated that they had died as the result of a road accident.

In spite of the political confusion arising from the deaths of the four politicians, the Assembly elections of June 1983 took place calmly. As in 1978, only members of the MCP were allowed to stand and all candidates were vetted by the President. Of the 101 elective seats, 75 were contested by up to five candidates each, while 21 candidates were elected unopposed. Five seats remained unfilled, officially because none of the candidates for these seats could pass the required English language proficiency test. Dr Banda appointed a number of additional members to the National Assembly in 1983 and 1984, bringing its total membership to 124 in 1984. The five vacant seats were to remain empty until by-elections were held.

During 1984 there were signs of continued political unrest. At the beginning of April Dr Banda dissolved the Cabinet and temporarily took over all the portfolios himself, giving no reason for his action. Shortly afterwards, he appointed a new Cabinet, which was largely composed of the former ministers, appointed to new posts. The appointment of Chakakala Chadziya, previously the Minister of Finance, as Governor of the Reserve Bank, replacing Tembo, signalled a decline in the latter's political career. In August 1984, following elections to the regional and district committees of the MCP, Dr Banda reorganized the party's executive committee. The party's Administrative Secretary and Treasurer-General both retained their posts, but the post of party Secretary-General remained unfilled, and Tembo was appointed only as an ordinary member of the committee. Dr Banda effected a minor Cabinet reshuffle in January 1985.

Dr Banda's policy of cautious liberalization, which began in 1977 with the release of nearly all political detainees and the invitation to foreign journalists to visit the country for the first time since 1973, continued when he allowed more than one candidate to stand in each constituency at the 1978 and 1983 elections. This was in contrast to the elections of 1971 and 1976, when all candidates were elected unopposed. Although overseas press coverage of the 1978 elections had provoked Banda to renew the ban on foreign journalists in August of that year, foreign journalists were once again permitted to enter Malawi in 1983 to report the June elections.

Malawi, both economically and militarily, lies in the South African sphere of influence. In 1973 about 123,000 Malawians worked in South African mines. Recruitment was banned in 1974 and, although this measure was reversed in 1977, only about 15,000 worked in South Africa by 1983. Malawi is a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC, see p. 205) and hosted its November 1981 meeting. Despite this support for a strategy to reduce the dependence of southern African countries on South Africa, Dr Banda supported neither Frelimo nor the Patriotic Front during their respective independence struggles in Mozambique and

Zimbabwe, and it is alleged that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement has bases in Malawi. However, there was a slight improvement in relations with Mozambique in October 1984, when President Machel paid his first state visit to Malawi, and the two countries signed a general co-operation agreement, establishing a joint commission to regulate their relations.

Government

The Head of State is an elected President, whose term of office is normally five years, though Dr Banda is now President for life. Executive power is vested in the President, and legislative power in the unicameral National Assembly. The number of elected members was increased from 87 to 101 at the 1983 elections. Members of the Assembly are elected for five years. The President is empowered to appoint an unlimited number of nominated members. Cabinet Ministers, chosen by the President, are responsible to him. The country is divided into three Regions and 24 districts.

Defence

Malawi's defence forces numbered 4,650 men in July 1984. All services form part of the army. There is also a paramilitary force of 1,000 and a national police force totalling about 3,000 men. Estimated defence expenditure in 1984 was K23.35m.

Economic Affairs

Malawi has few natural resources. Agriculture, which employs 85% of the working population, mostly at subsistence level, is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for 40% of GDP and virtually all of exports in 1983. The principal agricultural products are tobacco, sugar and tea (which together accounted for 81% of export receipts in 1981). Other important crops are cotton, groundnuts and maize. Agricultural production continues to grow steadily, partly because Malawi has remained largely unaffected by the widespread drought in southern Africa, and the country is currently self-sufficient in food. Output in the agricultural sector increased by 5.9% in 1982, and by 3.2% in 1983. In that year the tobacco and sugar crops registered a significant increase in production over previous harvests. Total tobacco production rose to a record 72,200 metric tons with the burley crop reaching a peak of 41,500 metric tons, and the flue-cured crop reaching nearly 22,000 tons. Output of raw and refined sugar was estimated at 175,300 tons. In recent years, output of maize has also improved, and the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), which buys most of the smallholder cash crops and surpluses for commercial sale, purchased about 246,000 tons of maize in 1982, and 245,000 tons in 1983. The high level of maize production in those years and in 1984 enabled Malawi to export maize to neighbouring countries for the first time in several years.

However, economic performance remains dependent on fluctuating commodity prices. The increase in tobacco production in 1983, combined with oversupply on world markets, led to reduced demand and lower prices. At least 40,000 tons of Malawi's 1983 burley tobacco crop were expected to have been sold by the end of the year, but in January 1984 strict controls were imposed to limit burley production to 25,000 tons in the 1984 season. By November 1984 this limit had already been surpassed, and the burley crop was estimated at 30,000 tons. However, prices for both burley and flue-cured tobacco improved during 1984. Total tobacco production for that year was estimated at 61,000 tons. Depressed world prices, combined with transport problems, have adversely affected the Malawi sugar industry in spite of increased sugar production in 1982 and 1983. In 1982 transport problems led to a restriction of sugar exports, creating a stockpile of 54,000 tons. This had increased to 93,000 tons by the end of 1983, and, in spite of government efforts to develop alternative export routes, the stockpile was expected to rise to 131,000 tons, worth about K32m., by the end of 1984. The real decline in wholesale prices for tea and tobacco from the peaks of 1977 has restricted the growth in total export earnings. Exports earned only K155.7m. in 1978, but had grown to K257.5m. by 1981, after an improvement in tobacco prices, and totalled K257.0m. in 1982. Earnings increased further, to K265m. in 1983, but it was hoped that improved commodity prices, and the devaluation of the kwacha in 1983, would raise this total to K325m. in 1984.

A 20-year National Rural Development Programme was launched in 1977. There are four main rural development projects which, together with a number of smaller ones, cover about one-fifth of Malawi's land area. The biggest is the Lilongwe Land Development Programme, begun in 1968, which aims to transform an area of more than 4,000 sq km (1,500 sq miles) into an agricultural and social base for 500,000 people.

The economy is hampered by a consistently adverse balance of trade. The lack of mineral wealth is a severely limiting factor. Although the presence of 20 types of minerals, including coal, bauxite and uranium, has been confirmed, none of these has so far been exploited on a significant commercial scale. The manufacturing sector, however, has made considerable progress since independence. In 1981 manufacturing contributed 12% of GDP, and construction a further 5%. Although manufacturing output dropped by 6% in 1982, the sector grew by 15.4%, in real terms, in 1983. Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, South Africa, the USA and Zimbabwe.

Malawi's trade deficit of K30m. in 1977 was relatively low because of favourable commodity prices but, with prices stagnated, transport problems, an upsurge in imports (particularly of petroleum) and deterioration in the terms of trade, the deficit rose steeply to K143m. in 1979. By 1982 the deficit had fallen to K65m., mainly because of a decline in the value of imports. The kwacha was devalued against the SDR by 15% in April 1982, and again by 12% in September 1983, in an attempt to reduce further the trade deficit. However, the deficit rose to K97m. in 1983, and was expected to increase in 1984. In January of that year it was announced that the kwacha would, in future, be pegged to a 'basket' of currencies, instead of being linked to the SDR. This arrangement is aimed at modifying the impact of movements of the US dollar on the kwacha.

The annual inflation rate fell from a peak of 18% in 1980 to about 10% in 1981. During the 1970s GDP grew at an average annual rate of 6.6% but, because of adverse economic conditions, growth was less than 1% in both 1980 and 1981. There was some improvement in 1982 and 1983, when real GDP growth was about 3% and 4.9% respectively. In 1984 GDP was expected to grow by about 4% in real terms. Since 1980 Malawi has undertaken an economic stabilization programme, with support from the IMF, aimed at reducing the country's persistent balance-of-payments deficit. In September 1983 the IMF approved a three-year extended credit of SDR 100m. to assist the stabilization programme. The current balance of payments is projected to show a turn-around from a deficit of US $72.7m. in 1982 to a small surplus in 1986. Although the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments rose to $136.8m. in 1983, the position was expected to improve in 1984, as a result of increased foreign exchange reserves, owing to higher prices for tea and tobacco and to receipts from maize exports. In August 1984 Malawi obtained a compensatory financing facility for SDR 13.8m. from the IMF, in respect of the shortfall in exports in the previous year, and in September the Government announced that it would not be seeking a further rescheduling of the country's commercial external debts. In December 1983 the World Bank approved a second structural adjustment loan (SAL), for US $55m., to support a three-year programme which will emphasize agriculture, transport and industry, as well as mobilization of resources. A Five-Year Development Programme (1981/82–1985/86) aims to restore balance to the economy by increasing exports, decreasing imports and diversifying the economic base of the country by reducing the total dependence on tobacco, sugar and tea. The Government hoped to raise $113m. for the Programme at a donors' conference in Blantyre in February 1984. Malawi relies heavily on foreign investment and borrowing for development programmes.

Transport and Communications

There are 785 km of railways in Malawi, which are linked at two points to those of Mozambique. A 227-km line from Salima to Mchinji, on the Zambian border, via Lilongwe, built with Canadian assistance, was completed in 1980. There are plans to extend the line to Chipata, in Zambia, and it is hoped that the line may eventually link up with the Tanzanian-Zambian railway (Tazara). The rail route from Malawi to the port of Beira in Mozambique, which was previously Malawi's principal trade route, has suffered severe disruption from Mozambican insurgent activity. It is currently undergoing rehabilitation in

a $200m. programme, scheduled for completion in 1986. In 1983 there were 10,772 km of road, of which 2,745 km were main roads. Construction of a 79-km road from Lirange to Zobwe, commenced in 1984, and in that year a 50-km emergency gravel road linking Malawi and Karonga (Tanzania) was completed. The road will offer Malawi a northern access route to the sea, via the port of Dar es Salaam. After 1965 Blantyre became a focal point for regional air services in southern Africa. Construction of a new international airport at Lilongwe was completed in 1981, and chartered international passenger flights commenced in November 1982. All international scheduled flights were to be transferred to the new airport.

Social Welfare

A social development agency, now part of the Ministry of Labour, was set up in 1958. Its work includes care and protection of young people, the destitute and the physically handicapped. The agency also has responsibility for probation work, sport, community centres and women's clubs. In 1981 Malawi had 121 physicians, among a total of almost 6,000 medical personnel. In 1980 there were 4,122 health institutions, of which 47 were hospitals, with 11,376 beds. The Ministry of Community Services initiates and expands welfare projects. Hospitals and health facilities are to be extended under the 1985–95 national health plan, compiled by the Ministry of Health. In May 1983 the International Development Association (IDA) agreed to lend Malawi some SDR 6.3m. towards the implementation of the plan.

Education

In 1981 about 47% of children between six and 13 years of age attended primary schools but secondary enrolment was equivalent to only about 4% of those aged 14 to 17. The implementation of the Fourth IDA Education Project has proceeded satisfactorily, and three of the five new secondary schools which were planned under this project were opened in 1983. In 1981, in a bid to improve the quality of primary education, the Government established the Malawi Institute of Education, where in-service training of primary school teachers and educational research are carried out. The Government intends to construct three new primary teacher-training colleges and to expand one grant-aided college with funds from the Fifth IDA Education Project. It is hoped that this will improve pupil/teacher ratios in primary schools by enabling more students to train as teachers. The University of Malawi has more than 1,600 students. Many students go to the United Kingdom and the USA. Education was allocated K21m. in the 1984/85 development budget. In 1966 adult illiteracy averaged 77.9% (males 66.2%, females 87.7%).

Tourism

Tourism was Malawi's fourth biggest foreign-exchange earner in 1983. Big game, fine scenery and an excellent climate form the basis of the country's tourist potential, and the tourist industry is expanding. A tourist corporation was to be established in 1982 to handle the expected increase in visitors after the opening of Lilongwe airport and three new hotels. In 1982 52,569 tourists visited the country, and tourism earned Malawi K10m.

Public Holidays

1985: 14 May (Kamuzu Day, birthday of President Banda), 8 July (for Republic Day), 5 August (Bank Holiday), 17 October (Mothers' Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 3 March (Martyrs' Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 tambala = 1 kwacha (K).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.814 kwacha;
US $1 = 1.565 kwacha.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Information, POB 494, Blantyre.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	118,484*
Population (census results)	
9 August 1966	4,039,583
20 September 1977	
Males	2,673,589
Females	2,873,871
Total	5,547,460
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	6,108,000
1982	6,266,800
1983	6,429,700
Density (per sq km) 1983	54.3

* 45,747 sq miles. The area includes 24,208 sq km (9,347 sq miles) of inland water.

Ethnic groups (1977 census): Africans 5,532,298; Europeans 6,377; Asians 5,682; others 3,103.

Sources: Department of Information, Blantyre; Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Office, Zomba.

REGIONS

Region	Population (1977)	Chief Towns	Population (1977)
Southern	2,754,891	Blantyre	219,011
Central	2,143,716	Lilongwe (capital)	98,718
Northern	648,853	Zomba	24,234
		Mzuzu	16,108

Source: Census results, 1977.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 48.3 per 1,000; death rate 25.0 per 1,000 (based on the results of the census of 20 September 1977).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1977 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	936,099	996,023	1,932,122
Mining and quarrying	2,140	34	2,174
Manufacturing	67,723	14,668	82,391
Electricity, gas and water	4,003	210	4,213
Construction	44,985	2,467	47,452
Trade, restaurants and hotels	50,150	12,458	62,608
Transport, storage and communications	22,776	624	23,400
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,824	670	4,494
Community, social and personal services	67,170	15,353	82,523
Activities not adequately defined	32,942	14,032	46,974
Total labour force	1,231,812	1,056,539	2,288,351

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture etc. 2,393; Total 2,907 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	38†	40*	41*
Maize	1,165	1,245	1,415
Sorghum	120*	140†	145*
Potatoes*	115	117	121
Cassava*	90	90	90
Dry beans*	62	62	63
Chick-peas*	18	18	18
Groundnuts (in shell)	177†	180*	180*
Seed cotton	23†	35†	37*
Cottonseed	15†	23†	24*
Cotton (lint)	6†	9†	9*
Vegetables*	201	204	208
Fruit*	220	223	227
Sugar cane*	1,480	1,700	1,829
Tea (made)	30	32†	38†
Tobacco (leaves)	59	52†	56*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1979	1980	1981
Cattle	790	840	871
Pigs	197	193	206
Sheep	89	83	85
Goats	650	691	718
Poultry	8,000	8,050	8,100

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Office, Zomba.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	12	12	13
Goats' meat	2	2	2
Pig meat	7	7	7
Poultry meat	9	9	9
Cows' milk	36	37	37
Hen eggs	10.7	10.8	11.0

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	143	130	130*
Other industrial wood	224	231	241
Fuel wood*	5,505	5,688	5,881
Total	5,872	6,049	6,252

* FAO estimate.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Total (incl. boxboards)	48	43	43*

* FAO estimate.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Freshwater fishes	65.8	51.4	58.4

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	108	147	184
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	591	603	729
Cigarettes (million)	663	630	646
Blankets ('000)	711	815	769
Cement ('000 metric tons)	113	92	78
Electric energy (million kWh)*	392	434	428

* Estimates.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 tambala = 1 Malawi kwacha (K).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 tambala.
Notes: 50 tambala; 1, 5, 10 and 20 kwacha.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 1.814 kwacha;
US $1 = 1.565 kwacha;
100 kwacha = £55.135 = $63.902.

Average Exchange Rate (kwacha per US $)

1981	0.8953
1982	1.0555
1983	1.1748

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	0.52	0.50	0.49
IMF special drawing rights	6.59	3.96	0.87
Reserve position in IMF	4.38	0.01	2.28
Foreign exchange	38.09	18.69	12.25
Total	49.58	23.16	15.89

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (K million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	39.36	49.47	50.03
Official entities' deposits with monetary authorities	1.52	0.90	14.28
Demand deposits at commercial banks	73.87	80.44	71.56
Total	114.75	130.81	135.87

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

RECURRENT BUDGET (K million, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84*	1984/85†
Taxes on income and profits:			
Companies	45.2	51.0	57.0
Individuals	34.3	37.9	40.9
Taxes on goods and services:			
Surtax	58.3	70.3	85.0
Excise duties	11.6	13.5	16.0
Licences	3.5	4.7	5.1
Import duties	52.5	53.2	67.4
Other tax revenue	2.2	1.8	1.7
Total tax revenue	208.0	233.1	273.9
Non-tax revenue	36.3	55.5	55.6
Total	244.3	288.6	329.5

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84*	1984/85†
Wages and salaries	68.0	80.7	89.5
Goods and other services	102.8	104.8	99.4
Grants and subsidies to statutory bodies	21.7	26.1	25.6
Debt servicing:			
Interest payments	59.8	55.9	87.1
Debt amortization	17.8	25.0	44.2
Other expenditure	8.2	13.9	17.2
Total	278.3	306.4	363.0

* Revised estimates. † Projected figures.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET (K million)
1982/83 Total receipts 91.4; Total expenditure 123.5.
1983/84 (revised estimates): Total receipts 118.9; Total expenditure 162.1.
1984/85 (projected figures): Total receipts 124.3; Total expenditure 164.7.
Source: National Bank of Malawi, Blantyre.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product (K million in current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	212.4	222.3	255.8
Private final consumption expenditure	794.5	929.5	1,083.5
Increase in stocks	34.1	69.2	101.4
Gross fixed capital formation	212.2	218.6	254.4
Total domestic expenditure	1,253.2	1,439.6	1,695.1
Exports of goods and services	294.3	295.0	294.0
Less Imports of goods and services	384.6	368.2	430.2
GDP in purchasers' values	1,162.9	1,366.4	1,558.9
GDP at 1980 prices	1,003.1	1,032.4	1,083.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	284.4	287.6	242.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−318.2	−257.8	−213.6
Trade balance	−33.7	29.8	28.4
Exports of services	25.2	31.3	62.2
Imports of services	−264.3	−215.9	−189.8
Balance on goods and services	−272.8	−154.8	−99.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	16.4	21.1	−8.7
Government unrequited transfers (net)	49.6	45.0	35.2
Current balance	−206.7	−88.7	−72.7
Direct capital investment (net)	—	1.1	—
Other long-term capital (net)	172.2	50.2	−15.8
Short-term capital (net)	−9.7	−19.8	0.6
Net errors and omissions	10.5	8.4	50.6
Total (net monetary movements)	−33.9	−48.8	−37.3
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2.6	2.5	—
Valuation changes (net)	−0.8	−0.8	−2.3
Exceptional financing (net)	5.3	1.3	19.6
Changes in reserves	−26.7	−45.9	−19.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (K'000)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Piece goods	5,740	8,215	8,345
Other garments	1,328	1,927	2,170
Passenger cars and motorcycles	6,508	4,626	5,040
Commercial road vehicles	15,316	7,074	5,703
Medical and pharmaceutical goods	6,741	5,173	5,594
Dairy products	2,105	2,281	2,833
Agricultural machinery	3,393	3,845	3,081
Printed matter and stationery	1,947	1,689	2,406
Footwear	1,176	1,552	1,560
Petrol	15,933	17,498	18,465
Diesel fuel	26,635	23,708	23,583
Total (incl. others)	357,207	321,949	322,099

1983: Total imports K 362.05 million.

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Office, Zomba.

Exports f.o.b. (excl. re-exports)*	1980	1981	1982†
Tobacco	100,796	101,589	145,778
Tea	29,751	31,108	45,254
Sugar	37,719	67,232	37,472
Groundnuts	15,937	10,622	4,635
Raw cotton	4,517	1,470	333
Beans and peas	1,779	2,729	2,005
Rice	3,023	3,086	1,705
Total (incl. others)	218,307	245,954	262,315

* Total exports, including re-exports, were (K million): 231.0 in 1980; 257.5 in 1981; 257.0 in 1982; 265.0 in 1983.

† Provisional figures. Revised total (in K million) is 249.4 (incl. sugar 24.7).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (K'000)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Canada	4,948	1,345	1,244
Denmark	4,007	5,053	3,400
Germany, Federal Republic	18,114	25,815	23,342
India	4,058	4,175	4,958
Japan	25,012	19,603	17,761
Mozambique	1,835	2,275	3,358
Netherlands	14,986	9,435	5,730
South Africa	131,487	103,874	117,131
United Kingdom	67,273	44,104	49,245
USA	12,146	13,543	10,078
Zambia	7,661	4,487	7,548
Zimbabwe	12,662	18,876	19,136
Total (incl. others)	357,207	321,949	322,099

Exports (excl. re-exports)	1980	1981	1982*
Australia	4,353	5,941	6,856
Germany, Federal Republic	17,054	18,153	23,464
Ireland	3,365	1,662	3,282
Mozambique	2,557	1,488	704
Netherlands	20,607	15,743	25,026
South Africa	7,481	12,275	14,978
United Kingdom	63,862	55,515	70,345
USA	39,092	68,450	24,204
Zambia	3,522	3,777	2,521
Zimbabwe	12,291	20,155	16,618
Total (incl. others)	218,307	245,954	262,315

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Office, Zomba.

* Provision. Revised total is K 249.4 million.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passengers ('000)	1,267	1,287	1,531
Freight ('000 ton-km)	246,925	233,365	185,295

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Office, Zomba.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1979	1980	1981
Cars	12,775	11,815	14,102
Buses and coaches	336	275	268
Goods vehicles	11,903	13,272	13,561
Tractors	2,740	3,308	3,418
Motor cycles	5,722	9,840	6,723

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION

	1978	1979	1980
Chileka Airport (Blantyre)			
Passengers	203,568	216,780	188,555
Freight ('000 kg)	13,379.2	20,529.5	12,341.5
Mail ('000 kg)	280.3	323.2	283.5
Lilongwe Airport			
Passengers	41,202	53,314	50,240
Freight ('000 kg)	399.4	611.9	533.9
Mail ('000 kg)	48.2	50.6	48.6

Tourism

	1980	1981	1982
Number of departing visitors	47,216	57,503	52,569
Average expenditure per person (kwacha)	161	178	219

Source: Ministry of Finance, National Statistical Office, Zomba.

Education

(Government, government-aided and unaided schools, 1980/81)

	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	12,540	809,862
Secondary	834	18,006
Teacher training	108	1,754
Technical schools	34	647
University of Malawi	173	1,723

Source: Ministry of Education and Culture, Lilongwe.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was introduced on 6 July 1966, when Malawi became a republic. Malawi is a one-party state with a presidential form of government.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Fundamental rights are guaranteed by the Constitution.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is both Head of State and Head of Government. He has the right to participate in parliamentary debates and may refuse his assent to any Bill; if the Bill is passed again within six months he must either assent or dissolve Parliament and thus submit himself to an election. Under a constitutional amendment made in 1970, Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda was appointed President for Life on 6 July 1971. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President, as are senior civil servants and members of the armed forces. The President may proclaim a state of emergency. On the death of a President, the functions of that office will be performed by a Presidential Council comprising the Secretary-General of the Malawi Congress Party, as Chairman, and two Cabinet Ministers.

PARLIAMENT

There is a Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 101 elected members and an unlimited number of additional members may be nominated by the President. A Speaker is appointed from among the ordinary members of the Assembly. The Assembly may change the Constitution by a two-thirds majority on the second and third readings. All members must belong to the Malawi Congress Party. The parliamentary term is normally five years. The President has power to prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President. Ministers are responsible to the President.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Life President: Ngwazi Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda (took office 6 July 1966; President for Life from 6 July 1971).

CABINET

(February 1985)

Life President, Minister of External Affairs, Agriculture, Justice, and Works and Supplies: Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

Minister without Portfolio and Administrative Secretary of the Malawi Congress Party: Robson Watayachanga Chirwa.

Minister at Large: Sydney Somanje.

Minister of Finance: Edward Bwanali.

Minister of Local Government: Kapichila Banda.

Minister of Labour: Katola Phiri.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Wadson Deleza.

Minister of Education and Culture: Louis Chimango.

Minister of Youth: Stanford Demba.

Minister of Forestry and Natural Resources: Poulton Mtenje.

Minister of Health: Dalton Katopola.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism: Chimwemwe Hara.

Minister of Community Services: George Kandawire.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Private Bag 388, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Agriculture: POB 30134, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Community Services: Private Bag 330, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Education: Private Bag 328, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of External Affairs: POB 30315, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Finance: POB 30049, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources: Private Bag 350, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Health: POB 30377, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Justice: Private Bag 333, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Labour: Private Bag 344, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Local Government: POB 30312, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism: POB 30366, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Transport and Communications: Private Bag 322, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Works and Supplies: Private Bag 316, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Ministry of Youth: Private Bag 389, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Members of the Assembly serve a five-year term, and the President is empowered to appoint an unlimited number of nominated members. The Assembly had 124 members in 1984. At the 1971 and 1976 elections the candidates of the Malawi Congress Party were elected unopposed in all constituencies, although in the election of June 1983 75 of the 101 elective seats were contested.

Speaker: Nelson P. W. Khonje.

Political Organizations

Malawi Congress Party (MCP): Lilongwe; tel. 730388; f. 1959; all adults are required to join the party; Life Pres. Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda; Sec.-Gen. (vacant); Admin. Sec. Robson Watayachanga Chirwa.

There are three small opposition groups in exile:

Congress for the Second Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; led by former Minister of External Affairs Kanyama Chiume.

Malawi Freedom Movement (MAFREMO): Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; left-wing; led by former cabinet minister Orton Chirwa (arrested December 1981, death sentence commuted to life imprisonment June 1984); claims wide support inside Malawi.

Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA): Harare, Zimbabwe; led by Grey Kamunyembeni; Sec.-Gen. Kapote Mwakusula; claims support from Cuba and the USSR; People's Liberation Army of Malawi formed in 1980 as military wing.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN MALAWI

China (Taiwan): POB 30221, Lilongwe 3; Ambassador: Dr Yue-tseng Feng.

Egypt: POB 30451, Lilongwe 3; Ambassador: Abdel Rahman Hassan.

France: Area 40, Road no. 3, POB 30054, Lilongwe 3; tel. 730579; telex 4141; Ambassador: Paul Faure.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 30046, Lilongwe 3; Ambassador: Theodora von Rossum.

India: POB 30348, Capital City, Lilongwe 3; High Commissioner: S. N. Sinha.

Israel: POB 30319, Lilongwe 3; tel. 731333; telex 4641; Ambassador: Shlomo Armon.

Korea, Republic: POB 30583, Lilongwe 3; Ambassador: Park Nam-Kyun.

Mozambique: POB 30579, Lilongwe 3; Ambassador: B. J. Malate.

South Africa: Mpico Bldg, City Centre, POB 30138, Lilongwe 3; Ambassador: Oswald Gustav Albers.

United Kingdom: POB 30047, Lilongwe 3; High Commissioner: Arthur Brind.

USA: Area 40, Flat 18, POB 30016, Lilongwe 3; Ambassador: Weston Adams.

Zambia: POB 30138, Lilongwe 3; High Commissioner: Philemon Lyombe.

Zimbabwe: POB 30183, Lilongwe 3; High Commissioner: Munyaradzi D. Kajese.

Judicial System

The Courts administering justice are the Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court, Magistrates' Courts and Traditional Courts.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and three puisne judges. The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Traditional Courts established under the Laws of Malawi exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction over cases and charges involving Africans and, in other cases, non-Africans. Appeals lie to the District Traditional Appeal Courts and then to the National Appeal Court. Regional Traditional Courts are criminal courts of first instance and have no appellate jurisdiction. They hear only cases involving Africans, including cases of homicide and treason. Appeals from Regional Traditional Courts lie as of right to the National Traditional Appeal Court. Appeals from the High Court go to the Supreme Court of Appeal in Blantyre.

Chief Justice: James John Skinner.

Puisne Judges: R. A. Banda, N. S. Jere, H. M. Mtegha, L. E. Unyolo.

Religion

Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. Of the Asians in Malawi, over 50% are Muslims and about 25% are Hindus. There are also a small number of African Muslims. About one-third of the population is Christian, mainly Roman Catholics and Presbyterians.

CHRISTIANITY

Christian Council of Malawi: POB 30068, Lilongwe 3; f. 1939; Chair. M. J. Chidzungu, POB 29, Kasungu; Sec. Rev. M. M. Maputwa.

The Anglican Communion

The Anglican church, active in Malawi since 1882, has 80,000 adherents.

Bishop of Lake Malawi: Rt Rev. P. Nyanja, POB 30349, Capital City, Lilongwe 3.

Bishop of Southern Malawi: Rt Rev. Dunstan Ainani, PO Chilema.

Protestant Churches

The Baptist Convention in Malawi: POB 51083, Limbe; tel. 650224; Chair. Rev. B. P. Kanowa; Gen. Sec. Rev. S. L. Malabwanyah.

Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian): Blantyre Synod: POB 413, Blantyre; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr S. D. Chiphangwi; Livingstonia Synod: POB 112, Mzuzu; Gen. Sec. Rev. W. P. Chibambo; Nkhoma Synod: Gen. Sec. Rev. H. A. Kamnkhwani; total membership 711,000.

Evangelical Fellowship of Malawi: Chair. Rev. Y. A. Chienda, POB 740, Blantyre; Sec. R. E. Hanger, POB 2120, Blantyre.

The Lutheran Church of Central Africa: POB 120, Blantyre; tel. 630347; f. 1953; evangelical and medical work; Supt R. G. Cox; 8,026 mems.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Blantyre: Most Rev. James Chiona, Archbishop's House, POB 385, Blantyre; tel. 633905; Catholic Secretariat, POB 30384, Capital City, Lilongwe 3; Pres. Most Rev. J. Chiona; 1,345,561 mems in 1979.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Spiritual Assembly: POB 5849, Limbe; tel. 640996; mems resident in 991 localities.

The Press

Boma Lathu: POB 494, Blantyre; f. 1973; monthly; Chichewa; publ. by the Dept of Information; circ. 50,000.

The Daily Times: Private Bag 39, Ginnery Corner, Blantyre; tel. 671566; telex 4112; f. 1895; daily; English; Editor H. Vokhiwa; circ. 14,000.

Focus on Malawi: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; tel. 671566; telex 4112; f. 1978; quarterly; English; Editor Harris Miamba; circ. 5,000.

Kuunika: PO Nkhoma; f. 1909; Chichewa; Presbyterian; Editor Rev. M. C. Nkhalambayausi.

Malawi Government Gazette: Government Printer, POB 37, Zomba; f. 1894; weekly.

Malawi News: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1959; weekly; English, Chichewa; Editor J. Kuntambila; circ. 21,000.

Moni: POB 5592, Limbe; tel. 651139; telex 4814; f. 1964; monthly; Chichewa, English; Editor B. L. Ng'ombe; circ. 40,000.

Odini: POB 133, Lilongwe; tel. 721388; f. 1950; fortnightly; English, Chichewa; Roman Catholic; Dir S. P. Kalilombe; circ. 9,000.

This is Malawi: POB 494, Blantyre; f. 1964; monthly; English; publ. by the Dept of Information; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Malawi News Agency (MANA): Private Bag 28, Blantyre; f. 1966; Man. Editor S. K. Kuwali.

Publishers

Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co Ltd: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1895; Man. Dir W. H. James.

Christian Literature Association in Malawi: POB 503, Blantyre; tel. 620839; f. 1968; general and religious books in Chichewa; Editor (vacant); Gen. Man. John T. Matenje.

Dzuka Publishing Co Ltd: Chibisa House, Private Bag 39, Blantyre; tel. 636465; telex 4112.

Likuni Press and Publishing House: POB 133, Lilongwe; tel. 721388; f. 1949; English and Chichewa publs; Gen. Man. S. P. Kalilombe.

Popular Publications: POB 5592, Limbe; f. 1961; general and religious books; CEO John Kleinpenning.

Government Publishing House

Government Printer: POB 37, Zomba.

Radio

There were 1.06m. radio sets in use in 1983. There is no television service in Malawi.

Malawi Broadcasting Corporation: POB 30133, Chichiri, Blantyre 3; tel. 631422; telex 4425; f. 1964; statutory body; semi-commercial, semi-state financed; domestic service in English and Chichewa; Gen. Man. P. T. S. Kandiero; Head of Production H. R. Chirwa.

Finance

(cap. = capital; m. = million; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; br. = branch; amounts in kwacha)

BANKING

Central Bank

Reserve Bank of Malawi: POB 30063, Capital City, Lilongwe 3; tel. 732488; telex 4788; f. 1965; bank of issue; cap. and res 10.11m.;

dep. 88.89m. (1983); Gov. Chakakala Chaziya; Gen. Man. F. L. Mambiya; one br. in Blantyre.

Commercial Banks

Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd: POB 1111, Blantyre; tel. 636244; telex 4110; f. 1970; encourages greater Malawian participation in business; cap. and res 4.81m.; dep. 89.8m. (1982); Chair. J. Ngwiri; Gen. Man. K. J. Philippi; 12 brs; agencies throughout Malawi.

National Bank of Malawi: POB 945, Victoria Ave, Blantyre; tel. 636922; telex 4144; f. 1971; cap. and res 14.6m.; dep. 175m. (1982); Chair. C. W. Freyer; CEO J. A. C. Smith; 14 brs; agencies throughout Malawi.

Development Bank

Investment and Development Bank of Malawi Ltd: POB 358, Blantyre; tel. 633055; telex 4735; f. 1972; cap. and res 5m. (1982); to provide loans to statutory corporations and to private enterprises in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors, on a joint-financing basis; Gen. Man. J. H. Thompson.

INSURANCE

The National Insurance Co Ltd: Nico House, Private Bag, Lilongwe 3; tel. 730366; f. 1971; cap. and res 2.4m. (1982); offices at Blantyre and Lilongwe, agencies throughout Malawi; Chair. L. C. Chaziya; Gen. Man. J. F. McComac.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi: POB 258, Blantyre; tel. 620670; f. 1892; 550 mems; Chair. H. I. Thomson; Man. A. T. B. Mbalanje.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC): POB 5052, Limbe; statutory trading org. which markets the agricultural crops grown by smallholder farmers; sole exporter of confectionery groundnut kernels, cotton lint, maize, rice, cassava and sunflower seed; primary marketing of tobacco, also handles wheat, arabica coffee and a wide variety of beans, peas, pulses and other seeds and vegetables; co-operates with commercial companies in the growing and processing of agricultural and horticultural produce; Gen. Man. L. P. Anthony.

Malawi Export Promotion Council: Delamere House, POB 1299, Blantyre; tel. 620499; telex 4589; established by govt to promote all exports; Dir N. M. Mwaungulu.

Smallholder Coffee Authority: POB 230, Mzuzu; tel. 332899.

Smallholder Tea Authority: POB 80, Thyolo.

Tea Association (Central Africa) Ltd: POB 930, Blantyre; tel. 671427; f. 1936; 27 mems; Chair. A. Schwarz.

Tobacco Association: POB 140, Kanengo, Lilongwe 4; tel. 765389; f. 1928; 3,700 mems; Chair. E. D. Pyman; Vice-Chair. R. T. C. Munyenyembe.

Tobacco Exporters' Association of Malawi: POB 5653, Limbe; tel. 640051; f. 1931; 13 mems; Chair. E. H. Hammond.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Malawi Development Corporation (MDC): POB 566, Blantyre; tel. 620100; telex 4146; f. 1964; assists commerce and industry with equity, loans and management advice; Chair. J. R. Ngwiri; Gen. Man. Wolfgang Ulbrich.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Agricultural Employers' Association: POB 950, Blantyre; f. 1960; 47 mems; Chair. R. P. Ferries; Sec. E. Muyenza.

Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi: POB 950, Blantyre; f. 1963; 67 mems; Chair. N. W. Mbekeani; Sec. E. Myenza.

Master Builders', Civil Engineering Contractors' and Allied Trades' Association: POB 950, Blantyre; f. 1955; 72 mems; Chair. W. E. McEwan; Vice-Chair. B. Clow.

Master Printers' Association: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1962; 12 mems; Chair. G. M. Phoso; Sec. H. Munich.

Motor Traders' Association of Malawi: POB 311, Blantyre; f. 1954; 37 mems; Chair. R. Rainbow; Vice-Chair. M. Dettmer.

TRADE UNIONS

Trades Union Congress of Malawi (TUCM): POB 5094, Limbe; f. 1964; 6,500 mems; Chair. J. D. Liabunya; Gen. Sec. L. Y. Mvula; the following are among the principal affiliated unions:

Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: POB 110, Limbe; f. 1961; 1,300 mems; Chair. D. J. Chanache; Gen. Sec. G. Sitima.

The Malawi Government Employees' Association: Blantyre; 300 mems; Chair. M. Mughogho; Gen. Sec. G. M. Namate.

Railway Workers' Union of Malawi: POB 5393, Limbe; f. 1954; 3,100 mems; Chair. W. C. Chimphanga.

Unaffiliated Union

Teachers' Association of Malawi: POB 252, Limbe; f. 1964; 3,000 mems; Chair. (vacant); Sec. (vacant).

Transport

RAILWAYS

Malawi Railways and the Central Africa Railway Co, its wholly-owned subsidiary, operate between Nsanje (near the southern border with Mozambique) and Mchinji (near the border with Zambia) via Blantyre, Salima and Lilongwe, and between Nkaya and Nayuci on the eastern border with Mozambique, covering a total of about 797 km. Malawi Railways and Mozambique State Railways provide the links from the Mozambique ports of Beira and Nacala to Malawi. There are plans to extend the line beyond Mchinji to Chipata in Zambia.

The line has a rail/lake interchange station at Chipoka on Lake Malawi, from where Malawi Railways vessels operate services to other lake ports in Malawi.

Malawi Railways: POB 5144, Limbe; tel. 640844; telex 4810; Chair. D. Z. U. Tembo; Gen. Man. J. B. L. Malanje (acting).

ROADS

The total length of roads in 1983 was 11,542 km, of which 2,745 km were main roads. There are major routes linking Lilongwe and Blantyre with Harare, Zimbabwe, and Lusaka, Zambia. A 480-km highway along the western shore of Lake Malawi, the 'Kamuzu Highway', is under construction. All main, and most secondary roads, are all-weather roads. Construction of a 79-km road from Lirange to Zobwe began in 1984, and a 50-km road between Tanzania and Malawi was completed in that year. The road will offer Malawi a northern access route to the sea via the port of Dar es Salaam.

Road Transport Operators' Association: POB 950, Blantyre; f. 1956; 9 mems; Chair. H. W. Jonga; Vice-Chair. B. Tennett.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport at Lilongwe was completed in 1981 and opened to international flights in November 1982. All international scheduled services were to be transferred from Chileka Airport (Blantyre) to Kamuzu International Airport at Lilongwe.

Air Malawi Ltd: POB 84, Blantyre; telex 4245; f. 1967; international services to Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe; domestic services to Karonga, Lilongwe and Mzuzu; charter flights are also operated; Chair. Chief E. N. Kaomba; Gen. Man. S. J. F. S. Mijiga; fleet of 1 One-Eleven 500, 1 One-Eleven 475, 2 HS 748.

Tourism

Department of Tourism: POB 402, Blantyre; responsible for Malawi tourist policy, administers government rest houses, sponsors training of hotel staff; publs tourist literature; in 1982 receipts from tourism totalled K10m; Chief Tourism Officer Luke F. Masimbe.

Hotels and Tourism Ltd: established by the government to promote tourist enterprises.

MALAYSIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The federation of Malaysia, situated in South-East Asia, consists of 13 States, of which 11 are in Peninsular Malaysia, in the southern part of the Kra peninsula (with Thailand to the north and the island of Singapore to the south), and two, Sabah and Sarawak, are on the north coast of the island of Borneo (Kalimantan), bordering Indonesia. Sarawak also borders Brunei, a coastal enclave in the north-east of the State. The climate is tropical, with rain in all seasons and temperatures generally between 22°C (72°F) and 33°C (92°F), with little variation throughout the year. The official language is Bahasa Malaysia, based on Malay, but English is also widely used. Chinese, Tamil and Iban are spoken by minorities. Islam is the established religion, practised by about 50% of the population (including virtually all Malays), while about 25%, including most of the Chinese community, follow Buddhism. The Indians are predominantly Hindus, there is a minority of Christians among all races, and animism is practised, particularly in Sabah and Sarawak. Malaysia's national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has 14 horizontal stripes, alternating red and white, with a blue rectangular canton, containing a yellow crescent and a 14-pointed yellow star, in the upper hoist. The capital is Kuala Lumpur.

Recent History

The 11 states of Malaya, under British protection, were united as the Malayan Union in April 1946 and became the Federation of Malaya in February 1948. An armed communist revolt broke out in 1948 and was not completely suppressed until 1960. Malaya became independent, within the Commonwealth, on 31 August 1957.

Malaysia was established on 16 September 1963, through the union of the independent Federation of Malaya (renamed the States of Malaya), the internally self-governing state of Singapore, and the former British colonies of Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo). Singapore left the federation in August 1965, reducing the number of Malaysia's component States from 14 to 13. The States of Malaya were designated West Malaysia in 1966 and later styled Peninsular Malaysia. Malaysia is a member of the Colombo Plan (see p. 116) and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN, p. 106).

The general elections of 1969 were followed by serious inter-communal rioting, engendered by Malay resentment of the Chinese community's economic dominance and of certain pro-Chinese electoral results. The rioting precipitated the resignation, in September 1970, of Tunku Abdul Rahman, who had been Prime Minster of Malaya (and subsequently of Malaysia) since independence. The new Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, widened the government coalition, dominated by the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), to create a National Front (originally comprising 10 parties, later increased to 11), which absorbed most of the former opposition parties. He also took measures to reduce racial tension. In January 1976 the Prime Minister died and was succeeded by the Deputy Prime Minister, Dato Hussein bin Onn.

In 1975 political stability was threatened by the resurgence of the communist guerrilla movement in Peninsular Malaysia. A number of emergency regulations were introduced but the Government was unable to prevent continuing terrorist attacks between 1976 and 1978. However, with co-operation between Malaysia and Thailand in military operations along their common border, communist insurgency has declined, although it remains a potential threat to the stability of the country.

In October 1977 the expulsion of the Chief Minister of Kelantan from the dominant Pan-Malayan Islamic Party (PMIP) resulted in violent political disturbances in the State and the declaration of a state of emergency by the Federal Government. Direct rule was imposed in Kelantan, and the PMIP was expelled from the National Front in December. In the federal and state elections of July 1978 Hussein Onn consolidated the position of the National Front, while the PMIP, in opposition, suffered a serious setback. In 1978, following the Federal Government's rejection of proposals for a Chinese university, racial and religious tensions re-emerged. Unrest continued in 1979, resurfacing in October 1980.

In July 1981 Hussein was succeeded as Prime Minister by Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, Deputy Prime Minister since 1976. Dr Mahathir called a general election in April 1982, seeking the country's approval for his policies, and the National Front won convincingly in all the states. Dr Mahathir has successfully overcome a number of political and economic setbacks during his term of office, and has strengthened his position of power. A five-month constitutional crisis was resolved in January 1984, when Parliament finally approved a series of amendments to proposed constitutional reforms. The Head of State, with the support of the other eight hereditary Sultans, had delayed signing the necessary legislation, following concern that the proposed changes would curtail the Sultans' power. Dr Mahathir suggested a compromise, which was eventually agreed. Although the matter aroused a considerable amount of public support for the Sultans and appeared to have brought Dr Mahathir some criticism, this was short-lived. There was public embarrassment during 1983 over a major banking scandal involving one of Malaysia's biggest banks, which was found to have made improperly large loans to a Hong Kong company which was subsequently liquidated. However, at the annual UMNO congress in May 1984, Dr Mahathir was re-elected unopposed as leader, and emerged with his political hold consolidated.

Since 1971 the Government has moved away from its previous pro-Western, anti-communist stance in international affairs. Malaysia has established diplomatic relations with its Communist neighbours, although it continues to oppose Viet-Nam's presence in Kampuchea and supports the government-in-exile of 'Democratic Kampuchea'. Malaysia has received a constant influx of refugees from Indo-China, particularly Viet-Nam, and throughout 1978 and 1979 the Government took firm measures to restrict the number of new arrivals. Refugee arrivals totalled more than 50,000 in 1979, but by 1982 the number had fallen to less than 15,000, many of whom have been resettled in other countries.

The United Kingdom's traditional commercial relations with Malaysia were broken between October 1981 and April 1983, following Dr Mahathir's 'buy British last' policy on official contracts. Factors behind the move were thought to include a change in London Stock Exchange regulations in September 1981, and an increase in the fees paid by foreign students studying in the United Kingdom. Normal links were restored after visits by several British trade delegations to Malaysia and an increase in financing by the British Government for Malaysian students. However, Dr Mahathir continues to pursue a policy of reduced dependence on the West and to look more to Japan and the Republic of Korea commercially.

Government

Malaysia is a federation of 13 States. The capital, Kuala Lumpur, is a separate Federal Territory. The Head of State, or Supreme Head of Malaysia, is a monarch, elected for a five-year term (with a Deputy Head of State) by and from the hereditary rulers of nine of the States. The monarch acts on the advice of Parliament and a Cabinet. Parliament consists of the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives). The Senate has 58 members, including 32 appointed by the Head of State and 26 elected by State Legislative Assemblies (two from each). The House of Representatives consists of 154 members, elected for five years by universal adult suffrage: 114 from Peninsular Malaysia, 24 from Sarawak and 16 from Sabah. The Constitution (Amendments) Bill 1983 increased the number of members to 176, to take effect at the

next general election. The Head of State appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 124,500 men: army 100,500, navy 11,000 and air force 13,000. Paramilitary forces comprised a Police Field Force of 12,000 men and a People's Volunteer Corps with more than 350,000 members. The Five-Power Defence Arrangement for joint consultations between Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom established a token Commonwealth force in Malaysia. Estimated expenditure on defence for 1985 was M $2,700m.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing together account for the most important sector of the Malaysian economy, and in 1984 employed an estimated 36.3% of the economically active population and contributed 21.3% of GDP. The most important commercial products of the agricultural sector are rubber and palm oil, and Malaysia is the world's leading producer of both commodities. The plantations of rubber trees and oil palms are mainly in Peninsular Malaysia. Production of natural rubber was 1,562,000 metric tons in 1983, when rubber contributed M $3,664m. to total export receipts, an increase of 38%, following a fall of 29% in 1982. Malaysia's output of palm oil has expanded rapidly since the 1960s to become one of the country's most important exports. Production of palm oil increased by 24.3% in 1982, while output of palm kernel oil grew by 35.3%, but in 1983 production of palm oil declined by 14.2%, while that of palm kernel oil rose by only 10.7%. Export earnings, which in 1982 suffered their first drop since 1976, recovered in 1983, when revenue from the two commodities was M $3,493.3m.

Malaysia produced 71.2% of its rice requirements in 1983, when production of milled rice fell by 2.9%, to 1.17m. metric tons, owing to floods. The introduction of high-yielding varieties of rice and improvements to drainage and irrigation have contributed to the drive to increase production, but in 1984, following the publication of the National Agricultural Policy, the aim of self-sufficiency in rice appeared to have been abandoned. Cocoa production, though still small, has the potential for increased output, and in 1982 rose by 30.1%. It remains vulnerable to fluctuating world demand, however, and in 1983 output fell by 2.5%, to 67,300 metric tons. Pepper is a significant export crop in Sarawak, where some 90% of Malaysia's output is grown. Production has been declining since 1980, because of depressed prices, and was estimated at 23,800 metric tons in 1983.

Logs and timber remain an important source of foreign exchange. However, lower world demand and efforts to conserve domestic resources have contributed to falling output. In line with a national forestry policy, introduced in 1978, measures to prevent rapid exploitation of forests have been undertaken, as well as plans for reafforestation. Since Janauary 1985 the Government has banned the export of whole logs from Peninsular Malaysia. Export earnings from sawlogs and timber fell in 1983 to M $4,146.9m. from M $4,546.7m. in 1982.

Malaysia is the world's major producer of tin, which is mined exclusively in Peninsular Malaysia. Owing to high world prices, exports of tin metal increased considerably in value to reach M $2,506m. in 1980, but earnings were lower in subsequent years (M $1,484m. in 1982 and M $1,718m. in 1983), owing to cut-backs in production. With the discovery of offshore petroleum reserves, Malaysia's production of crude petroleum rose by an average annual rate of more than 30% during the 1970s. Since 1980, petroleum has been Malaysia's largest single source of government revenue. It accounted for 24% of total export earnings in 1983, compared with 27.4% in 1982. Production of crude petroleum declined in 1980 and 1981, owing to the Government's oil conservation policy, but recovered to increase by 17.4% in 1982, owing partly to the operation of four new oilfields, and by 25.7% in 1983. Total output of crude petroleum was 14.5m. metric tons in 1982, and 18.3m. tons in 1983. Average production was 440,000 barrels per day (b/d) in 1984, compared with 381,000 b/d in 1983. The first shipment of liquefied natural gas (LNG) was exported to Japan in January 1983. All Malaysia's LNG output is exported; 1,690 metric tons were exported in 1983, and this was expected to have doubled in 1984. Other mineral resources include bauxite, copper and iron ore.

Manufacturing is playing an increasingly important role in the economy, accounting for 18.4% of GDP in 1983, compared with just under 18% in 1982. However, many manufacturing industries experienced a slow-down in production in 1981 and 1982. The processing of locally produced raw materials predominates. Other activities include the manufacture of textiles, electronic equipment, chemicals and machinery. The growth of these industries is helped by the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority, which offers tax and export allowances to encourage investment.

In 1982 Malaysia recorded its first ever trade deficit, of M $859.5m., following surpluses of M $505.6m. in 1981 and M $4,720m. in 1980. However, the balance of trade recovered quickly, and recorded a surplus of M $2,107.2m. in 1983. The value of exports rose by 16.8% in 1983 (compared with a rise of only 3.7% in 1982), owing mainly to an increase in volume, while imports rose by 4.5% (compared with 8.9% in 1982), owing to lower domestic demand. In spite of a continuing deficit on the current account of the balance of payments, which reached M $8,077m. in 1982 but moderated to M $7,120m. in 1983 and an estimated M $5,213m. in 1984, the merchandise trade account showed a surplus of M $1,411m. in 1983 and one of an estimated M $4,726m. in 1984, compared with a deficit of M $1,697m. in 1982. Malaysia's principal trading partners are Japan, Singapore and the USA, which in 1983 accounted, respectively, for 25.3%, 14% and 16.1% of imports, and for 19.7%, 22.5% and 13.2% of exports.

The annual growth of Malaysia's GDP, in real terms, reached 8% in 1980. The growth rate fell to 6.7% in 1981 and to 5.2% in 1982, but increased to 5.9% in 1983, and to an estimated 6.9% in 1984. Average annual inflation increased from 6.7% in 1980 to 9.6% in 1981, but fell to 5.8% in 1982 and to 3.7% in 1983. Unemployment was reduced from 7% in 1975 to 5.2% in 1982, but rose to 6% in 1983. The Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981–85) aimed to achieve an annual real growth rate of 7.6% and to keep domestic inflation between 6% and 7% per year. The Government's New Economic Policy, a 20-year programme begun in 1969, aims to increase the participation of the bumiputra (ethnic Malay) community in key economic sectors, to reach 30% of ownership of limited companies by 1990. By 1983 bumiputra ownership was 18.5%. Among the Government's efforts to vitalize the economy are the 'Look East' policy, which encourages emulation of the Japanese and South Korean examples of industrial development, and an attempt to increase the growth and importance of the private sector by the 'privatization' of several state-owned concerns, including television broadcasting, electric power and telecommunications. The Government was also concerned to reduce state investment and public expenditure, which had increased considerably during the Fourth Plan, and to increase the private sector's contribution accordingly.

Transport and Communications

Communications within Peninsular Malaysia are excellent, and there are frequent services by air and sea between Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak and Sabah. Peninsular Malaysia's road system is extensive, and in 1983 covered a total distance of 25,637 km. The state-owned Malayan Railway had a total length of 2,215 km in 1982. The country has five major international airports and a network of airfields.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is the responsibility of two government departments, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Welfare Services. Employers and employees contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund for retirement benefits. The independent Social Welfare Lotteries Board contributes large sums to welfare schemes. Government-sponsored social work among aged and disabled people is supported by many voluntary societies. Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981–85), an estimated M $6,388m. was to be allocated to social services. In 1984 there were 88 hospitals, with a total of 35,562 beds, in the whole of Malaysia, served by 4,476 physicians. In 1985 government expenditure on health services was M $1,291m. or 4.5% of the total budget.

Education

Under the Malaysian education system, free schooling is provided at government-assisted schools for children between the ages of six and 19 years. There are also private schools, which receive no government financial aid. Bahasa Malaysia is the main medium of instruction. Primary education is also conducted in the Chinese and Tamil languages. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for six years. In 1984 2,146,099 pupils were enrolled at 6,527 primary schools in all of Malaysia. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12, normally lasts for five years. Pupils who pass the Malaysian Certificate of Education examination at the end of secondary education may take a further two years' study, leading to a Higher School Certificate, allowing admission to university. In 1984 there were 1,069 government-assisted secondary schools, with a total of 1,227,487 pupils. There are also vocational and technical secondary schools which pupils may attend instead of the final two years of secondary education. There were seven universities in Malaysia in 1984. In 1985 government expenditure on education was M $4,743m., or 16.6% of the total budget.

Tourism

Malaysia has a rapidly-growing tourist industry, and the cultures of the many ethnic groups in the country provide a particular attraction. Some 2.7m. tourists visited Malaysia in 1983.

Public Holidays

Each State has its own public holidays, and the following federal holidays are also observed:

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 4 May (Vesak Day), 5 June (Official Birthday of HM the Yang di-Pertuan Agong), 20, 21 June (Hari Raya Puasa), 26 August (Hari Raya Haji), 31 August (National Day), 11 November (Deepavali)*, 25 November (Mouloud, Prophet Muhammed's Birthday), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: January/February† (Chinese New Year).

* Except Sabah and Sarawak.

† From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

In 1972 a 10-year programme of conversion from the imperial system to the metric system began. There is also a local system of weights and measures:

1 cupak = 1 quart (1.1365 litres)
1 gantang = 1 gallon (4.5461 litres)
1 tahil = 1⅓ ounces (37.8 grammes)
16 tahils = 1 kati = 1⅓ lb (604.8 grammes)
100 katis = 1 picul = 133⅓ lb (60.48 kg)
40 piculs = 1 koyan = 5,333⅓ lb (2,419.2 kg)

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 ringgit or Malaysian dollar (M $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = M $2.8125;
US $1 = M $2.4265.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Department of Statistics, Jalan Young, Kuala Lumpur, tel. 206222; Departments of Statistics, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, statistics refer to all states of Malaysia.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Peninsular Malaysia	131,587
Sabah	74,398
Sarawak	124,449
Total	330,434*
Population (census results)	
24–25 August 1970	10,439,430
10 June 1980†	
Males	6,747,966
Females	6,687,622
Total	13,435,588
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	14,507,000
1983	14,888,000
1984	15,264,000
Density (per sq km) 1984	46.2

* 127,581 sq miles.

† The figures, excluding transients afloat, are provisional. The revised total is 13,745,241, of which: Peninsular Malaysia 11,426,613; Sabah 1,011,046; Sarawak 1,307,582.

PRINCIPAL RACES (Estimated as at 31 December 1979)

	Peninsular Malaysia	Sabah*	Sarawak
Chinese	3,876,532	178,469	383,504
Malays	6,050,361	49,937	244,990
Indians and Pakistanis	1,158,680	—	—
Land Dyak	—	—	110,966
Malanau	—	—	66,630
Kadazan	—	238,046	—
Bajau	—	109,108	—
Murut	—	39,282	—
Ibans	—	—	354,158
Other indigenous	—	176,777	64,122
Other	83,004	189,925	12,058

* 1978 figures.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Crude birth rate 30.6 per 1,000 in 1982, 29.8 per 1,000 in 1983, 29.6 per 1,000 in 1984 (estimate); crude death rate 5.3 per 1,000 in 1982, 5.3 per 1,000 in 1983, 5.2 per 1,000 in 1984 (estimate).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

1983: Males 68.2 years; Females 72.9 years.

STATES

	Area (sq km)	Population (1980 Census)	Capital	Population* (1980 Census)
Johore	18,988	1,638,229	Johore Bahru	249,880
Kedah	9,425	1,116,140	Alor Star	71,682
Kelantan	14,931	893,753	Kota Bahru	170,559
Malacca	1,650	464,754	Malacca Municipality	88,073
Negri Sembilan	6,643	573,578	Seremban	136,252
Pahang	35,965	798,782	Kuantan	136,625
Penang and Province Wellesley	1,033	954,638	George Town	250,578
Perak	21,005	1,805,198	Ipoh	300,727
Perlis	795	148,276	Kangar	12,956
Sabah	74,398	1,011,046	Kota Kinabalu	59,500
Sarawak	124,449	1,307,582	Kuching	74,229
Selangor	7,956	1,515,536	Shah Alam†	24,138
Trengganu	12,955	540,627	Kuala Trengganu	186,608
Federal Territory	243	977,102	Kuala Lumpur‡	937,875

* Preliminary figures. † A new capital for Selangor was established at Shah Alam in 1977.

‡ Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, was designated a separate federal territory on 1 February 1974.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ('000)

	1983	1984*	1985*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,940.9	1,960.9	1,980.9
Mining and quarrying	64.9	64.0	63.4
Manufacturing	800.3	833.3	876.3
Construction	345.6	369.4	386.8
Finance, insurance and commerce	712.8	742.5	773.5
Transport, storage and communications	241.8	256.3	272.3
Government services	837.1	867.8	895.5
Other services	301.4	312.7	327.2
Total labour force	5,244.8	5,406.9	5,575.9

* Estimate.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons, all of Malaysia)

	1981	1982	1983
Rubber	1,510,200	1,494,200	1,562,000
Rice (milled)	1,300,800	1,204,000	1,169,000
Palm oil (crude)	2,824,500	3,514,200	3,011,900
Palm kernels	589,700	911,100	836,300
Copra†	18,100	18,500	19,400
Coconut oil	66,300	70,400	70,500
Copra cake†	37,770	38,770	36,014
Pepper	29,300	25,700	23,800
Cocoa	50,900	69,000	67,300

Sabah (1983*—metric tons): Rubber 21,000; Rice 79,124; Palm oil (crude) 200,373.
Sarawak (1983*—metric tons): Rubber 18,000; Rice 124,142; Palm oil (crude) 32,570.

* Preliminary figures. † Peninsular Malaysia only.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982*
Cattle	529	516	538
Buffaloes	282	188	181
Goats	347	330	328
Sheep	63	65	69
Pigs	1,762	1,921	2,111

* Estimates.

Source: Veterinary Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Malaysia.

Forestry

TIMBER PRODUCTION ('000 cu m, Peninsular Malaysia)

	1979	1980	1981
Sawlogs	10,402	10,453	10,226
Poles	96	99	86
Charcoal	518	459	274
Firewood	50	72	39
Sawn timber	5,390	5,339	4,564

* Provisional figures.

Sabah (1983—'000 cu m): 12,500 sawlogs.
Sarawak (1983—'000 cu m): 10,500 sawlogs.

Source: Forestry Department.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight, excluding freshwater catch)

	1979	1980	1982*
Peninsular Malaysia	570.9	623.9	581.5
Sabah	41.9	34.5	41.0
Sarawak	82.3	77.1	59.2
Total	695.1	735.5	681.7

* Estimate. Total for 1981 was 755,400 metric tons.

Source: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, *Annual Fisheries Statistics*.

Mining

PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Tin-in-concentrates	59,938	52,342	41,367
Iron ore	532,500	341,291	113,702
Copper	120,327	128,755	123,444
Bauxite	700,866	589,000	501,790
Crude petroleum	12,360,307	14,543,454	18,286,900
Liquefied natural gas	—	—	1,690

Source: Department of Mines and Petronas, Kuala Lumpur.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS (Peninsular Malaysia)

		1981	1982	1983
Rubber:				
Foam rubber (excl. mattresses)	metric tons	4,260	4,536	3,279
Foam rubber mattresses	metric tons	3,809	3,738	3,092
Rubber compound	metric tons	14,298	13,108	12,021
Tubing and hoses*	metric tons	656	266	234
Sheeting and matting	metric tons	3,129	3,364	4,277
Tyres and tubes	'000	11,868	10,676	10,280
Footwear	'000 pairs	31,187	28,334	26,105
Cement	metric tons	2,833,000	3,126,000	3,241,000
Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots and other manufactured tobacco	metric tons	14,662	15,115	14,459
Tin metal (primary)	metric tons	69,169	62,836	53,338

* Wholly of rubber or reinforced.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 sen = 1 ringgit or Malaysian dollar (M $).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 sen;
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 ringgits.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = M $2.8125;
US $1 = M $2.4265;
M $100 = £35.56 = US $41.21.

Average Exchange Rate (ringgits per US $)

1981	2.304
1982	2.335
1983	2.321

PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE, 1971–85
(million M $/ringgits)

	Second Malaysia Plan (1971–75) (estimates)	Third Malaysia Plan (1976–80) (revised allocation)	Fourth Malaysia Plan (1981–85) (estimates)
Agriculture and rural development	2,129	7,585	8,359
Commerce and industry	1,618	3,205	5,433
Transport	1,781	5,017	4,116
Utilities and energy	931	3,444	3,249
Other economic services	641	2,251	1,607
Social services	1,348	5,561	6,388
General administration	349	1,229	805
Security	1,024	3,784	9,372
Total	9,821	32,076	39,330

FEDERAL BUDGET (million M $/ringgits)

Revenue	1983*	1984†	1985†
Tax revenue	16,299	17,837	19,568
Direct taxes	7,855	8,558	9,158
Income tax	7,262	7,904	8,459
Indirect taxes	8,434	9,279	10,410
Export duties	1,892	1,884	1,854
Import duties and surtax	2,591	2,914	3,293
Excise	1,361	1,524	1,785
Sales tax	1,284	1,514	1,802
Road tax	545	604	670
Gambling tax	313	360	419
Non-tax revenue	2,309	2,983	2,309
Total	18,608	20,820	21,877

Expenditure	1983*	1984†	1985†
Defence	3,410	3,270	2,700
Internal security	1,422	1,410	1,681
Education	3,903	4,398	4,743
Health	992	1,141	1,291
Housing	556	341	315
Other social services	763	766	801
Agriculture and rural development	1,907	2,139	2,289
Commerce and industry	1,552	1,069	987
Transport and communications	2,716	2,937	2,134
Public utilities	1,027	1,512	1,044
Other economic services	95	169	135
General administration	1,916	2,125	2,493
Grants to states	473	537	547
Other transfer payments	3,859	2,993	1,945
Debt servicing	3,453	4,805	5,486
Total	28,043	29,612	28,591

* Estimated actual out-turn. † Estimates.
Source: Ministry of Finance.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	95	90	85
IMF special drawing rights	146	130	108
Reserve position in IMF	136	129	167
Foreign exchange	3,816	3,509	3,509
Total	4,193	3,858	3,869

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million M $/ringgits at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	5,100	5,727	6,025
Demand deposits at commercial banks	5,714	6,479	7,216

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Peninsular Malaysia, Consumer Price Index. Base: 1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	111.4	120.6	121.7
Beverages and tobacco	113.9	121.5	147.5
Clothing and footwear	109.5	114.1	118.6
Gross rent, fuel and power	109.9	116.8	124.0
All items (incl. others)	109.7	116.1	120.4

Source: Ministry of Finance.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (M $ million)
Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product (in current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	10,425	11,469	12,637
Private final consumption expenditure	30,594	33,226	36,617
Increase in stocks	−208	170	21,298
Gross fixed capital formation	18,972	21,311	
Total domestic expenditure	59,783	66,176	70,552
Exports of goods and services	30,153	31,970	36,719
Less Imports of goods and services	33,872	36,950	39,791
GDP in purchasers' values	56,064	61,196	67,480

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at constant 1970 prices)

	1982	1983	1984*
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	6,995	6,922	7,157
Mining and quarrying	1,180	1,398	1,638
Manufacturing	5,309	5,659	6,185
Construction	1,523	1,685	1,825
Electricity, gas and water	707	786	876
Transport, storage and communications	2,248	2,447	2,758
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	3,952	4,260	4,597
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,337	2,513	2,704
Government services	4,030	4,232	4,410
Other services	774	811	852
Sub-total	29,055	30,713	33,002
Less Imputed bank service charges	−644	−760	−901
Import duties	1,266	1,489	1,526
GDP at market prices	29,677	31,442	33,627

* Estimate.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million M $/ringgits)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	26,964	27,967	32,163
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	26,993	29,166	30,532
Trade balance	−29	−1,199	1,631
Exports of services	5,221	5,659	5,850
Imports of services	−10,520	−11,680	−14,145
Balance on goods and services	−5,299	−6,021	−8,295
Private unrequited transfers (net) / Government unrequited transfers (net)	−107	−1,277	1,581
Current balance	−5,406	−7,298	−6,714
Direct capital investment (net)	2,833	2,940	2,797
Other long-term capital (net)	2,916	4,589	4,367
Short-term capital (net)	187	1,734	1,390
Net errors and omissions	−1,623	−1,351	−1,895
Total (net monetary movements)	−1,093	−614	−55
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	73	—	—
IMF resources	510	152	166
Changes in reserves, etc.	−510	−462	111

Source: Bank Negara.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million M $/ringgits)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	2,941.5	2,944.1	2,911.8
Beverages and tobacco	255.1	247.6	194.2
Crude materials, inedible, excluding fuels	1,190.6	1,132.3	1,191.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,578.9	4,389.6	4,245.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	35.3	36.5	56.4
Chemicals	2,095.9	2,145.0	2,423.8
Basic manufactures	4,277.0	4,915.5	4,893.5
Machinery and transport equipment	9,884.2	11,548.4	13,161.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,077.0	1,354.0	1,428.7
Other commodities and transactions	268.4	254.7	213.4
Total	26,603.8	28,967.7	30,721.1

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	1,134.5	1,152.5	1,262.4
Beverages and tobacco	29.8	22.1	28.2
Crude materials, inedible, excluding fuels	7,710.0	7,583.2	8,285.1
Logs and timber	3,595.0	4,546.7	4,146.9
Rubber	3,713.2	2,655.2	3,663.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	7,146.8	7,980.9	9,325.7
Petroleum	6,921.4	7,694.2	7,870.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,375.7	3,255.8	3,827.8
Palm oil	2,835.5	2,742.3	3,002.7
Chemicals	191.9	235.8	294.7
Basic manufactures	3,281.3	2,625.9	3,040.4
Tin	2,138.1	1,483.9	1,718.2
Machinery and transport equipment	3,325.1	4,335.0	5,677.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	699.8	753.8	901.3
Other commodities and transactions	214.5	163.2	184.8
Total	27,109.4	28,108.2	32,823.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million M $/ringgits)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	1,474.0	1,315.4	1,259.3
China, People's Republic	631.6	648.5	625.7
France	490.0	379.6	787.7
Germany, Federal Republic	1,203.2	1,224.8	1,584.3
Hong Kong	339.2	383.6	452.4
Japan	6,516.0	7,253.1	7,781.9
Singapore	3,486.2	4,164.7	4,283.5
Thailand	908.4	1,059.8	924.5
United Kingdom	1,214.1	1,185.0	1,089.2
USA	3,875.1	5,078.8	4,941.9
Total (incl. others)	26,603.8	28,967.7	30,721.1

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	469.6	523.0	462.5
France	382.0	324.1	344.1
Germany, Federal Republic	793.6	824.6	1,056.0
Hong Kong	546.1	536.8	568.5
India	693.5	519.6	789.0
Japan	5,727.6	5,726.3	6,466.3
Netherlands	1,607.7	1,690.6	1,790.5
Philippines	427.8	301.8	379.2
Singapore	6,177.5	7,021.1	7,386.3
Thailand	452.3	1,032.6	1,342.7
USSR	596.1	558.4	700.6
United Kingdom	804.2	772.3	893.3
USA	3,539.1	3,224.0	4,334.2
Total (incl. others)	27,109.4	28,108.2	32,828.3

Transport

RAILWAYS

Peninsular Malaysia

	1980	1981	1982
Freight ('000 metric tons)	3,668	3,429	3,316
Freight ton-km ('000)	1,198,933	1,128,208	1,112,805
Passenger journeys ('000)	8,130	8,032	7,792
Pasenger-km ('000)	1,631,008	1,663,769	2,041,427

Source: Malayan Railways.

Sabah

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger-km ('000)	700.8	659.1	592.7
Freight ton-km ('000)	290.1	305.9	280.1

ROAD TRAFFIC (registered vehicles in use)

	1980	1981	1982
Private motor cycles	1,459,727	1,634,184	1,831,001
Private motor cars	847,099	942,649	1,050,617
Buses	15,287	15,608	17,099
Lorries and vans	190,081	207,800	227,283
Taxis	18,912	21,188	23,002
Others	101,692	112,998	108,554

SHIPPING (vessels over 75 net registered tons)

Foreign Trade (Peninsular Malaysia)

	1981	1982	1983
Entered:			
No. of vessels	5,961	6,582	6,570
'000 net registered tons	36,362	41,867	44,218
Cleared:			
No. of vessels	5,959	6,499	6,558
'000 net registered tons	36,102	40,140	43,848

Sabah (1982, '000 nrt): Tonnage entered 15,668; tonnage cleared 13,596.
Sarawak (1982, '000 nrt): Tonnage entered 9,865; tonnage cleared 9,720.

Coastal Trade (Peninsular Malaysia)

	1981	1982	1983
Entered:			
No. of vessels	6,040	6,912	11,111
Net registered tons	3,412,371	3,902,499	5,244,197
Cleared:			
No. of vessels	6,062	6,851	11,115
Net registered tons	3,412,830	3,829,169	5,343,341

CIVIL AVIATION

	1980	1981	1982
No. of aircraft:			
Landings	91,969	99,377	97,902
Take-offs	121,383	132,399	140,609*
No. of passengers:			
Embarked	3,576,761	4,589,536	4,597,188
Disembarked	3,570,003	4,441,907	4,700,284
Total freight handled ('000 kg):			
Landed	31,468	33,430	36,976
Despatched	26,604	28,399	29,973
Total mail handled ('000 kg):			
Landed	4,456	5,511	5,929
Despatched	3,564	5,234	6,289

* Estimate.

Tourism

	1980	1981	1982
Tourist arrivals	n.a.	1,695,565	2,093,121
Tourist receipts (M $ million)	757	800	1,020

Communications Media

	1980	1981	1982
Television receivers licensed	1,118,527	1,226,056	1,303,985
Radio receivers licensed	276,981	261,905	259,250
Telephone subscribers	395,640	488,675	585,387

Education

(1984)

	Establishments	Teachers	Students
Schools:			
Primary			
National primary	4,665	59,191	1,482,235
National type primary (Chinese)	1,296	20,588	588,836
National type primary (Tamil)	566	3,981	75,028
Total	6,527†	83,760	2,146,099‡
Government-assisted secondary	1,069§	49,655	1,227,487
Vocational secondary	34	1,305	13,631
Technical secondary	9	348	6,553
Private secondary*	282	3,761	104,183
Teacher training*	32‖	1,520	15,010
Total	7,947	140,349	3,512,963

* 1983 figures.
† Of which: Sabah 826 establishments, Sarawak 1,272 establishments.
‡ Of which: Sabah 175,386 students, Sarawak 216,705 students.
§ Of which: Sabah 102 establishments, Sarawak 117 establishments.
‖ Of which: Sabah 3 establishments, Sarawak 3 establishments.

1984: 28,917 students were studying abroad.

Source: Ministry of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Federation of Malaya became effective at independence on 31 August 1957. As subsequently amended, it is now the Constitution of Malaysia. The main provisions are summarized below.

SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong (King or Supreme Sovereign) is the Supreme Head of Malaysia.

Every act of government flows from his authority although he acts on the advice of Parliament and the Cabinet. The appointment of a Prime Minister lies within his discretion, and he has the right to refuse to dissolve Parliament even against the advice of the Prime Minister. He appoints the Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers, and to qualify for election he must be one of the nine hereditary Rulers. He holds office for five years or until his earlier resignation or death. Election is by secret ballot on each Ruler in turn, starting with the Ruler next in precedence after the late or former Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The first Ruler to obtain not fewer than five votes is declared elected. A Deputy Supreme Head of State (the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected by a similar process. On election the Yang di-Pertuan Agong relinquishes, for his tenure of office, all his functions as Ruler of his own State and may appoint a Regent. The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercises no powers in the ordinary course, but is immediately available to fill the post of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and carry out his functions in the latter's absence or disability. In the event of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's death or resignation he takes over the exercise of sovereignty until the Conference of Rulers has elected a successor.

CONFERENCE OF RULERS

The Conference of Rulers consists of the Rulers and the heads of the other States. Its prime duty is the election by the Rulers only of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his deputy. The Conference must be consulted in the appointment of judges, the Auditor-General, the Election Commission and the Services Commissions. It must also be consulted and concur in the alteration of State boundaries, the extension to the federation as a whole, of Islamic religious acts and observances, and in any bill to amend the Constitution. Consultation is mandatory in matters affecting public policy or the special position of the Malays and natives of Sabah and Sarawak. The Conference also considers matters affecting the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the Rulers themselves.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Parliament has two Houses—the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Rakyat (House of Representatives). The Senate has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected and 32 appointed members. Each State Legislature, acting as an electoral college, elects two Senators; these may be members of the State Legislative Assembly or otherwise. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the other 32 members of the Senate. Members of the Senate must be at least 30 years old. The Senate elects a President and a Deputy President from among its members. It may initiate legislation, but all money bills must be introduced in the first instance in the House of Representatives. All bills must be passed by both Houses of Parliament before being presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Royal Assent in order to become law. A bill originating in the Senate cannot receive Royal Assent until it has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has delaying powers only over a bill originating from and approved by the House of Representatives. Senators serve for a period of six years, but the Senate is not subject to dissolution. Parliament can, by statute, increase the number of Senators elected from each State to three. The House of Representatives consists of 154 elected members. Of these, 114 are from Peninsular Malaysia, 24 from Sarawak and 16 from Sabah. Members are returned from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult franchise. The life of the House of Representatives is limited to five years, after which time a fresh general election must be held. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may dissolve Parliament before then if the Prime Minister so advises.

THE CABINET

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints a Cabinet to advise him in the exercise of his functions, consisting of the Prime Minister and

an unspecified number of Ministers who must all be Members of Parliament. The Prime Minister must be a citizen born in Malaysia and a member of the House of Representatives who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, commands the confidence of that House. Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. A number of Deputy Ministers (who are not members of the Cabinet) are also appointed from among Members of Parliament. The Cabinet meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to formulate policy.

PUBLIC SERVICES

The Public Services, civilian and military, are non-political and owe their loyalty not to the party in power but to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Rulers. They serve whichever government may be in power, irrespective of the latter's political affiliation. To ensure the impartiality of the service, and to protect it from political interference, a number of Services Commissions are established under the Constitution to select and appoint officers, to place them on the pensionable establishment, to decide as to promotion, and to maintain discipline.

THE STATES

The heads of nine of the 13 States are hereditary Rulers. The Ruler of Perlis has the title of Raja and that of Negri Sembilan, Yang di-Pertuan Besar. The rest of the Rulers are Sultans. The heads of the States of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak are each designated Yang di-Pertua Negeri and do not participate in the election of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Each of the 13 States has its own written Constitution, and a single Legislative Assembly. Every State Legislature has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Each State Legislative Assembly has the right to order its own procedure, and the members enjoy parliamentary privilege. All members of the Legislative Assemblies are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The head of the State acts on the advice of the State Government, which advice is tendered by the State Executive Council or Cabinet in precisely the same manner as the Federal Cabinet tenders advice to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Legislative authority of the State is vested in the head of the State in the State Legislative Assembly. The executive authority of the State is vested in the head of the State but executive functions may be conferred on other persons by law. Every State has an Executive Council or Cabinet to advise the head of the State, headed by a Chief Minister (in Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak) or Menteri Besar (in other States), and collectively responsible to the State legislature. Each State in Peninsular Malaysia is divided into administrative districts under a District Officer. Sabah is divided into four residencies: West Coast, Interior, Sandakan and Tawau with headquarters at Kota Kinabalu, Keningua, Sandakan and Tawau respectively. Sarawak is divided into five Divisions, each in charge of a Resident—the First Division, with headquarters at Kuching; the Second Division, with headquarters at Simanggang; the Third Division, with headquarters at Sibu; the Fourth Division, with headquarters at Miri; the Fifth Division, with headquarters at Limbang.

AMENDMENTS

From 1 February 1974, the city of Kuala Lumpur, formerly the seat of the Federal Government and capital of Selangor State, is designated the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. It is administered directly by the Federal Government and returns five members to the Dewan Rakyat.

An amendment passed in April 1981 empowers the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to declare a state of emergency on the grounds of imminent danger of a breakdown in law and order or a threat to national security.

Amendments passed in August 1983 empowered the Prime Minister, instead of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, to declare a state of emergency, and the number of seats in the House of Representatives was increased to 176 (to take effect at the next general election), among other changes.

The island of Labuan, formerly part of Sabah State, was designated a Federal Territory as from 16 April 1984.

The Government

SUPREME HEAD OF STATE
(HM the Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

HM Tunku Mahmood Iskandar ibni Al-Marhum (Sultan of Johore) (elected 9 February 1984; succeeded 25 April 1984).

Deputy Supreme Head of State
(Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

HRH Paduka Sri Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Yussuff Izzuddin Shah (Sultan of Perak).

THE CABINET
(February 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: Datuk Musa Hitam.

Minister of Housing and Local Government: Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauddeen.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Tengku Tan Sri Razaleigh Hamzah.

Minister of Finance: Daim Zainuddin.

Minister of Transport: Tan Sri Datuk Seri Chong Hon Nyan.

Minister of Justice and Minister in the Prime Minister's Department: Datuk Dr James Ongkili.

Minister of Primary Industries: Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong.

Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts: Datuk Leo Moggie Anak Irok.

Minister of Works: Dato' S. Samy Vellu.

Minister of Public Enterprises: Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports: Datuk Dr Sulaiman Daud.

Minister of National and Rural Development: Datuk Sanusi bin Haji Junid.

Minister of Education: Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi.

Minister of Information: Datuk Rais Yatim.

Minister of Labour: Datuk Mak Hon Kam.

Minister of Land and Regional Development: Datuk Seri Adib Adam.

Minister of Science, Technology and Environment: Datuk Amar Stephen Yong Kuet Tze.

Minister of Health: Datuk Chin Hon Ngian.

Minister of the Federal Territory: Datuk Shahrir bin Abdul Samad.

Minister of Agriculture: Anwar Ibrahim.

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department: Datuk Khalil Yaakub.

Minister of Welfare Services: Datuk Abu Hassan Omar.

MINISTRIES

Prime Minister's Department: Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 205333; telex 31177.

Ministry of Agriculture: Wisma Tani, Jalan Mahameru, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 982011.

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports: 15th Floor, Wisma Keramat, Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 980088.

Ministry of Defence: Jalan Padang Tembak, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 921333; telex 30289.

Ministry of Education: Bangunan Bank Pertanian, Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 922066.

Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts: Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 946677; telex 30777.

Ministry of the Federal Territory: 5th Floor, Wisma PKNS, Jalan Raja Laut, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 922466.

Ministry of Finance: Block 9, Government Offices Complex, Jalan Duta, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 948111; telex 30242.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Wisma Putra, Jalan Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 488088; telex 30310.

Ministry of Health: Jalan Cenderawasih, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 985176.

Ministry of Home Affairs: Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 209344.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government: Block B, Government Offices, Housing Co-operative Bldg, Jalan Dungun, Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 947033.

Ministry of Information: Angkasapuri, Bukit Putra, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 445333.

Ministry of Justice: Prime Minister's Department, Jalan Dato Onn, Kuala Lumpur.

Ministry of Labour: Wisma MPI, Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 424088.

Ministry of Land and Regional Development: Wisma Keramat, Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 921566.

Ministry of National and Rural Development: 1st Floor, Bangunan Bank Rakyat, Jalan Tangsi, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 910255.

Ministry of Primary Industries: 8th–10th Floors, Wisma Keramat, Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 986133; telex 30808.

Ministry of Public Enterprises: 3rd Floor, Wisma PKNS, Jalan Raja Laut, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 985022.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment: 14th Floor, Oriental Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 420044.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: Block 10, Government Offices Complex, Jalan Duta, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 946022; telex 30634.

Ministry of Transport: Wisma Perdana, Jalan Dungun, Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 948122; telex 30999.

Ministry of Welfare Services: Wisma Shen, Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 925011.

Ministry of Works: Jalan Mahameru, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 919011; telex 30415.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Dewan Negara
(Senate)

The Senate has 58 members, of whom 26 are elected and 32 appointed. Each State Assembly elects two members. The Supreme Head of State appoints the other 32 members.

Speaker: Tan Sri Ismail Khan.

Dewan Rakyat
(House of Representatives)

The House has 154 elected members: 114 from Peninsular Malaysia, 16 from Sabah and 24 from Sarawak. In accordance with legislation approved in August 1983, the number of seats is to be increased to 176 at the next election.

Speaker: Datuk Mohamed Zahir Ismail.

General Election, April 1982

Party	Seats
National Front*	132
Democratic Action Party	9
Pan-Malayan Islamic Party	5
Independent†	8
Total	154

* See under Political Organizations.
† Including one member aligned to the National Front.

The States

JOHORE
(Capital: Johore Bahru)

Regent: Tengku Ibrahim Ismail ibni Sultan Mahmud Iskandar Al-Haj.

Menteri Besar: Dato' Abdul Ajib Ahmad.

State Assembly: 32 seats, all held by the National Front; elected April 1982.

KEDAH
(Capital: Alor Star)

Sultan: HRH Tunku Haji Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Osman Aroff.

State Assembly: 26 seats; National Front 24, Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 2; elected April 1982.

KELANTAN
(Capital: Kota Bahru)

Sultan: HRH Tengku Ismail Petra ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Sultan Yahaya Petra.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Haji Mohamed bin Yaacob.

State Assembly: 36 seats; National Front 26, Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 10; elected April 1982.

MALACCA
(Capital: Malacca)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: HE Tan Sri Syed Ahmad Shahabuddin.

Chief Minister: Datuk Abdul Rahim bin Datuk Thamby Chik.

State Assembly: 20 seats; National Front 18, Democratic Action Party 2; elected April 1982.

NEGRI SEMBILAN
(Capital: Seremban)

Yang di-Pertuan Besar: HRH Tunku Ja'afar ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Mohd Isa bin Datuk Haji Abdul Samad.

State Assembly: 24 seats; National Front 22, Democratic Action Party 2; elected April 1982.

PAHANG
(Capital: Kuantan)

Sultan: HRH Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Mustain Billah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri'ayatuddin Al Mu'adzam Shah.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Najib Tun Abdul Razak.

State Assembly: 32 seats; National Front 31, Democratic Action Party 1; elected April 1982.

PENANG
(Capital: George Town)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: HE Tun Dr Awang bin Hassan.

Chief Minister: Dr Lim Chong Eu.

State Assembly: 27 seats; National Front 25, Democratic Action Party 2; elected April 1982.

PERAK
(Capital: Ipoh)

Sultan: HRH Paduka Sri Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Yussuff Izzuddin Shah.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Seri Ramli Ngah bin Talib.

State Assembly: 42 seats; National Front 38, Democratic Action Party 4; elected April 1982.

PERLIS
(Capital: Kangar)

Raja: HRH Tuanku Syed Putra ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Haji Ali bin Ahmad.

State Assembly: 12 seats; National Front 11, Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 1; elected April 1982.

SABAH
(Capital: Kota Kinabalu)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: HE Tun Mohamad Adnan Robert.

Chief Minister: Datuk Harris Salleh.

State Assembly: 54 seats; Berjaya (elected) 44, Berjaya (nominated) 6, USNO 3, SCCP 1; elected April 1981.

SARAWAK
(Capital: Kuching)

Yang di-Pertua Negeri: HE Tan Sri Datuk Patinggi Abdul Rahman Ya'kub.

Chief Minister: Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib Mahmood.

State Assembly: 48 seats; National Front 44, Independents 4; elected December 1983.

SELANGOR
(Capital: Shah Alam)

Sultan: HRH Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Ahmad Razali Ali.

State Assembly: 33 seats; National Front 31, Democratic Action Party 1, Independent 1; elected April 1982.

TRENGGANU

(Capital: Kuala Trengganu)

Sultan: HRH Tengku Mahmood ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah.

Menteri Besar: Datuk Amar Seri Di Raja Haji Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad.

State Assembly: 28 seats; National Front 23, Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 5; elected April 1982.

Political Organizations

Barisan Nasional (National Front): c/o Dewan Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 984895; f. 1973; a multiracial coalition of 11 parties; Sec.-Gen. Abdul Ghafar Baba. Comprises:

Barisan Jama'ah Islamiah Semalaysia (BERJASA) (Front Malaysian Islamic Council) (FMIC): 4960 Jalan Bayam (Dusun Muda), Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1977; opposes the PAS; pro-Islamic; 50,000 mems; Pres. Dato' Haji Wan Hashim bin Haji Wan Achmed; Sec.-Gen. Mahmud Zuhdi bin Haji Abdul Majid.

Bersatu Rakyat Jelata Sabah (BERJAYA) (Sabah People's Union): 1st Floor, Natikar Bldg, POB 2130, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; f. 1975; 400,000 mems; Pres. Datuk Harris Salleh; Sec.-Gen. Haji Mohammed Noor Mansor.

Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA): Wisma MCA, 8th Floor, 163 Jalan Ampang, POB 10626, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 418044; f. 1949; c. 500,000 mems; Pres. Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan (acting); Sec.-Gen. Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan.

Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC): Menara Manickavasagam, 7th Floor, 1 Jalan Rahmat, Pejebat Pos Medan Tuanku, Kuala Lumpur 02-10; f. 1946; 205,353 mems (1983); Pres. Dato S. Samy Vellu; Sec.-Gen. Encik M. Mahalingam.

Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS): Kuching, Sarawak; f. 1983 by former mems of SNAP; Pres. Datuk Leo Moggie Anak Irok (acting).

Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GERAKAN) (Malaysian People's Movement Party): 7th Floor, 71–75 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1968; 14,000 mems; Pres. Dato' Dr Lim Keng Yaik; Sec.-Gen. Leong Khee Seong.

Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu Sarawak (PPBB) (United Bumiputra Party): 153-F Jalan Satok, Kuching, Sarawak; Pres. Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Rahman Yaakub; Dep. Pres. Datuk Alfred Jabu Ak Numpang.

People's Progressive Party of Malaysia (PPP): Ipoh, Perak; f. 1955; Pres. Sen. S. I. Rajah.

Sarawak National Party (SNAP): 304–305 Mei Jun Bldg, Rubber Rd, POB 2960, Kuching, Sarawak; tel. (082) 24646; f. 1961; Pres. Datuk James Wong Kim Min; Sec.-Gen. Y. B. Encik Joseph Balan Seling.

Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP): 7 Central Rd, West, POB 454, Kuching, Sarawak; f. 1959; Pres. Datuk Amar Stephen Yong Kuet Tze; Sec.-Gen. Datuk Wong Soon Kai.

United Malays National Organization (UMNO): UMNO Bldg, 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, POB 644, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; 600,000 mems; Pres. Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad; Sec.-Gen. Sanusi Junid.

Democratic Action Party (DAP): 77 Rd 20/9, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. (03) 769554; f. 1966; largest opposition party in Parliament; advocates multiracial Malaysia based on democratic socialism; 12,000 mems; Chair. Dr Chen Man Hin; Sec.-Gen. Lim Kit Siang.

Kesatuan Insaf Tanah Ayer (KITA) (National Consciousness Party): 7C Jalan Murai Dua, Baru Compleks, Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1974; 5,000 mems; Chair. Tuan Asri bin Yussof; Sec.-Gen. Encik Samsuri Misu.

Kongres Indian Muslim Malaysia (KIMMA): 47 Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1977; aims to unite Malaysian Indian Muslims politically; 20,000 mems; Pres. Dato A. S. Dawood; Sec.-Gen. Lebbai Gani bin Naina Pillai Naricar.

Partai Sosialis Demokratik (Socialist Democratic Party): 205 Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1978 by fmr mems of the DAP; 4,500 mems; Chair. Ismail Hashim; Sec.-Gen. Fan Yew Teng.

Parti Hisbul Muslimin Malaysia (Hamim) (Islamic Front of Malaysia): Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1983 as an alternative party to PAS; Pres. Datuk Asri Muda.

Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (PAS) (Pan-Malayan Islamic Party): 28A Jalan Pahang Barat, off Jalan Pahang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1951; seeks to establish an Islamic society; 250,000 mems; Pres. Haji Yusof Rawa; Sec.-Gen. Datuk Bakar Umar.

Parti Keadilan Masyarakat (PEKEMAS) (Social Justice Party): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1971 by fmr mems of GERAKAN; Chair. Shaharyddin Dahalan.

Parti Rakyat Jati Sarawak (PAJAR) (Sarawak Native People's Party): Sarawak; f. 1978; Leader Ali Kaw.

Parti Sosialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; Chair. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. Abdul Razak Ahmad.

Pertubuhan Rakyat Sabah Bersatu (United Sabah People's Organization (USPO): Tingkat 3, 9 Jalan Bendahara, Berjaya, Kg. Air, POB 993, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Sabah Chinese Consolidated Party (SCCP): POB 704, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; f. 1964; 14,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Chan Tet On.

Sabah Democratic Rakyat Party: 11 Jalan Sentosa, Kampong Ayer, POB 1232, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; f. 1975 by fmr mems of USNO; 68,000 mems; Leader Datuk Haji Taulani bin Haji Jalaluddin.

Sarawak People's Organization (SAPO): Miri, Sarawak; mainly Chinese support; Sec.-Gen. Raymond Seztu.

United Sabah National Organization (USNO): Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; expelled from the Barisan National, April 1984; Pres. Tun Datu Haji Mustapha bin Datu Harun.

United Sabah People's Organization (USPO): 3rd Floor, 9 Jalan Bendahara, Berjaya, Kampong Ayer, POB 993, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN MALAYSIA

Argentina: Kuala Lumpur; Ambassador: Juan Marcelo Gabastou.

Australia: 6 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 423122; telex 30260; High Commissioner: D. W. Evans.

Austria: 7th Floor, MUI Plaza Bldg, Jalan P. Ramlee, POB 10154, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 484277; telex 31263; Ambassador: Dr Franz Palla.

Bangladesh: 204–1 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 423252; High Commissioner: Mustafizur Rahman.

Belgium: 4th Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, 152 Jalan Ampang, POB 10558, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 485733; telex 30044; Ambassador: Pieter Berghs.

Bolivia: 4th Floor, Suite 423, Kompleks Antarabangsa, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 425146; Chargé d'affaires: Marco Vidaurre.

Brazil: 22 Pesiaran Damansara Endah, Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 948607; telex 31574; Ambassador: Sergio F. Guarischi Bath.

Brunei: 36 Jalan U Thant, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 462635; High Commissioner: Haji Jaya Abdul Latiff.

Burma: 7 Jalan Taman U Thant, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 423863; Ambassador: U Thein Toe.

Canada: 5th Floor, AIA Bldg, Jalan Ampang, POB 10990, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 289722; High Commissioner: Manfred von Nostitz.

China, People's Republic: 229 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 428495; Ambassador: Chen Kang.

Czechoslovakia: 32 Jalan Mesra, off Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 427185; Chargé d'affaires: František Vaca.

Denmark: 22nd Floor, Wisma Angkasa Raya, 123 Jalan Ampang, POB 10908, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 416088; telex 30427; Ambassador: Anders Georg.

Egypt: 28 Lingkungan U Thant, POB 2004, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 468184; Ambassador: Magdy Sabry.

Finland: 6th Floor, Wisma MCA, Jalan Ampang, POB 10909, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 411088; telex 31535; Ambassador: Pertti A. Q. Karkkainen.

France: 210 Jalan Bukit Bintang, POB 700, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 484122; Ambassador: Marie-Thérèse Corbie.

German Democratic Republic: 29 Jalan Wickham, off Jalan Ampang Hilir, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 462894; Ambassador: KLAUS MÄSER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 3 Jalan U Thant, POB 10023, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 429666; telex 30380; Ambassador: Dr WOLFRAM DUFNER.

India: United Asian Bank Bhd Bldg, 19 Jalan Melaka, POB 59, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 221766; High Commissioner: PRAKASH SHAH.

Indonesia: 233 Jalan Tun Abdul Razak, POB 889, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 421011; telex 30258; Ambassador: Lt-Gen. HIMAWAN SUTANTO.

Iraq: 2 Jalan Langgak Golf, off Jalan Pekeliling, POB 2022, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 480555; Ambassador: MUDAFAR MUHAMMAD AL-NAKSHABANDY.

Italy: Lot 6, Sublot 1106, Jalan U Thant, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 465122; Ambassador: Dr MARCELLO SPATAFORA.

Japan: 11 Jalan Pesiaran Stonor, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 438044; Ambassador: AKITANE KIUCHI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 203 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 420650; Ambassador: YI SONG-GI.

Korea, Republic: 422 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 482177; Chargé d'affaires: CHUN SOO KYU.

Libya: 10 Jalan U Thant, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 411035; Secretary: ALI SULEIMAN ALAUJALI.

Netherlands: 4 Jalan Mesra, off Jalan Damai, off Jalan Ampang, POB 10543, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 431143; telex 30330; Ambassador: F. H. PETERS.

New Zealand: 193 Jalan Tun Razak, POB 12003, Kuala Lumpur 16-01; tel. 486422; telex 30284; High Commissioner: H. FREEMAN-GREENE.

Pakistan: 132 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 483822; Ambassador: (vacant).

Philippines: 1 Cangkat Kia Peng, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 484233; Ambassador: YUSUP R. ABUBAKAR.

Poland: 8B Jalan Ampang Hilir, POB 10417, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 460940; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: GRZEGORZ NOBIS.

Romania: 114 Jalan Damai, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 423172; Chargé d'affaires: IOAN DONCA.

Saudi Arabia: 1 Jalan Ru, off Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 479433; Ambassador: Sheikh MOHAMED AL-HAMAD AL-SHUBAILI.

Singapore: 209 Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 486377; High Commissioner: Dr MAURICE BAKER.

Sri Lanka: 29 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, POB 717, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 423094; High Commissioner: G. SENEVIRATHNE.

Sweden: 6th Floor, Wisma Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang, POB 10239, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 485981; Ambassador: BENGT RÖSIÖ.

Switzerland: 16 Pesiaran Madge, POB 12008, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 480622; Ambassador: ERNST THURNHEER.

Thailand: 206 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 488222; Ambassador: CHAWAN CHAOVANIT.

Turkey: 30 Jalan Inai, off Jalan Imbi, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 429744; Ambassador: TEVFIK UNAYDIN.

USSR: 263 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 460009; Ambassador: FYODOR POTAPENKO.

United Kingdom: Wisma Damansara, 5 Jalan Semantan, POB 11030, Kuala Lumpur 23-03; tel. 941533; telex 30245; High Commissioner: D. H. GILLMORE.

USA: 376 Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 489011; Ambassador: THOMAS P. SHOESMITH.

Viet-Nam: 4 Pesiaran Stonor, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 484036; Ambassador: NGUYEN CAN.

Yugoslavia: Lot 300, 4½ Mile Jalan Ampang, POB 12357, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 461087; telex 31219; Ambassador: NASTE CALOVSKI.

Judicial System

The two High Courts, one in Peninsular Malaysia and the other in Sabah and Sarawak, have original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as the federal law provides. Above these two High Courts is the Supreme Court (formerly the Federal Court) which has, to the exclusion of any other court, jurisdiction in any dispute between States or between the Federation and any State; and has special jurisdiction as to the interpretation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal, replacing the right of appeal to the Privy Council in the United Kingdom. There is also a right of appeal from the High Courts to the Supreme Court and limited right of appeal from the Supreme Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The High Courts each consist of the Chief Justice and a number of Judges. The Supreme Court consists of the Lord President together with the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and six Federal Judges. The Lord President and Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

The Sessions Courts, which are situated in the principal urban and rural centres, are presided over by a President, who is a member of the Federation Legal and Judicial Service and is a qualified barrister or a Bachelor of Law from any of the recognized universities. Their criminal jurisdiction covers the less serious indictable offences, excluding those which carry penalties of death or life imprisonment. Civil cases are heard without a jury. Civil jurisdiction of a President's Sessions Court is up to M $25,000. The Presidents are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Magistrates' Courts are also found in the main urban and rural centres and have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, although of a more restricted nature than that of the Sessions Courts. The Magistrates consist of officers from either the Federation Legal and Judicial Service or are seconded from the administration to the Judicial Department for varying periods up to three years. They are appointed by the heads of the States in which they officiate on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

Lord President of the Supreme Court of Malaysia: Tan Sri Dato' Haji MOHD SALLEH BIN ABAS.

Chief Justice of the High Court in Peninsular Malaysia: Tan Sri ABDUL HAMID OMAR.

Chief Justice of the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak: Tan Sri Datuk LEE HUN HOE.

Attorney-General: Tan Sri Datuk ABU TALIB BIN OTHMAN.

Religion

Islam is the established religion but freedom of religious practice is guaranteed. All Malays are Muslims, representing 53% of the total population in 1982. In Peninsular Malaysia 19% followed Buddhism (19% in Sarawak and 8% in Sabah), and 7% were Christians (29% in Sarawak and 24% in Sabah). A small minority of Chinese are Christians but most Chinese follow Buddhism, Confucianism or Daoism. Of the Indian community, about 70% are Hindu, 20% Muslim, 5% Christian and 2% Sikh. In Sabah and Sarawak, many follow animist beliefs.

ISLAM

President of the Majlis Islam: Datuk Haji MOHD FAUZI BIN Haji ABDUL HAMID, Kuching, Sarawak.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Kuching: Rt Rev. Datuk BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, POB 347, Kuching, Sarawak.

Bishop of Sabah: Rt Rev. LUKE CHHOA HENG SZE, Bishop's House, POB 811, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Bishop of West Malaysia: Rt Rev. Tan Sri J. G. SAVARIMUTHU, Bishop's House, 14 Pesiaran Stonor, Kuala Lumpur 04-08; tel. 421850.

The Baptist Church

Malay Baptist Convention: 2 Jalan 2/38, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. (03) 523564; Chair. Rev. JAMES LAI; Pres. Dr WAYNE WEI-YUAN SIAO.

The Methodist Church

Bishop for Malaysia: Bishop C. N. FANG, Tingkat 8, Wisma Methodist, Lorong Hang Jebat, Kuala Lumpur 05-05; tel. (03) 480070; 100,000 mems.

The Presbyterian Church

Presbyterian Church in Malaysia: Joyful Grace Church, Jalan Alsagoof, Pontian, Johore; Rev. ANDREW TAY WOON HOOK.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt Rev. ANTHONY SOTER FERNANDEZ, 528 Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur 04-01; tel. (03) 288828.

Archbishop of Kuching: Rt Rev. PETER CHUNG HOAN TING, St Peter's Seminary, POB 327, Kuching, Sarawak.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Spiritual Assembly: 32 Jalan Angsana, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur 14-11; tel. (03) 633000; mems resident in 1,568 localities.

The Press

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

DAILIES

English Language

Business Times: 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 445444; f. 1976; Editor HENRY CHANG; circ. 11,000.

Malay Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, POB 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 445444; f. 1896; afternoon; Editor MAURICE KHOO; circ. 63,000 throughout Malaysia.

National Echo: Kuala Lumpur; tel. 668271; f. 1903; morning; Editor S. H. TAN; circ. 40,000.

New Straits Times: 31 Jalan Riong, POB 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 445444; f. 1945; morning; Editor Dr MOHD NOORDIN SOPIEE; circ. 205,000 in all states of Malaysia.

The Star: 13 Jalan 13/6, Petaling Jaya, POB 2474, Selangor; tel. 578811; f. 1971; morning; Editor-in-Chief PENG-CHUEN LIEW; Editor K. NADARAJAH; circ. 130,000.

Chinese Language

Chung Kuo Pao (China Press): 40 Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, POB 10346, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 434323; f. 1946; morning; Publr and Editor-in-Chief NG HO PENG; circ. 50,000.

Kin Kwok Daily News: 6 Jalan 13/6, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 566798; f. 1940; morning; Editor-in-Chief TEE ANN CHUAN; circ. 55,000.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh: 2–4 Chulia St, Ghaut, Penang; tel. 22312; f. 1910; morning; Chief Editor CHUNG SHING FONG; circ. 39,035 (weekdays), 47,432 (Sunday).

Nanyang Siang Pau (Malaysia): 80 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 445133; f. 1923; morning; Editor-in-Chief CHU CHEE CHUAN; circ. 120,000 (Monday–Saturday), 150,000 (Sunday).

Shin Min Daily News: 2–4C Jalan Murai Dua, Batu 3, Jalan Ipoh, POB 10920, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 665733; f. 1966; morning and evening; Editor-in-Chief PAUL CHIN; circ. 80,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh Malaysia: 19 Jalan Semangat, POB 367, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 573460; telex 37697; f. 1929; morning; Chief Editor LIEW CHERN CHUAN; circ. 101,000 (daily), 118,000 (Sunday).

Sing Pin Jih Pao: 8 Leboh Leith, Pulau Pinang, Penang; tel. 21111; f. 1939; morning; Publr Datuk LIM KHENG KIM; Editor-in-Chief CHEAH SEE KIAN; circ. 50,000.

Tong Bao: 13 Jalan 13/6, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 579911; f. 1959; Group Chief Editor LIM TOONG KWONG; circ. 55,000.

Malay Language

Berita Harian: 31 Jalan Riong, POB 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 445444; f. 1957; morning; Editor Encik AHMAD SEBI; circ. 161,489 in all states of Malaysia.

Bintang Timur: 2049, Muslim 1, Lots 4 & 5, Kawasan Perindustrian Perai, Seberang Perai; tel. 349414; Editor-in-Chief KADIR AHMAD; circ. 20,000.

Harian Nasional: Kuala Lumpur; f. 1984; Propr KHALID JAFRI.

Mingguan Perdana: 48 Jalan Siput Akek, Taman Billion, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 619133; Group Chief Editor KHALID JAFRI.

Mingguan Tanah Air: 246-A Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 981014; Chief Editor IKHWAN NASIR.

Utusan Malaysia: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, POB 671, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; f. 1965; morning; Editor-in-Chief ZAINUDIN MAIDIN; circ. 206,000.

Utusan Melayu: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, POB 671, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; f. 1939; morning; Editor-in-Chief ZAINUDIN MAIDIN; circ. 50,000.

Punjabi Language

Malaya Samachar: 265 Jalan Brickfields, POB 2065, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 441078; f. 1965; evening; Editor TIRLOCHAN SINGH; circ. 2,500.

Navjiwan Punjabi News: 52 Jalan 8/18, Jalan Toman, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 565725; Assoc. Editor TARA SINGH.

Tamil Language

Tamil Nesan: 37 Jalan Ampang, POB 299, Kuala Lumpur 01-17; tel. 283577; f. 1924; morning; Editor V. VIVEKANANTHAN; circ. 28,000 (daily), 50,000 (Sunday).

Tamil Osai: 19 Jalan Murai Dua, Batu Complex, 3rd Mile Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 671644; Editor-in-Chief ATHI KUMANAN; circ. 16,000 (daily), 30,000 (Sunday).

Tamil Thinamani: 9 Jalan Murai Dua, Batu Complex, Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 66719; Editor S. NACHIAPPAN; circ. 18,000 (daily), 45,000 (Sunday).

SUNDAY PAPERS

English Language

National Sunday Echo: Kuala Lumpur; f. 1930; morning; Editor S. H. TAN; circ. 45,000.

New Sunday Times: 31 Jalan Riong, POB 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 445444; f. 1845; morning; Editor P. C. SHIVADAS; circ. 242,000 throughout Malaysia.

Sunday Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, POB 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 445444; telex 30259; f. 1896; morning; Editor JOACHIM S. P. NG; circ. 100,000 throughout Malaysia.

Sunday Star: 13 Jalan 13/6, Petaling Jaya, POB 12474, Selangor; f. 1971; Editor-in-Chief PENG-CHUEN LIEW; Editor CHERYL DORALL; circ. 150,000.

Malay Language

Berita Minggu: 31 Jalan Riong, POB 250, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 445444; f. 1957; morning; Editor Encik SUTAN SHAHRIL LEMBANG; circ. 174,000 throughout Malaysia.

Mingguan Malaysia: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, POB 671, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; f. 1964; Editor-in-Chief ZAINUDIN MAIDIN; circ. 365,000.

Mingguan Timur: 2049, Mukim 1, Lots 4 & 5, Kawasan Perindustrian Perai, Seberang Perai; tel. 349414; f. 1951; Editor MOHD YUSOFF SHARIFF; circ. 20,000.

Utusan Zaman: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, POB 671, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; f. 1939; Editor MUSTAFA FADULA SUHAIMI; circ. 57,000.

PERIODICALS

English Language

Her World: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 444322; monthly; Editor AYESHA HARBEN; circ. 17,000.

Malaysia Warta Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda (HM Government Gazette): Government Printing Dept, Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly.

Malaysian Agricultural Journal: Ministry of Agriculture, Wisma Tani, Jalan Mahameru, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1901; 2 a year.

Malaysian Digest: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wisma Putra, Jalan Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 486810; fortnightly; News Editor SULOCHANA INDRAN.

Malaysian Forester: Forest Research Institute, Kepong, Selangor; f. 1931; Editors N. MANOKARAN, WONG TUCK MENG.

New Straits Times Annual: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 444322; Editor Miss MILLICENT DANKER; circ. 8,000.

The Planter: Wisma ISP, 29, 31 & 33 Jalan Taman U Thant, POB 10262, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. (03) 415561; f. 1919; publ. by Inc Soc. of Planters; monthly; Editor M. RAJADURAI; circ. 3,500.

Chinese Language

Mister Magazine: 2 Jalan 19/1, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1976; monthly; Editor CHEW SUNG; circ. 60,000.

New Life Post: 2 Jalan 19/1, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1972; bi-weekly; Editor GOH TUCK HAI; circ. 120,000.

New Tide Magazine: 2 Jalan 19/1, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1974; every 3 weeks; Editor CHEONG SAW LAN; circ. 68,000.

Malay Language

Dewan Masyarakat: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Jalan Wisma Putra, POB 803, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 483960; f. 1963; monthly; current affairs; Chief Editor SULAIMAN MASRI; circ. 60,000.

Dewan Pelajar: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Jalan Wisma Putra, POB 803, Kuala Lumpur 08-08; tel. 483960; f. 1967; monthly; children's; Editor JALIL A. RAHMAN; circ. 45,000.

Jelita: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur 22-03; tel. 444322; monthly; family magazine; Editor ZAHARAH NAWAWI; circ. 42,000.

Mastika: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; monthly; Malayan illustrated magazine; Editor AZIZAH ALI; circ. 40,000.

Pengasoh: Majlis Ugama Islam, Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1918; monthly; Editor YUSOFF ZAKY YACOB; circ. 15,000.

Sinar Zaman: Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 983355; publ. by the Federal Information Services; Editor ABDUL AZIZ MALIM.

Utusan Filem dan Feshen: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; fortnightly; cinema; Editor MUSTAFA BIN ABDUL RAHIM; circ. 35,000.

Utusan Radio dan TV: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; fortnightly; Editor NORSHAH TAMBY; circ. 89,000.

Wanita: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487055; weekly; women; Editor NIK RAHIMAH HASSAN; circ. 107,000.

Watan Harian Nasional: Kuala Lumpur 04-09; f. 1977; weekly; Malay and English; Editor MOKHTAR SHUIB; circ. 25,000.

Punjabi Language

Navjiwan Punjabi News: 52 Jalan 8/18, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1970; weekly; Assoc. Editor TARA SINGH; circ. 9,000.

SABAH

DAILIES

Api Siang Pau (Kota Kinabalu Commercial Press): 24 Lorong Dewan, POB 170, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1954; morning; Chinese; Editor Datuk LO KWOCK CHUEN; circ. 3,000.

Daily Express: POB 139, 75 Gaya St, Kota Kinabalu; tel. 52165; telex 80371; f. 1963; morning; English and Malay; Editor-in-Chief JOSEPH M. FERNANDEZ; circ. 24,000.

Hwa Chiaw Jit Pao (Overseas Chinese Daily News): POB 139, 9 Gaya St, Kota Kinabalu; tel. 52165; telex 80371; f. 1936; morning; Chinese; Editor HII YUK SENG; circ. 28,000.

Kinabalu Sabah Times: POB 525, 76 Gaya St, Kota Kinabalu; tel. 52217; f. 1952; English, Malay and Kadazan; circ. 15,000.

Merdeka Daily News: POB 322, Sandakan; tel. 44517; f. 1968; morning; Chinese; Editor-in-Chief KWAN KUH HANG; circ. 19,000.

Sabah Times: POB 525, Kota Kinabalu; tel. 54484; Malay and Kadazan; Editor-in-Chief YAHYA ISMAIL; circ. 15,000.

Tawau Jih Pao: POB 464, 1072 Jalan Kuhara, Tawau; tel. 72576; Chinese; Editor-in-Chief STEPHEN LAI KIM YEAN.

SARAWAK

DAILIES

Berita Petang Sarawak: Lot 163, Jalan Chan Chin Ann, POB 1315, Kuching; tel. 24798; f. 1972; evening; Chinese; Chief Editor HWANG YU CHAI; circ. 11,000.

Borneo Post: 1st Floor, 9 Island Rd, Sibu; tel. 331714; telex 72070; morning; English; Editor JOE ANG; circ. 14,000.

Chinese Daily News: POB 138, Jalan Nipah, Kuching; tel. 52036; f. 1945; Chinese; Editor SOW THAI SHOOK; circ. 5,000.

International Times Daily: International Weekly, Lot 200, Jalan Abell, POB 1158, Kuching; tel. (082) 424533; telex 70034; f. 1968; morning; Chinese; Editor TAY HIANG BOON; circ. 12,000.

Malaysia Daily News: 7 Island Rd, POB 237, Sibu; tel. 30214; f. 1968; morning; Chinese; Editor WONG SENG KWONG; circ. 27,000.

Miri Daily News: Piasau Industrial Estate, POB 377, Miri; tel. 33995; f. 1957; morning; Chinese; Editor KU KIANG FAH; Man. HWANG JUN HIEN; circ. 17,000.

Sarawak Siang Pau: 4 Ole St, Sibu; f. 1966; Chinese; Editor CHEE GUAN HOCK; circ. 5,000.

Sarawak Tribune and Sunday Tribune: Jalan Nipah, off Jalan Abell Utara, POB 138, Kuching; tel. (082) 21710; telex 70213; f. 1945; English; Editor RAYMOND ADAI; circ. 17,000.

See Hua Daily News: 11 Island Rd, Sibu; tel. 332749; telex 72070; f. 1952; morning; Chinese; Editor LEE KANG CHIO; circ. 36,000.

Utusan Sarawak: Abell Rd, Kuching; f. 1949; Malay; Editor JAMIL BIN Haji BUSRAH; circ. 2,000.

PERIODICALS

Dewan Perintis: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Cawangan Sarawak, POB 1390, Kuching; f. 1978; Bahasa Malaysia and English; monthly; aims to promote use of Bahasa Malaysia; Chief Editor OTHMAN ISMAIL.

Pedoman Rakyat: Malaysian Information Office, Kuching; f. 1956; monthly; Malay; Editor Haji MOHD RAKAWI BIN Tan Sri IKHWAN; circ. 6,000.

Pemborita: Malaysian Information Office, Kuching; f. 1956; monthly; Iban and Chinese; Editor DUNSTAN MELLING; circ. 6,000.

Sarawak Gazette: Govt Printing Office, Kuching; tel. 440137; f. 1870; quarterly; English; Editor-in-Chief Dr YUSOFF BIN Haji HANIFAH; circ. 1,000.

Sarawak by the Week: Malaysian Information Office, Mosque Rd, Kuching; f. 1961; weekly; Malay and Dayak; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bernama (Malaysian National News Agency): 42 Jalan Syed Putra, POB 10024, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 445088; f. 1967; general and foreign news, economic features and photo services; daily output in Malay and English; Gen. Man. AHMAD MUSTAPHA; Editor-in-Chief AHMAD REJAL ARBEE.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 26 Hotel Equatorial, POB 2627, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 429520; Correspondent MERVIN NAMBIAR.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): China Insurance Bldg, 174 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, POB 2219, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 926155; Correspondent HARI SUBRAMANIAM.

Jiji Tsushin Sha (Jiji Press) (Japan): 8D Jalan Gurney Dua, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent SHINJI YOSHIDA.

Press Trust of India: 114 Jalan Limau Manis, Bangsar Park, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 940673; Correspondent T. V. VENKITACHALAM.

Reuters (UK): 9th Floor, Wisma Budiman, Persiaran Raja Chulan, POB 10841, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 208911; Representative JEREMY TOYE.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 3 Lorong Damai 12, off Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 247147; Representative G. M. SHMELYOV.

Thai News Agency: 124-F Burmah Rd, Penang; also Kuala Lumpur; Representative SOOK BURANAKUL.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 70–72, Tingkat 2, Wisma Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 203304; Representative S. C. WEE.

Xinhua (New China) News Agency (People's Republic of China) also has a bureau in Kuala Lumpur.

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION

Persatuan Penerbit-Penerbit Akhbar Malaysia (Malaysian Newspaper Publishers' Association): c/o Corporate Secretarius Sdn Bhd, Room 1, 5C Jalan Gurney, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Tengku MOHAMED TAIB.

Publishers

Kuala Lumpur

Anthonian Store Sdn Bhd: 235 Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur 09-08; tel. 441711; f. 1949; textbooks, children's, reference books, languages, fiction; Man. Dir FRANCIS LEE CHE KOK.

Berita Publishing Sdn Bhd: 22 Jalan Liku, off Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 444322; telex 30259; fiction, reference, children's and school books, newspapers and periodicals; Man. Dir Encik NIK IBRAHIM KAMIL.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka: POB 803, Kuala Lumpur 08-08; tel. 481169; f. 1956; textbooks, literature, general and children's; Dir-Gen. Datuk Haji HASSAN AHMAD.

Dewan Seni Sdn Bhd: 3B-1, 1st Floor, Jalan Genting Klang, Setapak, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 634906; primary school textbooks, school guidebooks; Man. Dir ANG CHIN BUN.

Eastern Book Service Sdn Bhd: 10A Jalan Telawi Empat, Bangsar Baru, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 941229; Gen. Man. Encik ABDUL MALIK Haji KHAMIS.

Geetha Sdn Bhd: 13A Jalan Kovil Hilir Batu 2½, Jalan Ipoh, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur 13-05; tel. 924073; history, education, reference and textbooks; Man. Dir SOMA NARAYANAN.

Golden Books Centre: 149 Ground Floor, Ampang Park Shopping Centre, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 485842; law and professional books, children's, fiction, general, magazines; Propr Encik SYED IBRAHIM.

Jabatan Penerbit Universiti Malaya (University of Malaya Press Ltd): University of Malaya, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur 22-11; tel. 574473; telex 37453; f. 1954; general fiction, literature, economics, history, medicine, politics, general and social science; Head of Dept ABDUL MANAF SAAD.

Longman Malaysia Sdn Bhd: 2nd Floor, Wisma Damansara, 5 Jalan Semantan, POB 10063, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 947044; telex 30151; fiction, textbooks, children's, reference, general, educational materials; Dir J. B. HO.

The Malaya Press Sdn Bhd: 22–24 Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 425764; f. 1958; magazines, children's, guidebooks, textbooks; Man. Dir LAI WING CHUN.

Malaysian Law Publishers Sdn Bhd: 1st Floor, 18 Lorong Bunus Enam, off Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 932442; telex 33009; law books, journals and reports; Man. Dir Encik HAMID BIN IBRAHIM.

Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd: 321 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, POB 10958, Kuala Lumpur 02-01; tel. 981133; telex 31697; textbooks, children's, languages, encyclopaedias, magazines; Dir Dr Y. MANSOOR MARICAN.

Pustaka Antara: 399A Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 980044; textbooks, children's, languages, fiction; Man. Dir Datuk ABDUL AZIZ BIN AHMAD.

Pustaka Melayu Baru Sdn Bhd: 1015 Selangor Mansion, Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur 01-14; tel. 985281; school textbooks, guidebooks, languages; Man. Encik MULYADI Haji SAAD.

Teks Publishing Sdn Bhd: 54A Jalan Tun Mohd Fuad Satu, Taman Tun Dr Ismail, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 786619; school textbooks, children's, languages, fiction, general; Man. Dir TAN HAI.

Utusan Publications and Distributors Sdn Bhd: 46M Jalan Lima, off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 413945; telex 30489; school textbooks, children's, languages, fiction, general; Gen. Man. OTHMAN KARIM.

Johore

Pelangi Educational Enterprise: 28A Jalan Abiad, Taman Tebrau Jaya, Johore Bahru, Johore; tel. 323060; school textbooks, children's, languages; Mans LAI CHIN HENG, SAM CHIN YAN.

Penerbitan Pelangi Sdn Bhd: 33 Jalan Perang, Taman Pelangi, Johore Bahru; tel. 327938; guidebooks and reference books; Man. Dir LAI CHIN HENG.

Textbooks Malaysia Sdn Bhd: 39 Jalan Buloh Kasap, POB 30, Segamat, Johore; tel. 911181; school textbooks, children's, fiction, guidebooks and reference books; Man. Dir FREDDIE KHOO.

Negri Sembilan

Bharathi Press: 23–24 Jalan Dato' Sheikh Ahmad, Seremban, POB 74, Negri Sembilan; tel. 722911; f. 1939; Partners C. RAMASAMY, M. R. N. MUTHURENGAM, M. SUBRAMANIA BHARATHI.

Penang

Sino-Malay Publishing Co Ltd: 183 Lebuh Carnarvon, Pulau Pinang; tel. 22534.

Syarikat United Book Sdn Bhd: 187–189 Lebuh Carnarvon, Penang; tel. 61635; telex 40119; textbooks, children's, reference, fiction, guidebooks; Man. Dir CHEW SING GUAN.

Selangor

Academia Publications: 10 Jalan 217, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 572455; textbooks; Man. CHONG THIM SIN.

Eastern Universities Press: 39 Jalan SS 20/11, Damansara Utama, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 783332; textbooks, children's, languages, fiction, art, biography, general; Man. CHRISTINE CHONG.

Eastview Productions Sdn Bhd: 48A & B Jalan SS 2/67, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 762614; f. 1980; school textbooks, children's, fiction, general; Man. Dir JOHNNY ONG.

Federal Publications Sdn Bhd: Lot 8238, Jalan 222, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 561066; educational, children's, reference books, guidebooks; Gen. Man. H. H. CHIAM.

FEP International Sdn Bhd: Lot 8246 Jalan 225, POB 1091, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 560877; f. 1969; children's, languages, fiction, dictionaries, textbooks and reference; Man. Dir LIM MOK-HAI.

Heinemann Educational Books (Asia) Ltd: 2 Jalan 20/16A, Paramount Gardens, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 750033; telex 37504; textbooks, children's, languages, fiction, general; Gen. Man. LEONG FOOK KWONG.

Kompas Publishing Sdn Bhd: 48A, 1st Floor, Jalan SS 2/61, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. (03) 746650; Man. Dir KHOO HOCK SEE.

Macmillan Publishers (M) Sdn Bhd: Tingkat 4, Wisma FAM, Jalan SS 5A/9, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 751220; telex 37027; Man. WONG PENG KHUEN.

Oxford University Press: 1st Floor, Bangunan Jurukur, 64–66 Jalan 52/4, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 551744; telex 37578; f. 1957; educational and general, dictionaries and reference; Regional Gen. Man. R. E. BRAMMAH.

Penerbit Fajar Bakti Sdn Bhd: 3 Jalan 13/3, POB 1050, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 563111; telex 37578; school, college and university textbooks, children's, fiction, general; Man. Dir M. SOCKALINGAM.

Pustaka Delta Pelajaran Sdn Bhd: 41 Jalan SS 24/8, Taman Megah, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 759377; Man. Dir LIM KIM WAH.

Times Educational Co Sdn Bhd: 22 Jalan 19/3, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 571766; telex 37433; textbooks, general and reference; Man. FOONG CHUI LIN.

United Publishers Services (M) Sdn Bhd: 39 Jalan SS 20/11, Damansara Utama, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 783332; f. 1968; Man. NG TIEH CHUAN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Malaysian Book Publishers' Association: 48A Jalan SS2/67, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 762614; Pres. Datuk ABDUL AZIZ AHMAD; Hon. Sec. JOHNNY ONG; 60 mems.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were 282,666 radio and 1,389,952 licensed television receivers in Malaysia.

Radio Television Malaysia (RTM): Dept of Broadcasting, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 202366; telex 30283 (radio), 31383 (television); f. 1946 (television introduced 1963); supervises radio and television broadcasting; Dir-Gen. Dato' ABDULLAH MOHAMAD; Dir (News) SALLEH PATEH AKHIR.

Radio Television Malaysia (Sabah): Jalan Tuaran, POB 1016, Kota Kinabalu; tel. 52711; telex 80061; f. 1955; inc as a dept of RTM 1963 (television introduced 1971); broadcasts programmes 265 hours a week in Malay, English, Chinese (two dialects), Kadazan, Murut, Dusun and Bajau; Dir of Broadcasting TAMIMUDDIN KARIM.

Radio Television Malaysia (Sarawak): Broadcasting House, Jalan Satok, Kuching; tel. 53422; telex 70084; f. 1954; a dept of RTM since 1963; broadcasts 406 hours per week in Malay, English, Chinese, Iban, Bidayuh, Melanau, Kayan/Kenyah, Bisayah and Murut; Dir of Broadcasting Encik JAAFAR BIN KAMIN.

RADIO

Radio Malaysia: Dept of Broadcasting, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 202366; f. 1946; domestic service; operates six networks; broadcasts in Bahasa Malaysia, English, Chinese (Mandarin and other dialects), Tamil and Orang Asli (Temiar and Semai dialects); Controller of Programmes Haji MADZHI JOHARI.

Suara Malaysia (Voice of Malaysia): overseas service in Arabic, Burmese, English, Indonesian, Chinese (Mandarin), Bahasa Malaysia, Japanese, Kampuchean, Lao, Vietnamese, Tagalog and Thai; Head of Overseas Service BAHARIN TAHIR.

Rediffusion (Malaya) Sdn Bhd: Rediffusion House, 17 Jalan Pahang, POB 570, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 984544; telex 30080; f. 1949; two programmes; 33,953 subscribers in Kuala Lumpur; 13,240 subscribers in Penang; 11,928 subscribers in Ipoh; Man. Dir M. J. BLEECK.

TELEVISION

Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Bhd (STMB) (TV3): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1983; began broadcasting June 1984 as Malaysia's first private commercial network; Propr Fleet Group Sdn Bhd; Chair. DAIM ZAINUDDIN; Gen. Man. MOHAMED TAWFIK.

Television Malaysia: Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur 22-10; tel. 202366; operates three nationwide networks; Controller of Programmes AHMAD NOOR.

Finance

(auth. = authorized; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Malaysian dollars/ringgits)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank Negara Malaysia: Jalan Kuching, POB 10922, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 988044; telex 30006; f. 1959; bank of issue; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 4,925m. (Dec. 1983); Gov. Datuk Jaffar Hussein; Dep. Gov. Dr Lin See Yan; 8 brs.

Commercial Banks

Peninsular Malaysia

Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd: 43 Beach St, POB 232, Penang; tel. 373434; telex 40087; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 409.3m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Yeap Teik Leong; Chief Exec. and Deputy Chair. Goh Eng Toon; 12 brs.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd: POB 10407, Menara Bumiputra, Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur 01-18; tel. 988011; telex 30445; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 1,076m., dep. 14,966m. (Dec. 1982); Exec. Chair. Tan Sri Basir Ismail; Exec. Dir. Taufik Abdullah; 96 brs.

Bank Buruh (Malaysia) Bhd: 2-8 Jalan Gereja, POB 10591, Kuala Lumpur 01-17; tel. 209233; telex 31269; f. 1975; cap. p.u. 16.4m., dep. 54m. (June 1983); Sr Gen. Man. and CEO Dr R. Thillainathan; 1 br.

Bank of Commerce Bhd: 11th Floor, Wisma Stephens, Jalan Raja Chulan, POB 566, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 429177; telex 30565; cap. p.u. 21.5m., dep. 332.2m. (1983); Chair. Mohd Desa Pachi; Exec. Dir D. Burrows; 5 brs.

Bank Pembangunan Malaysia Bhd: Tingkat 5–7, Bangunan MOCCIS, 17 Jalan Melaka, POB 2352, Kuala Lumpur 01-18; tel. 227155; telex 30058.

Development and Commercial Bank Bhd: 161-B Wisma On-Tai, Jalan Ampang, POB 10145, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 419077; telex 31032; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 113m., dep. 2,474m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Tun Sir Henry H. S. Lee; Exec. Dir and Gen. Man. (vacant); 25 brs.

Kwong Yik Bank Bhd: 75 Jalan Bandar, POB 10135, Kuala Lumpur 01-20; tel. 225633; telex 30437; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 32m., dep. 890.7m. (June 1984); Chair. Dato' Jaffar Hussein; Exec. Dir Abdul Ghani Ahmad; 28 brs.

Malayan Banking Bhd: 92 Jalan Bandar, POB 102010, Kuala Lumpur 01-20; tel. 207522; telex 30438; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 180m., dep. 10,303m. (June 1984); Chair. Dato Jaffar Hussein; Exec. Dir Raja Badrol Ahmad; 186 brs.

Malayan United Bank Bhd: 21st Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan P. Ramlee, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 411533; telex 32590; f. 1905; cap. p.u. 50m., res 4.8m., dep. 839m. (June 1984); Chair. Tunku Osman Ibni Tunku Temenggong Ahmad; Exec. Dirs Khet Kok Yin, Nik Hashim bin Nik Yusoff; 20 brs.

Malaysian French Bank Bhd: MFB Bldg, POB 10069, 11-A Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 201322; telex 30251; f. 1982; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 231m. (1984); CEO D. de la Pommeraye; 2 brs.

Oriental Bank Bhd: 14th Floor, Menara Promet, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur 06-24; tel. (03) 437088; telex 30778; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 35m., dep. 732m. (1983); Chair. Dato Borhan bin Kuntom; CEO Ibrahim Zain; 13 brs.

Pacific Bank Bhd: Wisma Hangsam, Jalan Hang Lekir, POB 10043, Kuala Lumpur 01-27; tel. 205033; telex 30075; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 23m., dep. 624m. (June 1984); Chair. Tun Tan Siew Sin; Gen. Man. Herbert R. Quiring; 12 brs.

Perwira Habib Bank Malaysia Bhd: 3rd Floor, Wisma SPK, Jalan Sultan Ismail, POB 10459, Kuala Lumpur 04-03; tel. 432000; telex 30448; f. 1975; cap. p.u. 50m., dep. 1,029.6m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Gen. Tan Sri Datuk Ibrahim bin Datuk Ismail; Exec. Dir Tuan Syed Hamdan bin Syed Agil; 19 brs.

Public Bank Bhd: Bangunan Public Bank, 6 Jalan Sultan Sulaiman, POB 12542, Kuala Lumpur 01-33; tel. 209055; telex 30780; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 210m., dep. 3,492.6m. (1984); Exec. Chair. Tan Sri Dato' Teh Hong Piow; Exec. Dir Yeoh Chin Kee; 25 brs.

Southern Banking Bhd: 49 Jalan Hang Lekiu, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 200222; telex 31023; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 705.4m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Raja Tan Sri Zainal bin Raja Sulaiman; CEO Tan Teong Hean; 15 brs.

United Asian Bank Bhd: 12 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, POB 10753, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 920266; telex 30454; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 50.5m., dep. 1,556m. (1982); Exec. Chair. Ismail bin Dato' Abdullah; CEO M. Suppiah; 29 brs.

United Malayan Banking Corpn Bhd: Bangunan UMBC, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman, POB 12006, Kuala Lumpur 01-33; tel. 209866; telex 30484; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 60m., dep. 3,526m. (1983); Chair. Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Hamid; Exec. Dir Mohd Taib bin Abdul Hamid; 58 brs.

Sabah

Hock Hua Bank (Sabah) Bhd: 5th Floor, Hock Hua Bldg, 22 Jalan Pantai, Kota Kinabalu; tel. (088) 51580; telex 80684; f. 1961; subsidiary of Hock Hua Bank Bhd (Sarawak); cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 198m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Tan Sri Datuk Amar Ling Beng Siew; Exec. Dir Chieng You Lik; 4 brs.

Sabah Bank Bhd: Lot 4–6, Block K, Sinsuran Complex, WDT 132, Kota Kinabalu; tel. 211611; telex 80294; f. 1979; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 430m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. Tan Sri Datuk Thomas Jayasuriya; Gen. Man. Peter M. S. Yew; 5 brs.

Sarawak

Bank Utama (Malaysia) Bhd: 18-B, Jalan Haji Taha, POB 2049, Kuching; tel. 53257; telex 70101; f. 1976; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 333.9m. (1983); Chair. Haji Bidari bin Tan Sri Datuk Haji Mohamed; 2 brs.

Hock Hua Bank Bhd: 3 Central Rd, Sibu; tel. 335677; telex 72008; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 10.6m., dep. 529.5m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Tan Sri Datuk Amar Ling Beng Siew; Man. Dir Datuk Ting Lik Hung; 9 brs.

Kong Ming Bank Bhd: 82 Market Rd, POB 656, Sibu; tel. 22188; telex 72017; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 287.1m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Datuk Ling Beng Sung; Man. Dir Ling Beng King; 9 brs.

Wah Tat Bank Bhd: 15 Bank Rd, POB 87, Sibu; tel. 36733; telex 72024; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 100.3m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Dr Chew Peng Cheng; 2 brs.

Principal Merchant Banks

Amanah-Chase Merchant Bank Bhd: 19th Floor, Bangunan Komplek Kewangan, 82 Jalan Raja Chulan, POB 12492, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 420155; telex 30602; CEO Ishak Abdul Hamid.

Arab-Malaysian Development Bank Bhd: Bangunan Dato Zainal, Jalan Melaka, POB 233, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 985322; telex 31167; Exec. Chair. Dato Azman Hashim; Man. Dir Malek Merican.

Aseambankers Malaysia Bhd: 15th Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan P. Ramlee, POB 11057, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 482044; telex 30367; f. 1973; Man. Dir Izham Mamud.

Asian International Merchant Bankers Bhd: 5th Floor, Bangunan UMBC, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman, POB 988, Kuala Lumpur 01-33; tel. 220555; telex 30205; Gen. Man. Wong Heng Wooi.

Asiavest Merchant Bankers (M) Bhd: 2nd Floor, Annexe Block, Bangunan Ibu Pejabat Pernas, Jalan Raja Laut Sambungan, POB 10491, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 912255; telex 30694; f. 1975; Man. Dir and Chair. Dr Syed Mahmood bin Syed Hussain.

Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Bhd: 12th Floor, Menara Bumiputra, Jalan Melaka, POB 10890, Kuala Lumpur 01-18; tel. 926066; telex 30282.

D. & C. Nomura Merchant Bankers Bhd: 22nd Floor, Wisma On-Tai, 161B Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur 04-07; f. 1974; Chair. Tun Sir Henry Hau Shik Lee.

Malaysian International Merchant Bankers Bhd (Chairman Bank): 3rd and 4th Floors, MIDF Bldg, 195 Jalan Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur 16-01; tel. (03) 481200; telex 30299; f. 1970; cap. auth. 15m., p.u. 10m.; Chair. Dato Dr Syed M. A. Alhady; Gen. Man. Mohd Razali P. N. Wong.

Permata Chartered Merchant Bank Bhd: 7th Floor, Chartered Bank Bldg, 2 Jalan Ampang, POB 11001, Kuala Lumpur 01-16; tel. (03) 208922; telex 30294; Gen. Man. J. H. Baldwin.

Pertanian Baring Sanwa Bhd: 8th Floor, Bangunan Bank Pertanian, Leboh Pasar Besar, POB 12362, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 929011; telex 30903; controlled by Bank Pertanian Malaysia, Baring Bros & Co Ltd (UK), and Sanwa Bank Ltd (Japan); Chair. Dr Agoes Salim.

Rakyat First Merchant Bankers Bhd: 5th Floor, Bangunan Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang, POB 12346, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 487011; telex 30658; Chair. Dato Haji Muhammad Feisol bin Haji Hassan.

Utama Wardley Bhd: 17th Floor, Plaza See Hoy Chan, Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur 05-10; tel. 288644; telex 32250; f. 1975; Chair. Tuan Haji Bidari bin Tan Sri Datuk Mohamed.

Co-operative Bank

Bank Kerjasama Rakyat Malaysia Bhd: Bangunan Bank Rakyat, Jalan Tangsi, POB 11024, Kuala Lumpur 10-01; tel. 985011; telex 30667; f. 1954; 29,002 mems, of whom 868 were rural co-operatives (1983); Chair. Sha'aya Basheer; Man. Dir Anuar Jaafar; 23 brs.

Development Banks

Industrial Development Bank of Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur; f. 1979; govt-owned; finances long-term, high-technology projects; auth. cap. 100m.; cap. p.u. 40m.

Sabah Development Bank Bhd: Ground Floor, Berjaya HQ Bldg, POB 2172, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; tel. 58522; telex 80214; f. 1977; wholly owned by State Govt of Sabah; auth. cap. 200m.; cap. p.u. 100m.; Man. Dir Lim Yee Ching.

Islamic Bank

Bank Islam Malaysia Bhd: Tingkat 9, Bangunan Ibu Pejabat Pernas, Jalan Raja Laut, POB 1080, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 935566; telex 31785; f. 1983; 30% govt-owned; cap. p.u. 91m., dep. 78.8m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Dir Abdul Halim Ismail; 2 brs.

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): Wisma Sachdev 16–2, Jalan Raja Laut, POB 10094, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 989155; telex 30372; f. 1888; dep. 47.1m. (1981); Man. Jan Elzinga; 2 brs.

Bangkok Bank Ltd (Thailand): 105 Jalan Bandar, POB 10734, Kuala Lumpur 01-22; tel. 224552; telex 30359; f. 1959; dep. 284.4m. (Dec. 1982); Chief Exec. Boon Sernsukskul; 1 br.

Bank of America NT and SA (USA): POB 950, Kompleks Antarabangsa, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 422755; telex 30753; f. 1959; dep. 152.6m. (1983); Vice-Pres. and Man. Howard J. Pickle; 1 br.

Bank of Canton Ltd (Hong Kong): 16–20 Leboh Pudu, POB 980, Kuala Lumpur 01-22; tel. 987922; telex 30424; f. 1957; dep. 42.1m. (1981); Man. Leow Bock Lim; 1 br.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): 41 Jalan Melayu, Bangunan Safety Insurance, POB 1056, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 989288; telex 31665; f. 1973; dep. 90m. (1983); CEO Henry Reimer; 1 br.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): 22 Medan Pasar, POB 10959, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 289100; telex 30616; f. 1959; dep. 294.1m. (1983); Gen. Man. Tetsuzo Kuzutani; 1 br.

Chartered Bank (UK): 2 Jalan Ampang, POB 1001, Kuala Lumpur 01-16; tel. 226555; telex 30266; f. 1875; dep. 2,586m. (Dec. 1983); Chief Man. P. A. Cameron; 35 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): Wisma Stephens, 88 Jalan Raja Chulan, POB 11090, Kuala Lumpur 05-12; tel. 482011; telex 30224; f. 1964; dep. 811m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. and Vice-Pres. Peter D. Lee; 1 br.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd (Singapore): 2nd Floor, Lee Wah Bank Bldg, 10–14 Medan Pasar, POB 12405, Kuala Lumpur 01-23; tel. 288211; telex 30232; f. 1950; dep. 788m. (1983); CEO Yoong Yan Pin; 16 brs.

Citibank NA (USA): 28 Medan Pasar, POB 112, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 225334; telex 31165; f. 1959; dep. 795m. (1983); Vice-Pres. Shaukat Aziz; 3 brs.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): Bangunan Yee Seng, 15 Jalan Raja Chulan, POB 12211, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 299455; telex 30464; f. 1972; dep. 153.8m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Gerd Riedel; 1 br.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): 2 Leboh Ampang, POB 10244, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 200744; telex 30381; f. 1860; CEO (Malaysia) David Jacques; 36 brs.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd (Singapore): Lee Wah Bank Bldg, 10–14 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 288344; telex 30265; f. 1950; dep. 432m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. Tan Siak Tee; 9 brs.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn Ltd (Singapore): Wisma Lee Rubber, Jalan Melaka, POB 10197, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 920344; telex 30358; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 411.7m., dep. 3,912.5m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. Choi Siew Hong; 25 brs.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd (Singapore): OUB Bldg, Leboh Pasar Besar, POB 10621, Kuala Lumpur 01–23; tel. 205005; telex 30356; f. 1959; dep. 552m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. (Malaysia) Robert Wong Kin Thong; 12 brs.

United Overseas Bank Ltd (Singapore): Block 37, Lot 1, Jalan Perpaduan, POB 1202, Kampong Air, POB 1202, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; tel. 54520; telex 80388; f. 1966; dep. 64m. (1983); Man. Yong Kon Fah; 26 brs.

Bankers' Associations

Association of Banks in Malaysia: 23rd Floor, West Wing, Bangunan Dato Zainal, Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur 01-18; tel. 922143; Chair. Dato Jaffar Hussein.

Association of Merchant Banks in Malaysia: Suite 20E, 20th Floor, Bangunan Dato' Zainal, West Wing, 23 Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 980222; Chair. Dato Azman Hashim; Exec. Sec. Malick Natarajan.

Institute of Bankers: Tinkat Satu, Kompleks Antarabangsa, Jalan Sultan Ismail, Kuala Lumpur 04-03; tel. 426722; Chair. Tan Sri Abdul Aziz bin Haji Taha.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Kuala Lumpur Commodity Exchange: 4th Floor, Podium Block, Dayabumi Complex, Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 936822; telex 31472; f. 1980; trades in palm oil and rubber futures; Chair. Tan Sri Lee Boon Chim.

Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange Bhd: 4th Floor, Block C, Damansara Centre, Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur 23-04; tel. (03) 946433; telex 30241; f. 1976; 127 mems; Chair. Encik Abdul Razak bin Sheikh Mahmood.

INSURANCE

In September 1984 there were 64 insurance companies registered in Malaysia (46 general insurance, five life insurance and 13 life and general insurance), of which 49 were domestically incorporated.

Principal Insurance Companies

Amanah South British Insurance Sdn Bhd: 7th Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 488277; Gen. Man. G. J. Dobson.

Asia Insurance Co Ltd: Bangunan Asia Insurance, 2 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur 05-02; tel. 202511; telex 32935; f. 1923; general.

Capital Insurance Bhd: 3rd Floor, Bangunan Asia Insurance, 2 Jalan Raja Chulan, POB 2338, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 208033.

Jerneh Insurance Corpn Sdn Bhd: 7th Floor, Wisma MISC, 2 Jalan Conlay, POB 12420, Kuala Lumpur 04-09; tel. 427066; telex 32190; f. 1970; general; auth. cap. 10m.; Gen. Man. Kuok Khoon Ping.

KSM Insurance Bhd: 17th Floor, Wisma MCA, Jalan Ampang, POB 10122, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 416499; telex 30825.

Malayan Insurance (M) Sdn Bhd: 4th Floor, Straits Trading Bldg, 4 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23; tel. 922478; telex 30701; Dir Loo Soo Chuan.

Malaysia National Insurance Sdn Bhd: 9th Floor, Wisma Yakin, Jalan Melayu, POB 799, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 925022; telex 30624; f. 1970; state-run company; life and general; auth. cap. 10m.; Chair. Dato A. Rahman Hamidon; Exec. Dir Taib Rasak.

Malaysia Pacific Insurance Co Bhd: 8th, 10th & 11th Floors, Bangunan Hong Leong, 117 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 221511.

Malaysian Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd: Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 572577.

Malaysian Insurance Co Inc: Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; tel. 53337.

MBf Insurans Sdn Bhd: 16th Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan P. Ramlee, Kuala Lumpur.

NEM Insurance Association Ltd: 5th Floor, Bangunan Straits Trading, 4 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur 01-23; tel. 988266.

Overseas Assurance Corpn: 1st Floor, OCBC Bldg, 2 Jalan Hang Kasturi (Rodger St), Kuala Lumpur; tel. 288000; Man. Tan Guan Kheng.

Progressive Insurance Sdn Bhd: 27th Floor, Pernas Bldg, Jalan Raja Laut, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 939455; telex 31396.

Public Assurance Malaysia Sdn Bhd: 50 Jalan Hang Lekiu, POB 10939, Kuala Lumpur 01-21; tel. 289488; telex 32907.

QBE Supreme Insurance Bhd: 17th Floor, Wisma Supreme, Jalan Punchak, off Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 24561; Man. Dir David Durant.

South-East Asia Insurance Bhd: 9th Floor, Bangunan Yayasan Selangor, Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 428111; telex 30066.

Straits and Island Insurance Sdn Bhd: Tingkat 4, Wisma Equity, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 483033; Gen. Man. J. P. H. McGrath.

Traders & Merchants Insurance Sdn Bhd: 7th Floor, Wisma Mirama, Jalan Wisma Putera, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 488188; telex 31130.

Tugu Insurance Co Sdn Bhd: 5th Floor, Bangunan Pak Peng, 75 Jalan Petaling, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 204800; telex 30686.

United Continental Insurance Sdn Bhd: 4th Floor, MUI Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur 04-01; tel. 433611; telex 30459; Chair. Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar.

United General Insurance Co Sdn Bhd: 15th Floor, Bangunan UMBC, Jalan Sulaiman, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 228752.

United Malayan Insurance Co Bhd: 18th Floor, Bangunan Yee Seng, 15 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 208274; telex 31223; Chair. Tunku Dato' Ahmad bin Tunku Yahaya.

United Oriental Assurance Sdn Bhd: 36 Wisma UOA, 36 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 202844; telex 31354.

Trade and Industry

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia: Ground Floor, Chinese Assembly Hall, 1 Jalan Maharajalela, Kuala Lumpur 08-02; tel. 220473; Pres. Dato Wee Boon Ping; Hon. Sec. Ngan Ching Wen.

Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia: 18 Jalan Tun Perak, POB 10675, Kuala Lumpur 01-03; tel. 920255; telex 30477; f. 1950; Pres. Tan Sri Dato' S. O. K. Ubaidulla; Hon. Sec. Dato' G. S. Gill; 6 brs.

Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia: 13th Floor, Bangunan Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 433090; Chair. Dr Nawawi bin Mat Awin; Exec. Dir Zulkipli Haji Abdul Ghani.

Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MICCI) (Dewan Perniagaan dan Perindustrian Antarabangsa Malaysia): 8th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, POB 10192, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 942117; telex 32120; f. 1907 as Selangor Chamber of Commerce; brs in Penang and Perak; 380 corporate mems; Pres. H. A. Nowell; Exec. Dir D. C. L. Wilson.

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia: 13th Floor, Bangunan Angkasa Raya, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 435004; telex 37604; f. 1962; Pres. Dr Nawawi bin Mat Awin; Hon. Sec.-Gen. Encik Mohd Ramli Kushairi.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA): Tingkat 2, Komplek PKNS, Shah Alam, Selangor; tel. 569222; telex 37580; f. 1965 to supervise, co-ordinate and improve existing markets and methods of marketing agricultural produce and to seek and promote new markets and outlets for agricultural produce; Chair. Encik Haji Yahya Haji Shafie; Dir-Gen. Encik Othman Rijal.

Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA): Jalan Maktab, Kuala Lumpur 15-02; tel. 928066; telex 30219; f. 1957; quasi-governmental corpn formed to raise the productivity and income of low income groups and to eradicate rural poverty; in 1981 developed 1.4m. acres of land; involved in rubber, oil palm, cocoa and sugar cane cultivation; Chair. Raja Tan Sri Muhammad Alias; Dir-Gen. Alladin Hashim.

Fisheries Development Authority (Malaysia): Tingkat 7, Wisma PKNS, Jalan Raja Laut, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 924044; Chair. Datuk Arshad bin Ayub.

Kumpulan FIMA Bhd (Food Industries of Malaysia): 3rd & 4th Floors, Main Tower Block, Wisma MCIS, Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 561299; telex 37604; f. 1972; govt corpn to promote food and related industry through investment on its own or by co-ventures with local or foreign entrepreneurs; oil palm, cocoa and fruit plantation developments; manufacturing and packaging, trading, supermarkets and restaurants; auth. cap. M $200m.; Chair. Tan Sri Basir bin Ismail; Man. Dir Dato' Mohd Noor bin Ismail.

Lembaga Perindustrian Kayu Malaysia (Malaysian Timber Industry Board): 5th Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, Jalan Ampang, POB 10887, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 486233; telex 30993; f. 1968; to promote and regulate the export of timber and timber products from Peninsular Malaysia; Chair. Tan Sri G. K. Rama Iyer; Dir-Gen. Baharuddin bin Haji Gazali.

Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) (Trust Council for the People): MARA Bldg, 232 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 915111; telex 3016; f. 1966 to promote, stimulate, facilitate and undertake economic and social development; to participate in industrial and commercial undertakings and jt ventures; Chair. Haji Abdul Rahim bin Abu Bakar; Dir-Gen. Mohd Ridzuan bin Abdul Halim.

Malaysia Export Credit Insurance Bhd: 2nd Floor, Wisma Damansara, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 24957; jt govt and private sector venture to provide insurance for exporters of locally manufactured products; Gen. Man. Tasaduk bin Haji Kamarally.

Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA): Alor Star; Chair. Dato Seri Syed Nahar Shahabuddin.

Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA): Wisma Damansara, POB 10618, Kuala Lumpur 23-03; tel. 943633; telex 30752; f. 1967; Chair. Tan Sri Dato Ishak bin Pateh Akhir; Dir-Gen. N. Sadisivan.

Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Bhd: 195A Jalan Pekeliling, POB 2110, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 481166; f. 1960 by the govt, banks, insurance companies; shareholders include International Finance Corpn, Commonwealth Development Finance Co; provides capital for industry, marketing services and builds factories; auth. cap. M $150m. (1982); 214 loans worth M $188.1m. approved in 1982; Chair. Tun Tan Sri Ismail Ali; Gen. Man. Abdul Shukor bin Nagor.

National Land Finance Co-operative Society Ltd: 2 Jalan Suleiman, Bangunan Tun Sambanthan, POB 2133, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 207044; f. 1960 to raise funds from rubber industry workers and others to purchase rubber estates; 60,000 mems; owns rubber, tea, oil palm, cocoa and coconut plantations (12,355 ha); cap. p.u. M $26.3m.; Gen. Man. K. R. Somasundram.

Palm Oil Registration and Licensing Authority (PORLA): 4th Floor, Block B, Damansara Office Complex, Damansara Heights, Jalan Dungun, POB 12184, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 947122; telex 30087; f. 1977 to regulate and promote all aspects of the palm oil industry; Dir-Gen. Toh Ah Bah.

Perbadanan Nasional Bhd (PERNAS): Kompleks Antarabangsa, Jalan Sultan Ismail, POB 493, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 425022; f. 1969; govt-sponsored; promotes trade, banking, property and plantation development, construction, mineral exploration, steel manufacturing, inland container transportation, mining, insurance, industrial development, engineering services, telecommunication equipment, hotels and shipping; auth. cap. M $500m.; cap. p.u. M $116.25m.; 10 wholly-owned subsidiaries, over 60 jointly-owned subsidiaries and 18 associated cos; Chair. Tunku Dato Shahriman bin Tunku Sulaiman; Man. Dir Dato A. Rahman bin Hamidon.

Petroleum Nasional (PETRONAS): Bangunan Petronas, 136 Jalan Pudu, POB 12444, Kuala Lumpur 05-03; tel. 489044; telex 31123; f. 1974; national oil company; Chair. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman; Pres. Tan Sri Abdullah bin Mohd Salleh; Man. Dir Dato' Rastam bin Abdul Hadi.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers: 8th Floor, Angkasa Raya Bldg, Jalan Ampang, POB 12194, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 484011; telex 32437; f. 1968; 750 mems (1982); Pres. Y. M. Tunku Tan Sri Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin; Exec. Dir Tan Keok Yin.

Federation of Rubber Trade Associations of Malaysia: 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysian Employers' Federation: Wisma Perdana, 2nd Floor, Jalan Dungun, POB 11026, Kuala Lumpur 23-04; tel. 949422; f. 1959; Pres. Datuk Dr Mokhzani bin Abdul Rahim; private sector org. incorporating seven employers' asscns and 876 cos, including:

Commercial Employers' Association of Peninsular Malaysia: Lower Ground Floor, Wisma Boustead, 71 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; 13 mems; Pres. R. D. Parry.

Johore Plantation Employers' Assen.

Malayan Agricultural Producers' Association: Bangunan Angkasa Raya, 19th Floor, Jalan Ampang, POB 11063, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1980; 434 mem. estates and 64 factories; Pres. Tun Tan Siew Sin; Dir S. J. Chelliah.

Malayan Commercial Banks' Association: POB 2001, Kuala Lumpur.

Malayan Mining Employers' Association: 6th Floor, Ming Bldg, Jalan Bukit Nanas, POB 12560, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 228461; Pres. Puan Kalsom Taib.

Malaysian Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Motor Vehicle Assemblers' Association, Peninsular Malaysia: 86 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; 6 mems.

Pan Malayan Road Transport Operators Association.

The States of Malaya Insurance Association: POB 11026, Kuala Lumpur; 23 mems; Pres. TAN ENG HOOI.

The Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: 5th m.s., Jalan Skudai, POB 35, Johore Bahru; tel. (07) 361211; Exec. Sec. Encik AZMAN BIN SAIDIN.

Malaysian Iron & Steel Industry Federation: 13th Floor, Angkasa Raya Bldg, Jalan Ampang, POB 12194, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 488372; Pres. Encik ABDUL HALIM REJAB; 27 mems.

Malaysian Oil Palm Growers' Council: 3rd Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, Jalan Ampang, POB 10747, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 425088; f. 1953.

The Malaysian Rubber Products Manufacturers' Association: c/o Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board, Natural Rubber Bldg, 148 Jalan Ampang, POB 10508, Kuala Lumpur 01-02; tel. 484422; telex 30953; f. 1950; Pres. LIM BENG HUAT; 60 mems.

Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board: Natural Rubber Bldg, 148 Jalan Ampang, POB 10508, Kuala Lumpur 04-06; tel. 484422; telex 30953; f. 1959; plans and determines policies and programmes of natural rubber research, technical development and promotion work nationally and worldwide; coordinates all research activities; Controller of Rubber Research and Chair. of the Board Tan Sri Dr B. C. SEKHAR.

Malaysian Textile Manufacturers' Association: Suite T019, 3rd Floor, Sungei Wang Plaza, Jalan Bukit Bintang, SWP Box 594, Kuala Lumpur 06-25; tel. 486454; telex 30528; Pres. Y. H. TAN; 87 mems.

National Tobacco Board: POB 198, Kota Bahru, Kelantan.

Palm Oil Refiners Association of Malaysia (PORAM): 1006, 10th Floor, Wisma MPI, Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 488893; telex 31483; f. 1975 to promote the palm oil refining industry; Chair. Datuk ROBERT W. K. CHAN.

Rubber Trade Association of Ipoh: 1–3 Jalan Chua Cheng Bok, Ipoh.

Rubber Trade Association of Malacca: 128A Wolferston Rd, Malacca.

Rubber Trade Association of Penang; Rooms 301–303, 3rd Floor, 22 Pitt St, Penang; tel. (04) 65054; f. 1919; 153 mems; Pres. HWANG SING LUE; Hon. Sec. GOOI BAK SEANG; Hon. Treas. Datuk TAN HOAY EAM.

Rubber Trade Association of Selangor and Pahang: 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

States of Malaya Chamber of Mines: 6th Floor, Ming Bldg, Jalan Bukit Nanas, POB 12560, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 228461; f. 1914; Pres. ABDUL RAHIM AKI; Vice-Pres. Haji MOKTY BIN Dato MAHMOOD; Sec.-Gen DAVID WONG; 224 mems.

Timber Trade Federation of Malaysia: 2 Lorong Haji Taib Satu, POB 11099, Kuala Lumpur 02-07.

Tin Industry Research and Development Board: 6th Floor, Ming Bldg, Jalan Bukit Nanas, POB 12560, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 228461; Chair. ABDUL RAHIM AKI; Sec. DAVID WONG.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1982 there was a total of 362 registered trades unions with a membership of 611,484.

Malaysian Trades Union Congress: MTUC Bldg, 19 Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya, POB 38, Selangor; tel. 560224; f. 1949; 111 affiliated unions, 320,000 mems; Pres. Dr P. P. NARAYANAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr V. DAVID.

Principal affiliated unions:

Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services: 23A Jalan Marsh, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 442776; 4,890 mems; Gen. Sec. A. H. PONNIAH.

Electricity Industry Workers' Union: 89 Jalan Templer, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 561330; 7,171 mems; Gen. Sec. P. ARUNASALAM.

Genting Highlands Employees' Union: Genting Highlands Resort, Genting Highland, Pahang; tel. 208444; 1,765 mems; Gen. Sec. Encik ABU BASAR BIN Haji ABDUL HAI.

Kesatuan Pekerja-Pekerja FELDA: 2 Jalan Maktab Enam, Melalui Jalan Perumahaan, Gurney, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 929972; 5,929 mems; Gen. Sec. Encik MAAULOT BIN MANAS.

Kesatuan Pekerja-Pekerja Perusahaan Membuat Tekstil dan Pakaian Pulau Pinang & Seberang Perai: 23 Lorong Talang Satu, Prai Garden, Prai; tel. 301397; 6,837 mems; Gen. Sec. M. RAMACHANDRAN.

Metal Industry Employees' Union: 5 Lorong Utara Kechil, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 567214; 6,993 mems; Gen. Sec. G. RAJASEKARAN.

National Union of Bank Employees' Union: Rooms 501 & 502, 114 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, POB 12488, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 988592; 12,111 mems; Gen. Sec. SUNNY WONG YEW SENG.

National Union of Commercial Workers: 98-A/D Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 926127; 14,571 mems; Gen. Sec. M. M. VASAGAM.

National Union of Drink Manufacturing Industry Workers: 21 Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 560761; 2,502 mems; Gen. Sec. SYED JALALUDIN BIN SYED YUSOF.

National Union of Newspaper Workers: 30-C Jalan Kandang Kerabu, off Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 442569; 3,199 mems; Gen. Sec. HING CHING YOKE.

National Union of Plantation Workers in Malaya: 2 Jalan Templer, POB 73, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1954; c. 126,000 mems; Gen. Sec. P. P. NARAYANAN.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products Manufacturing Employees' Union: 99-A Jalan SS 14/1, Subang Jaya, Selangor; tel. 559324; 5,301 mems; Sec. HAMZAH B. ABU.

Transport Workers' Union: 21 Jalan Barat, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 566567; 10,201 mems; Gen. Sec. Dr V. DAVID.

Independent Federations

Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services: 23A Jalan Marsh, Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; c. 6,000 mems; Pres. Haji YUNUS BIN MAARIS; Gen. Sec. A. H. PONNIAH.

Federation of Indian School Teachers' Unions: five affiliates.

National Union of Medical Assistants–Hospital Supervision Division: General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur; 10 affiliates.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1982 there was a total of 2,326 registered co-operatives involved in housing, agriculture and industry in Malaysia, with 1.86m. mems.

SABAH

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Sabah Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Jalan Tiga, POB 985, Sandakan; tel. 2141; Pres. T. H. WONG.

Sabah United Chinese Chamber of Commerce: POB 89, Kota Kinabalu.

TRADE UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Chinese School Teachers' Association: POB 10, Tenom; f. 1956; 74 mems; Sec. VUN CHAU CHOI.

Employees' Trade Union: Sandakan; f. 1955; 40 mems; Sec. LOUIS L. QUYN.

The Incorporated Society of Planters (North-East), Sabah Branch: POB 1209, Sandakan, f. 1962; 64 mems; Chair. A. J. RITCHIE.

Kota Kinabalu Teachers' Association: POB 282, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 258 mems; Sec. K. J. JOSEPH.

Sabah Civil Service Union: Kota Kinabalu; f. 1952; 1,356 mems; Pres. J. K. K. VOON; Sec. STEPHEN WONG.

Sabah Commercial Employees' Union: POB 357, Kota Kinabalu; tel. (088) 211949; f. 1957; 1,750 mems; Gen. Sec. SEVIAR GOPAL.

Sabah Petroleum Industry Workers' Union: POB 1087, Kota Kinabalu; 168 mems; Gen. Sec. HIEW FUI LIN ALLAN.

Sandakan Tong Kang Association: 120 Mile ½, Leila Rd, Sandakan; f. 1952; 86 mems; Sec. LAI KEN MIN.

SARAWAK

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The Associated Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 86 Main Bazaar, POB 608, Kuching; tel. 428815; f. 1920; Pres. WEE BOON PING; Sec. Gen. SIM TECK KUI.

South Indian Chamber of Commerce of Sarawak: 37-C India St, Kuching; f. 1952; Pres. ABDUL MAJEED; Vice-Pres. SYED AHMAD.

United Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Sarawak: c/o Ernst & Whinney, 301–303 Wisma Bukit Mata Kuching, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuching; f. 1966; Pres. Datuk Mohd Amin bin Haji Satem; Vice-Pres. Syed Ahmad.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Borneo Development Corpn Sdn Bhd: Head Office: Electra House, POB 342, Power St, Kuching, Sarawak; tel. 24241; Sabah Office: POB 721, 1st Floor, Lot 6, Wisma Yakim, Jalan Haji Saman, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1958; shareholders: State Govts of Sarawak and Sabah; cap. p.u. M $20m. (1982); Gen. Man. Frank Apau; Sec. Bohari bin Osman; Man. (Sarawak) Ali Tready.

Sarawak Economic Development Corpn: 1st Floor, Bangunan Yayasan Sarawak, Jalan Masjid, POB 400, Kuching; tel. 24385; telex 70063; f. 1972; statutory org. responsible for commercial and industrial development in Sarawak either alone or jointly with foreign and local entrepreneurs; responsible for the management and development of industrial estates; Chair. Encik Effendi Norwawi; Deputy Chair. Encik Abdul Aziz Husain.

TRADE UNION

Sarawak Teachers' Union: 139A Rock Rd, 2nd Floor, POB 916, Kuching; tel. 25727; 1,324 mems; Gen. Sec. Ms Molly Chong (acting).

Transport

RAILWAYS

Peninsular Malaysia

The total length of the network was 2,215 track km in 1982. The main railway line, 787 km long, follows the west coast and extends from Singapore in the south to Butterworth (opposite Penang Island) to the north.

From Bukit Mertajam, close to Butterworth, the line branches off to the Thai border at Padang Besar where connection is made with the State Railway of Thailand. The East Coast Line, 526 km long, runs from Gemas to Tumpat (near Kota Bahru). A 21-km branch line from Pasir Mas (27 km south of Tumpat) connects with the State Railway of Thailand at the border station of Sungei Golok. Branch lines serve railway-operated ports at Port Dickson and Telok Anson as well as Port Kelang and Jurong (Singapore).

Express Rakyat rail services are operated between Butterworth and Singapore in addition to the normal express services between Butterworth, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. In March 1980 the Express KMT began operating between Singapore–Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Lumpur–Butterworth. Work began at the end of 1984 on a light rapid transport system in Kuala Lumpur. The first stage is expected to be completed in 1988. A second phase is planned to involve an 'aerobus' running on an electric monorail system.

Malayan Railways (KTM) (Pentadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu): Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin, POB 1, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 209422; telex 32925; f. 1885; Gen. Man. Dato' Ahmad Badri bin Mohamed Basir.

Sabah

Sabah State Railways: Kota Kinabalu; tel. 54611; the length of the railway was 140 km in 1984. The line is of 1-m gauge and runs from Tanjung Aru to Tenom, serving part of the west coast and the interior; diesel trains are used; Gen. Man. Daniel Wong Thien Sung.

ROADS

Peninsular Malaysia

In 1983 there were 25,637 km of roads in Peninsular Malaysia, of which 18,622 km were concrete and 1,057 km had earth surfaces. A main trunk road runs from the Thai border in the north to Singapore in the south. The Federal highway links Kuala Lumpur with Poh Kelang. The east–west highway linking Jeli in Kelantan with Grik in Perah was opened in 1982. Work commenced in 1982 on a 928-km inter-urban toll expressway, including the 14-km Penang bridge, linking Penang Island and Peninsular Malaysia, and forming the last link of the east–west highway, which is due for completion in 1988.

Sabah

Public Works Department: Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; tel. (088) 50333; telex 80339; maintains a network totalling 8,151 km (5,065 miles), of which 1,679 km (1,043 miles) were trunk roads in 1983; the total included 2,808 km (1,745 miles) of sealed roads; in 1983 expenditure on maintenance was M $47.1m.; Dir Yap Pak Khi.

Sarawak

Public Works Department: Jalan Simpang Tiga, Kuching, Sarawak; tel. 51011; telex 70112; total length of roads (Dec. 1983) 5,423 km, including 1,023 km of trunk roads, 1,607 km of feeder/development roads and 680 km of rural roads; M $19m. was spent on road maintenance in 1983; Dir Datuk Chai Boon Poh; Deputy Dir Fung Chee Ping.

SHIPPING

The ports in Malaysia are categorized into Federal ports, under the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of Transport, and State ports, responsible to the State ministries of Sabah and Sarawak.

In 1983 the Malaysian fleet totalled 620 vessels with 1.7m. grt. There is an ambitious programme to develop the merchant fleet and the shipping industry.

Peninsular Malaysia

The four Federal ports in Peninsular Malaysia are Kelang (the principal port), Penang, Johore and Kuantan. Malaysia's largest port, at Tanjung Berhasa, is currently under construction and was to be completed in early 1984. It will specialize in the handling of petroleum and petroleum products. At Pasir Gudang port, Johore, three new wharves are under construction. On completion the port will become a free trade zone.

Sabah

The chief ports are Kota Kinabalu, Sandakan, Tawau, Lahad Datu, Kudat, Semporna and Kunak and are administered by the Sabah Ports Authority. Many international shipping lines serve Sabah. Local services are maintained by smaller vessels.

Sabah Port Authority: POB 1430 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; tel. (088) 56155; telex 08874.

Sarawak

Bintulu port, a Federal port, is the country's first LNG port, opened in 1983. Kuching Port Authority controls three ports in Sarawak, while Rajang Port Authority controls the four other ports.

Kuching Port Authority: POB 530, Kuching, Sarawak; tel. (082) 33122; telex 70420; f. 1961.

Rajang Port Authority: Sibu, Sarawak; tel. (084) 32685.

Principal Shipping Companies

Achipelego Shipping (Sarawak) Sdn Bhd: Lot 184, Padungan Rd, POB 2998, Kuching, Sarawak; tel. (082) 35123; telex 70294.

Haj Shipping Sdn Bhd: 33–35 Jalan Cunggah, Port Kelung, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 380966; telex 39646; 2 vessels; Chair. H. bin Abdul Jamil; Gen. Man. T. J. Toong.

Malaysia Shipping Corpn Sdn Bhd: Room 603, East Asia Bldg, Jalan Klyne, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 226812; telex 30771; 6 vessels.

Malaysian International Shipping Corpn Bhd (National Shipping Line of Malaysia): 2nd Floor, Wisma MISC, 2 Jalan Conlay, POB 10371, Kuala Lumpur 04-09; tel. 428088; telex 30325; f. 1968; fleet of 45 vessels, totalling 1.5m. dwt; regular sailings between Far East, Australia, Middle East, the Americas and Europe; Dep. Exec. Chair. Tengku Tan Sri Dato Ngah Mohamed; Man. Dir Leslie Eu Peng Meng.

Perbadanan Nasional Shipping Line Bhd (PNSL): 3rd Floor, Annexe Block, Menara Tun Razak, Jalan Raja Laut, POB 10457, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 932211; telex 30955; f. 1982; Gen. Man. Capt. Ahmad Sufian.

Perkapalan Shamelin Jaya Sdn Bhd: 11th Floor, Bangunan Dewan Perniagaan Melayu, Beach St, Penang; tel. 362400; telex 40321; Man. Dir Mohd Noor Md Kamaludin.

Syarikat Perkapalan Kris Sdn Bhd (The Kris Shipping Co Ltd): Bangunan NUPCIW, Jalan 8/1E, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; tel. 575729; telex 37629; coastal fleet of one tanker and eight dry cargo vessels; domestic services; Gen. Man. Mohd bin Haji Abdul Rahman.

Trans-Asia Shipping Corpn Sdn Bhd: 11th Floor, Yee Song Bldg, 15 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 209177; telex 30655.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malaysia has international airports at Kuala Lumpur, Kota Kinabalu, Penang, Johore Bahru and Kuching. In addition there are airports catering for domestic services at Alor Star, Ipoh, Kota Bahru, Kota Trengganu, Kuantan and Malacca in Peninsular Malaysia, Sibu and Miri in Sarawak and Sandakan, Tawau and Labuan in Sabah. There are also numerous smaller airstrips all over Malaysia.

Under the Fourth Malaysia Plan, about M $820m. has been allocated for the further development of a number of airports, including Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bahru and Kuala Trengganu, to cater for heavier air traffic and larger aircraft. New airports are also planned, including a second airport near Kuala Lumpur.

Department of Civil Aviation: Terminal 2 Bldg, Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa, Kuala Lumpur; tel. (03) 760844; telex 37960.

Malaysian Airline System (MAS) Bhd: Administration Bldg, MAS Complex, Jalan RMAF, Subang International Airport, Subang, Selangor; tel. 208844; telex 30450; f. 1971 as the Malaysian successor to the Malaysia Singapore Airlines (MSA); operates a fleet of 10 Boeing 737, 2 Boeing 747, 12 F-27, 3 DC-10, 2 BA-2, 4 Airbus A-300 and 2 Twin Otter to 36 domestic and 22 international destinations. Its international services fly from Kuala Lumpur to Australia, Brunei, Dubai, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United Kingdom; Chair. Raja Tan Sri Mohar bin Raja Badiozaman; Man. Dir Haji Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman.

Tourism

Tourist Development Corpn of Malaysia: 17th & 18th Floors, Wisma MPI, Jalan Raja Chulan, POB 10328, Kuala Lumpur; tel. 423033; telex 30093; f. 1972; responsible for the co-ordination and promotion of activities relating to tourism; information centres in London, Frankfurt, San Francisco, Sydney, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Singapore; Chair. Tan Sri Nasrudin Mohamed.

Sabah Tourist Association: POB 946, Kota Kinabalu; tel. 211474; f. 1962; 52 mems; parastatal promotional org.; Chair. Datuk George Chin; Exec. Sec. Agnes Ho.

Sarawak Tourist Association: 1–3 Temple St, Ground Floor, POB 887, Kuching; tel. 20620; f. 1964; Chair. Encik Ahmad Haji Ebon; Hon. Sec. Encik Abdul Murat Abdullah.

MALDIVES

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Maldives, lying about 675 km (420 miles) south-west of Sri Lanka, consists of 1,196 small coral islands (of which about 200 are inhabited), grouped in 19 atolls, in the Indian Ocean. The climate is hot and humid. The average annual temperature is 27°C (80°F), with little daily or seasonal variation, while annual rainfall is generally between 2,540 mm and 3,800 mm (100 to 150 in). The national language is Dhivehi (Maldivian), related to Sinhala. Islam is the state religion, and most Maldivians are Sunni Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a green rectangle, containing a white crescent, in the centre. The capital is Malé.

Recent History

Maldives, called the Maldive Islands until April 1969, formerly had an elected Sultan as head of state. The islands were placed under British protection, with internal self-government, in 1887. They became a republic in January 1953 but the sultanate was restored in February 1954. Maldives became fully independent, outside the Commonwealth, on 26 July 1965. Following a referendum, the country became a republic again in November 1968, with Ibrahim Nasir, Prime Minister since 1954, as President. The islands have been a member of the Colombo Plan since 1963, of the UN since 1965, of the IMF and the World Bank since 1978 and of the Commonwealth since 1982. Maldives is a member of 31 international organizations, and by 1984 had diplomatic relations with 58 countries.

In 1956 the Maldivian and United Kingdom Governments agreed to the establishment of a Royal Air Force staging post on Gan, an island in the southernmost atoll, Addu. In 1975 the British Government's decision to close the base and to evacuate British forces created a large commercial and military gap. In October 1977 President Nasir rejected an offer of US $1m. from the USSR to lease the former base on Gan, saying that he would not lease the island for military purposes, nor lease it to a superpower. In 1981 the President announced plans to set up an international business complex on Gan. By 1982 two garment factories were operational, and a third was under construction. Approximately £1.5m. would be needed to make the airport on Gan fully operational.

In March 1975 President Nasir dismissed the Prime Minister, Ahmed Zaki, and the post of Prime Minister was abolished. Unexpectedly, President Nasir announced that he would not stand for re-election at the end of his second term in 1978. To succeed him, the legislature chose Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, Minister of Transport under Nasir, who was approved by referendum in July 1978 and took office in November. President Gayoom announced that his main priority would be the development of the poor rural regions, while in foreign affairs the existing policy of non-alignment would continue. Maldives seeks to maintain and develop strong and varied foreign relations, in order to obtain more aid and to ensure that the Indian Ocean region remains peaceful.

Ex-President Nasir left the country after his resignation, but the authorities subsequently sought his return to Maldives, where he was required to answer charges of misappropriating government funds. In 1980 President Gayoom confirmed an attempted coup against the Government and implicated Nasir in the alleged plot. Nasir was to stand trial, in his absence, on these and other charges. In April 1981 Ahmed Naseem, former Deputy Fisheries Minister and brother-in-law of Nasir, was sentenced to life imprisonment for plotting to overthrow the President. Nasir himself categorically denied any involvement in the coup, and attempts to extradite him from Singapore have been unsuccessful. In 1983 rumours of an attempted coup against President Gayoom proved to be unfounded, and in September he was re-elected as President, for a further five years, by a national referendum.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral Citizens' Council (Majilis), with 48 members, including 40 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage (two by the National Capital Island and two from each of the 19 atolls) and eight appointed by the President. Executive power is vested in the President, elected by popular vote (on nomination by the Majilis) for five years. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet, responsible to the Majilis. The country has 20 administrative districts: the capital is under direct central administration while the 19 atolls are each under an atoll chief (verin) who is appointed by the President, under the general guidance of the Minister of Atolls Administration. There are no political parties.

Economic Affairs

During the 1970s the growth rate of the Maldivian economy failed to keep pace with the increase in the country's population, which averaged 3% annually. In 1979, according to estimates by the World Bank, Maldives' GNP per head was US $220 (at average 1978–80 prices), having declined by 0.7% per year, in real terms, since 1970. However, despite the handicaps imposed by geography, sparse agricultural resources and a narrowly-based economy, Maldives achieved an average annual economic growth of 9.5% between 1978 and 1982. By 1982 the country's GNP per head had risen to $470 (at average 1980–82 prices), and GNP was expected to grow at a rate of 10% annually, but there is an increasing disparity of wealth between the islands.

Most of the country's population live on tiny coral islands in scattered atolls. These islanders are generally outside a money economy, subsisting by fishing and collecting coconuts. A large proportion of the coconut crop is regularly destroyed by rats, and a programme to eradicate the rats is under way. Malé has traditionally maintained a higher standard of living than the national average by levying an indirect tax on fish and coconuts. The soil is generally sandy, and arable land is minimal. Small quantities of coconuts, millet, sorghum, maize and yams are grown, but virtually all of the principal staple foods have to be imported. Only about 10% of the labour force are farmers, producing just 4% of the GDP.

Fishing is the mainstay of the economy, and about 90% of the catch was traditionally exported to Sri Lanka in dried form, known as 'Maldive fish'. From 1972, however, Sri Lanka gradually reduced its quota, and by 1978 had ceased importing altogether. This caused the Maldivian fishing industry to change its main product from dried fish to wet fish, and to invite foreign companies to buy fresh fish for freezing and export. Maldivian exports of fish to Sri Lanka were resumed in 1979, though at a much reduced level. The Maldive Nippon Corporation, a joint venture with Japanese interests, opened a fish-canning factory near Malé in 1978, but the enterprise proved to be unprofitable and the partnership ceased in 1982. In 1983 fishing employed 45% of the labour force and provided 20% of total GNP. The fleet of fishing vessels is gradually being mechanized, with the unfortunate side-effect of increasing the import bill for fuel to the equivalent of 30% of export earnings. In 1983 Norway made a grant of $4.1m. to finance the construction of a refrigeration complex, as part of a $12.6m. project to be completed with the help of various international organizations, in order to improve productivity in the fishing industry.

The second largest commercial activity is shipping, which began in 1958. In 1980 it accounted for 9% of government revenue, and in June 1981 the ADB approved a loan of US $1m. to assist in providing the country's first reliable shipping service between Malé and the outer atolls. Tourism also provides considerable foreign exchange. The significant development in tourism since 1972 has been financed by a local private enterprise.

The economy as a whole has been badly affected by the world recession, with the main sources of foreign exchange—fishing,

shipping and tourism—experiencing major declines in their markets. Tourism, in particular, has been seriously affected by the civil disturbances in Sri Lanka, the normal embarkation point for Maldives. The Government has attempted to reduce its budget deficit and the current deficit on the country's balance of payments, but Maldives is expected to require a greater volume of external support from the World Bank, amounting to some $25m. in 1984 and 1985.

The harvesting of coconuts, some of which are used for the extraction of coconut oil, is the fourth largest commercial industry in Maldives. Weaving coir yarn and collecting cowrie shells, in which women only are engaged, are also important to the economy.

In 1981 the country's first central bank, the Maldives Monetary Authority, was set up. The national currency, the Maldivian rupee, was renamed the rufiyaa. In 1982 Maldives' first commercial bank, a joint venture between the Government and the International Finance and Investment Company of Bangladesh, was opened. Import controls were introduced, and foreign traders were obliged to use banking facilities in Maldives.

Transport and Communications

Frequent shipping services link Maldives with Sri Lanka, India and Singapore. Smaller vessels provide services between the islands on an irregular basis. Maldives International Airlines, the national carrier, operates daily flights to Colombo, in Sri Lanka, and three flights per week to Trivandrum, in southern India, as well as two weekly internal flights between Malé and Gan. The airport on Hululé island has been expanded and improved to international standard, with financial assistance from Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and OPEC. As Malé International Airport, it was opened in November 1981.

Social Welfare

The country's main hospital, in Malé, has 53 beds. However, three regional hospitals are now in operation: one in the north and two in the south. The Government has launched a national public health education programme. In 1977 only nine physicians were working in Maldives.

Education

There are three types of formal education: traditional Koranic schools (Makthab), Dhivehi-medium primary schools (Madhrasa) and English-medium primary and secondary schools. The latter are the only ones equipped to teach a standard curriculum. In 1979 it was estimated that less than 50% of the school-age population attended school. The Government is looking into the possibilities of educational broadcasting to overcome this problem, and by 1983 schemes to employ temporary teachers were under way. The first school outside Malé was opened in 1978. In 1975, with the assistance of the UNDP and the ILO, a full-time vocational training centre was opened in Malé, and in 1979 the Science Education Centre was opened with the help of UNESCO, the UNDP and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. In 1980 a Basic Education Programme was launched, and an estimated 10,000 adults attended classes.

Tourism

The tourist industry brings considerable foreign exchange to Maldives, and receipts from tourism provided an estimated 17.4% of national revenue in 1983. The islands' attractions include white sandy beaches and multi-coloured coral formations. Earnings from tourism are equivalent to four-fifths of visible export revenue, and constitute more than one-seventh of the country's GDP. By 1984 there were 52 resort hotels, with 5,395 beds. The number of foreign visitors rose from 1,799 in 1972/73 to 74,163 in 1983. The Government is trying to improve the infrastructure. Telephones were installed on several resort islands in 1977. A Tourist Advisory Board was set up in 1981 to expand the industry still further.

Public Holidays

1985: 20 June (Id-ul-Fitr), 26 July (Independence Day), 27 August (Id-ul-Adha), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 11 November (Republic Day), 25 November (Birth of the Prophet Muhammad), 10 December (Fisheries Day).

1986: 7 January (National Day).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 laari = 1 rufiyaa (Maldivian rupee).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = 8.17 rufiyaa;

US $1 = 7.05 rufiyaa.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Information and Broadcasting, Malé.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 298 sq km (115 sq miles).

Population: 142,832 (males 75,224, females 67,608) at census of 31 December 1977; 167,900 (official estimate for mid-1983).

Density: 563 per sq km (mid-1983).

Principal Town: Malé (capital), population 36,593 (mid-1983).

Births and Deaths: (1983): Live births 7,236 (birth rate 43.1 per 1,000); Deaths 1,750 (death rate 10.4 per 1,000).

Economically Active Population: 67,384 (Males 42,310, Females 25,074) at 1977 census.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1981, metric tons): Coconuts (number of nuts) 11,173,176, Finger millet 55.06, Arica nuts 4.99, Maize 7.85, Italian millet 37.45, Cassava 19.59, Sweet potatoes 10.88, Onions 2.96, Chillies 34.24.

Sea Fishing (1983, '000 metric tons): Skipjack tuna (Oceanic skipjack) 19.7, Yellowfin tuna 6.2, Other tuna-related species 5.6, Other marine fishes 7.0, Total catch 38.5.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 laari (larees) = 1 rufiyaa (Maldivian rupee). *Notes:* 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rufiyaa. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 8.17 rufiyaa; US $1 = 7.05 rufiyaa; 1,000 rufiyaa = £122.38 = $141.84. *Exchange Rate:* Fixed at US $1 = 7.05 rufiyaa since March 1982.

Budget (million rufiyaa, 1983): Revenue 137.5; Expenditure 154.7.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (1981, '000 US dollars): *Imports* (c.i.f.): Food items 8,659, Beverages and tobacco 904, Manufactured goods 5,502, Petroleum products 4,682, Machinery and transport equipment 5,117, Crude materials, inedible, except fuel 475, Chemicals 1,196, Total, including others, 27,854. *Exports:* Maldive fish 23, Fresh skipjack 5,240, Dry salted skipjack 674, Dry shark fins 226, Dry salted reef fish 692, Black ambergris 39, Cowrie shells 24, Live tropical fish 54, Shark oil 88, Fabricated mica 211, Total, including others, 8,649.

TRANSPORT

Shipping (1983/84): Freight loaded 1,154 metric tons; freight unloaded 96,037 metric tons.

TOURISM

Tourist arrivals (1983): 74,000; number of hotel beds 5,395; number of resorts 50; receipts from tourism (1981) US $18.3m.

COMMUNICATIONS

There were 15,123 radio sets and 2,270 TV sets in 1983.

EDUCATION

Primary (1983): 254 schools, 38,302 pupils, 990 teachers.

Secondary (1983): 3 schools, 1,623 pupils, 329 teachers.

Vocational (1983): 1 school, 135 pupils, 17 teachers.

Directory

The Constitution

Following a referendum in March 1968, the Maldive Islands (renamed Maldives in April 1969) became a republic on 11 November 1968. The main provisions of the 1968 Constitution are:

The President is Head of State and is vested with full executive powers.

The President is elected by direct popular vote every five years.

The President appoints a Cabinet.

The members of the Cabinet are individually responsible to the Majilis, or Citizens' Council.

The Majilis has 48 members, including 40 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage (two by the National Capital Island and two from each of the 19 atolls) and eight appointed by the President.

The powers of the President, the Cabinet and the legislature are laid down in the Constitution.

Within the provisions of Islam, freedom of 'life movement', speech and development are guaranteed as basic rights of the people.

The Government

President and Head of State: Maumoon Abdul Gayoom (took office 11 November 1978; re-elected 30 September 1983).

THE CABINET
(February 1985)

President and Minister of Defence and National Security: Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

Minister of Fisheries: Abdul Sattar Moosa Didi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Fathhulla Jameel.

Minister of Agriculture: (vacant).

Minister of Education: Mohamed Zahir Hussain.

Minister of Atolls Administration: Abdulla Hameed.

Minister of Transport and Shipping: Ahmed Mujuthaba.

Minister of Trade and Industries: Ilyas Ibrahim.

Minister of Health: Abdulla Jameel.

Minister of Home Affairs and Social Services: Umar Zahir.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Marine Drive (North), Malé 20-05; tel. 3701; telex 66013.

Ministry of Atolls Administration: Faashana Bldg, Malé 20-05; tel. 2826.

Ministry of Defence and National Security: Badeyrige, Malé 20-05; tel. 2118; telex 66065.

Ministry of Education: Ghaazee Bldg, Malé 20-05; tel. 3261.

Ministry of Fisheries: Ghaazee Bldg, Malé 20-05; tel. 2622.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Marine Drive (North), Malé 20-05; tel. 3405; telex 66008.

Ministry of Health: Ghaazee Bldg, Malé 20-05; tel. 3216.

Ministry of Home Affairs and Social Services: Faashana Bldg, Malé 20-05; tel. 3427.

Ministry of Trade and Industries: Ghaazee Bldg, Malé 20-05; tel. 3668.

Legislature

MAJILIS

The Majilis (Citizens' Assembly) comprises 48 members, of whom eight are nominated by the President, two elected by the people of Malé and two elected from each of the 19 atolls.

Speaker: Ibrahim Shihab.

Political Organizations

There are no political parties in Maldives.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN MALDIVES

India: Maafannuaage, Malé; High Commissioner: Sujan Singh.

Pakistan: 2 Moonimaage, Galolhu, Malé; Ambassador: Azuharul Anwar Chowdhury.

Sri Lanka: Muraka, Maafannu, Malé; High Commissioner: P. M. D. Fernando.

Judicial System

The administration of justice is carried out according to the Sharia, the sacred law of Islam, through a body appointed by the President. In 1980 the Maldives High Court was established. There is a Police Court and eight other courts in Malé and 201 Island Courts, one in every inhabited island. All are under the control of the Ministry of Justice.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: Moosa Fathy.

Judges: Ibrahim Naseer, Ahmed Hameed Fahmy.

CITIZENS' SPECIAL MAJILIS

This is a special council set up to deal with matters concerning the Constitution, financial activities and the protection of citizens' rights and includes any law changing the administrative structure or related to the leasing of land to foreigners. It is composed of all the members of the Citizens' Majilis, the Cabinet and 48 elected members (two from each atoll, two from Malé and eight nominated by the President).

Chairman: Ibrahim Shibab.

Religion

Islam is the state religion. The Maldivians are mostly Sunni Muslims.

The Press

Aafathis: Malé; daily; Dhivehi and English; Editor Abdul Sattar.

Faiythoora: National Centre for Linguistic and Historical Research, Billoorijehige, Malé 20-04; tel. 3206; f. 1979; monthly magazine; Dhivehi; Maldivian history, culture and language; Editor Uz Mohamed Jameel Didi.

Hafthaa: Malé; weekly; Dhivehi and English; Editor Ahmed Zahir.

Haveeru: Malé; daily; Dhivehi and English; Editor Ahmed Aslam; circ. 1,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Haveeru News Agency (HANA): Zamaahee Aakula, Galolhu, Malé 20-04; tel. 3055.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were 15,123 radio and 2,270 television receivers.

Department of Information and Broadcasting: Ghaazee Bldg, Orchid Magu, Malé; tel. 3424; telex 66085; f. 1978; Dir Mohamed Waheed.

Voice of Maldives: Moonlight Higun, Malé; tel. 2841; radio broadcasting began in 1962; home service in Dhivehi and English; broadcasts 3,926 hrs. annually; Dep. Dir Ibrahim Manik.

TV Maldives: Buruzu Magu, Malé; tel. 3106; telex 66085; television broadcasting began in 1978; Dir Hussain Shihab.

Finance

CENTRAL BANK

Maldives Monetary Authority (MMA): Majeedee Bldg, Marine Drive, Malé; tel. 2290; telex 66055; f. 1981; issues currency and fixes the exchange rate of the rufiyaa; advises the govt on banking and monetary matters; Gov. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom; Vice-Gov. Ismail Fathy; Gen. Man. Adam Maniku.

COMMERCIAL BANK

Bank of Maldives: 11 Marine Drive, Malé; tel. 3091; telex 77030; f. 1982; 40% owned by International Finance Investment and Commerce Bank Ltd, Bangladesh; Chair. Ahmed Mujuthaba; Dirs Moosa Ismail, Ahmed Adam, Ali Shareef, Agha Yusuf, Masihur Rahman, Fazihur Rahman.; Chief Exec. Abbas Uddin Ahmed.

FOREIGN BANKS

The State Bank of India, the Bank of Ceylon, Habib Bank Ltd (Pakistan) and Bank of Credit and Commerce International Ltd (Luxembourg) have offices in Malé.

Trade and Industry

State Trading Organization (STO): Malé; state-sponsored commercial and financial organization; imports staple foods and other consumer items; handles two-thirds of the country's imports; Man. Dir Ilyas Ibrahim; Asst Dir Moosa Ismail. Operates the following subsidiaries:

Felivaru Canning Factory: Malé.

JSM/STO Maldives Ltd: Malé.

Silverline Garments (Maldives) Ltd: c/o STO, 2nd Floor, Metropolis, Malé; tel. 3276; telex 66023.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Insulectra Maldives Ltd: Malé; a subsidiary of Insulectra Ltd of Hong Kong; manufactures and exports electronic components; Man. Dir Kisto Kumar Saha.

Maldives Fisheries Corporation: Malé; f. 1979; state-owned commercial enterprise engaged in fishing, fish purchasing, processing, export and import and dealing with marine fishery resources; took over Faadhippolhu fish canning factory in 1982; Dir Ahmed Nazeer.

Malé Aerated Water Co Ltd: Dirs Mohamed Umar Manik, Dr Ibrahim Umar Manik.

Transport

In 1984 there were 686 motorcycles, 107 lorries and 310 cars, all in Malé, and 10,365 registered bicycles throughout the islands.

Maldives Transport and Contracting Company Ltd: Ship Plaza, Orchid Magu, Malé; tel. 3522; telex 77038; f. 1981; 60% state-owned; Man. Dir Ahmed Adam; Operations Dir Adam Saleem.

SHIPPING

Vessels operate between Maldives and Sri Lanka at frequent intervals. They also call at places in India, Pakistan, Burma, Singapore, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia and the Middle East.

Maldives Shipping Ltd: MSL Bldg, Orchid Magu, Malé; tel. 2021; telex 66001; f. 1965; 100% state-owned; sole shipping operator; fleet of 26 vessels; 22 general cargo ships (11 of 10,000–16,000 dwt, 11 of 1,000–9,000 dwt), two tugs, two tankers (1,000 dwt); also manages four general cargo ships (two of 20,000 dwt and others 2,000–5,000 dwt); brs in Bombay, Bangkok, London, Karachi, Colombo and Singapore; Man. Dir Ali Umar Maniku; Dir Ahmed Mujuthaba.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Department of Civil Aviation, set up in 1979, handles all activities connected with air transport. The existing airport on Hululé island was expanded and improved to international standard with financial assistance from Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and OPEC and, as Malé International Airport, was officially opened

in November 1981. Charter flights from Europe have subsequently begun operation.

Maldives International Airlines (MIA): Malé International Airport, Marine Drive, Malé; tel. 3507; telex 66034; f. 1977 jointly by Maldives govt and Indian Airlines; services to India and Sri Lanka; 1 Boeing 737-200; operates four flights a week between Malé and Colombo and Trivandrum in southern India and a twice-weekly internal air service between Malé and Gan; Man. Mohan Rao.

Tourism

Department of Tourism: Ghazee Bldg, 20 Orchid Magu, Malé; tel. 3224; telex 66019; Dir Ahmed Zahir.

Tourism Advisory Board: Malé; tel. 3224; telex 66019; f. 1981 to establish standards of service in tourist resorts and hotels, formulate uniform prices and to expand the tourist industry; Chair. Fatullah Jameel.

MALI

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Mali is a land-locked country in West Africa, with Algeria to the north, Mauritania and Senegal to the west, Guinea and the Ivory Coast to the south, and Burkina Faso and Niger to the east. The climate is hot throughout the country. The northern region of Mali is part of the Sahara, an arid desert. It is wetter in the south, where the rainy season is from June to October. Temperatures in Bamako are generally between 16°C (61°F) and 39°C (103°F). The official language is French but a number of other languages, including Bambara, Fulfulde, Sonrai, Tamashek, Soninke and Dogon, are widely spoken. About 65% of the population are Muslims and more than 30% follow traditional beliefs, the remainder being Christians. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes, of green, gold and red. The capital is Bamako.

Recent History

Mali was formerly French Sudan (Soudan), a part of French West Africa. In April 1959 it merged with Senegal to form the Federation of Mali, which became independent on 20 June 1960. Senegal seceded two months later, and the remnant of the Federation was proclaimed the Republic of Mali on 22 September 1960. The first President, Modibo Keita, adopted authoritarian socialist policies and broke away from the French political and financial bloc. Despite communist aid, rapid inflation forced Keita to return to the Franc Zone in 1967, at the price of a 50% currency devaluation. The elected National Assembly was dissolved in January 1968. President Keita was overthrown in November 1968 by a group of junior army officers, who assumed power as the Military Committee for National Liberation (CMLN). The Constitution was abrogated and political parties banned.

Lieutenant (later Gen.) Moussa Traoré emerged as the dominant figure in the new regime, with the posts of Head of State and President of the CMLN, and in September 1969 he replaced Capt. Yoro Diakité as President of the Government (Prime Minister). Diakité died in prison in 1973. The regime maintained military rule and quashed opposition, promising a return to civilian rule when Mali's severe economic problems, created by the drought in the Sahel region, had been overcome and when new political institutions had been created.

In April 1974 the CMLN published a proposed new constitution, providing for the establishment of a one-party state, with the military regime remaining in power for a transitional period of five years. The constitution was approved by a referendum in June 1974. The formation of a new ruling party, the Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien (UDPM), was announced in September 1976. There was persistent opposition from politicians who had been active before the 1968 coup, and were barred from political activity, and from those, particularly students, who would prefer a multi-party democracy. There was also reported to be resistance to civilian rule from within the army. In February 1978 the four members of the CMLN who were most closely associated with the repressive machinery of military rule, together with 32 senior members of the military and police, were arrested. In June 1980 two former ministers were sentenced to death on corruption charges. President Traoré's success against these 'hard-liners' removed differences among the military as an obstacle to the return of civilian rule, and in May 1978 six civilians were appointed to the Council of Ministers, bringing its number to 15, including nine civilians. The UDPM was officially constituted in March 1979. In the presidential and legislative elections on 19 June, President Traoré was almost unanimously re-elected for a five-year term, while the single list of UDPM candidates for the National Assembly received equally overwhelming support. Mali thus came under 'constitutional' rule, although the role of the armed forces remains significant in the administrative élite.

In November 1979 students in secondary and higher education boycotted their classes, following a dispute over examinations and grants, and the Government closed the institutions. Following talks between students and authorities in December, schools were reopened in January 1980. The Students' Union was dissolved because it refused to join the youth section of the UDPM; in its place, committees of the Party's youth movement were formed in educational establishments. The death in custody of the student union leader in March resulted in further violent protests by students. Classes resumed when the President announced the release of several hundred detained students, but there were again difficulties later in the year, when teachers at primary schools went on strike. All educational establishments were closed for the 1980/81 academic year. In July 1981 the President released those teachers, pupils and students who had been imprisoned following the boycott of school examinations and strikes.

In December 1980 a plot to overthrow the Government was discovered, and several junior police officers were arrested. At a subsequent trial, three people were condemned to death for their part in the planned coup.

At an election in June 1982 for the 82-member National Assembly, candidates of the UDPM obtained 99.8% of the votes cast. In a major government reshuffle in July, structural changes were made to improve the effectiveness of departments responsible for economic policy, and the Council of Ministers was increased from 15 to 18 members. With the abolition in April 1983 of the Ministry for Energy and Mines, the Council was reduced to 17 members. A further reshuffle was carried out in December 1984.

Following Gen. Traoré's visit to Guinea in March 1983, it was decided to create a permanent secretariat with a view to political and economic integration of the two countries. The continuing frontier dispute between Mali and Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta) was submitted to the International Court of Justice, and in September 1983 the Presidents of the two countries agreed to set up a joint co-operation commission to strengthen understanding. A boundary agreement over the Algerian-Mali frontier was signed in May 1983 by Gen. Traoré and President Chadli, and border demarcation was completed in April 1984.

Severe drought in 1983 and 1984 was aggravated by an outbreak of cholera in the Gao region, which resulted in more than 350 deaths during November and December 1984. An estimated 100,000 people fled from the famine-stricken north during 1984, towards southern Mali and neighbouring Burkina Faso.

Government

A new Constitution was approved by referendum in June 1974 and adopted in June 1979. The President, elected for a six-year term by universal adult suffrage, is Head of State and Head of Government. Legislative power is held by the National Assembly, with 82 members, directly elected from a list of candidates chosen by the single political party, the Union Démocratique du Peuple Malien (UDPM). The Constitution was amended in September 1981, reducing the term of office of the National Assembly to three years. President Traoré is establishing local branches of the party, which was created in 1976. Mali has seven administrative regions, and a district government in Bamako.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 4,950 men. There was an army of 4,600, a navy of 50 (with three patrol boats on the River Niger) and 300 men in the Soviet-equipped air force. The gendarmerie numbers 5,000. Estimated defence expenditure in 1982 was US $40m.

Economic Affairs

Mali is poor in natural resources. A large part of the country lies in the Sahara, an arid desert which is capable of supporting only a sparse nomadic population who depend on livestock herding. In the south, where most of Mali's inhabitants live, the Niger and Senegal rivers form a relatively fertile basin. Nevertheless, the country remains severely underdeveloped. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Mali's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $180, among the five lowest in Africa and one of the 12 lowest in the world. Between 1960 and 1982, it was estimated, Mali's GNP per head increased, in real terms, by 1.6% per year. During the 1970–80 decade alone, the average annual growth of GNP per head, in constant prices, was 2.3%. The increase in overall gross domestic product (GDP), in real terms, averaged 3.3% per year in 1960–70, rising to 4.3% per year in 1970–82.

Almost 90% of the working population are engaged in agriculture. The severe drought of 1968–74 drastically reduced the size of livestock herds. There was some improvement between 1976 and 1978, but by 1980 herds were again affected by drought conditions, and Mali appealed for international aid to save its livestock. In 1983 and 1984 urgent international appeals were again issued, as severe drought extended to normally unaffected areas. Livestock rearing accounted for 20% of the GDP in 1981. Only about 20% of the land is suitable for cultivation, the principal crops being rice, cotton, millet, cassava and groundnuts. Agricultural production has declined since 1980, and fell sharply in the 1983/84 season, as drought affected almost all parts of the country. The shortfall in the output of cereals was estimated at 300,000 tons in 1984 and was expected to reach 481,000 tons in the following year. Cotton production, however, remained largely unaffected: production of seed (unginned) cotton totalled 127,601 metric tons in 1982/83, an increase of 31,140 tons over the previous season, and rose to 140,000 tons in 1983/84, owing to an increase in the area cultivated and an improvement in the average yield. However, total revenue from cotton in 1982/83 was 14,400m. Mali francs, a decrease of 1,900m. compared with 1981/82. Cotton accounted for 39% of Mali's export revenue in 1982. In June 1983 Mali joined other cotton-producing developing countries to form the International Cotton Producers' Association. Mali's food shortages have been aggravated by the long-standing problem of crop smuggling across the country's borders to the more lucrative markets of Burkina Faso, the Ivory Coast and Senegal. In 1983 smuggling to Senegal amounted to an estimated US $19.5m., compared with $6.1m. for official trade. There is extensive river fishing, and dried and smoked fish are exported.

Industrial activity occupies a minor position in the economy, contributing about 18% of GDP. Manufacturing is mainly based on the processing of food, cotton, hides, skins and wool. State enterprises in trade and industry account for around 90% of the total, although private enterprise has recently been encouraged. Apart from old-established salt mines, small quantities of phosphates, gold and uranium are mined. Phosphate production began in 1976 at Tilemsi, with estimated reserves of 20m.–30m. tons. Present output is 1,500–2,000 tons per year and there are plans for a processing plant. There has been extensive prospecting for lithium, diamonds and petroleum, and deposits of iron ore have been discovered at Kalana and Bala. Gold reserves at Kalana are estimated at 30,000 kg, and are currently being mined at a rate of 400 kg per year by the state mining company and the USSR. There are considerable deposits of bauxite and manganese. A geological and mining survey was to begin in 1985, with financial assistance from the EEC. The survey was to cover western Mali, where deposits of copper, gold, iron and tin have been identified.

The increasing trade deficit is giving rise to concern. For every year between 1978 and 1982 the cost of imports was more than double the value of exports. The foreign trade deficit totalled 122,600m. Mali francs in 1982 and 135,200m. Mali francs in 1983.

Radical economic reforms have been implemented by Gen. Traoré, as agreed with the IMF in May 1982. These include efforts to restore the country's finances by encouraging private enterprise and by eliminating loss-making corporations. The State Marketing Board was dismantled in 1983 and replaced by private companies, in an attempt to encourage price rises and thus increase production, and to discourage smuggling. As a result of this policy, however, a greater share of the market was taken by private traders, instead of by village co-operatives as envisaged.

In October 1983 the countries of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) finally decided to accept Mali as a full member. Mali's admission to the UMOA had been blocked since 1974 because of a veto by Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), although Mali had been a *de facto* participant in the Franc Zone since 1967. Mali formally joined the UMOA in February 1984, and in August the Mali franc was replaced by the CFA franc (worth 2 Mali francs) as legal tender. It is hoped that a return to the CFA franc will reduce smuggling (particularly of agricultural products), boost trade and encourage a greater flow of foreign capital into the country.

The aims of the 1974–78 Development Plan were not all achieved, although 67% of the projects were completed. An important aspect of this Plan was the restructuring of the banking and financial system. The 1981–85 Plan was intended to stimulate production, to improve the efficiency of economic management and to increase domestic savings. In December 1983 the IMF approved a 17-month stand-by arrangement, authorizing purchases up to the equivalent of 40.5m. SDRs in support of the Government's programme for economic and financial adjustment. Among the Plan's projects were the establishment of a fund to develop underground water resources and the exploitation of fossil fuels as well as hydroelectric and renewable forms of energy. Three dams are already supplying power, and work has begun on the Manantali dam, part of the Senegal river development project which is being undertaken with Senegal and Mauritania. The project is scheduled for completion in 1988. Mali has 30 solar pumps, supplying power to villages, and a 75 kW solar centre at Dire.

Transport and Communications

The River Senegal and the River Niger, which is navigable for its total length in Mali of 1,782 km, form the principal arteries of transport. The only railway runs from Koulikoro, via Bamako, to the Senegal border (640 km) and then to Dakar (Senegal). Roads are being improved, and about 7,500 km of the 18,000 km of roads and tracks are open all the year. Mali was due to receive an EDF grant of 1.57m. ECU to improve road traffic conditions and ferry services. The construction of a 556-km Saharan road, linking Gao in Mali with North Africa, which will serve as an important trade route, began in 1979. In 1983 Mali opened a warehouse in the port of Lomé (Togo), an important commercial outlet for the land-locked country. There are several airports, the main one being at Bamako. Mali is served by several foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains anti-yellow fever services, and there are 14 state hospitals and 367 medical centres. In 1978 Mali had 287 physicians and four medical training schools. In 1983 the IDA granted Mali a loan of US $16.7m. for the improvement of health care services. A minimum wage is in force.

Education

Education is free and, in theory, compulsory for all children between six and 15 years of age. There is a nine-year basic course and three years of secondary education. In 1978 enrolment at primary schools was equivalent to 27% of children aged six to 11 (35% of boys, 20% of girls). Secondary enrolment was only 9% of those aged 12 to 17 (13% of boys, 5% of girls). There were six schools of higher education in 1976 but many students receive higher education abroad, mainly in France and Senegal. In 1976 adult illiteracy averaged 90.6% (males 86.5%, females 94.3%). To combat this, a national literacy programme is being carried out. In 1978 there were 30,000 students at 1,321 literacy centres. A basic education programme, launched in 1984, aimed to expand functional education programmes over a period of five years.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed, based on hunting and fishing and the celebrated city of Timbuktu. New hotels are being built at Mopti and Timbuktu. There were 706 hotel rooms in 1982 but, under the 1981–85 Plan, it was hoped to increase the number

to 1,000. The Palais de la Culture in Bamako, with a 3,000-seat theatre and conference hall, was built with North Korean help and inaugurated in July 1983. In 1979 about 22,000 tourists visited Mali. In 1980 estimated tourist receipts amounted to US $9m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 25 May (Africa Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 14 July (National Day), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September (Muslim New Year), 22 September (Independence Day), 19 November (Anniversary of 1968 coup d'état), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 20 January (Armed Forces Day), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	1,240,000*
Population (census of 16 December 1976)	
Males	3,123,733
Females	3,271,185
Total	6,394,918
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	7,160,000
1982	7,342,000
1983	7,528,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	6.1

*478,767 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS (estimates, 1963)

Bambara	1,000,000	Malinké	200,000
Fulani	450,000	Touareg	240,000
Marka	280,000	Sénoufo	375,000
Songhai	230,000	Dogon	130,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 49.0 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 49.4 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 23.2 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 22.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1976 census)

Bamako (capital)	404,000	Sikasso	47,000
Ségou	65,000	Kayes	45,000
Mopti	54,000		

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ISIC Major Divisions, 1976 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,578,948	283,107	1,862,055
Mining and quarrying	7,598	123	7,721
Manufacturing	6,975	11,146	18,121
Electricity, gas and water	1,232	6	1,238
Construction	7,632	14	7,646
Trade, restaurants and hotels	33,964	11,120	45,084
Transport, storage and communications	12,201	74	12,275
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	193	26	219
Community, social and personal services	125,588	47,195	172,783
Activities not adequately defined	50,379	15,646	66,025
Total employed	1,824,710	368,457	2,193,167
Unemployed	56,915	16,147	73,062
Total labour force	1,881,625	384,604	2,266,229

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 3,357; Total 3,906. (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Millet, sorghum and fonio*	750	930	952
Rice (paddy)	125†	142	142*
Maize	33†	80*	81*
Sugar cane*	220	225	225
Sweet potatoes and yams*	49	50	52
Cassava (Manioc)*	60	60	65
Other roots and tubers*	10	10	11
Vegetables*	130	135	141
Fruit*	9	10	10
Pulses*	35	36	37
Groundnuts (in shell)*	130	190	170
Cottonseed†	98	70	80
Cotton (lint)†	56	40	36

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982*
Cattle	4,960	5,134	5,134
Sheep	6,250	6,350*	6,350
Goats	6,750	7,000	7,000
Pigs	44	45	45
Horses*	137	139	139
Asses*	420	420	420
Camels*	172	173	173
Poultry	12,000	12,500	12,500

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Cows' milk	88,000	102,000	107,000
Sheep's milk	31,000	32,000	33,000
Goats' milk	41,000	42,000	45,000
Butter	3,586	4,158	4,355
Beef and veal	37,000	38,000	39,000
Mutton and lamb	24,000	25,000	25,000
Goat meat	21,000	22,000	22,000
Hen eggs	8,640	9,000	9,524
Cattle hides	6,120	6,260	6,260
Sheep skins	4,959	5,075	5,290
Goat skins	3,280	3,360	3,558

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	10*	10*	37
Other industrial wood*	259	266	274
Fuel wood*	3,917	4,027	4,141
Total	4,186*	4,303*	4,452

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	80.0	85.0	90.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

(estimated production)

	1979	1980	1981
Gold (kilograms)	31	47	48
Salt ('000 metric tons)	5	5	5

Source: US Bureau of Mines.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1980	1981	1982
Raw sugar	metric tons	11,453	9,426	5,626
Beer	hectolitres	16,682	10,095	10,152
Soft drinks	hectolitres	12,923	15,196	23,413
Cement	metric tons	20,424	n.a.	n.a.
Soap	metric tons	1,647	1,980	1,327
Electric energy	million kWh	79.5	46.6	n.a.

Source: Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

Note: The franc CFA, whose value is fixed at 2 French centimes, circulated in Mali prior to July 1962, when it was replaced (at par) by the Mali franc. In May 1967 the Mali franc was devalued by 50% to 1 French centime or 50 centimes CFA. This valuation remained in force until August 1984, when the Mali franc was abolished, and the franc CFA (worth 2 Mali francs) was reintroduced. Figures in this Survey may still be expressed in terms of Mali francs.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES

(US $ million at 31 December)*

	1981	1982	1983
IMF special drawing rights	0.2	0.6	0.1
Reserve position in IMF	8.8	9.6	9.1
Foreign exchange	8.4	6.6	7.0
Total	17.4	16.8	16.2

* Figures exclude gold ($0.9m. at 31 December 1980).

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1981-85)

(proposed expenditure in '000 million Mali francs)

Rural sector	270.0
Energy	212.7
Industry	
Mining	
Water supply	
Communications	217.0
Town planning	
Housing	
Health and social affairs	95.5
Total	795.2

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency ouside banks	40.90	45.00	50.15
Demand deposits	18.90	22.87	30.65
Checking deposits at post office	0.45	0.45	0.45
Total money	60.24	68.32	81.24

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET ESTIMATES (million Mali francs)

Revenue	1980	1981	1982*
General budget	53,920	68,000	79,420
Direct taxation	14,330	15,530	18,350
Indirect taxation	34,770	43,810	45,990
Customs duties	19,800	25,980	27,310
Other tax revenue	420	550	490
Other revenue	4,400	8,110	7,590
Regional budgets	5,480	4,930	5,950
Total ordinary revenue	59,400	72,930	78,370
Extraordinary revenue	19,200	13,030	19,480
Grand total	78,600	85,960	97,850

* Provisional figures.

Source: Banque Centrale du Mali.

1983 (million Mali francs): Revenue 84,000; Expenditure 93,500.
1984 (forecasts, million Mali francs): Revenue 94,100; Expenditure 100,600.

Expenditure	1980	1981	1982
Education	19,438	18,717	19,710
Defence	15,896	16,628	18,702
Health	3,395	4,669	4,784
Finance and commerce	2,027	2,403	2,802
Foreign affairs	2,384	2,637	2,956
Rural development	2,089	2,553	3,087
Interior	1,708	1,946	2,146
Transport and public works	767	1,486	1,646
Youth, sport and culture	820	1,022	1,262
Justice	630	833	956
Total (incl. others)	72,801	83,233	88,263

Source: Direction Nationale du Trésor et de la Comptabilité Publique, Exécution du Budget de l'Etat.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	154.2	145.8	166.8
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−269.0	−232.6	−240.9
Trade balance	−114.8	−86.9	−74.1
Exports of services	46.2	44.4	42.0
Imports of services	−201.5	−186.8	−194.5
Balance on goods and services	−270.1	−229.3	−226.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	32.4	25.0	23.4
Government unrequited transfers (net)	97.5	89.2	99.4
Current balance	−140.2	−115.2	−103.8
Long-term capital (net)	95.5	−10.5	−11.3
Short-term capital (net)	12.1	—	—
Net errors and omissions	21.6	99.0	91.8
Total (net monetary movements)	−11.0	−26.7	−23.3
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	3.5	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−0.6	−0.4	1.7
Exceptional financing (net)	3.1	—	9.0
Changes in reserves	−4.9	−27.1	−12.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Mali francs)

Imports c.i.f.	1977	1978*
Food products	10,300	16,800
Petroleum products	14,000	17,000
Textiles	3,600	2,800
Construction materials	8,000	12,000
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	10,800	25,400
Machinery and vehicles	23,400	25,400
Total (incl. others)	78,000	93,000

* Provisional figures.

Total imports (million Mali francs): 152,900 in 1979; 186,100 in 1980; 200,500 in 1981; 218,400 in 1982; 262,300 in 1983.

Petroleum products imports (million Mali francs): 20,200 in 1982.

Exports f.o.b.	1977	1978*
Cotton and cotton products	36,900	24,500
Groundnuts	8,700	6,000
Cereals	2,800	—
Live animals	7,500	7,000
Fish	900	700
Total (incl. others)	61,200	45,500

* Provisional figures.

Total exports (million Mali francs): 62,700 in 1979; 86,600 in 1980; 83,830 in 1981; 95,800 in 1982; 127,100 in 1983.

Cotton exports (million Mali francs): 31,900 in 1979; 41,700 in 1980; 32,700 in 1981; 34,100 in 1982; 51,900 in 1983.

Groundnut exports (million Mali francs): 2,000 in 1980; 4,900 in 1981; 1,700 in 1982; 1,300 in 1983. (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics).*

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million Mali francs)

Imports	1977	1978	1979
Belgium/Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands	5,669	n.a.	n.a.
China, People's Republic	3,512	n.a.	n.a.
France	29,266	29,115	48,069
Germany, Fed. Republic	5,137	6,032	9,095
Ivory Coast	14,492	13,721	16,957
Japan	1,863	2,003	1,532
Senegal	6,527	8,791	6,630
USSR	2,836	3,900	3,727
United Kingdom	1,638	3,399	1,985
USA	1,319	4,677	3,353
Total (incl. others)	78,000	93,000	152,900

Source: Banque Centrale du Mali.

Exports	1977	1978	1979
China, People's Republic	7,434	3,721	n.a.
France	17,673	13,839	13,157
Germany, Fed. Republic	3,648	7,792	5,690
Ivory Coast	8,819	8,869	9,906
Japan	4,295	699	1,358
Netherlands	3,735	n.a.	n.a.
Senegal	471	239	332
USSR	n.a.	668	n.a.
United Kingdom	8,274	2,023	4,093
Total (incl. others)	61,200	45,500	62,700

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1977	1979	1980
Passenger-km (million)	129	84	156
Freight ton/km (million)	149	228	132

Passengers: 596,200 (1978); 655,800 (1979); 639,100 (1980).

Note: Figures for 1978 are not available.

RIVER TRAFFIC

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Passengers ('000)	71.9	70.1	60.8
Passenger-km (million)	22.0	18.7	19.8
Freight ('000 metric tons)	61.9	56.9	52.2
Freight ton-km (million)	36.3	26.8	29.2

ROAD TRAFFIC

1976: 19,336 vehicles in use.

CIVIL AVIATION

Scheduled Services ('000)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	1,800	2,100	2,100
Passengers carried	57	66	71
Passenger-km	83,000	93,000	97,000
Freight ton-km	500	500	500
Mail ton-km	100	100	100

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

1981: 155,691 passengers carried.

Education

1978/79

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	1,116	6,877	293,227
Secondary			
General	n.a.	3,004	70,625
Teacher training	n.a.	121	2,511
Higher			
University or equivalent	n.a.	489	5,281

Source: Ministry of National Education, Bamako.

1979/80: Primary schools had 7,214 teachers and 298,831 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

The Military Committee for National Liberation (CMLN) published a new Constitution on 26 April 1974, and it was approved by referendum on 2 June 1974. Following a five-year transition period, during which the CMLN continued to rule the country, this Constitution was adopted in June 1979. It was amended in September 1981. The Constitution provides that the President, who is Head of State and Head of Government, shall be elected by universal suffrage for a six-year term. Legislative power is held by the National Assembly, with 82 members elected for a three-year period. Mali is a single-party state.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. Moussa Traoré (assumed power 19 November 1968; elected President 19 June 1979).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

Head of Government and Minister of Defence: Gen. Moussa Traoré.

Minister of State for Planning: Gen. Amadou Baba Diarra.

Minister of State for Industrial Development and Tourism: Djibril Diallo.

Minister of State for State Companies and Enterprises: Oumar Coulibaly.

Minister of Finance and Trade: Dianka-Kaba Diakité.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: Alioune Blondin Beye.

Minister of Agriculture: Lt-Col Issa Ongoiba.

Minister of Natural Resources and Animal Husbandry: Mady Diallo.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Robert Tieble N'Daw.

Minister of Transport and Public Works: Mamadou Haidara.

Minister of the Interior: Lt-Col Abdouramane Maiga.

Minister of Justice: Diango Sissoko.

Minister of Information and Telecommunications: Gaskou Fatou Niang.

Minister of National Education: Gen. Sekou Ly.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr Mamadou Dembele.

Minister of Labour and Civil Service: Modibo Keita.

Minister of Sports, Arts and Culture: Ahmed Mohamed Aghamani.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Bamako.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

In accordance with the 1974 Constitution, a National Assembly comprising 82 deputies was elected on 19 June 1979, for a four-year term. The single-party list of candidates was drawn up from nominations by each UDPM local branch committee. An amendment to the Constitution of September 1981 reduced the term of office to three years. A new 82-member National Assembly was elected on 12 June 1982.

Political Organizations

Union démocratique du peuple malien (UDPM): Bamako; single party provided for in 1974 constitution; f. 1979; the party's supreme organ is the congress and, between congress sessions, the national council of 137 mems; a central exec. bureau of 19 mems directs party policy; party structure is based on 'democratic centralism'; Sec.-Gen. Gen. Moussa Traoré; Political Sec. Djibril Diallo.

Union des jeunes du Mali (UNJM): Bamako; national youth movement; Sec.-Gen. Mahamadou Baba Diallo.

Union nationale des femmes du Mali (UNFM): BP 310, Bamako; f. 1968; 350,000 mems; Pres. Mme Soro Satouko; Sec.-Gen. Massaran Konaté Dicko.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN MALI

Algeria: Derrière le Fleuve, Badalabougou; Ambassador: Ahmed Amrani.

China, People's Republic: BP 112, Bamako; Ambassador: Zhou Haiping.

Cuba: BP 40, Korofina; Ambassador: Eduardo Balbim.

Egypt: BP 44, Badalabougou; tel. 22-35-03; telex 407; Ambassador: Fathi Draz Mustapha.

France: square Patrice Lumumba, BP 17, Bamako; tel. 22-29-51; telex 569; Ambassador: G. Pavret de la Rochefordière.

German Democratic Republic: BP 102, Bamako; Ambassador: Erich Meske.

Germany, Federal Rebublic: BP 100, Badalabougou; Ambassador: Heinrich Seeman.

Guinea: BP 118, Bamako; Ambassador: Mahmoud Mass Diallo.

Iraq: BP 2512, Badalabougou; Ambassador: Abdul Karim Mohamed Najim.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: route de Koulikoro, Bamako; Ambassador: Hong Il-ho.

Libya: quartier de l'Hippodrome; Ambassador: Abdelsalam Saad Baaiu.

Malaysia: Bamako; Ambassador: Zainal Haji Lembang.

Mauritania: BP 135, Bamako; Ambassador: Sass Ould Guig.

Morocco: BP 2013, Bamako; Chargé d'affaires: Larbi Roudies.

Nigeria: BP 57, rue du Général Combes, Bamako; tel. 22-57-71; Chargé d'affaires: F. F. Adegunloye.

Poland: BP 343, route de la Pyrotechnie; Ambassador: (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: BP 81, Badalabougou; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Aziz Ahmed Zaki.

USSR: BP 300, Bamako; Ambassador: Malik Fazylov.

USA: BP 34, ave Mohamed V, Bamako; Ambassador: Robert J. Ryan Jr.

Yugoslavia: BP 207, Bamako; Ambassador: Dusan Grubor.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: Bamako; f. September 1969; 19 mems; judicial section comprising three civil chambers and one criminal chamber; administrative section dealing with appeals and fundamental rulings; mems are nominated for five years and may not be mems of the government nor practise law privately during that time; Pres. Bekaye N'Diaye.

Special Court of State Security: Bamako; f. 1976, dissolved February 1978; new court sworn in September 1978; composed of four civilian magistrates, 22 army officers and NCOs and three regional governors; to judge crimes against state property, especially embezzlement.

Court of Appeal: Bamako.

There are two Tribunaux de première instance (Magistrate's Courts) and also courts for labour disputes.

Religion

It is estimated that 65% of the population are Muslims, about 30% follow traditional beliefs and 5% are Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 1% of the total population.

ISLAM

Chief Mosque: Bagadadji, Place de la République, Bamako.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Bamako: Mgr. Luc Auguste Sangare, BP 298, Bamako; tel. 22-51-87.

There are numerous Protestant mission centres run by US societies, with a total personnel of about 370.

The Press

Barakela: Bamako; monthly; organ of the Union nationale des travailleurs du Mali.

Bulletin Quotidien de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Mali: BP 46, Bamako; f. 1936; Editor G. Drabo.

Bulletin de Statistiques: Direction Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Informatique, BP 12, Bamako; monthly.

L'Essor—La Voix du Peuple: BP 141, Bamako; tel. 247-97; organ of the UDPM; daily; Editor Gaousso Drabo; circ. 40,000.

L'Informateur: Bamako; monthly review publ. by Ministry of Information.

Kibaru: BP 1463, Bamako; monthly; Bambara and three other languages; for rural areas; circ. 5,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Mali: BP 1463, Bamako; publ. by the government printers.

Podium: BP 141, Bamako; weekly; culture and sports.

Sunjata: BP 141, Bamako; monthly; social, economic and political affairs; Editor Soumeylou Maïga; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence malienne de presse et de publicité (AMPA): Bamako; tel. 22-26-47; telex 421; f. 1977 as merger of state publicity and news agencies under aegis of Ministry of Information.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 778, Bamako; Correspondent Chouaïbou Bonkane.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Bamako; Correspondent Viktor Y. Martynov.

Reuters (UK), TASS (USSR) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) also maintain bureaux in Mali.

Publishers

Editions-Imprimeries du Mali (EDIM): BP 21, Bamako; tel. 22-40-41; f. 1972; printing and publishing; Dir Ibrahima Berthe.

Librairie Populaire du Mali: BP 28, Bamako; tel. 22-34-03; school books, history, sociology, folk-tales; Man. Dir Dibo Fanta.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie Nationale: BP 21, Bamako.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 102,000 radio receivers in use. In September 1983 a national colour television network, built with financial aid from Libya, was inaugurated.

Radiodiffusion Nationale du Mali: BP 171, Bamako; tel. 22-24-74; f. 1957; govt station; regional stations are being installed; programmes in French, English, Bambara, Peulh, Sarakolé, Tamachek, Sonrai, Moorish, Ouolof; Man. Dir YOUNOUS HAMAYE DICKO.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in Mali francs)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO): BP 206, Bamako; tel. 22-37-56; telex 1674; headquarters in Dakar, Senegal; bank of issue and central bank for the seven states of Union monétaire ouest-africaine (UMOA); Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; Man. in Mali YOUNOUSSI TOURÉ.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Africa-Mali (BAM): Bamako; f. 1982; cap. 1,300m.; privately-owned; Pres. MOHAMED DIAWARA; Man. Dir PAUL DERREUMAUX.

Banque Malienne de Crédit et de Dépôts (BMCD): ave Modibo Keita, BP 45, Bamako; tel. 22-53-36; telex 572; f. 1961 to take over brs of Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 1,200m., res 436m., dep. 23,898m. (1981); 50.02% state-owned, 49.98% Crédit Lyonnais; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. DIAKITÉ.

Banque mixte arabe libyo-malienne pour le commerce et le développement (Balima): Bamako; f. 1981; cap. 500m.; Man. Dir KHALIFA TALLOU.

Development Banks

Banque de Développement du Mali (BDM): BP 94, Bamako; tel. 22-20-50; telex 522; f. 1968; cap. 5,000m.; Man. Dir IBRAHIM BOCAR BA; Asst Man. Dir ABDOUL KARIM DIARRA; 8 brs.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (BIAO-MALI): ave de l'Indépendance, BP 15, Bamako; tel. 22-50-66; telex 501; f. 1981; cap. 1,950m.; Dir PAUL SICARD; 4 brs.

Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole (BNDA): c/o BDM, BP 94, ave de la Nation, Bamako; tel. 22-64-64; f. 1981; cap. 2,000m.; 55% state-owned; Man. Dir MARTIAL COUTANT.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: BP 32, quartier Quinzambougou, route de Sotuba, Bamako; tel. 22-28-42; telex 502; Dir PHILIPPE RENARD.

INSURANCE

Agence Malienne d'Assurances: BP 190, Bamako; tel. 22-28-18; f. 1961; cap. 1m.; Dir JEAN-LOUIS SANSOT.

Caisse Nationale d'Assurance et de Réassurance (CNAR): BP 568, rue Combes, Bamako; tel. 22-53-69; telex 549; cap. 100m.; Man. Dir MAMADOU SANOGO.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Mali: BP 46, Bamako; f. 1908; 90 mems; Pres. El Haj DOSSOLO TRAORÉ; Sec.-Gen. HAMA AG MUHAMMAD.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole: BP 72, Bamako; offers training programmes in agricultural sciences and farm management, undertakes agricultural studies; Dir JACQUES VAYSSIE; Asst Dir BAGOURO MOUMAZANA.

Mission Française de coopération: BP 84, Bamako; tel. 22-33-28; telex 569; office for supervision of bilateral aid from France; Dir JEAN BOULOGNE.

Office du Niger: BP 160, Ségou; tel. 32-01-43; f. 1932; taken over from the French govt in 1958; the French project involved a major dam, begun in 1935, 72 km above Ségou, to direct water into extensive irrigation networks covering 1m. ha to be devoted to rice and cotton on the left bank of the Niger. By 1980 only 57,510 ha had been irrigated. Since independence the irrigated area has been extended by 4,000 ha each year. The office also operates a number of research stations, four rice-processing plants, a cotton-ginning factory and two sugar refineries and a distillery; Man. Dir MAMADOU FOFANA.

Société de Crédit Agricole et d'Equipement Rural (SCAER): BP 787, rue Karamoko Diaby, Bamako; tel. 22-31-43; telex 578; cap. 1,650m. FM; state-owned; promotion of agricultural development; Man. Dir YAYA COULIBALY.

TRADE UNION

Union nationale des travailleurs du Mali (UNTM): Bamako; Sec.-Gen. BAKARY KARAMBÉ.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Régie du Chemin de Fer du Mali: BP 260, Bamako; tel. 229-67; 1,287 km of track linking Dakar (Senegal) with Bamako and Koulikoro, of which 642 km are in Mali; Man. Dir N. SAVANE.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 18,000 km of classified roads, of which only 7,500 km were passable in all seasons. Of the 6,500 km of main roads, only 1,500 km were bitumenized. A new asphalt road from Mopti is planned to run via Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) to the coast at Tema (Ghana). The 556-km road linking Sévaré and Gao was due for completion in 1984.

Compagnie Malienne de Transports Routiers: BP 208, rue du Commandant-Riault, Bamako; f. 1970; state-owned; cap. 1,086m. FM; Chair. Minister of State for State Companies and Enterprises; Dir-Gen. MAMADOU LAMINE TOURÉ.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Niger is navigable throughout its course through Mali (1,782 km) from July to January. The River Senegal is navigable from Kayes to Saint-Louis (Senegal).

Compagnie Malienne de Navigation (COMANAV): BP 10, Koulikoro; cap. 1,181m. FM; Man. Dir LAMINE TOURÉ.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airport is at Bamako. The other major airports are at Bamako-Senou, Bourem, Gao, Goudam, Kayes, Kidal, Mopti, Nioro, Ségou, Tessalit and Timbuktu. There are about 40 small airstrips.

Air Mali: BP 27, Bamako; tel. 22-35-36; telex 568; f. 1960; state airline; daily services to west African destinations, weekly services to Paris; local services; fleet: 1 Boeing 727, 1 Boeing 737, 1 Ilyushin 18, 1 Antonov 24B, 2 Twin Otter, 1 BAe 146; 577 employees; Gen. Man. BOUBACAR COULIBALY. Note: Following heavy financial losses, Air Mali was liquidated by Presidential decree in Janauary 1985. It was expected that a new company, open to private shareholders, would be established.

Société des Transports Aériens (STA): Bamako; f. 1984; privately-owned; weekly service to Abidjan (Ivory Coast); local services; Man. Dir MELHEM ELIE SABBAGUE; fleet: 5 BAe 146.

Tourism

Société Malienne d'Exploitation des Ressources Touristiques (SMERT): BP 222, place de la République, Bamako; tel. 22-59-42; telex 316; f. 1975; Dir HAMADY SOW.

Société des Hôtelleries du Mali (SHM): BP 104, Bamako; telex 483; state-owned; Dir FALÉ KEITA.

MAURITANIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania lies in north-west Africa, with the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Algeria and the disputed territory of Western Sahara (occupied by Morocco) to the north, Mali to the east and south, and Senegal to the south. The climate is hot and dry, particularly in the north, which is mainly desert. The official languages are French and Arabic. The Moorish majority speak Arabic or Hassaniya, while the large negro population in the south is mainly French-speaking. Islam is the state religion, and the inhabitants are almost all Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is emerald green, with a five-pointed gold star and a horizontal gold crescent moon in the centre. The capital is Nouakchott.

Recent History

Mauritania, formerly part of French West Africa, became a self-governing member of the French Community on 28 November 1958 and achieved full independence on 28 November 1960. Moktar Ould Daddah, leader of the Parti du peuple mauritanien (PPM), became Prime Minister in June 1959 and Head of State at independence. He was elected President in August 1961. Mauritania became a one-party state, under the PPM, in 1964. After independence, Mauritania moved away from the French sphere of influence and towards closer relations with Arab nations.

Under a tripartite agreement of November 1975, Spain ceded Spanish (now Western) Sahara to Mauritania and Morocco, to be apportioned between them. The agreement took effect in February 1976, when Mauritania occupied the southern portion of the territory, which it named Tiris el Gharbia, despite international calls for a referendum to allow the Saharan people to decide their future. Guerrilla fighting ensued, with Moroccan and Mauritanian troops in action against the forces of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Sakiet el Hamra y Río de Oro (the Polisario Front), a national liberation movement, supported by Algeria, which seeks independence for Western Sahara. Attacks by Polisario forces on villages and, particularly, the railway line, essential for the transport of iron ore from Zouérate, were highly damaging to the economy.

Relations with Algeria, which refused to stop supporting the Polisario base-camps at Tindouf inside its borders, were broken off in 1976. Relations with Morocco, which had been poor until the renunciation of its claims to a 'greater Morocco' (including Mauritania), improved, and in June 1977 a joint defence pact was formed. The kidnapping of French technicians in the mining areas brought open French military aid for Mauritania.

By 1977 Mauritania was spending two-thirds of its budget on defending territory which promised no economic benefits. The disruption of iron ore exports by the war, combined with the effects of drought, had brought the country almost to bankruptcy. In July 1978 President Daddah was deposed in a bloodless coup, led by the army chief of staff, Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, who took power as Chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN). The new regime published a Constitutional Charter, under which the Chairman of the CMRN would exercise executive authority. Polisario immediately declared a cease-fire with Mauritania, but further progress was thwarted by the intransigence of Morocco, which still had several thousand troops stationed in Mauritania. The deadlock led to internal political instability, and on 6 April 1979 the CMRN was replaced by the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN), also led by Salek, but he relinquished the post of Prime Minister to Lt-Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif, formerly Minister of Fisheries. On 11 April the CMSN adopted a new Constitutional Charter, assuming legislative power for itself and separating the roles of Head of State and Head of Government. Bouceif was killed in an air crash in May, after only seven weeks as Prime Minister, and the CMSN replaced him by Lt-Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, formerly Minister of Defence. Both Bouceif and Haidalla were apparently in favour of adhering to the Moroccan alliance, although emphasizing the need for peace. Salek, then only titular Head of State, resigned in June and was replaced by Lt-Col Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, hitherto Minister of Public Affairs. Renewed attempts to bring about a settlement were interrupted in July by the announcement that Polisario had broken the year-old cease-fire. Later that month the OAU called for a referendum to be held, to grant self-determination to all the people of Western Sahara. These events provided the impetus for Mauritania's final withdrawal from the war: Haidalla declared that Mauritania had no territorial claims in the area, and a peace treaty was signed with Polisario on 5 August. Ten days later, Mauritania formally withdrew from Tiris el Gharbia, although Morocco had previously announced its annexation of the territory (in addition to the northern part of Western Sahara, which it already held). At the same time, diplomatic relations between Mauritania and Algeria were re-established.

In January 1980 there was yet another change of power: Haidalla took over from Louly as Head of State, while remaining Prime Minister, and dismissed members of the CMSN who were, he alleged, impeding national recovery. In December, after a period of increasing tension within the CMSN, Haidalla relinquished the posts of Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. An almost entirely civilian Council of Ministers was formed, with Sid Ahmed Ould Bneijara as Prime Minister. Also in December, the CMSN published a draft constitution for Mauritania, which envisaged a multi-party democracy. The constitution was to be submitted to a national referendum at an unspecified future date. Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers was to be responsible for drawing up charters for new democratic institutions.

In 1981 relations with Morocco deteriorated after an attempted coup in March, in which the Mauritanian Government believed Morocco to be involved. A ministerial reshuffle in April ended the brief period of civilian rule. The new Prime Minister, Col Maawiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya (formerly Minister of Mines and Energy), also took over the Defence portfolio, while the draft constitution was abandoned. In October Morocco claimed that Polisario had bases in Mauritania, and that Mauritanian soldiers had been involved in recent attacks on Moroccan territory. These accusations were, however, strenuously denied. Another attempted coup was foiled in February 1982, and the ringleaders, including ex-President Salek and Ahmed Ould Bneijara (the former Prime Minister), were imprisoned.

Another problem for successive governments in recent years has been unrest among the negro population in the south, who complain of discrimination, objecting particularly to the imposition of the Arabic language in educational and official spheres. Slavery was formally abolished in July 1980, although difficulties were experienced in enforcing this law.

During 1983 Mauritania played an active part in attempting to improve relations between the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia and Libya). In December Mauritania signed the Maghreb Fraternity and Co-operation Treaty, which had originally been drawn up between Algeria and Tunisia in March. The treaty had been left open for other Maghreb states to sign, in the hope that it would eventually form the basis of a Greater Maghreb Union. However, relations with Morocco deteriorated further in February 1984, when Mauritania announced its recognition of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, the Western Saharan state which was proclaimed in 1976 by the Polisario Front. In August 1984 President Haidalla again denied Morocco's renewed claims that Mauritania was providing bases for Polisario guerrilla attacks across the border with Western Sahara.

In March 1984 widespread student unrest was denounced by

the Government as a Libyan-backed 'destabilization plot', and resulted in several arrests. A major government reshuffle followed, in which President Haidalla assumed the posts of Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. Col Maawiya Ould Taya, hitherto Prime Minister, was returned to his former position of Chief of General Staff of the army. In December 1984 President Haidalla was overthrown in a bloodless coup while attending the Franco-African summit in Burundi. Col Taya assumed the presidency, and announced a new 17-member Council of Ministers, which included eight members of the former government. Col Taya also assumed the posts of Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. The new President reaffirmed his support for Polisario and maintained that the Maghreb Fraternity and Co-operation Treaty, signed with Algeria and Tunisia, would be respected. A general amnesty for political prisoners and exiles was announced; 132 prisoners were subsequently released, including ex-President Salek and Ahmed Ould Bneijara. Exiled political parties were expected to return to Mauritania.

Government

After the coup in July 1978, the National Assembly was suspended, together with the sole political party. The Constitution was replaced by a Charter which granted legislative and executive power to the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN), known since April 1979 as the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN). The CMSN is headed by the President of the Republic, and had 24 members in February 1985. A draft constitution was published in December 1980 but was abandoned in the following year. The President is assisted by an appointed Council of Ministers. Mauritania is divided into 12 regions, each with an appointed Governor.

Defence

The armed forces expanded rapidly between 1975 and 1978, with Moroccan and French assistance. In July 1984 the total armed forces numbered 8,470 men: the army 8,000, the navy 320 and the air force 150. Paramilitary forces totalled 2,500. Military service for two years is compulsory. Defence expenditure amounted to US $62m. in 1982.

Economic Affairs

Nomadic Moors, living by herding cattle and sheep, made up some 80% of the population before the persistent drought which began in the early 1970s. By the 1980s, about 80% of former pasture lands had been lost to desert, resulting in heavy losses of livestock. In 1983 alone, the loss of livestock as a result of drought was estimated at between 25% and 30% of total stock. This loss of livelihood has driven many nomads to the towns in search of food and work: by 1983 only about 25% of the population were still leading a nomadic life. Settled agriculture is restricted to black farmers in the valley of the Senegal river, who grow dates, millet, sorghum and rice with the aid of irrigation. Cereal production has been seriously affected by drought: in the 1960s Mauritania produced approximately 90,000 metric tons of cereals annually, but by the 1983/84 season annual production had fallen to 15,000 tons, and the cereal shortfall was estimated at 138,000 tons. Mauritania produces only around 10% of its total food requirements, with at least 65% being supplied by international aid organizations. Agriculture accounted for only 27% of the gross domestic product in 1980, compared with about 60% in the 1960s. According to World Bank estimates, Mauritania's gross national product per head in 1982 was US $470 (at 1980–82 prices), showing an average real growth rate of 1.4% per year since 1960.

Mauritania's 900-km long coastline is considered one of the richest fishing grounds in Africa. The waters were exploited mainly by foreign vessels until 1980, when an exclusive economic zone, extending for 200 nautical miles (370 km) offshore, was established. Mauritania has had difficulties in enforcing its authority over this zone; nevertheless, fishing receipts have since risen considerably, and in 1983 exports of fish were valued at 8,773m. ouguiya, exceeding the revenue from sales of iron ore. The freezing and processing of fish at Nouadhibou is a significant industry. Plans for industrial development have been hampered by financial difficulties; however, an electrical steel-works was opened at Nouadhibou in 1981, and a previously unused sugar refinery at Nouakchott was being reactivated, with Algerian help, in 1982. A petroleum refinery at Nouadhibou, with annual capacity of 1m. tons, began operations in 1983, but was subsequently forced to close down, as the country's currency reserves were insufficient to pay for imports of crude petroleum.

Mauritania has large deposits of iron ore in the Kedia region, near Zouérate, and about 40 km north of Kedia (the Guelbs deposit). Production of high-grade ore (about 65% iron) began at Kedia in 1963. The mining operations were nationalized in 1974, when Mauritania's output of iron ore reached its peak level of 11.7m. metric tons (containing about 7.65m. tons of iron). Iron ore accounted for 90% of Mauritania's export earnings in 1979, but the proportion fell to 65% in 1981. Production has been disrupted by the war with Polisario and by shrinking world demand. After sinking to 6.5m. tons in 1978, it recovered to 8.9m. tons by 1981 but fell to an estimated 7m. tons in 1982. For many years, iron ore was Mauritania's major export, but it fell to second place (behind fish) in 1983. Production from El-Rhein, in the Guelbs region, began in July 1984. The region has vast reserves of workable ores, estimated at between 5,000m. and 6,000m. tons, but the ore is of a lower grade than the Kedia deposits (about 37% iron), and a special treatment plant has been constructed. The first phase of the Guelbs project, costing US $320m., provides for an annual output of 6m. tons of concentrate. Under the second phase, due to begin in 1995 (when the reserves at Kedia will have been exhausted), annual production is planned to increase to 15m. tons. Studies for the reactivation of copper mining at Akjoujt, suspended since 1978, were carried out in 1982, and drilling for petroleum and uranium was continued. The discovery of phosphate deposits in the Aleg-Kaédi region was announced in 1984: reserves are estimated at 95m. tons of ore, with a 20% phosphate content. Mauritania has considerable reserves of gypsum, estimated at 4,000m. tons, and in November 1984 a gypsum quarry and plaster works were inaugurated.

Mauritania is dependent on large sums of foreign aid, the chief donors being Arab countries, especially Kuwait and Iraq. As a member of the Senegal River Development Organization, Mauritania is participating in the construction of dams at Manantali, begun in May 1982, and at Diama in Senegal. The Gorgol Noir is another large irrigation project.

In 1980 the Government modified its economic policy, switching resources from prestigious industrial schemes to the neglected rural sector, in an attempt to achieve self-sufficiency in food crops. Austerity measures were introduced in order to eliminate by 1985 the current deficit on the balance of payments ($148m. in 1981, $262m. in 1982 and $196m. in 1983) and to reorganize the repayment of Mauritania's foreign debt ($714m. in 1980). The Fourth National Development Plan reflected these priorities, and projected total investment of 89,200m. ouguiya.

Transport and Communications

The River Senegal is an important artery of transport. A 652-km railway runs from Zouérate to Nouadhibou for the transport of iron ore. The port of Nouadhibou has been extended to handle mineral exports and to accommodate the fishing industry, and a deep-water port, financed by the People's Republic of China, is due to be completed at Nouakchott by 1987. The main international airport is at Nouakchott, with a second at Nouadhibou. There are about 8,900 km of roads and tracks, and the first section (607 km) of the 1,100-km Trans-Mauritanian highway, linking Nouakchott and Néma, was opened in June 1978. Work began on the second section in October 1979, and was due to be completed in the early 1980s.

Social Welfare

The National Social Insurance Fund administers family allowances, industrial accident benefits, insurance against occupational diseases, and old-age benefits. Nouakchott has a hospital with 450 beds, and there are 11 regional hospitals. In 1978 there were 87 physicians working in Mauritania.

Education

Despite expansion in education facilities since 1960, including provisions for nomadic families, illiteracy among the population over six years of age averaged 82.6% (63.1% in urban areas;

88.5% in rural areas) in 1976. Total enrolment at primary schools in 1980 was equivalent to only 33% of children aged six to 11 (43% of boys; 23% of girls). Secondary enrolment in 1980 was only 10% of those aged 12 to 17 (16% of boys; 4% of girls). Implementation of a plan to make Arabic the compulsory first language in all schools was postponed for six years in 1979, following protests from the French-speaking south. Degree courses began in 1982 at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration and the Ecole Nationale des Sciences in Nouakchott, and the University of Nouakchott opened in 1983, with 974 students enrolling.

Tourism

Owing to the hot climate, the best months for visiting Mauritania are from November to May. There are hotels in the principal towns. Hunting, visiting the oases, and touring the Berber villages are the chief attractions. In 1980 receipts from tourism totalled US $6m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 25 May (African Liberation Day, founding of OAU), 20 June (Korité—Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August (Tabaski—Id ul Adha), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 25 November (Mouloud—Birth of Muhammad), 28 November (National Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 7 April (Leilat al Meiraj—Ascension of Muhammad).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

5 khoums = 1 ouguiya.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 77.99 ouguiya.
US $1 = 67.29 ouguiya.

Statistical Survey

Unless otherwise indicated, the figures exclude Mauritania's section of Western Sahara, annexed in 1976 and relinquished in 1979.

Area and Population

AREA

1,030,700 sq km (397,950 sq miles).

POPULATION

1,407,000 (census of 22 December 1976), including an estimate of 513,000 for the nomad population.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at census of December 1976)

Nouakchott (capital)	134,986*	Zouérate	17,474
Nouadhibou (Port-Etienne)	21,961	Rosso	16,466
Kaédi	20,848	Atar	16,326

*Estimated at 140,000 in 1979.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 49.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 50.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 23.3 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 22.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

REGIONS

Region	Chief town	Area ('000 sq km)	Population (1976 census, '000)
Hodh el Charqui	Néma	183	206
Hodh el Gharbi	Aïoun el Atrous	53	134
Assaba	Kiffa	37	130
Gorgol	Kaédi	14	151
Brakna	Aleg	33	151
Trarza	Rosso	68	217
Adrar	Atar	215	55
Dakhlet-Nouadhibou	Nouadhibou	22	24
Tagant	Tidjikja	95	77
Guidimaka	Sélibaby	10	87
Tiris Zemmour	F'Derik	253	22
Inchiri	Akjoujt	47	18
Nouakchott	Nouakchott	1	135
Total		1,030	1,407

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Millet and sorghum	19†	67†	40*
Rice (paddy)	4*	6*	9†
Maize*	5	6	6
Potatoes	4*	4*	2†
Sweet potatoes and yams*	2	2	2
Pulses*	26	26	26
Dates	13*	12*	10†
Groundnuts (in shell)*	4	4	4

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980*	1981	1982
Cattle	1,200	1,200†	1,200†
Goats	2,600	2,600*	2,650*
Sheep	5,000	5,000*	4,900*
Asses	140	142*	142*
Horses	13	14*	14*
Camels	740	750†	800†
Poultry	3,100	3,170*	3,200*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef	16,000	16,000	16,000
Mutton and lamb	7,000	7,000	7,000
Goats' meat	5,000	5,000	5,000
Poultry meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Other meat	11,000	11,000	10,000
Cows' milk	84,000	86,000	86,000
Sheeps' milk	57,000	57,000	54,000
Goats' milk	70,000	70,000	72,000
Hen eggs	2,720	2,805	2,890
Cattle hides	2,430	2,430	2,430

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Fishing

(FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	10.0	9.0	10.0
Atlantic Ocean	23.9	27.4	27.0
Total catch	33.9	36.4	37.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Iron ore: gross weight	9,370	8,600	8,880
metal content*	5,810	5,330	5,240

*Estimates by US Bureau of Mines.

1982: Iron ore (gross weight) 7,000,000 metric tons (estimate).

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Frozen and chilled fish (metric tons)*	1,900	1,400	1,500
Salted, dried and smoked fish (metric tons)*	400	400	400†
Electricity (million kWh)†	100	102	102

* Exports only. † Estimates.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

5 khoums = 1 ouguiya.

Denominations

Coins: 1 khoum; 1, 5, 10 and 20 ouguiya.
Notes: 100, 200 and 1,000 ouguiya.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 77.99 ouguiya;
US $1 = 67.29 ouguiya;
1,000 ouguiya = £12.82 = $14.86.

Average Exchange Rate (ouguiya per US $)

1981	48.296
1982	51.769
1983	54.812

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	4.5	4.1	4.5
IMF special drawing rights	1.3	—	0.7
Foreign exchange	160.5	139.1	105.2
Total	166.3	143.2	110.4

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million ouguiya at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	2,678	2,950	3,024
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	4,845	4,049	4,941
Checking deposits at post office	131	136	124
Total money	7,653	7,135	8,090

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET* (million ouguiya)

Revenue	1978	1979
Tax revenue	3,875	4,937
Taxes on income and profits	1,049	1,551
Social security contributions	385	426
Taxes on goods and services	850	1,177
Turnover taxes	590	740
Excises	204	188
Taxes on services	35	213
Import duties	1,461	1,678
Other current revenue	1,810	768
Property income	141	176
Fines and forfeits	788	282
Capital revenue	862	679
Sales of fishing rights	816	662
Other items (net)†	−118	97
Grants from abroad	3,341	3,182
Total	9,770	9,663

Expenditure	1978	1979
General public services	2,405	2,490
Defence	3,541	3,238
Education	1,036	1,147
Health	318	310
Social security and welfare	379	423
Other community and social services	153	172
Economic services	1,125	1,485
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	631	781
Roads	132	261
Other transport	263	281
Other purposes	728	627
Sub-total	9,685	9,892
Less: Contributions to social security	−69	−78
Other items (net)†	−545	1,199
Lending (minus repayments)	1,570	114
Total	10,641	11,127

* Figures refer to the consolidated accounts of the general budget, the National Social Security Fund, the Mauritanian Red Crescent and the Ecole Nationale d'Administration.

† Including adjustment of accounts to a cash basis.

Source: IMF, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook.*

1983: Estimated budget expenditure 11,960 million ouguiya.
1984 Budget proposals: revenue 11,056 million ouguiya, expenditure 13,741 million ouguiya.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million ouguiya in current prices)
Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1978	1979	1980
Government final consumption expenditure	9,370	9,528	8,888
Private final consumption expenditure	16,607	19,028	22,890
Increase in stocks	2,673	2,172	2,400
Gross fixed capital formation	4,840	5,906	7,800
Total domestic expenditure	33,490	36,634	41,978
Exports of goods and services	7,421	8,821	9,250
Less Imports of goods and services	16,003	17,648	19,500
GDP in purchasers' values	24,908	27,807	31,728

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	269.9	240.0	315.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−386.2	−426.6	−378.2
Trade balance	−116.3	−186.5	−62.9
Export of services	68.7	96.8	52.9
Import of services	−198.5	−233.7	−238.1
Balance on goods and services	−246.1	−323.4	−248.1
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−18.0	−32.0	−27.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	116.3	93.0	79.1
Current balance	−147.8	−262.4	−196.1
Direct capital investment (net)	22.0	14.8	1.4
Other long-term capital (net)	100.5	139.4	171.0
Short-term capital (net)	17.6	57.6	15.8
Net errors and omissions	9.1	−1.5	−24.7
Total (net monetary movements)	1.5	−52.0	−32.5
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2.2	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−12.8	—	−5.9
Exceptional financing (net)	0.4	0.5	0.5
Official financing (net)	29.7	15.3	11.8
Changes in reserves	20.9	−36.3	−26.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million ouguiya)

Imports c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980
Consumer goods	3,999.4	5,438.4	6,111.0
Tea, sugar and rice	1,530.8	1,604.6	2,275.0
Other foodstuffs	1,196.9	2,308.8	2,132.0
Other consumer goods	1,271.7	1,524.6	1,704.0
Transport equipment	657.8	795.6	1,332.6
Vehicles	351.8	268.6	569.4
Spare parts and tyres	306.0	527.0	704.7
Investment goods	1,023.9	1,475.7	2,320.4
Building materials	609.8	670.7	778.9
Capital goods	414.1	805.0	1,541.5
Fuels	606.1	2,053.8	1,557.0
Others	2,077.6	2,456.5	1,797.0
Total	8,364.8	12,219.6	13,118.9

Total imports (million ouguiya): 12,793 in 1981; 14,215 in 1982; 12,445 in 1983.

Exports f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Iron ore	4,202.0	6,063.7	6,927.7
Gypsum	21.0	23.1	18.4
Fish	1,178.8	583.4	1,957.1
Total	5,692.4	6,673.3	8,903.2

1981 (million ouguiya): Iron ore 8,071, Fish 4,428; Total (incl. others) 12,505.
1982 (million ouguiya): Iron ore 7,202; Fish 4,849.
1983 (million ouguiya): Iron ore 7,209; Fish 8,773.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million ouguiya)

Imports	1979	1980	1983*
France	4,749.2	4,107.8	2,400
Senegal	1,112.1	1,477.7	800
Spain	848.3	733.6	900
Other EEC	2,919.5	2,526.3	1,500
Others	2,590.5	4,273.5	6,900
Total	12,219.6	13,118.9	12,500

* Provisional. Figures for 1981 and 1982 are not available.

Exports	1978	1979	1980
France	1,584.0	2,022.1	2,312.3
Senegal	19.7	33.1	20.3
Spain	797.7	643.9	966.1
Other EEC	2,292.9	3,118.0	3,119.8
Others	1,329.8	1,224.4	2,108.1
Total	6,024.1	7,041.5	8,526.6

1983 (million ouguiya): France 1,400, Spain 1,600, Other EEC 2,000.

Source: Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, Nouakchott.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC

1980 (motor vehicles in use): 8,330 passenger cars, 3,270 commercial vehicles.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services; '000)*

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	3,000	3,100	3,000
Passengers carried	117	124	141
Passenger-km	186,000	201,000	218,000
Freight ton-km	15,300	17,800	18,600
Mail ton-km	700	700	700

* Including a share in the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

RAILWAYS

1983: Passengers carried 19,200; Passenger-km 12.4m.; Freight carried 6.7m. metric tons; Freight ton-km 4,332m.

SHIPPING (sea-borne freight traffic*)

	1980	1981	1982
Nouakchott			
Ships entering	216	212	150
Goods unloaded (metric tons)	206,257	310,945	325,442
Goods loaded (metric tons)	3,423	n.a.	n.a.
Nouadhibou			
Goods loaded and unloaded (metric tons)	203,349	292,436	393,716

* No recent figures are available for the principal port, Point-Central.

Source: Banque Centrale de Mauritanie, Nouakchott.

Tourism

ACCOMMODATION

Nouakchott had about 400 tourist hotel bedrooms in August 1982.

Education

(1980)

	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	2,183	90,530
Secondary		
General	646	20,248
Teacher training	51	850
Vocational	n.a.	1,004

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Directory

The Constitution

The republican Constitution that had been promulgated in 1961 was suspended in July 1978. A provisional Constitution, to be endorsed by referendum, was published on 19 December 1980 but was abandoned in the following year.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic, Chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and Prime Minister: Col Maawiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya (took office 12 December 1984).

MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL SALVATION
(February 1985)

Col Maawiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya (Chairman).
Col Cheikh Ould Boyda (Permanent Secretary).
Commdt Cheikh Sid'Ahmed Ould Babamine.
Col Ahmedou Ould Abdallah.
Lt-Col Yall Abdoulaye Allasane.
Lt-Col Moulaye Ould Boukhreiss.
Lt-Col Brahim Ould Moalim Ndiaye.
Lt-Col Sidina Ouir.
Lt-Col Anne Amadou Babaly.
Lt-Col Gabriel Cimper.
Lt-Col Diallo Mohamed.
Commdt Ahmed Ould Minnih.
Commdt Sidi Ould Mohamed Lemine.
Commdt Sidi Ahmed Ould Boylil.
Commdt Sidibe Toumani.
Commdt Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh.
Commdt Ahmed Ould Aïda.
Commdt Sidiya Ould Mohamed Yehya.
Capt. Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane.
Capt. Mohamed Ould Lekhal.
Capt. Jiddou Ould Haki.
Capt. Niang Arouna.
Capt. Diop Djibril Mamadou.
Capt. Ely Ould Mohamed Fall.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(February 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Col Maawiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.
Minister of the Interior: Lt-Col Gabriel Cimper.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Commdt Ahmed Ould Minnih.
Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs: Mafudh Ould Murabit.
Minister of Finance and Trade: Lt-Col Anne Amadou Babaly.
Minister of Fisheries and Marine Economy: Isselmou Ould Baba.
Minister of Equipment and Transport: Capt. Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane.
Minister of Rural Development: Messmoud Ould Belkhair.
Minister of Education: Ḥasny Ould Didi.
Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Djibo Tafsirou.
Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture: Ba Mahmoud.
Minister of Mines and Industry: Commdt Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh.
Minister of Water and Energy: Mohamed Fadel Ould Dah.
Minister of Information and Telecommunications: Ahmed Ould Ghanahallah.
Minister of Planning and Land Development: Tarkhit Ould Sidi.
Minister of Higher Education and the Civil Service: Camara Ali Gueladio.
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Abdelkader Ould Diddih.
Deputy Minister of the Interior: N'Gam Lirwane.
Secretary-General of the Government: Selmouh Ould Mohamed Wane.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Nouakchott.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The Assembly was dissolved following the military coup in July 1978, when the Military Committee for National Recovery (renamed the Military Committee for National Salvation in April 1979) announced that it was assuming all powers pending the establishment of 'democratic institutions'.

Political Organizations

Following the coup in July 1978, the sole political party, the **Parti du peuple mauritanien** (PPM), was suspended. Exiled supporters of the PPM have formed an **Alliance pour une Mauritanie démocratique** (AMD), based in Paris, France. A further opposition movement, the **Organisation des nationalistes mauritaniens** (based in Dakar, Senegal), was formed in 1984.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN MAURITANIA

Algeria: Nouakchott; Ambassador: Zerguine Mohamed.
China, People's Republic: BP 196, Nouakchott; Ambassador: Sun Mao.

Egypt: BP 176, Nouakchott.

France: BP 231, rue Ahmed Ould M'Hamed, Nouakchott; Ambassador: Bernard Lopinot.

Gabon: BP 38, Nouakchott; telex 1125; Ambassador: R. Nkassa-Nzogho.

Germany, Federal Republic: BP 372, Nouakchott; tel. 510-32; telex 555; Ambassador: Dr Wilhelm Schuermann.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Nouakchott; Ambassador: Pak Ui-Chun.

Korea, Republic: BP 324, Nouakchott; tel. 523-86; Ambassador: Lee Doo-bok.

Nigeria: Ilot P9, BP 367, Nouakchott; Chargé d'affaires: Fatai Bolaji Kosoko.

Saudi Arabia: Nouakchott; Ambassador: Mohamed Al Fadh El Issa.

Senegal: BP 611, Nouakchott; tel. 52106.

Spain: BP 232, Nouakchott; Ambassador: Gumersindo Rico.

USSR: BP 251, Nouakchott; Ambassador: Ivan Stepanovich Spitsky.

USA: BP 222, Nouakchott; Ambassador: Edward L. Peck.

Zaire: BP 437, Nouakchott; Ambassador: Ngyese Mi Soma.

Judicial System

The Code of Law was founded in 1961 and subsequently modified to integrate modern law with Islamic institutions and practices. The main courts comprise a tribunal de première instance (magistrate's court) with six regional sections, 42 tribunaux de cadis (departmental civil courts), labour courts, military courts and the Court of State Security. In October 1978 a special court with 13 judges was set up to investigate offences against the security of the state.

Islamic law was introduced in February 1980, as the government felt that modern law was incapable of curbing crime. A special Islamic court was to be established, presided over by a magistrate of Islamic law, assisted by two counsellors and two *ulemas* (Muslim jurists and interpreters of the Koran).

Supreme Court: Nouakchott; f. 1961; intended to ensure the independence of the judiciary; the court is competent in juridical, administrative and electoral matters; Pres. Lt-Col Othmane Ould Mohamed; Vice-Pres. (Islamic Law) Mohamed Salem Ould Addoud; Vice-Pres. (Modern Law) Bâ Mohamed el Ghali.

Special Court of Justice: consists of a president, who is a stipendiary magistrate, and 11 other judges, six of whom are elected by the National Assembly from among its members, and five of whom are elected by the Assembly from a list of Islamic lawyers; Pres. Lt-Col Othmane Ould Mohamed.

Religion

ISLAM

Islam is the official religion of Mauritania. The population are almost entirely Muslims of the Malekite rite. The most important of the religious groups are the Tijaniya and the Qadiriya (Leader M. Ould Sheikh Sidya). Chinguetti, in the district of Adrar, is the seventh Holy Place in Islam.

CHRISTIANITY

The 5,000 Roman Catholics, who are mainly non-nationals, come under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Nouakchott.

Bishop of Nouakchott: Mgr Robert de Chevigny, BP 353, Nouakchott; tel. 51515.

The Press

Chaab: BP 371-618 Nouakchott; daily; French and Arabic; govt-owned; Dir (vacant).

Journal Officiel: Ministry of Justice, Nouakchott; fortnightly.

Le Peuple: BP 371, Nouakchott; 6 a year; French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Mauritanienne de Presse (AMP): BP 371, Nouakchott; Dir Rachid Ould Saleh.

Publishers

Imprimerie Commerciale et Administrative de Mauritanie: BP 164, Nouakchott; education, textbooks.

Société Mauritanienne de Presse et d'Impression: BP 371, Nouakchott; state-owned; Pres. Yeslem Ould Ebnon Abdem; Man. Mohamed Habiboullah Ould Abdou.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie Nationale: BP 618, Nouakchott; Pres. Moustapha Saleck Ould Ahmed Brihim.

Radio and Television

RADIO

There were an estimated 95,000 radio receivers in 1983.

Radiodiffusion Nationale de la République Islamique de Mauritanie: BP 200, Nouakchott; tel. 52164; telex 515; f. 1958; govt-owned; five transmitters, one of 100 kW; broadcasts in French, Arabic, Wolof, Toucouleur and Sarakolé; advertising is accepted; Dir Sidi Ould Cheikh.

TELEVISION

A government-owned colour television station, based in Nouakchott, was inaugurated in 1984.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; br. = branch; m. = million; amounts in ouguiya)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale de Mauritanie (BCM): BP 623, ave de l'Indépendance, Nouakchott; tel. 2106; telex 532; f. 1973; cap. 200m.; Gov. Dieng Boubou Farba; Deputy Gov. Mohammed Salem Ould Lekhal.

Commercial Banks

Banque Arabe Libyenne-Mauritanienne pour le Commerce Extérieur et le Développement (BALM): BP 626, Nouakchott; f. 1972; cap. 140m. (51% Libya, 49% Mauritania); Man. Dir Lemin Shallouf.

Banque Internationale pour la Mauritanie (BIMA): BP 216, ave Gamal-Abdel-Nasser, Nouakchott; tel. 52363; telex 574; f. 1974; cap. 150m. (70% BCM, 30% Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale); Gen. Man. Kane Hamedine; Asst Gen. Man. Tidiani Ben Alhousseini; 6 brs.

Banque Mauritanienne Arabe Africaine (BMAA): BP 622, Immeuble Afarco, ave Gamal-Abdel-Nasser, Nouakchott; tel. 52826; telex 543; f. 1974; cap. 500m. (50% BCM, 50% Arab African International Bank); Pres. Habib Ghenim; Dir-Gen. Menna O. Hamony; 4 brs.

Banque Mauritanienne pour le Développement et le Commerce: BP 219, Nouakchott; tel. 52061; telex 564; f. 1961; cap. 80m. (80% state-owned); Dir-Gen. Mohamed Ould Nany; 3 brs.

Société Mauritanienne de Banque (SMB): BP 614, ave Gamal-Abdel-Nasser, Nouakchott; tel. 52602; telex 839; f. 1967; affiliated to Société Générale, Paris, France; cap. 120m., res 19.7m., dep. 3,011.1m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. Dione Boucabar; Gen. Man. Mohamed Lemine Ould el Jailani.

Development Bank

Fonds National de Développement (FND): Nouakchott; cap. 400m.

INSURANCE

Société Mauritanienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SMAR): 12 ave Gamal-Abdel-Nasser, BP 163, Nouakchott; tel. 52650; telex 527; f. 1974; cap. 100m.; state insurance monopoly; Man. Dir Brahim Ould Boueïda.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de la République Islamique de Mauritanie: BP 215, Nouakchott; f. 1954; Dir Saleck Ould Ely Salem.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Mission Française de Coopération: BP 203, Nouakchott; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to agreements signed in 1961 and 1973; Dir Gabriel Massa.

Office Mauritanien des Céréales (OMC): BP 368, Nouakchott; Pres. Waly N'Dao; Dir M. Mohamed Bocoum.

Société de Construction et de Gestion Immobilière de Mauritanie (SOCOGIM): BP 28, Nouakchott; f. 1974; cap. 151m. ouguiya (88% state-owned); Pres., Dir-Gen. Ibrahima Ngaïde.

Société Mauritanienne de Construction et de Travaux Publics: BP 1113, Nouakchott; f. 1967; public works; Chair. and Man. Dir Ould Sidi Badi Bambi.

Société Nationale d'Industrialisation et de Commercialisation du Bétail (SONICOB): Nouakchott; f. 1974; cap. 4m. ouguiya; livestock development; state-owned; Dir Diallo Moustapha.

Société Nationale de Développement Rural (SONADER): BP 321, Nouakchott; Dir Youba Ould Cheikh Benani.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau d'Achats pour la République Islamique de Mauritanie (BARIM): BP 272, ave du Président J. F. Kennedy, Nouakchott; import and export organization (textile fabrics, clothing, glues, photocopying machines); Dir-Gen. D. Diabira.

Mauritanian Fish Marketing Corporation (SMCP): blvd Median, Nouadhibou; tel. 2281; f. 1984; state regulatory body; marketing of fish and fish products; cap. 500m. ouguiya; Chair. Mohamad Salim Ould Lakhal; Man. Dir Mohamad Lamine Chébih.

Société Nationale d'Importation et d'Exportation (SONIMEX): BP 290, ave Bourghiba, Nouakchott; f. 1966; holds a monopoly of imports of consumer goods such as rice, tea, sugar, and exports of gum-arabic; cap. 101.6m. ouguiya (61% state-owned); Pres. Dewahi Mohamed Saleck; Dir-Gen. Dieng Oumar Harouna.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Confédération Générale des Employeurs de Mauritanie (CGEM): BP 383, Nouakchott; f. 1974; professional assen for all employers active in Mauritania; Sec.-Gen. Mohamed Lemine Ould Moulaye Zeine.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie (UTM): BP 63, Bourse du Travail, Nouakchott; f. 1961; 10,000 mems; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. Cheikh Malainine Robert.

Transport

RAILWAYS

A 652-km railway connects Nouadhibou with Tazadit and the iron ore fields at F'Derik. It is used primarily for transporting iron ore to the coast. Motive power is all diesel. The railway was the principal target of Polisario attacks until the cease-fire in July 1978, when passenger traffic was restored.

SNIM—Département Mouvement-Traction, Chemin de Fer: BP 42, Nouadhibou; tel. 1701; telex 426; nationalized 1974; Mauritanian railways operated by Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière; Gen. Man. Baba Ould Sidi Abdallah.

ROADS

There are about 8,900 km of roads and tracks, of which 1,514 km are tarred. There are seven routes nationales, with a total of 4,600 km. A programme of tarring and improvement started in 1983 with international aid, and was expected to have rehabilitated 3,500 km of road by 1986. The 1,100-km Trans-Mauritanian highway, completed in 1982, links Nouakchott with Néma in the east of the country.

Société des Transports Publics de Nouakchott: BP 342, Nouakchott; f. 1975; Pres. Cheikh Malainine Robert; Dir-Gen. Sidi Ould Ahmed.

Société Nouvelle des Etablissements Lacombe: BP 204, Nouakchott; tel. 52752; telex 556; road transport; Chair. Dr Ba Bocar Alpha.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Senegal is navigable in the wet season by small coastal vessels as far as Kayes (Mali) and by river vessels as far as Kaédi; in the dry season as far as Rosso and Boghe, respectively.

SHIPPING

The leading port is at Point-Central, 10 km south of Nouadhibou. In service since 1963, it is almost wholly devoted to mineral exports. There is a commercial and fishing port at Nouadhibou which is being enlarged. The port of Nouakchott, which handled 209,680 metric tons in 1980, is undergoing expansion, and a deep-water port is being built with assistance from the People's Republic of China. In 1983 Mauritania's fleet totalled 26 vessels, of which 24 were fishing vessels.

Port Autonome de Nouadhibou: BP 236, Nouadhibou; tel. 2134; telex 441; Pres. Habib Ely; Dir Gaye Sidaty.

Friendship Port of Nouakchott: BP 267, Nouakchott; tel. 51453; telex 538; to begin operations 1987; projected capacity 500,000 tons; Man. Dir Kebe Abdoulaye Hachim.

Shipping Companies

Compagnie Mauritanienne de Navigation Maritime (COMAUNAM): BP 799, ave G. Abdel Nasser, Nouakchott; tel. 53505; telex 862; f. 1973; national shipping co; owned 51% by Mauritania, 49% by Algeria; Pres. Mohamed Gendouz; Dir-Gen. Lazhar Hani.

Société Générale de Consignation et d'Entreprises Maritimes (Mauritanie): BP 371, Nouakchott; f. 1973; Chair. and Man. Dir Ismail Abeidna.

Several shipping companies serve Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, the most important being **La Compagnie Medline** and **La Compagnie Maurel-Prom.**

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airfields, at Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, and 23 smaller airstrips. A new airport was opened at Néma in November 1981.

Air Mauritanie: BP 41, Nouakchott; telex 573; f. 1974; 60% state-owned, 20% owned by Air Afrique, 20% by UTA; scheduled domestic passenger and cargo services from Nouakchott and Nouadhibou and international services to Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Dakar (Senegal), Casablanca and Rabat (Morocco); fleet of 2 F-27A, 1 Fairchild FH-227B, 2 Fokker F28 Fellowship and 1 Navajo; Dir-Gen. Sidi Ould Zein.

Air Afrique: Mauritania has a 7% share in Air Afrique; see under Ivory Coast.

Tourism

Société Mauritanienne de Tourisme et d'Hôtellerie: BP 552, Nouakchott; f. 1969; promotes tourism in Mauritania, manages hotels etc., organizes tourist trips; Man. Dir Moustapha Teffahi.

Direction Artisanat et Tourisme: BP 246, Nouakchott; f. 1981; Dir Nehma Ould Cheikh.

MAURITIUS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mauritius lies in the Indian Ocean. The principal island, from which the country takes its name, lies about 800 km (500 miles) east of Madagascar. The other main islands are Rodrigues, the Agalega Islands and the Cargados Carajos Shoals (St Brandon Islands). The climate is sub-tropical and generally humid. The average annual temperature is 23°C (73°F) at sea-level, falling to 19°C (66°F) at an altitude of 600m (about 2,000 ft). Average annual rainfall varies from 890 mm (35 in) at sea-level to 5,080 mm (200 in) on the highest parts. Tropical cyclones, which may be severe, occur between September and May. Most of the islands' inhabitants are of Indian descent. On the island of Mauritius the most widely spoken languages in 1972 were Hindi (38.8%), Creole (32.9%), Urdu (8.7%), Tamil (6.9%) and French (4.4%). Almost all of the population of Rodrigues speak Creole. English is the country's official language, and Creole (derived from French) the lingua franca. In 1972 the principal religious groups on the island of Mauritius were Hindus (51.0%), Christians (31.3%) and Muslims (16.6%). Almost all of Rodrigues' inhabitants profess Christianity. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has four equal horizontal stripes, of red, blue, gold and green. The capital is Port Louis.

Recent History

The islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues, formerly French possessions, were captured by British forces in 1810. France formally ceded the islands to the United Kingdom in 1814. Settlement came mainly from East Africa and India (Mauritius had no indigenous human inhabitants), and the European population is largely French-speaking.

A ministerial form of government was introduced in July 1957. The first elections under universal adult suffrage, held in March 1959, were won by the Labour Party, whose leader, Dr (later Sir) Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, became Chief Minister in September 1961. He was restyled Premier in March 1964. In November 1965 the United Kingdom transferred the Chagos Archipelago (including the atoll of Diego Garcia), a Mauritian dependency about 2,000 km (1,250 miles) north-east of the main island, to the newly-created British Indian Ocean Territory. Mauritius has campaigned for the return of the islands, particularly since the development of Diego Garcia as a major US military base in 1980. Mauritius also claims the French-held island of Tromelin, about 550 km (340 miles) north.

In August 1967 the ruling coalition won elections to the Legislative Assembly and, under a new constitution, Mauritius achieved self-government, with the Premier as Prime Minister. Following communal riots, a state of emergency was declared in January 1968. Nevertheless, Mauritius became independent, within the Commonwealth, on 12 March 1968, with Ramgoolam as Prime Minister.

Political opposition to Ramgoolam's coalition governments during the 1970s came mainly from the left-wing Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM), organized by its Secretary-General, Paul Bérenger. With the growth of this party and a general strike in 1971, elections to the Legislative Assembly, scheduled for 1972, were postponed. The coalition of the Labour Party and the Parti Mauricien Social-Démocrate (PMSD) broke down in December 1973 after disagreement over foreign policy and increases in taxation, but the Labour Party continued in office in coalition with the Comité d'Action Musulman (CAM). At the delayed general elections, held in December 1976, the MMM became the largest single party in the Legislative Assembly, but Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam formed a new, though fragile, coalition government incorporating the Independence Party (an electoral alliance of the Labour Party and the CAM) and the PMSD.

Industrial unrest involving sugar workers (which became particularly severe in 1979), worsening unemployment and an increasingly youthful population led to widespread disenchantment with the Government. At general elections in June 1982 the MMM, in alliance with the Parti Socialiste Mauricien (PSM), won all 60 contested seats on the main island. Aneerood Jugnauth became Prime Minister, with the influential Paul Bérenger as Minister of Finance.

Within a short time, however, there were signs of strains in the alliance, culminating in October 1982, when Bérenger tendered his resignation, apparently as a result of a lack of support from the PSM for his economic policies. However, some days later, Bérenger withdrew his resignation, and in November both the MMM and the PSM declared their full support for his economic policies. None the less, tension persisted, and in March 1983 12 MMM ministers, including Bérenger, resigned, expressing a lack of confidence in Jugnauth. Their resignation was thought to have been caused by differences within the Cabinet concerning economic policy and the status of the Creole language in Mauritius. Bérenger's supporters sought to make Creole the national language.

Following the resignations, Jugnauth appointed a new Cabinet comprising 16 members, and the coalition between the MMM and the PSM was dissolved after Jugnauth and 13 other members were expelled from the MMM. At the end of March the opposition leader, Sir Gaëtan Duval, resigned his seat, and Bérenger was officially designated leader of the opposition. In April Jugnauth formed a new political party, the Mouvement Socialiste Militant (MSM), and in May the PSM was dissolved and incorporated into the new party, which was renamed the Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (still MSM). However, the new Government secured the support of only 29 of the 66 members of the Legislative Assembly, and in June Jugnauth dissolved the Assembly. Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, then Governor-General, announced that general elections would be held on 21 August 1983.

An electoral alliance was formed between the MSM (comprising the majority of the PSM), the Labour Party (led by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam) and the PMSD (led by Sir Gaëtan Duval). This alliance defeated the MMM in the elections, gaining 41 of the 62 elective seats in the Assembly. Jugnauth retained his position as Prime Minister, while Duval was appointed Deputy Prime Minister. The MMM won 19 seats and the Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais (OPR) secured the two remaining seats. Bérenger was defeated in his home constituency, but was awarded a seat in the Assembly by the Electoral Supervisory Commission under the 'additional' members' allocation system (see Government). A total of eight 'additional' members were appointed, three from the MMM and five from the MSM/PMSD/Labour alliance. It was estimated that 85% of the electorate voted. The new Cabinet was sworn in at the end of August.

The priorities in the MMM/PSM Government's programme were to extend its role in vital areas of the economy, to make Mauritius a republic within the Commonwealth, to introduce mandatory elections every five years and to follow a policy of non-alignment in foreign affairs. The present Government remains committed to the closure of US military bases on Diego Garcia (in July 1982 the MMM/PSM Government had introduced legislation to declare the Chagos Archipelago part of Mauritius). In January 1983 Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles reached agreement on the terms of a constitution for the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), formed to promote regional co-operation. In January 1984 the three countries signed the IOC's first regional co-operation agreement.

The new Government has initiated measures aimed at making Mauritius a republic, and in October 1983 draft constitutional amendments to this effect gained the approval of the Cabinet. In December, however, the draft legislation enabling Mauritius to become a republic failed to gain the support of the required three-quarters majority in the Legislative Assembly. There is

some dispute between the Government and the opposition over the nature of the powers to be accorded to the President in the proposed republic. One of the conditions of the MSM/PMSD/Labour alliance was that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam would take office as the first President if Mauritius became a republic. Following the failure of the Government's legislative proposals, however, he was appointed Governor-General of Mauritius in December 1983 when Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay retired. During 1983 relations between the Labour Party and the MSM became increasingly strained, culminating in the Prime Minister's dismissal of Sir Satcam Boolell (who had succeeded Ramgoolam as leader of the Labour Party) from his position as Minister of Planning and Development in February 1984. In response, the Labour Party officially withdrew from the ruling coalition. However, 11 Labour Party deputies elected to remain loyal to the Government, thus dividing the party into two factions. In March 1984 the Government introduced legislation (due to take effect in July) which prohibited 'unbecoming' press reports on parliamentary affairs, and required all newspapers to deposit Rs250,000 as security in case of libel suits. This legislation was generally viewed as an attack on the freedom of the press, and it provoked a storm of protest, particularly after the arrest of 43 journalists at a demonstration outside Government House. Eventually it was decided to set up a joint commission of the Government and the press, and, following the commission's recommendation, the legislation was abandoned in July.

Government

Executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, represented by an appointed Governor-General who is guided by the advice of the Council of Ministers. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Legislative Assembly, with up to 71 members: the Speaker, 62 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years and up to eight 'additional' members (the most successful candidates of each community). The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly. The Government of the Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien/Parti Mauricien Social-Démocrate/Labour Party, elected in August 1983, pledged to make Mauritius a republic within the Commonwealth, and to replace the Governor-General with a non-executive President.

Defence

The country has no standing defence forces, although there is a special police mobile unit to ensure internal security.

Economic Affairs

The island of Mauritius is an extreme example of a one-crop economy, with sugar production accounting for about 60% of export earnings. Sugar cane is grown on more than 90% of the island's total cultivable land, and the sugar industry employs about 25% of the labour force. The sugar crop is vulnerable to international commodity prices, disease and the weather. Output of raw sugar was 688,383 metric tons in 1979 but, after four severe cyclones, fell to 475,494 tons in 1980, below the quota of 500,000 tons for Mauritian exports to the EEC under the provisions of the Lomé Convention. Production recovered in 1982/83 to 700,000 tons, but declined again in 1983/84, to approximately 590,000 tons, because of drought and hurricanes. The export tax which is levied on sugar is a valuable source of government revenue, providing Rs410m. in 1982/83. In the 1982/83 budget the Government reduced this tax from 75% to 50%, but in June 1983 there were plans to raise the tax to the original level of 75%, in the hope of providing a further Rs57m. in government revenue. These plans were opposed by trade unions in the sugar industry and by the Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association (MSPA), which considers the tax to be partly responsible for the industry's decline. In 1982/83 the sugar industry paid Rs339m. in export levies. The industry recorded a financial loss of Rs268m. in 1982, with a loss of about Rs405m. expected in 1983. The MSPA has campaigned for the abolition of the export tax, and a commission was set up to inquire into the sugar industry. In 1984 the commission reported that the sector was suffering from outdated plant and too many mills. It recommended that some mills should be allowed to close and that the export tax on sugar should be abolished. However, it seemed unlikely that the Government would impose these measures. In May 1984 a National Sugar Authority was set up to co-ordinate the restructuring of the industry. The Authority was to be responsible for drafting national policy on sugar, monitoring research and directing all parastatal and private organizations linked to the industry.

Since 1959 the Government has been expanding the production of tea, and this crop now constitutes a valuable export, although South Africa's decision to cut its buying quota in 1978 has curbed the prospects for growth. In 1982 production of manufactured tea reached nearly 5,000 tons, and exports of tea earned Rs69m., a 41% increase over 1981. Production of tea continued to rise, reaching 6,142 tons in 1983, while earnings from exports increased by 30% in the same year. In 1983 there were plans to restructure the Tea Development Authority in the hope of reducing its annual deficit from Rs62m. in 1982 to Rs24m. in 1985.

Subsistence farming is on a very small scale, and food imports (mainly rice, dairy produce and flour) account for about 20%–25% of import expenditure. In 1983, however, imports of food declined, in spite of the drought. It is hoped that Mauritius will be able to produce one-half of its annual food requirement by 1990, and the Government planned to allocate funds from the 1983/84 budget for food production schemes. Technical assistance from Japan and the USSR is regenerating the fishing industry.

The cost of petroleum imports almost doubled between 1978 and 1979, and accounted for 18% of total imports in 1981. In 1982, however, the volume of imports of refined petroleum products fell by 9.4%. Power is also provided by hydroelectric sources and by the recycling of sugar by-products, particularly of bagasse. In 1982 electricity output was 362m. kWh, with production from bagasse reaching 45m. kWh. The Champagne hydroelectric plant began operating in August 1984, with an annual output of about 40m. kWh.

The Mauritius Exporting Processing Zone has, since 1971, successfully attracted foreign investment in manufacturing, particularly in import substitution industries. In 1980 these accounted for 25% of total exports and 97% of all manufactured exports. The zone accounted for 32% of all exports in 1982, and for 31% in 1983. It is hoped that 5,000 jobs per year can be created in the zone until the year 1990. Textiles, electronics, plastic and leather goods, and synthetic gemstones are important in the industrial sector. Tourism is the country's third-ranking earner of foreign exchange and has expanded rapidly since 1967, earning an estimated Rs501m. in 1983.

The balance of trade has been improving in recent years: the trade deficit fell from Rs2,052m. in 1981 to Rs1,150m. in 1982, and to Rs933m. in 1983. In February 1983 the rupee was linked to a trade-weighted 'basket' of currencies, instead of to the IMF's special drawing right (SDR), in an attempt to reduce its fluctuations relative to the currencies of Mauritius' main trading partners. By the end of October 1984 the rupee had depreciated by 20.3% against the SDR and by 27.3% against the US dollar.

The MMM/PSM Government committed itself to priorities of creating employment, diversifying the economy (to reduce the country's dependence on sugar) and effecting a gradual transition to socialism. However, partly in order to satisfy the required terms of the IMF, the Government introduced an austerity budget for 1982/83, imposing controls on public spending and reducing subsidies on rice and flour. Even after these measures, the budget deficit was expected to increase to Rs870m. from Rs699m. in 1981/82, and revenue was to require a further Rs350m. from external sources to keep the deficit within the IMF's limit of 10% of gross domestic product. The current deficit on the balance of payments fell from Rs398m. in 1981/82 to Rs265m. in 1982/83, and this improvement enabled the new MSM/PMSD/Labour Government to present a less austere budget for 1983/84, in which the budget deficit was permitted to increase slightly. However, the balance-of-payments deficit rose again in 1983, to Rs550m. The 1984/85 budget provided for expenditure of Rs4,230m. and revenue of Rs3,575m., resulting in a budget deficit of Rs655m.—well below the Rs.1,000m. limit stipulated by the IMF. The budget imposed a 10% surcharge on imports, and introduced a special tax incentive to aid companies producing manufactured goods for export. Gross national product (GNP) grew in real terms by 0.7% in 1983, but was expected to grow by 4% in 1984. The

annual rate of inflation fell from 14.5% in 1981 to 11.4% in 1982, and to 5.6% in 1983.

Since 1979 Mauritius has received financial assistance from IMF stand-by arrangements, and in May 1983 the IMF approved a new 15-month stand-by facility of SDR49.5m., which was designed to cover the second half of the 1982/83 fiscal year and the whole of the 1983/84 fiscal year. The first tranche of the arrangement was expected to be made available by the end of the year 1982/83. The arrangement provides for the implementation of economic policies which are similar to those pursued by the previous government. A US $40m. Euro-dollar loan, to be used as balance-of-payments support, was agreed in September 1984, while negotiations for a further IMF stand-by facility of SDR 49m. were under way in February 1985.

Mauritius is a member of OCAM (see p. 183), which it joined in 1971. In 1972 the country became an associate member of the EEC, and exports to EEC countries benefit from a reduction in tariffs. In 1974 Mauritius was allotted an annual quota of 500,000 metric tons of raw sugar by the EEC as part of an attempt to ensure some stability in what is often a highly volatile market. The price paid by the EEC to Mauritius is reviewed annually.

Transport and Communications

Port Louis is served by several cargo shipping lines crossing the Indian Ocean, as well as coastal shipping services, and there is an international airport. Modernization of the harbour at Port Louis was completed in 1980, and work on a new fishing port at Trou Fanfaron was due to begin in November 1983. Work on upgrading the airport at Plaisance started in 1984. The improvements are to be carried out in three stages over the years 1984–97, and four projects are due to be effected during the period 1984–87. The People's Republic of China has agreed to redirect a loan, originally intended for the construction of a new airport at Plaine-des-Roches, to finance some of the work on Plaisance airport. The road network is good, considering the mountainous terrain, and there are 33 km of motorways and 840 km of other main roads. Over 90% of the roads are asphalted. In 1983 the World Bank approved a loan of US $15.2m. for a programme of road maintenance and repairs, which was due to begin early in 1984 and to continue for about two years.

Social Welfare

The social infrastructure includes a well developed public health service, with 12 hospitals and 53 dispensaries. In the private sector there are 19 hospitals and 55 child and maternity clinics. In 1983 there were 690 physicians, 82 dentists and 2,268 nurses working in Mauritius. There is a system of relief work for the unemployed, and a monthly allowance is paid to families with three children under 14 years of age. In June 1978 a national pension scheme was introduced.

Education

Educational standards are high, and in 1983 about 90% of the adult population were literate, although education is not compulsory. Primary and secondary education are free, and over 95% of primary school-age children attended schools in 1983, making a total of 133,255 primary school pupils. The large private sector in secondary education was indirectly taken over by the Government in 1977. In 1983 total enrolment at secondary schools was 75,963. Two Industrial Trade Training Centres cater for nearly 300 students. Community Schools provide vocational training for pupils who have failed to obtain the Primary School Leaving Certificate. In addition, a Lycée Polytechnique opened in 1982 and provides courses for some 200 students in craftsmanship, mechanics and building construction. The University of Mauritius had 404 students in 1983/84, and a large number of students study abroad. In 1982/83 government expenditure on education reached an estimated Rs510m., and in 1983 the World Bank approved credits of Rs197m. for a project to construct five new primary schools and four teacher-training centres.

Tourism

Major attractions include the superb beaches, the fine mountain scenery, the pleasant climate and the blend of cultures. Distance from major centres of population has so far limited the industry's development to the luxury trade, but growth in recent years has been remarkable. Tourism is now the country's third largest earner of foreign exchange and provides work for over 10,000 people. It was hoped that the number of visitors would rise to 200,000 by 1985. Arrivals increased from 15,000 in 1968 to 128,360 in 1979, but high air fares restricted numbers to 118,360 in 1982 and to 123,800 in 1983. Total receipts were Rs450m. and Rs501m. in 1982 and 1983 respectively.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 15 August (Assumption), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1, 2 January (New Year), 12 March (National Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

* Islamic religious holidays are subject to the sighting of the moon and may vary by one or two days from the date given.

The Hindu festivals of Cavadee, Maha Shivratri, Ougadi, Ganesh Chaturti and Divali are also celebrated.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Mauritian rupee (R).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 18.084 rupees;
US $1 = 15.603 rupees.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Rose Hill; tel. 42088.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	2,040*
Population (census results)	
30 June 1962	700,269
30 June 1972	
Males	426,122
Females	425,212
Total	851,334
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1980	956,853
1981	971,276
1982	983,335
Density (per sq km) 1982	482

* 788 sq miles. † Excluding minor islands.

ISLANDS

	Area (sq km)	Population 30 June 1972 Census	Population Mid-1982 estimates
Mauritius	1,865	826,199	949,686
Rodrigues	104	24,769	33,649
Other islands	71	366	350

ETHNIC GROUPS

Island of Mauritius, mid-1982: 664,480 Indo-Mauritians (507,985 Hindus, 156,495 Muslims), 264,537 general population (incl. Creole and Franco-Mauritian communities), 20,669 Chinese.

LANGUAGE GROUPS (census of 30 June 1972)*

Chinese	20,610
Creole	272,076
English	2,410
French	36,735
Gujarati	2,028
Hindi	320,889
Marathi	16,553
Tamil	56,758
Telegu	24,234
Urdu	71,669
Other languages	1,132
Language not stated	1,105
Total	826,199

* Island of Mauritius only.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population in June 1981)

Port Louis (capital)	147,599	Quatre Bornes	56,291
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	87,117	Vacoas-Phoenix	55,494
Curepipe	57,191		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

Island of Mauritius

	1980	1981	1982
Registered live births:			
Number	24,983	23,670	21,247
Rate (per '000)	27.0	25.2	22.4
Registered marriages:			
Number	8,629	8,169	10,597
Rate (per '000)	9.3	8.7	11.3
Registered deaths:			
Number	6,685	6,404	6,380
Rate (per '000)	7.2	6.8	6.8

Rodrigues

	1980	1981	1982
Registered live births:			
Number	1,311	1,297	1,212
Rate (per '000)	43.3	40.8	38.1
Registered marriages:			
Number	265	237	171
Rate (per '000)	8.8	7.5	5.4
Registered deaths:			
Number	234	249	199
Rate (per '000)	7.7	7.8	6.3

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Island of Mauritius, 1972 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	56,561	16,584	73,145
Mining and quarrying	98	28	126
Manufacturing	25,449	4,644	30,093
Electricity, gas and water	3,076	89	3,165
Construction	21,286	156	21,442
Trade, restaurants and hotels	18,269	2,946	21,215
Transport, storage and communications	14,412	385	14,797
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,275	517	2,792
Community, social and personal services	35,360	19,256	54,616
Activities not adequately described	1,454	382	1,836
Total	178,240	44,987	223,227

* Excluding 37,522 persons (30,774 males, 6,748 females) seeking work for the first time.

Rodrigues: Total economically active population 8,206 (6,140 males, 2,066 females) at 30 June 1972.

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000, including Rodrigues): Agriculture etc. 99; Total 364 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Potatoes	16.0	13.5	15.0
Coconuts	5.0	5.0	n.a.
Tomatoes	6.7	9.5	11.6
Sugar cane	5,302	6,582	5,254
Bananas	5.4	6.4	7.1
Tea (green leaf)	24.9	26.5	31.1
Tobacco (leaves)	1.2	0.6	0.8
Groundnuts (in shell)	1.9	1.9	1.9

Source: Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Port Louis.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	56	57	57
Pigs	7	8	9
Sheep	4	4	4
Goats	70	70	70
Chickens	1,500	1,600	1,700
Ducks	25	25	25

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Meat	6	8	8
Cows' milk	8	8	8
Hen eggs	2.6*	4.4	4.0

* FAO estimate.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, and Central Statistical Office, Rose Hill.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	14	9	13
Other industrial wood	4	5	5
Fuel wood*	24	24	25
Total	42	37	43

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Total (incl. boxboards)	4	3	4

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1981	1982	1983
Total catch	3.1	4.7	3.9

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS (Island of Mauritius)

	1981	1982	1983
Raw sugar (metric tons)	574,526	687,940	604,741
Molasses (metric tons)	159,000	195,000	195,000
Manufactured tea (metric tons)	4,666	4,917	6,142
Alcohol (hectolitres)	21,573	20,930	23,646
Rum (hectolitres)	38,898	n.a.	n.a.
Beer and stout (hectolitres)	131,891	136,774	149,720
Soft drinks (hectolitres)	403,668	307,885	300,297
Matches (gross boxes)	183,074	179,646	n.a.
Electric energy (generated) (million kWh)	362	363	371

Source: Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Port Louis.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 cents = 1 Mauritian rupee.

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 rupee.
Notes: 5, 10, 25 and 50 rupees.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 18.084 rupees;
US $1 = 15.603 rupees;
1,000 Mauritian rupees = £55.30 = $64.09.

Average Exchange Rate (Mauritian rupees per US $)

1981	8.937
1982	10.873
1983	11.706

BUDGET (million rupees, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83*
Taxes on income and capital	329.9	406.5	422.3
Taxes on financial transactions	73.0	76.0	77.0
Taxes on gambling	52.9	60.4	76.2
Taxes on consumption and production	1,303.6	1,437.5	1,778.2
Provision of goods and services	169.9	213.9	232.0
Interests, profits and dividends	103.2	117.2	212.2
Other recurrent revenue	67.6	41.3	48.1
Total	2,163.1	2,352.8	2,846.0

Expenditure	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83*
Administration, police, etc.	316.0	358.5	375.3
Education	396.8	451.7	497.9
Health	186.7	214.2	220.1
Housing	9.9	10.7	11.2
Social security	174.6	204.4	239.6
Other social services and public works	119.0	111.5	121.0
Subsidy on rice and flour	203.0	230.0	200.0
Agriculture and forests	58.6	58.6	69.6
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	40.2	48.0	52.4
Other economic services	49.7	57.1	68.4
Miscellaneous	970.7	1,307.7	1.860.5
Total	2,525.2	3,052.4	3,716.0

* Estimates.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (million rupees)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83*
Agriculture and forests	78.3	83.9	76.6
Transport	46.1	43.1	61.3
Health	13.5	13.8	21.8
Housing and sewerage	59.9	69.3	96.0
Education	51.9	26.8	55.3
Telecommunications	23.3	42.1	39.0
Rural development	10.2	17.6	18.0
Public works	143.7	153.6	157.0
Grants and loans	498.7	457.5	526.0
Rodrigues Island	42.0	28.2	33.9
Other capital expenditure	312.4	148.1	115.1
Total	1,280.0	1,084.0	1,200.0

* Estimates.

BANK OF MAURITIUS RESERVES (US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	4.3	4.1	3.5
IMF special drawing rights	6.5	1.9	0.1
Foreign exchange	28.6	36.1	17.8
Total	39.4	42.1	21.4

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (million rupees at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	791.3	875.2	922.4
Demand deposits at commercial banks	731.2	861.5	844.3

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index, average of monthly figures. Base: January–June 1976=100)

	1979	1980	1981
Food	133.9	202.5	231.8
Fuel and light	158.8	263.6	322.0
Clothing	134.3	178.4	205.2
Rent	100.0	100.0	100.0
All items	137.3	195.0	223.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million rupees in current prices)

Components of the Gross National Product

	1981	1982	1983
Compensation of employees	4,482	5,000	10,650
Operating surplus	4,283	5,050	
Consumption of fixed capital			
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	8,765	10,050	10,650
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	1,444	1,700	2,025
GDP in purchasers' values	10,209	11,750	12,675
Net factor income from abroad	−414	−525	−515
Gross national product at market prices	9,695	11,225	12,160

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	1,263	1,600	1,690
Private final consumption expenditure	7,436	8,350	8,865
Increase in stocks	338	30	60
Gross fixed capital formation	2,240	2,100	2,275
Total domestic expenditure	11,277	12,080	12,890
Exports of goods and services	4,566	5,529	−215
Less Imports of goods and services	5,634	5,859	
GDP in purchasers' values	10,209	11,750	12,675

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at factor cost)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,257	1,510	1,415
Mining and quarrying	16	18	1,754
Manufacturing	1,377	1,620	
Electricity, gas and water	188	255	270
Construction	588	625	656
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,219	1,290	1,410
Transport, storage and communications	1,012	1,112	1,210
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,517	1,775	1,945
Government services	1,104	1,280	1,375
Other services	487	565	615
Total	8,765	10,050	10,650

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	320.5	363.0	367.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−467.0	−393.2	−383.2
Trade balance	−146.5	−30.2	−16.1
Exports of services	177.1	143.4	139.4
Imports of services	−198.4	−189.0	−169.8
Balance on goods and services	−167.8	−75.8	−46.5
Private unrequited transfers (net)	11.4	14.3	16.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	4.1	18.6	7.9
Current balance	−152.3	−43.0	−22.5
Direct capital investment (net)	0.7	1.7	0.9
Other long-term capital (net)	54.0	7.7	−19.0
Short-term capital (net)	−30.2	−19.8	−9.4
Net errors and omissions	12.2	−6.9	6.2
Total (net monetary movements)	−115.5	−60.1	−43.8
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	3.5	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−3.5	6.0	7.7
Exceptional financing (net)	0.8	40.1	13.5
Changes in reserves	−114.6	−14.1	−22.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million rupees)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Dairy products	184.9	228.2	200.4
Rice	277.2	297.4	210.1
Wheat flour	205.2	216.8	177.7
Petroleum products	884.3	908.0	954.2
Fixed vegetable oils	120.0	103.0	105.6
Textile yarn and thread	198.5	189.4	248.0
Textile fabrics	195.3	238.7	280.0
Cement	136.2	167.4	163.4
Iron and steel goods	130.5	130.1	136.7
Power generating machinery	39.0	37.1	139.4
Machinery for particular industries	179.9	103.4	123.7
General industrial machinery	133.6	115.6	102.9
Road motor vehicles	184.6	80.6	78.5
Total (incl. others)	4,976.8	5,048.2	5,155.9

Source: Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Port Louis.

Exports f.o.b.*	1981	1982	1983
Sugar, raw	1,610	2,432	2,620
Sugar, refined	14.8	29.8	58.6
Molasses	110.3	66.6	63.3
Tea	49.2	66.7	97.0
Total (incl. others)	1,837.9	2,662.9	2,916.5

* Figures refer to domestic exports, excluding exports (mainly clothing) from the Export Processing Zone, totalling (in million rupees): 1,087.1 in 1981; 1,235.6 in 1982; 1,306.8 in 1983.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million rupees)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	275.8	303.9	242.2
Bahrain	771.8	754.4	923.0
Belgium	50.6	61.3	55.0
Burma	61.6	63.7	73.9
China, People's Republic	187.2	234.0	235.9
France	535.2	511.7	611.5
Germany, Federal Republic	166.8	193.2	211.3
Hong Kong	70.3	71.8	86.2
India	186.3	161.2	123.0
Italy	155.3	158.4	205.9
Japan	282.4	204.4	250.7
Kenya	148.1	164.2	142.5
Korea, Republic	50.2	60.2	89.0
Malaysia	70.7	84.1	97.3
New Zealand	161.1	156.2	141.5
Singapore	96.9	99.5	82.6
South Africa	480.5	449.2	449.2
Taiwan	67.2	85.6	114.4
United Kingdom	423.5	446.5	449.4
USA	265.9	264.8	151.3
Total (incl. others)	4,976.8	5,048.2	5,155.9

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Belgium	64.6	65.7	68.6
Canada	0.5	32.4	69.9
France	587.3	854.4	1,009.9
Germany, Federal Republic	161.1	160.5	166.8
Italy	129.8	78.2	74.9
Réunion	57.2	68.2	88.0
United Kingdom	1,651.4	2,123.2	2,182.1
USA	150.1	323.1	366.2
Total (incl. others)	2,999.2	3,988.7	4,311.3

Source: Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Port Louis.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC

1983: Private vehicles 50,246 (cars 23,070, motor cycles 8,523, auto cycles 18,653); Commercial vehicles 20,406 (including 2,954 taxis and 1,418 buses); Government vehicles 2,568.

SHIPPING

1983/84: Entered: Ships 1,097, Freight 954,658 metric tons; Cleared: Ships 1,097, Freight 857,056 metric tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

1983: Landed: Planes 3,500, Passengers 176,335, Freight 2,261 metric tons; Departed: Planes 3,499, Passengers 179,863, Freight 3,912 metric tons.

Source: Ministry of Works, Port Louis.

Tourism

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS

Country of Residence	1981	1982	1983
France	21,820	22,450	22,050
Madagascar	6,890	7,090	8,110
Réunion	27,620	30,220	30,180
South Africa	24,940	22,630	27,210
Total (incl. others)	121,620	118,360	123,820

Source: Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Port Louis.

Education

(1983)

	Schools	Pupils
Pre-primary	1,369	34,595
Primary	268	133,255
Secondary	127	75,963
Vocational and technical	5	182
Industrial trade training centres	2	262
University	1	404
Lycée Polytechnique	1	206

Source: Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Port Louis.

Directory

The Constitution

The Mauritius Independence Order, 1968, as amended by the Constitution of Mauritius (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 1969, provides for a Council of Ministers consisting of the Prime Minister and not more than 20 other Ministers. The Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General, is the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to the Governor-General best able to command the support of the majority of members of the Assembly. Other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Legislative Assembly, which has a normal term of five years, consists of a Speaker, 62 elected members, eight additional members, and the Attorney-General if not an elected member. For the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Assembly, the island of Mauritius is divided into 20 three-member constituencies. Rodrigues returns two members, one of whom is Minister for the island. The official language of the Legislative Assembly is English but any member may address the Chair in French.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General: Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam (appointed December 1983).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(February 1985)

Coalition of Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (MSM), Parti Mauricien Social-Démocrate (PMSD), and Mauritius Labour Party (MLP). The Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais (OPR) is also represented.

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Internal Security and Reform Institutions: Aneerood Jugnauth (MSM).

Deputy Prime Minister and Attorney-General: Sir Gaëtan Duval (PMSD).

Minister of Finance: Seetanah Lutchmeenaraidoo (MSM).

Minister of Economic Planning and Development: Beergoonath Ghurburrun (MLP).

Minister of Commerce, Prices and Consumer Protection: Kader Bhayat (MSM).

Minister of Employment, Social Security and National Solidarity: Dikwakar Bundhun (MSM).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Immigration: Anil Gayan (MSM).

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources: Kishore Deerpalsingh (MSM).

Minister of Works: Rohit Beedassy (MSM).

Minister of Education, Arts and Culture: Armoogum Parsooramen (MSM).

Minister of Housing, Lands and Environment: Dwarkanath Gungah (MSM).

Minister of Local Government and Co-operatives: Karl Offman.

Minister of Energy and Communications: Hahyendra Utchanan (MSM).

Minister of Health: Kailash Purryag (MLP).

Minister of Industry: Ramsamy Chedumbarum Pillay (MSM).

Minister of Labour and Industrial Relations: Hervé Duval (PMSD).

Minister of Women's Rights and Family Affairs: Mrs Sheilabai Bappoo (MSM).

Minister of Youth and Sports: Michael Glover (MLP).

Minister for Rodrigues and the Outer Islands: France Felicite (OPR).

MINISTRIES

Prime Minister's Office: Hôtel du Gouvernement, Port Louis; tel. 11001; telex 4249.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources: Hôtel du Gouvernement, Port Louis; tel. 11057; telex 4249.

Ministry of Commerce: New Government Centre, Port Louis; tel. 11067; telex 4249.

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development: Registrar General Bldg, Port Louis; tel. 11576; telex 4249.

Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture: New Government Centre, Port Louis; tel. 11438; telex 4249;

Ministry of Employment, Social Security and National Solidarity: 13 Lislet Geoffrey St, Port Louis; tel. 11939; telex 4249.

Ministry of Energy and Communications: New Government Centre, Port Louis; tel. 11087; telex 4249.

Ministry of Finance: Hôtel du Gouvernement, Port Louis; tel. 11145; telex 4249.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tourism and Immigration: Hôtel du Gouvernement, Port Louis; tel. 11416; telex 4249.

Ministry of Healtn: Registrar General Bldg, Port Louis; tel. 11912; telex 4249.

Ministry of Housing, Lands and the Environment: Edith Cavell St, Port Louis; tel. 21944; telex 4249.

Ministry of Industry: New Government Centre, Port Louis; tel. 11221; telex 4249.

Ministry of Labour and Industrial Relations: Hôtel du Gouvernement, Port Louis; tel. 11406; telex 4249.

Ministry of Local Government and Co-operatives: Hôtel du Gouvernement, Port Louis; tel. 11215; telex 4249.

Ministry for Rodrigues and the Outer Islands: Sir William Newton St, Port Louis; tel. 11321; telex 4249.

Ministry of Women's Rights and Family Affairs: New Government Centre, Port Louis; tel. 12264; telex 4249.

Ministry of Works: Treasury Bldg, Port Louis; tel. 11266; telex 4249.

Ministry of Youth and Sports: Registrar General Bldg, Port Louis; tel. 11242; telex 4249.

Legislature

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

General Election, August 1983

Party	Seats*
Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien-Mauritius Labour Party	37
Mouvement Militant Mauricien	19
Parti Mauricien Social-Démocrate	4
Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais	2

* Eight additional members (the most successful losing candidates) were appointed: five from the MSM/PMSD/MLP alliance and three from the Mouvement Militant Mauricien.

Political Organizations

Comité d'Action Musulman (CAM): POB 882, Port Louis; f. 1958; supports the interests of the Indo-Mauritian Muslims; Pres. Razack Peeroo; Sec.-Gen. Raouf Bundhun.

Independent Forward Bloc (IFB): 14 Sookdeo Bissoondoyal St, Port Louis; f. 1958; Hindu; mainly rural support; Pres. G. Gangaram; Leader R. Jeetah; Sec. W. A. Foondun.

Mauritius Labour Party (MLP): 7 Guy Rozemount Sq., Port Louis; Leader Sir Satcam Boolell; Sec.-Gen. Vijay Venkatasamy.

Mauritius People's Progressive Party: 38 Sir William Newton St, POB 545, Port Louis; tel. 23551; affiliated mem. of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Sec.-Gen. T. Sibsurun.

Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM): Port Louis; Pres. D. Fokeer; Sec.-Gen. Allan Gannoo.

Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien (MSM): Port Louis; f. 1983 to succeed Mouvement Socialiste Militant following incorporation of Parti Socialiste Mauricien; Leader ANEEROOD JUGNAUTH.

Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais (OPR): supports interests of Rodrigues; Leader SERGE CLAIR.

Parti du Centre Républicain: 17 Jules Koenig St, Port Louis; f. 1971; Pres. and Leader FRANCE VALLET; Sec. JEAN-CLAUDE NOU RANSING.

Parti Mauricien Social-Démocrate (PMSD): POB 599, Port Louis; Pres. NANDA KISTNEN; Leader Sir GAËTAN DUVAL; Sec.-Gen. MARC HEIN.

Union Démocratique Mauricienne (UDM): 10 rue des Casernes, Port Louis; tel. 24945; advocates proportional representation; affiliated to International Christian Democrats; Pres. BALI MAHADOO; Leader GUY OLLIVRY; Sec.-Gen. ELWYN CHUTEL.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN MAURITIUS

Australia: Port Louis; High Commissioner: ROD IRWIN.

China, People's Republic: Royal Rd, Belle Rose, Quatre Bornes, Port Louis; tel. 43073; Ambassador: CHEN FENG.

Egypt: King Georges Ave, Floreal, Port Louis; tel. 65012; Ambassador: HASSAN MOHAMED EL MINYAWI.

France: St Georges St, Port Louis; Ambassador: PHILIPPE PETIT.

India: Fifth Floor, Bank of Baroda Bldg, Sir William Newton St, Port Louis; tel. 83775; High Commissioner: PREM SINGH.

Madagascar: Queen Mary Ave, Floreal, Port Louis; tel. 65015; Chargé d'affaires: DÉSIRÉ RAHORAY.

Pakistan: Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St, Port Louis; tel. 20359; Ambassador: E. I. MALIK.

USSR: Queen Mary Ave, Floreal; tel. 61545; Ambassador: NIKOLAY PANKOV.

United Kingdom: Cerné House, Chaussée St, POB 586, Port Louis; tel. 20201; High Commissioner: J. N. ALLAN.

USA: Rogers House, President John F. Kennedy St, Port Louis; tel. 23218; Ambassador: GEORGE R. ANDREWS.

Judicial System

The laws of Mauritius are derived both from the old French Codes suitably amended and from English Law. The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and six other Judges who are also Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Intermediate Court, the Court of Civil Appeal, the Industrial Court and 10 District Courts. Final appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Chief Justice: CASSAM ISMAEL MOOLLAN.

Senior Puisne Judge: J. P. V. GLOVER.

Puisne Judges: Y. ESPITALIER-NOEL, R. LALLAH, J. FORGET, A. M. G. AHMED, R. AHNEE.

Religion

At the 1972 census, Hindus comprised 51.0% of the population on the island of Mauritius, with Christians accounting for 31.3%, Muslims 16.6% and Buddhists 0.6%.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Mauritius: Rt Rev. REX DONAT; Bishop's House, Phoenix; tel. 865158; 6,221 mems in 1972.

Presbyterian Church of Scotland

Minister: Rev. C. PITTET.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Port Louis: Rt Rev. JEAN MARGÉOT, Mgr Gonin St, Port Louis; tel. 23068; c. 325,000 mems in 1978.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 538, Port Louis; tel. 22179; mems reside in 190 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

Advance: 5 Dumat St, Port Louis; tel. 22248; f. 1939; English and French; Editor G. RAMLOLL; circ. 6,000.

China Times: 34 La Rampe St, POB 325, Port Louis; tel. 223067; f. 1953; Chinese; Editor-in-Chief LONG SIONG AH KENG; circ. 3,000.

Chinese Daily News: 32 Rémy Ollier St, POB 8440, Port Louis; f. 1932; Chinese; Editor TU WAI MAN; circ. 3,000.

L'Express: 3 Brown Sequard St, Port Louis; tel. 21827; f. 1963; English and French; Dir EDGAR ADOLPHE; circ. 20,000.

Le Mauricien: 8 St Georges St, POB 7, Port Louis; tel. 23248; f. 1908; English and French; Editor-in-Chief LINDSAY RIVIERE; circ. 22,000.

The Nation: 31 Edith Cavell St, POB 647, Port Louis; f. 1971; English and French; Dir JUGDISH JOYPAUL; circ. 6,000.

Le Nouveau Militant: 21 Poudrière St, Port Louis; English and French; Dir JEAN-CLAUDE DE L' ESTRACT; circ. 6,000.

Le Socialiste: Brabant St, 3rd Floor, Marilall Bldg, Port Louis; tel. 20329; English and French; Editor VEDI BALLAH; circ. 8,000.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Le Dimanche: 5 Jemmapes St, Port Louis; f. 1961; English and French; Editor RÉGIS NAUVEL; circ. 20,000.

Horizons Nouveaux: 34 Desforges St, Port Louis; English and French; Editor EHSHAN KODARBUX; circ. 4,500.

Kranti: POB 857, Port Louis; English and French; Editor RAJ BACORISEN.

La Lit da Klas: 153B Main Rd, G.R.N.W., Port Louis; Creole; Editor VIJAY RAM.

Mauritius Times: 23 Bourbon St, POB 202, Port Louis; tel. 21313; f. 1954; English and French; Editor B. RAMLALLAH; circ. 5,000.

Mauritius Today: 16 Conti St, Port Louis; English and French; Editors K. RAMSAHYE, D. BEEKHARRY.

Mirror: Emmanuel Anquetil St, Port Louis; Chinese, English and French; Editor LAN CHUCK HUNG; circ. 4,000.

L' Organisation: Mont Lubin, Rodrigues; English and French; Editor SERGE CLAIR.

Le Rodriguais; Jenner St, Port Mathurin, Rodrigues; English and French; Editor J. M. BAPTISTE.

Star: 51 Labourdonnais St, Port Louis; English and French; Dir REZA ISSAK.

Sunday Star: 38 Labourdonnais St, Port Louis; English and French; Editor-in-Chief A. A. SOHAWON.

Tzu Chiang Pao: 12 Arsenal St, Port Louis; f. 1972; Chinese; Editor H. S. M. YAN.

La Vie Catholique: 28 Route Nicolay, Port Louis; f. 1930; English and French; Editor-in-Chief ROGER CERVEAU; circ. 15,000.

Week-End: 8 St Georges St, Port Louis; f. 1966; French and English; Editor J. RIVET; circ. 40,000.

MONTHLIES

Le Croissant: 25 Perimbe St, Port Louis; English and French; Editor BASHIR A. OOZEER.

La Lumière: 2 Léoville l'Homme St, Port Louis; English, French and Tamil; Editor V. V. POINEN.

Le Message: c/o Dar es Salaam, Rose Hill; French and English; Editor MAULANA QUERESHI.

Perspectives: 13 Jemmapes St, Port Louis; tel. 81754; English and French; Editor CHRISTIAN ITHIER.

Le Progrès Islamique: 51 Solferino St, Rose Hill; f. 1948; English and French; Editor Mrs N. SOOKIA.

PROSI: Port Louis; bulletin publ. by the Public Relations Office of the sugar industry; English and French; Editor F. APPASSAMY.

L'Unité Syndicale: 107 Mgr Leen, Port Louis; Editor A. LARIDON.

La Voix de L'Islam: Mesnil, Phoenix; f. 1951; English and French; Editor A. PEEROO.

PERIODICALS

Indian Cultural Review: Port Louis; publ. by the Mahatma Gandhi Institute; English; quarterly.

Revue Agricole et Sucrière de l'Ile Maurice: c/o MSIRI, Reduit; f. 1922; French and English; quarterly; Editors M. Randabel, G. Rouillard.

Virginie: ave des Azalées, Quatre Bornes; tel. 542151; f. 1975; women's magazine; every two months; Dir and Editor-in-Chief Annie Cadinouche.

Publishers

De l'edition Bukié Banané: 5 Edwin Ythier St, Rose Hill; tel. 542327; f. 1979; Creole literature, poetry and drama; Man. Dir Dev Virahsawmy.

Editions Nassau: rue Barclay, Rose Hill; f. 1970; general fiction and paperbacks; CEO R. A. Y. Vilmont; Gen. Man. E. H. Dennemont.

Editions de l' Océan Indien: Moka; textbooks, literature; Dir Mrs D. Ramtohul.

Radio and Television

There were 719,112 radio receivers and 91,019 TV sets in use in 1984.

Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Louis Pasteur St, Forest Side; tel. 65001; telex 4230; f. 1964; national radio and television service; Dir-Gen. B. Ramudhin; Deputy Dir-Gen. D. Suraj Bali.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; m. = million; dep. = deposits; amounts in Mauritian rupees)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Mauritius: POB 29, Sir William Newton St, Port Louis; tel. 084164; telex 4253; f. 1967 as central bank of issue; cap. p.u. 10m. (1981); Gov. Indurduth Ramphul; Man. Dir Ranapartab Tacouri.

Commercial Banks

Development Bank of Mauritius: Chaussée St, POB 157, Port Louis; tel. 80241; telex 4248; f. 1964; cap. 50.0m.; Man. Dir S. M. Chitnis.

Indian Ocean International Bank Ltd: Sir William Newton St, Port Louis; f. 1978; cap. 8.8m.; 3 brs; Gen. Man. H. S. Srinivas.

Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank: Co-operation House, Dumat St, Port Louis; f. 1948; cap. 15.1m.; 1 br.; 360 mem. societies; Chair. G. Ramlochun; Gen. Man. M. Sidambaram.

Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd: 11–12 Sir William Newton St, Port Louis; tel. 082801; telex 4218; f. 1838; cap. 41.0m., res 63.2m., dep. 1,869.6m. (1984); 25 brs; Gen. Man. Yuan Lagesse.

The State Commercial Bank Ltd: Treasury Bldg, Intendance St, POB 152, Port Louis; tel. 085301; telex 4292; f. 1973; cap. 22.0m., res. 4.3m., dep. 1,010.0m. (1982); 31 brs; Chair. M. Baguant; Man. Dir S. Nagarajan.

INSURANCE

Albatross Insurance Co Ltd: Labama House, 35 Sir William Newton St, Port Louis; tel. 82873; telex 4299; f. 1975; Chair. Serge de Seneville.

Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd: Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St, Port Louis; tel. 21254; telex 4542; incorp. 1951; Chair. J. M. Antoine Harel; Man. Dir G. La Hausse de Lalouvière.

Indian Ocean General Assurance: Cnr of Sir William Newton and Rémy Ollier Sts, Port Louis; f. 1970; Chair. S. Cunden; Man. Dir A. Pyndiah.

Lamco International Insurance Ltd: 12 Barracks St, Port Louis; f. 1978; Man. Dir I. Abdoollah; Gen. Man A. Daulatzada.

Mauritian Eagle Insurance Co Ltd: 10 Dr Ferrière St, Port Louis; f. 1973; Chair. C. A. Hare; Gen. Man. G. Leroux.

Mauritius Life Assurance Co Ltd: Intendance St, Port Louis; f. 1968; Chair. Sir Raymond Hein; Man. Dir R. Bouic.

Mauritius Union Assurance Co Ltd: 4 Léoville l'Homme St, Port Louis; f. 1948; Chair. J. Ah Chuen; Man. Dir Gervais Salaüm.

Rainbow Insurance Co Ltd: 23 Edith Cavell St, Port Louis; f. 1976; Chair. K. Gokulsing; Man. Dir L. Ramburn.

Sparrow Insurance Co Ltd: 24 bis Bourbon St, Port Louis; f. 1978; Chair. S. C. Roy; Man. Dir O. Gungabissoon.

State Insurance Corporation of Mauritius: 21 Pope Hennessy St, Port Louis; tel. 26702; telex 4396; f. 1969; Chair. D. Manraj; Man. Dir J. P. Blackburn.

Stella Insurance Co Ltd: Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam St, Port Louis; f. 1978; Chair. C. Jhoboo.

Sun Insurance Co Ltd: Sunny House, Cnr of Barracks and St George St, Port Louis; tel. 22522; telex 4452; f. 1981; Chair. I. A. Limbada; Man. Dir M. Ameen Musbally.

Swan Insurance Co Ltd: 6–10 Intendance St, Port Louis; tel. 22071; telex 4393; incorp. 1955; Chair. J. M. Antoine Harel; Gen. Man. Gil de Sornay.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 3 Royal St, Port Louis; tel. 083301; telex 4277; f. 1850; 310 mems; Pres. F. de Grivel; Sec.-Gen. J. C. Montocchio.

TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

Indian Traders' Association: Sir William Newton St, POB 231, Port Louis.

State Trading Company: 2nd Floor, Mauritius Housing Corporation Bldg, Sir Celicourt Antelme St, Port Louis; tel. 85440; telex 4537; f. 1982 to manage import and distribution of rice and flour; cap. Rs 10m.; 99% state-owned; Gen. Man. Roland Maugendre.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Mauritius Employers' Federation: Cerné House, Chaussée St, Port Louis; f. 1962; Pres. Paul R. de Chasteigner Du Mée.

TRADE UNIONS

Federations

Federation of Civil Service Unions (FCSU): Solidarity House, 10 Chaussée St, Port Louis; tel. 21967; f. 1957; 42 affiliated unions with 24,000 mems (1982); Pres. K. Ventakasawmy; Gen. Sec. R. Jalabhay.

General Workers' Federation: 23 Brabant St, Port Louis; 23 affiliated unions (1980); Sec. B. Jhurry.

Mauritius Labour Congress: 8 Louis Victor de la Faye St, Port Louis; tel. 24343; f. 1963; 37 affiliated unions with 35,000 mems (1983); Pres. C. Bhagirutty; Gen. Sec. Khemraze Cunniah.

Principal Unions

Government Servants' Association: 107A Royal Rd, Beau Bassin; f. 1945; 14,000 mems (1984); Sec. Radhakrisna Sadien.

Government Teachers' Union: 3 Mgr Gonin St, Port Louis; f. 1945; 4,487 mems; Sec. H. G. Beebeejaun.

Nursing Association: Royal Rd, Beau Bassin; f. 1955; 2,040 mems (1980); Sec. R. Jagoo.

Organization of Artisans' Unity: 14 Edith Cavell St, Port Louis; f. 1973; 2,861 mems (1980); Sec. C. Lebon.

Plantation Workers' Union: 8 Louis Victor de la Faye St, Port Louis; f. 1955; 12,247 mems (1980); Sec. D. Mohun.

Port Louis Harbour and Docks Workers' Union: 23 Brabant St, Port Louis; 2,198 mems (1980); Sec. M. Veerabadren.

Sugar Industry Staff Employees' Association: 1 Rémy Ollier St, Port Louis; tel. 21947; f. 1947; 1,423 mems (1983); Chair. J. C. de Fontenay; Sec. T. Bellerose.

Union of Bus Industry Workers: 23 Brabant St, Port Louis; 1,783 mems (1980); Sec. M. Gobin.

Union of Employees of the Ministry of Agriculture: Royal Rd, Curepipe; tel. 61847; f. 1971; 1,584 mems (1984); Sec. P. Jagarnath.

Union of Labourers of the Sugar and Tea Industry: Royal Rd, Curepipe; f. 1969; 2,150 mems (1980); Sec. P. Ramchurn.

Union of Municipality Workers: 23 Brabant St, Port Louis; 1,991 mems (1980); Sec. M. V. Ramsamy.

Union of Workers of the Development Works Corporation: 23 Brabant St, Port Louis; 2,651 mems; Sec. E. Varden.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Ltd: Co-operation House, 3 Dumat St, Port Louis; f. 1950; promotes and defends interests of 194 mem. co-operative credit socs; Chair. R. SEERUTTUN; Sec. R. HEMOO.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd: Co-operation House, Dumat St, Port Louis; tel. 22922; f. 1952; 303 mem. socs (1983); educational and promotional; Gen. Sec. P. MAUREMOOTOO.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Mauritius.

ROADS

Mauritius has about 33 km of motorway, 840 km of other main roads, 581 km of secondary roads and 347 km of other roads, totalling 1,801 km. Over 90% of the roads have been asphalted.

SHIPPING

Mauritius is well served by numerous foreign shipping lines. Modernization of the harbour at Port Louis, particularly the sugar terminal, was completed in 1980, and work was due to start in 1985 on a flour mill and grain complex for bulk loading and unloading of wheat and rice.

Mauritius Marine Authority: Port Administration Bldg, POB 379, Mer Rouge, Port Louis; tel. 080415; telex 4238; f. 1975; port authority; Chief Exec. J. H. NAGDAN (acting).

Colonial Steamships Co Ltd: c/o Rogers and Co Ltd, 5 President John F. Kennedy St, POB 60, Port Louis; tel. (08) 6801; telex 4312; services to Indian Ocean islands; Chair. R. H. MAINGARD.

Mauritius Steam Navigation Co Ltd: Rogers House, Port Louis; services to Far East; worldwide charters; Chair. R. H. MAINGARD.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport is at Plaisance, 3 km from Mahébourg; a programme of work on upgrading the airport started in 1984 and is due for completion in 1997.

Director of Civil Aviation: P. SOOBARAH.

Air Mauritius: 5 President John F. Kennedy St, POB 60, Port Louis; tel. (08) 6801; telex 4415; f. 1967; 51% state-owned; services to the Comoros, Madagascar, Réunion, Rodrigues, Kenya, South Africa, India, Italy, France, Saudi Arabia and the UK; fleet of 1 Boeing 707-320B, 1 737-200, 2 Twin Otter, 1 B747SP; Chair. and Man. Dir HARRY KRISHAN TIRVENGADUM.

Tourism

In 1983 123,800 tourists visited Mauritius.

Mauritius Government Tourist Office: Registrar General Bldg, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam St, Port Louis; tel. 011703; Gen. Man. CYRIL VADAMOOTOO.

MEXICO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Mexican States is, by far, the largest country in Central America. It is bordered to the north by the USA, and to the south by Guatemala and Belize. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea lie to the east, and the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California to the west. The climate varies with altitude. The tropical southern region and the coastal lowlands are hot and wet, with an average annual temperature of 18°C (64°F), while the highlands of the central plateau are temperate. Much of the north and west is arid desert. In Mexico City, which lies at about 2,250 m (nearly 7,400 ft) above sea-level, temperatures are generally between 5°C (42°F) and 25°C (78°F). The country's highest recorded temperature is 58°C (136°F). The principal language is Spanish, spoken by about 90% of the population in 1970, while about 8% speak indigenous languages. Almost all of Mexico's inhabitants profess Christianity, and about 96% are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The national flag (proportions 7 by 4) has three equal vertical stripes, of green, white and red, with the state emblem (a brown eagle, holding a snake in its beak, on a green cactus, with a wreath of oak and laurel beneath) in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Mexico City.

Recent History

Conquered by Hernán Cortés in the 16th century, Mexico was ruled by Spain until the wars of independence of 1810–21. After the war of 1846, Mexico ceded about one-half of its territory to the USA. Attempts at political and social reform led to civil war in the 1860s, and repudiation of debts led to war with Britain, the USA and France. The Austrian Archduke Maximilian, whom France tried to install as Emperor of Mexico, was shot in 1867. Order was restored during the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, which lasted from 1876 until the Revolution of 1910. The Constitution of 1917 embodied the aims of the Revolution by revising land ownership, by drafting a labour code and by curtailing the power of the Roman Catholic Church.

Since 1929 the country has been dominated by the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) in an effective one-party system, while maintaining a democratic form of election. The President from 1934 until 1940, Lázaro Cárdenas, speeded up the land reform which had been initiated under the 1917 constitution, and nationalized the petroleum sector. He was succeeded by Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, who embarked on a programme of industrialization. Avila's successor, President Miguel Alemán Valdés (1946–52), concentrated on expanding educational services. President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines held office from 1952 to 1958, and President Adolfo López Mateos from 1958 to 1964, when Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz was elected President. Lic. Luis Echeverría Alvarez won the presidential election of 1970 and pledged to extend the benefits of Mexico's prosperity to all sectors of the population. President Echeverría strengthened diplomatic links with countries of all political persuasions. In 1975 the Government signed trade and co-operation agreements with the EEC and the CMEA.

In the July 1976 elections, the PRI candidate, José López Portillo, was elected President with almost 95% of the votes cast. The Government's mismanagement of the economy, combined with the President's reluctance to make politically difficult decisions, brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy in 1982. In 1977 President López Portillo initiated reforms to improve minority party representation in Congress and to increase democratic participation. The presidential election of July 1982 was the most open in Mexican history, with left-wing groups taking part for the first time. Elections to the Chamber of Deputies, held at the same time, were also open but, as three-quarters of the seats in the Chamber were contested by the single-member constituency system, the PRI achieved another overwhelming victory. The new President, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (a former Planning and Budget Secretary), on taking office in December, embarked on a programme of major economic reforms and began taking positive steps to reduce institutionalized corruption in public services.

In January 1983 the Government introduced legislation to prevent the misuse of public funds by politicians. In August the former head of Pemex (the state oil agency), Jorge Díaz Serrano, was arrested on a charge of fraud. Attempts were made to locate the former chief of police of Mexico City, Arturo Durazo Moreno, who was suspected of fraud and drug smuggling. Durazo Moreno was arrested in Puerto Rico in July 1984. The Government was criticized for failing to extend its 'moral renovation' campaign to include an investigation into the activities of ex-President López Portillo and the powerful trade unions of the petroleum industry.

The Government's economic programme gave precedence to the repayment of Mexico's debts, a policy which imposed severe financial constraints upon the middle and lower classes and which led to growing disaffection among traditional PRI supporters, including the influential trade union, the Confederación de Trabajadores de México (CTM). Opposition to the Government was demonstrated by the important gains which were made by the Partido Acción Nacional (PAN) at municipal elections in Durango and Chihuahua during July 1983. Following these successes, the PAN controlled five of the 31 state capitals. As a result of its losses to the PAN, the PRI acted swiftly to ensure success at the remaining elections, and there followed allegations of widespread electoral fraud. Violent confrontations between the PRI and left-wing opposition groups occurred at Juchitán, Oaxaca, in December.

In early 1985 the PRI was suspected of electoral malpractice at mayoral elections in the state of Coahuila. During the ensuing public protests, violent clashes broke out between PAN supporters and the police, in which two people were killed. The ruling party's increasingly flagrant use of electoral fraud was regarded as evidence of its concern at the erosion of its traditional support. Throughout 1984 the PRI and the private sector had been in conflict over the sector's increasing support of the PAN. In addition, public acceptance of the Government's severe austerity programme (the effects of which had been tempered by the initial success of the Government's anti-corruption campaign) was diminished in 1984 by the campaign's apparent loss of momentum. Further criticism of the Government's policies was expressed by the Roman Catholic Church and the trade union movement. The gubernatorial and congressional elections that were planned for July 1985 were regarded by some as a decisive test of the Government's popularity, and the PAN was expected to make significant gains in the more prosperous northern states. It was thought unlikely, however, that the PRI would permit any reduction in its powers.

Mexico's foreign policy has been determined largely by relations with the USA. The rapid expansion of petroleum production since the mid-1970s has given Mexico a new independence and, under President López Portillo, the country assumed the role of a Third World leader and hosted the North-South summit of 1981. In Central American foreign policy, Mexico has favoured the left-wing regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua, and in 1981 called for negotiations with the left-wing factions in El Salvador. Relations with the USA deteriorated in 1982 after the US Government rejected López Portillo's peace plan, which offered Mexican mediation between the USA, Cuba and Nicaragua. As a member of the Contadora group (with Colombia, Panama and Venezuela), Mexico advocated a negotiated settlement to the conflicts in Central America, and called for the withdrawal of all foreign advisers in the region. The US Government continued to oppose these recommendations. The visit of President de la Madrid to the USA in May 1984 ended in discord after the Mexican President was strongly critical of US policy in Central America. In late 1984, however,

there was some indication that the Government was reconsidering its traditional support of left-wing regimes in Central America, while maintaining its commitment to the Contadora group.

In 1980 a Mexican Commission for Refugees was set up to deal with the influx of refugees from El Salvador, estimated at 70,000 by 1982. About 40,000 Guatemalan refugees entered Mexico in 1982, and incursions by Guatemalan troops resulted in the deaths of several Mexicans. A formal protest was made to the Guatemalan Government but Mexican troops were careful to avoid border clashes. The Mexican army was believed to maintain a policy of close co-operation with the Guatemalan armed forces. The Mexican Government still refused to confer legal status upon refugees, and there were reports of forced repatriation of hundreds of peasants in 1983. In April 1984 a raid by the Guatemalan army on a refugee camp in Mexican territory resulted in the murder of six people. In response to mounting tension along the border, the Government announced the relocation of 46,000 refugees to camps in the state of Campeche. In July reports of harassment and maltreatment of refugees by the Mexican army were denied by the Government.

Government

Mexico is a federal republic comprising 31 states and a Federal District (around the capital). Under the 1917 constitution, legislative power is vested in the bicameral National Congress, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Senate has 64 members (two from each state and the Federal District), serving a six-year term. The Chamber of Deputies, directly elected for three years, has 400 seats, of which 300 are filled from single-member constituencies. The remaining 100 seats, allocated by proportional representation, are filled from minority parties' lists. Executive power is held by the President, directly elected for six years at the same time as the Senate. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet. Each state has its own constitution and is administered by a Governor (elected for six years) and an elected Chamber of Deputies.

Defence

Military service, on a part-time basis, is compulsory. In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 120,000: 94,500 in the army, 20,000 in the navy (including naval air force and marines) and 5,500 in the air force. Defence expenditure for 1983 was 72,000m. pesos.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture suffers from inefficient exploitation of small, non-irrigated plots, and in 1983 contributed only 9% of the GDP, although it employed about 32% of the labour force. The principal food crops are maize, wheat, rice and kidney beans, while the major export crops are cotton, coffee, fruit and vegetables. Sugar was exported until 1979. An annual population growth rate of about 3% and the fact that only about 8% of the total land area is cultivated (out of a potential of only 15%), and that an average of 18% of the harvest is destroyed by adverse weather each year, forced Mexico to become a grain importer in the 1970s. Programmes to collectivize ejidos (state-owned smallholdings), aimed at increasing farm production, began under the administration of President López Portillo, and the average annual growth rate in agricultural production between 1977 and 1980 was 4.5%.

In 1981 the output of the agricultural sector increased by 6%, and a record harvest was reported. The sugar crop, however, suffered badly because of increased rainfall. Production of raw sugar in 1981 was 18% less than in 1979. The annual domestic demand for sugar has been estimated at 3m. tons. Unfavourable weather in 1982 destroyed up to 40% of the harvest, subsidies were reduced, and the agricultural assistance programme of the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano (SAM), introduced in March 1980 to encourage development within the sector, was suspended. Agricultural production declined by 0.4% in 1982. Low prices reduced the area planted with cotton in 1982, and the 1983 crop was expected to be only 800,000–850,000 bales (each of 217 kg), compared with 1.4m. bales in 1982. Food imports in 1983 reached 10m. metric tons, including maize, and were expected to increase to 14m. tons in 1984, as a result of shortages caused by severe drought. Following growth of 4.2% in 1983, the agricultural sector was expected to grow by 6% in 1984. The 1984 grain harvest was 29.4m. tons, 10m. tons short of self-sufficiency. Pronal, a new agricultural scheme, was begun in 1983 with the aim of bringing more land under cultivation. Improved irrigation resulted in increased output of fruit and vegetables, which expanded by 6.4% and 7.3% respectively. Mexico's forests provide a variety of hard and soft woods but are under-utilized. In an attempt to exploit the fishing industry's estimated annual potential of 9m. tons, the Government has announced a development programme to increase production by 100% by 1988.

Mexico produces more than 40 different minerals. It is the world's leading supplier of silver, celestite and fluorite, and a major producer of mercury, antimony, cadmium, manganese and zinc. The mining sector expanded at an average rate of 3% per year between 1970 and 1980. Refined metals account for almost 20% of all non-petroleum exports. Mexico's output of silver was expected to increase after 1983, following the opening of the world's largest silver mine at Real de Angeles in Zacatecas. Mexico's first phosphate mine, at San Juan de la Costa, began production in 1980. A second, at Santo Domingo in Baja California, was due to open in 1983, and was expected to produce sufficient for export. The first uranium mining and processing operation, at Los Amoles in Sonora, was due to begin in 1983, but has been delayed. Proven reserves were 15,000 metric tons, and potential reserves 150,000 tons. Mexico's reserves of hard coal are estimated at 5,448m. tons. Under the 1984–88 Mining Development Plan, 322,000m. pesos were to be invested in the sector between 1984 and 1986.

Mexico was the world's leading petroleum producer in 1921 but by 1938, when the industry was nationalized, production had fallen dramatically. The discovery of extensive petroleum reserves in Tabasco and Chiapas enabled output to increase significantly in the 1970s. Mexico's average daily production of petroleum rose to 2.4m. barrels in October 1980, and in 1982 Mexico was the world's fourth largest producer. The state oil agency, Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex), has declared that the Bay of Campeche is the richest offshore oilfield in the world, producing 560,000 barrels per day (b/d) in 1981, when a further deposit of 34,000m. barrels was found. In December 1984 Mexico's proven reserves of petroleum and natural gas stood at 72,500m. barrels, and potential reserves at 250,000m. barrels, placing Mexico fifth in the world in its documented reserves. In 1984, 26 new oil and gas fields were discovered. Pemex is the largest single employer (with about 100,000 employees) and the largest single industrial investor in Mexico. Oil and gas account for 70% of electricity production. Mexico has the eleventh largest refining capacity in the world. In 1982 oil exports were valued at $15,600m., or 75% of total merchandise exports. Prices were undercut in order to increase production, and a further $650m. in revenue were lost. Pemex had debts of $19,860m. at the end of 1982, although these fell to $16,500m. in 1984. In 1983 oil production averaged 2.75m. b/d. Oil exports rose from 1.29m. b/d in January 1983 to 1.74m. b/d in January 1984. A loss in export earnings of $3,300m. was anticipated for 1983. Mexico is the largest single supplier of petroleum to the USA, which increased its share of Mexico's oil exports to 43% in 1982 in return for credits. Production of natural gas in 1983 averaged 265,000 b/d. In 1983 the USA reduced its imports of Mexican gas from 300m. cu ft per day to 180m. cu ft per day. The rate of growth in the oil and gas sector declined from 32.7% in 1980 to 14.5% in 1982. In 1983 the sector declined by 0.6%. Vast petroleum and gas reserves have made the petrochemicals industry one of the fastest-growing sectors of the economy. Production reached 9m. metric tons in 1981, and it was hoped to increase output to 23m. tons by 1990. In October 1984 Pemex announced its intention to cut oil production by 10% for three months in an attempt to protect oil prices. This decision, coupled with the suspension of exports of gas to the USA, was expected to result in the sector losing earnings amounting to $1,200m. in 1985. In 1984 Pemex announced plans to drill 1,000 new wells as part of its efforts to increase production of crude petroleum to 4.35m. b/d by 1990.

Mexico has yet to make use of nuclear energy, although the Laguna Verde reactors were to be activated by 1988, with initial capacity of 654 MW. Expansion of the sector was suspended in 1982 because of government spending cuts. Hydroelectricity accounted for 30% of generation in 1982, with an installed

capacity of 5,200 MW. A 540 MW plant at El Caracol was due to open in 1984.

Mexico has one of the most advanced manufacturing sectors in the developing world. Industrial production increased by 8.1% annually from 1977 to 1980, and by 7.4% in 1981. These figures, however, include the petroleum and petrochemicals sector, which grew by 22% in 1979. Development was also strong in the steel and motor sectors. A new steelworks is under construction at Lázaro Cárdenas. By 1982, however, the flight of capital, the depreciation of the peso, the shortage of foreign exchange and the collapse of the domestic market had halted industrial growth, and the output of the manufacturing sector fell by 2.4%. Output fell again in 1983, by 7.3%. Car production, which had increased by 20% per annum between 1977 and 1981, fell by up to 15% in 1982. Between July 1982 and February 1983 an estimated 60,000 jobs were lost. However, the industry's prospects have improved following the decision of Renault, Nissan and Ford to build new factories in Mexico, which are due to become operational by 1986. Textile production fell by 20% in 1982, with the industry working at only 60% of capacity.

The annual real growth of Mexico's GDP averaged 8.5% between 1977 and 1980, as a result of rapid expansion in the petroleum industry. Between 1978 and 1981 about 3m. jobs were created. The Government was able to borrow from abroad for capital investment projects, but the world oil surplus and lower prices resulted in a shortfall in anticipated revenue in 1981, when GDP grew by about 7.5%. About US $22,000m. was borrowed in 1981, a record for any one country, and Mexico's evident inability to make future repayments of loan principal brought fears of a financial crash. Fear of a currency devaluation prompted capital outflow of $7,000m. in six months. Reserves reached dangerously low levels. The foreign debt of the public sector reached $53,000m. by the end of 1981, in which year the cost of servicing public debt was equivalent to 85% of the Mexican Government's revenue from petroleum. At the same time the private sector's foreign debt reached $20,000m. In 1981 the budget deficit exceeded $20,000m.

Despite the expansion of petroleum exports, the current deficit on Mexico's balance of payments steadily increased, from $1,854m. in 1977 to $13,899m. in 1981. The depletion of foreign reserves forced the Government to impose currency controls in April, and the foreign exchange market was closed altogether in August. The peso dropped from 26 to 130 per US dollar between February and September 1982. Inflation had risen to 98.9% by December 1982.

In order to prevent Mexico from defaulting on debt payments, a group of international banks launched a rescue operation in August 1982. Mexico and the banks agreed a moratorium on repayments of public debt principal. A three-year loan of $3,840m. from the IMF was agreed in October, allowing further credit from commercial banks to be negotiated. All private banks were nationalized in September 1982, increasing the state's control of the economy to 70%. President de la Madrid introduced drastic deflationary measures and requested a radical restructuring of the public sector foreign debt (which had reached $69,000m.) up to 1984. In 1982 successive devaluations and controls on foreign exchange halved the private sector's profits and prevented debt servicing. About 1m. jobs were lost in 1982, and unemployment and under-employment were estimated to affect over 50% of the population. Real wages declined by 40% between 1982 and 1984. However, the severe measures were effective in curbing the worsening trend in Mexico's balance of payments. As a result of a drastic cut in imports, the current deficit was reduced to $5,753m. in 1982, and a current surplus of $5,208m. was recorded in 1983.

Meanwhile, the majority of companies in the private sector had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by Mexico's severe liquidity crisis. In January 1983 the Government introduced four labour-intensive programmes to create 700,000 new jobs. The 1983–88 National Development Plan, presented in March, gave priority to improving growth and to developing new sources of financing. In 1983 GDP declined by 4.5%. Inflation failed to meet the IMF target of 55%, and stood at 80.8% in December, although this was a reduction from the peak of 117% in April. Imports fell by 47% in 1983, and a public sector deficit of $1,500m. was anticipated.

In 1984 unemployment was estimated at between 37% and 45% of the labour force. Inflation fell to 59.2% but was still in excess of the target of 40% that had been established by the IMF. In 1984 the budget deficit represented 6.9% of GNP. GDP grew by 3.5% during 1984. The trade surplus for the year to November 1984 was $7,900m. In February 1985 the Government announced a series of austerity measures, which were to include cuts in public spending and a programme of tax reforms.

In 1983 the Government successfully rescheduled $14,000m. of private sector debt, in addition to $22,500m. of public sector debt. In September Mexico began a gradual devaluation of the free-market peso, which was to decline to 162.10 pesos per US dollar by December 1983. In December 1984 the daily rate of devaluation was accelerated, to allow the peso to decline annually by 38% against the US dollar. By the end of 1983 Mexico's standing with the international banking community had improved considerably, and a $3,800m. loan for 1984 was agreed on favourable terms. In September 1984 the Government succeeded in rescheduling $48,700m. of foreign debt over a period of 14 years, at reduced interest rates. In 1984 about 80% of Mexico's foreign debt of $90,000m. was owed to private and public financial agencies in the USA.

Transport and Communications

Road transport accounts for about 70% of all public passenger traffic and for about 60% of freight traffic. In 1984 there were 15,667 km of railways and 214,073 km of roads, including three sections of the Pan-American Highway. The underground railway network in Mexico City was extended in 1979–80 but is still extremely overcrowded, and it is planned to build 13 new lines by the year 2010. Mexico's difficult terrain encourages air transport, and there are 28 international and 20 national airports, plus 1,300 landing fields and feeder airports. International air transport is provided by a large number of national and foreign airlines. Between 1984 and 1988 the Government planned to develop the main industrial ports of Tampico, Coatzacoalcos, Lázaro Cárdenas, Altamira, Laguna de Ostión and Salina Cruz in an attempt to redirect growth and to facilitate exports. The port at Dos Bocas, on the Gulf of Mexico, will be the largest in Latin America when it is opened. A 300-km railway link across the isthmus of Tehuantepec connects the Caribbean port of Coatzacoalcos with the Pacific port of Salina Cruz.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is administered by the Mexican Social Security Institute and financed by contributions from employers, employees and the Government. In May 1970 a new Labour Law was instituted to replace the existing law of 1931. It provided for longer holidays, overtime rates and restrictions, increased bonuses and trade union surveillance of company tax returns. Of particular note was the innovation of compulsory profit-sharing, and the law's demand that employers provide housing for their employees. By the end of 1979 about 38m. people were covered by the obligatory social security system. There is no unemployment benefit. In 1974 Mexico had 31,571 physicians. In 1980 there were 5,945 hospitals, of which 2,666 belonged to the Social Security Institute. Some 1,500 medical units and 22 clinic hospitals were being constructed in rural areas.

Education

State education is free and compulsory. It covers six years of primary education but in 1979 it was proposed to increase the period to 10 years, including three years of secondary education. As a proportion of children between six and 17 years of age, the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was 89% in 1981. Much is being done in the field of adult education, and the illiteracy rate declined from 29% in 1960 to 15% in 1980. In 1982 there were 3,738 institutes of higher education, of which 85 were universities. In January 1985 the Government announced plans to reorganize the state education system. Special emphasis was placed on a campaign to promote literacy. In the 1985 federal budget 1,400,000m. pesos were allocated to education.

Tourism

Tourism remains Mexico's second largest net earner of foreign exchange, after the petroleum industry, and recorded a surplus of $1,185m. in 1983, compared with $618m. in 1982. A surplus

of $1,200m. was expected in 1984. Mexico received 4,749,000 visitors in 1983, and the figure was expected to reach 5m. in 1984. More than 80% of visitors come from the USA and Canada. The country is famous for volcanoes, coastal scenery and the great Sierra Nevada (Sierra Madre). The relics of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations and of Spanish Colonial Mexico are of historic and artistic interest. Zihuatanejo, on the Pacific coast, and Cancún, on the Caribbean, are being developed as tourist resorts by the Government, using funds supplied by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. There are plans to develop a major resort on the Bay of Huatulco, on the Pacific coast. The government tourism agency, FONATUR, is encouraging the renovation and expansion of old hotels, and is providing credit for the industry at less than commercial rates of interest.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 5 May (Anniversary of the Battle of Puebla), 1 September (President's Annual Message), 16 September (Independence Day), 12 October (Discovery of America), 2 November (All Souls' Day)*, 20 November (Anniversary of the Revolution), 12 December (Day of Our Lady of Guadalupe)*, 24, 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 5 February (Constitution Day), 21 March (Birthday of Benito Juárez), 27, 28, 29 March (Easter).

* All Souls' Day and Our Lady of Guadalupe are not official holidays, but are widely celebrated.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Mexican peso.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 223.18 pesos;
US $1 = 192.56 pesos.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Dirección General de Estadística, Secretaría de Programación y Presupuesto, Dr Erazo 84, 4°, México, DF; tel. 7613825; Banco de México, Avda 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo 98 bis, 06059 México, DF; tel. 5180500; telex 1772669; Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Venustiano Carranza 32, México 1, DF; tel. 5123337.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	1,906,691
Inland water	49,510
Total	1,958,201*
Population (census results)†	
28 January 1970	48,225,238
4 June 1980	
Males	33,039,307
Females	33,807,526
Total	66,846,833
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1980	69,350,000
1981	71,193,000
1982	73,011,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1982	37.3

* 756,066 sq miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been approximately 1,750,000 in 1970 and 2,370,000 in 1980.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1974	2,522,580	43.1	464,983	8.0	433,104	7.4
1975	2,254,497	37.5	472,091	7.8	435,888	7.2
1976	2,366,305	38.3	482,810	7.8	455,660	7.4
1977	2,379,327	37.4	466,788	7.3	450,454	7.1
1978	2,346,862	35.8	463,157	7.1	418,381	6.4
1979	2,274,267	33.7	492,347	7.3	428,217	6.4
1980	2,446,238	35.3	495,996	7.2	432,308	6.2
1981†	2,395,000	33.6	502,000	7.1	377,000	5.3

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than year of occurrence. However, birth registration is incomplete. According to UN estimates, the average annual birth rate was 41.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75 and 38.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80.

† Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population at 30 June 1979)

Ciudad de México (Mexico City—capital)	9,191,295
Nezahualcóyotl	2,331,351
Guadalajara	1,906,145
Monterrey	1.064,629
Heróica Puebla de Zaragoza (Puebla)	710,833
Ciudad Juárez	625,040
León	624,816
Tijuana	566,344
Acapulco de Juárez (Acapulco)	462,144
Chihuahua	385,953
Mexicali	348,528
San Luis Potosí	327,333
Hermosillo	324,292
Veracruz Llave (Veracruz)	319,257
Culiacán Rosales (Culiacán)	306,843
Torreón	274,717
Mérida	269,582
Saltillo	258,492
Aguascalientes	257,179
Morelia	251,011
Tampico	248,369
Toluca de Lerdo (Toluca)	241,920
Cuernavaca	241,337
Reynosa	231,082
Victoria de Durango (Durango)	228,686
Nuevo Laredo	223,606
Jalapa Enríquez (Jalapa)	201,473
Poza Rica de Hidalgo (Poza Rica)	198,003
Matamoros	193,305
Mazatlán	186,290
Querétaro	185,821
Ciudad Obregón	181,733
Villahermosa	175,845
Irapuato	161,047

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

('000 persons aged 12 years and over at mid-year)

	1978	1979
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	7,572	7,885
Mining and quarrying	276	289
Manufacturing	3,421	3,574
Electricity, gas and water	81	83
Construction	872	909
Commerce	1,888	1,975
Transport, storage and communications	557	582
Other services	4,159	4,352
Total	18,826	19,650
Males	14,362	14,843
Females	4,464	4,807

* Projections based on 1970 census results.

1980 census: Total economically active population 23,987,684.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (mid-1982)

States	Area (sq km)	Estimated Population	Density (per sq km)	Capital
Aguascalientes (Ags)	5,471	556,000	101.6	Aguascalientes
Baja California Norte (BCN)	69,921	1,321,000	18.9	Mexicali
Baja California Sur (BCS)	73,475	249,000	3.4	La Paz
Campeche (Camp.)	50,812	408,000	8.0	Campeche
Chiapas (Chis)	74,211	2,252,000	30.3	Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Chihuahua (Chih.)	244,938	2,035,000	8.3	Chihuahua
Coahuila (Coah.)	149,982	1,696,000	11.3	Saltillo
Colima (Col.)	5,191	368,000	70.9	Colima
Distrito Federal (DF)	1,479	10,061,000	6,802.6	Mexico City
Durango (Dgo)	123,181	1,228,000	10.0	Victoria de Durango
Guanajuato (Gto)	30,491	3,295,000	108.1	Guanajuato
Guerrero (Gro)	64,281	2,360,000	34.6	Chilpancingo de los Bravos
Hidalgo (Hgo)	20,813	1,622,000	78.0	Pachuca de Soto
Jalisco (Jal.)	80,836	4,581,000	56.7	Guadalajara
México (Mex.)	21,355	8,569,000	401.2	Toluca de Lerdo
Michoacán (Mich.)	59,928	3,281,000	54.7	Morelia
Morelos (Mor.)	4,950	1,021,000	206.2	Cuernavaca
Nayarit (Nay.)	26,979	781,000	28.9	Tepic
Nuevo León (NL)	64,924	2,662,000	41.0	Monterrey
Oaxaca (Oax.)	93,952	2,672,000	28.4	Oaxaca de Juárez
Puebla (Pue.)	33,902	3,525,000	104.0	Heróica Puebla de Zaragoza
Querétaro (Qro)	11,449	802,000	70.0	Querétaro
Quintana Roo (Q. Roo)	50,212	256,000	5.1	Chetumal
San Luis Potosí (SLP)	63,068	1,793,000	28.4	San Luis Potosí
Sinaloa (Sin.)	58,328	2,065,000	35.4	Culiacán Rosales
Sonora (Son.)	182,052	1,614,000	8.9	Hermosillo
Tabasco (Tab.)	25,267	1,266,000	50.1	Villahermosa
Tamaulipas (Tamps)	79,384	2,056,000	25.9	Ciudad Victoria
Tlaxcala (Tlax.)	4,016	589,000	146.7	Tlaxcala de Xicohténcatl
Veracruz (Ver.)	71,699	5,707,000	79.6	Jalapa Enríquez
Yucatán (Yuc.)	38,402	1,111,000	28.9	Mérida
Zacatecas (Zac.)	73,252	1,209,000	16.5	Zacatecas
Total	1,958,201	73,011,000	37.3	—

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	3,189	4,468	3,697
Rice (paddy)	644	600	655
Barley	559	396	533
Maize	14,766	10,129	13,928
Oats	77	71	70†
Sorghum	6,296	4,717	6,367
Potatoes	861	941	910*
Sweet potatoes	49	51	51*
Other roots and tubers	89	99	102*
Dry beans	1,469	1,093	1,427
Dry broad beans	79	55	67*
Chick-peas	145	161	200*
Soybeans	712	672	880
Groundnuts (in shell)	92	69	50†
Sesame seed	86	46	99
Linseed	6	12†	6†
Safflower seed	372	274	545
Cottonseed	530	289	315†
Cotton (lint)	344	196	220†
Coconuts	853	835*	825*
Copra	150	147	145†
Palm kernels	8.0*	8.4†	8.0*
Sugar cane	34,905	34,066	36,000*
Coffee (green)	244	313	240†
Cocoa beans	30	41	43†
Tobacco (leaves)	56	67	66†

* FAO estimates. † Provisional.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (production in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Tomatoes	1,596	853	1,090†
Green chillies	405	511	450*
Green beans	29	29	31*
Green peas	79	51	68*
Watermelons	326	431	480*
Melons	302	293	360*
Grapes	599	598	480*
Apples	291	293	302†
Pears	37	44	49†
Peaches	196	185	188†
Plums	68	65	80*
Oranges	1,789	1,995	1,480†
Lemons	631	819	580†
Grapefruit	196	145	110†
Avocados	453	455	448*
Mangoes	561	701	665*
Pineapples	463	444	400†
Bananas	1,591	1,572	1,624*
Strawberries	85.8	53.9	81.5†
Papayas	226	201	230*

* FAO estimate. † Preliminary.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	35,689	36,834	33,873†
Pigs	17,562	18,373	18,900
Sheep	6,567	6,657	6,500†
Goats	10,004	10,320	10,378†
Horses	5,625	5,635	5,640*
Mules	3,283	3,447	3,619
Asses	2,807	2,812	2,818
Poultry	207,000	200,000	219,000*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal*	624	626	609
Mutton and lamb*	16	17	17
Goat meat*	20	20	20
Pig meat	490†	497*	495*
Horse meat	58	58*	58*
Poultry meat	469	498	444
Cows' milk*	8.900	9,000	9,100
Goats' milk	303	310*	315*
Butter*	26.0	26.5	27.3
Cheese*	98.9	100.7	99.9
Evaporated and condensed milk	176.1	196.6	196.8*
Hen eggs	663.8	670.3†	660.0†
Cattle hides*	100.0	100.0	100.8
Honey	70.6	56.5†	70.0†

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	3,472	3,575	3,879
Pitprops (mine timber)	101	56	27
Pulpwood	2,637	2,487	2,457
Other industrial wood	135	135*	135*
Fuel wood*	12,234	12,596	12,964
Total	18,579	18,849	19,462

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982*
Total (incl. boxboards)	1,630	1,526	1,361

Railway sleepers ('000 cubic metres): 361 in 1980; 402 in 1981; 308 in 1982.

* Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Cichlids	18.6	46.5	75.6
Californian pilchard (sardine)	328.1	346.7	513.0
North Pacific anchovy	325.6	367.0	248.0
Yellowfin tuna	19.9	43.8	47.0
Shrimps and prawns	77.5	72.4	75.6*
American cupped oyster	41.3	37.7	34.9
Total catch (incl. others)†	1,243.6	1,564.8	1,506.0

* FAO estimate.

† Including unspecified marine fishes ('000 metric tons): 223.4 in 1980; 374.2 in 1981; 256.0 (FAO estimate) in 1982.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

(metric tons, unless otherwise indicated)

	1981	1982	1983
Antimony	1,800	1,565	2,519
Arsenic	4,936	3,590	3,452
Barite	317,738	323,753	357,043
Bismuth	656	606	545
Cadmium	1,433	1,444	1,341
Copper	230,466	239,091	206,062
Crude petroleum ('000 cu m)	134,220	144,686	140,067
Fluorite	924,854	631,386	556,977
Gas (million cu m)	41,972	43,890	41,897
Gold (kg)	6,319	6,104	6,930
Graphite	41,142	34,370	44,327
Iron	5,748,700	5,382,239	5,306,343
Lead	157,384	145,844	167,405
Manganese	208,193	183,120	133,004
Silenium	12	29	24
Silver	1,655	1,550	1,911
Sulphur	2,077,117	1,815,447	1,602,029
Tin	28	27	50
Tungsten	199	99	90
Zinc	211,629	231,910	257,444

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	1,951	2,147	2,422
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	2,881	2,542	2,512
Prepared animal feeds	'000 metric tons	2,597	2,929	2,999
Beer	'000 hectolitres	25,461	26,876	28,635
Cigarettes	million	52,791	54,520	54,652
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 metric tons	67.7	66.9	71.1
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	2,041	2,359	2,619
Caustic soda	'000 metric tons	231	224	296
Motor spirit (gasoline)	'000 metric tons	11,878	13,722	15,069
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	1,893	2,411	2,422*
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	10,619	12,080	13,315
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	13,143	17,488	19,104
Tyres	'000 units	7,617	8,749	8,328
Cement	'000 metric tons	15,352	16,398	18,173
Refined copper	'000 metric tons	81.8	85.6	61.3
Pig iron	'000 metric tons	4,795	5,095	5,320
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	7,003	6,981	7,426
Polyethylene	'000 metric tons	154.1	158.0	169.0
Polyvinyl chloride	'000 metric tons	55.7	62.5	57.0
Passenger cars	'000 units	290	316	369
Stoves	'000 units	874	1,040	1,084
Refrigerators	'000 units	522	572	642
Washing machines	'000 units	502	585	621
Television receivers	'000 units	847	964	978
Electric energy	million kWh	62,860	66,954	73,559

* Provisional.

Sources: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centavos = 1 Mexican peso.

Denominations

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 25 and 100 pesos.
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 pesos.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 223.18 pesos;
US $1 = 192.56 pesos;
1,000 Mexican pesos = £4.481 = $5.193.

Average Exchange Rate (pesos per US $)

1981	24.51
1982	56.40
1983	120.09

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million pesos at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Notes and coins	281,800	503,800	677,800
Cheques	330,600	487,700	724,500
Total	612,400	991,500	1,402,300

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index, mid-year figures. Base: 1978 = 100)

	1980	1981	1982
Food	148.0	186.7	286.7
Clothing	163.3	218.4	249.7
Rent, fuel and light	143.3	185.2	280.9
Domestic goods	154.8	198.9	312.3
Medical services	146.0	193.0	308.3
Transport and communications	132.3	164.3	299.5
Education	153.3	195.2	307.4
Other goods and services	158.7	213.3	360.5
All items	149.3	191.1	303.6

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET (million pesos)

Revenue	1979	1980	1981
Income tax	173,016	246,077	331,785
Special taxes on production and services	64,069	50,008	61,472
Value added tax	75,082	110,380	174,288
Petroleum taxes	4,214	22,461	32,956
Import duties	28,804	47,718	60,076
Export duties	36,858	136,504	198,070
Social security payments from employers and employees	57,037	77,052	103,162
Other receipts from decentralized bodies and federal government enterprises	565,520	934,670	1,109,662
Total (incl. others)	1,041,972	1,695,503	2,144,601

Expenditure	1979	1980	1981
Direct federal expenditure	652,100	1,002,013	1,557,689
Finance and public credit	10,831	221,499	299,812
National defence	10,712	12,602	23,408
Agriculture and water resources	37,201	91,060	132,067
Communications and transport	15,730	40,022	65,776
Industry and commerce	1,998	42,667	63,320
Public education	102,955	139,971	220,456
Health and welfare	16,030	19,626	28,468
National properties and industrial development	4,174	101,797	118,518
Human settlements and public works	19,838	36,336	61,988
Additional expenditures	165,166	52,385	90,476
Public debt	176,142	196,064	374,475
Additional expenditure of decentralized bodies and federal government enterprises	614,778	1,016,587	1,204,637
Total	1,266,878	2,018,600	2,762,326

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos at current prices)

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	281,262.4	357,131.1	477,463.3
Mining and quarrying	131,564.1	291,374.1	369,523.2
Manufacturing	714,612.9	985,013.1	1,311,492.7
Electricity, gas and water	31,243.8	42,034.9	52,361.8
Construction	194,120.5	276,192.9	409,317.9
Trade, restaurants and hotels	743,435.5	999,555.8	1,361,225.3
Transport, storage and communications	199,694.1	279,111.6	388,791.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	259,688.0	336,895.2	470,296.7
Community, social and personal services	545,311.4	756,971.1	1,104,880.4
Sub-total	3,100,932.4	4,324,279.4	5,945,352.9
Less Imputed bank service charges	33,406.0	47,789.0	70,967.3
Total	3,067,526.4	4,276,490.4	5,874,385.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	19,938	22,081	22,228
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−24,037	−14,435	−7,721
Trade balance	4,099	7,646	14,507
Exports of services	10,515	6,321	5,470
Imports of services	−20,604	−19,981	−15,124
Balance on goods and services	−14,188	−6,014	4,853
Private unrequited transfers (net)	114	92	112
Government unrequited transfers (net)	175	169	243
Current balance	−13,899	−5,753	5,208
Direct capital investment (net)	2,537	1,399	496
Other long-term capital (net)	10,508	9,658	3,812
Short-term capital (net)	10,163	−1,794	−5,041
Net errors and omissions	−8,593	−7,485	−2,455
Total (net monetary movements)	716	−3,975	2,020
Monetization of gold	8	−7	—
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	69	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	345	648	30
Official financing (net)	−15	−136	—
Changes in reserves	1,122	−3,470	2,050

Source: IMF, *International Financial Studies.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ million)

Imports	1981*	1982*	1983*
Dry beans	338	98	1
Maize	453	38	634
Sorghum	432	195	433
Sugar	360	141	188
Iron and steel plates and sheets	197	298	87
Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings	762	337	131
Agricultural machinery and equipment	430	204	72
Aircraft and parts	323	171	64
Parts for assembling motor cars	1,004	583	194
Spare parts for cars and buses	552	296	78
Motor pumps and turbo-pumps	482	284	189
Textile machinery	417	252	34
Metal-working machinery	716	606	253
Generators, transformers and electric motors	343	267	115
Parts for electrical equipment	399	284	121
Total (incl. others)	25,061	15,057	8,059

Exports	1981*	1982*	1983*
Cotton	309	184	115
Raw coffee	334	345	384
Crude petroleum	13,305	15,623	14,793
Natural gas	524	478	350
Copper	307	219	152
Frozen prawns	128	606	2,391
Combustible fuel oil	355	180	193
Total (incl. others)	19,420	21,230	21,399

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ million)

Imports	1981*	1982*	1983*
Argentina	326	134	36
Belgium/Luxembourg	209	81	47
Brazil	632	347	137
Canada	445	319	226
Germany, Fed. Republic	1,411	914	364
Italy	518	432	167
Japan	1,354	855	352
Netherlands	200	103	61
Spain	544	370	167
Sweden	188	177	55
Switzerland	209	191	81
United Kingdom	425	278	170
USA	16,611	9,022	4,873
Total (incl. others)	25,061	15,057	8,059

Exports	1981*	1982*	1983*
Brazil	797	719	640
Canada	629	585	467
China, People's Republic	171	87	54
France	947	941	832
Germany, Fed. Republic	212	250	269
Guatemala	130	107	69
Israel	779	738	531
Italy	101	392	149
Japan	1,212	1,489	1,512
Nicaragua	97	141	154
Spain	1,997	1,815	1,617
USA	10,483	11,341	12,450
Venezuela	69	61	32
Total (incl. others)	19,420	21,230	21,399

* Provisional

Sources: Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior, Dirección General de Estadística.

Transport

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1981	1982*	1983†
Passengers carried	22,736	22,197	25,200
Passenger-kilometres	5,286,535	5,351,724	3,929,600
Freight (metric tons)	75,568	66,472	59,700
Freight ton-kilometres	43,513,008	38,800,049	35,800,000

* Provisional. † Year to August 1984.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1979	1980	1981*
Cars	3,762,732	4,256,545	4,746,508
Buses	73,332	75,719	79,041
Lorries	1,386,359	1,505,560	1,719,438
Motor cycles	341,693	342,024	382,206

* Provisional.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Goods loaded	50,430	62,556	73,600
Goods unloaded	14,557	15,656	12,821

* Provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1980	1981	1982
Kilometres flown (million)	223	230	216
Passengers carried ('000)	15,159	16,461	15,724
Passenger-km (million)	14,569	16,011	13,734
Freight ('000 metric tons)	125	130	107

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983*
Tourists ('000)	4,038	3,767	4,749
Total expenditure (US $ million)	1,759.8	1,405.7	1,625.0

* Provisional.

Education

(1982/83)

	Institutions	Students	Teachers
Nursery	23,305	1,690,964	53,265
Primary	77,900	15,222,916	415,425
Secondary	15,509	3,990,637	212,183
Higher	3,738	104,804	1,725,601
Normal	46	133,877	6,009
Further	290	879,240	79,934

Sources: Secretaría de Educación Pública, Asociación Nacional de Universidades e Institutos de Enseñanza Superior.

Directory

The Constitution

The present Mexican Constitution was proclaimed on 5 February 1917, at the end of the revolution which began in 1910 against the regime of Porfirio Díaz. Its provisions regarding religion, education and the ownership and exploitation of mineral wealth reflect the long revolutionary struggle against the concentration of power in the hands of the Church and the large landowners, and the struggle which culminated in the 1930s in the expropriation of the properties of the foreign oil companies. It has been amended from time to time.

GOVERNMENT

The President and Congress.

The President of the Republic, in agreement with the Council of Ministers and with the approval of Congress or of the Permanent Committee when Congress is not in session, may suspend constitutional guarantees in case of foreign invasion, serious disturbance, or any other emergency endangering the people.

The exercise of supreme executive authority is vested in the President, who is elected for six years and enters upon his office on 1 December of the year of his election. The presidential powers include the right to appoint and remove members of his cabinet, the Attorney-General and the governor of the Federal District; to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, diplomatic officials, the higher officers of the army, and ministers of the supreme and higher courts of justice. He is also empowered to dispose of the armed forces for the internal and external security of the federation.

Congress is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected every three years, and a Senate whose members hold office for six years. There is one deputy for every 250,000 people and for every fraction of over 125,000 people. The Senate is composed of two members for each state and two for the Federal District. Regular sessions of Congress begin on 1 September and may not continue beyond 31 December of the same year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Permanent Committee.

The powers of Congress include the right to pass laws and regulations; impose taxes; specify the bases on which the Executive may negotiate loans; declare war; raise, maintain and regulate the organization of the armed forces; establish and maintain schools of various types throughout the country; approve or reject the budget; sanction appointments submitted by the President of ministers of the Supreme Court and magistrates of the superior court of the Federal District; approve or reject treaties and conventions made with foreign powers; and ratify diplomatic appointments.

The Permanent Committee, consisting of 29 members of Congress (15 of whom are deputies and 14 senators), officiates when Congress is in recess, and is responsible for the convening of extraordinary sessions of Congress.

The States

Governors are elected by popular vote in a general election every six years. The local legislature is formed by deputies, who are changed every three years. The judicature is specially appointed under the Constitution by the competent authority (it is never subject to the popular vote).

Each state is a separate unit, with the right to levy taxes and to legislate in certain matters. The states are not allowed to levy inter-state customs duties.

The Federal District

Consists of Mexico City and several neighbouring small towns and villages. The Governor is appointed by the President.

EDUCATION

According to the Constitution, the providing of educational facilities is the joint responsibility of the federation, the states and the municipalities. Education shall be democratic, and shall be directed to developing all the faculties of the individual, at the same time imbuing him with a love of his country and a consciousness of international solidarity and justice. Religious bodies may not provide education, except training for the priesthood. Private educational institutions must conform to the requirements of the Constitution with regard to the nature of the teaching given. The education provided by the states shall be free of charge.

RELIGION

Religious bodies of whatever denomination shall not have the capacity to possess or administer real estate or capital invested therein. Churches are the property of the nation; the headquarters of bishops, seminaries, convents and other property used for the propagation of a religious creed shall pass into the hands of the State, to be dedicated to the public service of the federation or of the respective state. Institutions of charity, provided they are not connected with a religious body, may hold real property. The establishment of monastic orders is prohibited. Ministers of religion must be Mexican; they may not criticize the fundamental laws of the country in a public or private meeting; they may not vote or form associations for political purposes. Political meetings may not be held in places of worship.

LAND AND MINERAL OWNERSHIP

Article 27 of the Constitution vests direct ownership of minerals and other products of the subsoil, including petroleum and water, in the nation, and reserves to the federal government alone the right to grant concessions in accordance with the laws to individuals and companies, on the condition that they establish regular work for the exploitation of the materials. At the same time, the right to acquire ownership of lands and waters belonging to the nation, or concessions for their exploitation, is limited to Mexican individuals and companies, although the State may concede similar rights to foreigners who agree not to invoke the protection of their governments to enforce such rights. No alien may acquire direct ownership over lands and waters within an area 100 kilometres wide along the frontiers or 50 kilometres along the coast.

The same article declares null all alienations of lands, waters and forests belonging to towns or communities made by political chiefs or other local authorities in violation of the provisions of the law of 25 June 1856,* and all concessions or sales of communally-held lands, waters and forests made by the federal authorities after 1 December 1876. The population settlements which lack ejidos (state-owned smallholdings), or cannot obtain restitution of lands previously held, shall be granted lands in proportion to the needs of the population. The area of land granted to the individual may not be less than 10 hectares of irrigated or watered land, or the equivalent in other kinds of land.

The owners affected by decisions to divide and redistribute land (with the exception of the owners of farming or cattle-rearing properties) shall not have any right of redress, nor may they invoke the right of amparo† in protection of their interests. They may, however, apply to the Government for indemnification. Small properties, the areas of which are defined in the Constitution, will not be subject to expropriation. The Constitution leaves to Congress the duty of determining the maximum size of rural properties.

Monopolies and measures to restrict competition in industry, commerce or public services are prohibited.

A section of the Constitution deals with work and social security.

On 30 December 1977 a Federal Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Procedure was promulgated. It includes the following provisions:

Legislative power lies in a General Congress which comprises a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The Chamber of Deputies shall comprise 300 deputies elected by majority vote within single-member electoral districts and up to 100 deputies elected by a system of proportional representation from regional lists within multi-member constituencies. The Senate comprises two members for each state and two for the Federal District, elected by majority vote.

Executive power is held by the President of the Republic of the United Mexican States, elected by majority vote.

Ordinary elections will be held every three years for the federal deputies and every six years for the senators and the President of the Republic on the first Sunday of July of the year in question. When a vacancy occurs among members of the Congress elected by

* The Lerdo Law against ecclesiastical privilege, which became the basis of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

† The constitution provides for the procedure known as juicio de amparo, a wider form of habeas corpus, which the individual may invoke in protection of his constitutional rights.

majority vote, the Chamber in question shall call extraordinary elections, and when a vacancy occurs among members of the Chamber of Deputies elected by proportional representation it shall be filled by the candidate of the same party who received the next highest number of votes at the last ordinary election.

Voting is the right and duty of every citizen, male or female, over the age of 18 years.

A political party shall be registered if it has at least 3,000 members in each one of at least half the states in Mexico or at least 300 members in each one of at least half of the single-member constituencies. In either case the total number of members must be no less than 65,000. A party can also obtain conditional registration if it has been active for at least four years. Registration is confirmed if the party obtains at least 1.5% of the popular vote. All political parties shall have free access to the media.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (took office 1 December 1982).

THE CABINET

(March 1985)

Secretary of the Interior: Lic. Manuel Bartlett Díaz.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs: Lic. Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor.

Secretary of National Defence: Gen. Juan Arévalo Gardoqui.

Secretary of the Navy: Adm. Miguel Gómez Ortega.

Secretary of Finance and Public Credit: Lic. Jesús Silva Herzog.

Secretary of Energy, Mines and Federal Industry: Lic. Francisco Labastida Ochoa.

Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development: Lic. Héctor Hernández Cervantes.

Secretary of Agriculture and Water Resources: Eduardo Pesquiera Olea.

Secretary of Communications and Transport: Fernando de Garay y Arenas.

Secretary of Urban Development and Ecology: Lic. Marcelo Javelly Girard.

Secretary of Public Education: Lic. Jesús Reyes Heroles.

Secretary of Health and Welfare: Dr Guillermo Soberón Acevedo.

Secretary of Labour and Social Security: Lic. Arsenio Farell Cubillas.

Secretary of Planning and Federal Budget: Lic. Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Comptroller-General: Francisco Rojas Gutiérrez.

Secretary of Agrarian Reform: Ing. Luis Martínez Villicaña.

Secretary of Tourism: Lic. Antonio Enríquez Savignac.

Secretary of Fisheries: Lic. Pedro Ojeda Paullada.

Governor of Federal District: Ramón Aguirre Velázquez.

Attorney-General: Lic. Sergio García Ramírez.

Attorney-General of Federal District: Lic. Victoria Adato de Ibarra.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Mexico City, DF.

State Governors

Federal District: Ramón Aguirre Velázquez.
Aguascalientes: Rodolfo Landeros Gallegos.
Baja California Norte: Lic. Xicotencatl Leyva Mortera.
Baja California Sur: Alberto Alvarado Arámburo.
Campeche: Ing. Eugenio Echeverría Castellot.
Chiapas: Gen. Absalón Castellanos Domínguez.
Chihuahua: Lic. Oscar Ornelas Kuchle.
Coahuila: Lic. José de la Fuente Rodríguez.
Colima: Lic. Griselda Alvarez Ponce de León.
Durango: Lic. Armando del Castillo Franco.
Guanajuato: Lic. Agustín Téllez Cruces.
Guerrero: Lic. Alejandro Cervantes Delgado.
Hidalgo: Arq. Guillermo Rossell de la Lama.
Jalisco: Lic. Enrique Alvarez del Castillo.
México: Lic. Alfredo del Mazo González.
Michoacán: Ing. Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas Solórzano.
Morelos: Dr Lauro Ortega Martínez.
Nayarit: Lic. Emilio González Parra.
Nuevo León: Lic. Alfonso Martínez Domínguez.
Oaxaca: Lic. Pedro Vázquez Colmenares.
Puebla: Lic. Guillermo Jiménez Morales.
Querétaro: Lic. Rafael Camacho Guzmán.
Quintana Roo: Lic. Pedro Joaquín Coldwell.
San Luis Potosí: Prof. Carlos Jonguitud Barrios.
Sinaloa: Ing. Antonio Toledo Corro.
Sonora: Dr Samuel Ocaña García.
Tabasco: Lic. Enrique González Pedrero.
Tamaulipas: Dr Emilio Martínez Manaoutou.
Tlaxcala: Lic. Tulio Hernández Gómez.
Veracruz: Lic. Agustín Acosta Lagunes.
Yucatán: Lic. Víctor Cervera Pacheco.
Zacatecas: Lic. José Guadalupe Cervantes Corona.

Note: Elections were due to be held in July 1985 in the following States: Campeche, Colima, Guanajuato, Nuevo León, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí and Sonora.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 4 July 1982

Candidate	Percentage of votes
Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado (PRI)	74.4*
Pablo Emilio Madero (PAN)	16.4
Arnaldo Martínez Verdugo (PSUM)	3.7
Rosario Ibarra de la Piedra (PRT)	1.9
Ignacio González Gollaz (PMD)	1.9
Candido Díaz Cerecedo (PST)	1.5
Manuel Moreno Sánchez (PSD)	0.2

* Includes 1.6% derived from the PPS and 1.1% from the PARM.

CONGRESO DE LA UNIÓN

Senate

Leader of the Senate: Miguel González Avelar.

Elections, 4 July 1982
The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won all 64 seats.

Federal Chamber of Deputies

Elections, 4 July 1982

Party	Seats
Partido Revolucionario Institucional	299
Partido Acción Nacional	55
Partido Socialista Unificado de México	17
Partido Popular Socialista	11
Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores	10
Partido Demócrata Mexicano	8
Total	400

Political Organizations

The electoral reform of 1977 permitted new political parties and associations to be registered. (For details of conditions of registration, see the Constitution, above.) Although the electoral system is predominantly based on single-member constituencies, an element of proportional representation ensures that the opposition parties obtain at least 100 of the 400 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI): Insurgentes Norte 61, 06350 México, DF; f. 1929 as the Partido Nacional Revolucionario, but is regarded as the natural successor to the victorious parties of the revolutionary period; broadly based and moderately left-wing government party; Pres. Adolfo Lugo Verduzco; Sec.-Gen. Irma Cue de Duarte.

Acción Comunitaria (Acomac): registered as a political party in 1978.

Acción Democrática de Rescate Electoral (ADRE): f. January 1983 as tactical alliance by the following two parties:

Partido Acción Nacional (PAN): Angel Urraza 812, Col. del Valle, 03109 México, DF; tel. 5590777; telex 1764164; f. 1939; conservative party; 500,000 mems; Pres. Pablo Emilio Madero; Gen. Sec. Bernardo Bátiz Vázquez.

Partido Demócrata Mexicano (PDM): Edison 89, Col. Tabacalera, México 1, DF; f. 1971; conservative party; 450,000 mems; Pres. Gumersindo Magaña Negrete; Sec. Roberto Picón Robledo.

In February 1985 the following left-wing parties announced the formation of an electoral alliance to contest the elections to the Federal Chamber of Deputies which were planned for July 1985:

Partido Mexicano de los Trabajadores (PMT): Bucareli 20, 6° y 8°, México 1, DF; f. 1977; 20,000 mems; officially registered as a political party in 1984; Pres. Herberto Castillo; Sec. José Alvarez Icaza.

Partido Popular Socialista (PPS): Avda Alvaro Obregón 185, Col. Roma, 06977 México, DF; tel. 5330816; f. 1948; left-wing party; Sec.-Gen. Jorge Cruickshank García.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT): Trotskyist; Leader Rosario Ibarra de la Piedra.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST): Avda México 199, Col. Hipódromo Condesa, 06170 México, DF; f. 1973; Marxist-Leninist, but works with PRI; 132,000 mems; Pres. Rafael Aguilar Talamantes; Sec.-Gen. Graco Ramírez Abreu.

Partido Socialista Unificado de México (PSUM): Calle Monterrey 159, Col. Roma, 06700 México, DF; tel. 5841972; telex 1772925; f. 1981; Gen. Sec. Pablo Gómez; absorbed the Partido Comunista Mexicano (PCM) in 1981; 600,000 mems; coalition of the left comprising the following parties:

Movimiento de Acción Popular (MAP): f. 1981.

Movimiento de Acción y Unidad Socialista (MAUS): f. 1969; Pres. Miguel Angel Velasco.

Partido Comunista Mexicano: f. 1919.

Partido del Pueblo Mexicano (PPM): f. 1976; Pres. Alejandro Gascón Mercado.

Partido Socialista Revolucionario (PSR): Pres. Roberto Jaramillo Flores.

Unificación y Progreso (UPAC): officially registered as a political party in 1978; liberal.

The following parties are not legally recognized:

Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM): Río Nazas 168, Col. Cuauhtémoc, México 5, DF; f. 1954 to sustain the ideology of the Mexican Political Constitution of 1917; lost its registration after the 1982 elections; 191,500 mems; Pres. Jesús Guzmán Rubio; Sec.-Gen. Rubén Rodríguez Lozano.

Partido Social Demócrata (PSD): lost its registration after the 1982 elections; Leader Manuel Moreno Sánchez.

Unidad de Izquierda Comunista (UIC): f. 1973; supports Soviet Communism.

The following terrorist organization is active:

Los Tecos: based at the University of Guadalajara; extreme right-wing.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN MEXICO

Albania: Cuvier 30, Col. Nueva Anzures, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Perparim Sinani.

Algeria: Sierra Madre 540, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Mustafa Lasharif.

Argentina: Reforma 1225, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 11000, DF; tel. 5209430; telex 1774214; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Horacio R. Basso.

Australia: Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5°, Col. Cuauhtémoc, 06500 México, DF; tel. 5663055; telex 01773920; Ambassador: Cavan O. F. Hogue.

Austria: Campos Elíseos 305, Col. Polanco, México, DF; Ambassador: Dr Alfred Missong.

Belgium: Musset 41, Col. Polanco, 11510 México, DF; Ambassador: René Lion.

Bolivia: Avda Mariano Escobedo 724, 6°, México, DF; Ambassador: Waldo Cerruto Calderón de la Barca.

Brazil: Paseo de la Reforma 455, Col. Cuauhtémoc, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Lauro Escorel de Morães.

Bulgaria: Paseo de la Reforma 1990, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Bogomil Guerassimov.

Canada: Schiller 529, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; tel. 2543288; telex 1771191; Ambassador: Russell J. McKinney.

China, People's Republic: Avda Río Magdalena 172, Col. Villa Alvaro Obregón, México 20, DF; Ambassador: Wang Ze.

Colombia: Génova 2-105, Col. Juárez, México 6, DF; Ambassador: Ing. Ignacio Umaña de Brigard.

Costa Rica: México, DF; Ambassador: Angel Edmundo Solano.

Cuba: Presidente Mazaryk 554, Col. Polanco, México, DF; Ambassador: (vacant).

Cyprus: Sierra Paracaima 1305, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5960960; telex 1763104; Ambassador: Charalambos Christoforou.

Czechoslovakia: Cuvier 22, esq. Kepler, Col. Nueva Anzures, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Jindřich Tucek.

Denmark: Tres Picos 43, Apdo 105-105, Col. Polanco, 11560 México, DF; tel. 2508577; telex 1773049; Ambassador: Bent Sondergaard.

Dominican Republic: Nuevo León 78–202, Col. Condesa, México 11, DF; Ambassador: Federico Pérez y Pérez.

Ecuador: Tennyson 217, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Demetrio Aguilera Malta.

Egypt: Avda Rubén Darío 30, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Salah el Din Mohamed El-Sharawi.

El Salvador: Galileo 17, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Guillermo Paz Larín.

Ethiopia: Miguel de Cervantes de Saavedra 465-602, Col. Irrigación, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Ayele Moltotal.

Finland: Monte Pelvoux No 111, 4°, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, 11000 México, DF; Ambassador: Pentti Talvitie.

France: Havre 15, Col. Juárez, 06600 México, DF; Ambassador: Bernard Bochet.

Gabon: México, DF; tel. 5402336; Ambassador: (vacant).

German Democratic Republic: Horacio 1506, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; tel. 5407515; telex 1775816; Ambassador: Joachim Naumann.

Germany, Federal Republic: Lord Byron 737, Col. Polanco, 11560 México, DF; Ambassador: Dr Jörgen Sudhoff.

Greece: Paseo de las Palmas 2060, Col. Lomas Reforma, 11020 México, DF; Ambassador: Constantinos Vassis.

Guatemala: Vallarta 1, 5°, Col. San Rafael, México 4, DF; tel. 5468984; Ambassador: Julio Méndez Montenegro.

Haiti: México, DF; Ambassador: Pierre Jérôme Musset.

Honduras: Avda Juárez 64, México, DF; Ambassador: Humberto López Villamil.

Hungary: Paseo de las Palmas 2005, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; tel. 5960523; Ambassador: János Tóth.

India: Musset 325, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Ashok Nanalal Mehta.

Indonesia: Julio Verne 27, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Husni Thamrin Pane.

Iraq: Paseo de la Reforma 1875, Col. Lomas, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Abdul Wadood el-Shekhly.

Israel: Sierra Madre 215, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo, 11000 México, DF; Ambassador: Moshe Arad.

Italy: Paseo de las Palmas 1994, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; tel. 5963655; Ambassador: Dr Raffaele Marras.

Jamaica: Euckén 32, Col. Anzures, México 06500, DF; Ambassador: Louis Heron Boothe.

Japan: Paseo de la Reforma 395, Col. Cuauhtémoc, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Kiyoaki Kikuchi.

Korea, Republic: Avda Homéro 823, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Koo Choong-Whey.

Lebanon: Julio Verne 8, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Hani El-Amine.

Netherlands: Montes Urales Sur 635, 2°, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, 11000 México, DF; Ambassador: Baron Jan-Kees Speyart van Woerden.

New Zealand: Homero 229, 8°, 11570 México, DF; tel. 2544253; telex 1763154; Ambassador: (vacant).

Nicaragua: Calle Culiacán 58, México, DF; Ambassador: Lic. Ernesto Navarro Richardson.

Norway: Virreyes 1460, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Jan Arvesen.

Pakistan: Hegel 512, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; tel. 5312020; Ambassador: Amir Usman.

Panama: Paseo de la Reforma 403, México, DF; Ambassador: Emilia Arosemena Vallarino.

Paraguay: Avda Ejército Nacional 1112-1201, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Chargé d'affaires: Hugo Couchonnal Lagrave.

Peru: Paseo de las Palmas 2030, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5960521; telex 846885; Ambassador: Dr Juan de la Piedra.

Philippines: Monte Antuco 505, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Victoriano P. Paredes.

Poland: Cracovia 40, Col. San Angel, 01000 México, DF; Ambassador: Zdzisław Szewczyk.

Portugal: Paseo de las Palmas 765-202, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5403396; telex 01772533; Ambassador: Dr Francisco José Laço Treichler Knopfli.

Romania: Tennyson 120, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Constantin Babalau.

Spain: Parque Vía Reforma 2105, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Eduardo Peña Abizanda.

Suriname: Calle Cicerón 609, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; tel. 5404371; Ambassador: Harvey Naarendorp.

Sweden: Edif. Plaza Comermex 6°, Blvd Manuel Avila Camacho 1, 11000 México, DF; Ambassador: Karl-Anders Wollter.

Switzerland: Hamburgo 66, 5°, México 6, DF; tel. 5330735; Ambassador: Roland Wermuth.

Thailand: Plinio 329, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Sukho Suwansiri.

Turkey: Paseo de las Palmas 1525, Col. Lomas de Barrilaco, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5202344; telex 1774495; Ambassador: Ahmet Asim Akyamac.

USSR: Calzada de Tacubaya 204, Col. Condesa, México 11, DF; Ambassador: Yuri I. Volski.

United Kingdom: Lerma 71, Col. Cuauhtémoc, Apdo 96 bis, 06500 México, DF; tel. 5114880; telex 1773093; Ambassador: Sir Cynlais James.

USA: Paseo de la Reforma 305, México, DF; Ambassador: John Gavin.

Uruguay: Hegel 149, 1°, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Ambassador: Rear-Admiral Francisco de Castro Corral.

Venezuela: Edif. Simón Bolívar, Londres 167, Col. Juárez, México 6, DF; Ambassador: Dr Rafael José Neri.

Viet-Nam: Paseo de las Palmas 2030, Col. Lomas de Chapultepec, México 10, DF; Ambassador: Le Tham.

Yugoslavia: Prado Sur 225, Col. Lomas, México, DF; Ambassador: Redzai Suroi.

Judicial System

The principle of the separation of the judiciary from the legislative and executive powers is embodied in the 1917 constitution. The judicial system is divided into two areas: the federal, dealing with federal law, and the state, dealing only with state law within each state.

The federal judicial system has both ordinary and constitutional jurisdiction and judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice, Circuit Courts (Tribunales de Circuito) and District Courts (Juzgados de Distrito). The Supreme Court comprises 21 numerary ministers and five supernumeraries and may meet in joint session or in its separate chambers: Penal Affairs, Administrative Affairs, Civil Affairs and Labour Affairs.

The Circuit Courts may be collegiate, when dealing with the derecho de amparo (protection of constitutional rights of an individual), or unitary, when dealing with appeal cases. The Collegiate Circuit Courts comprise three magistrates and there are 12 circuits with residence in the cities of Mexico, Toluca, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Hermosillo, Puebla, Veracruz, Torreón, San Luis Potosí, Villahermosa, Morelia and Mazatlán. The Unitary Circuit Courts comprise one magistrate and there are nine circuits with residence in the cities of Mexico, Toluca, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Hermosillo, Puebla, Mérida, Torreón and Mazatlán.

There are 68 District Courts.

SUPREME COURT

President: Jorge Iñarritu y Ramírez de Aguilar.

First Chamber—Penal Affairs

President: Minister Luis Fernández Doblado. Four other judges.

Second Chamber—Administrative Affairs

President: Minister Eduardo Langle Martínez. Four other judges.

Third Chamber—Civil Affairs

President: Minister J. Ramón Palacios Vargas. Two other judges.

Fourth Chamber—Labour Affairs

President: Minister David Franco Rodríguez. Four other judges.

Auxiliary Chamber

President: Minister Tarsicio Márquez Padilla. Four other judges.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism, but the Church, disestablished in 1857, is, under the Constitution of 1917, subject to State control. In 1976 there were over 51m. adherents to Roman Catholicism.

Archbishop of Acapulco: Rafael Bello Ruiz.

Archbishop of Antequera/Oaxaca: Bartolomé Carrasco.

Archbishop of Chihuahua: Adalberto Almeida Merino.

Archbishop of Durango: Antonio López Aviña.

Archbishop of Guadalajara: Cardinal José Salazar López, Apdo 1-331, 44100 Guadalajara; tel. (36) 145504.

Archbishop of Hermosillo/Sonora: Carlos Quintero Arce.

Archbishop of Jalapa: Sergio Obeso Rivera.

Archbishop of Mexico City: Ernesto Corripio Ahumada, Apdo 24-433, 06700 México, DF; tel. 5331520.

Archbishop of Monterrey: Adolfo Suárez Rivera.

Archbishop of Morelia: Estanislao Alcaraz Figueroa.

Archbishop of Puebla de los Angeles: Rosendo Huesca Pacheco.

Archbishop of Yucatán: Manuel Castro Ruiz.

The Protestant Churches

Episcopalian Church: Central and South Mexico: Avda San Jerónimo 117, México 20, DF; Bishop: José Guadalupe Saucedo; Western Mexico: Apdo 32-88, Guadalajara 6, Jalisco; Bishop: Samuel Espinoza V.; Northern Mexico: Acatlán 102 Ote, Monterrey, Nuevo León; Bishop: Leonardo Romero.

Federación Evangélica de México: Apdo 1830, México, DF.

Iglesia Evangélica Luterana de México: Mina Poniente 5808, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas; Pres. Encarnación Estrada; 3,000 mems.

Iglesia Metodista de México: Central Area: Miravalle 209, México 13, DF; Bishop: Dr Ulises Hernández B; Northern Area: Washington 513, Ote, Monterrey, NL; Bishop Joel Mora Peña.

National Baptist Convention of Mexico: Vizcainas Ote No 16, Altos, 06080 México, DF; tel. 5101993; f. 1903; Pres. Alejandro Zamora Alfaro.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: Calle Gen. León 77, Col. San Miguel Chapultepec, 11850 México, DF; tel. 5151998; resident in 891 localities.

The Press

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

México, DF

La Afición: Ignacio Mariscal 23, Apdo 64 bis, México, DF; tel. 5464780; f. 1930; sport, entertainment, news; Pres. Juan Ealy Ortiz; Gen. Man. Alfonso J. Durán y Ocampo; circ. 98,500.

Avance: Iturbide 36, 1°, México 1, DF; tel. 5215833; f. 1967; morning; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Fernando Alcalá Pérez; circ. 50,000.

El Día: Insurgentes Centro 123, Apdo 10528, México, DF; tel. 5350997; f. 1962; morning; distributed throughout the country; Dir-Gen. Enrique Ramírez y Ramírez; Gen. Man. Socorro Díaz Palacios; circ. 75,000.

Diario de México: Chimalpopoca 38, 06800 México, DF; tel. 5789671; f. 1948; morning and evening; Dir-Gen. Lic. Federico Bracamontes; circ. 111,000.

Diario de la Tarde: Morelos 16, 1°, México, DF; tel. 5854455; f. 1957; evening edition of *Novedades;* Pres. and Gen. Man. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; circ. 71,404.

Esto: Guillermo Prieto 9, 1°, 06470 México, DF; tel. 5352722; telex 01772615; f. 1941; morning; sports appeal; Pres. Lic. Mario Vázquez Raña; Dir-Gen. Antonio Andere; circ. 400,200, Mondays 450,000.

Excélsior: Reforma 18, Apdo 120 bis, 06600 México, DF; tel. 5356552; f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir Regino Díaz Redondo; Gen. Man. Juventino Olivera López; circ. 175,000.

El Fígaro: México, DF; tel. 5751941; f. 1952; morning; Dir-Gen. Tonatiuh de la Parra; circ. 85,000.

El Heraldo de México: Dr Carmona y Valle 150, México 7, DF; tel. 5786918; telex 01771219; f. 1965; morning; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Gabriel Alarcón; Gen. Man. Gabriel Alarcón, Jr; circ. 209,600.

El Nacional: Ignacio Mariscal 25, México 1, DF; tel. 5354624; f. 1929; morning; Dir Fernando M. Garza; circ. 80,000.

Novedades: Morelos 16, México 1, DF; tel. 5854455; f. 1936; morning; independent; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; Vice-Pres. Lic. Miguel Alemán Velasco; circ. 190,000, Sundays 205,000.

Ovaciones: Lago Zirahuén 279, México 17, DF; tel. 5456030; f. 1947; morning and evening editions; sport; Pres. Lic. Fernando González Parra; Gen. Man. Ramón González Parra; circ. 205,000; evening circ. 220,000.

La Prensa: Basilio Vadillo 40, México 1, DF; tel. 5120799; f. 1928; morning; Dir-Gen. and Man. Mario Santaella de la Cajiga; circ. 297,803.

El Sol de México: Guillermo Prieto 7, 06470 México, DF; tel. 5661511; f. 1965; morning, midday and evening editions; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Lic. Mario Vázquez Raña; Dir José Robles Martínez; circ. morning 110,000, midday 92,250, evening 95,250.

Ultimas Noticias de Excélsior: Reforma 18, Apdo 120 bis, México 1, DF; tel. 5467076; f. 1936; afternoon and evening editions; independent; Dir-Gen. Regino Díaz Redondo; Gen. Man. Juventino Olivera López; circ. afternoon and evening 54,000.

El Universal: Bucareli 8, México, DF; tel. 5853955; f. 1916; morning; independent; centre-left; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Juan Francisco Ealy Ortiz; circ. 181,375, Sundays 197,681.

El Universal Gráfico: Bucareli 8, México, DF; tel. 5853955; f. 1922; evening; independent; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Juan Francisco Ealy Ortiz; circ. 85,800.

Unomásuno: Retorno de Corregio 12, México 19, DF; tel. 5639911; f. 1977; morning; left-wing; Dir Manuel Bacerra Acosta; Gen. Man. Alberto Konik Tacher; circ. 70,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(circ. over 35,000)

Aguascalientes

El Heraldo de Aguascalientes: José María Chávez 120, Apdo 18, Aguascalientes; tel. 51301; f. 1954; morning; independent; Dir Leandro Martínez Bernal; circ. 36,000, Sundays 38,500.

Baja California Norte

ABC—Tijuana: Agua Caliente 2700 Col. Cacho, Tijuana; tel. 57301; f. 1977; morning; Dir-Gen. Francisco Ramírez Guerrero; circ. 50,000.

El Mexicano: Carretera al Aeropuerto s/n, Apdo 2333, Fracc. Alamar, Tijuana; tel. 68001; f. 1959; morning; special editions for Mexicali and Ensenada; Dir and Gen. Man. Sergio Gómez Silva; circ. 45,000.

La Voz de la Frontera: Avda Francisco I. Madero 1545, Apdo Postal 946, Mexicali; tel. 25301; telex 0569708; f. 1964; morning; independent; Dir-Gen. Rogelio Fontes Gil; Gen. Man. Lic. Mario Valdés H.; circ. 59,000.

Coahuila

Extra: Blvd V. Carranza y Chiapas, Apdo 500, Saltillo; tel. 33050; f. 1976; evening; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Armando Castilla Sánchez; circ. 40,000.

La Opinión: Blvd Independencia 1492, Apdo 86, Torreón; tel. 23550; telex 032835; f. 1917; morning; Dir-Gen. Velia Margarita Guerrero Jaramillo; circ. 40,000.

El Siglo de Torreón: Avda Matamoros 1056 Pte, Apdo 19, Torreón; tel. 24600; telex 032890; f. 1922; morning; Dir Antonio de Juambelez; circ. 40,000.

Vanguardia: Blvd V. Carranza 1918, Apdo 500, Saltillo; tel. 33050; telex 038158; f. 1975; morning; special edition for Torreón; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Armando Castilla Sánchez; circ. Saltillo 40,000, Torreón, 40,000.

Chihuahua

Diario de Juárez: Paseo Triunfo de la República, Ciudad Juárez; tel. 30955; f. 1976; morning; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Osvaldo Rodríguez Borunda; circ. 40,000.

El Heraldo de Chihuahua: Avda Universidad 2507, Apdo 1515, Chihuahua; tel. 31086; f. 1927; morning; Pres. Dir. Guillermo Asúnsulo Martínez; circ. 45,500.

Norte: Juárez 1105, Apdo 477, Chihuahua; tel. 20655; f. 1954; morning; Dir Luis Fuentes Saucedo; circ. 40,000.

Guanajuato

A.M.: Carretera Panamericana Km 402, León-Silao, Apdo E-72, León; tel. 48300; telex 012694; f. 1978; morning; Dir-Gen. Ing. Enrique Gómez Orozco; circ. 40,000.

El Heraldo: Hnos Aldama 222, Apdo 299, León; tel. 33528; f. 1957; morning; Dir-Gen. Mauricio Bercún; circ. 67,200, Sundays 60,000.

El Heraldo de Irapuato: Tres Guerra 667, Irapuato; tel. 61132; f. 1966; morning; Dir-Gen. Mauricio Bercún; circ. 37,000, Sundays 44,000.

El Sol de León: Avda Francisco I. Madero 312, León; tel. 38290; f. 1946; morning; Dir-Gen. Luis Bernal Santos; circ. 44,330.

Jalisco

El Diario de Guadalajara: Corona 465 esq. Libertad, Guadalajara; tel. 134895; morning; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Luis A. González Becerra; circ. 72,000.

El Informador: Independencia 300, Apdo Postal 3 bis, 44100 Guadalajara; tel. 146340; telex 0682764; f. 1917; morning; Editor Jorge Alvarez del Castillo; circ. 45,000.

El Occidental: Calz. Independencia Sur 324, Apdo 1-699, Guadalajara; tel. 136690; f. 1942; morning; Dir-Gen. Ernesto Corona Ruesga; circ. 84,500.

Ocho Columnas: Avda de la Patria 1201, Guadalajara; tel. 411153; morning; Pres. Gonzalo Leaño Diaz; circ. 80,500.

El Sol de Guadalajara: Calz. Independencia Sur 324, Apdo 1-699, Guadalajara; tel. 130690; f. 1948; evening; Dir-Gen. Lic. Ernesto Corona Ruesga; circ. 42,250.

México

Diario de Toluca: Km 57.5, Carretera México-Toluca, Toluca; tel. 61444; morning; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief Anuar Maccise Dib; circ. 45,000.

Estadio: Paseo Tollocán, Km 57.5, Carretera México-Toluca, Toluca; f. 1976; morning; distributed throughout the country; sport; Pres. Anuar Maccise Dib; Dir-Gen. Lic. Guillermo López Portillo; circ. 200,000.

Rumbo: Paseo Tollocán, Km 57.5, Carretera México-Toluca, Toluca; tel. 56800; f. 1968; morning; Pres. and Editor Anuar Maccise Dib; circ. 65,000.

Michoacán

La Voz de Michoacán: Avda del Periodismo 100, Apdo 121, Morelia; tel. 21340; telex 019823; f. 1948; morning; Dir José Tocavén; circ. 55,000.

Morelos

Diario de Morelos: Morelos Sur 1201, Cuernavaca; tel. 42660; f. 1979; Dir-Gen. Federico Bracamontes; circ. 47,825.

Nuevo León

El Diario de Monterrey: Eugenio Garza Sada 2245, Apdo, 3128, Monterrey; tel. 592525; telex 038605; f. 1974; morning; Pres. Jesús D. González; Dir-Gen. Francisco A. González; circ. 75,000.

Extra: Eugenio Garza Sada 2245, Apdo 3128, Monterrey; tel. 592525; telex 038605; f. 1975; evening (except Sundays); Pres. Jesús D. González; Dir-Gen. Francisco A. González; circ. 44,000.

Más Noticias: Avda Colón Pte 101, Apdo 804, Monterrey; tel. 750755; telex 038582; f. 1965; morning; Dir Hugo M. Lozano López; Man. Jesús González Elizondo; circ. 50,000.

El Norte: Washington Ote 629, Apdo 186, Monterrey; tel. 401040; telex 038642; f. 1938; morning; Dir-Gen. Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Sr; circ. 100,000, Sundays 108,000.

El Porvenir: Galeana Sur 344, Apdo 218, 64000 Monterrey; tel. 421390; telex 0382739; f. 1919; morning; Dir-Gen. Jesús Cantú Escalante; circ. 75,000, Sundays 75,000.

El Sol: Washington Ote. 629, Apdo 186, Monterrey; tel. 401040; f. 1922; evening (except Sundays); Dir-Gen. Rodolfo Junco de la Vega, Sr; circ. 56,000.

Tribuna de Monterrey: Isaac Garza 200 Ote, Monterrey; tel. 757300; f. 1968; morning; Dir-Gen. Sergio Gutiérrez Vargas; circ. 95,000.

Puebla

El Heraldo de México: Portal Hidalgo 14, Puebla; tel. 11666; f. 1966; morning; Pres. Gabriel Alarcón; circ. 46,000.

El Sol de Puebla: Avda 3 Ote 201, Apdo 190, Puebla; tel. 424560; f. 1944; morning; Regional Dir Alfonso Neri Castaneira; Man. Rodolfo Sierra Sánchez; circ. 40,000.

Querétaro

Diario de Querétaro: Escobedo No 65, Apdo 266, Querétaro, Quo; tel. 21300; morning; Dir-Gen. Luis R. Amieva; circ. 16,000.

San Luis Potosí

El Heraldo: Villerías y Guerrero, Apdo 304, San Luis Potosí; tel. 22081; f. 1942; morning; Dir-Gen. Rodrigo Villasana López; circ. 43,355, Sundays 47,691.

Momento: Zenón Fernández y Leandro Valle, San Luis Potosí; tel. 29595; telex 013865; f. 1975; morning; Dir-Gen. Alejandro Leal Tovías; circ. 40,000.

Sonora

El Imparcial: Mina y Sufragio Efectivo 71, Apdo 66, Hermosillo; tel. 22900; telex 058778; f. 1937; morning; Pres. and Editor José Alberto Healy N.; circ. 65,400, Sundays 68,510.

El Sonorense: Blvd Transversal y Royal, Hermosillo; tel. 33205; f. 1963; morning; Dir-Gen. Rafael Vidales Tamayo; circ. 40,000.

Tamaulipas

El Bravo: Morelos y Primera 129, Apdo 483, Matamoros; tel. 24700; morning; Dir J. Natividad Alemán; circ. 43,000.

El Heraldo de Tampico: Venustiano Carranza 801, Pte, Tampico; tel. 28260; f. 1975; morning; Pres. Mauricio Bercún; circ. 95,000.

El Mañana: Pro. Lauro Aguirre con Matías Canales, Apdo 14, Reynosa; tel. 20608; f. 1949; morning; special editions for Nuevo Laredo and Río Bravo; Dir-Gen. Heriberto Deandar Martínez; circ. 55,000.

El Mundo: Ejército Nacional 201, Col. Guadalupe, Tampico; tel. 34570; f. 1918; Gen. Man. Antonio Manzur Marón; circ. 75,000.

La Opinión: Blvd Lauro Villar 200, Apdo 486, Matamoros; tel. 37757; f. 1971; morning; Dir Juan B. García Gómez; Gen. Man. Emiliano Escobedo Segura; circ. 40,000.

Prensa de Reynosa: Matamoros y González Ortega, Reynosa; tel. 23515; f. 1963; morning; Dir-Gen. Felix Garza Peña; circ. 57,000.

El Sol de Tampico: Altamira 311 Pte, Apdo 434, Tampico; tel. 21718; f. 1950; morning; Dir-Gen. Rubén Díaz de la Garza; circ. 75,000.

El Sol de la Tarde: Altamira 311 Pte, Apdo 434, Tampico; tel. 21718; f. 1955; evening (except Sundays); Dir-Gen. Rubén Díaz de la Garza; circ. 35,000.

Veracruz

Diario de Xalapa: Avda Avila Camacho 3, Jalapa; tel. 73404; f. 1943; Dir Rubén Pabello Acosta; circ. 40,000.

El Dictamen: 16 de Septiembre y Arista, Apdo 232, Veracruz; tel. 60011; telex 015862; f. 1898; morning; Dir-Gen. Juan Malpica Mimendi; circ. 38,000, Sundays 39,000.

Yucatán

Diario de Yucatán: Calle 60, No 521, Apdo 64, Mérida; tel. 38444; telex 075889; f. 1925; morning; Dir-Gen. Abel Menéndez Romero; circ. 57,384, Sundays 60,751.

Novedades de Yucatán: Calle 62, No. 514, Mérida; tel. 39933; telex 753722; f. 1965; morning; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Sr; Gen. Man. Andrés García-Lavín; circ. 45,218.

SELECTED WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

La Extra: Bucareli 18, 6°, México 1, DF; tel. 5217811; f. 1963; Sundays; Dir-Gen. Carlos A. Navarro Ferrari; circ. 50,000.

Objetivo: Hegel 207, 5°, México 5, DF; f. 1975; Saturdays; Dir Benigno Vázquez Olazo; circ. 55,000.

Proceso: Fresas 13, México 12, DF; f. 1976; general interest; Dir Julio Scherer García; circ. 75,000.

PERIODICALS

(general interest, circ. over 100,000)

México, DF

Activa: Lucio Blanco No 435, Azcapotzalco, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526444; f. 1976; fortnightly; Dir-Gen. Mirta Blanco; circ. 160,000.

Alarma: Avda Ceylán 517, 02300 México, DF; f. 1963; weekly; Dir-Gen. Mario Sojo Acosta; circ. 1,000,000.

Bienestar: Morelos 16, 4°, México 1, DF; f. 1972; monthly; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; Gen. Man. Dea María Revilla; circ. 113,050.

Buena Vida: Lucio Blanco No 435, Azcapotzalco, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526444; f. 1977; monthly; Dir-Gen. Mirta Blanco; circ. 100,000.

Burbujas: Lucio Blanco No 435, Azcapotzalco, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526444; f. 1980; monthly; Dir-Gen. Carmiña Gallart; circ. 125,000.

Capricho: Morelos 16, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5854455; weekly; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; Gen. Man. Fernando Canales Lozano; circ. 300,000.

Casa: Reforma 51, 22°, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5468666; f. 1974; monthly; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Lic. Francisco Aguirre Gómez; circ. 302,000.

Chicas: Madero 21, Col. Tlacopac, 01040 México, DF; f. 1967; weekly; young women's magazine; Dir. Manuel de Landa; circ. 280,000.

Claudia: Morelos 16, 4°, México 1, DF; tel. 5214690; f. 1965; monthly; women's magazine; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; circ. 144,800.

Contenido: Darwin 101, México 5, DF; tel. 5313162; f. 1963; monthly; popular appeal; Dir Armando Ayala A.; circ. 134,633.

Cosmopolitan: Lucio Blanco No 435, Azcapotzalco, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526444; f. 1973; monthly; women's magazine; Dir Cristina Saralegui; circ. 150,000.

D.F. Guía: Artículo 123, 37-909, México 1, DF; f. 1966; weekly; television, theatre and entertainment; Dir Carmen Robles de Ocampo; circ. 165,000.

El Sol del Campo: Guillermo Prieto 7, CP 0670, México, DF; f. 1978; fortnightly; Dir Pedro Camacho; circ. 1,200,000 nationally.

Historia Ilustrada: Lucio Blanco 1180, Col. Juan Tlihuaca, México 16, DF; fortnightly; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Javier Ortiz Camorlinga; circ. 100,000.

Ideas para su Hogar: Lucio Blanco No 435, Azcapotzalco, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526444; f. 1978; domestic matters; Dir Pilar Larraín del Solar; circ. 100,000.

Imágenes de México: Reforma 51, 21°, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5666577; telex 1772806; f. 1975; annually; trade, industry, tourism and culture; Pres. J. Eduardo Pineda Arenas; circ. 220,000.

Impacto: Avda Ceylán 517, 02300 México, DF; tel. 5873855; f. 1949; weekly; Dir-Gen. Mario Sojo Acosta; circ. 239,965.

Jet Set: Lucio Blanco 435, Col. Juan Tlihuaca, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526056; f. 1975; monthly; Dir-Gen. Javier Ortiz Camorlinga; circ. 120,000.

Kena: Magdalena 135, Col. del Valle, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5432014; f. 1977; monthly; Pres. María Eugenia Moreno; Dir Liliana Moreno; circ. 120,655.

Mamá: México, DF; f. 1979; monthly; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Lic. Francisco Gómez Aguirre; circ. 200,000.

Notitas Musicales: Olivo 4-203, México 20, DF; f. 1956; fortnightly; music; popular appeal; Dir Enrique Ortiz Reyes Spíndola; circ. 382,000.

Novela Musical: Morelos 16, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5854455; weekly; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Sr; Editor José Pichel; circ. 320,000.

Novelas de Amor: Morelos 16, 3°, México 1, DF; tel. 5854455; f. 1960; weekly; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; Editor José Pichel; circ. 360,000.

Rutas de Pasión: Morelos 16, 4°, 06040 México, DF; tel. 5214690; f. 1965; weekly; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; Gen. Man. Dea María Revilla; circ. 115,000.

Selecciones del Reader's Digest: Avda Lomas de Sotelo No 1102, Col. Lomas Hermosa, México, DF; tel. 3589155; telex 1774213; f. 1940; monthly; Pres. Evelio Oliva; Editor-in-Chief Audón Coria Méndez; circ. 678,831.

¡Siempre!: Vallarta 20, Apdo 4-033, 06470 México, DF; tel. 5669355; f. 1953; weekly; left of centre; Dir José Pagés Llergo; circ. 185,000.

Sonido: Lucio Blanco, Col. Juan Tlihuaca, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526444; f. 1976; monthly; music news; Dir-Gen. Javier Ortiz Camorlinga; circ. 100,000.

Los Supermachos: Angel Urraza 1322, 03100 México, DF; f. 1965; weekly; Dir Lic Octavio Colmenares; circ. 295,000.

Tele-Guía: Edif. Tele-Guía, Esq. Velázquez de León y Fco. Díaz Covarrubias, Col. San Rafael, México 4, DF; tel. 5664722; f. 1952; weekly; television guide; Pres. Gustavo González Lewis; Dir Rafael Martínez; Editor Luis Amador de Gama; circ. 800,000.

Travelers Guide to Mexico: Gen. Juan Cano No 68, Col. San Miguel Chapultepec, 11850 México, DF; tel. 5150925; f. 1969; annually; Dir and Man. Chris A. Luhnow; circ. 191,000.

Ultima Moda: Morelos 16, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5854455; f. 1966; fortnightly; fashion; Pres. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr; Editor José Pichel; circ. 220,000.

Vanidades: Lucio Blanco No 435, Azcapotzalco, 02400 México, DF; tel. 3526444; f. 1961; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir Frank Calderón; circ. 180,000.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS
(circ. over 20,000)

Actualidades Médicas: Louisiana 59, 03810 México, DF; tel. 5366383; f. 1969; monthly; medicine; Man. Lic. Toshio Shintani; Editor Eric Torres Montes; circ. 20,000.

Artes de México y del Mundo: Amores 262, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5362031; monthly; Gen. Man. Manuel Barbachano Herrero; circ. 20,000.

Atención Médica: Fernando Alencastre 110, Lomas Virreyes, 11000 México, DF; telex 1772931; f. 1969; monthly; medicine; Dir Ing. Pedro Vera Cervera; circ. 20,100.

Auto-industria: Nicolás San Juan 1156, Col. del Valle, Apdo 71339, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5755300; f. 1971; monthly; motoring; Dir-Gen. Alfredo Villagrán Arévalo; circ. 20,000.

El Campo: Mar Negro 147, Apdo 17-506, 11410 México, DF; tel. 5274554; f. 1924; monthly; agriculture; Dir-Gen. Armando Palafox Flores; circ. 35,000.

Ciencia y Desarrollo: Edif. C, Circuito Cultural del Centro Cultural Universitario en CU, 04515 México, DF; f. 1975; every 2 months; scientific; Dir Dr Héctor Mayagoitia Domínguez; circ. 30,000.

Comercio: Reforma 42, 06048 México, DF: tel. 5922677; f. 1960; monthly; business review; Dir Lic. Alberto Barranco Chavarría; Editor Lic. Carlos Armando Trojillo Jara; circ. 42,000.

La Familia Cristiana: Taxqueña 1792, Apdo 69-766, 04460 México, DF; f. 1953; monthly; Dir Pedro Briseño Ch.; circ. 75,000.

Gaceta Agrícola: Avda La Paz 1522, 44100 Guadalajara, Jal.; tel. 259989; f. 1956; quarterly; Dir Ing. Francisco Sainz Ibarra; circ. 35,000.

Información Científica y Tecnológica: Edif. C, Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, 04515 México, DF; tel. 6556366, ext. 3580; telex 01774521; f. 1979; fortnightly; organ of the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología; Dir Dr Héctor Maygoitia Domínguez; circ. 43,000.

Intercambio Internacional: Nicolás San Juán 1154, 03100 México, DF; telex 01771250; f. 1975; weekly; international commerce; Dir-Gen. Dolores Norma; circ. 50,000.

Mercado Común Latinoamericano: Admón. 1, Apdo 170, México 1, DF; f. 1959; Latin American integration; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Prof. Luigi Mercuri Seri; circ. 37,300.

Mundo Médico: Matías Romero 116, Apdo 12, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5592755; f. 1973; monthly; medicine; Dir Héctor González; circ. 20,000.

Negobancos (Negocios y Bancos): Bolívar 8-601, Apdo 1907, 06000 México, DF; tel. 5101884; f. 1951; every 2 months; business, economics; Dir Alfredo Farrugia Reed; circ. 50,000.

Noticias Médicas: Querétaro 181, Col. Roma, 06700 México, DF; f. 1974; monthly; medicine; Dir-Gen. Dr Alfredo Márquez Campos; circ. 25,000.

Semana Médica de México: Querétaro 183, Col. Roma, 06700 México, DF; tel. 5745033; f. 1954; fortnightly; medicine; Dir-Gen. Dr Alfredo Márquez Campos; circ. 20,500.

Tierra: México, DF; f. 1945; monthly; agricultural and livestock; Dir A. Diez de la Cruz; circ. 32,000.

Transformación: Avda San Antonio 256, 03849 México, DF; tel. 5633400; f. 1963; monthly; industry; Editor Luis Miguel Pando; circ. 25,000.

Todo: Lucerna No 62-102, Col. Juárez, 1755 México, DF; tel. 5352517; f. 1933; fortnightly; Dir Carlos Salcedo Patiño; circ. 24,000.

Visión: Gutenberg 143, 11590 México, DF; tel. 5313144; telex 1763168; offices in Bogotá, Buenos Aires and Santiago de Chile; f. 1950; fortnightly; politics and economics; Dir-Gen. Mariano Grondona; Man. Editor Daniel Prieto Arrate; circ. 205,632.

ASSOCIATIONS

Agrupación Nacional Periodística: México, DF; Pres. Domingo Salayandía.

Asociación de Diarios Independientes: Nueva York 228, Colonia Napoles, 03810 México, DF; Pres. Mauricio Bercún.

Asociación Nacional de Periodistas A.C.: Filomeno Mata 8, 3°, México, DF.

NEWS AGENCIES

Notimex: México, DF; Dir Héctor Manuel Ezeta.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Torre Latinoamericano 28°, Lázaro Cárdenas y Madero, Apdo M10330, México 1, DF; Bureau Chief René Flipo.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): México, DF; Rep. Vladimir E. Travkin.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Paseo de la Reforma 336, 4°, 06600 México, DF; tel. 5144895; telex 1773497; Correspondent Riccardo Benozzo.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Horacio 1506, Col. Polanco, México 5, DF; Correspondent Detlef Klementz.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Paseo de la Reforma 46, 6°, Apdo 1181, México, DF; tel. 5663488; telex 1771064; Bureau Chief Eloy O. Aguilar.

Československa tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Avda Morelos 58, México 1, DF; Man. Horymír Junek.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Avda Morelos 110-1102, Apdo 32-680, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5922597; Bureau Chief Hasso Ramspeck.

EFE (Spain): Lafayette 69, México 4, DF; Bureau Chief Jesús Rafael Alonso.

Jiji Tsushin (Japan): Sevilla 9, 2°, Col. Juárez, Del. Cuauhtémoc, 06600 México, DF; tel. 5289651; telex 1761267; Bureau Chief Junji Tsujii.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Paseo de la Reforma 122, 10°, México 6, DF; tel. 5356664; telex 1772604; Correspondent Eiji Kadota.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Paseo de la Reforma 27, Apdo 402, México 1, DF; tel. 5466015; telex 73973; Correspondent Jorge Timossi Corbani.

Reuters (UK): Paseo de la Reforma 122, 10°, Apdo 32-972, México 6, DF.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Avda Amsterdam 218, Dpto 103, México 11, DF; Correspondent Igor Golubev.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Avda Morelos 110, Apdo 32-680, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5469188; telex 1773957; Man. Pieter W. van Bennekom.

Xinhua (New China News Agency) (People's Republic of China): Avda Moctezuma 174, Col. Tizapan, México 20, DF; tel. 5480033; telex 1773096; Correspondent JIN RENBO.

Publishers

México, DF

Aguilar Editor, SA: Avda Universidad 757, 03100 México, DF; tel. 6886211; telex 1773621; f. 1965; general literature; Man. Dir ANTONIO RUANO FERNÁNDEZ.

Editorial Arbol, SA de CV: Pdte Carranza 52-54, 04000 México, DF; tel. 5544613; f. 1979; health, philosophy; Man. Dir GERARDO GALLY.

Publicaciones Armol, SA: Mar Negro 147, Apdo 17-506, Col. Tacuba, México 17, DF; f. 1938; technical publs; Man. Dir ARMANDO PALAFOX.

Editorial Avante, SA: Luis González Obregón No 9-altos, Apdo 45796, México, DF; tel. 5855400; f. 1950; educational, drama, linguistics; Man. Dir LUIS QUIROS PRESA.

Editorial Azteca, SA: Calle de la Luna 225–227, México 3, DF; tel. 5261157; f. 1956; religion, literature and technical; Man. Dir ALFONSO ALEMÓN JALOMO.

Librería y Ediciones Botas, SA: Justo Sierra 52, Apdo 941, México 1, DF; tel. 5223896; f. 1910; history, law, philosophy, literature, fine arts, science, language, economics, medicine; Man. ANDRÉS BOTAS ARREDONDO.

Casa Unida de Publicaciones, SA: Insurgentes Centro 86 J, Apdo 97 bis, 06000 México, DF; tel. 5662307; f. 1921; theology, poetry, philosophy, sociology; Dir JOSÉ LUIS VELAZCO MEDINA.

Compañía Editorial Continental, SA de CV (CECSA): Calzada de Tlalpan 4620, 14080 México, DF; tel. 5732300; telex 1760261; f. 1954; science, technology, general textbooks; Man. Dir MIGUEL LEÓN GARZA.

Ediciones de Cultura Popular, SA: Odontología 76, Copilco Universidad, México 20, DF; f. 1969; history, politics, social sciences; Man. Dir SALVADOR GONZÁLEZ MARÍN.

Editorial Diana, SA: Roberto Gayol 1219, Col. del Valle, Apdo 44-986, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5750711; telex 1777618; f. 1946; general trade and technical books; Dir-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS RAMÍREZ COTA; Gen. Man. HOMERO GAYOSSO.

Editorial Edivisión, SA: Cerezas 76-B, México 12, DF; international best sellers; Man. ANTONIO BASURTO.

Ediciones Era, SA: Avena 102, Col. Granjas Esmeralda, Del. Iztapalapa, 09810 México, DF; tel. 5817744; f. 1960; general and social science, art and literature; Man. Dir Sra NIEVES ESPRESATE XIRAU.

Editorial Esfinge, SA: Colima 220, Desp. 503, 06700 México, DF; tel. 5112771; f. 1957; educational textbooks; Man. Dir AGUSTÍN MATEOS MUÑOZ.

Espasa Calpe Mexicana, SA: Pitágoras 1139, México 12, DF; tel. 5755022; literature, encyclopaedia; Man. FRANCISCO CRUZ RUBIO.

Fernández Editores, SA: Eje 1 Pte México Coyoacán 321, Col. Santa Cruz Atoyac, 03310 México, DF; tel. 6889855; telex 1773630; f. 1943; text-books, education, educational toys, didactic material; Man. Dir LUIS GERARDO FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ.

Editorial Fondo de Cultura Económica: Avda Universidad 975, Col. del Valle, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5244376; telex 1775866; f. 1934; economics, history, philosophy, science, politics, psychology, sociology; Dir JAIME GARCÍA TERRÉS.

Fondo Educativo Interamericano de México, SA: San Marcos 102, Col. Tlalpan, 14060 México, DF; tel. 5934077; telex 1771410; educational textbooks; Pres. JUAN JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ.

Editorial Grijalbo, SA: Calzada San Bartolo-Naucalpan 282, Apdo 17-568, Col. Argentina, 11230 México, DF; tel. 3584355; f. 1954; general fiction, history, sciences, philosophy; Man. Dir ALDO FALABELLA TUCCI.

Nueva Editorial Interamericana, SA de CV: Cedro 512, Apdo 26370, México 4, DF; tel. 5413155; telex 1771196; f. 1944; sciences and technology; Pres. LUIS CASTAÑEDA M.

Editorial Jus, SA: Plaza de Abasolo 14, México 3, DF; tel. 5629959; history, general fiction, humour; Man. ARMANDO AVILA SOTOMAYOR.

Ediciones Larousse, SA: Marsella 53 Esq. Nápoles, Col. Juárez, 06600 México, DF; tel. 5330469; telex 1771746; f. 1965; Man. Dir DOMINIQUE BERTIN.

Editora Latino Americana, SA: Guatemala 10-220, México 1, DF; popular literature; Dir JORGE H. YÉPEZ.

Editorial Limusa, SA: Balderas 95, 1°, México 1, DF; tel. 5853500; telex 1772581; f. 1962; science, general, textbooks; Man. Dir CARLOS NORIEGA MILERA.

Editorial Joaquín Mortiz, SA: Tabasco 106, Apdo 7-832, México 7, DF; tel. 5331250; f. 1962; general literature; Man. Dir JOAQUÍN DIEZ CANEDO.

Editorial Nuestro Tiempo, SA: Avda Universidad 771, desp. 103-104, Col. Del Valle, 03100 México, DF; tel. 6886564; f. 1966; social sciences; Man. Dir ESPERANZA NACIF BARQUET.

Ediciones Oasis, SA: Avda Oaxaca 28, Apdo 24-416, México 7, DF; tel. 5288807; f. 1954; literature, pedagogy, history; Man. LUIS MARIO SCHNEIDER.

Editorial Orión: Sierra Mojada 325, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5200224; f. 1942; archaeology, philosophy, psychology, literature, fiction; Man. Dir Sra SILVA HERNÁNDEZ Viuda DE CÁRDENAS.

Editorial Patria, SA: Avda Uruguay 25, 2°, Apdo 784, 06000 México, DF; tel. 5127651; f. 1940; Mexican traditions and history, textbooks, accountancy, pedagogy, teaching aids, children's books; Man. Dir MA ISABEL LASA DE LA MORA.

Editorial Porrúa Hnos, SA: Argentina 15, 5°, México 1, DF; tel. 5224866; f. 1944; general literature; Man. Dir J. A. PÉREZ PORRÚA.

Editorial Posada, SA: La Otra Banda 74, México 20, DF; tel. 5504109; general; Man. Dir GUILLERMO MENDIZÁBAL.

Editorial Quetzacoatl, SA: Medicina 37, Local 1 y 2, México 20, DF; tel. 5486180; Man. Dir ALBERTO RODRÍGUEZ VALDÉS.

Editorial Reverté Mexicana, SA: Río Pánuco 141-A, México 5, DF; tel. 5335658; f. 1955; science, technical; Man. Dir PEDRO REVERTÉ PLANELLS.

Salvat Mexicana de Ediciones, SA de CV: Presidente Masarik 101, 5°, Col. Chapultepec Morales, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, 11570 México, DF; tel. 2506040; telex 1763096; medicine, encyclopedic works; Dir JOSÉ L. ROSAS RIVERO.

Siglo XXI Editores, SA de CV: Avda Cerro del Agua 248, Col. Romero de Terreros, Coyoacán, 04310 México, DF; tel. 6587999; f. 1966; art, economics, education, history, social sciences, literature, philology and linguistics, philosophy and political science; Dir Dr ARNALDO ORFILA REYNAL; Man. CONCEPCIÓN ZEA A.

Editorial Trillas, SA: Avda Río Churubusco 385 Pte, Col. Pedro María Anaya, 03340 México, DF; tel. 5244480; f. 1954; psychology, Mexican history, architecture, educational textbooks, administration; Man. Dir FRANCISCO TRILLAS MERCADER.

Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana (UTEHA): Avda Independencia 10, México 1, DF; tel. 7614054; f. 1937; scientific, literary, economic, historical and technical; Man. Lic. ANTONIO O. JUNCO GONZÁLEZ.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Distribuidora de Libros de la UNAM: Porto Alegre 260, 09440 México, DF; tel. 6742552; f. 1935; publications in all fields; Dir Lic. JAIME ANTONIO VILLEGAS P.

ASSOCIATIONS

Cámara Nacional de la Industria Editorial: Holanda 13, Churubusco, México 21, DF; tel. 5449568; f. 1964; Pres. JORDI SAYROLS SIBIBIN; Sec.-Gen. Lic. RAFAEL SERVÍN ARROYO.

Instituto Mexicano del Libro, AC: Paseo de la Reforma 95-603, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5352061; Pres. KLAUS THIELE; Sec.-Gen. ISABEL RUIZ GONZÁLEZ.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were 21,000,000 radio receivers and 7,500,000 television receivers.

REGULATORY BODIES

Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Radio y Televisión: Avda Horacio 1013, Col. Polanco, 11550 México, DF; tel. 2502577; telex 1777272; f. 1942; Pres. Lic. JOSÉ LARIS RODRÍGUEZ; Man. Lic. EMILIO VELASCO DÍAZ.

Dirección General de Radio, Televisión y Cinematografía: Guanajuato 125, México, DF; tel. 5843018; telex 71072; Dir-Gen. JESÚS HERNÁNDEZ TORRES.

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Lázaro Cárdenas 567, 11° piso, Ala Norte, Col. Navarate, 03020 México, DF; tel. 5194049; Dir-Gen. Ing. ENRIQUE LUENGAS HUBP.

Dirección de Normas de Radiofusión: Eugenia 197, 1°, 03020 México, DF; tel. 5904372; licence issuing authority; Dir Lic. Marco Antonio Hernández Ramírez.

Dirección de Radio: Colima 161, México 7, DF; tel. 5251027; Dir Lic. Alejandro Ordorica Saavedra.

Dirección de Televisión: Colima 161, México 7, DF; Dir Lic. José Eduardo López Latorre.

Instituto Mexicano de la Radio: Mérida 255, 06700 México, DF; tel. 5642728; Dir Teodoro Rentería Arroyave.

RADIO

In 1984 there were 823 commercial radio stations and 45 cultural stations.

Among the most important commercial networks are:

ARTSA: Jalapa 17, 9°, México 7, DF; tel. 5335760; telex 1772779; Dir-Gen. Roberto H. López Hernández.

Frecuencia Modulada Mexicana, SA de CV, Grupo Stereorey FM-Globo: Medellín 43, 4°, 06700 México, DF; tel. 5119264; Pres. Joaquín Vargas G.; Dir-Gen. José Vargas S.

Grupo Acir: Pirineos 770, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5407570; comprises 83 stations; Pres. Francisco Ibarra.

Núcleo Radio Mil: Insurgentes Sur 1870, 01030 México, DF; tel. 5346060; comprises 7 radio stations; f. 1960; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Lic. E. Guillermo Salas.

Organización Impulsora de Radio, SA de CV: Avda Nuevo León 16, 2°, Col. Ex-Hipódromo Condesa, 06170 México, DF; tel. 2865844; telex 1761008; f. 1965; comprises 88 radio stations; Pres. María Esther Gómez de Aguirre; Dir-Gen. Ing. Gilberto Solís Silva.

Promomedios: Taine 229, Desp. 501 y 502, 11570 México, DF; tel. 5319296; telex 177200; Dir-Gen. Armando Aguirre.

Radio Cadena Nacional, SA: Avda Coyoacán 1899, 03240 México, DF; tel. 5342300; f. 1948; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Augusto C. Navarro.

Radio Programas de México, SA: Calle de la Prensa 212, Col. San Jerónimo Lídice, 10200 México, DF; tel. 5941522; 38 affiliated stations; Pres. Clemente Serna Martínez; Dir-Gen. Clemente Serna Alvear.

Radiofusoras Asociadas, SA (RASA): Durango No 341, 1° y 2°, 06700 México, DF; tel. 2861222; Pres. José Laris Iturbide; Dir-Gen. José Laris Rodríguez.

Radiofusores Asociados de Innovación y Organización, SA: Avda Yucatán No 20 y 22 Penthouse, 06700 México, DF; tel. 5744478; telex 1773797; Pres. Lic. Carlos Quiñones Armendáriz.

Radiorama, SA: Reforma No 56, 5°, 06600 México, DF; tel. 5667644; Dir Lic. Javier Pérez de Anda.

Sistema Radiofónico Nacional, SA: Baja California 163-602, 06760 México, DF; tel. 5740298; Dir-Gen. René C. de la Rosa.

Somer División Radio: Gutenberg No 89, Col. Anzures, 11590 México, DF; tel. 5314314; Dir-Gen. Edilberto Huesca P.

TELEVISION

In 1984 there were 118 commercial television stations and 8 cultural stations.

Among the most important are:

Asesoramiento y Servicios Técnicos Industriales, SA (ASTISA): Niños Héroes 15, México 7, DF; tel. 5853333; telex 1773994; commercial; Dir Roberto Chávez Tinajero.

Instituto Mexicano de Televisión: Avda Periférico Sur 4121, Col. Jardínes del Pedregal, 14141 México, DF; tel. 5681313; f. 1968; operates 42 booster stations throughout the country; Dir Lic. Pablo Marentes.

Tele Cadena Mexicana, SA: Reforma 12, Desp. 103, 06040 México, DF; tel. 5351679; commercial, comprises about 80 stations; Dir Lic. Jorge Armando Piña Medina.

Televisa, SA: Edif. Televicentro, Avda Chapultepec 18, México 7, DF; tel. 5853333; telex 1773994; commercial; over 100 affiliated stations; Pres. Emilio Azcárraga Milmo; Chair. Rómulo O'Farrill, Jr.

Televisión Cultural de México: Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes, Comisión de Radiodifusión, Torre de Comunicaciones, Insurgentes Sur, México, DF; transmits a selection of programmes from all stations.

Televisión de la República Mexicana: Mina 24, Col. Guerrero, México, DF; tel. 5286321; cultural; Dir Eduardo Lizalde.

XEIPN-TV: Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Carpio 476, Col. Casco de Santo Tomás, México 17, DF; tel. 3968177; telex 1777554; cultural; Dir-Gen. Lic. Pablo Marentes.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; amounts in pesos unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Mexico is closed to foreign banks. The one exception is Citibank, which established its resident branch in Mexico before a law, providing for representative offices only, was promulgated. All private banks were nationalized in September 1982. In August 1983 the Government authorized up to 34% of shares to be returned to the private sector. In a move to streamline the banking system, the Government merged 50 banks into 29 national credit institutions and eliminated 11 other banks. One bank, the Banco Obrero, is allowed to operate as a private bank.

Supervisory Authority

Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Seguros (National Banking and Insurance Commission): República de El Salvador 47, 06080 México, DF; tel. 5214080; f. 1924; government commission controlling all financial and insurance institutions in Mexico; 6 mems; Pres. Alfredo A. Luengas Garibay.

Central Bank

Banco de México, SA: Avda 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo 98 bis, 06059 México, DF; tel. 5180500; telex 1772669; f. 1925; currency issuing authority; controls monetary policy including bank reserve requirements and interest rates; responsible for exchange rates and national and international reserves; legal government agent within international financial institutions and fiscal agent; cap. 499m., res US $7,242.6m. (Dec. 1980); Dir-Gen. Miguel Mancera Aguayo; 13 brs.

State Banks

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, SA: Venustiano Carranza 32, México 1, DF; tel. 5180060; telex 1771070; f. 1937; cap. 618m., res 2,199m., dep. 3,356m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Alfredo Phillips Olmedo; 5 brs.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Rural, SA (BANRURAL): Agrarismo 227, Col. Escandón, 11800 México, DF; tel. 5168116; telex 1772666; f. 1975; provides financing for agriculture and normal banking services; cap. 14,000m., res 3,083m., dep. 20,163m.; (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. José Gamas Torruco; 12 brs.

Banco Nacional del Ejército, Fuerza Aérea y Armada, SA: Avda Industria Militar 1053, 2°, Lomas de Sotelo, México, DF; tel. 5578661; f. 1947; cap. 111m.; res 5m.; dep. 559m.; Dir-Gen. Maj. Enrique Lendo Pérez.

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, SA: Insurgentes Norte 423, 22°, México 3, DF; tel. 5830022; telex 1772619; f. 1933; cap. 5,000m., res 2,688m., dep. 31,959m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Enrique Creel de la Barra.

Banco del Pequeño Comercio del DF, SA de CV: Paseo de la Reforma 262, Mezzanine, México, DF; tel. 5102681; telex 1760119; f. 1943; cap. 287m., res 3m., dep. 6,236m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Roberto Diéguez Armas; 71 brs.

Financiera Nacional Azucarera, SA (FINASA): Avda Insurgentes Sur 716, 03100 México, DF; tel. 6872244; telex 177439; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 2,000m., res 707m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Salvador Trueba Rodríguez.

Nacional Financiera, SA (NAFINSA): Isabel la Católica 51, 06000 México, DF; tel. 5181528; telex 1772654; f. 1934; government industrial development bank; provides loans, guarantees and investments; contracts and handles development loans from abroad; cap. 4,217m., res 1,042m., dep. 128,747m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Gustavo Petricioli; 42 brs.

Commercial Banks

Banca Confía, SNC: Balderas 36, Apdo 121 bis, México 1, DF; tel. 5974788; telex 1772731; f. 1977, fmrly Banco de Industria y Comercio; cap. 330m., res 244m., dep. 101,630m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Ezequiel Padilla Couttolenc; 123 brs.

Banca Cremi, SNC: Paseo de la Reforma 144, 6°, México, DF; tel. 5460232; telex 1771214; multiple bank; cap. 487m., res 233m., dep. 136,234m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Jaime Corredor Esnaola; 131 brs.

Banca Promex, SNC: López Cotilla 2032, Guadalajara, Jal.; tel. 169895; telex 681847; multiple bank; cap. 239m., res 92m., dep. 54,310m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Carlos Magaña Rojas; 103 brs.

Banca de Provincias, SNC: Avda Madero 261 Ote, Morelia, Mich.; tel. 25032; telex 19814; f. 1981; cap. 200m., res 27m., dep. 13,462m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Enrique Bacmeister Gudiño; 8 brs.

Banca Serfín, SNC: Calz. de Tlalpan 3016, 04870 México, DF; tel. 6849000; telex 1771892; f. 1977; cap. 3,600m., res 771m., dep. 541,898m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Dr José Juan de Olloqui; 443 brs.

Bancam, SNC: Hidalgo No 234 Pte, 64000 Monterrey, NL; tel. 442525; telex 038839; multiple bank; cap. 240m., res 41m., dep. 56,914m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Arturo García Torres; 61 brs.

Banco del Atlántico, SNC: Venustiano Carranza 48, México 1, DF; tel. 5187500; telex 1771305; f. 1942; cap. 848m., res 375m., dep. 164,672m. (1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Francisco Vizcaya Canales; 176 brs.

Banco BCH, SNC: Paseo de la Reforma 364, 06600 México, DF; tel. 5532277; telex 01776230; f. 1941; cap. 633m.; res 280m.; dep. 146,750m.; Dir-Gen. Luis Antonio Chico Pardo; 80 brs.

Banco del Centro, SNC: Venustiano Carranza 235, San Luis Potosí, SLP; tel. 21316; telex 13819; f. 1935; cap. 200m., res 91m., dep. 47,167m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Ignacio Alcalá de León; 92 brs.

Banco Continental Ganadero, SNC: Pedregal 105, esq. Reforma, Lomas de Chapultepec, México, DF; tel. 5403550; telex 1776220; f. 1983; cap. 250m., res 226m., dep. 36,417m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. León Alazraki G.; 72 brs.

Banco de Crédito y Servicio, SNC: Avda Puente de Alvarado 67, México, DF; tel. 5910033; telex 1774564; f. 1976; cap. 523m., res 182m., dep. 139,815m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Roberto Jiménez Alba; 84 brs.

Banco Internacional, SNC: Paseo de la Reforma 116, México, DF; tel. 5662800; telex 1776341; f. 1941; cap. 1,022m., res 1,195m., dep. 100,422m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Alfonso García Macías; 364 brs.

Banco Latino, SNC: Sullivan 31, P.B., 06470 México, DF; tel. 5663119; telex 1772138; f. 1981; cap. 125m., res 2m., dep. 25,540m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Luis Alfredo Perezcano; 11 brs.

Banco Mercantil de Monterrey, SNC: Calle Morelos y Zaragoza, 64000 Monterrey, NL; tel. 429200; telex 382861; f. 1899; cap. 216m., res 52m., dep. 42,419m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Francisco Patiño Leal; 68 brs.

Banco Mexicano Somex, SNC: Paseo de la Reforma 213, México, DF; tel. 5911611; telex 1772789; f. 1981 (from merger of Banco Somex and Banco Mexicano); multiple bank; cap. 2,224m., res 840m., dep. 263,580m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid; 306 brs.

Banco Monterrey, SNC: Cuauhtémoc Sur 881, 64000 Monterrey, NL; tel. 421890; telex 382813; f. 1927; cap. 120m., res 3m., dep. 11,069m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Manuel Calderón de la Barca; 15 brs.

Banco Nacional de México, SNC: Isabel la Católica 44, 1°, 06089 México, DF; tel. 5189020; telex 1772611; f. 1884; cap. 5,375m., res 5,071m., dep. 1,183,018m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Lic. Fernando Solana; 702 brs.

Banco del Noroeste, SNC: Obregón y Avda Flores, Culiacán, Sin.; tel. 31919; telex 665432; f. 1939; cap. 229m., res 105m., dep. 71,077m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Jorge Tatto Lara; 97 brs.

Banco de Oriente, SNC: Avda 2 Oriente 10, 72000 Puebla, Pue.; tel. 461099; telex 178209; f. 1944; cap. 150m., res 93m., dep. 20,600m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Rafael Murillo Pérez; 29 brs.

Banco Refaccionario de Jalisco, SNC: Avda La Paz 875 y Avda 16 de Septiembre, 44100 Guadalajara, Jal.; tel. 131188; telex 682795; f. 1930; cap. 160m., res 128m., dep. 29,791m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Raúl Tamayo Nieto; 54 brs.

Banco Regional del Norte, SNC: Esq. de Padre Mier Ote 250, 64000 Monterrey, NL; tel. 434640; telex 382792; f. 1947; cap. 200m., res 341m., dep. 53,780m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Manuel Calderón de la Barca; 37 brs.

Banco Sofimex, SNC: Bolívar 18 esq. 5 de Mayo, 06000 México, DF; tel. 5852133; telex 1771039; multiple bank; cap. 200m., res 48m., dep. 29,562m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Luis Sánchez Lugo; 42 brs.

Bancomer, SNC: Centro Bancomer, Avda Universidad 1200, Apdo 9 bis, 03339 México, DF; tel. 5340034; telex 1775781; f. 1977; multiple bank; cap. 5,250m., res 8,961m., dep. 1,246,479m. (Dec. 1983); Lic Ernesto Fernández Hurtado; 722 brs.

Banpaís, SNC: Avda Hidalgo Pte 250, 64000 Monterrey, NL; tel. 438383; telex 382325; f. 1892 as Banco de Nuevo León, present name 1978; cap. p.u. 860m., res 118m., dep. 106,840m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Tomás Gonzalez Hinojosa; 118 brs.

Crédito Mexicano, SNC: Isabel la Católica 43, 3°, México, DF; tel. 5181870; telex 1772577; f. 1945; cap. 400m., res 22m., dep. 76,308m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Roberto Molina Pasquel; 119 brs.

Multibanco Comermex, SNC: Plaza Comermex, 1 Blvd Avila Camacho, 18°, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5578622; telex 1775837; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 2,000m., res 1,544m., dep. 206,000m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Manuel Sánchez Lugo; 340 brs.

Multibanco Mercantil de México, SNC: Venustiano Carranza 57, México, DF; tel. 5102702; telex 1772508; f. 1933; cap. 288m., res 546m., dep. 68,202m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Jaime Sánchez Montemayor; 47 brs.

Promoción y Fomento, SNC: Isabel la Católica 33, 06000 México, DF; tel. 5181740; telex 172774; f. 1983; cap. 157m., res 56m., dep. 11,514m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Margarita Peimbert Sierra; 13 brs.

Private Bank

Banco Obrero, SA: Plaza de la República 26, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5667422; telex 1777450; f. 1977; cap. 289m., res 5m., dep. 26,063m. (Dec. 1983); Dir-Gen. Lic. Gustavo Romero Kolbeck; 21 brs.

Foreign Bank

Citibank NA (USA): Paseo de la Reforma 390, 18°, México, DF; tel. 2113030; telex 1772769; cap. 269m., res 38m., dep. 2,897m. (Aug. 1984); Dir-Gen. Allan Williams.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación Mexicana de Bancos: Torre Latinoamericana, 9°, Madero y Lázaro Cárdenas, 06007 México, DF; tel. 5850399; telex 1774510; f. 1928; Chair. Dr José Juan de Olloqui; Dir Lic. Alfonso Cervera del Castillo; 125 mems.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Comisión Nacional de Valores (National Securities Commission): Barranca del Muerto 275, Col. San José Insurgentes, 03900 México, DF; tel. 5939855; f. 1946; a federal commission to regulate the stock exchange system; Pres. Lorenzo Peón E.; Vice-Pres. Guillermo Núñez.

In 1976 the three stock exchanges of Mexico City, Guadalajara and Monterrey were amalgamated into a single organization:

Bolsa Mexicana de Valores, SA de CV: Uruguay 68, México 1, DF; tel. 5104620; telex 1773032; f. 1894; Dir-Gen. Lic. Mario Segura Quiroz.

INSURANCE

México, DF

Anglo-Mexicana de Seguros, SA: Avda Chapultepec 246, 3°, México 7, DF; f. 1897; Gen. Dir Dr Carlos Casali.

Aseguradora Banpaís, SA: Insurgentes Sur 1443, 7°, México 19, DF; f. 1958; Pres. Lic. Adrián Sada González; Dir-Gen. Rodrigo M. Sada Gómez.

Aseguradora Cuauhtémoc, SA: Liverpool 88, esq. con Havre, México 6, DF; f. 1944; general; Pres. Manuel González Canseco; Dir-Gen. Dr Gaetano Zocchi Balbiani.

Aseguradora Hidalgo, SA: Avda Ejército Nacional 180, México, DF; f. 1931; life; Dir-Gen. Lic. Gilberto Escobedo V.; Gen. Man. Lic. Luis Roca Fernández.

Aseguradora Mexicana, SA: Plaza de los Ferrocarriles 9, Apdo 1458, 06030 México, DF; tel. 5662922; telex 1775817; f. 1937; general, except life; Pres. Carlos Sales Gutiérrez; Dir-Gen. Javier Vega Manzo.

La Atlántida, Seguros Generales, SA: Independencia 37, Apdo 152, 2°, México, DF; f. 1941; general, except life; Pres. Boris Sigal; Dir-Gen. Alfonso Barrientos Alvarez.

La Continental Seguros, SA: San Juan de Letrán 2, 10°, México, DF; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. Teodoro Amerlinck; Gen. Man. Livio Novi.

La Latino Americana, Seguros, SA: San Juan de Letrán 2, Apdo 131 bis, México, DF; f. 1906; life, etc.; Pres. Ing. Teodoro Amerlinck y Zirión; Gen. Man. Ing. Rodrigo Amerlinck y Assereto.

La Libertad, Cía General de Seguros, SA: Liverpool 54, México 6, DF; f. 1944; general; Chair. Francisco Simón Grandos; Dir Miguel Sosa Pontones.

La Nacional, Cía de Seguros, SA: Dom. Miguel Angel de Quevedo 915, México, DF; f. 1901; life, etc.; Pres. Lic. Alberto Bailleres; Dir Juan B. Riveroll.

Pan American de México, Cía de Seguros, SA: Paseo de la Reforma 355, México 5, DF; f. 1940; Pres. Lic. Jess N. Dalton; Dir-Gen. Gilberto Escobeda Paz.

Previsión Obrera, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros sobre la Vida: Ricardo Flores Magón 206, México, DF; f. 1934; life; Man. Antonio Castellanos Tovar.

Reaseguradora Patria, SA: México, DF; f. 1953; reinsurance; general; Pres. Lic. Miguel S. Escobedo; Gen. Man. F. Ureña Coria.

Reaseguros Alianza, SA: Londres No 4, 4°-6°, Col. Juárez, Delegación Cuauhtémoc, 06600 México, DF; f. 1940; reinsurance; Exec. Pres. Gerardo de Prevoisin Legorreta; Dir Lic. José Ma Padilla Lozano.

Seguros América Banamex, SA: Avda Revolución 1508, San Angel, 01020 México, DF; f. 1933; Pres. Fernando Solana; Dir-Gen. Patricio de Prevoisin.

Seguros Atlas Confía, SA: Balderas 36, 7°, 06050 México, DF; f. 1941; general including life; Pres. Lic. Eduardo Bustamente; Dir Lic. Jorge Orozco Lainé.

Seguros Azteca, SA: Avda Insurgentes 102, México 6, DF; f. 1933; general including life; Pres. Juan Campo Rodríguez.

Seguros Bancomer, SA: Avda Universidad 1,200, Col. del Valle, 03330 México, DF; tel. 5340034; telex 1771936; f. 1957; life, etc.; Dir-Gen. Enrique Gómez Pérez.

Seguros La Comercial, SA: Avda Insurgentes Sur 3900, México 22, DF; f. 1936; life, etc.; Pres. Eloy S. Vallina; Dir Guillermo H. Cantú Charles.

Seguros Constitución, SA: Rio Tíber 110, 1°, 06500 México, DF; tel. 5335908; telex 1772317; f. 1937; Pres. Isidoro Rodríguez Ruiz; Dir Alfonso de Orduña y Pérez.

Seguros Equitativa BCH, SA: Paseo de la Reforma 364, Apdo 58, 06600 México, DF; f. 1936; Pres. Elías Sourasky S.; Dir-Gen. Mario Zerecero Acosta.

Seguros el Fénix, SA: Londres 102, 6°, México 6, DF; f. 1937; Pres. Victoriano Olazábal E.; Dir-Gen. Jaime Matute Labrador.

Seguros La Iberomexicana, SA: México, DF; f. 1952; general; Pres. José Barroso Chávez; Dir-Gen. Alfredo Torres Villalobos.

Seguros Internacional, SA: Abraham González 67, México, DF; f. 1945; general; Pres. Lic. Gustavo Romero Kolbeck.

Seguros Progreso, SA: Avda Francisco I. Madero 69, México 1, DF; f. 1944; Pres. Alicia I. de Fernández Manero; Dir-Gen. Antonio Islas Díaz.

Seguros Protección Mutua, SA: Constituyentes 357, México 18, DF; f. 1933; general; Pres. Gustavo González Nogués.

Seguros La Provincial, SA: Miguel Angel de Quevedo 915, México 21, DF; f. 1936; general; Pres. Alberto Bailleres; Dir-Gen. Juan B. Riveroll.

Seguros La República, SA: Paseo de la Reforma 383, México, DF; f. 1966; general; Pres. Luciano Arechederra Quintana; Gen. Man. Juan Antonio de Arrieta Mendizábal.

Seguros Tepeyac, SA: Humboldt 56, México, DF; f. 1944; general; Pres. Jesús Gutiérrez Ruiz; Dir-Gen. Arturo Martí.

Unión de Seguros, SA: México, DF; f. 1924; Pres. Lic. Salvador Creel Sisniega; Dir-Gen. Lic. Carlos Amador Cornejo.

Ciudad Obregón, Son.

Seguros La Comercial del Noroeste, SA: No Reelección 925, Oriente, Ciudad Obregón; f. 1949; Man. Eleazar Mayoral López.

Guadalajara, Jal.

Nueva Galicia, Compañía de Seguros Generales, SA: Bélgica 589, Guadalajara; f. 1946; fire; Pres. Salvador Veytia y Veytia.

Seguros La Comercial de Occidente, SA: Avda Lerdo de Tejada 2007, 3°, Guadalajara; f. 1940; fire; Pres. Ignacio Aranguren Castiello; Dir-Gen. Gustavo Castañeda Martín del Campo.

Hermosillo, Son.

Seguros del Pacífico, SA: Avda Serdán 20 Poniente, 3°, Hermosillo; f. 1940; Gen. Man. Sergio Araiza Morúa.

León, Gto

Seguros del Centro, SA: Avda Emiliano Zapata 118, León; f. 1943; Gen. Man. Héctor Hugo Hemmer G.

Mérida, Yuc.

La Peninsular, Compañía General de Seguros, SA: Calle 59, No 446, Mérida; f. 1940; Dir-Gen. Fernando Vega Carrillo.

Monterrey, NL

Seguros Monterrey Serfín SA: Avda Diagonal Sta Engracia 221 Oriente, Lomas de San Francisco, 64710 Monterrey; f. 1940; casualty, life, etc.; Dir-Gen. Alberto Elizondo T.

Seguros La Comercial del Norte, SA: Zaragoza Sur 1000, 1°, Condominio 'Acero Monterrey', Apdo 944, Monterrey; f. 1939; general; Pres. Manuel L. Barragán; Dir-Gen. Salim Farah Sessin.

Seguros Monterrey del Círculo Mercantil, SA, Sociedad General de Seguros: Padre Mier Pte 276, Monterrey; f. 1941; life; Gen. Man. Carmen G. Masso de Navarro.

Puebla, Pue.

Oriente de México, Compañía Mexicana de Seguros, SA: Avda 5 Sur 101-A, Apdo 194, Puebla; f. 1941; fire; Pres. Manuel de la Fuente Manzano.

Seguros La Comercial de Puebla, SA: Calle 3 Sur 1508, Puebla; f. 1942; accident; Pres. José Antonio González Fernández; Man. Julián Montoya Cleto.

Torreón, Coah.

Mutualidad de Seguros Agrícolas 'La Laguna': Torreón; f. 1945; Dir Santos Pérez Gavilán Salas.

Torreón, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros: J. A. de la Fuente 180 Sur, Torreón; f. 1952; Dir Luis Pérez Gavilán Salas.

Veracruz, Ver.

Compañía de Seguros Veracruzana, SA: Independencia 835, Veracruz; f. 1908; Man. Roberto Lagos L.

Insurance Association

Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros, AC: Avda José Vasconcelos 208, México 11, DF; f. 1946; all insurance companies operating in Mexico are members; Pres. Kurt Vogt Sartorius.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio, Servicios y Turismo—CONCANACO (Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce): Balderas 144, 2° y 3°, Apdo 113 bis, Centro Cuauhtémoc, 06079 México, DF; tel. 7091559; f. 1917; Pres. Lic. Nicolás Madahuar Camara; Dir Lic. Amadeo Garza Treviño; comprises 263 regional Chambers.

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México (CANACO) (National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City): Paseo de la Reforma 42, Apdo 32005, 06048 México, DF; tel. 5922677; telex 1777262; f. 1894; 40,000 mems; Pres. José González Bailo; Dir-Gen. Lic. Angel Domínguez Rojo.

Chambers of Commerce exist in the chief town of each State as well as in the larger centres.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

The 62 Industrial Chambers and 26 Associations, many of which are located in the Federal District, are representative of the major industries of the country.

Central Confederation

Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos—CONCAMIN (Confed. of Industrial Chambers): Manuel María Contreras 133, 8°, Cuauhtémoc, 06597 México, DF; tel. 5469053; telex 11773789; f. 1918; Pres. Dr Jacobo Zaiden Weber; Dir Manuel Marcos Morales.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE AUTHORITIES

Asociación Nacional de Importadores y Exportadores de la República Mexicana (ANIERM) (National Association of Importers and Exporters): Monterrey 130, Col. Roma-Cuauhtémoc,

06700 México, DF; tel. 5648618; f. 1944; Pres. Ing. Arturo Zavala; Dir Raymundo Higuera Urista.

Asociación Nacional para el Fomento de las Exportaciones Mexicanas, AC (ANAFEM): Edif. de las Instituciones 7°, Ocampo 250 Pte, Apdo 2674, Monterrey, NL; telex 0383050; to promote national exports; Pres. Lorenzo de la Peña; Dir Enrique Espino Barros.

Comisión Coordinadora de la Industria Siderúrgica: Salvador Alvarado 56-8°, México, DF; f. 1972; co-ordinating commission for the development of the iron and steel industries; Dir-Gen. Lic. Alfredo Ade Tomasini.

Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE): Río Rodano 14, México 5, DF; Dir-Gen. Fernando Hiriart Balderrama.

Comisión de Fomento Minero: Puente de Tecamachalco 26, Lomas de Chapultepec, México, DF; tel. 5402906; f. 1934; to promote the development of the mining sector; Dir Lic. Luis de Pablo Serna.

Comisión Nacional del Cacao (Conadeca): Avda Tlaxcala 208, 6°, Col. Hipódromo, 06100 México, DF; tel. 2869395; f. 1973 to promote the growing, industrialization and the marketing of cocoa; Dir-Gen. Marco Aurelio Solís M.

Comisión Nacional de Energéticos: Río Rhin, 22, 3°, México, DF; f. 1973; commission to control energy policy and planning; Exec. Sec. A. Lajous Vargas.

Comisión Nacional de Fruticultura (Conafrut): Km 14.5, Carretera México-Toluca, México, DF; tel. 5702499; f. 1961 to develop the production, industrialization and marketing of fruits; Dir Ing. César Buenrostro Hernández.

Comisión Nacional de la Industria Azucarera: Avda Morelos 104, México, DF; tel. 5923300; f. 1970 to develop the sugar industry; Dir Ing. Eduardo Magregor.

Comisión Nacional de Inversiones Extranjeras: Blvd Avila Camacho, No 1, 11°, 11000 México, DF; tel. 5401331; telex 1763158; f. 1973; commission to co-ordinate foreign investment; Exec. Sec. Lic. Adolfo Hegewisch Fernández.

Comisión Nacional de las Zonas Áridas: Avda Tonalá 30, México 7, DF; tel. 5259360; f. 1970; commission to co-ordinate the development and use of arid areas; Dir Ing. José Ignacio Navarro González.

Comisión Petroquímica Mexicana: Insurgentes Sur 550, 1°, México, DF; to promote the development of the petrochemical industry; Tech. Sec. Lic. Antonio Juárez Alvarado.

Compañía Nacional de Subsistencias Populares (CONASUPO): Avda Juárez 92, 11°, México 1, DF; tel. 6186214; f. 1965 to protect the income of small farmers, improve the marketing of basic farm commodities and supervise the operation of rural co-operative stores; cap. 4,700m.; Dir Lic. José Ernesto Costemalle Botello.

Consejo Nacional de Recursos Minerales: Avda Niños Héroes 139, 06720 México, DF; tel. 5786112; f. 1957; government agency for the development of mineral resources; Dir Lic. Jorge Leipen Garay.

Dirección General de Política e Inversiones Industriales: Insurgentes Sur 546, México, DF; government body established to direct industrial policy; has taken over the functions of the Comisión Coordinadora para el Desarrollo de la Industria de Maquinaria y Equipo, Comisión Nacional Coordinadora para el Desarrollo Industrial; Dir-Gen. Lic. Vladimiro Brailovsky F.

Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores (Infonavit): Barranca del Muerto 280, México 20, DF; f. 1972 to promote the construction of low-cost housing for the working classes; Dir Lic. José Campillo Sáinz.

Instituto Mexicano del Café: Km 4 Carretera Jalapa-Veracruz, Campo Experimental Garnica, Jalapa, Ver.; f. 1958; sponsors cultivation to boost domestic and foreign sales of coffee; Dir Lic. Antonio Gazol Sánchez.

Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior (Institute for Foreign Trade): Alfonso Reyes 30, Col. Condesa, 06140 México, DF; f. 1917; Dir Manuel Armendáriz Etchegaray.

Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo (IMP): Avda Eje Central Lázaro Cárdenas 152, Apdo 14-805, México 14, DF; tel. 5676600; f. 1966 to foster development of oil, chemical and petrochemical industries; Dir Lic. José Luis García Luna.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas (National Agricultural Research Institute): Arcos de Belém 79, 7°, 8° y 9°, México, DF; f. 1961; conducts research into plant strains and diseases and provides training schemes; operates under auspices of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources; Dir-Gen. Dr Jesús Moncada de la Fuente.

Instituto Nacional de Pesca (National Fishery Institute): Alvaro Obregón 269, 10°, México 7, DF; f. 1961; Dir Ing. José Antonio Carranza.

Laboratorios Nacionales de Fomento Industrial: Avda Industria Militar 261, Lomas de Tecamachalco, México, DF; tel. 5890199; f. 1948; conducts scientific research for industrial development; Dir Ing. Francisco Guerrero Arcocha.

Petróleos Mexicanos—PEMEX: Avda Marina Nacional 319, México 17, DF; f. 1938; government agency for the exploitation of Mexico's oil resources; budget for 1980: 399,500m. pesos; Dir-Gen. Mario Ramón Beteta.

Siderúrgica Mexicana, SA de C (Sidermex): Avda Juárez 90, México, DF; tel. 5104913; f. 1978 by the amalgamation of the three important steel producing companies: Ahmsa, Fundidora de Monterrey and Sicartsa; the three companies are to continue to operate autonomously but will be under a single state management; Dir Lic. Miguel Alessio Robles.

Tabacos Mexicanos, SA de CV (TABAMEX): Avda Ejército Nacional 862, Col. Polanco, 11550 México, DF; tel. 3955477; f. 1972 to foster the growing industrialization and marketing of tobacco; Dir Ing. Angel Chazaro Roca.

GOVERNMENT ADVISORY BODIES

Comisión Nacional de Precios: Avda Juárez 101, 17°, México 1, DF; f. 1977; national prices commission; Dir-Gen. (vacant).

Comisión Nacional de Salarios Mínimos: Avda Cuauhtémoc 14, México 7, DF; tel. 5886434; f. 1962 in accordance with Section VI of Article 123 of the Constitution; national commission on minimum salaries; Pres. Lic. Javier Bonilla; Tech. Dir Lic. Norma Samaniego.

Instituto Nacional del Consumidor: Insurgentes Sur 1871, México 20, DF; tel. 5597377; f. 1976; national institute for consumer protection; Dir Lic. Daniel Castaño Asmitia.

Procuradoría Federal del Consumidor: Dr Carmona y Valle 11, México 7, DF; consumer protection; Dir Lic. Salvador Pliego Montes.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

The following funds were established under the auspices of the Banco de México, SA, Avda 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo 98 bis, México 1, DF:

Fideicomisos Instituídos en Relación con la Agricultura (FIRA): tel. 5507011; Dir Ing. Antonio Baca Díaz; a group of funds to aid agricultural financing comprising:

Fondo de Garantía y Fomento para la Agricultura, Ganadería y Avicultura (FOGAGA): f. 1954.

Fondo Especial para Financiamientos Agropecuarios (FEFA): f. 1965.

Fondo Especial de Asistencia Técnica y Garantía para Créditos Agropecuarios (FEGA): f. 1972.

Fondo de Equipamiento Industrial (FONEI): tel. 5598702; f. 1971 to finance industrial investment projects; Dir Lic. Jesús Villaseñor G.

Fondo para el Fomento de las Exportaciones de Productos Manufacturados (FOMEX): tel. 5594481; f. 1962 to finance the development of manufactured exports; Dir Lic. Miguel Acevedo Garat.

Fondo de Garantía y Apoyo a los Créditos para la Vivienda de Interés Social (FOGA): Insurgentes Sur 1106, 4°, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5592354; f. 1963 to promote the construction of low-cost housing; Dir Arq. Humberto Chávez Martínez.

Fondo de Garantía y Fomento a la Industria Mediana y Pequeña (FOGAIN): México, DF; tel. 5351974; f. 1953 to supply credit to and encourage the development of small- and medium-sized industries; Dir Lic. Sergio Luis Cano Luebbert.

Fondo Nacional de Fomento Industrial (FOMIN): México, DF; tel. 5850822; f. 1972 to promote industrial improvement and initiative; Dir Lic. Gustavo Varela Ruiz.

Fondo Nacional de Fomento al Turismo (FONATUR): México, DF; tel. 5356500; f. 1956 to finance the development of tourism; Dir Dr Kemil A. Risk Azis.

Fondo de Operación y Descuento Bancario a la Vivienda: Insurgentes Sur 1106, 4 °, 03100 México, DF; tel. 5592354; f. 1963 to promote the construction of low-cost housing through savings and credit schemes; Dir-Gen. Arq. Humberto Chávez Martínez.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX) (Employers' Federation): Liverpool 48, 6°, Apdo 6959, México 6, DF; tel. 5668800; f. 1929; national syndicate of free affiliated businessmen organized to promote economic development; studies questions concerning relations between employers and workers with a view to the adoption by employers of common policies; plays a formal part in the negotiation of wage and conditions of employment through the Minimum Salaries Wage Commission; Pres. Lic. Alfredo Sandóval González; Dir Lic. Gustavo Serrano Limón; 20,000 mems.

Consejo Coordinador Empresarial (CCE): Homero 527, 6°, Col. Chapultepec Morales, 11570 México, DF; tel. 2506977; telex 1772948; co-ordinating body of private sector; Pres. Jorge A. Chapa; Dir Francisco Calderón.

TRADE UNIONS

Congreso del Trabajo: Ricardo Flores Magón 44, Col. Guerrero, México 13, DF; f. 1966; part of PRI (government party); trade union congress which is made up of trades union federations, confederations, etc.; supervised establishment of welfare organization FONACOT; Pres. Napoleón Gómez Sada.

Confederación de Trabajadores de México—CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers): Vallarta 8, México, DF; f. 1936; admitted to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. Fidel Velázquez; 3.5m. mems.

Federación Obrera de Organizaciones Femeniles—FOOF (Workers' Federation of Women's Organizations): Vallarta 8, México, DF; f. 1950; a women workers' union within CTM; Sec.-Gen. Hilda Anderson Nevárez; 400,000 mems.

Confederación Obrera Mexicana (Confederation of Mexican Workers): República de Cuba 60, México, DF; f. 1918; Sec.-Gen. Agustín Pérez Caballero; 120,000 mems, 900 affiliated syndicates.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos—CROC (Revolutionary Confederation of Mexican Workers and Farmers): San Juan de Letrán 80, 6°, México, DF; Pres. Alberto Juárez Blancas; Sec. Eleazar Ruiz Cerda; 120,000 mems in 22 state federations and 8 national unions.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Trabajadores—CRT (Revolutionary Confederation of Workers): Niño Perdido 16-3, México, DF; f. 1954; Sec.-Gen. Mario Suárez García; 10,000 mems; 10 federations and 192 syndicates.

Federación Nacional de Sindicatos Independientes (National Federation of Independent Trade Unions): Isaac Garza 311, Oriente, Monterrey, NL; f. 1936; Sec.-Gen. Isaac Treviño Frías; 1,760,000 mems; 960 unions.

Federación de Sindicatos de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado—FSTSE (Federation of Unions of Government Workers): Antonio Caso 35, México 4, DF; f. 1938; Sec.-Gen. (vacant); 800,000 mems; 44 affiliated unions.

Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México—UGOCM (General Union of Workers and Farmers of Mexico): México, DF; f. 1949; admitted to WFTU/CSTAL; Sec.-Gen. Juan Rodríguez Gómez; 7,500 mems, over 2,500 syndicates.

A number of major unions are non-affiliated; they include:

Pacto de Unidad Sindical Solidaridad (PAUSS): comprises 10 independent trade unions.

Sindicato Industrial de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Similares de la República Mexicana (Industrial Union of Mine, Metallurgical and Related Workers of the Republic of Mexico): Dr Vértiz 668, Col. Narvarte, México 12, DF; f. 1933; Sec.-Gen. Senator Napoleón Gómez Sada; 86,000 mems.

Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación (SNTE): México, DF; teachers' union.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Ferrocarrileros de la República Mexicana (Union of Railroad Workers of the Republic of Mexico): Calz. Nonoalco 206, México 3, DF; f. 1933; Sec.-Gen. Senator Faustino Alva Zavala; 100,000 mems.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Petroleros de la República Mexicana (STPRM) (Union of Petroleum Workers of the Republic of Mexico): close links with Pemex; Leader Joaquín Hernández Galicia; Sec.-Gen. Salvador Barragán Camacho; includes:

Movimiento Nacional Petrolero: reformist faction; Leader Hebraícaz Vásquez.

Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores Electricistas de la República Mexicana (Sole Union of Electricity Workers of the Republic of Mexico): México, DF; Sec.-Gen. Leonardo Rodríguez Alcaíne.

Sindicato Unico de Trabajadores de la Industria Nuclear (SUTIN): Leader Antonio Ponce.

Unión Obrera Independiente (UOI): non-aligned.

The major agricultural unions are:

Central Campesina Independiente: Dr E. González Martínez 101, México, DF; Leader Senator Alfonso Garzón.

Confederación Nacional de Campesinos: Mariano Azuela 121, México, DF; affiliated to Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores; Leader Víctor Cervera Pacheco.

Confederación Nacional Ganadera: Calzada Mariano Escobedo 714, México 5, DF; Pres. M. V. Z. Arcadio León Estrada; 300,000 mems.

Consejo Agrarista Mexicano: Calle Medellín 12, Col. Roma, México, DF; Sec.-Gen. Humberto Serrano.

Unión Nacional de Trabajadores Agriculturas (UNTA): connected with Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores.

Transport

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes: Avda Universidad y Xola, Cuerpo B, 2°, Col. Navarate, 03028 México, DF; tel. 5309203.

Cámara Nacional de Transportes y Comunicaciones: Turín 48, Col. Júarez, 06600 México, DF; tel. 5910088; national Chamber for transport and communications; Pres. Isidoro Rodríguez Ruiz; Man. Oscar Aguirre López.

STATE RAILWAYS

In 1984 there were 15,667 km of railways. The first phase of a 570-km electrification scheme, linking Mexico City with San Luis Potosí and Irapuato, is under construction.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México (National Railways of Mexico): Centro Administrativo, Avda Central 140, Buenavista, 06358 México, DF; tel. 5479060; telex 1773999; f. 1873; government-owned since 1937; 14,217 km open (1978); system extends from the US border at Ciudad Juárez (El Paso), Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass), Nuevo Laredo (Laredo), and Matamoros (Brownsville) to Guatemalan frontier; Gen. Dir Eduardo A. Cota.

In 1977 the following three companies were merged for administrative purposes, with Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México forming the controlling body:

Ferrocarril Chihuahua al Pacífico, SA de CV (Chihuahua–Pacific Railway): Méndez y 24a, Apdo 46, Chihuahua, Chih.; tel. 20752; 1,512 km open; Ojinaga (Chih.)–Topolobampo (Sin.) and Ciudad Juárez–La Junta (Chih.); Gen. Man. Alfredo Suárez Rábago.

Ferrocarril del Pacífico, SA de CV: Avda Tolsa 336, Guadalajara, Jal., Apdo 1-15-M; tel. 256664; f. 1909; 2,310 km open (1978); Nogales–Guadalajara, with branches in Sonora and Sinaloa, connects with Southern Pacific of the USA at Nogales, Naco and Agua Prieta, with the Sonora–Baja California Railway at San Blas, with the National Railways of Mexico at Guadalajara; Asst Gen. Man. Ing. Luis García Barrientos.

Ferrocarril Sonora–Baja California, SA de CV: Final Ulíses Irigoyen, Apdo 3182, Mexicali, Baja California; tel. 72102; 523 km open; first section opened 1940; Gen. Dir Eduardo A. Cota.

Sistema de Transporte Colectivo: Delicias 67, México 1, DF; tel. 5218620; telex 1774267; f. 1967; the first stage of a combined underground and surface railway system in Mexico City was opened in 1969; seven lines, covering 105 km, were operating in 1984, and 12 new lines, bringing the total distance to 444 km, are to be completed by the year 2010; the system is wholly state-owned and the fares are heavily subsidized; Dir Ing. Gerardo Ferrando Bravo.

ROADS

In 1984 there were 214,073 km of roads, of which 98,474 km were paved or in the process of being paved and of which 42,104 km were toll roads. It is estimated that there were 7.2m. motor vehicles on Mexican roads in 1982.

Long-distance buses form one of the principal methods of transport in Mexico, and there are some 600 lines operating services throughout the country.

Dirección General de Autotransporte Federal: Calz. de las Bombas No 411, 11°, Col. San Bartolo Coapa, 04800 México, DF; tel. 6840757; co-ordinates long distance bus services.

SHIPPING

In 1984 Mexico's merchant navy had a total gross registered tonnage of 3.24m. The Government operates the facilities of seaports.

Comisión Nacional Coordinadora de Puertos: Insurgentes Sur 617, 3°, Col. Nápoles, 03810 México, DF; tel. 6877207; telex 1160079; f. 1970; government agency to co-ordinate all maritime port operations; Exec. Dir Ing. Jaime Luna Traill.

Petróleos Mexicanos: Avda Marina Nacional 329, Edif. 1917, 2°, México 17, DF; tel. 5316053; telex 1773986; Transport Man. Ing. Enrique Vázquez Domínguez; 29 tankers, 29 seagoing and river tugs and 48 other small craft.

Transportación Marítima Mexicana, SA: Calle de la Cuspide 4761, Col. Parques del Pedregal, Del. Tlalpan, 14010 México, DF; tel. 6524111; telex 1771153; f. 1955; cargo services to Europe, the Mediterranean, Scandinavia, the USA, South and Central America, the Caribbean and the Far East; Pres. Francisco López Barredo; Man. Dir Alejandro Rojas.

Many foreign shipping lines call at Mexican ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroméxico: Paseo de la Reforma, 445-PH, Col. Cuauhtémoc, 06500 México, DF; tel. 5254299; telex 1772724; f. 1934 as Aeronaves de México, nationalized 1959; services between most principal cities of Mexico and the USA, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Spain; Pres. Sigfrido Paz Paredes; fleet 3 DC-10-30, 2 DC-10-15, 5 DC-8-50, 4 MD-80, 8 DC-9-15, 17 DC-9-30.

Mexicana (Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, SA): Balderas 36, 6°, Apdo 901, 06050 México, DF; tel. 5853148; telex 1773865; f. 1921; operated as private company until July 1982, when the Government took a 58% stake; in 1981 its routes covered 79,991 km; international services between Mexico City and the USA, Central America and Caribbean; domestic services; Pres. Manuel Sosa de la Vega; Chair. Ing. Rodolfo Félix Valdéz; fleet: 38 Boeing 727-200, 5 DC-10-15.

Tourism

Secretaría de Turismo (Secretariat for Tourism): Avda Pdte Masaryk 172, 3°, 11587 México, DF; tel. 2508555; telex 1777566; Dir-Gen. Arturo Alcocer Lujambio.

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: Mariano Escobedo 726, 11590 México, DF; tel. 5330540; telex 1773606; Pres. Lic. Antonio Enríquez Savignac.

Fondo Nacional de Fomento al Turismo (FONATUR): México, DF; Dir-Gen. Lic. Mario Moya Palencia.

Atomic Energy

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares (ININ): Agricultura 21, Col. Escandón, Apdo 18-1027, 11800 México, DF; tel. 2715732; telex 1773637; f. 1979 to plan research and development of nuclear science and technology, as well as the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, for the social, scientific and technological development of the country; runs the Centro de Información y Documentación Nuclear, which also serves CNSNS; the US $10m. reactor which came into operation in 1967 is estimated to supply all Mexico's requirements for radio-active isotopes; Mexico's first nuclear power plant at Laguna Verde is due to begin operations in 1986 and another plant is planned for 1988; Dir-Gen. Rubén Bello Rivera.

Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Nuclear y Salvaguardias (CNSNS): Insurgentes Sur 1806, 01030 México, DF; f. 1979 to establish standards for the development of the nuclear industry and guarantee its safety; Dir-Gen. Ing. Roberto Treviño Arizpe.

MONGOLIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Mongolian People's Republic is a land-locked country in central Asia, with the USSR to the north and the People's Republic of China to the south, east and west. The climate is dry, with generally mild summers but very cold winters. Temperatures in Ulan Bator are usually between −32°C (−26°F) and 22°C (71°F). The principal language is Khalkha Mongolian. Kazakh is spoken in the province of Bayan-ölgiy. There is no state religion but traces of Buddhist Lamaism and Shamanism still survive. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal vertical stripes, of red, blue and red, with the 'soyombo' symbol (a combination of abstract devices) in gold, surmounted by a five-pointed gold star, on the red stripe at the hoist. The capital is Ulan Bator.

Recent History

The country was formerly the Chinese province of Outer Mongolia. In 1911, following the republican revolution in China, Mongolian nationalists declared the province's independence. With backing from Tsarist Russia, Outer Mongolia gained autonomy, as a feudal Buddhist monarchy, but accepted Chinese suzerainty in 1915. Following the Russian revolution of 1917, China began to re-establish control in Mongolia in 1919. Mongol leaders appealed to the new Soviet regime for help in 1920. In March 1921 Mongolian communists met in the USSR to found the Mongolian People's Party, called the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) since 1924, and established a Provisional People's Government. After nationalist forces, with Soviet help, overthrew Chinese rule in the Mongolian capital, independence was proclaimed, and the monarchy restored, on 11 July 1921. The USSR recognized the People's Government in November.

In May 1924 the USSR acknowledged Chinese authority in Mongolia but in November, after the death of Bogd Haan (King) Javdzandamba Hutagt VIII, the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) was proclaimed. Soviet troops left in 1925 but the MPR continued to be dependent on the USSR's support. The Government mounted campaigns to collectivize the economy and to destroy the power of the nobility and Buddhist priests. In 1932 an armed uprising was suppressed with Soviet help. Following a purge of the MPRP and army leadership in 1936–39, power was concentrated in the hands of Marshal Horloogiyn Choybalsan as Prime Minister and Party leader. In 1939 a Japanese invasion from Manchuria was repelled by Soviet and Mongolian forces at Halhyn-gol (Nomonhan). The resultant truce lasted until war was declared on Japan in August 1945, four days before the Japanese surrender, and northern China was invaded. A plebiscite in October 1945 voted 100% for independence, and this was recognized by China in January 1946.

Choybalsan died in January 1952 and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. Dashiyn Damba became First Secretary of the MPRP in April 1954. During the 1950s Mongolia, previously recognized only by other communist countries, established relations with non-aligned states. Tsedenbal replaced Damba as First Secretary of the MPRP in November 1958, and a new constitution was adopted in July 1960. Mongolia has not been recognized by the USA, which blocked its membership of the UN until October 1961.

For many years, Mongolia has depended on economic, military and political support from the USSR, and the Mongolian leadership loyally endorses Soviet policies. Relations with the People's Republic of China are poor. Mongolia accuses the Chinese Government of ill-treating the Mongol population in China and of wishing to expand its territory at Mongolia's expense. Several border incidents were reported in the early 1970s. In 1983 it was reported that 2,000 ethnic Chinese immigrants had been expelled from Mongolia, and there were signs that the Mongolian Government wished to eject almost the entire resident Chinese community (estimated at 7,000), despite protests from Beijing.

Jamsrangiyn Sambuu, Head of State since July 1954, died in May 1972. He was replaced in June 1974 by Tsedenbal, who retained the MPRP leadership but relinquished the post of Chairman of the Council of Ministers to Jambyn Batmönh. In August 1984 Tsedenbal was removed from the Party leadership and state presidency, apparently owing to ill health, and Batmönh replaced him as General Secretary of the MPRP. In December Batmönh also became Head of State, while Dumaagiyn Sodnom, hitherto a Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Chairman of the State Planning Commission, was appointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Government

Under the 1960 Constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the People's Great Hural (Assembly). The Tenth Assembly, elected in June 1981, had 370 deputies, elected (unopposed) by universal adult suffrage for five years. The Assembly usually meets only twice a year but elects a Presidium (a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and five other members) to be its permanent organ. The Chairman of the Presidium is Head of State. The highest executive body is the Council of Ministers, appointed by (and responsible to) the Assembly. In December 1983 the Assembly approved the establishment of a Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

Political power is held by the communist Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), the only legal party. For elections to representative bodies, a single list of candidates is presented jointly by the MPRP and the 'non-party bloc'. The MPRP's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects the Central Committee (91 full members and 71 candidate members were elected in 1981) to supervise Party work. The Committee elects a Political Bureau (eight full members and two candidate members at the end of 1984) to direct its policy, and a Secretariat (seven members, including the General Secretary).

For local administration, Mongolia is divided into 18 provinces and three municipalities.

Defence

In July 1984, according to Western estimates, defence forces comprised an army of 25,000 men, about 100 air force personnel and some Soviet technical advisers. Military service is for three years. Weapons, ammunition and vehicles are supplied by the USSR. Estimated defence expenditure for 1984 was 763.8m. tögrög, about 14% of total budgetary expenditure.

Economic Affairs

Animal herding is the main economic activity and is practised throughout the country. About 24.4m. horses, cattle, sheep, goats and camels were kept in 1984. The herdsmen are organized in collectives, of which there were 255 in 1984. State farms, of which there were 51 in 1984, practise agriculture on a large scale. The principal crops are cereals, potatoes and vegetables. There are 14 fodder farms. Between 1970 and 1980 the contribution of agriculture and forestry to Mongolia's net material product (NMP) declined from 25.3% to 15.4%.

Industrial activity, which provided 29.3% of NMP in 1980, is mainly devoted to the processing of food and livestock products such as hides and wool, textile manufacturing and light engineering. In 1984 industry was reported to account for 46% of Mongolia's gross output (excluding non-material services) and for one-third of NMP. The industrial co-operatives, nationalized in 1972, have formed the basis of the new Ministry of Communal Economy and Services. The country's industrialization has been greatly assisted by foreign aid from other CMEA member countries, particularly the USSR. The major industrial centres are at Ulan Bator (which accounts for more than 50% of gross industrial production), Darhan and Choy-

balsan, near supplies of coal. Other important minerals include fluorspar (for the Soviet iron and steel industry), tungsten, tin, gold and lead. Large-scale copper mining and concentrating began in 1978 at Erdenet, 330 km north-west of Ulan Bator, where a combined copper-molybdenum works reached full capacity in 1983. Other new developing industrial towns include Baga nuur (coal) and Bor-öndör (fluorspar).

The deterioration of relations between Mongolia and the People's Republic of China led to the loss of Chinese labour and consumer goods, and of income from freight traffic between China and the USSR. There have been frequent complaints of inefficiency and poor workmanship in industry. As in the USSR, a new management system is being introduced, involving greater flexibility in planning and the use of economic incentives.

In 1983 about 80% of Mongolia's trade was with the USSR, and over 18% with other members of the CMEA (see p. 128). Most of the remainder was with China, Viet-Nam and other communist countries. In 1983 Mongolian-Soviet trade (exports plus imports) was worth 1,344.3m. roubles. In the period 1980–83, Mongolia had a total deficit of 2,254.6m. roubles in its trade with the USSR.

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1976–80), Mongolia's net material product increased by 30.9% (Plan 37–41%), gross industrial production by 58% (Plan 60–65%), average annual gross agricultural production by 6.3% (Plan 26–30%) and the volume of foreign trade by 50% (Plan 40–45%). The draft percentage increases for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1981–85) were, respectively, 38–41, 52–58, 22–26 and 50–55. It was reported that Mongolia's gross industrial production in 1983 had increased by an estimated 8.1% over 1982 (compared with a planned increase of 10.3%). In 1984 the volume of gross industrial production was planned to rise by 7.8%.

Transport and Communications

In 1983 the Mongolian railway system had 1,710 km of track in use. There are more than 1,500 km of surfaced roads but much traffic is cross-country by motor vehicle and along the caravan routes. Steamer services operate on Lake Hövsgöl and on the Selenge and Orhon rivers. The length of navigable inland waterways totals 397 km. Air transport operates to Irkutsk and Moscow, in the USSR, and throughout the country (38,100 km of routes). Construction of a new air terminal is under way in Ulan Bator, and a new airport is planned at Buyant-Uhaa.

Social Welfare

In 1983 there were 112 hospitals, with 15,300 beds and 4,234 physicians, with ratios of 109.3 hospital beds and 23.3 doctors per 10,000 of the population (in Ulan Bator the ratios were 145 and 44 respectively). There are also a number of clinics and medical stations.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory. The curriculum varies between four, seven and 10 years. Primary education begins at eight years of age and lasts for three years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 11, lasts for up to seven years. In 1979 the estimated enrolment at primary schools was 98% of the relevant age-group, while secondary enrolment was 84%. In 1983/84 enrolment in general schools was 397,400. There is one university, as well as seven other institutions of higher education, 25 special secondary schools and 37 technical schools, with a total enrolment of 71,000.

Tourism

A foreign tourist service bureau, managed by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, was established in 1960, but tourism is not very developed. Mongolia had 170,000 foreign visitors in 1983. There are two hotels for foreign tourists in Ulan Bator. The country's main attractions are its scenery, wildlife and historical relics.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 11 July (National Day), 7 November (USSR's October Revolution).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 8 March (International Women's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 möngö = 1 tögrög (tughrik).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 4.393 tögrög;
US $1 = 3.790 tögrög.

Statistical Survey

Revised by A. J. K. Sanders.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	1,565,000*
Population (census results)	
10 January 1969	1,197,600
5 January 1979	1,594,800
Population (official estimates at 1 January)	
1983	1,773,000
1984	1,820,400
1985	1,866,300
Density (per sq km) at 1 January 1985	1.2

* 604,250 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (January 1984)

	Area ('000 sq km)	Urban Districts	Population ('000)
Ulan Bator	2.0	8	470.5
Darhan	0.2	4	63.6
Erdenet	n.a.	4	40.5

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1983)

Birth rate: 36.2 per 1,000; death rate: 9.8 per 1,000.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

Males 59.1 years; females 62.3 years (1969).

EMPLOYMENT (state and co-operative sector)

	1981	1982	1983
Industry	71,800	77,400	80,200
Construction	24,000	25,300	25,800
Agriculture*	36,500	38,400	38,500
Transport	32,000	33,500	41,900
Trade and supply	36,800	37,500	40,000
Services	14,500	15,300	}
Science	9,100	9,000	
Education and arts	50,800	52,800	} 134,100
Health, social services and tourism	32,100	32,800	
Total	308,000	322,000	363,500

* Excluding herding associations.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (1 January 1984)

Province (Aymag)	Area ('000 sq km)	Provincial Districts (sum)	Population ('000)	Provincial Centre
Arhangay	55	17	83.8	Tsetserleg
Bayanhongor	116	19	69.5	Bayanhongor
Bayan-ölgiy	46	12	84.0	Ölgiy
Bulgan	49	14	46.0	Bulgan
Dornod (Eastern)	123.5	14	67.8	Choybalsan
Dornogov' (East Gobi)	111	13	47.4	Saynshand
Dundgov' (Central Gobi)	78	15	44.1	Mandalgov'
Dzavhan	82	22	88.1	Uliastay
Gov'-altay	142	17	62.5	Altay
Hentiy	82	18	60.5	Öndörhaan
Hovd	76	16	71.6	Hovd
Hövsgöl	101	19	96.6	Mörön
Ömnögov' (South Gobi)	165	14	35.5	Dalandzadgad
Övörhangay	63	18	93.2	Arvayheer
Selenge	42.8	16	76.4	Sühbaatar
Sühbaatar	82	12	47.2	Baruun urt
Töv (Central)	81	25	90.2	Dzuun mod
Uvs	69	18	81.4	Ulaangom

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	275,000	411,000	647,600
Barley	30,800	63,000	88,800
Oats	12,100	31,600	57,200
Other cereals	1,900	7,900	19,200
Potatoes	41,100	75,100	97,500
Other vegetables	26,300	36,100	34,200
Fodder	257,600	302,000	350,200
Hay	1,102,100	1,172,800	1,188,100

1984: Grain harvest (provisional) 598,200 metric tons.

LIVESTOCK

	1981	1982	1983
Sheep	14,714,000	14,954,800	14,110,400
Goats	4,595,000	4,801,500	4,548,500
Horses	1,991,000	2,027,900	1,959,500
Cattle	2,376,000	2,395,500	2,373,900
Camels	586,400	584,600	578,000
Total	24,262,400	24,764,300	23,570,300
Pigs	35,000	39,400	45,100
Poultry	200,000	246,100	240,200

Livestock raised from birth totalled 9.1m. in 1981; 9.4m. in 1982; and 8.1m. in 1983. In the spring of 1984 heavy losses of stock were reported from western provinces; livestock raised from birth in 1984 totalled 8.3m.; an indirect figure for the mid-year total worked out at 24.24m.

LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle (metric tons)	73,600	68,500	67,700
Sheep (metric tons)	130,600	142,100	129,500
Goats (metric tons)	28,200	28,900	26,800
Horses (head)	76,700	85,000	83,800
Milk ('000 litres)	97,700	112,100	115,200

PROCUREMENT OF WOOL, HIDES AND SKINS

	1981	1982	1983
Sheep's wool (metric tons)	20,700	21,200	20,300
Camels' wool (metric tons)	3,000	3,000	2,900
Goats' wool (metric tons)	800	900	900
Goats' hair (metric tons)	1,300	1,300	1,300
Cattle hides (units)	481,700	417,700	429,200
Horse hides (units)	105,800	110,700	102,900
Camel skins (units)	32,300	28,100	29,900
Sheep skins (units)	4,094,900	4,406,700	4,256,000
Goat skins (units)	1,201,700	1,262,300	1,215,000
Marmot pelts (units)	855,500	795,500	799,100
Squirrel skins (units)	10,300	11,800	12,300
Wolf skins (units)	3,700	3,500	3,200

Mining

(metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Hard coal	346,000	401,000	4,976,600
Lignite	3,957,000	4,520,000	
Fluorspar	595,000	666,600	708,100

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Electricity (million kWh)	1,562.8	1,517.9	1,697.2
Bricks (million)	109.0	113.0	122.7
Lime ('000 metric tons)	79.4	90.1	92.8
Cement ('000 metric tons)	106.1	178.7	165.3
Sawn timber ('000 cu metres)	578.7	646.7	627.6
Matches (million boxes)	35.3	40.0	28.8
Felt ('000 metres)	615.1	618.0	618.1
Felt footwear ('000 pairs)	420.8	408.8	387.4
Washed wool ('000 metric tons)	10.2	12.1	12.1
Knitwear ('000 articles)	1,142.3	1,304.1	2,861.8
Woollen cloth ('000 metres)	962.4	962.9	965.5
Overcoats ('000)	201.0	201.8	223.0
Two-piece suits ('000)	188.9	169.9	196.1
Leather footwear ('000 pairs)	1,916.4	1,727.4	2,226.3
Leather coats ('000)	64.1	73.3	74.4
Sheepskin coats ('000)	82.9	87.1	90.4
Meat ('000 metric tons)	67.1	67.4	64.4
Fish (metric tons)	3,510.8	3,364.2	4,195.1
Butter ('000 metric tons)	4.0	4.0	4.0
Flour ('000 metric tons)	125.2	119.6	150.2
Bread ('000 metric tons)	49.3	53.7	60.7
Confectionery ('000 metric tons)	23.9	25.2	26.1
Alcohol ('000 litres)	2,679.8	3,835.0	2,687.5
Vodka ('000 litres)	6,353.7	6,441.5	6,469.3
Beer ('000 litres)	10,063.6	9,409.7	9,103.2
Toilet soap (million bars)	5.4	5.9	6.1

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 möngö = 1 tögrög (tughrik).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 möngö; 1 tögrög.
Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 tögrög.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 4.393 tögrög;
US $1 = 3.790 tögrög;
100 tögrög = £22.766 = $26.385.

BUDGET (million tögrög)

Revenue	1982	1983	1984*
Turnover tax	3,112.5	3,373.8	3,521.1
Deductions from profits	998.7	1,057.0	1,152.3
Tax on funds	293.2	337.0	332.3
Social insurance	176.7	178.7	191.0
Taxes and dues	36.0	37.0	37.2
Forestry and hunting and all other revenue	212.4	177.9	176.1
Total	4,829.5	5,161.8	5,410.0

Expenditure	1982	1983	1984*
National economy	1,948.2	2,040.4	2,150.4
Social and cultural measures	1,884.4	2,054.9	2,152.2
Administration and other expenditure	924.1	1,045.8	1,097.4
of which:			
Defence	715.8	725.5	763.8
Total	4,756.7	5,141.1	5,400.0

* Estimates.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLANS (% growth over five years)

	Sixth Plan 1976–80		Seventh Plan 1981–85 Target	
	Target	Result	Provisional	Revised
Capital investment	80–100	120	23–26	n.a.
Gross social product	40–44	35	41–45	n.a.
National income	37–41	30.9	38–41	41
Real per capita income	16–18	14	10–12	11
Average monthly wage	7–9	4	4–6	4.8
Average annual herdsman's income	14–17	13	20–23	22
Gross industrial production	60–65	58	52–58	60
Industrial productivity	34–38	20	24–26	n.a.
Average annual gross agricultural production	26–30	6.3	22–26	23
Retail trade turnover	32–35	30	27–31	27.6
Freight turnover	30–35	60	30–32	n.a.
Foreign trade	40–45	50	50–55	60

(Selected production figures)

	Sixth Plan 1976–80		Seventh Plan 1981–85 Target	
	Target	Result	Provisional	Revised
Electricity (million kWh) (output in fifth year)	1,440.0	1,430.0	2,431–2,717	2,400.0
Coal (million metric tons) (five-year total)	4.5–4.9	4.4	6.8–7.2	6.8
Housing ('000 sq m) (five-year average)	730–760	740	830–860	830
Grain ('000 metric tons)	500–530	347	580–640	600
Meat ('000 metric tons, live weight)	94.5–97.7	89.2	93.6–94.5	n.a.

External Trade

COMMODITIES (%)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Machinery and equipment	33.1	34.9	35.4
Fuels, minerals, metals	24.1	24.4	28.7
Chemical products, fertilizers, rubber	6.3	6.7	7.1
Construction materials	1.9		
Raw materials (excl. foodstuffs)	2.4	14.5	11.1
Raw materials for food production	2.9		
Food products	8.4		
Industrial consumer goods	20.9	19.5	17.7

Value of Trade (million roubles, excluding credit trade): Imports 367.0 in 1980, 472.0 in 1981, 530.0 in 1982; Exports 269.9 in 1980, 314.0 in 1981, 376.0 in 1982.

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Machinery and equipment	0.3	0.2	0.1
Fuels, minerals, metals	26.4	34.4	39.1
Construction materials	0.4	0.5	0.5
Raw materials (excl. foodstuffs)	30.9	54.1	48.0
Raw materials for food production	13.4		
Food products	19.0		
Industrial consumer goods	9.6	10.8	12.3

TRADING PARTNERS (%)

	1979	1980	1981
Exports			
to socialist countries	98.6	98.4	98.1
including:			
CMEA	96.4	96.5	96.7
Others	2.2	1.9	1.4
to capitalist countries	1.4	1.6	1.9
Imports			
from socialist countries	98.9	98.5	98.5
including:			
CMEA	97.2	96.8	97.4
Others	1.7	1.7	1.1
from capitalist countries	1.1	1.5	1.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Machine tool (units)	41	96	90
Diesel generators (units)	3	6	22
Electric motors (units)	1,800	1,716	1,199
Transformers (units)	179	180	159
Cranes (units)	64	65	68
Electric fork-lifts (units)	32	20	—
Excavators (units)	191	115	69
Tractors (units)	383	654	440
Lorries (units)	1,186	1,477	1,061
Buses (units)	214	246	190
Passenger-cars (units)	625	765	503
Motorcycles (units)	3,780	4,864	6,919
Petrol, diesel and paraffin ('000 metric tons)	588	600	618
Lubricating oil ('000 metric tons)	22.8	22	17.4
Rolled iron and steel ('000 metric tons)	38.4	48.3	73.1
Fertilizers ('000 metric tons)	51.4	62.2	30.4
Insecticides (metric tons)	600	886	1,223
Cement ('000 metric tons)	36.4	112	48
Paper ('000 metric tons)	9.4	8.2	8.7
Canned vegetables (metric tons)	900	1,900	2,900
Fresh fruit ('000 metric tons)	3,100	2,300	3,100
Refined sugar ('000 metric tons)	36.1	34	37.8
Woollen cloth (million m)	1.3	1.2	1.3
Cotton cloth (million m)	51.3	53	55.8
Silk and synthetic cloth (million m)	5.5	6.5	7.5
Leather footwear ('000 pairs)	654	757	754
Sewing machines (units)	5,000	6,000	6,000
Refrigerators (units)	4,000	4,800	5,000
Clocks and watches (units)	46,500	29,400	85,800
Radio receivers (units)	18,000	5,700	7,800
Television receivers (units)	400	13,300	10,200
Washing machines (units)	3,700	5,300	4,800

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Cement ('000 metric tons)	6.8	0.7	9.2
Lumber ('000 cu m)	87.7	102	107
Sawn timber ('000 cu m)	126	129	133
Wool ('000 metric tons)	17.4	15.4	13.7
Large hides ('000)	98.6	89.8	77.3
Small hides ('000)	820	814	1,363
Grain ('000 metric tons)	—	4.8	2.4
Meat and meat products ('000 metric tons)	—	47.6	48.2
Clothing (million roubles)	20.3	24.7	30.1

Transport

FREIGHT TURNOVER (million metric ton/km)

	1981	1982	1983
Rail	3,609.0	3,914.0	4,497.9
Road	1,624.0	1,691.0	1,776.1
Water	4.7	3.4	4.3
Air	5.5	5.2	5.0
Total	5,243.2	5,613.6	6,283.3

PASSENGER TURNOVER (million passenger/km)

	1981	1982	1983
Rail	327	350	385.5
Road	528	552	598.8
Air	232	249	260.6
Total	1,087	1,150	1,244.9

Communications Media

	1981	1982	1983
Telephones ('000 in use)	41.5	42.9	44.6
Radio receivers ('000 in use)	171.3	180.0	186.6
Television receivers ('000 in use)	57.9	65.3	70.7

Education

(1983/84)

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
General schools (day)	579	15,900	397,400
Vocational-technical	37	—	23,600
Special secondary	25	1,100	21,400
Higher	8	1,400	26,000*

* Not including 11,000 students studying abroad.

Directory

The Constitution

A new constitution was adopted on 6 July 1960. The following is a summary of its main provisions:

The Mongolian People's Republic is a sovereign democratic state of working people. All land, natural resources, factories, transport and banking organizations are state property. In addition to state ownership the people have co-operative ownership of public enterprises, especially in livestock herding. A limited degree of private ownership is also permitted.

The supreme state power is the People's Great Hural (Assembly), which was formerly elected every four years by universal, direct and secret suffrage of all citizens over the age of 18. The term was extended to five years after the June 1981 elections. It has the power to amend the Constitution (by a two-thirds majority), to adopt laws, to formulate the basic principles of policy and to approve the budget and economic plans. Its Presidium consists of a Chairman (who is Head of State), two Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and five members. The functions of the Presidium are to interpret legislation and issue decrees, ratify treaties and appoint or dismiss (with the approval of the People's Great Hural) the members of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive power and consists of the Chairman, First Vice-Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Ministers and Chairmen of State Commissions.

Local government is exercised by Hurals and their executive committees at Aymag (province) and Somon (county) levels.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural: Jambyn Batmönh (elected 12 December 1984).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

Chairman: Dumaagiyn Sodnom.

First Deputy Chairman: Tümenbayaryn Ragchaa.

Vice-Chairmen:

Chairman, State Planning Commission Puntsagiyn Jasray.

Chairman, Commission for CMEA Affairs Myatavyn Peljee.

Chairman, State Committee for Construction Architecture and Technical Control Sonomyn Luvsangombo.

Dondogiyn Tsevegmid.

Choynoryn Süren.

Minister of Agriculture: Sürenhoriyn Sodnomdorj.

Minister of Fuel and Power Industry: Sodovyn Bathuyag.

Minister of Geology and Mining Industry: Uthany Mavlyet.

Minister of Light and Food Industries: Gombojavyn Naydan.

Minister of Construction and Building Materials Industry: Lhamyn Tserendondog.

Minister of Forestry and Woodworking Industry: Damdingiyn Tseden.

Minister of Transport: Dogoyn Yondonsüren.

Minister of Water Supply: Bavuudorjiyn Bars.

Minister of Communications: Irvüüdziyn Norovjav.

Minister of Trade and Procurement: Badarchiyn Sharavsambuu.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Jamsrangiyn Dulmaa.

Minister of Finance: Demchigjavyn Molomjamts.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mangalyn Dügersüren.

Minister of Defence: Col-Gen. Jamsrangiyn Yondon.

Minister of Public Security: Lt-Gen. Agvaanjantsangiyn Jamsranjav.

Minister of Education: Chimidiyn Sereeter.

Minister of Health: Dar'sürengiyn Nyam-osor.

Minister of Communal Economy and Services: Tümengiyn Demchigdorj.

Minister of Justice: Origiyn Jambaldorj.

Minister of Culture: Budyn Sum'yaa.

Head, Central Statistical Directorate: Damiranjavyn Dzagasbaldan.

Chairman of Board of State Bank: Gochoogiyn Hüderchuluun.

President, Academy of Sciences: Choydogiyn Tseren.

Chairman, State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport: Davaagiyn Dashdovdon.

Chairman, State Committee for Labour and Social Security: Ravjaagiyn Dagvadorj.

Chairman, State Committee for Information, Radio and Television: Lhagvajavyn Dzantav.

Chairman, State Committee for Prices and Standards: Erdeniyn Byambajav.

Director of Administration, Council of Ministers: Baldangiyn Badarch.

Chairman, State Committee for Material and Technical Supply: Byambyn Rinchinpeljee.

Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (Minister): Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat.

First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission (Minister): Tomoriyn Namjim.

Chairman, People's Control Committee: Chuvaandorjiyn Molom.

First Deputy Chairman, People's Control Committee (Minister): Öldziyhutagiyn Ganhuyag.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Ulan Bator.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: tel. 21870.

Legislature

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

At the June 1981 elections, 370 deputies were elected to serve a five-year term. Every deputy was elected unopposed.

Presidium

Chairman: Jambyn Batmönh.

Deputy Chairman: Nyamyn Jagvaral.

Secretary: Tsedendambyn Gotov.

Members: Tserendashiyn Namsray, Bat-ochiryn Luvsantseren, Lodongiyn Tüdev, Bandzragchiyn Lamjav, Luvsanchültemiyn Pagmadulam.

Chairman of the People's Great Hural: Bat-ochiryn Altangerel.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Group: Nyamyn Luvsanchültem.

Political Organization

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP): Ulan Bator; f. 1921; 76,240 mems (1981).

Central Committee

At the 18th MPRP Congress, in May 1981, 91 members and 71 candidate members were elected to the Central Committee.

General Secretary: Jambyn Batmönh.

Secretaries of the Central Committee:

Tserenpiliyn Balhaajav
Damdiny Gombojav
Paavangiyn Damdin
Demchigiyn Molomjamts
Mangaljavyn Dash
Tserendashiyn Namsray

Political Bureau

Members:

Bat-ochiryn Altangerel
Demchigiyn Molomjamts
Jambyn Batmönh
Tserendashiyn Namsray
Bugyn Dejid
Tümenbayaryn Ragchaa
Damdiny Gombojav
Dumaagiyn Sodnom

Candidate Members: Nyamyn Jagvaral, Sonomyn Luvsangombo.

Other MPRP Officials

Chairman of the MPRP Control Committee: Bugyn Dejid.

First Secretary, Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League: Tserendorjiyn Narangerel. The League has over 200,000 mems.

Director of the Higher Party School: Gombyn Miyeegombo.

Director of the Institute of Social Sciences: Badamtaryn Baldoo.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN MONGOLIA

Afghanistan: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Assadullah Sarwari.

Bulgaria: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Kristyn Yevtimov.

China, People's Republic: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Li Juqing.

Cuba: Ulan Bator; tel. 27008; Ambassador: R. Fernández Sardiñas.

Czechoslovakia: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Valentin Ruzič.

German Democratic Republic: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Heinz Bauer.

Hungary: Ulan Bator; tel. 27323; Ambassador: László Kádár.

India: Ulan Bator; tel. 53122; Ambassador: M. L. Trivedi.

Japan: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Yusuhiko Ota.

Kampuchea: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Hao Nam Hong.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Pak Si-Kwon.

Poland: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Józef Urbanowicz.

Romania: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Gheorghe Manta.

USSR: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Sergey Pavlov.

United Kingdom: 30 Enh Tayvny Gudamj (GPO Box 703), Ulan Bator; tel. 51033; Ambassador: Allan Butler.

Viet-Nam: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Tran Chung.

Yugoslavia: Ulan Bator; Ambassador: Radovan Smiljanić.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the City Court of Ulan Bator, 18 Aymag (provincial) courts and local Somon (county) courts. The Chairman and members of the Supreme Court are elected by the People's Great Hural for a term of five years; other judges are elected by local Hurals for terms of three years. The Procurator of the Republic is also appointed by the People's Great Hural for a term of five years.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Byaraagiyn Chimid.

Procurator of the Republic: Sonombaljiryn Büdragchaa.

Religion

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution. Traces survive of Mahayana, or northern Buddhism.

Chairman of Council of Religious Affairs: D. Baljinnyam.

Hamba Lama: Ulan Bator; Head of the Gandantegchinlen Monastery Centre of Mongolian Buddhists (the only active temple of Mongolia): Harhüügiyn Gaadan.

The Press

The following are the major newspapers and periodicals:

NEWSPAPERS

Dzaluuchuudyn Ünen (Young People's Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1924; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 144 a year.

Hödölmör (Labour): Ulan Bator; f. 1928; organ of the Cen. Council of Trade Unions; 144 a year; Editor-in-Chief N. Myagmar.

Pionyeriyn Ünen (Pioneers' Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1943; organ of the Cen. Council of the D. Sühbaatar Pioneers' Org. of the Cen. Cttee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 84 a year; Responsible Editor Ts. Dashdondov; circ. 175,000.

Shine Hödöö (New Countryside): Ulan Bator; f. 1970; publ. by the Ministry of Agriculture; weekly.

Ulaan Od (Red Star): Ulan Bator; f. 1930; organ of the Ministries of Defence and Public Security; 2 a week; Editor-in-Chief A. Bayarmagnay.

Ulaanbaataryn Medee (Ulan Bator News): Ulan Bator; f. 1954; organ of the city party and exec. cttees; 156 a year; Editor H. Arsad.

Ünen (Truth): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1920; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the MPRP and MPR Council of Ministers; Tuesday to Sunday; Editor-in-Chief Lodongiyn Tüdev; circ. 145,000.

Utga Dzohiol Urlag (Literature and Art): Ulan Bator; f. 1954; organ of the Writers' Union and Ministry of Culture; weekly; Editor-in-Chief D. TARVA.

There are also 18 provincial newspapers, published bi-weekly by provincial MPRP and executive committees, including one in Kazakh (**Jana Ömir** (New Life) in Bayan-ölgiy Aymag). Nalayh, Erdenet and Darhan cities also have their own newspapers.

PERIODICALS

Akademiyn Medee (Academy News): 2 Leniniy Gudamj, Ulan Bator; f. 1961; journal of the Mongolian Acad. of Sciences.

Ardyn Armi (People's Army): Ulan Bator; quarterly.

Ardyn Tör (People's Government): Ulan Bator; f. 1950; organ of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; quarterly; Editor Ts. GOTOV; circ. 11,000.

Barilgachin (Builder): Ulan Bator; publ. by Ministry of Construction and Building Materials Industry; quarterly; Editor A. DAVAA.

BNMAU—yn Huul', Dzarlig Togtoolyn Emhetgel (Collection of MPR Laws, Decrees and Regulations): Ulan Bator; f. 1926; irregular; Editor-in-Chief B. BADARCH.

Büteegdehüüniy Chanar, Standarchillyn Asuudal (Questions of Product Quality and Standardization): Ulan Bator; f. 1982; quarterly.

Dorno Dahiny Sudlalyn Asuudal (Questions of Oriental Studies): POB 48/17, Ulan Bator; publ. by the Inst. of Oriental Studies of the Mongolian Acad. of Sciences; 2 a year; Editor SH. BIRA.

Dürsleh Urlag (Fine Arts): Ulan Bator; publ. by Union of Mongolian Artists; quarterly.

Dzalgamjlagch (Successor): Ulan Bator; 6 a year.

Dzaluu Dzohion Büteegch (Young Designer): Ulan Bator; quarterly.

Dzaluu Üye (Young Generation): Ulan Bator; 6 a year; Editor H. BATAA.

Ediyn Dzasgiyn Asuudal (Economic Questions): Ulan Bator; 6 a year; Editor-in-Chief D. SÜRENJAV.

Ediyn Dzasgiyn Bolovsrol (Economic Education): Ulan Bator; 18 a year.

Erüül Mend (Health): Ulan Bator; quarterly.

Hödöö Aj Ahuy (Agriculture): Ulan Bator; 6 a year.

Hudaldaa Ahuyn Üylchilgee (Trade and Services): Ulan Bator; quarterly.

Hudaldaaniy Medeelel (Trade Information): Ulan Bator; publ. by Ministry of Trade and Procurement; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief J. CHULUUNBAATAR.

Hüühdiyn Hümüüjil (Children's Education): Ulan Bator; publ. by Ministry of Education; 6 a year; Editor N. TSEVGEE; circ. 23,400.

Jargalan (Happiness): Ulan Bator; publ. by Exec. Cttee of the Mongolian Red Cross Soc.; illustrated annual on child care; Chief Editor N. SHURA; Sec. D. TSERENSODNOM; circ. 10,000.

MAHN—yn Töv Horoony Medee (MPRP Central Committee News): Ulan Bator; publ. by MPRP Cen. Cttee.

Malchdad Dzövlölgöö (Advice to Herdsmen): Ulan Bator; publ. by the Ministry of Agriculture; illustrated; every 2 months.

Medeelel HTsHUH (Information from the State Committee for Labour and Wages): Ulan Bator; quarterly.

Mongolyn Anagaah Uhaan (Mongolian Medicine): Ulan Bator; quarterly.

Mongolyn Emegteychüüd (Mongolian Women): Ulan Bator; tel. 20912; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief JIGJIDDORJIYN ALTANTSETSEG.

Mongolyn Üyldverchniy Evlel (Mongolian Trade Unions): Ulan Bator; publ. by Cen. Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; 6 a year; Editor N. MYAGMAR.

Namyn Am'dral (Party Life): Ulan Bator; f. 1923; organ of the Cen. Cttee of the MPRP; monthly; Editor-in-Chief BATMÖNHIYN LIGDEN; circ. 28,000.

Nayramdal (Friendship): Ulan Bator; organ of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Nayramdlyn Dzam (Road of Friendship): Ulan Bator; publ. by Mongolian Railways; 2 a week.

Oyuun Tülhüür (Key to Knowledge): Ulan Bator; 8 a year.

Pionyeriyn Udirdagch (Pioneer Leader): Ulan Bator; f. 1981; publ. by Cen. Council of Pioneers' Org. and the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; quarterly.

Sanhüü Dzeel Bürtgel (Financial Credit Accounting): Ulan Bator; f. 1981; quarterly.

Setgüülch (Journalist): Ulan Bator; f. 1982; publ. by Ünen and Mongolian Journalists' Union; quarterly.

Shinjleh Uhaan Am'dral (Science and Life): Ulan Bator; f. 1935; publ. by the Mongolian Acad. of Sciences and the Soc. for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; 6 a year; Editor-in-Chief L. JAMBALDORJ; circ. 14,400.

Sotsialist Huul' Yos (Socialist Law): Ulan Bator; journal of the Procurator's Office, Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice; quarterly; Editor S. BÜDRAGCHAA.

Sportyn Medee (Sports News): Ulan Bator; publ. by Cen. Council of Mongolian Physical Culture and Sport Society; weekly; Editor J. SHAGDAR.

Soyol, Urlag (Culture and Art): Ulan Bator; f. 1945; publ. by Ministry of Culture and Union of Mongolian Artists; quarterly; Editor Y. DORJSÜREN.

Surgan Hümüüjüülegch (Educator): Ulan Bator; publ. by Ministry of Education; 6 a year; Editor N. TSEVGEE.

Tarialanchdad Dzövlölöö (Advice to Farmers): Ulan Bator; publ. by the Ministry of Agriculture; illustrated; every 2 months.

Teevriyn Medeelel (Transport Information): Ulan Bator; publ. by Ministry of Transport; quarterly.

Tonshuul (Woodpecker): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; humorous magazine publ. by Ünen; 18 a year; Responsible Editor H. TSEVLEE; circ. 80,000.

Tsog (Spark): Ulan Bator; f. 1944; political and literary magazine of the Union of Writers; 6 a year; Responsible Editor D. TARVA.

Tyehnik, Tyehnologiyn Medee (News of Techniques and Technology): Ulan Bator; publ. by Council of Ministers' State Cttee for Prices and Standards; quarterly; Editor D. TSERENDORJ.

Uhuulagch (Agitator): Ulan Bator; f. 1931; publ. by MPRP Cen. Cttee; 18 a year; Editor P. PERENLEY; circ. 34,000.

Yaam, tusgay gadzryn normativ aktyn medeelel (Information about Normative Acts of Ministries and Special Offices): Ulan Bator; f. 1981; publ. by Ministry of Justice.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Foreign Trade of Mongolia: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; annual; publ. by the Ministry of Foreign Trade; English and Russian; Editor-in-Chief N. BAVUU.

Menggu Xiaozibao (News of Mongolia): Ulan Bator; Chinese; weekly; Editor-in-Chief TUMUR.

Mongolia: Ulan Bator; publ. by State Cttee for Information, Radio and Television; English; 6 a year; Editor-in-Chief SH. NEMEHBAYAR.

Mongoliya (Mongolia): Ulan Bator; publ. by State Cttee for Information, Radio and Television; Russian; monthly; Editor-in-Chief L. LHAGVADULAM.

News from Mongolia: Sühbaataryn Talbay 9, Ulan Bator; information bulletin publ. weekly by Montsame's foreign service; also French edn.

Novosti Mongolii (News of Mongolia): Sühbaataryn Talbay 15, Ulan Bator; f. 1942; Russian; publ. by Montsame; 2 a week.

NEWS AGENCIES

Montsame (Mongol Tsahilgaan Medeeniy Agentlag) (Mongolian Telegraph Agency): Sühbaataryn Talbay 9, Ulan Bator; tel. 23801; f. 1957; state-owned; Gen. Dir LHAGVAJAVYN DZANTAV.

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Ulan Bator; Bureau Chief G. G. KHARCHENKO.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): POB 709, Ulan Bator; Correspondent ANDRÉ GROSS.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): October 4, Rm 323, Ulan Bator; Correspondent ALEXANDER DENISOVICH.

Publishers

Government Publishing House

State Publishing Committee: Ulan Bator; f. 1921; in overall charge of all publishing; Editor-in-Chief T. SODNOMDARJAA.

There are also publishing houses in each province, and other publishing organs in Ulan Bator.

Radio and Television

There were 169,700 loudspeakers, 186,600 radio sets and 70,700 television sets in 1983. A 1,900-km radio relay line from Ulan Bator to Altay and Ölgiy also provides direct-dialling telephone links as well as television services for western Mongolia. A new radio relay line is under construction from Ulan Bator to Choybalsan.

RADIO

Ulan Bator Radio: State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, POB 365, Ulan Bator; tel. 23801; programmes in Mongolian (two), Russian, Chinese, English, French and Kazakh; Chair. of the State Cttee Lhagvajavyn Dzantav; Head of Foreign Relations Dept B. Dagva.

TELEVISION

Mongoltelevidz: Ulan Bator; f. 1967; daily transmissions, comprising locally-originated material and/or relays of Soviet programmes via the Molniya satellite and the Orbita ground station; Soviet television is received in 100 settlements via the Ekran satellite system; Dir of Television M. Choyjil.

Finance

BANKING

Central Bank

State Bank of the Mongolian People's Republic: Oktyabriyn Gudamj 6, Ulan Bator; f. 1924; 65 brs; Chair. of Board Gochoogiyn Hüderchuluun.

INSURANCE

Mongol Daatgal (State Directorate for Insurance of the Ministry of Finance): Ulan Bator; national insurance and reinsurance enterprise; Head Ts. Tsend.

Trade and Industry

All trade and industry is vested in the state, either through co-operatives or direct state ownership.

Ministry of Trade and Procurement: Ulan Bator; Minister Badarchiyn Sharavsambuu.

CO-OPERATIVES

Industrial co-operatives have been absorbed into the state industrial structure. Industrial production associations are gradually being established under various ministries; they are not co-operatives but groupings of allied enterprises (flour milling, leather processing, etc.).

Federation of Agricultural Production Associations (Co-operatives): Ulan Bator; body administering the 255 agricultural co-operatives throughout the country; Chair. of Council: Minister of Agriculture (ex officio); Sec. D. Rinchinsangi.

FOREIGN TRADE

The Mongolian People's Republic has trading relations with over 20 countries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is responsible for the foreign trade monopoly and controls the operations of several importing and exporting companies. There are seven specialized import and export organizations dealing in trade with foreign countries:

Chamber of Commerce of the Mongolian People's Republic: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1960; responsible for establishing economic and trading relations, contacts between trade and industrial organizations both at home and abroad and for assisting foreign countries; organizes commodity inspection, press information and international exhbns and fairs at home and abroad; Pres. Ö. Dorj; Gen. Sec. S. Tömör.

Avtonefteimport: Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ulan Bator; import of motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Kompleksimport: Ulan Bator; imports sets of equipment for the mining industry and power stations, and production lines for light and food industry enterprises; Dir D. Sanchin.

Mongoleksport: Ulan Bator; export of Mongolian goods.

Mongolilgeemj: Ulan Bator; foreign parcel trade.

Mongolnom: Ulan Bator; tel. 21512; export of Mongolian publications.

Mongolraznoimport: Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ulan Bator; tel. 715639; import of consumer goods, postage stamps and medicines, export of postage stamps.

Mongoltekhnoimport: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; import of industrial machinery and equipment, raw materials, chemicals and dyestuffs, other than motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, fuels and lubricants.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions: Ulan Bator; brs throughout the country; Chair. Bat-Ochiryn Luvsantseren; Head of Foreign Dept Dz. Dejee; 425,000 mems (1982); affiliated to WFTU.

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1984 Mongolia's railways accounted for more than 70% of total freight turnover.

Ulan Bator Railway: Ulan Bator; Dir S. I. Solovyev; Dep. Dir N. Tserennorov.

External Lines: from the USSR frontier at Naushki/Sühbaatar (connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway) to Ulan Bator on to the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn-üüd/Erhlien and connecting with Beijing (total length 1,115 km).

Branches: from Darhan to Sharyn Gol coalfield (length 68 km); branch from Salhit near Darhan westwards to Erdenet (Erdenetiyn-ovoo open-cast copper mine) in Bulgan Province (length c. 170 km); from Maan't to Baga nuur coal-mine south-east of Ulan Bator (c. 120 km); from Har-ayrag to Bor-öndör fluorspar mines (100 km).

Eastern Railway: Choybalsan; from the USSR frontier at Borzya/Ereentsav to Choybalsan (length 237 km).

ROADS

Main roads link Ulan Bator with the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn üüd/Erhlien and with the Soviet frontier at Altanbulag/Kyakhta. A road from Chita in the USSR crosses the frontier in the east at Mangut/Onon (Öldziy) and branches for Choybalsan and Öndörhaan. In the west and north-west, roads from Biysk and Irkutsk in the USSR go to Tsagaannuur, Bayan-ölgiy Aymag, and Hanh, on Lake Hövsgöl, respectively. The total length of these and other main roads is about 8,600 km. The length of asphalted roads now approaches 900 km, almost entirely in towns. The first section of a hard-surfaced road between Ulan Bator and Bayanhongor was completed in 1975. The road from Darhan to Erdenet is also to be surfaced. Inter- and intra-provincial traffic goes across country in most cases.

There are bus services in Ulan Bator and other large towns, and lorry services throughout the country on the basis of motor transport depots, mostly situated in provincial centres.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Water transport plies Lake Hövsgöl and the River Selenge (397 km navigable) in the northern part of the country. Tugs and barges on Lake Hövsgöl transport goods brought in by road to Hanh from the USSR to Hatgal on the southern shore.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mongolian Civil Air Transport (MIAT): Ulan Bator; tel. 20221; f. 1956; internal services to most provincial centres and many county centres; service from Ulan Bator (Buyant-Uhaa) to Irkutsk; total route length 38,000 km; fleet of 20 An-24, 3 Il-14, and also several An-2, Mil-4 and Yak-12; Dir of Civil Aviation Lhagvasürengiyn Lhagvaa.

Tourism

There were 170,000 foreign tourists in 1983.

Juulchin: Ulan Bator; tel. 22884; telex 232; f. 1960; the official foreign tourist service bureau, managed by the Ministry for Foreign Trade; Dir B. Delgersüren.

MOROCCO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in the extreme north-west of Africa. It has a long coastline on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and, east of the Strait of Gibraltar, on the Mediterranean Sea, facing southern Spain. Morocco's eastern frontier is with Algeria, while to the south lies the disputed territory of Western Sahara (under Moroccan occupation), which has a lengthy Atlantic coastline and borders Mauritania to the east and south. Morocco's climate is semi-tropical. It is warm and sunny on the coast, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average temperatures are 27°C (81°F) in summer and 7°C (45°F) in winter for Rabat, and 38°C (101°F) and 4°C (40°F) respectively for Marrakesh. The rainy season in the north is from November to April. The official language is Arabic, but a large minority speak Berber. Spanish is widely spoken in the northern regions, and French in the rest of Morocco. The established religion is Islam, and most of the country's inhabitants are Muslims. There are Christian and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a green pentagram (intersecting lines in the form of a five-pointed star), known as 'Solomon's Seal', in the centre. The capital is Rabat.

Recent History

Except for the disputed former Spanish Sahara (see below), Morocco was divided in 1912 into a French protectorate and a smaller Spanish protectorate in the north. Tangier became an international zone in 1923. The French protectorate became the independent Sultanate of Morocco on 2 March 1956. The new nation's first Head of State was Sultan Mohammed V, who had reigned since 1927, except when removed from office by the French authorities in 1953–55. The Spanish protectorate joined independent Morocco in April 1956, and the Tangier zone was abolished in October. The Sultan was restyled King of Morocco in August 1957. The northern strip of Spanish Sahara was ceded to Morocco in April 1958. King Mohammed V took charge as Prime Minister in May 1960 but died in February 1961 and was succeeded by his son, Moulay Hassan, who had been Crown Prince since 1957 and Vice-Premier since 1960. The new King took the title of Hassan II.

During the turbulent reign of Hassan, Morocco has had a succession of Prime Ministers, but the King (who has sometimes held the premiership himself) remains the central figure in the country's political life. King Hassan holds extensive executive powers and has maintained his personal rule despite attempts to depose or assassinate him.

For the first 13 years of his reign, King Hassan's position was unstable. Successive constitutions attempted to establish royal power while satisfying demands for greater political freedom. In June 1961 Hassan formed a coalition of all major political parties except the left-wing Union Nationale des Forces Populaires (UNFP). A new Constitution, providing for a bicameral legislature, was promulgated in December 1962. A general election for Morocco's first House of Representatives took place in May 1963, and the King relinquished the post of Prime Minister in November. Dissatisfaction with economic conditions led to riots by students and workers in Casablanca in March 1965. After attempts to form an all-party Cabinet failed, King Hassan declared a 'state of exception' in June, when he assumed full legislative and executive powers. He relinquished the premiership in June 1967, but the emergency provisions remained in force until July 1970, when another Constitution was approved. The Constitution provided for a strengthening of royal powers and a partial resumption of parliamentary government. Despite the opposition of political parties and trade unions, a general election in August 1970 resulted in a pro-government majority in the new Chamber of Representatives. Meanwhile, the Spanish enclave of Ifni was ceded to Morocco in June 1969.

An abortive military rebellion took place in July 1971, when a force of army cadets attacked the royal palace while King Hassan was there, celebrating his birthday. This attempted coup, crushed by forces loyal to the King, was reportedly supported by Col Gaddafi of Libya and by senior Moroccan military officers, including the commander of the Royal Household. Many people were subsequently arrested, including numerous members of the UNFP, of whom five were sentenced to death in September 1971.

A revised Constitution, approved by a national referendum in March 1972, provided for a unicameral legislature: two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Representatives would be filled by direct election, while the remaining one-third of the members would be indirectly elected by local government councils, professional bodies and labour organizations. However, no date was set for the elections. A further attempt to assassinate King Hassan was made in August 1972, when air force personnel tried to shoot down the royal aircraft as it returned from Paris. The plot involved Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, the Minister of Defence, who was reputed to be a loyal supporter of the King. When the coup failed, Gen. Oufkir committed suicide, and King Hassan took personal control of the army.

These attempted revolts dramatically illustrated King Hassan's failure to secure general support for his leadership. Later in the 1970s, however, the King focused attention on an issue which united political opinion in the country: the continuing occupation by Spain of areas which were considered to be historically parts of Moroccan territory. At that time, those areas comprised Spanish Sahara (apart from the strip which was ceded to Morocco in 1958) and Spanish North Africa (q.v.), comprising a number of small enclaves on Morocco's Mediterranean coast.

A campaign to annex Spanish Sahara, initiated in July 1974, received active support from all shades of political opinion in Morocco, including opposition parties. Both the International Court of Justice and the UN Committee on Colonialism favoured self-determination for the territory. In November 1975 Hassan ordered a 'Green March' by more than 300,000 unarmed Moroccan volunteers to occupy the territory. The marchers barely crossed the border before they were stopped, but on 14 November Spain agreed to cede the territory to Morocco and Mauritania, to be apportioned between them. Spain formally relinquished control of Spanish Sahara on 28 February 1976. Moroccan troops moved into the territory to confront a guerrilla uprising led by the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Sakiet el Hamra y Río de Oro (the Polisario Front), a national liberation movement, supported by Algeria and (later) Libya, which seeks independence for Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara and which formed the government-in-exile of the 'Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic' (SADR) in Algeria in March 1976. Morocco broke off diplomatic relations with Algeria, but the possibility of full-scale war receded, since Algeria limited itself to providing support and refuge for guerrilla forces of the Polisario Front. In April Morocco and Mauritania agreed on a division of Western Sahara. The Moroccan sector, which included large deposits of phosphates, was annexed as three new provinces centred on El Aaiún, Essmara (formerly Samara) and Boujdour (Bojador). The Mauritanian sector was named Tiris el-Gharbia.

Meanwhile, after numerous delays, elections to communal and municipal councils were held in November 1976, followed by elections to provincial and prefectural assemblies in January 1977. Finally, in June 1977, a new Chamber of Representatives was elected, marking a return to parliamentary democracy after 12 years of direct rule. Supporters of King Hassan's policies won a majority of seats in the Chamber, and a Government of National Unity was formed, including representatives of the two strongest political parties, Istiqlal and the Mouvement Populaire, in addition to the pro-monarchist Independents.

Guerrilla warfare in Western Sahara continued sporadically from 1976 onwards. Moroccan troops were able to inflict heavy

casualties and to ensure the security of the major towns but, even with French military aid, they could not prevent constant infiltration, harassment and sabotage by Polisario forces, especially attacks on the important conveyor belt linking the Bou Craa phosphate mines with the coast. King Hassan rejected OAU proposals in 1978 for a referendum in the region, leading to some form of federal rule or even complete independence for the Moroccan-held portion of Western Sahara. Within Morocco, the almost universal approval of King Hassan's attitude meant that any concessions on his part would endanger his popularity, even though increased expenditure on defence, necessary to maintain Morocco's control of its Saharan provinces, was seriously affecting the economy.

In August 1979 Mauritania finally renounced its claim to Saharan territory and signed a peace treaty with the Polisario Front. King Hassan immediately announced Morocco's annexation of the former Mauritanian share of Western Sahara, designating it a Moroccan province (renamed Oued Eddahab) and arranging for it to send three deputies to the Chamber of Representatives. Polisario forces retaliated by stepping up raids into Morocco itself. In response to what was apparently seen as a threat to the stability of a moderate pro-Western regime, the USA agreed to increase its supply of arms to Morocco. However, the inconclusive fighting continued. In July 1980 the SADR applied to join the OAU as a sovereign state: although a majority of members (26 out of 50) recognized the Polisario Front as the rightful government of Western Sahara, Morocco insisted that a two-thirds majority was needed to confer membership. A working committee was set up, and in September proposed a peace plan, to include a cease-fire supervised by a UN peace-keeping force, and a referendum in the territory, organized by the OAU and the UN. While Morocco agreed in principle to these proposals, it refused to negotiate directly with Polisario or to withdraw its troops from the disputed territory. In October 1981 heavy fighting resumed, with Morocco claiming that Mauritania was actively supporting Polisario. No progress was made on setting a date for a cease-fire or for a referendum. Military aid from the USA increased considerably after Morocco agreed in 1982 to grant that country access to Moroccan air force bases.

A crisis was precipitated at a meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers in February 1982, when the SADR delegation was seated, after 26 states voted in favour. The Moroccan delegation left the meeting in protest, followed by the representatives of 18 other countries. It was feared that the future of the OAU was in jeopardy, as subsequent meetings, including a planned conference of heads of state in Libya in August, had to be abandoned because no quorum could be reached. Polisario announced that it would not attend the rescheduled OAU summit meeting in November, thus enabling the conference to take place, but the meeting broke up over the Chad issue.

In June 1983 an OAU summit conference, held in Addis Ababa, passed a resolution on the conflict in Western Sahara. The resolution called for an immediate cease-fire, for direct negotiations to be held between Morocco and Polisario, and for a referendum on the issue of self-determination to be held in Western Sahara before the end of the year. Morocco still refused to hold talks with Polisario, but agreed in principle to the idea of a referendum, although King Hassan stated that he would not necessarily consider Morocco to be bound by its result. However, Morocco and Polisario still disputed who should be allowed to vote in the proposed referendum: Morocco favoured the use of voting lists based on the 1974 Spanish census, while Polisario insisted that Sahrawi refugees in neighbouring countries should also be included. The referendum was due to be held in December 1983, but by February 1985 it had still not taken place.

Within Morocco itself, drastic rises in the prices of staple foods had sparked off strikes and rioting in June 1981, and several trade union and political leaders were arrested for opposing government policy. Further protests were made in October, when the term of office of the Chamber of Representatives was extended from four to six years, in accordance with a constitutional amendment which had been approved by referendum in May 1980. All 14 deputies belonging to the Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires (USFP) withdrew from the Chamber. In a Cabinet reshuffle in November, all members of the Rassemblement National des Indépendants lost their portfolios. The offices of the Confédération Démocratique du Travail (CDT) and of the USFP were allowed to reopen in April 1982, but the leader of the CDT remained in prison and the ban on USFP newspapers was not lifted.

Municipal elections in June 1983 were won by pro-government centre-right parties, who took 58% of the seats. Elections to the Chamber of Representatives were due to take place in September 1983, but were postponed until after the proposed referendum on Western Sahara. The existing Cabinet reached the end of its six-year mandate in November and was replaced, until the general election, by a caretaker 'Government of National Unity', formed by King Hassan. The new Cabinet was headed by Mohamed Karim Lamrani, an administrator chosen for his lack of party affiliation (who had also been Prime Minister in 1971–72), and included representatives of the six most important political parties. It was to be responsible for organizing the general election and for drawing up an economic programme for 1984.

In January 1984 rumours of imminent increases in food prices and education fees triggered serious street riots in several northern towns. Troops were called in to quell the disturbances and, on several occasions, opened fire on demonstrators. Unofficial estimates put the number of people killed in the riots as high as 110. The rioting subsided after King Hassan announced the suspension of the planned price increases.

On 15 August 1984 King Hassan and Col Gaddafi of Libya signed the Arab-African Federation Treaty, establishing a 'union of states' as the first step towards a Maghreb union. The treaty provided for close economic and political co-operation between Morocco and Libya, and for mutual defence in the event of attack. The treaty was to take effect only after being approved by the peoples of each country. A referendum was therefore held in Morocco on 31 August, and the treaty was approved by 99.97% of voters. Libya's General People's Congress backed the agreement unanimously. With the alliance of Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania through the Maghreb Fraternity and Co-operation Treaty and Mauritania's recognition of the SADR in July 1984, Morocco had found itself isolated in the Maghreb. By signing the treaty on union with Libya, Morocco not only provided itself with an ally, but also persuaded Col Gaddafi to cut off Libyan aid to the Polisario Front. Polisario responded in October by launching the 'Greater Maghreb Offensive', a major military effort involving widespread fighting in southern Morocco. At the same time, Mohammed Abdelaziz, President of the SADR, undertook an extensive African tour to gather support prior to the November summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa. This proved fruitful, as the SADR delegation was seated at the summit with little protest from other states. However, Morocco resigned from the OAU in protest, thus becoming the first state to leave the organization.

Legislative elections were held in September 1984, and there was a turn-out of 67.3%. Despite widespread gains by the USFP, a centre-left party which won 36 seats, it seemed probable that the Chamber of Representatives would again be dominated by the centre-right parties, which between them held 206 of the 306 seats. In October King Hassan invited the leaders of the six main parties to submit their planned programmes to enable him to choose a coalition government. However, by February 1985 a new government had still not been selected, and the previous 'Government of National Unity' remained in office.

Government

The 1972 Constitution provides for a modified constitutional monarchy, with an hereditary King as Head of State. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Chamber of Representatives, with 306 members who are elected for six years. Of the total membership, 206 are directly elected, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, while the remaining 100 are chosen by an electoral college. Executive power is vested in the King, who appoints (and may dismiss) the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet. The King may also dissolve the Chamber.

Defence

In July 1984 Morocco's armed forces numbered 144,000, consisting of an army of 125,000, a navy of 6,000 and an air force of 13,000 men. There is obligatory military service of 18 months.

The estimated defence expenditure for 1983 was 7,800m. dirhams.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the mainstays of the economy. Agriculture employs around two-thirds of the working population, and accounted for 28% of export revenue in 1982. The principal crops are wheat, barley, maize, citrus fruits and vegetables. Although citrus fruits and tomatoes form a major source of export earnings, the country is not self-sufficient in cereals, sugar and other foodstuffs. Agriculture and fishing were major priorities in the economic development plan for 1981–85, and livestock-raising is also important. Fish is the country's third most important export: in 1981 fish exports totalled 143,111 metric tons, earning 994.5m. dirhams or 8.3% of total export earnings. In 1983 earnings from fish exports rose to 1,374m. dirhams, or 9.3% of the total. Severe drought in 1981 destroyed one-third of Morocco's grain crop, and much of the livestock was lost. Production of cereals continued to be adversely affected by drought in 1982–84. Total production fell to 5,512,000 metric tons in 1982/83, compared with 7,054,000 tons in 1981/82.

The most important mineral extracted is phosphate rock, of which Morocco is by far the world's leading exporter. In 1983 Morocco's exports accounted for 32% of the world market in raw phosphates and 34% of the world market in phosphoric acid. The 1981–85 development plan aimed to boost annual phosphate production from 20m. metric tons to 35m. tons, of which 9m. tons would be processed into phosphoric acid. Extraction of uranium as a by-product was expected to begin by 1984. In 1983 Morocco exported 14.7m. tons of phosphate rock and 85,680 tons of phosphoric acid. Phosphate sales totalled 6,600m. dirhams, or 45% of total exports. Other mineral deposits include iron ore, coal, lead, zinc, cobalt, copper and manganese. A major discovery of natural gas was announced in January 1982, and all other energy sources, such as shale oil, were to be developed. However, Morocco still imports a large proportion of its domestic energy requirement, and this absorbs around 48% of export earnings each year.

Manufacturing is still on a small scale but production was expected to increase by 8.5% annually in 1981–85. A new investment code, introduced in 1982, permits full foreign ownership of Moroccan companies. Food-processing, textiles and leather goods are the principal sectors of manufacturing.

There are still great inequalities of wealth in Moroccan society. There is a serious problem of unemployment, especially in rural areas, resulting in a drift of population to the towns. The emigration of workers is encouraged, and the remittances which they send home (5,200m. dirhams in 1981) constitute an important source of income for Morocco. Tourism is also a valuable sector of the economy, providing revenue of 2,200m. dirhams in 1981. The rate of inflation fell from 12.5% in 1981 to 10.5% in 1982, and to 6.2% in 1983.

There has been a considerable increase in the price of imported capital goods and energy. Morocco's imports of fuel accounted for 27% of total import costs in 1981, far outvaluing phosphate exports. Revenue from the export of phosphates has been affected by the decline in world demand and prices: in 1982 sales of raw phosphates fell by 6.5%, to 17.9m. metric tons. Morocco's exports of vegetables and clothing have fallen as a result of restrictions imposed by the EEC. National security and defence are absorbing an increasing proportion of the national income as the war in Western Sahara continues. As a result of these extra demands on the economy, a three-year 'stabilization' plan was launched in 1978. Much excess spending was curbed, and GDP rose by an annual average of 4% in 1978–80. The 1981–85 plan aimed for an annual increase of 6.5%. However, GDP fell by 1.5% in 1981, but grew by 5.6% in 1982 and by 0.6% in 1983. The 1981–85 plan, involving investment of 111,000m. dirhams, aimed to curb imports and to boost exports and industrial investment. Total exports rose by 18.4% in 1983, mostly owing to increased phosphate production.

The 1985 budget provided for revenue of 38,055m. dirhams and expenditure of 44,313m. dirhams, leaving a budget deficit of 6,258m. dirhams. The budget increased defence expenditure by nearly 10% and increased the retail price of petroleum products. The agricultural sector was exempted from all taxes until the year 2000, in an attempt to boost production and to aid the poorest sectors of society, who are largely dependent on agriculture.

In April 1982 the IMF granted a loan of US $579m. to support Morocco's economic and financial recovery programmes. In 1983 Morocco was granted a loan of $530m. by the World Bank, to ease its current account deficit (which was 1,700m. dirhams in 1982), and rescheduled $600m. of its official debt. However, Morocco's external debt has continued to rise, from 11,400m. dirhams in 1983 to an estimated 13,000m. in 1984. Morocco receives aid from Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries, and also from the USA and members of the EEC, especially France. In spite of its pro-Western stance, it has important commercial links with the USSR.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,779 km of railways, of which 709 km are electrified. In 1983 Morocco had 57,533 km of roads, of which about 46% were surfaced. The principal ports are Casablanca, Safi and Mohammedia. Work on Morocco's first deep-water port was begun at Mohammedia in 1980. There are nine international airports and about 30 airfields.

Social Welfare

All employees are required to contribute to a Social Welfare Fund, which operates a system of benefits in the event of illness, occupational accidents and old age. In 1978 Morocco had 161 hospitals, with a total of 31,900 beds, and there were 3,868 physicians working in the country.

Education

Morocco has state-run primary, secondary and technical schools, and there are also private schools. Teachers at all primary schools and at most secondary schools are Moroccan. In 1983 there were still about 3,000 French teachers in secondary schools, but the Government aimed to have an entirely Moroccan teaching staff by 1988. Teacher-training is expanding, with 23,853 trainees in 1982/83. Education for children of both sexes between seven and 13 years old has been officially compulsory since 1963. In 1982 the estimated enrolment ratio at primary schools was 71%. Girls generally leave school at a younger age than boys. They make up a minority of secondary school pupils and about 35% of students in higher education. There are six universities, with a total of 100,566 students in 1983/84, and several other institutions for higher education. In 1971 adult illiteracy averaged 78.6% (males 66.4%, females 90.2%).

Tourism

Morocco has many attractions for tourists, including a hot and sunny climate, ancient walled towns and spectacular scenery in the desert and mountains. There are holiday resorts on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. In 1981 Morocco received 1,646,610 visitors, and in 1983 there were 61,000 hotel beds.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 21 May* (Beginning of Ramadan), 20 June* (Eid el Seghir—Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 14 August (Oued Eddahab Day, anniversary of 1979 annexation), 27 August* (Eid el Kebir—Id ul adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September* (Muslim New year), 25 September* (Ashoura), 6 November (Anniversary of the Green March), 18 November (Independence Day), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 3 March (Festival of the Throne, anniversary of King Hassan's accession).

* Islamic religious holidays are subject to lunar sightings, and may vary by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Moroccan francs (centimes) = 1 Moroccan dirham.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 11.070 dirhams;
US $1 = 9.551 dirhams.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et au Développement Régional, Direction de la Statistique, BP 178, Rabat; tel. 73606.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, the data exclude Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara, a disputed territory under Moroccan occupation.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	458,730*
Population (census results)	
20 July 1971	
Males	7,669,957
Females	7,651,253
Total	15,321,210
3–21 September 1982	20,419,555
Density (per sq km) at September 1982	44.5

* 177,117 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1971 census)

Rabat (capital)*	435,510	Tanger (Tangier)	185,850
Casablanca	1,371,330	Oujda	155,800
Marrakech (Marrakesh)	330,400	Tétouan	137,080
Fès (Fez)	321,460	Kénitra	135,960
Meknès	244,520	Safi	129,100

* Including Salé.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 47.0 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 45.4 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 15.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 13.6 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1971 census)*

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,988,060
Mining and quarrying	44,540
Manufacturing	369,264
Electricity, gas and water	10,810
Construction	171,695
Trade, restaurants and hotels	289,082
Transport, storage and communications	100,425
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,602
Community, social and personal services	501,728
Activities not adequately described	155,412
Total employed	3,636,618
Unemployed	343,900
Total labour force	3,980,518
Males	3,375,363
Females	605,155

* Figures are based on a 10% sample tabulation of census returns. The figure for females excludes unreported family helpers in agriculture.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS (1 July 1979)*

	Area (sq km)	Population (estimates)	Density (per sq km)
Provinces:			
Agadir	17,460	933,300	53.5
Al-Hocima	3,550	306,400	86.3
Azizal	10,050	395,500	39.4
Beni Mellal	7,075	572,600	80.9
Boujdour	100,120	n.a.	n.a.
Boulemane	14,395	127,800	8.9
Chaouen	4,350	300,200	69.0
El Aaiún	39,360	n.a.	n.a.
El Jadida	6,000	703,200	117.2
El Kellaa Srarhna	10,070	559,100	55.5
Essaouira	6,335	456,300	72.0
Essmara	61,760	n.a.	n.a.
Fès	5,400	744,900	137.9
Figuig	55,990	107,800	1.9
Kemisset	8,305	427,700	51.5
Kénitra	8,805	1,192,200	135.4
Khenifra	11,115	299,100	26.9
Khouribga	4,250	424,800	100.0
Marrakech	14,755	1,224,100	83.0
Meknès	8,510	774,100	91.0
Nador	6,130	609,400	99.4
Ouarzazate	46,460	587,900	12.7
Oujda	20,700	769,100	37.2
Rachidia	59,585	405,000	6.8
Safi	7,285	652,200	89.5
Settat	9,750	694,100	71.2
Tanger	1,195	377,600	316.0
Tan-Tan	17,295	26,500	1.5
Taounate	5,585	560,800	100.4
Tata	25,925	106,100	4.1
Taza	15,020	618,000	41.1
Tétouan	6,025	682,100	113.2
Tiznit	6,960	336,400	48.3
Prefectures:			
Casablanca†	1,615	2,357,200	1,459.6
Rabat-Salé	1,275	865,100	678.5
Total	659,970	19,470,000	42.4

* Area figures include 201,240 sq km for the three provinces in Western Sahara (Boujdour, El Aaiún and Essmara) which Morocco occupied, following Spain's withdrawal, in 1976. The Mauritanian portion of Western Sahara, with an area of about 104,000 sq km, was annexed by Morocco, as the province of Oued Eddahab, in August 1979. Population figures exclude the new Saharan provinces and have not been adjusted to accord with the results of the 1982 census. The estimated population of Western Sahara (including the then Mauritanian-held portion) was 165,000 at 1 July 1979.

† It was announced in July 1981 that Casablanca was to be divided into five prefectures: Casablanca-Anfa (1,600,000 inhabitants), Hay-Mohamed-Aïn-Sebaa (600,000), Aïn-Chock-Hay-Hassani (500,000), Ben-Msik-Sidi-Othmane (800,000) and Mohamedia (250,000).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	1,811†	892	1,824†
Barley†	2,212	1,039	1,901
Maize	333	90	315†
Olives	277	145	250*
Dates	75†	65†	65*
Pulses	248	92	231
Tomatoes	400*	370†	385*
Oranges†	757	685	695
Tangerines†	267	280	294
Potatoes†	543	396	539
Sugar beet	2,241	2,107†	2,300†
Seed cotton	17	15*	15*
Grapes*	200	210	210

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	3,174†	3,240†	2,900†
Sheep	14,200	14,840	14,900*
Goats	6,100†	6,200†	6,250*
Camels	230*	230*	230*
Horses	300†	310†	310*
Mules	390*	400*	400*
Asses	1,400*	1,450*	1,500*
Chickens	24,000*	23,000*	24,000*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Beef and veal	78†	82†	82
Mutton and lamb	43†	55*	56
Goats' meat	19*	23*	23
Poultry meat	100†	75*	97
Cows' milk	730†	780†	810
Sheep's milk	20*	21*	21
Goats' milk	26*	28*	29
Hen eggs	78.0*	76.0*	78.0
Wool (greasy)	12.7†	13.1†	13.1

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs and veneer logs	48	67	68
Pitprops (mine timber)	28	37	33
Pulpwood	201	208	241
Other industrial wood	125	65	218*
Fuel wood	1,150	1,078	1,107
Total	1,552	1,455	1,667

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Jack and horse mackerels	20.1	17.5	14.1
European sardine (pilchard)	211.9	243.7	169.6
European anchovy	9.5	22.2	19.4
Chub mackerel	24.2	21.0	56.9
Molluscs	12.9	25.2	36.1
Total catch (incl. others)	329.9	390.2	361.7

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980†
Coal	720	710	680
Crude petroleum	24.3	18.6	13.8
Iron ore*	62.9	61.7	78.0
Antimony ore*	5.3	2.0	1.3
Cobalt ore*	8.7	8.0	6.7
Copper concentrates*	12.2	23.5	24.1
Lead concentrates*	165.9	165.3	172.1
Manganese ore*	126.2	135.7	132.1
Zinc concentrates*	10.5	12.9	13.1
Phosphate rock	20,156.1	20,030.8	18,824.2
Fluorspar	59.2	63.2	64.4
Barytes	174.4	286.5	318.1
Pyrrhotite	190.4	197.1	136.1
Salt (unrefined)	17	18	67

* Figures refer to the gross weight of ores and concentrates. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Iron 36 in 1978, 36 in 1979, 46 in 1980; Antimony 2.4 in 1978, 0.9 in 1979, 0.6 in 1980; Cobalt 1.0 in 1978, 0.9 in 1979, 0.7 in 1980; Copper 3.4 in 1978, 6.6 in 1979, 6.7 in 1980; Lead 115.3 in 1978, 114.1 in 1979, 118.9 in 1980; Manganese 64.7 in 1978, 69.5 in 1979, 66.9 in 1980; Zinc 5.4 in 1978, 6.7 in 1979, 6.8 in 1980.

† Preliminary figures.

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report* 1980, quoting Ministère de l'Energie et des Mines.

1981 ('000 metric tons): Coal 1,000 (estimate); Crude petroleum 15 (estimate); Iron ore 29 (metal content); Antimony 0.5 (metal content); Cobalt 0.7 (metal content); Copper 6.5 (metal content); Lead 116.2 (metal content); Manganese 56.2 (metal content); Zinc 7.6 (metal content); Phosphate rock 18,562; Salt 47.

Natural gas (terajoules): 3,297 in 1978; 2,942 in 1979; 2,630 in 1980; 2,940 in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS*

		1979	1980	1981
Cement	'000 metric tons	3,317	3,561	3,606
Electricity	million kWh	4,850	5,267	5,277
Passenger motor cars†	'000	17	15	16
Phosphate fertilizers‡	'000 metric tons	157.4	177.0	199.0
Carpets and rugs	'000 sq m	2,036	1,721	1,796
Wine	'000 hl	1,069	1,020	800
Olive oil	'000 metric tons	39	28	18
Cigarettes	million	11,820	11,491	12,501
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	452	450	450
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	72	75	70
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	1,240	1,220	1,230
Residual fuel oil	'000 metric tons	1,864	1,757	1,780
Jet fuel	'000 metric tons	263	250	250
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	'000 metric tons	95	90	90

* Major industrial establishments only. † Assembly only.
‡ In terms of phosphoric acid.

Source: mainly UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 Moroccan francs (centimes) = 1 Moroccan dirham.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs; 1 and 5 dirhams.
Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 dirhams.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 11.070 dirhams;
US $1 = 9.551 dirhams;
1,000 Moroccan dirhams = £90.34 = $104.70.

Average Exchange Rate (dirhams per US $)

1981	5.172
1982	6.023
1983	7.111

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	23	20	15
IMF special drawing rights	2	1	1
Foreign exchange	228	217	106
Total	253	238	122

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million dirhams at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Currency outside banks	9,807	11,133	12,038
Private sector deposits at Bank of Morocco	324	323	275
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	12,971	15,062	16,908
Demand deposits at post office	1,169	1,371	1,468
Private sector demand deposits at treasury	1,042	1,127	1,278
Total money	25,313	29,016	31,967

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report.*

BUDGET (estimates, million dirhams)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Direct taxes	4,769	5,475	5,708
Customs duties	4,049	5,142	5,300
Indirect taxes	6,157	7,807	8,808
Registration fees and stamp duties	1,555	1,724	2,060
Government property	50	50	64
State monopolies	1,362	1,718	863
Other income	439	474	391
Income carried in from adjusted expenditure	153	156	184
Gross borrowings	7,068	10,450	9,650
Transfers from other public sectors	46	—	—
Nominal receipts	50	50	50
Total	25,698	33,045	33,078

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Current expenditure			
Education	3,976	4,692	5,189
Defence	3,014	3,750	4,210
Interior	1,766	2,146	2,296
Health	701	803	905
Agriculture	680	796	732
Debt servicing	2,821	4,450	5,700
Other	5,219	5,918	5,527
Sub-total	18,177	22,555	24,559
Capital expenditure	9,997	16,807	13,570
Total	28,174	39,361	38,129

Source: Ministère des Finances, Rabat.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,283	2,043	2,058
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−3,840	−3,815	−3,301
Trade balance	−1,557	−1,772	−1,243
Exports of services	801	902	873
Imports of services	−2,174	−2,009	−1,508
Balance on goods and services	−2,930	−2,879	−1,878
Private unrequited transfers (net)	988	840	888
Government unrequited transfers (net)	99	162	98
Current balance	−1,844	−1,878	−892
Direct capital investment (net)	59	80	46
Other long-term capital (net)	1,233	1,228	720
Short-term capital (net)	73	113	−87
Net errors and omissions	59	37	−19
Total (net monetary movements)	−421	−421	−231
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	19	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−39	−13	8
Exceptional financing (net)	5	3	2
Official financing (net)	132	—	59
Changes in reserves	−303	−431	−162

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million dirhams)

Imports	1979	1980	1981*
Food, drink and tobacco	2,143	2,833	4,613
Wheat	973	1,255	2,044
Sugar	269	627	1,054
Tea	190	153	278
Dairy products	200	252	349
Energy and lubricants	2,769	3,961	6,124
Crude petroleum	2,437	3,578	5,624
Animal and vegetable products	1,332	1,397	n.a.
Crude vegetable oils	531	481	538
Timber	307	434	470
Minerals	335	574	n.a.
Semi-finished products	3,287	3,542	3,890
Iron and steel goods	880	911	1,073
Chemicals and fertilizers	758	907	992
Plastics	265	316	281
Paper and cardboard	191	228	232
Synthetic textile fibres	205	228	241
Agricultural equipment	161	119	134
Industrial equipment	3,130	3,052	3,726
Consumer goods	1,170	1,315	1,510
Passenger cars and spares	261	308	309
Pharmaceuticals	131	153	151
Total	14,328	16,793	22,455

* Provisional.

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report*, quoting Office des Changes and Ministère des Finances, Rabat.

Exports	1979	1980	1981*
Food, drink and tobacco	2,283	2,599	3,040
Citrus fruit	859	1,160	1,072
Fresh tomatoes			
Potatoes	384	392	334
Fresh vegetables			
Canned fruit and vegetables	270	265	284
Wine	36	40	79
Preserved fish	300	342	465
Energy and lubricants	276	467	543
Animal and vegetable raw materials	218	399	337
Olive oil	0.8	106	7.4
Cotton	1.6	34	57
Pulp for paper	90	122	125
Minerals	2,878	3,711	4,487
Phosphates	2,213	3,012	3,827
Lead ore	282	281	208
Cobalt	119	138	92
Manganese ore	62	59	63
Semi-finished products	972	1,354	2,096
Phosphoric acid	504	793	1,342
Fertilizers	120	153	288
Refined lead	137	120	145
Agricultural and industrial equipment	27	28	n.a.
Consumer goods	997	1,115	1,499
Carpets	283	286	302
Clothing	261	296	420
Hosiery	101	113	156
Total	7,622	9,645	12,003

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million dirhams)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	353.9	357.2	503.1
Canada	320.5	550.3	595.4
France	4,167.9	5,550.5	6,419.8
Germany, Fed. Republic	981.7	1,078.3	1,253.4
Iraq	1,586.2	362.6	1,047.9
Italy	957.9	973.3	1,069.0
Japan	220.7	411.2	617.4
Kuwait	0.6	657.8	865.4
Netherlands	402.0	551.7	610.0
Saudi Arabia	1,278.4	3,348.3	3,517.4
Spain	1,387.4	1,540.3	1,850.2
USSR	598.9	861.0	1,339.4
United Arab Emirates	275.5	549.4	n.a.
United Kingdom	496.6	516.4	911.6
USA	1,089.2	1,571.6	1,548.6
Total (incl. others)	16,792.6	22,455.1	25,990.3

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	468.4	521.1	573.3
France	2,427.9	2,614.0	2,981.0
Germany, Fed. Republic	788.2	858.4	991.9
India	395.0	623.2	712.8
Indonesia	143.4	281.5	273.9
Italy	542.2	595.8	829.4
Japan	142.1	350.4	363.9
Netherlands	569.8	669.0	680.8
Poland	190.7	311.2	370.8
Spain	565.2	834.3	837.1
Turkey	65.3	212.8	280.4
USSR	485.8	684.4	253.7
United Kingdom	398.8	477.8	511.1
Total (incl. others)	9,645.0	12,002.6	12,439.7

Source: Ministère des Finances, Rabat.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger-km (million)	946	1,140	1,375
Freight ton-km (million)	3,760	3,970	3,851

Source: Ministère des Transports, Rabat.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars	460,515	480,281	498,384
Buses and coaches	190,180	200,903	3,791
Goods vehicles			210,041
Motorcycles and scooters	17,673	17,703	18,456

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING*
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	20,535	20,388	20,500*
Goods unloaded	10,251	11,181	10,890

* Estimate.

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger arrivals	1,365,119	1,358,581	1,419,520
Passenger departures	1,428,665	1,425,732	1,472,980
Freight loaded and unloaded (metric tons)	28,291	31,265	30,739

Source: Ministère des Transports, Rabat.

Tourism

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS

Country of Origin	1979	1980	1981
Belgium	34,597	28,263	26,012
Canada	18,146	11,417	13,829
France	323,057	340,380	347,565
Germany, Federal Republic	100,393	118,359	129,491
Italy	32,018	34,155	35,956
Netherlands	28,114	29,046	27,688
Scandinavia	63,720	60,162	52,486
Spain	134,879	122,912	165,386
Switzerland	24,383	22,103	19,844
United Kingdom	108,336	131,937	150,421
USA	84,732	62,179	73,272
Moroccans living abroad	357,318	327,492	361,188
Cruise visitors (short-term)	113,458	92,495	79,536
Total (incl. others)	1,549,454	1,517,228	1,646,610

Source: Banque du Maroc, *Annual Report*, quoting Ministère d'Etat chargé du tourisme.

Education

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Primary school pupils	2,106,102	2,331,000	3,693,593
Secondary school pupils	754,542	826,500	968,150
University students	86,844	98,513	82,944
Student teachers	14,466	16,148	23,853

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Rabat; tel. 70272; telex 31016.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was promulgated on 10 March 1972, after being approved by a national referendum on 1 March.

PREAMBLE

The Kingdom of Morocco, a sovereign Islamic State, shall be a part of the Great Maghreb. As an African State, one of its aims shall be the realization of African unity. It will adhere to the principles, rights and obligations of those international organizations of which it is a member and will work for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Morocco shall be a constitutional, democratic and social monarchy. Sovereignty shall pertain to the nation and be exercised directly by means of the referendum and indirectly by the constitutional institutions. All Moroccans shall be equal before the law, and all adults shall enjoy equal political rights including the franchise. Freedoms of movement, opinion and speech and the right of assembly shall be guaranteed. Islam shall be the state religion.

THE MONARCHY

The Crown of Morocco and its attendant constitutional rights shall be hereditary in the line of HM King Hassan II, and shall be transmitted to the oldest son, unless during his lifetime the King has appointed as his successor another of his sons. The King is the symbol of unity, guarantees the continuity of the state, and safeguards respect for Islam and the Constitution. The King shall have the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers and shall preside over the Cabinet. He shall promulgate legislation passed by the Chamber of Representatives and have the power to dissolve the Chamber; is empowered to declare a state of emergency and to initiate revisions to the Constitution. The Sovereign is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; makes appointments to civil and military posts; appoints Ambassadors; signs and ratifies treaties; presides over the Council for National Development Planning and the Supreme Judiciary Council; and exercises the right of pardon.

LEGISLATURE

This shall consist of a single assembly, the Chamber of Representatives, whose members are to be elected for a six-year term. Two-thirds of the members shall be elected by direct universal suffrage, and one-third by an electoral college composed of councillors in local government and employers' and employees' representatives. The Chamber shall pass legislation, which may be initiated by its members or by the Prime Minister; authorize any declaration of war; and approve any extension beyond 30 days of a state of emergency.

GOVERNMENT

The Government shall be responsible to the King and the Chamber of Representatives and shall ensure the execution of laws. The Prime Minister shall be empowered to initiate legislation and to exercise statutory powers except where these are reserved to the King. He shall put before the Chamber the Government's intended programme and shall be responsible for co-ordinating ministerial work. In May 1980 a national referendum approved a constitutional amendment allowing the duration of the Chamber's term to be extended from four to six years.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES

The King may request further consideration of legislation by the Chamber of Representatives before giving his assent; submit proposed legislation to a referendum by decree; and dissolve the Chamber if a Bill rejected by it is approved by referendum. He may also dissolve the Chamber by decree, but the succeeding Chamber may not be dissolved within a year of its election. The Chamber of Representatives may defeat the Government either by refusing a vote of confidence moved by the Prime Minister or by passing a censure motion; either eventuality shall involve the Government's collective resignation.

JUDICIARY

The Judiciary shall be independent. Judges shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary presided over by the King.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

HM King Hassan II (acceded 3 March 1961).

CABINET

(February 1985)

Interim cabinet appointed in November 1983.

Prime Minister: Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Abdellatif Filali.

Minister of State for Co-operation: Abdelouahed Radi.

Ministers of State without Portfolio: M'Hamed Bahnini, Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, Ahmed Osman, Maati Bouabid, Abderrahim Bouabid, Mohamed Boucetta, Mahjoubi Aherdane, Mohamed Arsalan el-Jadidi.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Mohand Laensar.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: Said Belbachir.

Minister of the Interior: Driss Basri.

Minister of Equipment and Vocational Training: Mohamed Kabbaj.

Minister of Finance: Abdellatif Jouahri.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Othman Demnati.

Minister of Information: (vacant).

Minister of Religious Endowments (Waqfs) and Islamic Affairs: Abdelkebir Alaoui M'Daghri.

Minister of Planning: Abdelhaq Tazi.

Minister for Relations with Parliament: Ahmed Belhaj.

Minister of National Education: Dr Azeddine Laraki.

Minister of Housing, Development and Environment: M'faddel Lahlou.

Minister of Handicrafts and Social Affairs: Abbas el Fassi.

Minister of Transport: Mansouri Benali.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism: Azeddine Guessous.

Minister of Ocean Fisheries and the Merchant Navy: Bensalem Smili.

Minister of Public Health: Dr Rahal Rahhali.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Moussa Saadi.

Minister of Justice: Moulay Mustapha Belarbi Alaoui.

Minister of Labour and National Training: Moulay Zine Zahidi.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Abdellatif Semlali.

Minister to Prime Minister's Office: Abdelkrim Ghellab.

Secretary-General of Government: Abbas Kaissi.

There are also five Secretaries of State.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 60993; telex 31038.

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: Rabat; tel. 31891.

Ministry of Energy and Mines: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 65951; telex 31910.

Ministry of Equipment: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 65473; telex 31613.

Ministry of Finance: ave Mohammed V, Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 62171; telex 31936.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 62841; telex 32706.

Ministry of Handicrafts and Social Affairs: 19 ave de Marrakech, Rabat; tel. 24657; telex 316779.

Ministry of Housing Development and Environment: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 60263; telex 32744.

Ministry of Information, Youth and Sports: blvd Mohammed V, Rabat; tel. 32016; telex 31015.

Ministry of the Interior: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 64718; telex 31710.

Ministry of Justice: Palais de la Mamounia, Rabat; tel. 32941; telex 31888.

Ministry of Labour and National Training: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 60521; telex 31614.

Ministry of National Education: Palais de la Victoire, Rabat; tel. 70272; telex 31016.

Ministry of Ocean Fisheries and the Merchant Navy: 63 blvd Moulay Youssef, Rabat; tel. 63366; telex 32679.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: ave Moulay Hassan, Rabat; tel. 62091; telex 31001.

Ministry of Public Health: 335 ave Mohammed V, Rabat; tel. 61121; telex 31642.

Ministry of Relations with Parliament: ave Mohammed V, Rabat; tel. 25623.

Ministry of Religious Endowments (Waqfs) and Islamic Affairs: Enceinte du Palais Royal, Rabat; tel. 62703; telex 31771.

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism: Quartier Administratif, Rabat; tel. 65513; telex 31816.

Ministry of Transport: rue Maa al Ainane, Casier Officiel, Rabat-Chellah; tel. 73147; telex 31626.

Legislature

MAJLIS AL-NUWAB

Elections for the Chamber of Representatives, provided for under the 1972 Constitution, took place for the first time in June 1977. Two-thirds of the Chamber's members are elected by universal suffrage and one-third by an electoral college comprising representatives of commune and municipal councils, professional bodies and employees.

President: Ahmed Osman.

1984 Elections
(direct voting on 14 September; electoral college voting on 2 October).

	Seats by Direct Election	Seats by Indirect Election	Total Seats
Union Constitutionnelle	56	27	83
Rassemblement National des Indépendants	39	22	61
Mouvement Populaire	31	16	47
Istiqlal	24	17	41
Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires	35	1	36
Parti National Démocrate	15	9	24
Union Marocaine du Travail*	—	5	5
Confédération Démocratique du Travail*	—	3	3
Union Générale des Travailleurs Marocains*	2	—	2
Parti du Progrès et du Socialisme	2	—	2
Organisation de l'Action Démocratique et Populaire	1	—	1
Parti du Centre Social	1	—	1
Total	206	100	306

* These organizations are trade unions.

Political Organizations

Istiqlal: 2 rue Mourabitine, Rabat; tel. 30951; f. 1944; aims to raise living standards, to confer equal rights on all, stresses the Moroccan claim to the Western Sahara; Sec.-Gen. M'Hamed Boucetta.

Mouvement Populaire—MP: 64 rue Patrice Lumumba, Rabat; tel. 64493; f. 1959; conservative; Leader Mahjoubi Aherdan.

Mouvement Populaire Constitutionnel et Démocratique—MPCD: rue d'Alger, Rabat; tel. 26375; f. 1967; breakaway party from Mouvement Populaire; Leader Abdelkrim Khatib.

Organisation de l'Action Démocratique et Populaire: 5 bis ave Hassan 11, BP 1985, Rabat; tel. 26733; f. 1983; Sec.-Gen. Mohamed Ben Saïd.

Parti de l'Action: 113 ave Allal Ben Abdellah, Rabat; tel. 24973; f. 1974; advocates democracy and progress; Sec.-Gen. Abdallah Senhaji.

Parti du Centre Social: Centre socialist party.

Parti Démocratique pour l'Indépendance: 33 rue Soldat Jouvancial, Casablanca; tel. 22-33-59; f. 1946; Leader Thami el Ouazzani.

Parti National Démocrate: 18 rue de Tunis, Rabat; tel. 30754; f. 1981 from split within RNI; working within the framework of the constitutional monarchy, aims to support the democratic process, defend Morocco's territorial integrity and reduce social and economic disparities; Leader Arsalane el Jadidi.

Parti Libéral Progressiste—PLP: Casablanca; f. 1974; advocates individual freedom and free enterprise; Leader Akhmouch Ahmed Oulhaj.

Parti National pour l'Unité et la Solidarité: Bloc 2, 48 Sidi Othman, Casablanca; tel. 37-05-01; f. 1982; Sec.-Gen. Mohamed Asmar.

Parti du Progrès et du Socialisme—PPS: 32 rue Ledru Rollin, BP152, Casablanca; tel. 30-66-13; f. 1974; successor to the Parti Communiste Marocain banned in 1952, and the Parti de la Libération et du Socialisme banned in 1969; left-wing; advocates nationalization and democracy; 35,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Ali Yata.

Rassemblement National des Indépendants—RNI: rue Chenier, ave Hassan 11, Casablanca; tel. 27-30-90; f. 1978 from the pro-government independents' group forming the majority in the Chamber of Representatives; Pres. Ahmed Osman.

Union Constitutionnelle: 155 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; tel. 31-35-24; f. 1982; Leader Maati Bouabid.

Union Nationale des Forces Populaires—UNFP: 28 rue Magellan, BP 747, Casablanca; tel. 30-20-23; f. 1959 by Mehdi Ben Barka from a group within Istiqlal; left-wing; in July 1972 a split occurred between the Casablanca and Rabat sections of the party; Leader Moulay Abdullah Ibrahim.

Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires—USFP: 17 rue Oued Souss, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 73903; f. 1959 as UNFP, became USFP in 1974; left-wing progressive party; 100,000 mems; First Sec. Abderrahim Bouabid.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN MOROCCO

Algeria: interests served by Embassy of the United Arab Emirates.

Argentina: 4 ave Moulay Hassan, Rabat; tel. 55120; telex 31017; Ambassador: Arturo Ossorio Arana.

Austria: 2 Zankat Tiddas, BP 135, Rabat; tel. 64003; telex 31623; Ambassador: Emil Staffelmayr.

Belgium: 6 ave de Marrakech, BP 163, Rabat; tel. 24714; Ambassador: Luc Smolderen.

Brazil: 6 Zankat Ifrane, Rabat; tel. 65522; Ambassador: Carlos Jacyntho de Barros.

Bulgaria: 4 ave de Meknès, Rabat; tel. 64082; Ambassador: Metodi Simeonov Popov.

Canada: 13 bis rue Jaâfar As-Sadik, BP 709, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 71375; telex 31964; Ambassador: Leopold Amyot.

Central African Republic: 2 rue Oued El Makhazine, BP 770, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 70223; Ambassador: Claude Bernard Beloum.

Chile: 2 rue al Maoussil, Rabat; tel. 34130; Ambassador: Carlos Valenzuela Montenegro.

China, People's Republic: 1 Zankat Ibn Al Abbar, Rabat; tel. 21540; Ambassador: Wei Dong.

Cuba: interests served by Embassy of Bulgaria.

Czechoslovakia: 4 rue Faris al Marini, Rabat; tel. 22962; Ambassador: Jan Juda.

Denmark: 4 rue de Khémisset, BP 203, Rabat; tel. 32684; telex 31077; Ambassador: Per Welsch Frellesvig.

Egypt: interests served by Embassy of Senegal.

Equatorial Guinea: 30 ave des Nations Unies, BP 723, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 74205; Ambassador: Sisimio Mbana Nsoro.

France: 6 ave Mohamed V, Rabat; tel. 60421; Ambassador: Philippe Cuvillier.

Gabon: 48 ave de France, Rabat; tel. 31629; telex 31999; Ambassador: Bruno Méthode Ngokama Awassi.

German Democratic Republic: 4 ave de Meknès, Rabat; tel. 25314; Ambassador: Eleonora Schmid.

Germany, Federal Republic: 7 Zankat Madina, BP 235, Rabat; tel. 32532; Ambassador: Dr Walter Jesser.

Greece: 23 rue d'Oujda, Rabat; tel. 23839; Ambassador: Efthymios Tzaferis.

Guinea: 12 Zankat ibn Molka, Orangers, Rabat; tel. 32705; Ambassador: Andrame Bangoura.

Hungary: Villa Ghizlane, La Pinède, Souissi; tel. 50757; telex 32718 M; Ambassador: (vacant).

India: 13 charia Michlifen, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 71339; telex 31024; Ambassador: Satinder Nath Puri.

Iraq: 39 rue Béni Snassen, Souissi, Rabat; tel. 54466; Ambassador: Ahmed al-Gailani.

Italy: 2 Zankat Idriss El Azhar, BP 111, Rabat; tel. 22698; Ambassador: Alberto Ramasso Valacca.

Ivory Coast: 21 rue de Tedders, BP 192, Rabat; tel. 63151; Ambassador: Kouassi Emmanuel Alexandre Nouama.

Japan: 70 blvd des Nations Unies, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 74163; Ambassador: Sono Uchuida.

Jordan: 21 ave de France, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 71570; Ambassador: Wael al-Masri.

Korea, Republic: 19 ave de Meknès, Rabat; tel. 34381; Ambassador: Park Soo-Gil.

Kuwait: 44 ave Pasteur, Orangers, Rabat; tel. 33621; Ambassador: Abdallah Ahmed Hossein al Roumi.

Lebanon: 19 ave de Fès, Rabat; tel. 60728; Ambassador: Dr Adel Ismail.

Libya: 1 rue Chouaïb Doukkali, Rabat; tel. 31888; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: (vacant).

Mauritania: 6 rue Thami Lamdouar, Souissi, Rabat; Ambassador: (vacant).

Netherlands: 40 rue de Tunis, BP 329, Rabat; tel. 33512; Ambassador: Baron W. H. Collot d'Escury.

Nigeria: 70 ave Omar Ibn Al Khattab, BP 347, Agdal, Rabat; Ambassador: Dr Dauda M. Bagari.

Norway: 20 charia As-Saouira, BP 551, Rabat; tel. 61096; Ambassador: Olav Lydvo.

Oman: 21 rue Hamza, Agdal, Rabat; tel. 71064; Ambassador: Ahmed Yousuf al-Harthi.

Pakistan: 2 blvd Soomat Hassan, Rabat; tel. 31569; telex 31918; Ambassador: Dr ali Masood Akram.

Philippines: 6 ave Pasteur, Rabat; tel. 20639; telex 32602; Chargé d'affaires: Hermenegildo B. Garcia.

Poland: 23 Zankat Oqbah, Agdal, BP 425, Rabat; tel. 71791; Ambassador: Czesław Ciapa.

Portugal: 26 rue d'Oujda, BP 36, Rabat; tel. 31159; Ambassador: Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira.

Qatar: 4 charia Tarik Ibn Ziad, Rabat; tel. 65681; Ambassador: Abdallah Youssef Al Jida.

Romania: 10 rue d'Ouezzane, Rabat; tel. 31079; telex 27899; Ambassador: Dr Emilian Manciur.

Saudi Arabia: 43 place de l'Unité Africaine, Rabat; tel. 30171; Ambassador: Majed Ali Kabbani.

Senegal: 17 rue Cadi Ben Hamadi Senhaji, Souissi, Rabat; tel. 54148; Ambassador: Aly Dioum.

Spain: 3 Zankat Madnine, Rabat; tel. 22559; telex 31073; Ambassador: Raimundo Bassols.

Sweden: 157 ave John Kennedy, BP 428, Rabat; tel. 54740; Ambassador: Knut John Richard Bernstrom.

Switzerland: Sq de Berkane, BP 169, Rabat; tel. 24695; telex 31996; Ambassador: Max Casanova.

Syria: route des Zaërs, Km 1.5, Rabat; tel. 55551; Ambassador: Ahmed Aïssa.

Tunisia: 6 ave de Fès, Rabat; tel. 30636; Ambassador: Saladdin Abdullah.

Turkey: 19 ave Tarik Ibn Ziad, Rabat; tel. 30858; Ambassador: Metin Mekik.

USSR: Km 4, route des Zaërs, Rabat; tel. 53509; Ambassador: Malik Fazylov.

United Arab Emirates: 11 ave des Alaouines, Rabat; tel. 30975; Ambassador: Abdullah Ali al-Zaabi.

United Kingdom: 17 blvd de la Tour Hassan, BP 45, Rabat; tel. 20905; telex 31022; Ambassador: Ronald Byatt.

USA: 2 Charia Marrakech, BP 120, Rabat; tel. 62265; Ambassador: Joseph Verner Reed, Jr.

Yemen Arab Republic: 11 rue Abou-Hanifa Agdal, Rabat; tel. 74363; Ambassador: Gjhalib Ali Gamil.

Zaire: 34 ave de la Victoire, BP 537, Rabat-Chellah; tel. 34862; Ambassador: Kalenga wa Belabela.

Judicial System

The **Supreme Court** (Majlis et Aala) is responsible for the interpretation of the law and regulates the jurisprudence of the courts and tribunals of the Kingdom. The Supreme Court sits at Rabat and is divided into five Chambers.

First President: Mohamed Larbi Majboub.

Attorney-General: Ahmed Zeghari.

The nine **Courts of Appeal** hear appeals from lower courts and also comprise a criminal division.

The **Sadad Tribunals** pass judgment, without possibility of appeal, in personal, civil and commercial cases involving up to 300 dirhams. These tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Regional Tribunals, in the same cases up to 900 dirhams, in disputes related to the personal and successional statutes of Moroccan Muslims and Jews, and in penal cases involving misdemeanours or infringements of the law.

The **Regional Tribunals** deal with appeals against judgments made by the Sadad Tribunals; and pass judgment in the first and last resort in cases of personal property of 900 dirhams to 1,200 dirhams or property producing a yield of up to 80 dirhams. The Regional Tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Court of Appeal, in actions brought against public administrations in administrative affairs, and in cases of minor offences in penal matters.

Labour Tribunals settle, by means of conciliation, disputes arising from rental contracts or services between employers and employees engaged in private industry. There are 14 labour tribunals in the Kingdom.

A special court was created in 1965 in Rabat to deal with corruption among public officials.

Religion

ISLAM

Most Moroccans are Muslims and Islam is the state religion.

CHRISTIANITY

There are about 60,000 Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Rabat: Mgr Hubert Michon; 1 rue Abou Inane, BP 258, Rabat; tel. 22534.

Archbishop of Tangier: Mgr Antonio José Peteiro Freire; 55 Sidi Bouabid, BP 2116, Tangier; tel. 32762.

Evangelical Church: 33 rue d'Azilal, Casablanca; tel. 30-19-22; f. 1920; established in 9 towns; Pastor Gilbert Schmid; 1,200 mems.

JUDAISM

There are about 30,000 Jews.

Grand Rabbi of Casablanca: 167 blvd Ziraoui, Casablanca; Chalom Messas, President of the Rabbinical Court of Casablanca, Palais de Justice, Place des Nations Unies.

The Press

DAILIES

Casablanca

Al Bayane: 32 rue Ledru-Rollin, BP 152; tel. 24-14-40; Arabic and French; organ of PPS; publication suspended June 1983; Dir Ali Yata.

Maroc Soir: 34 rue Mohammed Smiha; tel. 30.12-71; telex 21082; f. 1971 to replace *La Vigie Marócaine*, closed down by the government; French; Political Dir ABDELLATIF BENNIS; circ. 35,000.

Le Matin du Sahara: 34 rue Mohammed Smiha; tel. 30-12-71; f. Nov. 1971 to replace *Le Petit Marocain*, closed down by the government; French; Dir ABDELHAFID ROUISSI; circ. 70,000.

Al Mouharir: 11 rue Soldat Roch; Arabic; organ of USFP; suspended; Editor MUSTAPHA KARCHAOUI; circ. 17,000.

Rabat

Al Alam (The Flag): 11 ave Allal Ben Abdullah; tel. 32419; f. 1946; organ of the Istiqlal Party; Arabic; Dir MOHAMED LARBI MESSARI; Editor ABDELJABBAR SIHIMI; circ. 50,000; literary supplement on Fridays; weekly edition on Mondays; monthly edition on foreign policy; Man. AFROUKH LAHCEN.

Al Anba'a (Information): Zankat al Medina, BP 65; tel. 32016; Arabic; Dir AHMED AL YAAKOUBI; circ. 15,000.

Al Maghrib: 20 ave Alamir Moulay Abdallah; tel. 24763; f. 1977; French; organ of RNI; Dir HASSAN MOUTAHIR; circ. 30,000.

Al Mithaq Al Watani: 20 ave Alamir Moulay Abdallah; tel. 24763; f. 1977; Arabic; organ of RNI; Dir MOHAMED BENAISSA; circ. 30,000.

L'Opinion: 11 ave Allal Ben Abdullah; tel. 32419; f. 1965; French; Istiqlal party newspaper; Dir MOHAMED IDRISSI KAITOUNI; circ. 35,000.

PERIODICALS

Casablanca

Annidal: 10 rue Cols Bleus, Sidi Bousmara, Médina Kédima; f. 1973; weekly; Dir IBRAHIMI AHMED.

CAF Omnisports: ave Jean Mermoz; f. 1955; monthly; French; Dir LÉON VERRAX.

Cedies Informations: 23 blvd Mohamed Abdouh; weekly; French; Admin. MOHAMED AMOR.

Construire: 25 rue d'Azilal, Immeuble Ortiba; f. 1946; weekly; French; Dir BOUCHAIB TALLAL.

Le Courrier Economique: 28 blvd des Forces Armées Royales; tel. 31-30-11; weekly; French; Dir BETOUL TAHIRI.

Les Echos Africains: BP 140, 27 ave des Forces Armées Royales; tel. 31-30-11; f. 1972; monthly; French; news, economics; Dir MOHAMED CHOUFFANI EL FASSI; Editor Mme SOODIA FARIDI.

L'Espoir: 165 ave Hassan; 2 a month; French; Dir IDRIS CHARAF.

Al-Ittihad ul Watani: 46 rue de la Garon; weekly; Arabic; organ of UNFP; Dir AHMED SHAKUR.

Lamalif: 6 bis rue Delfy Dieude; tel. 22-00-32; f. 1966; monthly; French; economic, social and cultural magazine; Dir MOHAMED LOGHLAM.

Al Mabadie: rue Caporal Paul; monthly; Arabic; Dir ABDESLAM BOURKIA.

Maroc-Fruits: 44 rue Mohamed Smiha; f. 1958; 2 a month; Arabic, French; organ of ASPAM; Dir AHMED BEN MANSOUR NEJJAI; circ. 6,000.

Al-Oummal: 9 rue Rif; weekly; French and Arabic; organ of the UGTM; Dir ABDERRAZAK AFILAL.

La Quinzaine du Maroc: 8 rue Voltaire; 2 a month; French; Dir MICHEL ROUARD.

Réalités Maghrebines: 69 rue Mohamed Smiha; f. 1965; monthly; French; general economic review; Dir MOHAMED ELMERGAOUI.

Revue Automobile Africaine: 39 blvd de la Gironde; monthly; French; Dir ROBERT PERRIER.

Revue Marocaine de Droit: 70 rue Allal ben Abdullah; monthly; Arabic; Dir MEYLAN BENCHALEL.

Revue Mensuelle de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Casablanca: BP 423; monthly; French; Dir ABDELLAH SOUIRI.

Télé Sport: 8 rue Voltaire; weekly; French; Dir GABRIEL GAUTHEY.

La Tribune Economique: 30 rue Berthelot; f. 1977; weekly; Editor ABDEL-HAFID ROUISSI.

La Vie Economique: 5 blvd Ben Yacine; f. 1921; weekly; French; Dir MARCEL HERZOG.

La Vie Industrielle et Agricole: 142 blvd Mohammed V; tel. 27-44-07; 2 a month; French; Dir AHMED ZEGHARI.

La Vie Touristique Africaine: 142 blvd Mohammed V; tel. 27-44-07; telex 21721; 2 a month; French; Dir AHMED ZEGHARI.

Vie Nouvelle: 33 rue d'Azilal; tel. 30-19-22; f. 1930; every two months; French; journal of the Protestant churches of the Maghreb; Dir IRENE MEYLAM.

Rabat

Al Aamak: 291 ave Mohamed V; monthly; Arabic; Dir EL WAKILI THAMI.

Achorta: BP 437; monthly; Arabic; Dir Directeur de la Sûreté Nationale.

Al Aklam: BP 2229; monthly; Arabic; Dir ABDERRAHMANE BEN AMAR.

Asdae: 10 rue Port Said; weekly; Arabic; Dir HASSAN ARABI.

Attadamoun: 23 ave Allal ben Abdellah; monthly; Arabic; Dir ABDELMAJID SEMLALI EL HASANI.

L'Authentique: 8 bis place des Alaouites; tel. 21809; f. 1983; weekly; French; organ of the Mouvement Populaire; Dir AHMED TIJANI.

Barid el Maghreb: 281 ave Mohamed V; monthly; Arabic; Dir MUSTAPHA ALAOUI.

Daouat Elhak: Ministry of Waqfs, Enceinte du Palais Royal; f. 1957; monthly; Arabic.

Al Iman: BP 356, rue Akenssous; f. 1963; monthly; Arabic; Dir ELKADIRI BOUBKER.

Al Irchad: Ministry of Waqfs, Enceinte du Palais Royal; f. 1967; monthly; Arabic.

Al Khansa: 154 ave Souss Mohamedia; monthly; Arabic; Dir ABOUZAL AICHA.

Tangier

Actualités Touristiques: 80 rue de la Liberté; monthly; French; Dir TAYEB ALAMI.

Le Journal de Tanger: 11 ave de Rabat-Tangiers; tel. 39090; f. 1905; weekly; French, English, Spanish and Arabic; Dir AHMED BENCHEKROUNE; circ. 6,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

Wikalat al-Maghreb al Arabi (WMA): 10 rue Al-Yamama, BP 1049, Rabat; tel. 64083; telex 31044; f. 1959 as *Maghreb Arabe Presse*; Arabic, French, English and Spanish; government-owned; Man. Dir ABDULJALIL FENJIRO.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 2 bis rue Hugo d'Herville, BP 118, Rabat; f. 1920; Dir HUBERT HAYE.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 2 ave Mohammed V, Rabat; tel. 32195; telex 32806; Bureau Chief LUIS LÁZARO.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 10 rue Al Yamama, Rabat; tel. 31083; telex 31044; Dir RAFFA HOUCINE.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 8 rue Bazo, Kasbah des Oudayas, Rabat; tel. 31083; telex 31044; Dir RAFFA HOUCINE.

Reuters (United Kingdom): 509 Immeuble Saada, ave Hassan 11, Rabat; tel. 26518; telex 31020.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): rue de la Somme, Rabat; Dir IGOR MIAKISHEV.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 4 rue Kadi Mekki el Bitaouri, Rabat; tel. 55320; Dir CAI JINTANG.

Publishers

Dar El Kitab: place de la Mosquée, quartier des Habous, BP 4018, Casablanca; tel. 63381; telex 26630; f. 1948; philosophy, history, Africana, general and social science; Arabic and French; Dir BOUTALEB ABDOU ABDELHAY; Gen. Man. Mrs SOAD KADIRI.

Editions La Porte: 281 ave Mohammed V, Rabat; tel. 24977; law, guides, economics, educational books; Man. Dir MOHAMED RAFII.

Editions Maghrébines: 5–13 rue Soldat Roch, Casablanca; tel. 24-51-48; telex 22994; f. 1962; general non-fiction.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie Officielle: Rabat-Chellah; tel. 65025.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were about 2,500,000 radio receivers and 1,032,956 television licences.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: 1 Zenkat El Brihi, BP 1042, Rabat; tel. 64871; telex 31010; government station; *Radio:*

Network 1 in Arabic, Network 2 in French, Network 3 in Berber, Spanish and English; Foreign Service in Arabic, French and English; *Television:* began 1962; 60½ hours weekly; French and Arabic; carries commercial advertising; Dir-Gen. Bennacer Drissi Qeytoni; Dir Television Abdellatif Laslami; Dir Radio Mohamed Bendeddouch; Dir Foreign Service Ahmed Rayane.

Radio Méditerranée Internationale: 3–5 rue Emsallah, Tangiers; tel. 36363; telex 33711; Arabic and French; Man. Dir Pierre Casalta.

Voice of America Radio Station in Tangier: c/o US Consulate General, Chemin des Amoureux, Tangier.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; brs = branches; amounts in dirhams unless otherwise indicated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque du Maroc: POB 445, 277 ave Mohammed V, Rabat; tel. 205-31; telex 31006; f. 1959; bank of issue; cap. 30m., res 416.7m. (Dec. 1982); Gov. (vacant); Vice-Gov. Ahmed Bennani.

Other Banks

Algemene Bank Marokko SA: place du 16 Novembre, BP 478, Casablanca; tel. 22-12-75; telex 21709; f. 1948; 50% participation of Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Amsterdam, Netherlands; cap. 15m.; Pres. M. Kassidi; Gen. Mans W. V. Hazelhoff Roelfzema, A. Lahlou; 8 brs.

Arab Bank Maroc: 174 blvd Mohammed V, BP 13810, Casablanca; tel. 22-31-52; telex 22942; f. 1975; cap. 15m., dep. 211m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Abdelatif Laraki; Gen. Man. Abdel Majeed Jamal El-Dine.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc SA: 2 blvd Moulay Youssef, BP 141, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-69; telex 22863; f. 1911; affiliated to Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Paris, France; cap. 60.8m., res 90.4m., dep. 3,377.9m. (1981); Pres. and Gen. Man. Abdelaziz Alami; 91 brs.

Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur: 241 blvd Mohammed V, BP 425, Casablanca; tel. 30-41-80; telex 21975; f. 1959; partly state-owned; cap. 110m., dep. 9,211m., res 153.6m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Chief Exec. Hadj Abdelmajid Bengelloun; Man. Dir Driss Gueddari; Gen. Man. Mohamed Jouahri; 107 brs.

Banque Marocaine pour l'Afrique et l'Orient: 80 ave Lalla Yacout, BP 880, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-98; telex 22954; f. 1975 to take over British Bank of the Middle East (Morocco); cap. 15m., res 5.8m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. and Man. Dir Najem Abaakil; 18 brs.

Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 26 place Mohammed V, Casablanca, POB 573; tel. 24101; telex 21902; f. 1964; cap. 65m., res 36m. (1981); Chair. Hadj Ahmed Bargach; Gen. Man. Mohamed Benkirane; 57 brs.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique: BP 407, place des Alaouites, Rabat; tel. 26441; telex 31942; f. 1959; cap. 140m.; Man. Dirs Azzédine Sefrioui, Mohamed Mansouri.

Compagnie Marocaine de Crédit et de Banque SA: 1 ave Hassan II, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-05; telex 21051; f. 1964; cap. 35m.; Pres. Ali Kettani; Vice-Pres. Abdelhak Bennani; 50 brs.

Crédit du Maroc SA: BP 579, 48–58 blvd Mohammed V, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-42; telex 21054; f. 1963; cap. 51.7m., res 30.5m., dep. 1,675m. (1982); Pres. M. Karim-Lamrani; Dir-Gen. Jawad Ben Brahim; 50 brs.

Société de Banque et de Crédit: 26 ave de l'Armée Royale, BP 972, Casablanca; tel. 26-39-51; telex 21848; f. 1951; affil. to Swiss Bank Corpn and Crédit Commercial de France; cap. 16m., res 8.6m. (Dec. 1982); Dir Abdellah Fassi Fihri; Gen. Man. Tayeb Rhafes; 17 brs.

Société Générale Marocaine de Banques: 55 blvd Abdelmoumen, BP 90, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-34; telex 24076; f. 1962; cap. 51m., res 81.4m. (Dec. 1982); Man. Dir Abdelaziz Tazi; Asst Man. Dir Jacques Balquet; 47 brs.

Société Marocaine de Dépôt et Crédit: 79 ave Hassan II, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-14; telex 21013; f. 1974; cap. 18.144m., dep. 1,094m. (1983); Pres. Abdelkader Bensalah; Gen. Man. Omar Akalay.

Unión Bancaria Hispano Marroquí: 69 rue du Prince Moulay Abdullah, Casablanca; tel. 67852; telex 21678; f. 1958; cap. 17.6m., res 20.3m. (1982); Chair. Mohamed ben Ahmed Benabud; Gen. Man. Pedro Landra Velon; 15 brs.

Bank Organizations

Groupement Professionnel des Banques du Maroc: 12 place des Alaouites, Rabat; f. 1967; groups all commercial banks for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest, and contacts with official authorities; 18 mems; Pres. Hadj Abdelmajid Bengelloun.

Association Professionnelle des Intermédiaires de Bourse: 71 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; f. 1967; groups all banks and brokers in the stock exchange of Casablanca, for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest and connection with official authorities; 11 mems; Pres. Hadj Abdelmajid Bengelloun.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca: 98 blvd Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1929; Dir Abderrazak Laraqui.

INSURANCE

Al Amane: 298 blvd Mohamed V, Casablanca; tel. 30-45-71; telex 23001; f. 1975; Dir-Gen. M. Boughaleb.

Al Wataniya: 83 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; Man. Dir M. Chraibi.

Alliance Africaine: Tour Atlas, place Zallaqa, Casablanca; tel. 30-95-85; telex 23939; f. 1975; Chair. and Man. Dir Abderrahim Cherkaoui.

Arabia Insurance: 33 rue de Foucauld, BP 13630, Casablanca; tel. 27-90-40; telex 24025; f. 1972; Man. Dir Dr Haurani.

Atlanta: 49 angle rues Lafuente et Longwy, Casablanca; tel. 26-13-82; telex 21644; f. 1947; cap. 4.3m.; Dirs Omar Bennani, Jean Chebaut, Mohamed Reyad.

Cie Africaine d'Assurances: 120 ave Hassan II, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-85; telex 21661; f. 1950; Man. Dir Gen. Abdeslam Sefrioui.

Cie Atlantique d'Assurances: 5–11 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; tel. 22-34-46; telex 24939; f. 1931; cap. 2.8m.; Pres. Najem Abaakil; Dir-Gen. Mohamed Deflaoui.

Cie d'Assurances SANAD: 3 blvd Mohammed V, BP 13438, Casablanca; tel. 27-04-98; telex 21927; f. 1975; Chair. Mohamed Aouad; Dir-Gen. André Hernandez.

Cie Nordafricaine et Intercontinentale d'Assurances (C.N.I.A.): 157 ave Hassan II, Casablanca; cap. 7m.; Pres. M'Fadel Lahlou; Dir-Gen. Saïd Azmi.

L'Entente: 2 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca; tel. 30-04-78; telex 21794; f. 1960; Pres. Abdelkader ben Saleh; Dir-Gen. Mohamed Cherkaoui.

Garantie Générale Marocaine: 106 rue Abderrahman Sehraoui, Casablanca; Dir-Gen. Jacques Guillon.

La Marocaine Vie: 392 rue Mustafa el Maani, Casablanca; tel. 22-07-07; telex 22881; f. 1978; Man. Dir M. Kettani.

Mutuelle Centrale Marocaine d'Assurances: BP 27, 14 rue Abou Inane, Rabat; tel. 22910; telex 31739; Dir-Gen. Yacoubi Soussane.

Remar: 61 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; tel. 31-12-31; telex 24678; f. 1970; cap. 2.1m.; Dir-Gen. A. Ibanaz.

La Renaissance: 123 blvd Rahal El Meskini, Casablanca; f. 1980; cap. 3m.; Pres., Dir-Gen. Mohammed Ezzahraoui.

La Royale Marocaine d'Assurances: 67–69 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; tel. 31-21-63; telex 21818; f. 1949; cap. 4m.; Chair. and Man. Dir Sébastien Castro.

Es Saada, Cie Générale d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 123 ave Hassan II, BP 860, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-77; telex 22798 M; f. 1961; cap. 5m.; Pres. Mehdi Ouazzani; Man. Dir Saïd Ouazzani.

Société Centrale de Réassurance: BP 183, Tour Atlas, place Zallaqa, Casablanca; tel. 30-85-85; telex 22757; f. 1960; cap. 7m.; Man. Dir Farouk Bennis.

Société Nouvelle d'Assurances: 10 rue Mohamed Diouri, BP 420, Casablanca; tel. 30-01-08; telex 21741; f. 1972; Pres. Ali Kettani; Dir Abdehak Bennani.

La Victoire: 50 ave Mers-Sultan, Casablanca; Chair. M. Abdoulghali.

Fédération Marocaine des Sociétés d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 300 rue Mustafa el Maani, Casablanca; tel. 26-57-67; f. 1958; 21 mem. companies; Pres. Hamza Kettani; Dir Driss Bekkaye.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc: BP 218, 56 ave de France, Rabat-Agdal; tel. 76523; f. 1962; groups the 15 Chambers of Commerce and Industry; 25 mems.; Pres. Najem Abaakil.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Casablanca: 98 blvd Mohammed V, BP 423, Casablanca; tel. 22-14-31; Pres. Mohamed Drissi.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM): 7 Charia Moulay Hassan, BP 99, Rabat; f. 1928; a state agency conducting exploration, exploitation and marketing of mineral resources; Gen. Man. Mohamed Chahid.

Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion: 31 rue Patrice Lumumba, BP 408, Rabat; tel. 65520; telex 31012; f. 1959; finances small-scale projects; Dir-Gen. M'Fadel Lahlou.

Caisse Marocaine des Marchés (Marketing Fund): 52 ave Hassan II, Casablanca; tel. 27-39-76; telex 24740; f. 1950; cap. 10m.; Man. Hassan Kissi.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (Agricultural Credit Fund): BP 49, Rabat; Man. Dir Mohamed Bouarfa.

Centre Marocain de Promotion des Exportations: 23 blvd Giradot, BP 10937, Immeuble Pignal, Casablanca; tel. 30-22-29; telex 22774; f. 1980; state organization for promotion of exports.

Crédit Immobilier et Hôtelier: 68 rue de Reims, Casablanca; tel. 27-32-32; telex 22839 M; f. 1920; cap. 210m. dirhams; financing of investments in the building and tourist industries; Pres. Dir-Gen. Othmane Slimani.

Office National Interprofessionnel des Céréales et des Légumineuses: 3 ave Hassan I, BP 154, Rabat; f. 1937; Dir Mohamed Brick.

Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE): 45 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; f. 1932 (nationalized 1965); turnover (1982/83) 3,447.5m. dirhams; takes part in productivity planning, industrialization, local marketing and overseas trade; deals with exports of foodstuffs and agricultural produce; Dir Abdallah Lahlou; Sec.-Gen. Mohammed Guessous.

Office pour le Développement Industriel (ODI): 10 rue Gandhi, BP 211, Rabat; tel. 32181; telex 31053; f. 1973; a state agency to develop industry; Man. Dir Mohamed Belkhayat.

Société de Développement Agricole (SODEA): 12 Zankat Tanja, Rabat; state agricultural development organization; Man. Dir Mustapha Kazouz.

Société de Gestion des Terres Agricoles (SOGETA): 35 rue Daïet-Erroumi, BP 731, Agdal, Rabat; f. 1973; oversees use of agricultural land; Man. Dir Omar El Hebil.

Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI): 6 rue Omar Slaoui, Casablanca; tel. 27-92-69; telex 22736; f. 1966; Pres. M'hammed Bargach; Dir-Gen. Abdellah Belkziz.

PRINCIPAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Complexe Textile de Fès (COTEF): 9 rue Lafayette, BP 267, Fez; tel. 41309; telex 51606; f. 1967; 99% state participation; responsible for production of yarns and textiles; started full activity in Jan. 1972; Man. Dir Tahar Bouchaara.

Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP): blvd de la Grande Ceinture, route d'El Jadida, Casablanca; tel. 36-00-25; telex 24033; f. 1921; a state company to produce and market rock phosphates and derivatives; Dir-Gen. Mohamed Karim Lamrani.

Office National de l'Eau Potable (ONEP): 6 bis rue Patrice Lumumba, Rabat; responsible for drinking-water supply; Dir Houcine Tijani.

Office National de l'Electricité: BP 498, 65 rue Aspirant Lafuente, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-65; telex 22780; state electricity authority.

Office National des Pêches: 13/15 rue Chevalier Bayard, BP 21, Casablanca; tel. 24-05-51; telex 25708; f. 1969; state fishing organization; Man. Dir Abdelaziz el Belgheti.

Société d'Exploitation des Mines du Rif: 14 Abou-Faris el Marini, BP 436, Rabat; tel. 34860; telex 31708; mines began production 1914, nationalized 1967; open and underground mines produce iron ore for export and for the projected Nador iron and steel complex; Man. Dir Mohamed Harrak.

Société Nationale de Sidérurgie (SONASID): ave Youssef Ibn Tachfine, rue No. 2, Nador, BP 151; tel. 4954; telex 31721; f. 1974; iron and steel projects; cap. 390m.; Dir-Gen. Abdellah Souibri.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Marocaine des Industries Textiles: 58 rue Lughérini, Casablanca; f. 1958; mems 550 textile, knitwear and ready-made factories; Pres. Mohamed Drissi; Sec.-Gen. A. Mikou.

Association des Producteurs d'Agrumes du Maroc (ASPAM): 22 rue Al Messaoudi, Casablanca 02; tel. 25-14-27; telex 21666; f. 1958; links Moroccan citrus and vegetable growers; has its own processing plants; Chair. Ahmed Mansour Nejjai.

Association Professionnelle des Cimentiers: 239 blvd Moulay Ismail, BP 3096, Casablanca; cement manufacturers.

Association Professionnelle Sucrière: 14 blvd Zerktouni, Casablanca; sugar manufacturers.

Confédération Générale Economique Marocaine (CGEM): 34 blvd Mohammed Abdouh, Casablanca; Pres. Mohamed Amor; Sec.-Gen. Abderrahmane Ouali.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (UMA): rue Gandhi, Rabat; Pres. M. Nejjai.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Démocratique du Travail (CDT): 51 rue Abdellah Medyouni, BP 576, Casablanca; tel. 31-34-08; f. 1978; associated with USFP; 200,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Noubir al-Amaoui.

Union Générale des Travailleurs Marocains (UGTM): 9 rue du Rif, angle Route de Médiouna, Casablanca; tel. 28-21-44; f. 1960; associated with Istiqlal; supported by unions not affiliated to UMT; 673,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Abderrazzaq Afilal.

Union Marocaine du Travail (UMT): Bourse du Travail, 222 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; tel. 30-22-92; left wing and associated with UNFP; most unions are affiliated; 700,000 mems; Sec. Mahjoub Ben Seddiq.

Union Syndicale Agricole (USA): agricultural section of UMT.

Union Marocaine du Travail Autonome: Rabat; breakaway union from UMT.

Syndicat National Libre: blvd Hanasli (prolongé), Casablanca; f. 1958; 69,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Meeki Ibrahimy.

TRADE FAIRS

Foire Internationale de Casablanca: 11 rue Jules Mauran, Casablanca; tel. 22-28-71; telex 22093; f. 1937; international trade fair; every two years for 18 days in April–May.

Salon du Textiles et du Cuir: 11 rue Jules Mauran, Casablanca; tel. 22-28-16; telex 22093; f. 1974; annually for four days.

Transport

Office National des Transports: 10 rue Annaba, BP Rabat-Chellah; Man. Dir Driss Arjouj.

RAILWAYS

Railways cover over 1,779 km of which 189 km are double track; 795 km of lines are electrified and diesel locomotives are used on the rest. All services are nationalized.

Office National des Chemins de Fer du Maroc (ONCFM): rue Abderrahman Alghafiki, Rabat-Agdal; tel. 74747; telex 31907; f. 1963; runs all Morocco's railways; Pres. Mansouri Benali; Dir Moussa Moussaoui.

ROADS

In 1983 there were 57,592 km of roads, of which 46% were paved. There were 58 km of modern motorway and 10,448 km of main roads.

Compagnie de Transports au Maroc 'Lignes Nationales' (CTM—LN): 303 blvd Brahim Roudani, BP 279, Casablanca; tel. 25-29-01; telex 22943; agencies in Tangier, Rabat, Meknes, Oujda, Marrakesh, Agadir, El Jadida, Safi, Casablanca, Essouira, Ksar-Es-Souk, Fez and Ouarzazate; Man. Dir Mohamed el Alj.

SHIPPING

The chief ports of Morocco are Casablanca, Safi, Mohammedia, Tangier, Kenitra and Agadir. In January 1962 the port of Tangier became an International Free Zone. Tangier is the principal port

for passenger services. Casablanca is the principal freight port, handling 70% of Morocco's trade. New ports have recently been completed at Nador and Jorf Lasfar.

Agence Gibmar SA: 3 rue Henri Regnault, Tangier; tel. 35875; telex 33091; also at Casablanca; regular sea services from Tangier to Gibraltar; Chair. JAWAD BEN BRAHIM; Gen. Man. S. ABECASIS.

Atlas SA, Société Marocaine de Navigation: 81 ave Houmane Elfatouaki, Casablanca; tel. 22-41-90; telex 23067; f. 1976; Chair. H. CHAMI.

Compagnie Chérifienne d'Armement: 5 blvd Abdallah Ben Yacine, Casablanca; tel. 30-94-55; telex 27030; f. 1929; regular lines to North France and Europe; Chair. M. BENNANI-SMIRES; Dir MAX KADOCH.

Compagnie Marocaine d'Agences Maritimes (COMARINE): 65 ave des Forces Armées Royales, BP 60, Casablanca; tel. 31-19-41; telex 21851; f. 1969; Pres. AHMED EL OUALI EL ALAMI; Dir-Gen. MOHAMED EL OUALI EL ALAMI.

Compagnie Marocaine de Navigation (COMANAV): 7 blvd de la Résistance, BP 628, Casablanca; tel. 30-30-12; telex 26093; f. 1946; regular lines to Mediterranean, North-west European, Middle Eastern and West African ports; tramping; Pres. A. BOUAYAD.

Limadet-ferry: 3 rue Henri Regnault, Tangier; f. 1966; operates between Algeciras and Tangier; Dir-Gen. AZIZ BOUZOUBAA.

Messageries Marocaines: BP 69, 65 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; Dir-Gen. ABDELKRIM MOUTAOUKIL.

Société Marocaine de Navigation Fruitière: 27 ave de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; tel. 31-00-03; telex 21890; f. 1962; Man. Dir ABDELLAH LAHLOU; Gen. Man. HAMID KHAMMAL.

Société de Navigation Maghrebine: BP 746, 15 rue de Foucauld, Casablanca; tel. 26-65-95; telex 22996; f. 1974; oil and chemicals; Dir-Gen. ABDELWAHAB BENKIRANE.

Transmediterranea SA (Intercona): 31 rue Quévédo, Tangier; tel. 34101; telex 33005; f. 1943; daily services from Algeciras to Tangier.

Voyages Paquet: 65 ave des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca, BP 60; tel. 31-10-65; telex 21019; f. 1970; Pres. AHMED EL OUALI EL ALAMI; Man. Dir MOHAMED EL OUALI EL ALAMI.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airports are at Casablanca (King Mohammed V), Rabat, Tangier, Marrakesh, Agadir, Ouja, Al Hoceima and Fez.

Royal Air Maroc: Aéroport International Casablanca-Anfa; telex 21880; f. 1953; 90% owned by the government; domestic flights and services to Western Europe, the USA, Canada, South America, North and West Africa, the Canary Islands and the Middle East; fleet of 8 Boeing 737, 8 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 707, 1 Boeing 747; Chair. MOHAMED MEKOUAR; Man. Dir SAID BEN ALI YAALA.

Tourism

Office National Marocain de Tourisme: BP 19, 22 ave d'Alger, Rabat; f. 1946; Dir ABDELLATIF AMOR.

MOZAMBIQUE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Mozambique lies on the east coast of Africa, bordered to the north by Tanzania, to the west by Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and to the south by South Africa and Swaziland. The country has a coastline of about 2,470 km (1,535 miles) on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and is separated from Madagascar, to the east, by the Mozambique Channel. Except in a few upland areas, the climate varies from tropical to sub-tropical. Rainfall is irregular but the rainy season is usually from November to March, when average temperatures in Maputo are between 26°C (79°F) and 30°C (86°F). In the cooler dry season, the average temperatures are 18°C (64°F) to 20°C (68°F) in June and July. Portuguese is the official language, while numerous African languages, including Ronga, Shangaan and Muchope, are widely spoken. Most of the population follow traditional beliefs, although there are about 2m. Christians, the majority of whom are Roman Catholics, and 2m. Muslims. The national flag, introduced in 1983, has three equal horizontal stripes, of green, black and yellow, separated by narrow white stripes. At the hoist is a red triangle containing a five-pointed yellow star, on which are superimposed an open book, a hoe and a rifle. The capital is Maputo (formerly called Lourenço Marques).

Recent History

Mozambique became a Portuguese colony in the 19th century and an overseas province in 1951. Nationalist groups began to form in the 1960s. Frelimo (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique—Mozambique Liberation Front) was formed in 1962 by the merger of three existing nationalist groups. Its military campaign was launched in 1964 and continued until the cease-fire in September 1974. After the coup in Portugal in April 1974, negotiations on Mozambique's independence were held between Frelimo and the new Portuguese Government. Agreement was reached in September, and Mozambique was administered by a transitional government, composed of representatives of Portugal and Frelimo, until independence on 25 June 1975. Samora Machel, leader of Frelimo since the murder of its founding leader, Eduardo Mondlane, in 1969, became the first President of Mozambique.

In December 1975 a revolt by dissident elements of the armed forces and police was suppressed. Mozambique's economic difficulties have caused discontent, and Frelimo has made concerted efforts to secure a political power base outside the areas which were liberated during Portuguese rule. At its third congress, in February 1977, Frelimo was reconstituted as the Frelimo Party, a 'Marxist-Leninist vanguard party', with restricted membership. Subsequently, People's Assemblies were elected from village to national level. In 1982 Frelimo's first national conference decided to broaden the membership of the party. Frelimo's fourth congress, held in April 1983, resulted in significant changes in the party's economic policies (see Economic Affairs), and in its Central Committee, which was expanded from 55 to 130 members. The new committee is dominated by peasants, workers, and veterans of the guerrilla war, instead of by ministers, governors and military commanders, who held a majority in the previous committee. The membership of Frelimo's political bureau remained unchanged, except for the addition of one new member.

Mozambique has suffered from security problems since 1976, when in March the border with Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) was closed, economic sanctions applied and all Rhodesian assets in Mozambique were seized. The country was put on a war footing. In January 1977 President Machel joined the Presidents of the other 'front-line' states in declaring exclusive support for the Patriotic Front. Mozambique was the principal base for Rhodesian guerrillas, and large parts of western Mozambique were devastated, with many casualties, by Rhodesian forces' raids on the guerrilla training and refugee camps. The border was reopened in January 1980, following the cease-fire in the guerrilla war, and a plan to repatriate the Rhodesian refugees, thought to number about 50,000, was put into effect.

After Zimbabwean independence in April 1980, South Africa inherited Rhodesia's role as supporter of the opposition guerrilla group, Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (Renamo), also known as the Movimento Nacional da Resistência de Moçambique (MNR). During 1981–82 the activities of this national resistance group greatly increased, and in 1983–84 continued to cause persistent disruption to road, rail and oil pipeline links from Mozambican ports, which are vital to the economic independence of southern African nations from South Africa.

Mozambique's security problems were exacerbated in 1983 by two raids by South African forces, launched in May and October, which were aimed at destroying alleged bases in Maputo of the African National Congress (ANC), a banned South African group opposed to the white-dominated regime. Mozambique accepts ANC refugees, but claims that there are no ANC bases in its territory. In spite of the tension caused by the raids, relations between Mozambique and South Africa improved in early 1984. In January representatives from the two countries held talks, aimed at reaching agreement over security problems and at developing economic relations, and in March, following further talks, the Mozambican and South African Governments signed a formal joint non-aggression pact. Under the terms of the pact, known as the Nkomati accord, each Government undertook to prevent opposition forces in its territory from launching attacks against the other. Although no specific forces were cited in the accord, it effectively implied that South Africa was to withdraw its covert support for the MNR in return for a guarantee by Mozambique that it would prevent any further use of its territory by the ANC. The accord also established a joint security commission to supervise the implementation of the pact.

Although Mozambique stated that it would continue to give 'diplomatic, moral and political' support to the ANC, during 1984 the Frelimo Government demonstrated its determination to adhere to the terms of the accord. Almost immediately after the signing of the accord, government troops made a number of raids on houses of ANC supporters, and in April the Government delivered an ultimatum to ANC members, either to live in controlled refugee camps in Mozambique, or to leave the country. The ANC presence was to be restricted to some 10 members of staff at the organization's office in Maputo, which was upgraded to the status of a diplomatic mission. By October 1984 it was estimated that up to 800 ANC members had left the country, and there had been a marked reduction in ANC guerrilla activity in South Africa. By contrast, however, MNR activity intensified following the signing of the Nkomati accord, in spite of South Africa's pledge to withdraw its support for the rebels. It was thought that up to 1,000 heavily armed MNR guerrillas had been infiltrated into Mozambique from South Africa during the period immediately preceding the signing of the accord, and, although South Africa reaffirmed its commitment to the terms of the accord in May, MNR activity in Mozambique persisted. In spite of a number of major government military offensives against the rebels between March and July, by August it was thought that MNR forces were active in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces, and the capital came increasingly under threat. The Government's offer of an amnesty to rebels who surrendered met with only a limited response. The Pretoria Government continued to deny that it was supporting the MNR, and it was thought that the rebels were possibly receiving support from South African sources independently of the Pretoria Government, and from anti-Frelimo sources in Portugal.

The escalating internal conflict led the Frelimo Government

to warn South Africa in August 1984 that both the accord and associated plans for economic co-operation were under threat unless MNR activity was halted. In a bid to resolve the situation, Pretoria held a number of separate but parallel talks with MNR and Frelimo Government representatives during August and September, which culminated in the so-called 'Pretoria Declaration' of early October, in which a cease-fire was agreed in principle between the Frelimo Government and the rebels, and a tripartite commission, comprising Frelimo, MNR and South African representatives, was established to implement the truce. However, no date was set for the cease-fire, and in November the MNR withdrew from the peace negotiations altogether, ostensibly because of the Frelimo Government's continued refusal to recognize the MNR's legitimacy. The rebel movement also announced the launching of a major offensive by its forces throughout Mozambique. In December 1984 President Machel reportedly accused Pretoria of dishonouring its part in the Nkomati accord by continuing to support the MNR. Pretoria denied this, and made further, unsuccessful attempts in early 1985 to persuade the MNR to negotiate with the Frelimo Government. During early 1985 the joint security commission, established between South Africa and Mozambique under the Nkomati accord, continued to meet to review the situation, but MNR activity in Mozambique continued.

Since 1982 the worsening security situation has led the Frelimo Government to introduce measures to improve the country's defences. Provincial military commanders were appointed in 1982, and locally-based 'people's militia' groups were established. In a government reshuffle in May 1983, President Machel assumed direct responsibility for the country's defence, and in August 1983 and January 1984 he made a number of new ministerial and military appointments, designed to strengthen the Government's defence campaign. In April 1984 the Frelimo Central Committee ordered the reorganization of the militia forces, and the implementation of economic measures designed to 'release the country's productive forces'. A campaign against abuse of power by the police and the army was also launched, and was thought partly to have accounted for the dismissal of three government ministers in June 1984. A minor reshuffle followed the dismissals. In 1984 it was announced that general elections would be held in 1985.

Relations with Portugal deteriorated in 1976, and almost all of the 250,000 Portuguese who had remained in Mozambique after independence had left by June 1977. There was some improvement in relations between 1981 and 1983, but suspicion that sources in Portugal were providing support for the MNR undermined relations again in 1984. Mozambique's other strong international links are with the USSR and other East European countries, and with neighbouring African states, an increasing amount of whose trade is expected to pass through the developing ports of Mozambique. In October 1983 relations with Western Europe were strengthened when President Machel visited six European countries, including France, Portugal and the United Kingdom. In spite of the signing of the Nkomati accord in 1984, diplomatic relations have still not been established with South Africa. Relations with the USA have improved since 1983, when diplomatic links between the two countries were upgraded to ambassadorial level, and further economic links between the two countries were established in 1984. In that year Mozambique also established diplomatic relations with Afghanistan and with Mauritius.

Government

The 1975 Constitution proclaims that Frelimo is the directing power of the state and of society. Legislative power is vested in the People's Assembly, with a maximum of 210 members, mostly Frelimo Party officials. The President of the Republic, who is Head of State, is the President of Frelimo, holds executive power and governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers. The Permanent Commission of the Assembly, chaired by the President, carries out the functions of the Council of Ministers between meetings. A body consisting of four party and state officials was to be appointed within each provincial government, to carry out provincial government functions between meetings. District and city councils were also to be established.

Defence

Military service, which lasts two years, is compulsory for all men and women over 18 years of age. In July 1984 the National Defence Force totalled an estimated 15,650, with 14,000 in the army, 650 in the navy and 1,000 in the air force. There was also a paramilitary force of 6,000, and people's militia in villages. Another organization, the Serviço Nacional de Segurança Popular (National Service of People's Security), has been established to work with the Government and the armed forces on matters of national security. Military advisers from Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR have been reported in the country. In 1982 estimated defence expenditure totalled 6,128m. meticais.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, which involved 80%–90% of the working population, mainly in subsistence farming, in 1984. The major cash crops are cashew nuts, sugar cane, cotton, tea and sisal. Maize, bananas, rice and coconuts are also grown, and the main subsistence crop is cassava. In the two years following independence, production of both cereal and cash crops fell drastically, and attempts to improve agricultural production, including a government scheme to resettle peasants in communal villages, have been hampered by a lack of skilled manpower and adverse weather conditions. Since 1976 more than 1,500 communal villages have been established, and state farms set up, in the effort to 'socialize' the rural sector. The state farms, most of which were formerly Portuguese-owned, are to give 50% of their profits to the Government. By 1980 165 agricultural co-operatives, with a total membership of 13,000, had also been established. However, a number of state farms have proved to be uneconomic, and were to be divided into individual peasant holdings in 1984.

A prolonged and severe drought in parts of the country has had an increasingly damaging effect on crop production since 1981, and further problems were caused by floods and cyclones in 1984. The output of maize, which normally reaches about 400,000 metric tons annually, has been consistently insufficient to meet domestic needs. About 300,000 metric tons of imports were required in both 1980 and 1981, and about 500,000 tons in 1982. The overall situation continued to deteriorate during 1983 and 1984. In 1983 an estimated 1m. tons of cassava, equivalent to about one-third of the total annual crop, was lost because of drought. In the six southern provinces, agricultural production had declined by about 70%–80%, and some 550,000 tons of cereals were required to offset crop losses in 1983/84. The drought was also likely to affect 1984 harvests in some of the southern provinces, owing to a lack of seed reserves for planting, and further damage was caused to these areas by severe floods early in 1984. In that year it was estimated that 600,000–900,000 tons of maize imports would be required for 1984/85, and the total cereal import requirement for that period (including commercial imports) was estimated at 620,000 tons. The total production of cashew nuts fell from 80,000 tons in 1975 to about 70,000 tons in 1980/81, and to about 60,000 tons in 1981/82, and output continued to decline in 1983. In that year exports of cashews fell to only 5,800 tons, from 16,700 tons in 1982. In 1984 the Government doubled producer prices for cashews in an attempt to increase production levels. Output of raw sugar has also been affected, and fell to a record low of 120,000 tons in 1982, less than 66% of the 1981 level, although production was expected to recover to some 150,000 tons in 1985. The tea crop has remained reasonably stable, with 22,190 tons and 21,000 tons produced in 1981 and 1982 respectively, but output declined to about 15,000 tons in 1983. Mozambique has received considerable international assistance during the drought, including 153,000 tons of food aid in 1981 and 235,000 tons in 1982. Between January and July 1983 a total of 227,000 tons of confirmed and unconfirmed donations of food aid were made. However, distribution of food supplies has been persistently hampered by security and transport problems, owing to MNR guerrilla activity.

Fishing has traditionally been only a minor element in the economy, but prawns became the largest export commodity in 1983, and it is planned to expand the sector further. In 1977 a national fishing company, EMOPESCA, was set up. In December 1979 EMOPESCA operated 48 fishing vessels, with plans

to purchase a further 15. In 1983 fish catches totalled 7,965 tons. Although Mozambique is still not self-sufficient in fish, domestic catches cover about 34% of consumption at present, compared with 6% in 1979. Mozambique imported 15,735 tons of fish in 1983. In 1984 South Africa and Mozambique signed a three-year fisheries agreement, under which South Africa provided a credit worth 2m. rand for the development of the fishing sector.

There are considerable mineral resources, although only coal, diamonds and bauxite are currently exploited. The growth in coal production from Moatize, in Tete province, has been slower than expected because of security and technical problems. Although the mine has an annual production capacity of 600,000 metric tons, output in 1984 was limited to about 100,000 tons, owing to a lack of facilities for transporting the coal to Beira port. Under the three-year state plan, approved in 1983, levels of coal production are to be determined by transport capacity, and it is hoped that upgrading the railways will enable more coal to be transported, thereby avoiding unnecessary stockpiling at the mine pitheads. In 1984 negotiations were under way for further development of the Moatize mines, and there are plans for mining coal at Mingova, also in Tete province. High-grade iron ore deposits have been found in large quantities in the Tete area, while gold, emeralds and semi-precious stones have also been discovered in the province. Plans are under way for the development of several gold mines which were abandoned at independence. In 1975 the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa began to mine diamonds in the Tete region. Vast reserves of natural gas were discovered during the 1960s but have yet to be exploited. Exploration for petroleum has been carried out by various foreign companies. Licences for production will be granted only in co-operation with the state-owned Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos. In 1983 the Government invited bids for offshore petroleum and gas concessions, and two contracts for offshore petroleum exploration and production were signed with foreign companies in 1984. Mozambique signed a contract with Esso and Shell in 1983 for onshore petroleum research in the Rovuma river basin, in Cabo Delgado province. Under the terms of the contract, Esso and Shell agreed to spend $60m. on petroleum exploration over a seven-year period. In recent years a critical shortage of foreign exchange has drastically reduced Mozambique's imports of crude petroleum, which fell from 641,000 tons in 1982 to 105,000 tons in 1983.

Manufacturing is on a limited scale, and Mozambique is heavily dependent on South African industrial products. Food processing forms the basis of this sector, with sugar refining, cashew- and wheat-processing predominating. Other industries include cotton spinning and weaving, brewing and the manufacture of cement, fertilizers and agricultural implements.

After independence in 1975, Mozambique's agricultural and industrial production fell by between 50 and 75%, and recovery has been slow because of the disruption caused by the war in neighbouring Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and by subsequent guerrilla activities. The economy has also been hampered by adverse weather conditions and a lack of foreign exchange. Mozambique's ports and railways provide a vital link in the transport system of southern and central Africa. Traffic was greatly reduced during the Rhodesian war, causing both a serious loss in revenue and shortages in food and industrial supplies.

Between 1977 and 1981, Mozambique's gross national product expanded by only 11.6% (measured in constant prices), less than the increase in the country's population over the same period, and in 1981/82 agricultural output fell in real terms by 2.4%. Gross domestic product (GDP) grew by about 18% in real terms during 1975–81, with an average annual growth rate of some 2.8%. However, real GDP declined by 7% in 1982. In 1983 a new three-year state plan, aimed at improving the economy, was approved. At the fourth Frelimo Party congress in April, considerable changes in economic policy were announced. Priority was to be given to food production, and greater assistance was to be made available to peasant farmers and to large private farms. More consumer goods were to be imported for sale to farmers, in order to provide them with an incentive to increase agricultural production. Existing financial resources were to be used primarily for small-scale projects, and no new major projects were to be started between 1983 and 1985. State farms would not increase in area, and were to concentrate on increasing production by more effective use of present resources. The Government aimed to continue these policies during 1984, and in that year hoped to increase agricultural production by 30%. The 1983–85 plan also aimed to encourage small industries, and projected an overall increase in industrial production of 7% for 1983. Mining and heavy industry have the potential for major development, aided by the construction of a national electricity grid, using power from the hydroelectric plant at the Cabora Bassa dam, constructed by the Portuguese on the Zambezi river. The plant, projected to be the largest of its kind in Africa, already has a generating capacity of 2,075 MW, but plans to add a further 1,250 MW have been jeopardized by the frequent sabotage of existing power lines by the MNR. In 1984 Mozambique, South Africa and Portugal (which still owns the dam) signed an agreement under which South Africa agreed to pay a higher tariff for electricity generated by Cabora Bassa. Under this agreement, Mozambique will earn 5m.–10m. rand per year from South African electricity purchases. In 1983 the Lichinga project, the first hydroelectric power station to be built in Mozambique since independence, was completed.

Mozambique's severe balance-of-payments problem (the current deficit was projected at some 7,950m. meticais in 1983) has been accentuated by high defence spending (amounting to 30% of budget expenditure in 1981), much of it in already scarce foreign exchange, and by the drastic decline in tourism. In the 1984 budget, revenue was estimated at about $500m. (some 20,000m. meticais), a slight decline from estimates for the previous year. Government expenditure was put at $670m., creating a projected budgetary deficit of about $170m. Mozambique has also suffered from adverse movements in the terms of trade: between 1981 and 1982 the average prices for exports fell by about 11%, while those for imports rose by about 3%. The value of exports fell from about $285m. in 1981 to less than $150m. in 1983, and in that year the volume of exports declined by 40%, as a result of guerrilla sabotage and unfavourable weather conditions. The ensuing shortage of foreign exchange led to a 21% fall in imports in 1983, with adverse consequences for industry and transport. The Government aimed to boost exports by 20% in 1984. In February of that year Mozambique asked its creditors to renegotiate its foreign debt of $1,400m. According to the report in which the request for the renegotiation appeared, the debt has partly arisen through substantial revenue losses, caused by the guerrilla war and by South Africa's decision to stop the flow of its goods chartered through Mozambican ports. The report estimates that Mozambique's lost revenue since 1975 totals $5,500m. One traditional source of foreign exchange was gold (nominally valued at a low fixed price), sent as part-payment for the work of Mozambican miners in South Africa. This arrangement was terminated in 1978. The employment of Mozambicans in South African mines also declined from a pre-independence peak of 118,000 to about 45,000 in 1984, creating a major unemployment problem and costing Mozambique about $568m. in lost revenue from remittances. However, after an improvement in relations between the two countries during 1984, South Africa agreed to allow a further 8,000 Mozambican miners to work in the Republic in 1985. In June 1983 the Government introduced 'Operation Production', comprising measures to expel an estimated 100,000 unemployed people from the cities, and to resettle them in rural areas to work on agricultural schemes. Although the measures have met with little success, further resettlement was to be implemented in 1984.

During 1984 Mozambique took further steps to revitalize the economy. It was hoped that new laws relating to foreign exchange and investment, introduced in May and September, would act as incentives to increased industrial production and greater foreign investment. These measures were accompanied by increasingly close economic links with the West. Following the signing of the Nkomati accord in March (see Recent History), the USA announced in June that its congressional ban on direct bilateral aid to Mozambique had been lifted. In July Mozambique signed an agreement with the US Overseas Private Investment Corporation, providing for bilateral investment guarantees to US investors, and in September the USA approved an $8m. aid programme for Mozambique. In the same month, Mozambique became a member of both the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Mozam-

bique's IMF quota will be some $60.5m., and a $100m. loan was negotiated with the World Bank earlier in 1984. Membership of the IMF enabled Mozambique to secure, in October, the rescheduling of some $250m.–$300m. of debt repayments and arrears, owed to Western creditors. The repayments are now due to begin in 1990. Mozambique's membership of the IMF was also expected to lead to a devaluation of the metical by about 50% in early 1985. As a result of the increased economic links between Mozambique and South Africa since the Nkomati accord—a trade agreement between the two countries was signed in December 1984—it is likely that the value of the metical will be determined mainly by its relationship with the South African rand. In December 1984 Mozambique became a party to the third Lomé Convention, linking the EEC with a group of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Transport and Communications

In 1984 there were 3,843 km (2,388 miles) of state-owned railways. There are rail links between Mozambican ports and South Africa, Zimbabwe and Malawi, plus internal routes. In 1983 Mozambique secured several grants for making improvements to the railway network, including the rehabilitation of the vital 450-km rail link between the Moatize coalfields and Beira port. The country lacks a good road system, with only 39,173 km (24,341 miles) of roads and tracks in 1974. However, improvements to the network have been made, and a major programme, supervised by the SADCC, is under way to improve the road links between Mozambique and neighbouring countries. Efforts are to be made to improve north–south road connections. The main ports are Maputo (the second largest port in Africa), Beira, Nacala and Quelimane. In 1984 Mozambique and South Africa agreed on a project to redevelop Maputo port and to upgrade transport links between the two countries, assisted by finance from South Africa. Several lesser ports have been reopened since 1980. A cargo terminal at Moatize was opened in 1976 to link the port of Beira to Zambia and Zaire, and to handle goods for these countries. International air transport is operated by LAM, and domestic links by TTA, both state-owned airlines. There are 16 airports, of which three are international airports.

Social Welfare

Most of the European medical personnel left the country at independence, leaving only about 100 physicians in late 1975. By 1981 Mozambique had 365 physicians (one per 35,000 inhabitants). There were 40 hospitals and more than 1,000 health posts and centres. A major programme of vaccination against tetanus, smallpox, tuberculosis and other diseases was launched after independence.

Education

At independence, between 85% and 95% of the adult population were illiterate. By 1980, according to estimates by UNESCO, the proportion was 66.8% (males 55.6%; females 77.3%). There is a major emphasis on campaigns for adult literacy and other adult education, with about 550,000 people attending classes in 1981, as well as on widening the scope of primary and secondary schooling. At five years of age, children attend initiation classes to learn Portuguese. Education is officially compulsory for seven years from the age of six. Primary schooling lasts for four years, and secondary schooling for six years. The number of children receiving primary education increased from 634,000 in 1973 to 1,495,000 in 1979, but fell to 1,402,500 in 1983. As a result, the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools of children in the appropriate age-group rose from 30% in 1972 to 52% in 1979. Secondary enrolment was only about 5% in 1981. There is a university at Maputo, renamed the Eduardo Mondlane University in 1976, and there were some 836 students at the university in 1982. All university students must give as many years of public service as time spent at university. The National Education System was approved in 1982 and began to be introduced in 1983. In the 1984 budget the Government allocated more than one-third of the estimated state income for the year to health and education. The state plan for 1983–85 forecast that 722,900 new pupils would be admitted to general education, 6,100 to technical education, and 330 to higher education, and that literacy classes would admit 229,000 adults. In 1984 there were plans to open four new vocational schools, with places for up to 3,000 students, by the end of 1985.

Tourism

There were almost 70,000 tourists in 1974, and tourism was formerly a considerable foreign exchange earner. Following independence, tourist arrivals ceased completely, and were resumed on only a limited scale in 1980. The state administration of tourism was reorganized in 1982. In 1984 a joint-venture tourism company was established with South Africa in order to develop tourism on Inhaca island. There is also a state tourism company, but the growth of tourism has been hampered by the security situation.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Workers' Day), 25 June (Independence Day), 7 September (Victory Day—anniversary of the end of the Armed Struggle), 25 September (Anniversary of the launching of the Armed Struggle for National Liberation, and Day of the Armed Forces of Mozambique), 25 December (National Family Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 3 February (Heroes' Day, anniversary of the assassination of Eduardo Mondlane), 7 April (Day of the Mozambican Woman).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 metical.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 50.95 meticais;
US $ = 43.96 meticais.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Commissão Nacional do Plano, Avda Ahmed Sekou Touré 21, CP 493, Maputo; tel. 743117.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	799,380*
Population (census results)	
15 December 1970	8,168,933†
1 August 1980‡	
Males	5,908,500
Females	6,221,500
Total	12,130,000
Population (official estimate at 31 December 1981)	12,615,200
Density (per sq km) at 31 December 1981	15.8

* 308,641 sq miles. The area includes 13,000 sq km (5,019 sq miles) of inland water.
† Covering only those areas under Portuguese control.
‡ Figures include an adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 3.8%. The enumerated total was 11,673,725.

PRINCIPAL TOWN

Maputo (capital), population 755,300 (at census of 1 August 1980); 785,512 (December 1981 estimate).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 45.5 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 44.8 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 21.0 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 19.0 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(persons aged 12 years and over, 1980 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,887,779	2,867,052	4,754,831
Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing	323,730	23,064	346,794
Construction	41,611	510	42,121
Commerce	90,654	21,590	112,244
Transport, storage and communications	74,817	2,208	77,025
Other services	203,629	39,820	243,449
Total employed	2,622,220	2,954,244	5,576,464
Unemployed	75,505	19,321	94,826
Total labour force	2,697,725	2,973,565	5,671,290

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)*	70	62	62
Maize*	250	275	270
Sorghum*	150	160	155
Potatoes*	60	62	62
Sweet potatoes*	45	45	45
Cassava (Manioc)*	2,800	2,850	2,850
Pulses*	60	50	50
Groundnuts (in shell)*	90	80	80
Sunflower seed*	22	20	20
Seed cotton†	54	52	54
Cottonseed†	36	35	36
Cotton lint†	18	18	17
Coconuts*	420	420	420
Copra*	60	55	50
Vegetables and melons*	186	175	185
Sugar cane*	2,000	2,000	1,500
Fruit*	309	308	308
Bananas*	65	65	65
Cashew nuts*	95	95	75
Tea (made)*	21	18	18
Sisal	12†	12*	12*

* FAO estimates † Unofficial estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Asses	20	20	20
Cattle	1,400	1,420	1,430
Pigs	120	125	130
Sheep	106	108	110
Goats	335	340	345
Chickens	17,000	17,500	18,000
Ducks	560	570	580

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	36	37	38
Goats' meat	1	1	2
Pigs' meat	8	8	9
Poultry meat	16	17	17
Cows' milk	63	65	66
Goats' milk	8	8	8
Hen eggs	9.5	9.9	10.5
Cattle hides	6.0	6.1	6.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	192	262	143
Other industrial wood*	644	644	683
Fuel wood	11,880	12,200	12,900
Total	12,716	13,106	13,726

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawnwood (inc. boxboards)	54	51	37
Railway sleepers	11*	14	6
Total	65	65	43

* FAO estimate.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1978	1979	1980
Inland waters*	5.0	5.0	5.0
Indian Ocean	12.9†	15.2†	31.7
Total catch	17.9	20.2	36.7

* Estimated catch, assumed to be unchanged since 1970.

† Data refer to industrial and semi-commercial fisheries only. Subsistence fishing, estimated at 10,000 metric tons per year, is excluded.

1981–82: Annual catch as in 1980.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Coal	320	400*	450
Copper ore (metal content)†	0.2	—	—
Salt*‡	28	28	28
Mica (including scrap)*‡	0.3	0.2	0.2

* Estimates. † Source: *World Metal Statistics.*

‡ Source: US Bureau of Mines.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1980	1981
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	170.2	177.7
Molasses	'000 metric tons	45.6	53.0
Prawns	metric tons	6,984	8,680
Frozen fish	metric tons	7,400	9,600
Metal rods	metric tons	8,908	10,263
Machetes	'000	0.7	46.2
Hoes	'000	217.5	489.2
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	6.3	13.6
Ammonium sulphate	'000 metric tons	7.2	14.9
Fertilizer*	'000 metric tons	10.9	11.2
Copra oil	'000 metric tons	22.8	22.7
Soap and detergent	'000 metric tons	18.1	26.3
Motor spirit	'000 metric tons	60	55
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	100†	90†
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	200	180
Cement	'000 metric tons	236	261
Matches	million boxes	53.1	85.0
Electric energy	milllion kWh	14,000†	5,800†

* Components of nitrogen, phosphates and potash. † Estimate.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 metical (plural: meticais).

Denominations
Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 meticais.
Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 meticais.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 50.95 meticais;
US $1 = 43.96 meticais;
1,000 meticais = £19.63 = $22.75.

Note: The metical was introduced in June 1980, replacing (at par) the Mozambique escudo. Some of the figures in this Survey are still in terms of escudos.

1981 BUDGET ESTIMATE (million meticais)

Current receipts	16,000
Current expenditure	16,900
Economic sector	3,800
Social sector	4,700
Other	8,400
Balance	−900

1981 INVESTMENT PLAN (million meticais)

Equipment	9,000
Building and construction	4,600
Research and projects	2,700
Other	1,700
Total	18,000

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

1976: 8,541 million escudos.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer Price Index, Maputo. Base: 1970=100)

	1974	1975	1976
All items	159.0	164.2	171.6
Food	155.3	173.5	187.9

Source: ILO.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million meticais)

	1981	1982	1983*
Merchandise exports	7,880	7,500	4,400
Merchandise imports	−24,340	−24,370	−19,620
Trade balance	−16,460	−16,870	−15,220
Services (net)	3,180	3,400	4,290
Unrequited transfers (net)	1,730	2,700	2,980
Current balance	−11,550	−10,770	−7,950
Capital receipts	23,810	21,660	13,320
Capital payments:			
Principal	−10,930	−12,440	−4,750
Interest	−1,270	−2,280	−1,020
Capital balance	11,610	6,940	7,550
Net errors and omissions	−850	−610	−490
Changes in reserves	−790	−4,440	−890

* Preliminary figures.

Source: National Planning Commission, *Economic Report, 1984.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million meticais)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Consumer goods:			
Foodstuffs	4,043.6	4,369.5	5,700.0*
Other	2,259.9	1,992.6	1,600.0*
Primary materials:			
Chemicals	2,545.9	2,955.4	1,443.0
Metals	1,851.7	1,119.8	1,264.1
Crude petroleum	5,906.0	8,043.9	3,692.5
Electricity	189.0	296.0	360.0
Other	2,483.0	1,877.0	1,829.7
Machinery and spare parts	3,689.9	4,060.9	3,942.7
Capital goods	5,348.6	6,858.5	5,740.6
Total	28,317.6	31,573.7	25,572.2

* Provisional.

Source: Câmara de Comércio de Moçambique, Maputo.

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Cashew nuts	1,890	1,646.2	647.1
Shrimps, prawns, etc.	1,852	1,454.3	1,253.5
Sugar	888	331.8	346.4
Tea	502	969.8	591.2
Wood	260	123.7	24.4
Raw cotton	881	652.9	684.2
Copra	173	111.4	86.8
Cement	109	120.9	n.a.
Coal	344	157.9	22.4
Petroleum products	1,848	1,420.9	876.0
Total (incl. others)	9,926	8,655.3	5,286.6

Source: Câmara de Comércio de Moçambique, Maputo.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million escudos)

Imports	1975	1976	1977
Angola	128	11	11
Belgium/Luxembourg	189	149	189
France	538	600	262
Germany, Fed. Republic	1,116	1,152	1,575
Iraq	103	534	961
Italy	248	138	282
Japan	547	561	565
Portugal	1,612	853	1,011
South Africa	1,833	1,382	2,062
Switzerland	182	193	264
United Kingdom	805	553	758
USA	574	388	399
Total (incl. others)	10,472	9,058	10,568

Exports	1975	1976	1977
Angola	41	41	5
Belgium/Luxembourg	73	55	52
France	38	32	111
Germany, Fed. Republic	111	92	121
Italy	75	182	48
Japan	319	247	260
Netherlands	205	201	279
Portugal	1,201	1,131	792
South Africa	410	350	304
Spain	63	104	78
United Kingdom	207	234	339
USA	695	1,074	1,322
Total (incl. others)	5,050	4,524	4,909

Source: Direcção Nacional de Estatística, Maputo.

Transport

RAILWAYS

1981 (million): Passengers carried 12.0; Passenger-km 606; Freight tonne-km 5,156.

Source: *Railway Directory and Yearbook, 1984.*

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

1972: Cars 89,285; Lorries and buses 21,533; Motor cycles 4,337.

INLAND WATERWAYS

1974: Passengers carried 1,145,310; Freight carried 183,819 metric tons.

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1980	1981
Vessels entered ('000 gross tons)	12,289	13,113
Goods handled ('000 metric tons)	10,123	9,123

CIVIL AVIATION

1981: Passengers 315,100; Freight 7,176.8 metric tons.

Tourism

1974: 68,826 visitors.

Education

(1983)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary*	8,528	29,634	1,402,541
Secondary	136	2,523	106,975
Higher	1	352	1,106†
Technical	36	882	13,795
Teacher training	26	346	5,832

* Including initiation classes in which pupils learn Portuguese.

† Including pupils being trained as teachers for second- and third-year secondary school teaching, and pupils being trained as teachers at University.

Source: Ministry of Education, Maputo.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution came into force at independence on 25 June 1975. It was revised in 1978, and subsequent legislation made provision for the conduct of elections.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The People's Republic of Mozambique is a sovereign, independent and democratic State. Power belongs to the workers and peasants, united and led by Frelimo, and is exercised by the organs of people's power. Frelimo is the leading force of the State and Society. The Republic has the following fundamental objectives:

The elimination of colonial and traditional structures;

the extension of people's democratic power;

the building of an independent economy;

the defence and consolidation of national independence and unity;

the building of people's democracy and the material and ideological base of a socialist society;

the pursuit of the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

The Mozambique People's Liberation Forces (FPLM) are responsible for national defence. Its Commander-in-Chief is the President of Frelimo. The land and the natural resources of the soil and subsoil, of the territorial waters and continental shelf of Mozambique are the property of the State. The State economic sector is the leading and driving factor in the national economy. The State encourages individual peasants and workers to organize themselves in collective forms of production. Personal property is guaranteed and foreign capital shall be authorized to operate within the framework of the State's economic policy. The Republic is a secular State in which there is absolute separation between the State and religious institutions.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same duties, irrespective of colour, race, sex, ethnic origin, place of birth, religion, level of education, social position or occupation. In realizing the objectives of the Constitution, all citizens enjoy freedom of opinion, assembly and association. All citizens over 18 years of age are entitled to vote and be elected. Active participation in the defence of the country and the Revolution is the right and supreme duty of every citizen. Individual freedoms are guaranteed by the State, including the freedom to practise or not to practise a religion. The State guarantees accused persons the right to a legal defence.

STATE ORGANS

Principles

State organs are directed by Frelimo on the principle of democratic centralism. Lower-level assemblies are responsible to higher state organs.

Central state organs

The People's Assembly is the supreme organ of the State. It expresses the will of the people and realizes the aim of the Republic as defined by Frelimo.

The Assembly is convened and presided over by the President of the Republic. It meets in ordinary sessions twice a year and in extraordinary session when requested by the Central Committee, the President, the Permanent Commission of the Assembly or by at least one-third of the members of the Assembly.

The Assembly may deliberate only when a majority of its members are present, and decisions are made by majority vote.

The Permanent Commission of the Assembly consists of members elected by the Assembly from among its members on the proposal of the Central Committee, and is summoned and chaired by the President.

The Permanent Commission assumes the functions of the Assembly in the periods between meetings of that body, and is answerable to the Assembly.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique is the President of Frelimo and the Head of State. His function is to create ministries and define their jurisdiction; to direct the activities of the Council of Ministers and preside over its meetings; to appoint and dismiss members of the Council of Ministers, the President and Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court and the Attorney-General of the Republic, provincial governors, the governor and deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, the general commander and deputy general commander of the Police Corps, the rector of the University, Secretaries of State, the director of the National Service of People's Security and diplomatic representatives of the Republic in other countries; to promulgate and have issued laws and legislative decrees; to declare a state of war and conclude peace treaties by decision of the Central Committee of Frelimo; to proclaim mobilization; to accredit diplomatic representatives of other countries. In the event of the President's death, resignation or permanent incapacity, the functions of the President shall be immediately assumed by Frelimo's Central Committee who shall nominate a new President.

The Council of Ministers is the government of the Republic and is presided over by the President of the Republic. It is answerable to the Assembly and must comply with resolutions of the Assembly and its Permanent Commission and decisions of the President of the Republic.

Local state organs

The Republic is administered in provinces, districts, cities and localities. The highest state organ in a province is the provincial government presided over by the governor, who is answerable to Frelimo and the central government. There shall be assemblies at each administrative level.

Judiciary

Judicial functions shall be exercised through the Supreme People's Court and other courts provided for in the law on the judiciary, which also subordinates them to the People's Assembly. Courts must safeguard the principles of the constitution and defend the rights and legitimate interests of citizens. Judges are independent, subject only to the law.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Elections to assemblies at the locality, district, provincial and national levels were held between 25 September and 4 December 1977, under the control of Frelimo and on the basis of universal franchise for all citizens over 18 (with certain exceptions). These elections were conducted in accordance with the electoral law adopted at the first meeting of the People's Assembly, held with a provisional membership in August 1977. General elections were to be held in 1985.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, overall responsibility for the Ministry of Defence: Samora Moïsés Machel (took office 25 June 1975).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1985)

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

Minister of Defence: Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

Minister of the Interior: José Oscar Monteiro.

Minister of the National People's Security Service: Sérgio Vieira.

Minister in the President's Office: Armando Emílio Guebuza

Minister in the President's Office for Economic Affairs: Jacinto Soares Veloso.

Minister of Planning: Mário da Graça Machungo.

Minister of Justice: Ossumane Ali Dauto.

Minister of Finance: Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves.

Minister of Education and Culture: Graça Simbine Machel.

Minister of Information: José Luís Cabaço.

Minister of Health: Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi.

Minister of Mineral Resources: Abdul Magid Osman.
Minister of Construction and Waters: Júlio Zamith Carrilho.
Minister of Foreign Trade: Joaquim Ribeiro de Carvalho.
Minister of Agriculture: João dos Santos Ferreira.
Minister of Industry and Energy: António José Lima Rodrigues Branco.
Minister of Ports, Railways and Merchant Marine: Luís Maria Manuel Alcântara Santos.
Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Civil Aviation: Rui Lousã.
Minister of Internal Trade: Manuel Jorge Aranda da Silva.
Deputy Minister for Defence and Chief of General Staff of the Forces: Sebastião Marcos Mabote.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Maputo.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Cabo Delgado Province: Alberto Joaquim Chipande.
Gaza Province: Aurélio Benete Manave.
Inhambane Province: José Pascoal Zandamela.
Manica Province: Manuel António.
Maputo Province: José Moiane.
Nampula Province: Feliciano Salomão Gundana.
Niassa Province: Mariano de Araújo Matsinhe.
Sofala Province: Marcelino dos Santos.
Tete Province: Eduardo Arão.
Zambézia Province: Mário da Graça Machungo.
City of Maputo: Alberto Massavanhame.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉIA POPULAR

The 210-member People's Assembly comprises the 130-member Central Committee of Frelimo, the Executive Committee, the 15-member Permanent Commission, ministers and vice-ministers, provincial governors, representatives of the armed forces, representatives from each of the provinces and 10 other citizens. It was elected on 1–4 December 1977.

Political Organizations

Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (Frelimo): CP 4030, Avda 24 de Julho 1921, Maputo; f. 1962 by the merger of three existing nationalist parties: the União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique (UDENAMO), the Mozambique African Nationalist Union (MANU) and the União Africana de Moçambique Independente (UNAMI); Frelimo was reconstituted in 1977 as a 'Marxist-Leninist vanguard party'.

Political Bureau

Samora Moïsés Machel, Marcelino dos Santos, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Alberto Joaquim Chipande, Armando Emílio Guebuza, Jorge Rebelo, Mariano de Araújo Matsinhe, Sebastião Marcos Mabote, Jacinto Soares Veloso, Mário da Graça Machungo, José Óscar Monteiro.

Central Committee Secretariat

Pres. Samora Moïsés Machel; Sec. for Economic Affairs Marcelino dos Santos; Sec. for Foreign Relations Joaquim Alberto Chissano; Sec. for Ideological Affairs Jorge Rebelo; other mems: José Luís Cabaço, Armando Panguene.

The following group is in armed conflict with Frelimo:

Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (Renamo): also known as Movimento Nacional da Resistência de Moçambique (MNR); guerrilla group, supported by South Africa until March 1984; operates 'Voice of Free Africa' radio station; Pres. and C-in-C Afonso Dlakama; Sec.-Gen. Evo Fernandes.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN MOZAMBIQUE

Algeria: CP 1709, Maputo; tel. 742070; telex 6554; Ambassador: Abdelhamid S. Bereksi.
Belgium: CP 1500, Maputo; Ambassador: Jean-Michel Veranneman de Watervliet.
Brazil: Avda Kenneth Kaunda 296, Maputo; Ambassador: Marcel Dezon Costa Hasslocher.
Bulgaria: CP 4689, Maputo; Ambassador: Andrei Takanhatzov.
China, People's Republic: CP 4668, Maputo; Ambassador: Wang Hao.
Congo: CP 4743, Maputo; Ambassador: Claude-Maurice Malela.
Cuba: CP 387, Maputo; Ambassador: Manuel Torres Muniz.
Czechoslovakia: CP 1463, Maputo; Ambassador: Václav Brezák.
Denmark: CP 4588, Maputo; Chargé d'affaires: Jan Van Dam.
Egypt: CP 4662, Maputo; Chargé d'affaires: Laila Raphael.
France: CP 4781, Maputo; Ambassador: Gérard Serre.
German Democratic Republic: CP 1103, Maputo; Ambassador: Dr Helmut Mathes.
Germany, Federal Republic: CP 1595, Maputo; Ambassador: Hasso Buchrucker.
Guinea: CP 1125, Maputo; Chargé d'affaires: Sidi Condé.
Hungary: CP 1245, Maputo; tel. 742953; Ambassador: Tamás Gáspár Gál.
India: Avda Kenneth Kaunda 167, Maputo; Ambassador: Gurdip Singh Bedi.
Italy: CP 976, Maputo; Ambassador: Dr Patrizio Schmidein.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: CP 4694, Maputo; Ambassador: Cha Myong-guk.
Lesotho: CP 1477, Maputo; Ambassador: David Phatela General Makoae.
Malawi: CP 4148, Maputo; Ambassador: J. B. Itimu.
Netherlands: CP 1163, Maputo; Ambassador: Abraham Louis Schneiders.
Nicaragua: CP 4228, Maputo; Ambassador: David McField Richards.
Nigeria: CP 4693, Maputo; Ambassador: Raheem A. O. Adegbite.
Norway: CP 4276, Maputo; Ambassador: Knut Elias Taraldset.
Pakistan: CP 4745, Maputo; Ambassador: Khadim Hussain Raja.
Poland: CP 1552, Maputo; Ambassador: Stanisław Szymanski.
Portugal: CP 4696, Maputo; Ambassador: José C. Paulouro das Neves.
Romania: CP 4648, Maputo; Ambassador: Vasile Musat.
Somalia: CP 4715, Maputo; Ambassador: Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim.
Spain: Avda Afonso Henriques 183, CP 1331, Maputo; tel. 741519; telex 6-579; Ambassador: Alvaro de Castilla y Bermúdez-Canete.
Swaziland: CP 4711, Maputo; Ambassador: Christian G. Masuku.
Sweden: CP 338, Maputo; Ambassador: Bo Kalfors.
Switzerland: CP 135, Maputo; Chargé d'affaires: Raymond Quendoz.
Tanzania: CP 4515, Maputo; tel. 744025; telex 6-295; Ambassador: Ali S. Mchumo.
USSR: CP 4666, Maputo; Ambassador: Yuri Fadeyevich Sepelyov.
United Kingdom: CP 55, Maputo; tel. 26011; telex 6-265; Ambassador: Eric Vines.
USA: CP 783, Maputo; Ambassador: Peter J. de Vos.
Viet-Nam: CP 1150, Maputo; Ambassador: Nguyen Khac Huynh.
Yugoslavia: CP 4759, Maputo; Ambassador: Murat Agović.
Zaire: CP 2407, Maputo; Ambassador: Tokwaulu Batale.
Zambia: CP 4655, Maputo; Ambassador: Cox C. Sikumba.
Zimbabwe: CP 743, Maputo; Ambassador: John Mvundura.

Judicial System

In May 1978 it was announced that pilot tribunals were to be established in each province by People's Tribunal Brigades. A

Revolutionary Military Tribunal was created in March 1979 to try breaches of the Security Laws. People's Courts are being set up at all administrative levels.

Religion

Most of the population follow traditional beliefs, but there are about 2,000,000 Muslims and 2,000,000 Christians (1,584,000 Roman Catholics in 1980) and a smaller Hindu community. After talks in 1982, the government established good relations with all religious leaders, with the exception of Roman Catholics.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Metropolitan See of Beira: CP 544, Beira; tel. 22313; Archbishop JAIME PEDRO GONÇALVES.

Metropolitan See of Maputo: Paço Arquiepiscopal, Avda Eduardo Mondlane 1448, CP 258, Maputo; tel. 26240; Archbishop ALEXANDRE JOSÉ MARIA DOS SANTOS, OFM.

Metropolitan See of Nampula: CP 84, Nampula; tel. 3024; Archbishop MANUEL VIEIRA PINTO.

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Lebombo: Rt Rev. DINIS SENGULANE, CP 120, Maputo.

Bishop of Niassa: Rt Rev. PAULO LITUMBE, Messumba, Metangula.

Other Protestant Churches

The Baptist Convention of Mozambique: Avda Latino Coelho 386, CP 852, Maputo; tel. 6854; Pres. Rev. BENTO BARTOLOMEU MATUSSE.

The Press

DAILIES

Diário de Moçambique: Rua D. João de Mascarenhas, CP 81, Beira; f. 1981; popular tabloid newspaper; Dir BOTELHO MONIZ; circ. 15,000.

Notícias: Rua Joaquim Lapa, CP 327, Maputo; tel. 24081; telex 6453; f. 1926; morning; government-controlled; Dir MIA COUTO; Editor MÁRIO FERRO; circ. 45,000.

WEEKLIES

Domingo: Rua Joaquim Lapa, Maputo; f. 1981; Sunday tabloid newspaper; Dir MIA COUTO; circ. 45,000.

Tempo: Avda Ahmed Sekou Touré 1078, CP 2917, Maputo; tel. 26191; f. 1970; magazine; Dir ALBINO MAGAIA; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS

Agricultura: Instituto Nacional de Investigação Agronómica, CP 3658, Maputo; f. 1982; quarterly; published by Centro de Documentação de Agricultura, Silvicultura e Pescas.

Boletim da República: Avda Vladimir Lénine, CP 275, Maputo; 3 a week; government and official announcements; published by Imprensa Nacional da Moçambique.

Estudos Moçambicanos: Centro de Estudos Africanos, CP 257, Maputo; 3 a year; Dir AQUINO DE BRAGANÇA.

Moçambique—Informação Estatística: Comissão Nacional do Plano, CP 2051, Maputo; f. 1982; published by Centro de Documentação Económica.

Revista Médica de Moçambique: Instituto Nacional de Saúde, Ministério da Saúde e Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, CP 264, Maputo; f. 1982; 3 a year; magazine of the Ministry of Health and Eduardo Mondlane University; Editor Prof. FERNANDO VAZ.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência de Informação de Moçambique (AIM): CP 896, Maputo; tel. 30795; telex 6430; f. 1975; daily services in Portuguese and English; monthly bulletin in French and English; Dir CARLOS CARDOSO.

Foreign Bureaux

Agência Noticiosa Portuguesa (ANOP) (Portugal): 520 Avda Zedequias Manganhela, CP 1756, Maputo; Bureau Chief (vacant).

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Maputo; Chief Officer ALBERT S. BURLAK.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Avda Patricio Lumumba 424, CP 9, Maputo; Correspondent LAVINIA GASPERINI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Rua Damião de Gois 177, CP 1144, Maputo; Bureau Chief WOLFGANG WAGNER.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 1013 Rua F. Engels, Maputo; Correspondent VALENTIN OSIPOV.

Reuters (UK) is also represented in Maputo.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Organização Nacional das Jornalistas (ONJ): Maputo; f. 1978.

Publishers

Editora Minerva Central: Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 84, CP 272, Maputo; telex 6-561; f. 1908; stationers and printers, educational, technical and medical textbooks; Man. Dir J. A. CARVALHO.

Empresa Moderna Lda: Avda 25 de Setembro 13, CP 473, Maputo; f. 1937; fiction, history, textbooks; Chief Exec. (vacant).

Instituto Nacional do Livro e do Disco: Avda 24 de Julho 1927, CP 4030, Maputo; tel. 20839; telex 6-288; government publishing and purchasing agency; Dir ARMENIO CORREIA.

Ulmeiro: Maputo; magazines on third world issues; in 1981 formed a joint company with Instituto Nacional do Livro to publish books and an English-language magazine.

Government Publishing House

Imprensa Nacional de Moçambique: CP 275, Maputo; prints government publications.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 275,000 radio receivers and 1,000 television receivers in use in 1984.

RADIO

Rádio Moçambique: CP 2000, Maputo; tel. 24041; telex 6-317; f. 1975; official radio station; programmes in Portuguese, English and national languages; Gen. Dir (vacant); Administrative Dir ALVES DA FONSECA.

TELEVISION

Televisão Experimental (TVE): Avda Julius Nyerere, Maputo; f. 1981; Saturday and Sunday transmissions only; Asst Dir LEITE VASCONCELOS.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in meticais)

BANKING

In 1978 the government announced that a new state-owned bank, the People's Development Bank, was being established to acquire the assets of all private banks in the country with the exception of the Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique.

Central Bank

Banco de Moçambique: Avda 25 de Setembro 1695, CP 423, Maputo; tel. 28151; telex 6-244; f. 1975; sole bank of issue; in 1978 took over Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial; government-owned; cap. 1,000m., res 2,000m., dep. 2,297m. (1976); Gov. Dr PRAKASH RATILAL; 39 brs and agencies.

Commercial Banks

Banco Popular de Desenvolvimento: Avda 25 de Setembro 1184, CP 757, Maputo; f. 1978; cap. 1,000m.; 133 brs.

Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique, SARL: Praça 25 de Junho 1, CP 2086, Maputo; f. 1966; 20% local ownership; cap. 112.5m., dep. 19,269m. (1983); Man. Dir G. D. JONES; 5 brs.

INSURANCE

Empresa Moçambicana de Seguros, EE (EMOSE): Avda 25 de Setembro 1383, CP 1165, Maputo; tel. 22095; telex 6-280; f. 1977 as the sole state insurance enterprise, with share cap. of 150m. meticais; took over work of the 24 former companies; Gen. Dir Luís F. T. Neves.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Câmara de Comércio de Moçambique: Rua Mateus Sansão Mutemba 452, CP 1836, Maputo; tel. 741970; telex 6-498; Pres. Américo Magaia; Sec.-Gen. João Albasini.

STATE FOREIGN-TRADING ENTERPRISES

Cimentos de Moçambique: Avda Fernão de Magalhães 34, 2° Andar, CP 270, Maputo; tel. 24061; telex 6-336; cement; Dir Helder Rodrigues.

Citrinos de Maputo: Avda 25 de Septembro 1509, CP 1659, Maputo; tel. 21857; telex 6-538; exports of citrus fruits; Dir Gertrudes Pelembe.

Companhia Industrial de Cordoarias de Moçambique (CICOMO), SARL: Avda Zedequias Manganhela 514, 4° Andar, CP 4113, Maputo; tel. 27272; telex 6-347; sisal; Dir Carlos Ferreira.

Distribuidora de Materiais de Construção (DIMAC): Avda Zedequias Manganhela 520, 11° Andar, CP 222, Maputo; tel. 23308; telex 6-269; building materials; Dir Rui Fernandes.

Empresa de Comércio Externo de Equipamentos Industriais (INTERMÁQUINA): Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 165, CP 808, Maputo; tel. 24056; telex 6-543; industrial equipment and accessories; Dir Guilherme José Bila.

Empresa Distribuidora de Equipamento Eléctrico e Electrónico e Componentes (INTERELECTRA): Avda Samora Machel 162, CP 1159, Maputo; tel. 27091; telex 6-203; electrical equipment and components; Dir Oldemiro Júlio Marques Balói.

Empresa Distribuidora e Importadora de Metais (INTERMETAL): Rua Vladimir Lenine 605, CP 1162, Maputo; tel. 22770; telex 6-872; metals and metal products; 3 brs; Man. Dir Jorge Silvestre Luis Guinda.

Empresa Estatal de Hidráulica (HIDROMOC): Avda do Trabalho 1501, CP 193, Maputo; tel. 732033; telex 6-234; irrigation equipment and chemicals for water treatment; Dir André Isequias Mapeuzene.

Empresa Estatal de Importação e Exportação de Medicamentos (MEDIMOC): Avda Julius Nyerere 500, 1° Andar, CP 600, Maputo; tel. 744045; telex 6-260; pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and supplies; Gen. Dir Aranda Correia.

Empresa Moçambicana de Apetrechamento da Indústria Pesqueira (EQUIPESCA): Rua Tavares de Almeida 30, CP 2342, Maputo; tel. 27630; telex 6-284; fishing equipment; Dir António Brinca.

Empresa Moçambicana de Importação e Exportação de Produtos Pesqueiros (PESCOM Internacional): Avda Mao Tsé Tung 230, 7° Andar, CP 1570, Maputo; tel. 744013; telex 6-409, f. 1978; imports and exports of fish products; Dir Kong Lam.

Empresa Moçambicana de Importação e Exportação de Produtos Químicos e Plásticos (INTERQUIMICA): Rua de Bagamoyo 333, CP 2268, Maputo; tel. 23167; telex 6-274; chemicals, fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, plastics, paper; Dir Aurélio Ricardo Chiziane.

Empresa Nacional de Carvão de Moçambique (CARBOMOC): Rua Joaquim Lapa 108, CP 1773, Maputo; tel. 24251; telex 6-491 SECHI; mineral extraction and export; Dir Miquelina Menezes.

Empresa Nacional de Exportação (ENACOMO): Avda Samora Machel 39, 1° Andar, CP 698, Maputo; tel. 30131; telex 6-387; f. 1976; export of agricultural commodities; Man. Dir Carlos Pacheco Faria.

Empresa Nacional de Importação e Exportação de Veículos Motorizadas (INTERMECANO): Avda Revolução de Outubro 290, CP 1280, Maputo; tel. 30221; telex 6-505; motor cycles, cars, trucks, buses, construction plant, agricultural machinery, spare parts; Dir Rodrigo de Oliveira.

Empresa Nacional de Minas (MAGMA): Avda 24 de Julho 1895, 1° and 2° Andares, CP 1152, Maputo; tel. 23833; telex 6-413; exports of precious and semi-precious stones; Dir Eduardo Feio Magro.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleos de Moçambique (PETROMOC): Praça dos Trabalhadores 9, CP 417, Maputo; tel. 27191; telex 6-382 PETRO MO; f. 1978 to take over the Sonarep oil refinery and its associated distribution company; Dir Manuel da Cruz Viola.

Importadora de Bens de Consumo (IMBEC): Avda Zedequias Manganhela 520, 2° and 3° Andares, CP 4229, Maputo; tel. 20006; telex 6-350; f. 1982; import of consumer goods; Dir Luís Mhongo.

Lojas Francas de Moçambique (INTERFRANCA): Rua Timor Leste 106, CP 1206, Maputo; tel. 25199; telex 6-403; alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, foodstuffs, cosmetics, motor cars, handicrafts, furniture; Gen. Dir Carlos E. N. Ribeiro.

Riopele Têxteis de Moçambique, SARL: Rua Joaquim Lapa 22, CP 1658, Maputo; tel. 22508; telex 6-371; textiles; Dir Carlos Ribeiro.

OTHER MAJOR STATE ENTERPRISES

Comércio Grossista de Produtos Alimentares (COGROPA): Avda 25 de Setembro 874–896, CP 308, Maputo; tel. 28655; telex 6-370; food supplies; Dir Samuel dos Anjos Tembe.

Companhia da Zambézia, SARL: Avda Samora Machel 245, 4° Andar, CP 617, Maputo; tel. 26195; telex 6-380; agriculture; Dir Venancio Mondlane.

Companhia do Cajú do Monapo, SARL: Avda do Trabalho 2106, CP 1248, Maputo; tel. 733101; telex 6-249; cashew nuts; Dir Vitorino Brandão.

Companhia Industrial de Fundição e Laminagem (CIFEL), SARL: Avda de Oua 485, CP 441, Maputo; tel. 732181; telex 6-262; steel; Dir Octávio Muthemba.

Companhia Industrial do Monapo, SARL: Avda do Trabalho 2106, CP 1248, Maputo; tel. 732507; telex 6-249; animal and vegetable oils and soap; Dir Mário Lopes.

Electricidade de Moçambique: Avda Agostinho Neto 70, CP 2447, Maputo; tel. 742011; telex 6-407; production and distribution of electric energy; Dir Fernando Ramos de Leão.

Empresa de Assistência Técnica ao Equipamento Agrícola (MECANAGRO): Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 301, Maputo; tel. 24579; telex 6-344; agricultural machinery; Dir Celestinho Sithoe.

Empresa de Construções Matálicos (ECOME): Avda das Industrias-Machava, CP 1358, Maputo; tel. 752282; agricultural equipment; Dir Carlos M. S. Pone.

Empresa Estatal de Maquinaria Agrícola (AGRO-ALFA): Avda 24 de Julho 2755, CP 1318, Maputo; tel. 22328; telex 6-405; agricultural equipment; Dir José Gonçalves.

Empresa Metalúrgica de Moçambique, SARL: Avda de Moçambique, CP 1316, Maputo; tel. 731015; telex 6-499; metallurgical products; Dir Yassin Nizamo.

Empresa Moçambicana de Malhas (EMMA), SARL: CP 2896, Maputo; tel. 25513; telex 6-219; textiles; Administrator Maria Alice Monteiro da Silva Serrão.

Empresa Moçambicana de Chá (EMOCHÁ): Avda Zedequias Manganhela 250, Maputo; tel. 25514; tea production; Dir Marcos Basto.

Empresa Moçambicana de Pescas (EMOPESCA): Avda Mao Tse Tung 250, CP 2290, Maputo; commercial fishing; Dir David e Silva.

Empresa Nacional Avícola (AVICOLA): Avda 25 de Setembro 1672, CP 2840, Maputo; tel. 31015; poultry; Dir José Correia Antunes.

Empresa Nacional de Cajú (CAJÚ): CP 124, Maputo; tel. 752135; telex 6-326; cashew nuts; Dir Alfredo Gamito.

Empresa Nacional de Calçado e Têxteis (ENCATEX): Avda 24 de Julho 2969, CP 67, Maputo; tel. 731251; telex 6-421; footwear and textiles; Dir António Munguambe.

Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos de Moçambique (ENHM): Avda Fernão de Magalães 34, CP 2904, Maputo; tel. 29676; telex 6-491; controls concessions for oil exploration and production; Dir Mario Marques.

A Forjadora Fábrica de Equipamentos Industriais, Lda: Avda de Angola 2850, CP 3078, Maputo; tel. 733135; metal structures; Dir José Gonçalves.

Fábricas Associadas de Óleos (FASOL), SARL: Avda de

Namaacha, CP 1128, Maputo; tel. 723186; telex 6-470; oils; Dir Carlos Costa.

Indústria Moçambicana de Aço (IMA), SARL: Avda 24 de Julho 2373, 12° Andar, CP 2566, Maputo; tel. 21141; telex 6-323; steel; Dir António Francisco S. de Maciel.

Moçambique-Industrial, SARL: Rua Aruangua 39, 1° Andar, CP 432, Beira; tel. 22123; telex 7-352; oils; Dir Arnaldo Ascensão Santos.

Química-Geral, SARL: Lingamo-Matola, CP 15, Maputo; tel. 723077; telex 6-418; fertilizers.

Sena Sugar Estates: former British-owned company administered by the Mozambique government since 1978; plantations and mills in Sofala and Zambézia provinces; Dir José Paulo N'Chumali.

Texlom, SARL: Avda Filipe Samuel Magaia 514, CP 194, Maputo; tel. 21198; telex 6-289; textiles; Dir Célia Lorena.

TRADE UNION

Organização dos Trabalhadores Moçambicanos (OTM) (Mozambique Workers' Organization): f. 1983; trade union federation, replacing Production Councils; Sec.-Gen. Augusto Macamo; Exec. Sec. José Correia Ganancio.

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1984 the total length of track was 3,843 km excluding the Sena Sugar Estates Railway (90 km of 0.92 m gauge), which serves only the company's properties. The railways are now all state-owned.

Direcção Nacional Portos e Caminhos de Ferro: CP 276, Maputo; tel. 24133; telex 6438; f. 1929; 3,843 km open; there are three main systems linking ports with Malawi, Zimbabwe and South Africa, administered from Nacala, Beira and Maputo respectively; a further three secondary systems are for local traffic only; Dir Fernando Ferreira Mendes.

Empresa dos Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique (CFM), SARL: Praça dos Trabalhadores, CP 2158, Maputo; tel. 27173; telex 6-208; Dir Fernando Ferreira Mendes.

ROADS

In 1974 there were 39,173 km of roads in Mozambique, of which 11,905 km were classified as first-class roads, 14,715 as second-class. New roads are under construction to link Mozambique with Zambia and Tanzania. Efforts are also being made to improve north–south road connections and to construct rural feeder road systems in each province.

Secretary of State for Road Transport: Lazaro Mathe.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Maputo, the second largest port in Africa, Beira, Nacala and Quelimane. In early 1980 the government formed a new state-owned shipping line.

Agência Nacional de Frete e Navegação (ANFRENA): Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 396, Maputo; tel. 27064; telex 6-258; Dir Ferdinand Wilson.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: CP 2064, Maputo; telex 6237.

Companhia Portuguesa de Transportes Marítimos: CP 2, Avda Samora Machel 239, Maputo.

Empresa Moçambicana de Cargas (MOCARGO): Rua de Timor Leste 46, CP 888, Maputo; tel. 31025; telex 6-581; Dir Mahomed Rafique Jusob Mahomed.

Manica Freight Services: CP 557, Maputo; tel. 23082; telex 6-218; international shipping agents.

Navique E.E. (Empresa Moçambicana de Navegação): Rua Joaquim Lapa 22, CP 786, Maputo; tel. 31470; telex 6-524.

CIVIL AVIATION

Linhas Aéreas de Moçambique (LAM): CP 2060, Aeroporto Maputo, Maputo; tel. 731688; telex 6386; took over functions of DETA in 1980; operates domestic and international services to South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Tanzania, Bulgaria, France, the German Democratic Republic and Portugal; fleet: 2 Boeing 737-200, 1 Boeing 737-200C, 1 DC-10-30; CEO Capt. José Bacelar.

Empresa Nacional de Transportes e Trabalho Aéreo, EE (TTA): Aeroporto Internacional de Maputo, CP 2054, Maputo; scheduled services to 35 destinations, air taxi services, aerial photography, agricultural aviation and special services; Dir Gerónimo Albino Parruque.

Tourism

Empresa Nacional de Turismo (ENT): Avda 25 de Setembro 1203, Maputo; tourist industry; Dir George Welch.

NAMIBIA

(SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Namibia lies in south-west Africa, with South Africa to the south and south-east, Botswana to the east and Angola to the north. The territory has a long coastline on the Atlantic Ocean. The narrow Caprivi Strip, between Angola and Botswana in the north-east, extends Namibia to the Zambezi river, giving it a border with Zambia. The climate is generally hot, although coastal areas have relatively mild temperatures. Most of the territory is subject to droughts and unreliable rainfall. The arid Namib Desert stretches along the west coast, while the easternmost area is part of the Kalahari Desert. The official languages are Afrikaans and English, although German is widely used and most of the African ethnic groups have their own languages. About 90% of the population are Christians. The capital is Windhoek.

Recent History

South West Africa became a German possession in 1884. The territory excluded a small area around the port of Walvis Bay, previously annexed by the United Kingdom and subsequently incorporated in South Africa. In 1914, when the First World War broke out, South African forces occupied South West Africa, and in 1915 the Germans surrendered the territory. In 1920 the League of Nations entrusted South Africa with a mandate to administer South West Africa. In 1925 South Africa granted a constitution giving limited self-government to European inhabitants only. No trusteeship agreement was concluded with the UN after the Second World War, and in 1946 the UN refused South Africa's request for permission to annex South West Africa. In 1949 the whites were given representation in the South African Parliament. In 1950 the International Court of Justice (ICJ) held that the area was still under international mandate and that South Africa should submit it to the control of the UN. South Africa refused to comply with this judgment. In October 1966 South Africa's security and apartheid laws were extended to South West Africa, retrospective to 1950.

Within South West Africa there was opposition to South Africa's policies of racial segregation, land appropriation, the contract labour system and restrictions on Africans' freedom of movement. These grievances led to the establishment of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) in 1958 and the South West African National Union (SWANU) in 1959. These groups campaigned for an end to racial discrimination and for progress to full independence from South Africa. In October 1966 SWAPO announced that it would launch an armed struggle for the liberation of the territory.

SWAPO had a legal wing which was tolerated in Namibia, but repeated harassment led to the closure of the movement's offices at Windhoek and the dissolution of its executive council in June 1979. The exiled wing is led by the SWAPO President, Sam Nujoma, and controls the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), whose guerrilla activities, operating from bases in Angola and Zambia, have steadily increased since its first operations in the 1960s. Conflict between PLAN and South African forces increased in 1980–82, with South Africa launching incursions into southern Angola in an attempt to destroy SWAPO's operational bases.

The interpretations of South Africa's obligations have been the subject of repeated controversy, and South Africa has been consistently criticized at the UN over its extension of apartheid to the territory. The UN General Assembly voted to terminate South Africa's mandate in October 1966, set up a UN Council for South West Africa in May 1967, and changed the name of the territory to Namibia in June 1968. The ICJ considered the dispute five times, and in 1971 South Africa's presence was ruled illegal.

In 1972 the UN Security Council initiated contacts with South Africa in an attempt to resolve the deadlock over Namibia. These were abandoned in December 1973, and the Security Council ended contact with South Africa. At the same time the UN General Assembly recognized SWAPO as 'the authentic representative of the Namibian people' and appointed the first UN Commissioner for Namibia to carry out 'executive and administrative tasks'.

During 1973 and 1974 South Africa became more flexible, influenced by events in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and in the former Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique. The South African Prime Minister, B. J. Vorster, tried to create a multiracial Advisory Council for the territory, but it was boycotted by SWAPO and most influential Africans. In November 1974 the all-white South West Africa Legislative Assembly organized a multiracial constitutional conference on the territory's future which began at the Turnhalle, in Windhoek, in September 1975, attended by 134 delegates representing the territory's 11 main ethnic groups. Neither the UN nor the Organization of African Unity (OAU) recognized the conference, owing to its ethnic and non-democratic basis. Although invited, the legal wing of SWAPO refused to attend the conference. In January 1976 the UN Security Council again ordered South Africa to withdraw its forces from Namibia and to allow free elections.

In August 1976 the constitutional committee of the Turnhalle conference announced 31 December 1978 as a target date for Namibian independence, that it should be a unitary state (a point previously resisted by the white delegates) and that an interim government was to be formed as soon as a constitution had been drafted. These proposals received South African backing but were rejected by SWAPO, the UN and the OAU, which stated that SWAPO was entitled to foreign military assistance in its struggle to liberate Namibia. In December the UN Committee on the Ending of Colonialism declared its support for the guerrilla war.

In March 1977 the Turnhalle conference agreed on a draft constitution for an interim government, pending the granting of independence by South Africa in December 1978. After endorsement in May 1977 by 95% of voters in a whites-only referendum, the proposals were abandoned in June 1977, following pressure from the UN Security Council. In September 1977 South Africa appointed an Administrator-General (see below) to govern the territory, and promised that free elections would be held in 1978. Early in 1978 talks were held between South Africa, SWAPO and the 'contact group' comprising the five Western members of the Security Council. In March the Western powers presented proposals for an internationally recognized Namibian settlement, including the holding of UN-supervised elections, the reduction in the numbers of South African troops in Namibia and the release of political prisoners. These proposals, conditionally accepted by both South Africa and SWAPO, became enshrined in Security Council Resolution 435 in September.

However, South Africa pressed forward with its own internal solution for Namibia by holding an election for a Constituent Assembly in December. The election, regarded by the Western powers as invalid, was contested by five parties, but boycotted by SWAPO, the SWAPO-Democrats and the Namibian National Front. Of the 50 seats in the Assembly, 41 went to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), a coalition of 11 conservative bodies representing various ethnic groups. In May 1979 South Africa unilaterally established a legislative National Assembly, without executive powers, from the existing Constituent Assembly.

An attempt to establish a demilitarized zone along the border

between Angola and Namibia faltered in 1980, when South Africa refused to allow SWAPO to maintain bases in such a zone. The UN succeeded in bringing all parties to a conference at Geneva in January 1981, but negotiations to reach a cease-fire and to proceed to UN-supervised elections broke down over what South Africa interpreted as the UN's pro-SWAPO bias. Meanwhile, South Africa continued to develop internal governmental institutions and extended the executive powers of the interim legislature in pursuit of an internal settlement. Later in 1981 the Western powers sought agreement from the Namibian parties and nearby African countries to commence a three-phase independence plan, which would give constitutional guarantees to minority groups in Namibia within the framework of Resolution 435. This initiative faltered over South Africa's insistence, supported by the US Government, that any withdrawal of South African forces must be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The influence of the Western powers' 'contact group' on the independence issue gradually diminished during 1983. At a UN conference on Namibia, held in April, the group was heavily criticized by African delegates, and Sam Nujoma called for it to disband. Most of the criticism was directed against the US Government's support for South Africa's insistence on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops, and this also caused disagreement within the 'contact group', with France condemning the US stance and eventually suspending its membership of the group in December 1983.

The linking of the Cuban withdrawal from Angola to the implementation of Namibian independence is unacceptable to both the Angolan Government and the UN, and disagreement over this issue continued to impede the progress of initiatives towards independence in 1982 and 1983. Delegations from South Africa and Angola held talks in Cape Verde in December 1982 and February 1983, aimed at negotiating a cease-fire on the Angola–Namibia border, but no conclusive agreement was reached. In August 1983 the UN Secretary-General visited South Africa, Angola and Namibia on a UN Security Council mission and held talks concerning the implementation of Resolution 435. The talks resulted in agreement with South Africa concerning the electoral system and the composition of the UN peace-keeping forces to be employed during Namibia's transition to independence, but did not cover the issue of the Cuban withdrawal, and did not succeed in setting a date for the start of the implementation of independence.

Although South Africa continued to participate in negotiations on Namibia's independence, the Pretoria Government, nevertheless, also took measures to consolidate the interim administration in Namibia. A Ministerial Council was formed in July 1980, with Dirk Mudge, leader of the DTA, as Chairman. This Council assumed much of the Administrator-General's executive power in September 1981. The DTA was seriously weakened in February 1982 by the resignation of its President, Peter Kalangula, leader of the only significant Ovambo movement other than SWAPO. Mudge, having been in serious disagreement with the South African Government over the future role of the DTA in the territory for several months, resigned in January 1983, causing the dissolution of the Ministerial Council. South Africa, through the Administrator-General, dissolved the National Assembly and resumed direct rule of Namibia. In February Dr Willem van Niekerk took office as Administrator-General, replacing Danie Hough, and in April he held talks with internal political parties, aimed at re-establishing an interim internal administration. In June Dr van Niekerk promulgated a new State Council, designed to comprise 50 representatives from the internal political parties, to sit for an initial period of six months and to draw up a constitution. The proposed Council was approved by South Africa but failed to gain much support from the political parties, and was condemned by SWAPO. The plan for its establishment has not yet been implemented.

In November 1983 the Multi-Party Conference (MPC), a grouping initially comprising seven internal political parties, was launched. Although in February 1984 the MPC declared its commitment to securing Namibian independence, and to the implementation of Resolution 435, it was denounced as 'another South African puppet show' by SWAPO, which stated that under no circumstance would it agree to participate in the MPC. Throughout 1984 SWAPO continued to denounce the grouping, which appeared to be increasingly promoted by South Africa. It is thought that South Africa hoped to reach a settlement on the independence issue outside the framework of Resolution 435, by encouraging the internal political parties to come to an agreement, and that Pretoria was also promoting the MPC in a bid to reduce SWAPO's dominance in any future post-independence government for Namibia, by providing an alternative political force which could also participate in the government. These views were partly confirmed when SWAPO reportedly claimed in May 1984 that, at a secret meeting with South African representatives in January, SWAPO delegates had rejected a South African proposal for setting up a 'government of national unity', involving SWAPO and other Namibian political groups.

In April 1984, contrary to policies outlined in Resolution 435, the MPC published a bill of human rights, designed to provide the basis for a future constitution for Namibia, also supposedly to be drafted by the MPC. In May the MPC participated in talks held in Lusaka, Zambia, on the independence issue (see below), but disagreement between the grouping and SWAPO delegates contributed to the failure of the talks. A delegation of MPC representatives embarked on a tour of foreign states, which included talks with the US Secretary of State, following the Lusaka conference, in a bid to increase the grouping's political standing. In October the DTA, a member of the MPC, called for Namibia to be granted effective self-government and direct control of constitutional development, and for a review of Resolution 435. In November SWAPO claimed that it had rejected an invitation to participate in talks with the Administrator-General and the MPC, aimed at drafting a constitution for Namibia outside the framework of Resolution 435.

In January 1985 a member of the MPC stated that the grouping would continue to negotiate with South Africa for a settlement on the territory's independence, even if SWAPO refused to participate in such negotiations. In February SWAPO condemned an alleged secret plan, which it claimed had been devised by the MPC and South Africa, to set up an interim central government for Namibia by June 1985. SWAPO claimed that, under the plan, the MPC would assume responsibility for the government of the territory, with the exception of defence matters and foreign affairs.

Although clearly seeking ways of reaching a settlement on Namibia outside the framework of Resolution 435, South Africa continued during 1984 to negotiate on the independence issue with SWAPO and Angola. In February 1984 hopes for a settlement grew when South Africa and Angola agreed to a cease-fire on the Angola–Namibia border, and set up a joint commission to monitor the withdrawal of all South African troops from Angola. Under the agreement, Angola undertook to ensure that neither Cuban nor SWAPO forces would move into the areas vacated by the South African troops. Sam Nujoma stated that SWAPO would abide by the agreement, but that the war in Namibia would continue, and that SWAPO would not lay down its arms until there was a cease-fire in Namibia itself and until South Africa had agreed to UN-supervised elections. In January 1984 SWAPO stated that it was prepared to hold talks with South Africa concerning a possible cease-fire in Namibia, but there were reports that up to 800 SWAPO guerrillas had infiltrated into Namibia after the South Africa–Angola agreement.

None the less, prospects for a settlement on the independence issue seemed more favourable, and in March 1984 South Africa released a co-founder of SWAPO, Herman (subsequently known as Andimba) Toivo ja Toivo, after 16 years of imprisonment. It was thought that this measure may have been intended to create a power struggle within SWAPO between Toivo and Nujoma, but Toivo declared his support for the SWAPO leadership, and was subsequently elected Secretary-General of the organization in August.

In March 1984 South Africa called for a regional conference of all the parties involved in the Namibian independence issue, including the MPLA Government of Angola and the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA, with the aim of securing peace in the region. This conference did not materialize, but in May South Africa released 54 members of SWAPO who had been detained for six years without trial. In the same month, talks on the independence issue were held in Lusaka between Dr van Niekerk, SWAPO representatives and members of the MPC, under the joint chairmanship of President Kaunda of Zambia and Dr van Niekerk. However, the talks ended inconclusively,

as a result of disagreement between SWAPO and the MPC, and South Africa's continued insistence on the 'linkage' issue. In June, during a tour of European states, the South African Prime Minister, P. W. Botha, proposed that South Africa would withdraw completely from Namibia within two months, providing that one of the members of the Western 'contact group' would take over the administration and defence of the territory, which South Africa is finding an increasing financial burden. The offer, which was linked to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, met with an unfavourable response from the Western political leaders whom Botha visited.

Unproductive talks between South African representatives and Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, held in Italy in June, were followed by a bid to revive the Lusaka talks in July, when Dr van Niekerk met SWAPO representatives in Cape Verde for further negotiations on Namibian independence. However, the talks proved inconclusive, as a result of disagreement over the 'linkage' issue, and SWAPO's refusal to agree to a settlement outside the framework of Resolution 435. South Africa held further talks with US and Angolan delegates during September and October, and there were fresh hopes for a settlement when President dos Santos of Angola proposed a peace plan for Namibia, involving a phased withdrawal of most of the Cuban forces in Angola. Under the plan, the Cuban withdrawal would begin only after the implementation of Namibian independence was under way, and the number of South African troops in Namibia had been reduced to 1,500, and would also be conditional on the withdrawal of the remaining South African forces from Angola. However, South Africa's counter-proposals to the plan in November were rejected by Angola, because of disagreement over the timing of the Cuban withdrawal.

By early 1985 there had been little practical progress on the independence issue. Angola and South Africa remained deadlocked over the withdrawal of the Cuban forces, and, in spite of the cease-fire agreement of the previous year, South African forces remained within the Angolan border, allegedly because of SWAPO's continued guerrilla activity in the area. There were reports in late 1984 and early 1985 that SWAPO guerrillas were once again massing in the Angola–Namibia border area, preparatory to launching their annual rainy-season offensive into Namibia. South Africa held further talks with Dr Crocker in February 1985, but once more these were inconclusive, and by March no settlement on the territory's independence had been reached.

Government

In September 1977 the South African Government appointed an Administrator-General with executive authority. A 12-member Ministerial Council was formed in July 1980. In September 1981 the Council was increased to 15 and given executive authority over all matters except constitutional issues, security and foreign affairs. Both the Ministerial Council and the 72-member National Assembly were dissolved in January 1983, and executive and legislative authority were returned to the Administrator-General. Elections for 11 'second-tier' legislative assemblies, according to ethnic group, were held in November 1980. No poll was held in the Ovambo region, where 47% of the Namibian population live, because of the guerrilla war.

Defence

In 1984 there were an estimated 90,000 South African and South African-trained troops stationed in the territory. The South African Government transferred some of its responsibility for defence to the Namibian National Assembly in 1980, and the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) was established. This comprised some 14,000 troops in July 1984. In October compulsory conscription into the SWATF was introduced for all Namibian men aged between 17 and 54 years. There are also police units which specialize in anti-insurgency operations and patrol the border area. The People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the guerrilla army of SWAPO, is thought to number about 8,000.

Economic Affairs

Namibia is rich in minerals, particularly diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, tin, lithium, manganese, silver, tungsten, cadmium and vanadium, and the territory is Africa's fourth largest mineral exporter. The mining sector provided 47% of Namibia's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1979, and about 50% in 1980. However, the proportion declined to 27% in 1983. Mining is the largest single contributor to the territory's export earnings, and minerals accounted for 88% of Namibia's total exports in 1983. The total value of mineral sales in 1984 was estimated at R700m. ($567m.), equivalent to about 80% of export earnings. However, the sector has been adversely affected in recent years by a decline in world market prices. The contribution of mining to state revenue declined from R142m. in 1980 to R20m. in 1983, although this was expected to improve, to R73m., in 1984. Diamonds are the most important of the minerals produced in Namibia, and the territory has the world's richest alluvial deposits of gem diamonds. About 98% of diamonds mined in Namibia are of gem quality, and Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM) of South West Africa, which is 98.3% owned by De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd, is the world's largest producer of gem diamonds. However, a weak world diamond market has resulted in a reduction in Namibia's output, which fell from 2m. carats in 1977 to 1.56m. carats in 1980, and to 963,000 carats in 1983. Taxes on diamond production produced 40% of state revenue in 1981/82 but, after a slump in the diamond market, only 7.5% in 1982/83. Diamond sales earned R399m. in 1980 and R210m. in 1981, but sales for 1982 were estimated at only R180m.

The huge, although low-grade, uranium mine at Rössing—the largest open-pit uranium mine in the world—is being jointly developed by the South African Industrial Development Corporation and a British company, Rio Tinto-Zinc, but in February 1983 the United Kingdom announced that it would stop buying uranium from Namibia when its current contract with the Rössing mine expired in 1984. The mine produced 5,200 metric tons of uranium in 1980, worth an estimated R280m., but output declined to 4,900 tons in 1982, and to about 4,500 tons in 1983. Uranium sales fell by 20.6% in 1983, owing to a glut in the world market. However, the Rössing mine remains one of Namibia's most important sources of revenue, and in 1984 it was estimated that uranium from Rössing accounted for about 40% of Namibia's total earnings from mineral sales. The mine began paying tax in 1984, and, at its current capacity level, its contribution to tax revenue is eventually expected to reach about R100m. per year. General Mining's Langer Heinrich uranium project, about 80 km (50 miles) south of Rössing, is awaiting development. Its ore deposits, although smaller than Rössing's, are believed to be of better quality.

Copper, lead and zinc are mined by the US-owned Tsumeb Corporation, although, with the exception of copper and lead, all minerals are processed outside Namibia. Mine production of copper increased from 44,000 tons in 1981 to 52,000 tons in 1983, but, as a result of poor world markets for base metals, Tsumeb Corporation closed one mine, and reduced production at others, during 1983–84. Namibia is also believed to have significant reserves of coal, iron ore and platinum, but these have yet to be assessed. Considerable offshore reserves of hydrocarbons have been discovered, in an area known as the Kudu field, and in January 1985 South Africa reportedly sanctioned the final evaluation, and subsequent exploitation, of the field's natural gas reserves.

The Ruacana hydroelectric scheme, developed jointly with Angola, is crucial to the prospects of the mining industry. The first stage of the scheme became operational in 1977, although it will not reach full capacity until the Angolan Government agrees to allow diversion of part of the Cunene river through the power plant. The potential generating capacity of the scheme is estimated at some 1,530 MW.

Potentially, Namibia has one of the richest fisheries in the world, and the fishing industry, based on large reserves of pilchards, was formerly second in importance to mining. However, following serious overfishing by foreign trawlers, stringent restrictions were introduced in 1978, and have since remained in force. Landings of pilchard fell catastrophically from 545,000 metric tons in 1975 to 10,000 tons in 1980, recovering slightly to 56,500 tons in 1984. Revenue from the export of canned pilchards fell from R50m. in 1976 to virtually nothing in 1978. The decline in the catch of pilchards has been partially offset by increased landings of other species. The fishing sector usually accounts for only about 2% of GDP, and the growth rate of the fishing industry declined by 7.4% in 1983. In November 1979

Namibia's territorial waters were extended to 200 nautical miles (370 km) as a further protection against overfishing, but in 1984 it was estimated that foreign boats were still taking catches of about 1m. tons of fish, worth a total of about R500m., per year.

Namibia's major agricultural activities are the processing of meat and other livestock products, and over 90% of agricultural output comprises commercial livestock production. Of total revenue from agriculture, beef accounts for 50%, karakul pelts 33%, and mutton and pork 15%. Among the crops grown in Namibia are maize, millet and groundnuts. Agriculture suffered from a drought between 1978 and 1982, and the real value of commercial agricultural output declined by 40% during this period. Agricultural cash income fell from R190m. in 1982 to R142m. in 1983. Of the 1983 total, beef contributed R77.4m., mutton R24.2m., and karakul pelts R11.9m. The drought, which in some areas has been continuous since 1978, has reduced the numbers of livestock on Namibia's ranches to about one-third of previous normal levels, and has contributed, along with a decline in world demand for karakul pelts, to a drastic depletion of the flocks of karakul sheep. These had declined by 1984 to some 2m., from a total of about 5m. in 1978. The number of karakul pelts produced fell from about 3m. in 1980 to some 1.5m. in 1983. War, drought, overgrazing and unscientific farming methods have all contributed to a decline in the agricultural sector, and agriculture's contribution to GDP fell from about 9% in 1982 to 6.5% in 1983. The combined share of the primary sector (mining, agriculture and fishing) in GDP declined from 43% in 1982 to 34% in 1983. Manufacturing output is negligible, contributing only 4% of gross national product in 1980, accounting for less than 5% of GDP in 1983, and employing about 10% of the working population.

The real growth rate in GDP for 1970–79 averaged 6% per annum, and GDP was estimated at R1,200m. in 1979. However, the drought, war, and depressed world markets for minerals have all adversely affected the economy. GDP totalled R1,432m. in 1981, but it declined by 7%, in real terms, in 1983. In 1981 tax rates 25% lower than the equivalent rates in South Africa were introduced for foreign investors. Namibia's increasingly serious economic problems led the South African Government to subsidize R215m. directly to the budget deficit of R410m. in 1982/83. Real government spending was cut in 1982/83, and all new capital projects were suspended. South Africa agreed to a direct subsidy of R241m. for the 1983/84 budget but, in spite of this, the deficit reached an estimated R228m. by the end of the financial year. Namibia's complex system of government has proved increasingly costly, and in 1983 state expenditure was estimated to amount to 37% of GDP. South Africa was to provide a direct grant of R318m. for the 1984/85 budget. Total revenue for that year was estimated at R967m., slightly less than the projected revenue for 1983/84 of R975m. Expenditure in 1984/85 was expected to rise to R1,177m., from R1,036m. in the previous year. South Africa was expected to spend a total of R1,143m. ($760m.) on Namibia in 1984/85, nearly 42% of it—some R480m.—on defence. South Africa is the territory's major supplier of consumer goods—in 1984 it was estimated that only about 15% of Namibia's locally produced goods remain within the territory—and takes most of Namibia's exports.

Transport and Communications

South African Transport Services operate 2,340 km of railway track in Namibia. Control of all transport services allied to the railways, with the exception of rolling stock, was expected to be assumed by Namibia in April 1985. There are 41,361 km of roads, including 4,175 km of tarred roads maintained by the Department of Transport. The construction of the territory's network of major roads is virtually complete. Most improvements are concentrated on benefiting the southern, white-occupied zone. The port of Walvis Bay, the possession of which is disputed by South Africa and Namibia, is linked to the main overseas shipping routes and has been extended. It is the only deep-water port, although there is an alternative harbour at Lüderitz. The international airport is at Windhoek. There are a number of other airports dispersed throughout the territory, as well as numerous landing strips.

Social Welfare

In 1980 Namibia had 116 hospitals and clinics, with a total of 7,759 beds.

Education

The South African Government took control of education in 1921. A large-scale education development plan began only after 1964, with a Five-Year Plan in accordance with the Bantu Education Act of 1953. Education is based on apartheid, with separate facilities for different ethnic groups. In 1978 it was estimated that 65% of adult black Namibians were illiterate. In 1980 there were 228,287 pupils in 932 racially segregated schools, and in 1983 there were 272,615 pupils in 1,100 schools, representing more than 80% of the potential school population in the group comprising children aged between seven and 18 years. In 1984 there were 317,342 pupils attending 1,090 schools. Various schemes for informal adult education are also in operation in an effort to combat illiteracy among youths and adults not attending schools.

Tourism

There are 11 game parks and resorts operated by the Government. Wildlife is Namibia's main tourist attraction, and the Etosha Pan, one of the finest game reserves in Africa, attracts many tourists. In 1983 it was estimated that Namibia receives about 400,000 visitors each year, and the Namibian administration planned to spend about R12m. in that year on improving existing tourist facilities, and on marketing in South Africa and abroad. A further sum of between R30m. and R40m. was to be spent on creating more nature and game reserves.

Public Holidays

1985: 16 May (Ascension), 31 May (Republic Day), 5 September (Settlers' Day), 10 October (Kruger Day), 16 December (Covenant Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rate (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.2985 rand;
US $1 = 1.988 rand.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): SWA/Namibia Information Service, Private Bag 13196, Windhoek; tel. 37285; telex 908-722.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY*

Area (sq km)	824,269†
Population (census results)	
6 May 1970	762,184
May 1981	1,039,800
Density (per sq km) at May 1981	1.3

* Including data for Walvis Bay, an integral part of South Africa but administered until August 1977 as if it were part of South West Africa (Namibia). Walvis Bay has an area of 1,124 sq km (434 sq miles) and had a population of 23,461 in 1970.
† 318,252 sq miles.

ETHNIC GROUPS (population at 1981 census)

Ovambo	516,600	Coloured	43,500
Kavango	98,000	Caprivian	39,500
Herero	77,600	Bushmen	29,000
Damara	76,800	Baster	25,800
White	75,600	Tswana	6,800
Nama	49,700	**Total**	1,039,800

PRINCIPAL TOWN

Windhoek (capital), estimated population 76,000 in 1974; 104,100 in 1983.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (estimates, metric tons)

	1983
Wheat	500
Maize	7,000
Millet	18,000
Sorghum	100
Cotton	1,250
Vegetables	2,000

LIVESTOCK ('000 head at December)

	1981	1982	1983
Horses	39.2	38.9	38.4
Asses and mules	95.9	99.9	117.9
Cattle	2,082.7	1,910.1	1,806.4
Pigs	16.7	19.2	28.7
Sheep	3,452.1	2,610.5	2,286.3
Goats	1,410.7	1,288.1	1,176.5
Poultry	372.6	277.4	298.4

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (estimates, metric tons, unless otherwise indicated)

	1983
Beef and veal	63,000
Mutton and lamb	11,400
Goats' meat	1,000
Pigs' meat	550
Cows' milk (marketed)	8,150
Butter and cheese	650
Wool (Karakul)	1,927
Karakul pelts ('000)	1,460.6
Cattle hides ('000)	350
Sheep skins ('000)	750

Fishing*

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1982	1983	1984
Freshwater fishes†	0.1	—	—
Cape horse mackerel	66.8	106.0	87.3
South African pilchard	49.5	43.9	56.5
Red-eye round herring	0.3	—	—
Cape anchovy	83.6	181.3	13.4
Total fishes	200.2	331.2	157.2
Cape rock lobster†	1.6	0.4	—
Total catch	201.8	331.6	157.2

* Including most of the catches of South African flag vessels landed at Lüderitz and Walvis Bay.
† Estimates.

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Copper ore ('000 metric tons)*	44.3	48.8	52.1
Lead concentrates ('000 metric tons)*	46.5	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc concentrates ('000 metric tons)†	57.7	61.1	56.1
Salt ('000 metric tons)	193	184	136
Tin concentrates (metric tons)	1,228	1,326	1,381
Uranium (metric tons)*	3,939	n.a.	n.a.
Cadmium (metric tons)	n.a.	110	49
Silver (metric tons)	107.5	36.4	103.2
Diamonds ('000 carats)	1,248	1,014	963

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.
† The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was 36.4 in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Unrefined copper (unwrought)	37.4	50.5	54.2
Refined lead (unwrought)	40.1	40.1	35.4

External Trade*

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 rand, estimates)

Exports (1972): Karakul pelts 32,500, Livestock 35,000, Fish products 45,000, Diamonds 90,000; Total (incl. others) 238,000.

* No official trade statistics for Namibia have been released since 1966.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

South African currency is in use.

Monetary Units

100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Denominations

Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 rand.
Notes: 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 rand.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 2.2985 rand;
US $1 = 1.988 rand;
100 rand = £43.51 = $50.30.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per rand)

1981 1.149
1982 0.923
1983 0.899

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

(million rand, year ending 31 March)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Revenue	460	975	967
Expenditure	840	1,036	1,177

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC

1984: Registered vehicles 120,000.

SHIPPING

(sea-borne freight traffic at Walvis Bay, '000 metric tons)

1982/83: Goods loaded 252; Goods unloaded 942.

CIVIL AVIATION

J. G. Strijdom Airport (1982/83): To South Africa 75,315 passengers, from South Africa 75,434 passengers; 9,931 arrivals on international flights, 10,099 departures.

Eros Airport (1982/83): 51,921 passengers (arrivals and departures).

Education

(1984)

	Schools	Pupils
Pre-primary	23	3,909
Primary	1,057	252,759
Secondary		59,533
Special education	5	935
Technical and agricultural	5	206

There was a total of 9,903 teachers in 1984.

Directory

Administration

(March 1985)

The UN General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate in October 1966, and established a UN Council for South West Africa in May 1967. The name of the territory was changed to Namibia in June 1968.

UN Commissioner for Namibia: Brajesh Chandra Mishra (took office 1 April 1982).

Commander (designate) of UN Transitional Assistance Group: Lt-Gen. D. Prem Chand (took office January 1980).

In September 1977 the South African government appointed an Administrator-General with executive authority. In July 1980 a 12-member Ministerial Council was formed, and in September 1981 this body was increased to 15 members and given executive authority over all matters except constitutional issues, security and foreign affairs. The Ministerial Council was dissolved in January 1983, after the resignation of its Chairman, Dirk Mudge. Executive and legislative powers were then returned to the Administrator-General. A Chief Executive Officer was appointed in February 1983 to assist the Administrator-General in performing his duties, and in that month a number of the Administrator-General's powers were delegated to the Chief Executive Officer.

Administrator-General for the Territory of South West Africa: Dr Willem van Niekerk (took office 1 February 1983).

Chief Executive Officer: J. Grebe (took office February 1983).

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY*

President: Johannes Skrywer.

Election, 4–8 December 1978

Party†	Votes	Seats‡
Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)	268,130	41
Action Front for the Retention of Turnhalle Principles (AKTUR)§	38,717	6
Namibia Christian Democratic Party	7,072	1
Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP)	5,781	1
Rehoboth Liberation Front§	4,564	1
Total	326,264	50

* The Administrator-General dissolved the National Assembly on 19 January 1983, and all legislative powers were returned to the Administrator-General.

† The Namibia National Front (NNF), the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and the SWAPO-Democrats refused to participate in the election.

‡ The number of seats was increased to 72 in September 1981, the further 22 being nominated by 11 ethnic representative bodies.

§ Subsequently dissolved.

Political Organizations

Caprivi National Union (CANU): Caprivians; Leader Mishake Muyongo.

Christian Democratic Action (CDA): Windhoek; f. 1982; supported by Ovambos and former supporters of National Democratic Party; Leader Peter Kalangula.

Christian Democratic Coalition: Hereros; Leader Rehabeam Uazukuani.

Damara Council (DC): Damaras; Leader Justus Garoeb.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)*: POB 173, Windhoek 9000; f. 1977; coalition of 11 conservative European, Coloured and African political groupings seeking independence on an ethnic basis; the DTA has not formally constituted itself as a political party; Pres. Kuaima Riruako; Chair. Dirk Mudge. Includes:

Bushman Alliance (BA): Bushmen; Leader Geelbbooi Kashe.

Caprivi Alliance (CA): Caprivians; Leader Richard M. Mamili.

Christian Democratic Union (CDU): Coloureds; Leader A. F. Kloppers.

Namibia Democratic Turnhalle Party (NDTP): Namas; Leader Daniel Luipert.

Nasionale Demokratiese Eenheids Party (NDEP): Kavangos; Leader Sebastiaan Kamwanga.

National Democratic Party (NDP): Ovambos; Leader Tara Imbili.

National Unity Democratic Organisation (NUDO): Hereros; Leader Chief Kuaima Riruako.

Rehoboth Baster Association (RBA): Rehoboth Basters; Leader Ben Africa.

Republican Party: Europeans; Leader Dirk Mudge.

Seoposengwe Party: Tswanas; Leaders Chief Constance Kgosemang, Gregor Tibanyane.

South West Africa People's Democratic United Front (SWAPDUF): Damaras; Leader Max Haraseb.

Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP): Windhoek; extreme right-wing group seeking Namibia's incorporation into South Africa; Leader Sarel Becker.

Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Südwester (IG): POB 1208, Windhoek 9000; German-speaking group supporting independence for Namibia; Pres. Dr W. Weitzel; Chair. Klaus J. Becker.

Labour Party: Windhoek; expelled from DTA; Coloureds; Leader Dawid Bezuidenhout.

Mbanderu Council: Hereros; Leader Chief Nguvauha Munjuku.

Namibia Christian Democratic Party: POB 690, Tsumeb 9000; tel. (0671) 3573; telex 56-3447; f. 1978; supports Social Christian form of capitalism and condemns racial discrimination; mainly Coloured support; Leader J. K. N. Röhr.

Namibia Independence Party (NIP): Coloureds; Leaders Charlie Hartung, Othilie Abrahams.

Namibia National Independence Party: Kavangos; Leader Rudolf Ngondo.

Namibia People's Liberation Front (NPLF): Damaras and Namas; Leader Kefas Conradie.

National Party (NP)*: Europeans; Leader Kosie Pretorius.

Rehoboth Bevryder Demokratiese Party (RBDP)*: Leader Hans Diergaardt; coalition of the **Rehoboth Bevrydingsparty** (Leader Hans Diergaardt) and the **Rehoboth Democratic Party** (Leader K. G. Freigang).

South West Africa National Union (SWANU)*: Hereros; Leader Moses Katjiuongua†.

South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia (SWAPO): f. 1958; aims at removal of racial discrimination and full and unconditional independence for Namibia, and seeks to establish a classless society founded on the alliance of the worker and peasant masses and on state ownership of all means of production and distribution; had a legal wing in Namibia supporting free democratic electoral process until the closure of its Windhoek offices in June 1979. There is also an exiled wing which commands the guerrilla forces of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN); is recognized by the OAU and the UN as the 'authentic representative of the Namibian people'; Pres. Sam Nujoma (based in Lusaka, Zambia); Vice-Pres. Pastor Hendrik Witbooi; Sec.-Gen. Andimba Toivo ja Toivo; Nat. Chair. David Meroro.

SWAPO-Democrats (SWAPO-D)*: POB 20855, Windhoek 9000; f. 1978; Ovambos; SWAPO breakaway group; negotiations for a merger with the NNF broke down in April 1980; Pres. Andreas Shipanga; c. 50,000 mems.

Volksparty van Rehoboth: Rehoboth Basters; Leader Stellmacher Dentlinger Beukes.

* In December 1984 these parties were members of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC), a grouping committed to securing Namibian independence. The Namibia Christian Democratic Party left in December 1983, and the Damara Council left in March 1984. The Labour Party and the Rehoboth Liberation Front were also members of the MPC.

† A dissident faction of SWANU is reported to exist, led by Kuzeeko Kangueehi, which opposes SWANU's membership of the MPC.

Judicial System

The Territory is divided into 24 magisterial districts, each with one or more lower courts. Magistrates and other court personnel operate from three centres: Keetmanshoop for southern areas, Windhoek for central areas and Tsumeb for northern areas. Appeals from the magistrates' courts lie to the Supreme Court of South West Africa, which has its seat in Windhoek.

The Supreme Court of South West Africa:

Judge-President: H. J. BERKER.

Puisne Judges: K. BETHUNE, C. J. MOUTON, G. J. C. STRYDOM.

Attorney-General: T. N. LOUW.

Religion

It is estimated that about 90% of the population are Christians. The principal Churches are Lutheran (478,000 adherents), Dutch Reformed (50,000 adherents), Roman Catholic (253,000 adherents), Anglican (90,000 adherents) and Methodist (40,000 adherents).

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Namibia: Rt Rev. JAMES H. KAULUMA, POB 57, Windhoek 9000.

Dutch Reformed Church

Dutch Reformed Church of South West Africa/Namibia: POB 389, Windhoek 9000; Moderator Rev. P. A. DU TOIT.

Evangelical Lutheran

Non-White Churches

Ovambo-Kavango Church: Bishop Dr KLEOPAS DUMENI, Private Bag 2018, Ondangwa 9000; tel. (06762) 41; telex 56-3257; f. 1870.

United Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa (Rhenish Mission Church): POB 5069, Windhoek 9000; tel. 24533; telex 3107; f. 1967; Pres. Präses H. FREDERIK.

White Church

German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa: POB 233, Windhoek 9000; tel. 24294; mems 12,000; Pres. Rev. Landespropst W. BLANK.

Methodist

African Methodist Episcopal Church: Rev. KARVARA, POB 558, Windhoek.

The Roman Catholic Church

Titular Bishop of Troyna: Most Rev. Bishop BONIFATIUS HAUSHIKU, POB 2328, Windhoek 9000; tel. (061) 23430.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 20372, Windhoek 9000; tel. (061) 27961; mems resident in 200 localities.

The Press

Allgemeine Zeitung: POB 56, Windhoek 9100; tel. 25411; f. 1915; daily; German; Editor-in-Chief HANS FEDDERSEN; circ. 5,000.

Namib Times: POB 706, Walvis Bay 9190; tel. 5854; telex 556844; twice weekly; English, Afrikaans, German; Editor P. VINCENT.

Namibia Nachrichten: POB 1825, Windhoek 9000; tel. 37824; f. 1984; German; Editor KURT DAHLMANN; circ. 2,500.

Namibia Today: POB 577, Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1977 to replace *Namibia News*; every two months; Editor PETER KATJAVIVI; circ. 4,500.

Official Gazette of the Territory of South West Africa: Private Bag 13200, Windhoek; 2 a month; govt publication.

Die Republikein: POB 3436, Windhoek 9100; tel. 33111; telex 5563201; f. 1977; Mon.–Fri.; Afrikaans, English and German; organ of DTA; Editor Dr JAN SPIES; circ. 13,000.

Die Suidwester: POB 2196, Windhoek 9100; tel. 34141; telex 50908600; f. 1948; Mon.–Fri.; Afrikaans; Editor T. HUMAN; circ. 7,000.

Windhoek Advertiser: POB 56, Windhoek 9100; tel. 25411; f. 1919; Mon.–Fri.; English; Editor DAVID PIETERS; circ. 2,500.

Windhoek Observer: POB 3717, Windhoek 9100; tel. 25411; telex 5563193; f. 1978; weekly; English; Editor HANNES SMITH; circ. 8,500.

Publishers

Deutscher Verlag (Pty) Ltd: POB 56, Windhoek 9000; f. 1939; newspaper publr.

Gamsberg Publishers: POB 22830, Windhoek 9000; tel. 28714; f. 1977; school textbooks, fiction, and non-fiction; Man. Dir Dr HANS VILJOEN.

John Meinert (Pty) Ltd: POB 56, Windhoek 9000; f. 1924; newspaper publr.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 55,000 radio receivers and 15,500 television sets in use.

South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation: POB 321, Windhoek 9000; tel. 291911; telex 56-622; f. 1979; broadcasts on seven channels in 11 languages; television programmes, obtained from South Africa and elsewhere, are broadcast in three languages; Chair. and CEO PIETER J. VENTER.

SWAPO Broadcasts: Voice of Namibia; the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia broadcasts daily radio transmissions to Namibia from Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam, Luanda, Lusaka and Zimbabwe in English and vernacular languages.

Finance

(cap. = capital; auth. = authorized; m. = million; amounts in rand)

BANKING

Central Banks

South African Reserve Bank: POB 2882, Windhoek 9000.

Bank of South West Africa/Namibia Ltd: Bülow St, POB 1, Windhoek 9100; f. 1973; auth. cap. 5m.; total assets 34.3m.; Chair. ROLF KOCK; Man. Dir J. VON WITTGENSTEIN.

Commercial Banks

Bank Windhoek Ltd: POB 2121, Windhoek 9000.

Barclays National Bank Ltd: POB 195, Kaiser St, Windhoek 9000; tel. 37600; telex 50908479; Chair. DOUGLAS BAM HOFFE; Gen. Man. S. C. SCHOFIELD; 47 brs and agencies.

Nedbank Ltd: POB 370, Windhoek; 2 brs.

Standard Bank SWA Ltd: POB 3327, 4th Floor, Standard Bank Chambers, Kaiser St, Windhoek; 20 brs and 12 agencies.

Trust Bank of SWA Ltd: POB 223, Windhoek 9000; 3 brs and 12 agencies.

INSURANCE

African Eagle Life Assurance Society Ltd: Windhoek; Man. B. T. HATTINGH.

Mutual & Federal Insurance Co Ltd: Mutual Bldg, Kaiser St, POB 151, Windhoek 9000; Man. H. K. BORCHARDT.

Protea Assurance Co Ltd: Windhoek.

Prudential Assurance Co: POB 365, Windhoek.

Trade and Industry

SOUTH WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Various advisory boards have been established by the administration to advise it on the development of industries, and to promote them. The most important are the Karakul Industry Advisory Board, the Diamond Board and the Fisheries Development Board. In September 1978 the National Development Corporation of South West Africa was established to take over development and planning from existing state departments.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industries of South West Africa/Namibia: POB 191, Windhoek 9000; tel. 34151; f. 1920; Pres. KURT BOHME; 150 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

SWANLA, the South West African Native Labour Association at Grootfontein, and the recruiting organization to obtain African labour from the north under contract for mines, fisheries and farms, was abolished as from 31 January 1972. It was replaced by South African government recruiting stations at Ondangua in Ovambo, and Runtu in Kavango and a system of labour bureaux in all towns and tribal areas. In July 1978 membership of trade unions was legalized for workers of all races.

Transport

RAILWAYS

South African Transport Services: Paul Kruger Bldg, Wolmarans St, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa; telex 424205; railways in Namibia are administered by South African Transport Services, although Namibia was expected to assume control of all transport facilities associated with the railways, with the exception of rolling stock, in April 1985.

The main lines are from De Aar in the Republic of South Africa to Lüderitz on the coast, Windhoek to Walvis Bay and Tsumeb; total rail tracks in Namibia are 2,340 route-km.

ROADS

The road network comprised 41,361 km of roads, including 4,175 km tarred, in 1984. In that year the budget for road maintenance and construction was R90m.

SHIPPING

Walvis Bay and Lüderitz are the only ports. Walvis Bay harbour has been extended and is the only deep-water port. It handles approximately 1.3m. tons of cargo per year.

CIVIL AVIATION

Namib Air (Pty) Ltd: POB 731, Eros Airport, Windhoek 9000; f. 1946; Namibian interim government bought 51% holding in 1982; domestic flights and services to South Africa; Chair. J. N. G. Lerm; Exec. Dir J. Lourens; fleet of 1 DC-3, 1 Cessna 414, 1 Cessna 404, 1 Cessna 402, 5 Cessna 310, 2 Cessna 210, 2 Cessna 182 RG, 1 Piper Chieftain, 1 Piper Seneca and 2 Convair CV 580.

NAURU

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Nauru is a small island in the central Pacific Ocean, lying about 40 km (25 miles) south of the Equator and about 4,000 km (2,500 miles) north-east of Sydney, Australia. Its nearest neighbour is Banaba (Ocean Island), in Kiribati, about 300 km (185 miles) to the east. The climate is tropical, with a westerly monsoon season from November to February. The average annual rainfall is 455 mm (18 in), but actual rainfall is extremely variable. Of the total population in 1977, 57.5% were Nauruans. Their language is Nauruan, but English is also widely understood. The majority of Nauruans are Christians, mostly adherents of the Nauruan Protestant Church. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, divided by a horizontal gold bar, with a 12-pointed white star at the lower hoist. The island state has no official capital.

Recent History

Nauru was annexed by Germany in 1888. In 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the First World War, the island was captured by Australian forces. It continued to be administered by Australia under a League of Nations mandate (granted in 1920) which also named the United Kingdom and New Zealand as co-trustees. Between 1942 and 1945 Nauru was occupied by the Japanese. In 1947 the island was placed under United Nations Trusteeship, with Australia as the administering power on behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The UN Trusteeship Council proposed in 1964 that the indigenous people of Nauru be resettled on Curtis Island, off the Queensland coast. This offer was made in anticipation of the progressive exhaustion of the island's phosphate deposits. The Nauruans elected to remain on the island, and studies were initiated in 1966 for the shipping of soil to the island to replace the phosphate rock. Nauru received a considerable measure of self-government in January 1966, with the establishment of Legislative and Executive Councils, and proceeded to independence on 31 January 1968. Under an agreement announced in November 1968, Nauru became a 'special member' of the Commonwealth, not represented at meetings of Heads of Government.

The Head Chief of Nauru, Hammer DeRoburt, was elected President in May 1968 and re-elected in 1971 and 1973. Dissatisfaction with his increasingly personal rule led to the parliamentary election of a new President, Bernard Dowiyogo, in December 1976 and the formation of a new Cabinet. Dowiyogo later resigned, but was re-elected President after a general election in November 1977. DeRoburt's supporters, however, forced Dowiyogo to resign in April 1978 by defeating a legislative proposal concerning phosphate royalties. Lagumot Harris succeeded him but resigned three weeks later, when Parliament rejected a finance measure, and DeRoburt was again elected President. He was re-elected in December 1978, in December 1980 and in May and December 1983.

Government

Legislative power is held by a unicameral Parliament, with 18 members elected by universal adult suffrage for up to three years. Executive authority is vested in a Cabinet, which consists of the President of the Republic, elected by the Parliament, and ministers appointed by him. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to Parliament.

Economic Affairs

The island's economy is based on the extraction of phosphate rock, derived from rich deposits of guano, which constitutes about four-fifths of the area. The mining of phosphates is conducted mainly by indentured labour. Exports of phosphate rock were 1.8m. metric tons in 1978/79 but phosphate deposits are expected to be exhausted by 1995, by which time, it is hoped, Nauru will be able to derive economic security from its shipping and civil aviation services and from its proposed role as a tax haven for international business.

Although Nauru accounts for only 0.5% of world exports of phosphates, the revenue gained is very high: some $A120m. in 1974, a boom year. The revenue from phosphate sales is shared between the Government (which takes about 50% of the profits), the Nauruan landowners, a royalties long-term trust fund and the Nauru Local Government Council. Under the latter's auspices, the Government opened a 53-storey office block in Melbourne, Australia, in 1977, and in June 1982 agreed to contribute 40% of the cost of a US $205m. fertilizer plant in India. In January 1985 approval was given to the Nauru Phosphate Royalties Trust to proceed with a project to build a US $500m. commercial, industrial and residential complex in Honolulu, Hawaii. Largely as a result of its phosphate revenues, the Government is able to provide an extensive welfare system and to maintain an international airline which operates services to most other Pacific countries, Australia and New Zealand.

Transport and Communications

There are 5.2 km (3¼ miles) of narrow-gauge railway track to serve the phosphate workings. A sealed road, 19 km (12 miles) long, circles the island. Nauru Pacific Line, founded in 1969, provides shipping services to Australia, New Zealand, Asia and the USA. The island has no wharves, so passenger and cargo handling is by barge. Air Nauru, founded in 1972, operates services to many other Pacific islands, as well as to Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the Philippines.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains a comprehensive social welfare system which provides housing and free medical treatment for all citizens. There are two hospitals, with a total of about 200 beds.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for Nauruan children between six and 16 years of age. In 1984 there were five infant schools (with 937 pupils), three primary schools (with 1,285 pupils) and two secondary schools (with 413 pupils); the total number of teachers was 142. Nauruans studying overseas at secondary and tertiary levels numbered 95.

Public Holidays

1985: 17 May (Constitution Day), 26 October (Angam Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 31 January (Independence Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar ($A).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $A1.403;
US $1 = $A1.2115.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 21.3 sq km (8.2 sq miles).

Population: 7,254 at census of 22 January 1977; 8,042 (Nauruan 4,964, Other Pacific Islanders 2,134, Asians 682, Caucasians —mainly Australians and New Zealanders—262) at census of 13 May 1983.

Density: 378 per sq km (1983 census).

Births and Deaths (1983): Live births 251 (birth rate 31.2 per 1,000); Deaths 47 (death rate 5.8 per 1,000).

Economically Active Population (1966): 2,473 (Administration 845, Phosphate Mining 1,408, Other activities 220).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crop and Livestock (1982): Coconuts 2,000 metric tons; Pigs 2,000 (FAO estimates).

MINING

Phosphate Rock (exports, '000 metric tons, year ending 30 June): 1,146 in 1976/77; 1,999 in 1977/78; 1,820 in 1978/79.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar ($A). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = $A1.403; US $1 = $A1.2115; $A100 = £71.26 = US $82.54. *Average Exchange Rate* (US $ per Australian dollar): 1.1493 in 1981; 1.0174 in 1982; 0.9025 in 1983.

Budget (1984/85, $A '000): Estimated expenditure 88,130.6; Estimated revenue 88,273.0.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1976/77: *Imports:* $A14,190,000. *Exports* (metric tons, phosphate only): to Australia 474,297, New Zealand 377,677, Japan 44,338, Republic of Korea 32,830, Total 929,142.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1984): 1,788 registered motor vehicles.

EDUCATION

Infant (1984): 5 schools, 937 pupils.

Primary (1984): 3 schools, 1,285 pupils.

Secondary (1984): 2 schools, 413 pupils.

There were 142 teachers in 1984. Nauruans studying at secondary and tertiary levels overseas in 1984 numbered 95.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of Nauru came into force at independence on 31 January 1968, having been adopted two days previously. It protects fundamental rights and freedoms, and provides for a Cabinet which is responsible to a popularly elected Parliament. The President of the Republic is elected by Parliament from among its members. The Cabinet is composed of five or six members, including the President, who presides. There are 18 members of Parliament, including the Cabinet. Voting is compulsory for all Nauruans who are more than 20 years of age, except in certain specified instances.

The highest judicial organ is the Supreme Court and there is provision for the setting up of subordinate courts with designated jurisdiction.

There is a Treasury Fund from which monies may be taken by Appropriation Acts.

A Public Service is provided for with the person designated as the Chief Secretary being the Commissioner of the Public Service.

Special mention is given to the allocation of profits and royalties from the sale of phosphates.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Sir Hammer DeRoburt (elected 11 May 1978; re-elected in December 1978, in December 1980 and in May and December 1983).

CABINET
(January 1985)

President, Minister for Internal Affairs, External Affairs, Island Development and Industry, and Public Service: Sir Hammer DeRoburt.

Minister for Health and Education: Lawrence Stephen.

Minister for Finance: Kenas Aroi.

Minister for Works and Community Services and Minister Assisting the President: Robidok Buraro Detudamo.

Minister for Justice: Bernard Dowiyogo.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Parliament comprises 18 members. The most recent general election took place in December 1983.

Speaker: Reuben Kun.

Diplomatic Representation

HIGH COMMISSION IN NAURU

Australia: Civic Centre, Nauru; High Commissioner: (vacant).

Judicial System

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction. The Resident Magistrate presides over the District Court, and he also acts as Coroner under the Inquests Act 1977. The Supreme Court and the District Court are courts of record. The Family Court consists of three members, one being the Resident Magistrate as Chairman, and two other members drawn from a panel of Nauruans.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: (vacant).

DISTRICT COURT

Resident Magistrate: Sushil Chandra Chaturvedi.

FAMILY COURT

Chairman: Sushil Chandra Chaturvedi.

Religion

Nauruans are predominantly Christians, adhering either to the Nauruan Protestant Church or to the Roman Catholic Church

The Press

Bulletin: Local and overseas news in Nauruan and English; fortnightly; Editor A. D. Deiye; circ. 750.

Radio

There were an estimated 5,500 radio receivers in use in 1984.

Radio Nauru: f. 1968; govt-owned and non-commercial; broadcasts in English and Nauruan; Man. David Agir; Broadcasts Officer Reginald Akiri.

Finance

(auth. = authorized; cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Australian dollars.)

BANKING

State Bank

Bank of Nauru: POB 289, Nauru; tel. 5217; telex 33085; f. 1976; govt-owned; cap. and res 19.9m., dep. 85.4m. (1984); Chair. R. B. Detudamo; Gen. Man. and Sec. M. R. Sethuraman.

INSURANCE

Nauru Insurance Corporation: POB 82, Nauru; f. 1974; sole licensed insurer and reinsurer in Nauru.

Trade and Industry

Nauru Corporation: Civic Centre; f. 1925; operated by the Nauru Local Government Council; the major retailer in Nauru; Man. Dir Sir Hammer DeRoburt.

Nauru Fishing Corporation: Aiwo District; f. 1979; owned by Nauru Local Government Council; two 600-ton purse-seine vessels; Chair. Sir Hammer DeRoburt.

Nauru Phosphate Corporation: Aiwo; f. 1970; operates the phosphate industry of the Republic of Nauru on behalf of the Nauruan people; responsible for the mining and marketing of phosphate; Chair. P. D. Cook (acting); Gen. Man. J. Hooftallen (acting).

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are 5.2 km of 0.9-m gauge railway to serve the phosphate workings.

ROADS

A sealed road, 19 km long, circles the island, and another serves Buada District. In 1984 there were 1,788 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

As Nauru has no wharves, passenger and cargo handling is carried out by barge.

Nauru Pacific Line: Civic Centre; tel. 4581; telex 33083; f. 1969; six vessels; owned by Nauru Local Government Council; operates services to ports in Australia, New Zealand, Asia, the Pacific and the west coast of the USA; Man. Dir Sir Hammer DeRoburt.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Nauru: Directorate of Civil Aviation, Government of Nauru Offices, Yaren; f. 1972; operates services to Apia, Auckland, Guam, Honiara, Honolulu, Kagoshima, Koror, Majuro, Manila, Melbourne, Nadi, Niue, Nouméa, Okinawa, Pago Pago, Ponape, Rarotonga, Saipan, Suva, Sydney, Taipei, Tarawa, Truk and Vila; fleet of 2 Boeing 727, 4 Boeing 737; Dir George Vae'au.

NEPAL

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Nepal is a land-locked Asian country in the Himalaya mountain range, with India to the east, south and west, and the People's Republic of China to the north. The climate varies sharply with altitude, from arctic on the higher peaks of the Himalaya mountains (where the air temperature is permanently below freezing point) to humid sub-tropical in the central valley of Kathmandu, which is warm and sunny in summer. Temperatures in Kathmandu, which is 1,337 m (4,386 ft) above sea-level, are generally between 2°C (35°F) and 30°C (86°F), with an annual average of 11°C (52°F). The rainy season is between June and October. Average annual rainfall varies from about 1,000 mm (40 in) in western Nepal to about 2,500 mm (100 in) in the east. The official language is Nepali, spoken by 52% of the population in 1971. Other languages include Maithir (11.5%) and Bhojpuri (7%). Nearly 90% of the population are Hindus, with 7.5% Buddhists and 3% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 4) is composed of two crimson pennants, each with a blue border. The upper section contains a white crescent moon, and the lower section a white sun in splendour. The capital is Kathmandu.

Recent History

Nepal is an hereditary monarchy but for more than 100 years, until 1951, effective power was held by the Rana family, who created the post of hereditary Prime Minister. A popular revolution, led by the Nepali Congress, toppled the Ranas and restored King Tribhuvan to power. A limited constitutional monarchy was established in 1951. During most of the 1950s government was controlled by the monarchy, first under Tribhuvan and then, after his death in 1955, under his son, Mahendra. In 1959 King Mahendra promulgated Nepal's first constitution, providing for a bicameral Parliament, including a popularly-elected Lower House. Elections resulted in victory for the Nepali Congress, led by B. P. Koirala, who became Prime Minister.

However, the King retained a certain degree of power, and continuing differences between the King and the Prime Minister led to a royal coup in December 1960. The King dismissed the Cabinet and dissolved Parliament. A royal decree of January 1961 banned political parties. King Mahendra accused the Koirala administration of corruption, and in December 1962 he introduced a new constitution, reasserting royal power and providing for a 'partyless' system of government, based on the Panchayat (village council), with a Prime Minister appointed by the King. This office was filled successively by Dr Tulsi Giri (1962–65), Surya Bahadur Thapa (1965–69) and Kirti Nidhi Bista (1969–70, 1971–73). King Mahendra himself was Prime Minister from April 1970 to April 1971. In January 1972 King Mahendra died and was succeeded by his son, Birendra. Nagendra Prasad Rijal became Prime Minister in July 1973, and held office until December 1975, when Dr Giri was reappointed. The new Government made major changes to the Constitution. In September 1977 Dr Giri resigned and was succeeded by Bista.

B. P. Koirala, the former Prime Minister and an advocate of parliamentary democracy, was acquitted of treason in February 1978. Returning from abroad a year later, he was placed under house arrest in April 1979, but then released, partly to appease students who had been demonstrating for reforms. National unrest grew and, after King Birendra announced in May that there would be a national referendum on whether to restore multi-party democracy, Bista resigned and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Thapa. In the referendum, held in May 1980, 54.8% of the voters supported the Panchayat system with reforms. As a result, the King formed a Constitutional Reforms Commission, and in December 1980 the Government issued a decree amending the Constitution (see Constitution). Under the new provisions, elections were held in May 1981, the first of their kind since 1959, although still on a non-party basis. Despite calls by B. P. Koirala to boycott the polling, 1,096 candidates contested the 112 elective seats in the Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly). Only 35 of the 93 pro-Government candidates obtained seats. B. P. Koirala died in July 1982.

Thapa was re-elected by the Rashtriya Panchayat as Prime Minister in June 1981, and the King installed a new Council of Ministers. An extensive ministerial reshuffle took place in October 1982, but this failed to stem increasing official corruption and economic mismanagement. A new Press Act, approved in November, increased censorship. A late monsoon exacerbated Nepal's economic problems, while a convention held by the banned Nepali Congress Party angered some political opponents of the Government. In July 1983, for the first time in the 23-year history of the Panchayat system, the incumbent Prime Minister, Surya Bahadur Thapa, was ousted, and a new Council of Ministers was formed by a former Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat, Lokendra Bahadur Chand, who had successfully introduced a motion expressing 'no confidence' in Thapa.

In September 1984 a motion expressing 'no confidence' in Chand was proposed in the Rashtriya Panchayat by Thapa, the former Prime Minister, in protest against increasing corruption in the Government. The motion failed, however, to reach a vote because of the intervention of a group of 'neutralist' members who feared that repeated votes on motions of 'no confidence' would undermine the Panchayat system. A government reshuffle ensued, and several corrupt ministers were removed, while all factions in the Panchayat were accommodated. Disappointment with the reshuffle led to the emergence of a new anti-Chand group from within the 'neutralists', led by Badra Sharma, a former Secretary-General of the Nepali Congress. An appeal was made to the King to hold a winter session of the Rashtriya Panchayat, and the outlawed Nepali Congress was planning a campaign of civil disobedience, aimed a restoring political parties and parliamentary rule. The next general election was due to be held in May 1986, and Chand appealed to his followers to mobilize their support for the Panchayat system.

Nepal has traditionally been very dependent on India, but in 1977 the old Trade and Transit Treaty between the two countries was replaced by two treaties allowing Nepal to develop trade with other countries. Relations with India cooled in 1983, and there was concern in Nepal over the renewal of the two treaties, which were due to expire in 1985. However, the treaties were renewed in 1984. The People's Republic of China has contributed a considerable amount to the Nepalese economy, and ties with Bangladesh are also significant. In December 1982 Pakistan and Nepal strengthened their trade links by renewing a 1962 agreement, and in 1983 they established a joint economic commission and a regular air link.

By 1984 a total of 36 countries had endorsed the Nepalese Government's plan for a 'zone of peace' in southern Asia. Nepal has diplomatic relations with 86 countries, after establishing links with the Holy See and with neighbouring Bhutan in 1983. In that year King Birendra made several state visits to foreign countries, including the USA, the United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, and pursued Nepal's non-aligned foreign policy with vigour.

Government

Nepal is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the King, who presides over the unicameral legislature, the Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly). Under the Panchayat system, voters elect village councils, whose members then elect district councils, whose members elect zonal councils. Under the Constitutional amendments of December 1980, direct elections are to be held every five years for 112 of the 140 seats in the Rashtriya Panchayat, while the remaining 28 members are to be nominated by the King. On the recommendation of the Prime Minister, who is elected by the members of the

Rashtriya Panchayat, the King appoints the Council of Ministers, which is responsible to the Rashtriya Panchayat. No political parties are allowed. A constitutional body, the Raj Sabha (State Council), was formed in 1975 to watch over political affairs and to propagate Panchayat ideology.

For local administration, Nepal is divided into 14 zones, each headed by an appointed Commissioner.

Defence

In July 1984 Nepal had an army with an estimated 25,000 men. Military service is voluntary. The Nepalese budget envisaged expenditure of 529.2m. rupees on defence in 1984/85.

Economic Affairs

With an inhospitable terrain, comprising isolated valleys and very high mountains, Nepal is among the least developed countries in the world. Since 1960 the country's economic growth has failed to keep pace with the increase in its population. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Nepal's gross national product (GNP) per head was US $170 (at average 1980–82 prices), which was among the 10 lowest in the world. Between 1960 and 1982, it was estimated, Nepal's GNP per head declined, in real terms, at an average rate of 0.1% per year. In the 1970–80 decade the average fall was 0.3% annually, measured in constant prices. The average annual growth of overall gross domestic product (GDP) was 2.5% in 1960–70, rising to 2.7% in 1970–82.

Much of the country is forested and too steep for cultivation, yet about 90% of the labour force are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing. This sector contributed 59.4% of Nepal's GDP in 1981/82, and provides an estimated 60% of export earnings. Forest cover has been reduced from 60% of the land area to around 30% since the early 1950s, mainly because of the rapid increase in Nepal's population. In December 1983 the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development was established in Kathmandu to combat the serious problems of deforestation in the region, and the World Bank has approved a loan of Rs 216m. for a five-year programme of tree-planting. Nepal also suffers from droughts, floods and occasional poor harvests, such as that of 1982, and food aid is supplied by many countries, including France, India, the USA and the United Kingdom. Between 1970 and 1980 the population of Nepal increased at an average rate of 2.3% per year, while agricultural production rose by only 1% per year. The agricultural settlements are confined to the Kathmandu valley and wider sections of the river valleys. The Government has announced measures to develop agriculture, with particular emphasis on irrigation. Under the sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–85), nearly one-third (NRs 10,570m.) of projected expenditure was invested in agriculture and improved irrigation. In 1979 only about 10% of potentially irrigable land had irrigation facilities. In December 1982 the International Fund for Agricultural Development pledged NRs 144m. for three irrigation projects in Nepal, at Banganga, Narayani and Manusmara.

Manufacturing contributed only 4.2% of GDP in 1981/82. The most important modern industries include brick and tile manufacture, construction materials, paper, food grain processing and vegetable oil extraction, sugar refining and a brewery. According to one estimate, about 1m. workers are employed in traditional industries such as basket making, cotton fabrics, edible oils, etc.

To meet its energy requirements, Nepal has to import some 150,000 metric tons of petroleum products annually (one-third from the Persian Gulf, and the remainder from the USSR). The cost of these imports consumes most of the country's export earnings. In 1985 the Government offered 10 exploration tracts in the Terai and Siwalik foothills for tenders from foreign oil companies, to assess the commercial viability of petroleum deposits found in Bardia and Mustang.

Mica is mined east of Kathmandu, and there are also small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt and iron ore. In 1984 an Italian company expressed interest in building an iron ore smelter in the Phulchowki region. The International Finance Corporation and others have invested $25m. in Nepal Orind Magnesite Ltd, a joint Indian-Nepalese venture, to build a magnesite mining and processing unit at Kharidunga. Nepal's rivers are being exploited for hydroelectric power production. In 1983 the Nepal Aid Group agreed to provide US $326m. to construct a 60,000 kW hydroelectric generator at Marsgangdhi, in addition to development aid of US $542m. for the next two years. Two other important development projects were launched in 1983: a 33 MW second-phase hydroelectric project at Kulekhani, costing $72m., and a pulp and paper mill at Narval Parasi, costing $20m. To encourage private investment, a stock exchange was established in Kathmandu in November 1984.

Under the fifth Five-Year Plan (1975–80), new industries were set up, including enterprises for the production of medicines, textiles, farm tools, and paper and pulp. However, the Plan failed to meet its target of increasing national income by 4%–5% per year, and GDP increased at an average annual rate of 2.2% (less than the country's population growth of 2.3%) and actually fell by 1.4% in 1979/80. In 1981/82 and 1982/83 Nepal's GDP grew by an estimated 4.1% per year, and in 1983/84 it increased by 7.4%. GDP was expected to rise by 7.2% in 1984/85. However, Nepal remains very dependent on the weather.

The sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–85) envisaged a total expenditure of NRs 33,940m. The Plan's main emphasis was on agriculture and small-scale and cottage industries, and on increased irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.The plan attained its targeted average annual growth of 4.2%. The seventh Five-Year Plan (1985–90), which envisages a total expenditure of NRs 54,110m., aims at an average annual growth rate of 4.5%. As in the previous Plan, more than 60% of expenditure was to be provided by foreign aid from India, the People's Republic of China, the EEC and some of its member countries, Canada, the USA and Switzerland, plus multilateral aid from international agencies. Nepal receives about US $200m. per year, but it spends only a proportion of this amount.

In 1981/82 Nepal's trade deficit reached NRs 3,438.8m., mainly as a result of a rise in imports, and in 1982/83 the deficit grew to NRs 5,040.5m. In 1983/84 it fell to NRs 4,810.4m., as exports increased by 50% over the previous year. Nepal's major trading partner is India, taking more than 70% of its foreign trade, and almost all of Nepal's imports pass through the Indian port of Calcutta. Nepal has established trade links with the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt and Sri Lanka, but its trade is still largely controlled by India, which persistently withheld transit rights until 1978, when a memorandum of understanding was signed by Bangladesh and India to provide Nepal with overland transit facilities through their respective territories. In 1984, Nepal and Bhutan signed their first trade agreement, following the exchange of ambasadors. After a visit to Nepal in 1980 by a trade delegation from the Xizang (Tibet) Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China, which adjoins the whole of Nepal's northern frontier, 21 trade routes were opened up along the Sino-Nepalese border. In 1981 Nepal and the People's Republic of China signed a new bilateral agreement, replacing a 1974 pact, in an effort to boost two-way trade, which totalled $20.2m. in 1980/81. Tariffs on several products from China, the USA, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Korea were also relaxed. In 1984/85 the Government announced measures to stimulate imports, so as to increase its chief sources of revenue (import taxes and licence fees), in order to combat a mounting budget deficit and an inability to collect rural taxes.

Transport and Communications

There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu, while a mountain road links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. Heavy goods on this route are transported by a 42-km ropeway from Hetauda to Kathmandu. A number of important new roads have been built, notably that linking Kathmandu with the Sino-Nepalese border at Kodari. In 1980/81 340 km of roads were constructed, and in 1981/82 115 rope suspension bridges were built. There are two sections of railway, totalling 100 km. Porters, however, are still the principal means of transport, supplemented by ponies, mules and yaks in the more open upper valleys. A national shipping corporation was set up in 1971. Regular air services link India, Pakistan, Thailand and the larger towns in Nepal. Nepal has telegraph links with both India and Pakistan, and in November 1982 the country's first

satellite earth station, built with British help, was opened near Kathmandu, providing Nepal with improved communications.

Social Welfare

In 1982 Nepal had 2,586 hospital beds, one for every 5,483 of the population, and there were 73 hospitals. Under the sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–85), 24.4% of development expenditure was allocated to the social services. In November 1982 Japan granted Rs 97m. for a teaching hospital at Mahaharajgunj.

Education

Free primary education for five years was introduced in government schools in 1975, when an estimated 27% of children aged from six to 11 were enrolled. In 1982 primary school pupils totalled some 1,475,000 and there were about 370,000 pupils at secondary and higher educational establishments. There is one university. In 1983 more than 80% of the adult population was illiterate.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed by the construction of new tourist centres in the Kathmandu valley, and regular air services link Kathmandu with Pokhara Lake. Major tourist attractions include Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, and the Himalaya mountain range, including Mount Everest, the world's highest peak. In 1983 Nepal received 179,405 tourists. In 1983 about 700 climbers visited Nepal and spent US $1.25m.

Public Holidays

1985: May/June (Indra Jatra—Festival of Rain God), October, over a week (Dasain—Durga Puja Festival), November, two days (Tihar—Festival of Lights), 16 December (Mahendra Jayanti and Constitution Day), 28 December (King Birendra's Birthday).

1986: 18 February (Tribhuvan Jayanti—Birthday of the late King Tribhuvan—and Rashtriya Prajatantra Divas—National Day), February/March (Shivaratri—in honour of Lord Shiva), April (Navabarsha—New Year's Day), April (Baishakh Purnima—Birthday of Lord Buddha).

Weights and Measures

Nepal uses the Indian system of weights but has other measures of its own. Steps have been taken to introduce the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa (pice) = 1 Nepalese rupee (NR).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = NRs 20.86;
US $1 = NRs 18.00.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	147,181*
Population (census results)	
22 June 1971	11,555,983
22 June 1981	
Males	7,695,336
Females	7,327,503
Total	15,022,839
Density (per sq km) at 22 June 1981	102.1

* 56,827 sq miles.

Capital: Kathmandu, population 393,494 (1981 preliminary census results).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Birth rate 42 per 1,000 in 1981; death rate 19 per 1,000 in 1982 (estimates).

Source: *The Colombo Plan: Development Perspectives 1982.*

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1981 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,974,119	2,270,170	6,244,289
Mining and quarrying	712	259	971
Manufacturing	28,115	4,914	33,029
Electricity, gas and water	2,867	146	3,013
Construction	1,903	119	2,022
Trade, restaurants and hotels	93,020	16,426	109,446
Transport, storage and communications	7,080	344	7,424
Financing, insurance, real estate and business service	8,846	1,004	9,850
Community, social and personal services	268,062	45,508	313,570
Activities not adequately defined	95,220	32,052	127,272
Total	4,479,944	2,370,942	6,850,886

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics.*

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons, year ending 15 July)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84*
Paddy rice	2,560	1,833	2,757
Maize	752	718	761
Millet and barley	145	142	135
Wheat	526	657	632
Oil seeds	79	69	74
Sugar cane	590	616	594
Tobacco	5	7	7
Jute	43	39	25
Potatoes	320	373	376

* Estimate.

Source: Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey* 1983/84.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	6,900	6,930	6,950
Buffaloes	4,200	4,220	4,250
Pigs	355	357	360
Sheep	2,360	2,370	2,370
Goats	2,500	2,510	2,520
Poultry	22,000	22,200	22,500

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	5	5	5
Buffalo meat	19	19	19
Mutton and lamb	8	8	8
Goats' meat	10	11	11
Pig meat	5	5	6
Poultry meat	22	22	22
Cows' milk	216	216	217
Buffaloes' milk	480	480	485
Goats' milk	32	32	32
Butter and ghee	8.8	8.9	9.0
Hen eggs	14.8	15.2	15.4
Wool:			
greasy	4.2	4.3	4.3
clean	2.3	2.3	2.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Industrial wood*	560	560	560
Fuel wood	13,199	13,498	13,808
Total	13,759	14,058	14,368

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1972.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cu m, including boxboards)

	1970	1971	1972*
Coniferous	10*	10*	10
Broadleaved	210	210	210
Total	220	220	220

* FAO estimates.
1973–82: Annual production as in 1972 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	3.7	3.9	4.4

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS (year ending 15 July)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84*
Jute (metric tons)	15,502	18,958	20,528
Sugar (metric tons)	20,764	22,357	18,464
Tea (metric tons)	625	714	797
Cement (metric tons)	30,378	36,959	10,355
Beer (hectolitres)	12,760	19,920	27,840
Cigarettes (million)	2,834	3,209	3,709
Shoes (pairs)	61,450	88,184	68,000
Cotton textiles ('000 metres)	6,862	7,966	11,973
Synthetic textiles ('000 metres)	2,677	3,023	3,639

* Provisional. Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 paisa (pice) = 1 Nepalese rupee (NR).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee;
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100, 500 and 1,000 rupees.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = NRs 20.86;
US $1 = NRs 18.00;
1,000 Nepalese rupees = £47.93 = $55.56.

Average Exchange Rate (rupees per US $)

1981	12.336
1982	13.244
1983	14.545

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET (1983–85)
Proposed Expenditure (NRs million)

Expenditure	1983/84*	1984/85†
Administration	14.8	13.7
Economic Administration and Planning	18.5	7.3
Social Services	1,509.5	1,817.0
Education	657.6	743
Economic Services	1,993.2	2,820.1
Agriculture	631.4	989.1
Irrigation	502.2	814.2
Industry and Mining	490.2	522.8
Forests	206.6	322.1
Miscellaneous	74.5	145.0
Total (incl. others)	5,059.9	6,729.9

* Revised. † Estimate.

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1980–85)
Allocation of Resources (NRs million at 1979/80 prices)

Agriculture, land reform, irrigation, soil conservation, forestry, etc.	10,570
Industry, commerce, electricity, mining and tourism	8,810
Transport and communication	5,870
Education, health, drinking water, housing and other social services	8,690
Total	33,940

Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985–90): Total estimated expenditure NRs 54,110 million.

OFFICIAL RESERVES (NRs million at 15 July)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold bullion and coins	76.0	83.7	92.0
IMF gold tranche	81.8	84.9	88.1
IMF special drawing rights	10.5	7.0	10.3
Foreign exchange	2,167.6	2,875.3	2,159.3
Total	2,335.9	3,050.9	2,349.7

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

BUDGET (NRs million, year ending 15 July)

Revenue*	1983/84†	1984/85‡
Customs	787.0	869.0
Imports	715.0	732.5
Exports	29.0	32.5
Tax on goods and services	1,380.0	1,650.2
Land revenue and registration	225.0	264.0
Taxes	377.5	449.6
Registration	184.2	290.0
Administration	157.5	260.0
Services	187.2	232.5
Post	30.0	31.0
Food and Agriculture	8.6	10.0
Forests	50.0	60.0
Transport	37.5	42.5
Interest, principal and dividend	202.0	398.6
Miscellaneous	60.8	36.2
Total	3,403.7	4,190.1

Expenditure	1983/84†	1984/85‡
Constitutional bodies	60.2	66.4
General administration	340.9	420.2
Revenue administration	52.4	66.1
Economic administration	26.9	29.8
Judicial administration	38.4	44.9
Foreign service	52.4	67.0
Defence	440.3	529.2
Education	135.3	167.7
Social services (excl. education)	235.6	263.3
Agriculture	45.7	48.6
Transport	54.5	66.4
Other economic services	84.7	98.7
Loans and investments	12.5	11.2
Loan repayment and interest	504.2	692.0
Miscellaneous	179.4	507.0
Total	2,263.4	3,079.2

* Includes mint. † Revised. ‡ Estimate.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

MONEY SUPPLY (NRs million at 15 July)*

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	2,065.6	2,436.6	2,752.1
Private sector deposits with monetary authorities	210.8	225.0	343.8
Demand deposits at commercial banks	931.3	950.3	1,252.9
Total money	3,207.7	3,611.9	4,348.8

* Excluding Indian currency in circulation.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING (National Consumer Price Index, year ending mid-July; base: 1972/73 = 100)

	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84*
Food and beverages	237.0	275.3	259.0
Non-food and services	229.7	254.7	271.3
Clothing and sewing services	187.3	201.4	214.8
Housing	283.5	326.4	355.2
Transport and communications	234.1	258.3	261.0
All items	234.5	268.3	262.7

* Year ending mid-April.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity
(NRs million at current market prices, year ending 15 July)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	13,520	15,510	16,792
Mining and quarrying	42	58	68
Manufacturing*	936	1,049	1,189
Electricity, gas and water	60	67	90
Construction	1,570	1,974	2,537
Wholesale and retail trade	786	832	932
Restaurants and hotels	103	121	138
Transport, storage and communications	1,541	1,889	1,992
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,833	2,077	2,351
Community, social and personal services	1,495	1,889	2,174
GDP at factor cost	21,886	25,466	28,263
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	1,465	1,841	2,002
GDP in purchasers' values	23,351	27,307	30,265

* Including cottage industries.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

1982/83: GDP in purchasers' values NRs 33,621 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	144.2	87.6	100.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−362.4	−406.3	−473.0
Trade balance	−218.2	−318.7	−372.5
Exports of services	169.7	178.2	180.3
Imports of services	−97.2	−87.4	−90.6
Balance on goods and services	−145.7	−227.9	−282.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	38.3	34.0	39.9
Government unrequited transfers (net)	88.3	108.6	99.3
Current balance	−19.1	−85.4	−143.6
Long-term capital (net)	61.4	61.3	61.9
Short-term capital (net)	−0.5	2.1	51.5
Net errors and omissions	9.2	24.4	30.5
Total (net monetary movements)	51.0	2.3	0.3
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2.4	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−31.5	1.9	−59.9
Exceptional financing (net)	0.1	—	—
Changes in reserves	22.1	4.2	−59.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

FOREIGN AID RECEIVED (NRs million, year ending 15 July)

	Grants			Loans			Total		
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84*	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84*	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84*
Bilateral	799.6	880.9	1,250.5	109.9	66.3	204.2	909.5	947.2	1,454.7
Multilateral	193.7	209.2	346.2	620.0	919.5	1,634.4	813.7	1,128.7	1,980.6
Total	993.3	1,090.1	1,596.7	729.9	985.8	1,838.6	1,723.2	2,075.9	3,435.3

* Estimates.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(NRs million, year ending 15 July)

Imports	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84*
Food and live animals	619.2	783.3	728.4
Beverages and tobacco	35.6	62.5	71.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	142.5	206.3	266.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	579.3	701.9	749.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	64.3	66.3	78.5
Chemicals	599.2	646.0	698.4
Basic manufactures	1,555.5	1,936.8	1,801.9
Machinery and transport equipment	892.0	1,181.0	1,651.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	430.2	584.3	466.3
Other commodities and transactions	12.3	4.3	2.4
Total	4,930.2	6,172.5	6,514.3

* Revised.

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

Trade with India (NRs million): Imports totalled 2,280.9 in 1981/82; 2,499.6 in 1982/83; 3,058 in 1983/84. Exports totalled 994.4 in 1981/82; 843.3 in 1982/83; 1,160.7 in 1983/84.

Exports	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84*
Food and live animals	735.9	327.7	584.1
Beverages and tobacco	18.4	13.3	5.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	397.2	336.4	372.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1.0	0.6	3.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	43.9	42.2	67.6
Chemicals	1.5	1.7	32.6
Basic manufactures	225.4	357.3	555.3
Machinery and transport equipment	9.0	7.9	33.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	58.1	44.6	48.7
Other commodities and transactions	0.8	0.1	0.8
Total	1,491.4	1,132.0	1,703.9

* Provisional.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1976	1977	1978
Private cars	11,526	12,679	14,201
Buses and coaches	1,484	1,662	2,001
Goods vehicles	5,848	6,608	7,987
Motorcycles and scooters	6,485	7,523	9,521

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation (year ending 15 July)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84†
Passengers	376,746	407,290	424,293
Freight (metric tons)*	2,675	2,701	2,877

* Excluding mail. † Estimates.

Source: Royal Nepal Airline Corporation, *Operations Plan 1984/85.*

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Tourist arrivals	161,669	175,448	179,405
Number of hotel beds*	6,645	6,782	6,819

* Recognized by Department of Tourism.

Source: Department of Tourism.

Communications Media

	1978	1979	1980
Radio receivers ('000 in use)	205	250	300
Telephones ('000 in use)	14	n.a.	n.a.
Books produced: titles	n.a.	57	43
copies ('000)	n.a.	n.a.	70
Newspapers	29	29	n.a.

1981: Radio receivers 340,000.
1983/84: Telephones 23,500.

Education

('000 students)

	1981	1982	1983
Primary	1,143	1,475	1,727
Lower secondary	415	200	220
Secondary	144	170	198
Total	1,702	1,845	2,145

Source: Ministry of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Kingdom of Nepal was adopted on 16 December 1962. It was amended in 1967, 1976 and 1980. The main provisions of the Constitution are summarized below:

GOVERNMENT

Nepal is a constitutional monarchy, with executive power vested in the King but ordinarily exercised on the recommendation of a Council of Ministers, led by a Prime Minister, who is selected by the King from among the membership of the Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly). The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Rashtriya Panchayat but the King has power to grant or withhold assent to Bills at his discretion.

State Council

The Constitution also provides for a State Council or Raj Sabha which will declare upon the succession or appoint a Regency Council besides giving advice to the King in times of emergency.

Legislature—Rashtriya Panchayat

The Rashtriya Panchayat, which is at the apex of the non-party Panchayat system of democracy, is the supreme national unicameral legislature, comprising 135 members, 112 of whom are elected from among the members of the Anchal Sabhas (Zonal Councils), who in turn are elected from among the members of Zilla Sabhas (District Councils) who, again in turn, are elected from the Gaon Sabhas (Village Councils). In other words, membership of the Rashtriya Panchayat is based on the popular election of Local Panchayat (which is the basic unit of the four-tiered Panchayat system), from each of which members choose from among themselves representatives for District Panchayats. They may advance by similar stages to the zonal and then to the Rashtriya Panchayat. The remaining members are nominated by the Crown according to the Constitution.

The Rashtriya Panchayat is a perpetual body whose members are elected from Zonal Councils and serve a fixed term of five years. House proceedings are open to the public. A summary record of the proceedings of every meeting of the House or its committees is published.

Bills to the House are presented by the Committees of the House, in consultation with Ministers. The annual budget is submitted to the House for consideration, deliberation and adoption. In order that these legislative tasks be conducted with becoming dignity and efficiency, the members of the House fully enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest for anything spoken in the House or the manner in which voting is exercised.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Besides enumerating a number of fundamental rights, including the right against exile, the Constitution lays down a series of fundamental duties of the citizen.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the 1962 Constitution, adopted in 1967 and 1976, include the following: Prime Minister to be appointed by the King who may, if he wishes, consult the Rashtriya Panchayat; Ministers to be collectively and individually responsible to the King; King to appoint directly the Zonal Commissioners who are to enjoy greater powers than the Chairmen of Zonal Panchayat; Speaker of the House to be appointed by at least two-thirds of Rashtriya Panchayat; associations for non-political purposes allowed but political parties continue to be banned; provision for appointment of an independent Election Commission; the country to be divided into four areas for electoral purposes, with elections for all elective bodies every four years on a rotational basis; elected members of Rashtriya Panchayat can be recalled. Following the national referendum of May 1980, the King formed an 11-member Constitutional Reforms Commission to recommend reforms to the system.

Amendments to the Constitution of December 1980: direct elections to be held every five years for 112 of the 140 seats in the Rashtriya Panchayat; the remaining 28 seats to be nominated by the King; the Prime Minister to be elected by members of the Rashtriya Panchayat; the Council of Ministers to be appointed by the King (on the recommendation of the Prime Minister) and to be responsible to the Rashtriya Panchayat; the establishment of Nepal as a 'zone of peace' to be included as a directive principle in the Constitution.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

HM King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev (succeeded to the throne 31 January 1972; crowned 24 February 1975).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Palace Affairs: Lokendra Bahadur Chand.

Minister of Panchayat Affairs, Local Development and Health: Jog Mehar Shrestha.

Minister of Home and General Administration: Padma Sundar Lawati.

Minister of Commerce: Parasu Narayan Chaudhary.

Minister of Water Resources: Pashupati Shumsher J. B. Rana.

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reforms: Hem Bahadur Malla.

Minister of Communications: Rudra Prasad Giri.

Minister of Industry: Narayan Datta Bhatta.

Minister of Law and Justice: Bishnu Maden.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Padma Bahadur Khatri.

Minister of Works and Transport: Harish Chandra Mahat.

Minister of Finance: Prakash Chandra Lohani.

Minister of State for Education and Culture: Fatteh Singh Tharu.

Minister of State for Tourism, Labour and Social Welfare: Prasad Budathoki.

Minister of State for Land Reforms: Labaru Rana Tharu.

Minister of State for Supplies: Hiralal Biswokarma.

Minister of State for Forest and Soil Conservation: Badri Prasad Mandal.

Minister of State for Law and Justice: Radheshyam Kamaro.

Minister of State for General Administration: Lilaraj Bista.

Assistant Minister for Agriculture: Mohan Lal Prasad Choudhury.

Assistant Minister for Home Affairs: Ram Dhyan Roy.

Assistant Minister for Health: Bidya Devi Devkota.

Assistant Minister for Supplies: Kedar Rai.

Assistant Minister for Panchayat and Local Development: Niranjan Thapa.

Assistant Minister for Works and Transport: Nara Bahadur Hirachan.

Assistant Minister for Industries and Commerce: Mukunda Bahadur Basnet.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Kathmandu.

Legislature

RASHTRIYA PANCHAYAT

The Rashtriya Panchayat (National Assembly) is the supreme legislative body of Nepal under the Panchayat system (see under Constitution). It has 140 members, of whom 112 are directly elected for five years and 28 nominated by the King.

Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat: Marich Man Singh.

Political Organizations

Under the Panchayat system, there are no political parties in Nepal. Although officially banned, the following opposition groups maintain offices in Kathmandu:

Communist Party of Nepal: banned 1960; pro-Soviet; in 1983 the four constituent splinter groups formed a united front to oppose the Panchayat system and to seek restoration of democratic rights; Leader Man Mohan Adhikari.

Nepali Congress Party (NCP): f. 1950; banned 1960; seeks dissolution of the National Assembly, constitutional reform and new elections; Pres. Ganesh Man Singh; Gen Sec. G. P. Koirala; claimed membership 10,000.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN NEPAL

Bangladesh: Naxal Bhagwati Bahal, Kathmandu; tel. 215566; Ambassador: Harunur Rashid.

Burma: Krishna Galli, Pulchowk, Patan, Kathmandu; tel. 521788; Ambassador: Myo Aung.

China, People's Republic: Baluwatar, Kathmandu; tel. 211289; Ambassador: Tu Guowei.

Egypt: POB 792, Pulchowk, Patan, Kathmandu; tel. 521844; telex 2225; Ambassador: Tawfik Abaza.

France: Lazimpat, Kathmandu; tel. 212332; Ambassador: Lionel de Warren.

German Democratic Republic: Tripureswar, Kathmandu; tel. 214801; Ambassador: Walter Schmidt.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kantipath, Kathmandu; tel. 211730; Ambassador: Dr Hans Henning Wolter.

India: Lainchaur, Kathmandu; tel. 211300; Ambassador: H. C. Sarin.

Israel: Lazimpat, Kathmandu; tel. 211251; Ambassador: Shaul Kariv.

Italy: Baluwatar, Kathmandu; tel. 212743; Chargé d'affaires: Dr Enrico Calamai.

Japan: Panipokhari, Kathmandu; tel. 212730; Ambassador: Kenichiro Nishizawa.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Lalitpur, Kathmandu; tel. 521084; Ambassador: Chang Kwang-Son.

Korea, Republic: Keshar Mahal, Thamel, POB 1058, Kathmandu; tel. 211172; Ambassador: Lee Joung-Binn.

Pakistan: Panipokhari, POB 202, Kathmandu; tel. 211431; Ambassador: Abdul Fazl.

Thailand: Jyoti Kendra Bldg, Thapathali, Kathmandu; tel. 213910; Ambassador: Pong Bua-Iam.

USSR: Baluwatar, Kathmandu; tel. 211255; Ambassador: Abdul Rakhman Khalil Ogly Vezirov.

United Kingdom: POB 106, Lainchaur, Kathmandu; tel. 211081; telex 2343; Ambassador: Anthony G. Hurrell.

USA: Panipokhari, Kathmandu; tel. 211199; Ambassador: Carleton S. Coon, Jr.

Judicial System

There is a Supreme Court and four Regional, 15 Zonal and 75 District Courts. There have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court: The Constitution provides for a Supreme Court which shall have a Chief Justice and not more than six other Justices unless otherwise specified by law. The Supreme Court holds appellate as well as original jurisdiction, and may function as a court of review. The Supreme Court protects the fundamental rights of the people and guarantees the Rule of Law.

Chief Justice: Nayan Bahadur Khatri.

Religion

At the 1971 census 89.4% of the population professed Hinduism (the religion of the Royal Family), while 7.5% were Buddhists and 3.0% Muslims. In 1976 it was estimated that 60% of the population were Hindus, 33% Buddhists and 7% Muslims.

BUDDHISM

Nepal Buddhist Association: Kathmandu; tel. 5214420; Rev. Bhikkhu Amritananda, Ananda Kuti, Kathmandu.

Young Buddhist Council of Nepal: Rev. Amritananda.

The Press

In 1983, 346 newspapers were published in Nepal, of which 51 were dailies, representing a four-fold increase in 18 months, following a liberalization of licensing policies.

DAILIES

Commoner: Naradevi, Kathmandu; English; Editor Gopal Das Shrestha; circ. 7,000.

Daily News: POB 285, 7/358 Kohity Bahal, Kathmandu; tel. 216636; f. 1983; Nepali; Chief Editor Manju Ratna Sakya; circ. 5,000.

Dainik Nepal: Anu Printing Press, 5/82 Jhochhen, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Indrakant Mishra; circ. 1,000.

Gorkha Patra: Dharma Path, Kathmandu; f. 1901; Nepali; Editor Gokul Prasad Pokhrel; circ. 35,000.

Hamro Desh: Sharada Printing Press, Nhasal, Dharma Path, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Kiran Prasad Pandey.

Himali Bela: Bhawani Printing Press, Tripureswar, Kathmandu; English; Editor S. S. Rajbhandari.

Jana Jivan: Gorakha Printers, Rani Pokhari, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor S. R. Bhandari.

Jandoot: Matribhoomi Pres. Ghantaghar, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Govinda Biyogi.

The Motherland: POB 1184, Kathmandu; English; Editor Manindra Raj Shrestha; circ. 5,000.

Naya Nepal: Naya Nepal Chhapakhana, Kilagal Tole, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Gobinda Pradhan.

Naya Samaj: Charu Press, Kamaladi, Kathmandu; f. 1957; Nepali; Editor Bal Mukund Dev Pandey; circ. 3,000.

Nepal Bhasha Patrika: Singh Press, Kilagal, Kathmandu; Newari; Chief Editor Fateh Bahadur Singh; circ. 1,200.

Nepal Post: POB 191, Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu; f. 1973; Nepali; Editor Devendra Gautam; Assoc. Editor Rochak Ghimire; circ. 3,000.

Nepal Samachar: Sagarmatha Press, Ramshah Path, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Narendra Vilas Pandey; circ. 900.

Nepali: POB 49, Kathmandu; f. 1958; evening; Hindi; Uma Kant Das; circ. 12,500.

The New Herald: Kathmandu; English; Editor Ramesh Nath Pandey; circ. 20,000.

The Rising Nepal: Dharma Path, Kathmandu; tel. 212252; telex 2294; f. 1965; English; Editor-in-Chief Mana Ranjan Josse; circ. 20,000.

Sahi Aawaj: Bhotebahal, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Surya Lalapidit.

Samaj: National Printing Press, Dilli Bazar, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Mani Raj Upadhyaya; circ. 2,100.

Samaya: Kamal Press, Ramshah Path, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Manik Lal Shrestha; circ. 18,000.

Swatantra Samachar: Vina Bhadranalya, Chhetrapati, Kathmandu; Nepali; Editor Madan Sharma.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Arpan: POB 285, Kohity Bahal, Kathmandu; tel. 215336; f. 1964; weekly; Nepali; Publr and Chief Editor Manju Ratna Sakya; Assoc. Editor Sarda Bahadur Singh; circ. 16,000.

Commerce: POB 171, 7/358 Kohity Bahal, Kathmandu; tel. 213131; f. 1971; monthly; English; Publr and Chief Editor Manju Ratna Sakya; Editor Subha Luxmi Sakya; circ. 10,000.

Current: POB 191, Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu; f. 1982; weekly; Nepali; Editor Devendra Gautam; Foreign Editor Upendra Gautam; circ. 7,000.

The Everest: Gorkha Printers, Rani Pokhari, Kathmandu; weekly; English; Publr and Editor S. R. Bhandari.

Foreign Affairs Journal: 5/287 Lagon, Kathmandu; f. 1976; 3 a year; articles on Nepalese foreign relations and calendar of main news events; Publr and Editor Bhola Bikrum Rana; circ. 5,000.

Janmabhumi: Janmabhumi Press, Tahachal, Kathmandu; weekly; Nepali; Publr and Editor Ganesh Ballav Pradhan.

Madhuparka: Dharma Path, Kathmandu; monthly; Nepali; literary; Editor Gokul Prasad Pokharel; circ. 3,000.

Matribhoomi: Matribhoomi Press, Ghantaghar, Kathmandu; weekly; Nepali; Editor Govind Biyogi.

Naya Sandesh: Dilli Bazar, Maitidevi, Kathmandu; weekly; Nepali; Editor Ramesh Nath Pandey; circ. 40,000.

Rooprekha: Dhoka Tole, Kathmandu; monthly; Nepali; literary; Publr and Editor Uttam Kumar.

Tark: Madhuri Printing Press, Bagabazar, Kathmandu; weekly; Nepali; Publr and Editor Krishna Prasad Baskota.

Vashudha: Makhan, Kathmandu; monthly; English; social, political and economic affairs; Publr and Editor T. L. Shrestha.

Viswadoot: Mahaluxmi Mudranolaya, Paknajol, Kathmandu; weekly; Nepali; Publr and Editor Ambika Prasad Mainali.

NEWS AGENCIES

Rastriya Samachar Samiti (RSS): POB 220, Panchayat Plaza, Kathmandu; tel. 215684; f. 1962; Chair. and Gen. Man. R. S. Bista.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): GPO Box 402, Hansa Marga, Bhote Bahal, Kathmandu; tel. 212767; telex 891-2252; Man. Kedar Man Singh.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Thapathali Panchayan, POB 513, Kathmandu; Correspondent Binaya Gurubacharya.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 561 Tebahal Tole, POB 680, Kathmandu 7101; tel. 211449; Correspondent K. C. Shyam Bahadur.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): c/o Rastriya Samachar Samiti, Baneshwar; Correspondent Madhav Acharya.

Reuters (UK): POB 224, Dilli Bazar, Kathmandu; tel. 211906; telex 2284.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Tangal Camp, Kathmandu; Correspondent Rodolf Gladkikh.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): POB 802, Kathmandu; Correspondent Bhola Bikram Rana.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): Balram Bhawan, Kathmandu; Correspondent H. E. Chanhchang.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nepal Journalists Association (NJA): POB 285, Tripureswar, Kathmandu; 1,500 mems; Pres. Manju Ratna Sakya; Sec. S. S. Rajbhandari.

Press Council: Panchayat Plaza, Kathmandu; tel. 215521; f. 1969; Pres. Justice B. Sharma; Sec. Yuga Nath Sharma.

Publishers

Educational Enterprise: Mahankalsthan, Kathmandu; tel. 13749; educational.

La Kaul Press: Palpa Tansen, Kathmandu; educational.

Mahabir Singh Chiniya Main: Makhan Tola, Kathmandu.

Mandas Sugatdas: POB 3000, Kamabakshee Tole, Kathmandu 3; books and periodicals; Exec. Man. Dir Ganesh Lall Ranjitkar.

Ratna Pustak Bhandar: POB 98, Bhotahity, Tole, Kathmandu; f. 1945; textbooks and fiction; Propr Ratna Prashad Shrestha.

Royal Nepal Academy: Kamalandi, Kathmandu; history, literature, art, sciences.

Sajha Prakhashan: Pulchowk, Kathmandu; tel. 521023; f. 1966; co-operative organization; educational and general; Chair. Shri Kshetra Pratap Adhikary.

Government Publishing House

Department of Information: Ministry of Communications, Kathmandu.

Radio

In 1981 there were an estimated 340,000 radio receivers in use. There is no television service.

Radio Nepal: Dept of Broadcasting, HM Government of Nepal, POB 634, Singhadurbar, Kathmandu; tel. 215773; f. 1951; broadcasts on short and medium wave in Nepali and English; stations at Jawalakhel and Khumaltar; Dir-Gen. B. P. Shah.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Nepali rupees)

BANKING

Central Bank

Nepal Rastra Bank: Lalita Niwas, Baluwatar, Kathmandu; tel. 211225; telex 2207; f. 1956; state bank of issue; cap. p.u. 10m., total assets 5,262m. (1982); Gov. Kalyana Bickram Adhikary; 11 brs.

Commercial Banks

Nepal Bank Ltd: Dharmapath, Juddha Rd, Kathmandu; tel. 211185; telex 2220; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 3,111.6m. (1982); Chair. Mangal Krishna Shrestha; Gen. Man. Ananda Bhakta Rajbhandary; 177 brs.

Rastriya Banijya Bank (National Commercial Bank): Bhatbhateni, Tangal, Kathmandu; tel. 213885; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 2,155m. (1982); Chair. Basudev Pradhan; Gen. Man. Punya Keshari Upadhaya; 136 brs, four regional offices.

Development Banks

Agricultural Development Bank: Ramshah Path, Panchayat Plaza, Kathmandu; tel. 212742; f. 1968; specialized agricultural credit institution providing credit to co-operatives, individuals and associations in agricultural development; commercial banking; receives deposits from individuals, co-operatives and other asscns to generate savings in the agricultural sector; acts as government's implementing agency for small farmers' group development project, assisted by the Asian Development Bank and financed by the UN Development Programme; operational networks include 10 zonal offices, 14 brs, 69 sub-brs, 50 depots and 54 small farmers' development projects; there were plans to develop 30 small farmers' projects in 1982/83; auth. cap. 150m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Akrur Narsingh Rana.

Nepal Arab Bank Ltd (Nabil): Kathmandu; f. 1984; joint venture between Nepal and Dubai to raise capital for the private sector; cap. p.u. 30m.; Gen. Man. Dev Daitra.

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC): NIDC Bldg, POB 10, Durbar Marga, Kathmandu; tel. 213560; f. 1959; state-owned; has shares in 37 industrial enterprises; offers financial and technical assistance to private sector industries; cap. 250m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Ramesh Nath Dhungel.

INSURANCE

Rastriya Beema Sansthan (National Insurance Corpn): POB 527, Kathmandu; f. 1967; sole insurer operating in Nepal; Gen. Man. Nara Pratap.

Trade and Industry

National Planning Commission: POB 1284, Singh Durbar, Kathmandu; Chair. The Prime Minister; Vice-Chair. Dr Ratna S. J. B. Rana; Sec. Dr Debya Deo Bhatt.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry: POB 269, Tripureswar, Kathmandu; f. 1965; Pres. Pashupati Giri; Vice-Pres. Mahesh Lal Pradhan; Sec.-Gen. Nanda Lal Joshi.

Nepal Chamber of Commerce: Nepal Bank Bldg No. 2, POB 198, Kathmandu; f. 1952; non-profit organization promoting industrial and commercial development; c. 2,400 mems.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agriculture Inputs Corporation: Teku, Kuleswor, Kathmandu, POB 195; f. 1972; govt-owned; sole supplier of inputs for agricultural development (procuring and distribution of chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural tools and plant protection material) at national level; operates seeds multiplication programme (paddy, wheat, maize and vegetable); seed processing plants at Hetauda, Itahari, Janakpur, Nepalgunj and Sidharthanagar; Chair. Prithu Narshing Rana; Gen. Man. Narayan Bahadur Shrestha; Planning Chief Amrit Man Tamrakar.

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD): 4/80 Jawalakhel, POB 3226, Kathmandu; tel. 521575; telex 2245; f. 1983 by the govt and UNESCO, with the financial backing of Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany, to develop programmes for the preservation and utilization of the natural resources of the countries in the region, and particularly to combat the problems of deforestation, soil erosion and overgrazing; Dir Dr Colin Rosser.

National Trading Ltd: POB 128, Teku, Kathmandu; tel. 211962; f. 1962; govt-owned; imports and distributes construction materials and raw materials for industry; also machinery, vehicles and consumer goods; operates bonded warehouse, duty-free shop and related activities; brs in all major towns; Exec. Chair. and Gen. Man. Mana Mohan Lal Singh.

Nepal Resettlement Company: Kathmandu; f. 1963; govt-owned; engaged in resettling people from the densely-populated hill country to the western Terai plain.

Salt Trading Corporation Ltd: POB 483, Kalimati, Kathmandu; tel. 212208; telex 2241; f. 1963 as a joint venture of the public and private sectors (30% and 70% respectively) to manage the import and distribution of salt; also deals in sugar, edible oils, matches, vegetable fat and wheat flour; Chair. A. M. Sherchan; Gen. Man. H. B. Malla.

Trade Promotion Centre: Lal Durbar, Durbar Marga, Kathmandu, POB 825; tel. 412771; telex 2302; f. 1971; govt-owned; to encourage exports; Chair. S. R. Bhandary.

Transport

Ministry of Works and Transport: Babar Mahal, Kathmandu; Sec. Gyan Prasad Sharma.

Nepal Yatayat Sansthan (Nepal Transport Corpn): POB 309, Teku, Kathmandu; tel. 212972; controls the operation of road transport facilities, railways, ropeway, trucks, trolley buses, autobuses and container service; Chair. and Gen. Man. Krishna Raj Pandey.

RAILWAYS

Janakpur Railway: Khajuri; f. 1937; 53 km open, linking Jayanagar (India) with Janakpurdham and Bijalpura; narrow gauge; 11 steam engines, 22 coaches and 72 goods wagons; Man. B. B. Pradhan.

Nepal Railway: Birganj; f. 1927; 49 km linking Raxaul to Amlekhganj, of which the 6 km between Raxaul and Birgunj are used for goods traffic; 7 steam engines, 12 coaches and 82 wagons; Man. Devendra Singh.

Provision was made in the sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–1985) for the construction of a railway line between Udaipur Garhi in eastern Nepal and Calcutta, India.

ROADS

There are over 5,000 km of roads, of which about 2,000 are metalled. Around Kathmandu there are short sections of motorable roads and there is a 28-km ring road round the valley. A mountain road, Tribhuwana Rajpath, links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. The Siddhartha Highway, constructed with Indian assistance, connects the Pokhara valley in mid-west Nepal with Sonauli on the Indian border in Uttar Pradesh. A British-built section of

40 km links Butwal with Batghat. Mahendra highway will have a total length of 1,040 km and is expected to be completed by 1988. Construction of the 400-km Pokhara–Surkhet road began in 1974, with Chinese help, and this will eventually be linked to the 149-km all-weather highway which stretches from Dhangadhi to Dedelhura in the west. The 65-km Dharan–Dhankuta road was constructed with British help and opened in 1984.

A fleet of container trucks operates between Calcutta and Raxaul and other points in Nepal for transporting exports to, and imports from, third countries. Trolley buses provide a passenger service over the 13 km between Kathmandu and Bhaktapur.

ROPEWAY

A 42-km ropeway links Hetauda and Kathmandu and can carry 25 tons of freight per hour throughout the year. Food grains, construction goods and heavy goods on this route are transported by this ropeway.

SHIPPING

Royal Nepal Shipping Corpn: Kanti Path, Kathmandu; f. 1971, operational from May 1972; Resident Dir Brig.-Gen. R. S. Rana.

Royal Nepal Shipping Line: f. 1971, operational from May 1972; Man. Dir Dr J. Jha.

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation: RNAC Bldg, Kanti Path, Kathmandu; tel. 214511; f. 1958; scheduled services and charters to 34 domestic airfields and international flights to Bangladesh, Burma, Dubai, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand; fleet of 3 Boeing 727, 3 Avro HS-748, 8 Twin Otters, 3 Pilatus Porters; Chair. B. B. Pradhan; Man. Taj Bahadur Prasai.

Tourism

Department of Tourism: HM Government of Nepal, Tripureswar, Kathmandu; tel. 211293; Dir-Gen. Janak Bahadur Thapa (acting).

THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Netherlands Antilles consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean Sea, about 800 km (500 miles) apart. The main group, lying off the coast of Venezuela, consists of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao which are known as the 'Leeward Islands'; to the north lie the small volcanic islands of St Eustatius, Saba and St Maarten (the northern half of the latter island being part of the French dependency of Guadeloupe), known as the 'Windward Islands' (though actually in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles). The climate is tropical, moderated by the sea, with an average annual temperature of 27.5°C (81°F) and little rainfall. The official language is Dutch. The dominant language of the 'Leeward Islands' is Papiamento, a mixture of Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, English, Arawak Indian and several West African dialects, while the principal language in the 'Windward Islands' is English. Spanish is also spoken. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity: the people of the 'Leeward Islands' and Saba are predominantly Roman Catholics, while those of St Eustatius and St Maarten are predominantly Protestants. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) is white, with a red vertical stripe in the centre, crossed by a horizontal blue stripe on which there are six white five-pointed stars (one for each of the main islands) arranged in an oval. The capital is Willemstad, on the island of Curaçao.

Recent History

The 'Leeward Islands' were discovered by the Spanish in 1499 and were seized by the Dutch in the 1630s. Curaçao became prosperous in the late 17th and 18th centuries as an entrepôt for trade in the Caribbean. The 'Windward Islands', first found by Columbus in 1493, were settled by the Dutch in the mid-17th century, and, after frequent changes in possession, were finally confirmed as Dutch territory in 1816. The two groups were collectively known as Curaçao until 1948. Slavery was abolished in 1863, and the islands suffered from an economic decline until the establishment of petroleum refineries on Curaçao and Aruba, in 1918 and 1929 respectively. During the Second World War Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands promised independence, and in 1954 a Charter gave the islands full autonomy in domestic affairs.

Divisions of political allegiance within the territory have always been along island, rather than policy, lines and a series of coalition governments has paralysed decision-making. In 1969 serious rioting and looting broke out in Willemstad after a demonstration by workers in the petroleum industry. Troops had to be sent from the Netherlands to quell the disturbances and to restore order. In February 1970 the socialist Government of Ciro Kroon resigned over the nomination of a new Governor, and in 1971 the Government of E. Petronia resigned over the defeat in the Staten of new financial measures.

Elections were held in August 1973, and Juancho Evertsz became Prime Minister. After the June 1977 elections a coalition Government, excluding the Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo (MEP) of Aruba, was formed, with the leader of the Democratische Partij (DP), Silvio Rozendal, as Prime Minister. After a boycott of the session by the MEP and the Frente Obrero, the Staten was eventually convened by a Governor's decree in October. Rozendal resigned in April 1979, and elections were held in July. A coalition Government was formed by the Movimentu Antiyas Nobo (MAN), the MEP and the Unión Patriótico Bonairiano (UPB), with Dominico Martina, the leader of the MAN, as Prime Minister.

Aruba has traditionally resented the administrative dominance of Curaçao, and the MEP, under its leader Betico Croes, has sought independence for the island. In 1981 a series of talks began with the Netherlands Government over Aruba's future. However, in September the MEP representatives in the Staten withdrew their support for the Government over Aruba's rights to possible discoveries of petroleum off its coast. The Government's majority was restored by the inclusion of the DP in the coalition, but a DP resignation in January 1982 led to another crisis. A general election in June failed to break the stalemate, and it was not until October that agreement was reached on the formation of a new coalition, which excluded the MEP. Dominico Martina remained as Prime Minister.

In March 1983 agreement was finally reached whereby Aruba would be given separate status within the Netherlands from January 1986, achieving full independence in 1996. A union for economic co-operation was to be formed between Aruba and the five remaining islands of the Netherlands Antilles, and Aruba was to contribute to the support of the four smaller islands. Arguments continued over the division of the Antilles' financial reserves, and over rights to explore for petroleum and other minerals. In June 1984 Martina's coalition Government resigned, precipitating a three-month political crisis. In September a five-party coalition Government was formed, with Maria Liberia-Peters of the National Volkspartij (NVP) as Prime Minister. However, the Government would have a limited life of 15 months, because of the anticipated withdrawal of the Aruban MEP members in January 1986.

Government

The Governor of the Netherlands Antilles, appointed by the Crown, represents HM Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. He has executive power over external affairs and is assisted by an Advisory Council. Executive power in internal affairs is vested in the Council of Ministers. The Council is responsible to the Staten (legislature), with 22 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution). The administration of each of the four island groups of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and the 'Windward Islands' is in the hands of an Island Council, an Executive Council and a Lieutenant-Governor.

Defence

Although defence is the responsibility of the Netherlands, compulsory military service is laid down in an Antilles Ordinance. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in the islands, and a naval contingent is stationed in the Netherlands Antilles.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is comparatively unimportant, being hampered by poor soils and scarcity of water. The chief products are aloes (Bonaire is a major exporter), sorghum, divi-divi, groundnuts, beans, fresh vegetables and tropical fruit. In June 1980 the Government forbade the import of cucumbers, green peppers, aubergines and hot peppers in an attempt to stimulate domestic production. A privately-owned company produces about 1,500 litres per week of green Curaçao liqueur. Desalination plants help to provide the 'Leeward Islands' with fresh water.

The islands' principal industry, petroleum refining, began in Curaçao in 1918. It accounted for about 40% of GNP and one-third of the labour force in the 1950s, but only 15–20% and 4% respectively in 1982. As a result of the recent downturn in world demand, the output of refined petroleum products from the Caribbean area was only about one-half of the region's refining capacity by 1982. Most of the crude petroleum for the islands' refineries is imported from nearby Venezuela, and the rest mainly from Mexico. The loss of the US market, and cutbacks in Venezuelan supplies, created serious problems for the Antilles' refineries: in 1982 Shell Curaçao halved its capacity to 200,000 barrels per day (b/d) and recorded a loss of NA Fl. 158m. Lago Oil (part of the Exxon group) on Aruba reduced its capacity from 440,000 to 300,000 b/d. Further operational losses and redundancies by the two refineries continued, and in 1984 Lago Oil announced the closure of its refinery on Aruba. In November Prime Minister Liberia-Peters visited Venezuela in order to gain assurances of continued supplies of crude pet-

roleum to avoid the threatened closure of Shell Curaçao. By 1982 emphasis was shifting to oil transhipment terminals (of which there were four, including ones on Bonaire and St Eustatius), although these, too, were working at less than full capacity. Curaçao has one of the largest dry docks for ship repairs in the western hemisphere, capable of handling ships of 150,000 dwt, but the depressed state of the world shipping industry resulted in declining business in Curaçao after 1977, and in Aruba after 1979. Two container terminals on Curaçao were opened in 1984, enlarging the freight capacity of the port, and Aruba was planning to double the port area of Oranjestad.

A sophisticated network of banking and other financial services is concentrated in Willemstad, making it the leading Caribbean centre for company financing and property investment, and bringing the islands US $147m. in foreign exchange earnings in 1981. The financial sector accounts for about 20% of all tax revenues, taking NA Fl. 220.4m. in 1982, compared with NA Fl. 100.5m. in 1980. In 1983 about 25,000 offshore companies were registered, although 40% of these were dormant. The USA accounts for 50% of offshore business, and in July 1984, after protracted negotiations, a new tax treaty was agreed with the US Government. However, as a result of the withdrawal of tax advantages, the Netherlands Antilles faces the loss of 25% of its budget revenue, represented by dues paid by US companies, which totalled US $157m. in 1983.

Import substitution has been successfully introduced: beer, soft drinks, cigarettes, paint, flour, car batteries, edible oils, toilet paper and soap are produced locally. In 1983, to protect local industries, import restrictions on certain products were imposed. Tourism has ended the islands' dependence on petroleum, and by 1980 tourism was the largest sector in the economy in terms of employment (outside the public sector), accounting for 10% of total employment, or about 8,000 workers. Development of the industry is hampered by high air fares and a high cost-structure. In 1983 tourism on Aruba and Curaçao was seriously affected by the devaluation of the Venezuelan bolívar, which caused the number of Venezuelans visiting the islands to fall drastically. However, the number of tourists visiting St Maarten has increased steadily.

The Netherlands Antilles is one of the most wealthy and stable Caribbean territories. According to estimates by the World Bank, the islands' total GNP (at average 1979–81 prices) was US $1,070m. ($4,160 per head) in 1980, rising to $1,190m. ($4,540 per head) in 1981. It was estimated that GNP per head increased by an average of 0.9% per year, in real terms, between 1970 and 1980. GNP grew by an estimated 2% in 1982. Petroleum and its derivatives account for the bulk of visible trade and help to offset the cost of imports. After surpluses in 1981 and 1982, there was a balance-of-payments deficit of NA Fl. 47m. in 1983. Dutch development aid of 245.7m. guilders was agreed for 1984. Expenditure on the islands has overtaken revenue receipts, and there was a NA Fl. 62.4m. budget deficit in 1983. The relative isolation of the individual islands has led to the development of semi-independent economies. Average incomes on Aruba, St Maarten and Curaçao are higher than on the other islands, but there were wage cuts in 1984, and further wage reductions in the public and private sectors have been proposed in order to counter the adverse economic situation. In 1982 unemployment affected 21% of the labour force in Curaçao, while the rate was only 9% in Aruba. The rate of inflation averaged 6.1% in 1982, falling to 2.3% in the year to May 1984.

In December 1983 it was announced that the Netherlands Antilles qualified for US aid under the terms of the US Government's Caribbean Basin Initiative.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. All the islands have a good system of all-weather roads. Each island has a good harbour and an airport. A new container harbour at Willemstad, financed by the Netherlands, was opened in 1984. There are international airports on Curaçao, Aruba and St Maarten, while Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba have air strips for inter-island flights.

Social Welfare

The Government provides free medical care and supplementary food supplies for poor persons. There are six hospitals on Curaçao and five for the other islands, with a total of about 2,500 beds. A National Health Insurance scheme has been proposed.

Education

Education is not compulsory. The Government allocates about one-third of budget expenditure to education, and the islands' educational facilities are generally of a high standard. The education system is the same as that of the Netherlands. Dutch is used as the principal language of instruction in schools on the 'Leeward Islands', while English is used in schools on the 'Windward Islands'. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education lasts for a further five years. In 1979 there were 215 nursery and primary schools, 68 junior, senior and vocational schools, two teacher-training colleges and one university, sited on Curaçao. The estimated rate of adult literacy is 95%.

Tourism

Tourism is a major industry on all the islands. The white sandy beaches of Aruba, Bonaire and St Maarten are a major attraction. The number of tourists visiting Curaçao declined in 1981 and 1982, while the number visiting St Maarten was increasing. The majority of tourists are from the USA, although an increasing proportion of visitors are of Latin American origin.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 27 May (Whit Monday), 15 December (Kingdom Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter), 30 April (Queen's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Netherlands Antilles gulden (guilder) or florin (NA Fl.).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.086 NA Fl.
US $1 = 1.800 NA Fl.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Bureau voor de Statistiek, Willemstad, Curaçao; Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen, Breedestraat 1, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel 613600.

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km): Curaçao 444, Aruba 193, Bonaire 288, St Maarten (Dutch portion) 34, St Eustatius 21, Saba 13; Total 993.

Population: 218,390 (excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 2%) at census of 31 December 1971; 231,932 (official estimate) at 1 February 1981. *By island* (1981 estimates): Curaçao 147,388; Aruba 60,312; Bonaire 8,753; St Maarten (Dutch portion) 13,156; St Eustatius 1,358; Saba 965.

Density (per sq km, 1 February 1981): Curaçao 332.0; Aruba 312.5; Bonaire 30.4; St Maarten (Dutch portion) 387.0; St Eustatius 64.7; Saba 74.2; Total 233.6.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (1975): Live births 4,258, Marriages 1,536, Deaths 1,193.

Economically Active Population (ISIC Major Divisions, official estimates at 31 December 1982): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 320; Mining and quarrying 177; Manufacturing 8,428; Electricity, gas and water 1,697; Construction 7,029; Trade, restaurants and hotels 21,865; Transport, storage and communications 5,876; Financing, insurance, real estate and business services 4,941; Community, social and personal services 30,232; Activities not adequately defined 166; *Total Employed* 80,731 (males 51,527, females 29,474); Unemployed 15,462 (males 6,881, females 8,581); *Total Labour Force* 96,193 (Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crop (FAO estimate, 1982): Sorghum 1,000 metric tons (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Livestock (1982): asses 3,000, cattle 9,000, pigs 8,000, goats 21,000, sheep 8,000, poultry 132,000 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1,780 in 1979; 1,860 in 1980; 1,760 in 1981 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*).

MINING

Production ('000 metric tons, 1980): Phosphate rock 18; Salt (unrefined) 399 (1981 estimate).

INDUSTRY

Production (estimates, '000 metric tons, 1981): Motor spirit (petrol) and naphtha 2,500, Aviation gasoline 180, Kerosene 70, Jet fuel 1,450, Distillate fuel oils (gas oil) 3,350, Residual fuel oils 16,000, Lubricating oils 575, Petroleum bitumen (asphalt) 940, Sulphur (recovered) 90, Electric energy (million Wh) 2,275 (Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 Netherlands Antilles gulden (guilder) or florin (NA Fl.). *Coins:* 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 25 cents; 1, 2½ and 25 NA Fl. *Notes:* 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25; 50, 100, 250 and 500 NA Fl. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 2.086 NA Fl.; US $1 = 1.800 NA Fl; 100 NA Fl. = £47.93 = $55.56. *Exchange Rate:* fixed at US $1 = 1.79 guilders (par value) or $1 = 1.80 guilders (market rate) since December 1971.

Cost of Living (Consumer price index for Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao; averages for December; base: April 1975 = 100): 178.8 in 1981; 187.2 in 1982; 191.3 in 1983.

Money Supply (million NA Fl. at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 162.6; Demand deposits at commercial banks 280.8 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1980): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 6,053.3, Merchandise imports f.o.b. −5,943.9, *Trade Balance* 109.4; Exports of services 1,275.6, Imports of Services −1,431.0, *Balance on Goods and Services* −46.0; Private unrequited transfers (net) −25.6; Government unrequited transfers (net) 66.7, *Current Balance* −4.9; Direct capital investment (net) 26.7, Other long-term capital (net) 2.8, Short-term capital (net) −17.2, Net errors and omissions 0.3, *Total* (net monetary movements) 7.6, Valuation changes (net) 14.0, *Changes in Reserves* 21.6. (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (Aruba and Curaçao, US $ million, 1979): *Imports:* Food and live animals 135.7, Petroleum and petroleum products 3,713.0, Basic manufactures 115.0, Machinery and transport equipment 138.8; Total (incl. others) 4,389.5 *Exports:* Crude petroleum 160.4, Partly refined petroleum 41.4, Petroleum products 3,702.7 (Motor spirit 632.0, Kerosene 493.4, Distillate fuels 832.7, Residual fuel oil 1,514.2); Total (incl. others) 3,963.6.

Principal Trading Partners (Aruba and Curaçao, US $ million, 1979): *Imports:* Brazil 19.3, Colombia 20.3, Ecuador 106.5, Japan 26.9, Netherlands 109.8, Nigeria 257.6, Qatar 125.5, Saudi Arabia 88.6, United Kingdom 29.2, USA 303.0, Venezuela 3,099.7. Total (incl. others) 4,389.5. *Exports:* Colombia 117.1, Costa Rica 105.7, Dominican Republic 97.1, Ecuador 100.6, France 102.9, Jamaica 112.1, Netherlands 99.7, United Kingdom 121.9, USA 2,032.5; Total (incl. others) 3,963.6.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use, 1975): *Curaçao:* cars 34,597, Lorries 5,185, Buses 432, Taxis 156, Other cars 782, Motor cycles 770, Total 41,922; *Aruba:* Cars 14,247, Lorries 465, Buses 127, Taxis 67, Other cars 287, Motor cycles 200, Total 15,393.

Shipping (international freight traffic, estimates in '000 metric tons, 1982): Goods loaded 46,500; Goods unloaded 50,600 (source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*).

TOURISM

Tourists ('000, 1983): *Stay-over Tourists:* Aruba 195.1, Bonaire 20.2, Curaçao 110.9, St Maarten 263.2; *Cruise Tourists:* Aruba 39.1, Bonaire 0.3, Curaçao 107.1, St Maarten 73.

EDUCATION

Primary (1973/74): 126 schools, 38,170 pupils, 1,452 teachers.
Junior High (1973/74): 34 schools, 9,410 pupils, 455 teachers.
Senior High (1973/74): 4 schools, 2,694 pupils, 176 teachers.
Special Education (1973/74): 22 schools, 1,715 pupils, 173 teachers.

Directory

The Constitution

The form of government for the Netherlands Antilles is embodied in the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which came into force on 20 December 1954. The Netherlands and the Netherlands Antilles each enjoy full autonomy in domestic and internal affairs and are united on a footing of equality for the protection of their common interests and the granting of mutual assistance.

The monarch is represented in the Netherlands Antilles by the Governor, who is appointed by the Crown. The central Government of the Netherlands Antilles appoints a Minister Plenipotentiary to represent the Antilles in the Government of the Kingdom. Whenever the Netherlands Council of Ministers is dealing with matters coming under the heading of joint affairs of the realm (in practice mainly foreign affairs and defence), the Council assumes the status of Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. In that event, the Minister Plenipotentiary appointed by the Government of the Netherlands Antilles takes part, with full voting powers, in the deliberations.

A legislative proposal regarding affairs of the realm and applying to the Netherlands Antilles as well as to the metropolitan Netherlands is sent, simultaneously with its submission, to the Netherlands Parliament, the States-General, and to the legislature (Staten) of the Netherlands Antilles. The latter body can report in writing to the States-General on the draft Kingdom Statute and designate one or more special delegates to attend the debates and furnish information in the meetings of the Chambers of the States-General. Before the final vote on a draft the Minister Plenipotentiary has the right to express an opinion on it. If he disapproves of the draft, and if in the Second Chamber a three-fifths majority of the votes cast is not obtained, the discussions on the draft are suspended and further deliberations take place in the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. When special delegates attend the meetings of the Chambers this right devolves upon the delegates of the parliamentary body designated for this purpose.

The Governor has executive power in external affairs, which he exercises in co-operation with the Council of Ministers. He is assisted by an Advisory Council which consists of at least five members appointed by him.

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in a nominated Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the legislature (Staten). The Netherlands Antilles Staten consists of 22 members, who are elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution). Every island group is an electoral district. Aruba elects eight members, Bonaire one member, the Netherlands 'Windward Islands' one member and Curaçao 12 members. In the island groups where more than one member is elected, the election is by proportional representation. Inhabitants have the right to vote if they have Dutch nationality and have reached the age of 18. Voting is not compulsory. Each island territory also elects an Island Council, to manage its internal affairs, consisting of a Lieutenant-Governor, and a number of councillors. The Central Government of the Netherlands Antilles has the right to annul any local island decision which is in conflict with the public interest or the constitution. Control of the police, communications, monetary affairs, health and education remain under the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

On 1 January 1986 Aruba was to acquire separate status within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. However, in economic and monetary affairs there was to be a co-operative union between Aruba and the other five islands, to be known as the 'Union of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba'.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

HM Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands

Governor: Dr Rene A. Römer

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A coalition of the Nationale Volkspartij (NVP), the Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo (MEP), the Democratische Partij (DP), the Unión Patriótico Bonairiano (UPB) and the Democratic Party of St Maarten.

(February 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs, Public Health, Welfare, Youth Affairs, Sport, Culture, Recreation and Environment: Mrs Maria Liberia-Peters (NVP).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Preparations for Separate Status for Aruba: Hendrick Croes (MEP).

Minister of Economic Affairs: E. F. (Don) Mansur (MEP).

Minister of Social and Labour Affairs: Leo A. I. Chance (DP—St Maarten).

Minister of Finance: Gilbert de Paula (NVP).

Minister of Education and Constitutional Reconstruction: F. E. Rozendal (DP).

Minister of Development and Co-operation: C. L. R. Ellis (UPB).

Minister of Justice: L. J. Navarro (DP).

Minister of Traffic and Transport: R. H. Laclé (MEP).

Member of the Council of Ministers of the Realm for the Netherlands Antilles: G. T. Hernandez.

ISLAND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Aruba: Pedro Bislip.

Bonaire: A. J. Cecilia (acting).

Curaçao: R. A. Casseres.

St Maarten: R. R. H. Richardson.

Saba: W. S. Smith.

St Eustatius: G. R. Sleeswijk.

Legislature

(STATEN)

Speaker: R. A. E. Markes.

General Election, 25 June 1982

Party	Seats
Movimentu Antiyas Nobo (MAN)	6
Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo (MEP)	5
Democratische Partij—Curaçao (DP)	3
Nationale Volkspartij (NVP)	3
Arubaanse Volkspartij (AVP)	2
Partido Patriótico Arubano (PPA)	1
Unión Patriótico Bonairiano (UPB)	1
Democratic Party (St Maarten)	1
Total	22

Political Organizations

Akshon Social Kristian (ASK): Willemstad, Curaçao; formed after split in NVPU (now NVP); Leader Juancho M. G. Evertsz.

Arubaanse Volkspartij (AVP) (Aruba People's Party): Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 26326; f. 1942; advocates Aruba's separate status; Leader J. H. A. (Henny) Eman.

Democratische Partij (DP) (Democratic Party): Neptunusweg 28, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1944; Leader Agustín M. Díaz.

Democratic Party (St Maarten): Philipsburg, St Maarten; English-speaking branch of Democratische Partij representing the Windward Islands; Leader Claude Wathey.

Frente Obrero de Liberación (FOL) (Workers' Liberation Front): Willemstad, Curaçao; Leaders Wilson Godett, Stanley Brown.

Movimentu Antiyas Nobo (MAN) (New Antilles Movement): La Plataweg 2A, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1979; admitted to Socialist International in 1980; Leader Dominico F. Martina.

Movimentu Electoral di Pueblo (MEP) (People's Electoral Movement): Cumana 84, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1971; admitted to Socialist International in 1980; 1,200 mems; Pres. and Leader GILBERTO (BETICO) CROES; Sec.-Gen. J. V. D. KUYP.

Nationale Volkspartij (NVP) (National People's Party): also known as Partido Nashonal di Pueblo (PNP); fmrly Nationale Volkspartij Unie; Willemstad, Curaçao; Social Christian Party; Leader Mrs MARIA LIBERIA-PETERS.

Partido Patriótico Arubano (PPA) (Patriotic Party of Aruba): Oranjestad, Aruba; opposed to complete independence for Aruba; Leader BENNY NISBET.

Unión Patriótico Bonairiano (UPB) (Patriotic Union of Bonaire): POB 55, Kralendijk, Bonaire; 2,134 mems; Leader RUDI ELLIS; Sec.-Gen. C. V. WINKLAAR.

Religion

Roman Catholics form the largest religious community, numbering more than 80% of the population. The Anglican, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and other Protestant Churches have memberships of about 17,500. There are approximately 600 Jews.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Willemstad: Mgr WILLEM MICHEL ELLIS, Breedestraat 31 (0.), Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 625876.

Judicial System

Legal authority is exercised by the Court of First Instance (which sits in all the islands) and by the Court of Appeal. The members of the Court of Appeal act as judges who sit singly in the Courts of First Instance. The President of the Court of Appeal, its members (a maximum of 15) and the Attorney-General of the Appeal Court are appointed for life by the Queen after consultation with the Government of the Netherlands Antilles.

Supreme Court: Wilhelminaplein 4, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611894.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr J. M. SALEH.

Attorney-General: Dr L. R. NAHR.

The Press

Amigoe: Scherpenheuvel z/n, POB 577, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 67200; f. 1884; Christian orientated; daily; evening; Dutch; Dirs F. H. ODUBER, R. F. SNOW (on behalf of Antillean New Holding NV); Chief Editor FRANS HEILIGERS; circ. 10,000.

Amigoe di Aruba: POB 323, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 24333; f. 1884; daily; Dutch; Editor/Man. J. A. VAN DER SCHOOT; circ. 3,500.

Beurs- en Nieuwsberichten: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, POB 215, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1935; daily; evening; Dutch; Editor H. O. VAN DELDEN; circ. 8,000.

Curaçaosche Courant: POB 15, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1812; weekly; Dutch; Editor J. KORIDON.

Extra: daily; morning; Papiamento; Man. R. YRAUSQUIN; Editor EDDY OLEANA.

The Local: San Nicolás, Oranjestad, Aruba; weekly; English; Editor (vacant).

The News: Italiestraat 5, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 24725; telex 5171; f. 1951; daily; English; Publr G. J. SCHOUTEN; Man. Editor W. B. BENNETT; circ. 7,112.

Newsletter of Curaçao Trade and Industry Association: Pietermaai 6A, POB 49, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611210; telex 1055; f. 1972; monthly; English and Dutch; economic and industrial paper.

Nobo: Scherpenheuvel z/n, POB 577, Willemstad, Curaçao; daily; evening; Papiamento; Editor CARLOS DAANTJE; circ. 12,000.

Nos Isla: Shell Curaçao NV, Emmastad; monthly; Papiamento and Dutch; circ. 4,500.

La Prensa: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; daily; evening; Papiamento; Man. R. YRAUSQUIN; Editor AGUSTÍN DÍAZ; circ. 10,750.

Saba Herald: The Level, Saba; tel. 2244; f. 1968; monthly; organ of Saba's West Indian People's Movement (WIPM); Editor WILL JOHNSON; circ. 500.

Ultimo Noticia: Frederikstraat 123, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 623444; daily; morning; Papiamento; Editor A. A. JONCKHEER.

La Unión: Rotaprint NV, Willemstad, Curaçao; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (ANP) (The Netherlands): POB 439, Willemstad, Curaçao; Representative C. SPEKSNIJDERS.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Willemstad, Curaçao; Representative ORLANDO CUALES.

Publishers

Curaçao Drukkerij en Uitgevers Maatschappij: Pietermaaiweg, Willemstad, Curaçao.

De Wit Stores NV: L. G. Smith Blvd 110, POB 386, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 23500; telex 5137; f. 1948; Man. Dir F. OLMTAK.

Ediciones Populares: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; Dir RONALD YRAUSQUIN; Editor AGUSTÍN M. DÍAZ.

Van Dorp Aruba NV: Nassaustraat 77, POB 596, Oranjestad, Aruba.

Van Dorp-Eddine NV: POB 3001, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 626133; telex 1041; Dir PIET S. EDDINE; Man. ROB BAKKER.

Drukkerij Scherpenheuvel, NV: Scherpenheuvel, Willemstad, Curaçao.

Drukkerij de Stad NV: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Willemstad, Curaçao; Dir RONALD YRAUSQUIN.

Offsetdrukkerij Intergrafia, NV: Essoweg 54, Willemstad, Curaçao.

Verenigde Antilliaanse Drukkerijen, NV: L. G. Smith Blvd 110, POB 201, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 24550; telex 5137.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 175,000 radio receivers and 56,500 television receivers in use.

RADIO

In 1979 there were 15 radio stations: five on Curaçao, five on Aruba, three on Bonaire, one on St Maarten and one on Saba.

Radio Antiliana: Bernardstraat 61, St Nicolaas, Aruba; tel. 5602; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Pres. TUYO E. PRINS; Dir-Gen. H. BOOY.

Radio Caribe: Nieuwestraat 22B, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 12801; f. 1955; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Dir-Gen. C. R. HEILLEGGER.

Radio Curom 850 (Curaçaose Radio Vereeniging): POB 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 13939; f. 1933; broadcasts in Papiamento; Pres. C. G. GROOTENS; Gen. Man. ORLANDO CUALES.

Radio Hoyer: Julianaplein 21, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611678; commercial; two stations: Radio Hoyer I & II in Curaçao; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Dir-Gen. H. M. VISSER-HOYER.

Radio Kelkboom: POB 146, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 21899; f. 1954; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Owner and Dir CARLOS A. KELKBOOM; Station Man. EMILE A. M. KELKBOOM.

Radio Victoria: POB 410, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 47090; f. 1958; religious and cultural station owned by the Evangelical Alliance Mission; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Man. P. JIM PIETSCH.

Trans World Radio: Kralendijk, Bonaire; tel. 8800; telex 1296; religious, educational and cultural station; programmes to South, Central and North America, Caribbean in 5 languages; Dir GEORGE D. COOPER.

Voice of Aruba: POB 219, Oranjestad, Aruba; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamento; Man. A. ARENDA.

Voice of Saba: POB 1, Bottom, Saba; Man. MAX W. NICHOLSON.

Voice of St Maarten NV: POB 366, Philipsburg, St Maarten; commercial; programmes in English; Gen. Man. D. HUGHES; Station Man. M. PHILLIPS.

TELEVISION

Netherlands Antilles Television Co Ltd: POB 415, Curaçao; tel. 11288; Gen. Man. Norbert Hendrikse.

Tele-Curaçao: POB 415, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611288; telex 3332; f. 1960; run by the Netherlands Antilles Television Company Ltd; commercial; Gen. Man. Norbert Hendrikse.

Tele-Aruba: POB 392, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 47302; f. 1963; run by the Antilliaanse Televisie Maatschappij; commercial; Gen. Man. Mrs M. Maduro; Station Man. S. L. Salas.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; amounts in Netherlands Antilles guilders)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen (Bank of the Netherlands Antilles): Breedestraat 1, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 613600; telex 3312; f. 1828; cap. and res 42.1m. (Sept. 1982); Chair. D. Bakhuis; Pres. L. Wong; Man. C. F. M. de Kanter; Sec. J. H. G. Driessen; brs in Oranjestad (Aruba) and Philipsburg (St Maarten).

Commercial Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN Bank), NV: Pietermaai 17, POB 469, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611488; telex 1104; f. 1935; Gen. Mans B. Hansen, M. A. Pourier; brs in Aruba, Bonaire and St Maarten.

Aruba Bank NV: Nassaustraat 41, POB 192, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 21550; telex 5040; f. 1936; cap. and res 4.8m., dep. 70.8m. (1982); Mans F. J. Eman, J. W. E. Eman, J. J. Lacle; brs in Oranjestad and St Nicolaas.

Banco di Caribe NV: Schottegatweg-Oost 205, POB 785, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 37588; telex 1266; f. 1973; Gen. Mans E. de Kort, S. den Heijer; 1 br.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela: Heerenstraat 19, POB 701, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611612; telex 1103; f. 1973; Man. L. A. Navarro Hernández.

Barclays Bank of the Netherlands Antilles NV (UK): Schottegatweg Oost 44, POB 419, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 74311; telex 3409; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 214m. (1983); Gen. Man. Charles M. Mabon; offices in Aruba, Bonaire, St Maarten, Saba and St Eustatius.

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): Wilhelminaplein 14–16 ,POB 763, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 612822; telex 3372; f. 1969; Man. C. W. Hamm, Jr.

Bank of Nova Scotia NV (Canada): POB 303, Backstreet, Philipsburg, St Maarten; f. 1969; Man. R. E. Smith.

Banque de Suez Nederland International NV: Kaya Flamboyant 3c, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 76858; telex 1141; part of Banque Indosuez; Man. Robert ter Braake.

Caribbean Mercantile Bank NV: Nassaustraat 53, POB 28, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 23118; telex 5041; f. 1963; affiliated with Maduro and Curiel's Bank NV and Bank of Nova Scotia NV, Toronto; cap. and res 9.3m., dep. 109.3m. (Dec. 1983); Man. M. Smith.

Chase Manhattan Bank NA (USA): Mullet Bay, POB 221, Philipsburg, St Maarten; tel. 4204; telex 8003; f. 1971; Man. B. C. Clarke.

Citibank NA (USA): Nassaustraat 67, POB 709, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 824666; telex 5030; f. 1969; Gen. Man. A. R. Cullen.

Curaçao Banking Corporation NV (Curbanco): Cornelis Berghplein 6, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 612088; telex 3394; Man. Dirs L. C. Bergman, P. A. C. M. Bless; br. in St Maarten.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank NV: Plaza Jojo Correa 2–4, POB 305, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611100; telex 1127; f. 1916 as Maduro's Bank, 1931 merged with Curiel's Bank; affiliated with Bank of Nova Scotia NV, Toronto; cap. and res 60m., dep. 510.8m. (1982); Chair L. Capriles; Man. Dir L. Fawcett; 8 brs.

Rabobank NV: Professor Kernkampweg 1, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 70277; telex 3876.

The Windward Islands Bank Ltd: De Ruyterplein 1, POB 220, Philipsburg, St Maarten; affiliated to Maduro and Curiel's Bank, NV; tel. 2313; telex 8016; f. 1959; cap. and res 3.5m., dep. 42.9m. (1982); Man. Dir E. W. West; Asst Man. Dir F. M. Brison.

Offshore Banks

(without permission to operate locally)

Amro Bank Overseas NV: Berg Arrarat, Pehapex Bldg, POB 3640, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 613955, telex 1052; Man. K. P. L. Henkemans.

Banco de Comercio Internacional (Curaçao) NV: Chumaceirokade 3, POB 3333, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 615999; telex 3451; Man. T. Koetsier.

Banco Latino NV: de Ruyterkade 61, POB 707, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 612987; telex 1056; Man. F. Boisnier.

Banco Mercantil Venezolano, NV: Abraham de Veerstraat 1, POB 565, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel 611669; telex 1162; Pres. C. D. Kroon.

Banco Provincial Overseas NV: Santa Rosaweg 55, POB 3512, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 76011; telex 1425; Man. E. Suares.

Banque du Rhône et de la Tamise SA: Theaterstraat 17, POB 883, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611361; telex 1441; Man. Dr H. Mollen.

Caribbean American Bank NV: Dr M. J. Huygenholtzweg 38, POB 2096, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 54009; telex 3272; Man. G. J. Daou.

Crédit Lyonnais Bank Nederland (Curaçao) NV: Abraham de Veerstraat 6–8, POB 599, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611122; telex 1070; Man. J. K. Richert.

FGH Hypotheekbank: Kaya Flamboyan 3c, Plaza Rooi Catootje, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 70084; telex 1479; Man. H. L. Ravenswaaij.

F. Van Lanschot Bankiers (Curaçao) NV: Abraham de Veerstraat 11, POB 810, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611982; telex 3255; Man. J. W. van Lanschot.

First Curaçao International Bank, NV: Breedestraat 16 (Otrabanda), POB 299, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 25700; telex 1058; f. 1973; cap. US $16m. (1977).

Mercantile Bank of Canada: Windstraat 19, POB 405, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 6516; telex 5102; Man. J. M. Ishak.

Nederlandse Credietbank (Overseas) NV: POB 259, Philipsburg, St Maarten; tel. 2933; telex 8034; Man. H. Roelofsz.

Nederlandse Middenstandsbank NV: Kaya Flamboyan 9, Rooi Catootje, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 70000; telex 1074, Man. J. B. Rang.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (Curaçao) NV: 6 John B. Gorsiraweg, POB 3889, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 613955; telex 1069; f. 1952; wholly-owned subsidiary of Pierson, Heldring and Pierson NV, Amsterdam; trust company; Gen. Man. H. A. Sypkens.

Royal Bank of Canada: Plaza Rooi Cataatje, POB 3468, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 70100; telex 1176; Man. K. E. Kennedy.

Toronto Dominion (Curaçao) NV: POB 3099, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 79323; telex 1420; Man. G. D. Frame.

INSURANCE

A number of foreign companies have offices in Curaçao and Aruba, mainly British, Canadian, Dutch and US.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Aruba Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zoutmanstraat 21, POB 140, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 21566; telex 5174; Pres. Milton E. Ponson; Vice-Pres. Elbert R. Arends.

Curaçao Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Pietermaai 21, POB 10, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611455; telex 1055; Chair. H. Salas, Jr; Sec. Dr L. C. Kolff.

St Maarten Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Voorstraat, POB 454, Philipsburg, St Maarten; tel. 3590; f. 1979.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Aruba Trade and Industry Association: Zoutmanstraat 21, POB 562, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 21566; Pres. Glenn Robles; Sec. R. Emile A. de Cuba.

Vereniging Bedrijfsleven Curaçao (Curaçao Trade and Industry Association): Pietermaai 6a, POB 49, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 611210; telex 1055.

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vrije Vakverenigingen—Curaçao A.V.V.-C (National Confederation of Curaçao Trade Unions): Schouwburgweg 44, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 76300; f. 1968; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Gen. Sec. H. J. VAN SICHEM.

Algemene Federatie van Bonaireaanse Werknemers (AFBW): Kralendijk, Bonaire.

Curaçaosche Federatie van Werknemers (Curaçao Federation of Workers): Schouwburgweg 44, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 76300; f. 1964; Pres. B. F. SOPHIA; Sec.-Gen. H. J. VAN SICHEM; 204 affiliated unions; about 8,000 mems.

Curaçaosche Verbond van Vakverenigingen—CVV (Christian Confederation of Trade Unions in the Netherlands Antilles): Bargestraat 1, POB 562, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1950; Pres. H. A. ROJER; Sec. O. I. SEMEREL; 9 affiliated unions; about 3,990 mems.

De Algemene Nederlands Antilliaanse Ambtenaren Federatie (General Union of Netherlands Antillean Civil Servants): POB 604, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 76300; Pres. R. J. SAMMY; Sec. Dr H. ARENDS; 5,000 mems.

Independent Oil Workers' Federation: Grensweg 3, Sint Nicolaas, Aruba; tel. 46422; f. 1961; Pres. M. DE R. ARENDS; Sec.-Gen. F. A. GARRIDO; 2,600 mems.

Petroleum Workers' Federation of Curaçao: Willemstad, Curaçao; affiliated to Int. Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Fed.; tel. 70255; f. 1955; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec.-Gen. L. JANZEN; about 3,000 mems.

Windward Islands' Federation of Labour (WIFOL): Philipsburg, St Maarten.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

All islands have a good system of all-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Curaçao and Aruba are important centres for the refining and transhipment of Venezuelan and Middle Eastern oil. Willemstad is served by the Schottegat harbour, set in a wide bay with a long channel and deep water.

Bermuda Container Line NV: 9 Kaya Flamboyan, POB 3069, Willemstad, Curaçao; telex 1267; Man. Dir F. N. ROWAAN; 2 container vessels.

Bermuda Express Service NV: 9 Kaya Flamboyan, POB 3069, Willemstad, Curaçao; telex 1272.

Breeships, NV: Scharlooweg 104, Willemstad, Curaçao; Dir A. VAN KRIMPEN.

Curaçao Dry Dock Co: POB 3012, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 78333; telex 1107; ship repairs and conversions.

Curaçaosche Scheepvaart Maatschappij, NV: Emmastad, Curaçao; tel. 662513; telex 1096; Man. Dirs E. VAN MOURIK-BROECKMAN, J. R. DE LA CRUZ, P. M. VAN DER BRUG; 6 tankers and 2 tugs (harbour, coastal).

Drechtships NV: Scharlooweg 104, Willemstad, Curaçao; Dir. A. VAN KRIMPEN; five bulk-carriers.

Koraal Scheepvaart Maatschappij, NV: Anthony Veder Building Zeelandia, POB 3677, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 614700; telex 1129; Man. Dir Dr F. LEDEBOER; 2 LPG carriers.

Many foreign shipping lines call at ports in the Netherlands Antilles.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Curaçao (Dr A. Plesman, also known as Hato), Aruba (Prinses Beatrix) and Bonaire (Flamingo Field); and airfields at St Maarten, St Eustatius and Saba.

ALM—Antilliaanse Luchtvaart Maatschappij (Antillean Airlines): Aeropuerto Hato, Curaçao; telex 1094; f. 1964; government-owned; internal services between Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao and St Maarten; external services to Venezuela, Guyana, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Colombia, Trinidad, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname and USA; Pres. P. J. MCNAMARA; fleet: 2 DC-9-30, 2 DC-9-80.

Windward Islands Airways International (WIA—Winair), NV: POB 288, Philipsburg, St Maarten; f. 1962; subsidiary of ALM; scheduled flights to Lesser Antilles and charter flights throughout Eastern Caribbean; Gen. Man. ROBBERT M. VOLGERS; fleet: 2 Twin Otter, 1 BN-2A Islander, 1 Pipercup.

Tourism

Aruba Tourist Bureau: A. Shüttestraat 2, Oranjestad; tel. 23777; telex 5006; Dir. ODULIO B. ARENDS.

Bonaire Government Tourist Board: Breedestraat, Kralendijk, Bonaire; tel. 8322; telex 1292; Dir NIKI TROMP.

Curaçao Government Tourist Bureau: Schouwburgweg z/n, Willemstad; tel. 77232; telex 1185; Dir P. VAN DER VEEN.

Saba Tourist Board: Windwardside, Saba; tel. 2231; Chair. WILL JOHNSON; Dir GLENN HOLM.

St Eustatius Tourist Board: Fort Oranje (Old Jail); Dir Dr JAMES E. MADURO.

St Maarten Tourist Board: De Ruyterplein, Philipsburg; Dir CORNELIUS DE WEEVER.

HOTEL ASSOCIATIONS

Aruba Hotel Association: POB 542, Oranjestad, Aruba; tel. 28424; telex 5042.

Curaçao Hotel Association: POB 755, Willemstad, Curaçao; tel. 612500; telex 1146.

St Maarten Hotel Association: POB 140, Philipsburg, St Maarten; tel. 2333; telex 8014.

NEW ZEALAND

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,750 km (1,100 miles) south-east of Australia. It consists of North Island and South Island, separated by the narrow Cook Strait, and several smaller islands, including Stewart Island in the south. The climate is temperate and moist, with an average temperature of 12°C (52°F), except in the far north, where higher temperatures are reached. The official language is English but the indigenous Maori population also use their own language. About 75% of the inhabitants profess Christianity: 35% are Anglicans, 22% Presbyterians and 16% Roman Catholics, with the remainder belonging to other Christian denominations. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, with a representation of the United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist. In the fly are four five-pointed red stars, edged in white, in the form of the Southern Cross constellation. The capital is Wellington, on North Island.

Recent History

New Zealand is a former British colony. It became a dominion, under the British Crown, in 1907 and achieved full independence by the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in 1931 and accepted by New Zealand in 1947.

In 1962 Western Samoa, formerly administered by New Zealand, achieved independence, and in 1965 the Cook Islands attained full internal self-government, but retained many links, including common citizenship, with New Zealand. In October 1974 Niue, one of New Zealand's island territories, obtained similar status 'in free association with New Zealand'.

In December 1972 the first Labour government for more than 12 years came to power, under the leadership of Norman Kirk, after a succession of National Party administrations. When Labour took office, the economy was thriving, mainly as a result of an international price boom for agricultural commodities. However, this prosperity brought with it the problem of inflation. Soaring domestic demand and the energy crisis of 1973–74 led to a rapid rise in imports, a consequent reduction in exchange reserves and a severe balance-of-payments problem.

The Labour government's foreign policy was more independent than that of its predecessors. It phased out New Zealand's military commitments under the South-East Asia Treaty Organization and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

Norman Kirk died in August 1974, and Wallace Rowling, hitherto Minister of Finance, became Prime Minister in September. The economic recession worsened, and in November 1975 a general election resulted in victory for the National Party, which won 55 of the 87 seats in the House of Representatives, while the Labour Party took the remaining 32 seats. The new government, under Robert (from January 1984, Sir Robert) Muldoon, who had led the National Party since 1974, introduced austere economic policies and a 'freeze' on wages, and in 1976 reduced the annual intake of migrants from 30,000 to 5,000, while conducting a determined campaign against illegal immigrants.

New Zealand's economy continued to be affected by very low growth and increasing unemployment. Muldoon's leadership was characterized by several controversial issues, and growing dissatisfaction with the Government was reflected at the general election in November 1978. The National Party remained in power, with 50 of the 92 seats in the enlarged House of Representatives, but its share of the total vote fell from 47.2% in 1975 to 39.8%. Labour won more votes (40.4% of the total) but fewer seats (41). The Social Credit Political League won 17.1% of the poll, compared with only 7.4% in 1975, but gained only one seat. In the November 1981 election the National Party's majority was further reduced. It won 47 of the 92 seats in the House, with 38.6% of the votes, while Labour won 43 seats (with 38.8%) and Social Credit two (with 20.6%).

In February 1984 Muldoon's Government antagonized New Zealand's trade unions by effecting legislation to ban 'closed shop' agreements with employers, thus giving employees the right to choose whether or not to join a trade union. Further legislation was used in June to compel striking construction workers at the Marsden Point petroleum refinery to return to work. In the same month, faced with dissent within his own party (which threatened its working majority of one seat in the House of Representatives), Muldoon called a general election for July, four months earlier than it was due. The Labour Party won the election, with 56 of the 95 seats in an enlarged House of Representatives, receiving 43% of the valid votes, while the National Party took 37 seats (with 36% of the votes), and the Social Credit Party two seats (with 8%). It was thought that the National Party had lost considerable support to the newly-formed New Zealand Party, a right-wing party which had gained 12% of the votes, though no seats, after campaigning for a minimum of government intervention in the economy.

The new Prime Minister, David Lange (who had succeeded Wallace Rowling as leader of the Labour Party in February 1983), immediately affirmed his party's pledge to ban from New Zealand's ports all vessels believed to be carrying nuclear weapons or powered by nuclear energy, a move which caused considerable strain in the country's relations with Australia and the USA, its partners in the ANZUS military pact (see page 97), and led to the cancellation, in February 1985, of a joint naval exercise. New Zealand's stand against South Africa's policy of racial apartheid caused South Africa to close its consulate in Wellington in anticipation of its threatened closure by the New Zealand Government. It was also decided that South African sportsmen would be allowed into New Zealand only if they declared that they were not representing their country, a move which may serve to avoid much of the controversy which attached to a tour by a South African rugby football team in 1981. James McLay, who had been deputy leader of the National Party since March 1984, defeated Sir Robert Muldoon in an election for leader of the party in November 1984.

Government

Executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and is exercisable by an appointed representative, the Governor-General, who must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council (Cabinet), led by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral House of Representatives, with 95 members (including four Maoris) elected for three years by universal adult suffrage from single-member constituencies. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the House.

Defence

The total strength of regular forces in July 1984 was 12,692: army 5,548, navy 2,827, air force 4,317. Defence spending for 1982/83 amounted to an estimated $NZ652.1m.

Economic Affairs

New Zealand's economy is essentially based on free enterprise, although there is considerable government regulation and an extensive system of social welfare. The country's prosperity is based on diversified industrial and commercial activity, but it remains dependent on primary products and processed foods for about 60% of export earnings. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, New Zealand's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $7,920, a level comparable with that of industrialized European countries. It was estimated that New Zealand's GNP per head increased by an average of 1.5% per year, in real terms, between 1960 and 1982. In the 1970–80 decade, however, the

annual real growth of GNP per head averaged only 0.3%. The average rise in overall gross domestic product (GDP) was 3.6% per year in 1960–70, slowing to 1.8% per year in 1970–82.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed 7.6% of GDP in 1982/83 and employed 11.3% of the working population in 1982. However, New Zealand's external economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, particularly livestock products. Wool, meat and dairy produce together provided an estimated 43.4% of export earnings in 1983/84. New Zealand was compelled to reduce its exports of butter to the United Kingdom from 115,000 metric tons (70% of export production) in 1979 to 83,000 tons in 1984, as a result of British obligations to the EEC, with further reductions agreed, to 81,000 tons in 1985 and 79,000 tons in 1986. Exports of lamb were also reduced in return for lower EEC import levies. The United Kingdom's share of New Zealand exports declined from 30% in 1971 to 10.3% in 1983/84. Owing to the growing inaccessibility of its traditional European market, New Zealand has increased exports to other regions, particularly Asia, the USSR and the Middle East; in 1983 Iran replaced the United Kingdom as the principal customer for New Zealand's lamb. Terms for closer economic relations (CER), agreed with Australia in November 1982, were to result in the gradual elimination of trade barriers between the two countries by 1995. In 1983/84 the principal customers for New Zealand's exports were Japan (taking 15.2% of the total), Australia (15.0%), the USA (12.9%) and the United Kingdom (10.3%).

Manufacturing contributed 22.7% of GDP in 1982/83 and provides about one-quarter of New Zealand's export earnings. The management of exotic forests, providing the basis of the pulp and paper industry, is a rapidly expanding sector. New Zealand's annual output of roundwood is expected to increase from 10m. cu m in 1982 to 36m. cu m in the year 2000. Light industry continues to expand, the principal branches being food-processing and canning, the assembly of motor vehicles, the manufacture of other transport equipment, wood and cork products, clothing, footwear and made-up textile goods. A government-sponsored steel industry, based on the smelting of local iron sands, has been established on the west coast of North Island. A large aluminium smelter at Bluff produces about 200,000 tons annually. High-quality silica sand has also been found in South Canterbury (South Island).

Since 1974 New Zealand has faced serious economic problems, largely initiated by the effects of a sharp rise in the world price of petroleum on a country almost wholly dependent on imported fuels. Symptoms of the depression include a low rate of economic growth since 1975 (the economy actually contracted by 0.75% in 1982/83) and a persistent deficit on the current account of the balance of payments ($NZ 2,100m. in 1982/83). A rise in the number of registered unemployed, from 5,000 in 1975 to 76,963 (5.7% of the labour force) in September 1983, has been accompanied by a shortage of skilled workers, many of whom have been seeking higher pay in Australia. In June 1982 the Government imposed a 'freeze' on wages and prices, in order to combat inflation, which subsequently fell to 3.5% in the year to March 1984, compared with 16.6% in the year to September 1982. However, influenced by a devaluation of the New Zealand dollar by 20% in July 1984, inflation rose to 7% in the year to September 1984, and the new Labour Government of David Lange allowed limited wage bargaining to take place in December, with settlements producing increases of about 6%–7%.

The Government has given priority to reviving economic growth, particularly by stimulating the export sector and by rapid development of indigenous energy resources, with new jobs expected as a result. The exploitation of new markets, frequent devaluations of the New Zealand dollar (by about 6% per year in 1980–83 and by 20% in July 1984) and various export incentive schemes are expected to assist in achieving an increase in the volume of exports. However, many economists argue that the removal or reduction of New Zealand's multitude of import controls is necessary to induce greater efficiency in the private sector and more competitive goods for export.

The exploitation of New Zealand's energy resources seeks both to reduce (and eventually to eliminate) the country's dependence on imported fuels, and to increase its energy-related exports, mainly by using natural gas, hydroelectric power and coal to increase the output of energy-intensive products such as aluminium. In 1979 the Government announced that less than 10% of the natural gas resources of the inland Kapuni field, on North Island, and the huge Maui field, off the Taranaki coast, would be exported, thus making New Zealand more than 50% self-sufficient in transport fuels by 1987. About 25% of the Maui reserves are to be converted to liquid fuels. New Zealand also has enormous proven coal reserves: South Island has 4,400m. metric tons of lignite. In 1983 hydroelectricity contributed more than 80% of the country's electricity output.

Transport and Communications

New Zealand had 4,332 km of railways in 1984 and 92,910 km of roads in 1983. In 1984 contracts were awarded for the first stage of the electrification of the 686-km trunk railway line linking Auckland and Wellington. There are about 40 seaports, of which the most important are Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (the port of Christchurch) and Dunedin. Much traffic between North Island and South Island is by air; there are also 'roll-on, roll-off' ferry services linking Wellington and Picton and Lyttelton. The country's principal towns are linked by a network of air services, and there are international airports at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington. In July 1971 the earth satellite station at Warkworth (north of Auckland) was opened and is linked to the INTELSAT III communications system over the Pacific Ocean.

Social Welfare

New Zealand has a comprehensive system of social welfare, administered by the Department of Social Security. A tax is levied on all incomes to finance the services, which provide medical care and benefits for old age, blindness, widowhood, orphanhood, unemployment and sickness, as well as superannuation and family benefits. There are reciprocal agreements with Australia and the United Kingdom. New Zealand had 32,047 hospital beds (one for every 98 inhabitants) in 1978, and there were 4,880 physicians (one for every 635 inhabitants) working in the country in 1980.

Education

State education is free and, for children between six and 15 years of age, compulsory. Primary education lasts from five to 11 years of age, after which children pass on to intermediate schools for two years before going on to secondary schools until a maximum age of 18. In 1983, 469,735 pupils were enrolled in primary schools and 227,831 in secondary schools. Special educational services cater for children in remote areas and for the handicapped. There are six universities and an agricultural college with university status.

Tourism

New Zealand's principal tourist attractions are its high mountains, lakes, hot springs and beaches. There are abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation, and New Zealand is particularly well known for its fishing. In 1982/83 New Zealand received 487,700 visitors.

Public Holidays

1985: 3 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 28 October (Labour Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas Day and Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 February (Waitangi Day, anniversary of 1840 treaty), 28–31 March (Easter), 25 April (ANZAC Day, anniversary of 1915 landing at Gallipoli).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $NZ2.4315;
US $1 = $NZ2.1000.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Statistics, Private Bag, Wellington 1; tel. 729-119; telex 31313.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	269,057*
Population (census results)	
23 March 1976	3,129,383
24 March 1981	
Males	1,578,927
Females	1,596,810
Total	3,175,737
Population (official estimates at 31 March)	
1982	3,190,100
1983	3,230,000
1984	3,265,500
Density (per sq km) at 31 March 1984	12.1

* 103,883 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL CENTRES OF POPULATION
(official estimates at 31 March 1983)

Wellington (capital)	342,400	Hamilton	167,700
Auckland	882,000	Dunedin	111,400
Christchurch	322,700		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Live Births*		Marriages		Deaths*	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1976	55,105	17.8	24,154	7.8	25,450	8.2
1977	54,179	17.4	22,589	7.3	25,961	8.4
1978	51,029	16.4	22,426	7.2	24,669	7.9
1979	52,271	16.7	22,326	7.1	25,367	8.1
1980	50,542	16.1	22,981	7.3	26,676	8.5
1981	50,794	16.1	23,660	7.5	25,150	8.0
1982	49,938	15.7	25,537	8.0	25,532	8.0
1983	50,474	15.7	24,678	7.7	25,991	8.1

* Data for births and deaths are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION*
(year ending 31 March)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Long-term immigrants	45,292	45,854	40,705
Long-term emigrants	56,774	42,674	34,147

* Figures refer to persons intending to remain in New Zealand, or New Zealand residents intending to remain abroad, for 12 months or more.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
('000 persons at February 1982)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	113	33	146
Mining and quarrying	4	0	5
Manufacturing	226	87	313
Electricity, gas and water	14	1	15
Construction	81	5	86
Wholesale and retail trade	122	96	217
Transport, storage and communications	80	26	106
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	51	44	95
Community, social and personal services	152	147	299
Total in civil employment	843	438	1,282
Armed Forces in New Zealand	10	1	11
Registered unemployed	26	21	47
Total labour force	880	460	1,340

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons, year ending 31 March)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Wheat	326	292	301
Oats	45	61	80
Barley	271	356	346
Maize	152	170	143
Peas	54	53	77
Potatoes	209	239	258

LIVESTOCK ('000 head at 30 June)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	8,035	7,912	7,630
Sheep	69,884	70,301	70,263
Pigs	420	406	408

Goats: 68,000 in 1981. Chickens: 6,197,000 in 1980.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Beef[1]	480.8	519.4	518.2
Veal[1]	17.3	20.8	17.4
Mutton[1]	200.5	203.9	212.9
Lamb[1]	425.7	454.7	510.2
Pig meat[1]	32.5	34.3	37.8
Other meat[1]	50.6	48.4	39.7
Liquid milk (million litres)[2]	6,355.7	6,446.1	6,603.2
Butter (creamery)[2]	264.9	247.1	254.0
Cheese[2]	84.3	110.9	114.4
Preserved milk*[2]	306.1	331.5	306.2
Casein[2]	59.6	47.0	65.2
Wool:			
greasy[3]	380.7	363.0	370.9
clean[3]	279.5†	n.a.	n.a.

* Skim-milk powder, condensed and powdered whole-milk, butter-milk powder.
† Unofficial estimate.
[1] Year ended 30 September. [2] Year ended 31 May.
[3] Year ended 30 June.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	5,816	5,784	5,614
Pitprops (mine timber)	14*	14*	14*
Pulpwood	3,500	3,766	3,739
Other industrial wood	615	701	604
Fuel wood	50	50	50*
Total	9,995	10,315	10,021

* FAO estimate.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cu m, year ending 31 March)

Species	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Rimu and miro	126	112	101
Matai	2	2	2
Douglas fir	168	173	164
Kahikatea	11	12	11
Exotic pines	1,796	1,886	1,777
Total (incl. others)	2,182	2,270	2,136

Source: New Zealand Forest Service.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Marine fishes	75.8	88.2	96.9
Crustaceans	4.6	4.6	4.8
Molluscs	13.5	14.8	13.8
Echinoderms	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total catch	94.0	107.6	115.6

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Hard coal ('000 metric tons)	1,984.3	2,022.5	2,248.6
Lignite ('000 metric tons)	211.9	221.9	235.0
Gold (kg)	188.8	241.8	300.7
Crude petroleum ('000 cu m)	550	865	845
Natural gas (million cu m)	1,354	2,316	2,473
Liquid petroleum gas ('000 cu m)	41.1	48.8	54.1
Iron sands ('000 metric tons)	3,025.9	2,621.1	2,700.4
Silica sand ('000 metric tons)	129.1	160.0	148.4
Limestone ('000 metric tons)	3,776.7	3,634.6	3,436.4
Salt ('000 metric tons)	55.5	70.0	81.0

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Flour	metric tons	223,632	220,910	220,098
Refined sugar	metric tons	124,953	120,976	118,297
Biscuits	metric tons	25,719	27,515	30,466
Jam*	metric tons	6,466	5,535	5,975
Canned fruit* †	metric tons	24,061	21,518	18,455
Canned vegetables* †	metric tons	25,230	27,391	24,220
Solid detergents	metric tons	13,627	14,303	16,368
Beer and stout	'000 litres	382,566	375,528	367,897
Wool yarn	metric tons	19,595	20,207	19,307
Woollen and worsted piece goods	'000 sq m	2,733	3,192	2,765
Lawn mowers	number	91,575	98,682	63,973
Tobacco	metric tons	622	587	609
Cigarettes	million	6,191	6,334	6,196
Chemical fertilizers	'000 metric tons	1,991	1,757	1,694
Cement	'000 metric tons	759	781	760
Aluminium (unwrought)	'000 metric tons	154	163	218
Passenger cars	number	95,458	87,030	63,238
Lorries, vans and buses (assembled)	number	20,133	24,217	19,030

* Year ending June. † Includes bottled and dehydrated products.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = $NZ2.4315;
US $1 = $NZ2.1000;
$NZ100 = £41.13 = US $47.62.

Exchange Rate (US $ per New Zealand dollar)

1981	0.870
1982	0.752
1983	0.669

OVERSEAS RESERVES ($NZ million at 31 March)

	1980	1981	1982
Assets of NZ banking system	464.8	379.0	360.4
Overseas securities			
Treasury-held	238.8	253.4	392.8
Other Government-held	41.9	49.0	55.0
Gold	0.7	0.7	0.7
IMF			
Reserve position	—	35.9	—
Special drawing rights	37.4	28.5	27.3
Total reserves	783.6	746.5	836.2

MONEY SUPPLY ($NZ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	682.7	713.8	739.5
Demand deposits at trading banks	2,129.3	2,259.2	2,629.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET ($NZ million, year ending 31 March)

Income	1983/84
Income tax (incl. corporate)	7,500.0
Other direct taxation	70.0
Sales tax	1,290.0
Customs duty	540.0
Other indirect taxation	715.0
Highways tax	240.0
Interest, profit and miscellaneous receipts	812.0
Total net receipts	11,167.0

Expenditure	1983/84
Administration	907.0
Foreign relations	871.0
Development of industry	1,832.2
Education	1,670.4
Social services	3,955.7
Health	1,834.2
Transport and communications	573.2
Debt services	2,044.0
Other expenditure	648.0
Total net expenditure	14,335.7

COST OF LIVING
(Consumers' Price Index. Base: Oct.–Dec. 1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	109.8	123.3	128.3
Housing	110.9	138.3	157.0
Household operation	106.8	121.3	125.5
Apparel	106.6	119.4	129.4
Transportation	111.0	128.0	135.9
Miscellaneous	109.0	126.6	136.8
All items	109.4	127.0	136.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ($NZ million at current prices, year ending 31 March)

National Income and Product

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Compensation of employees	15,778	17,276	17,556
Operating surplus	9,332	10,146	11,351
Domestic factor incomes	25,110	27,422	28,907
Consumption of fixed capital	1,872	2,152	2,394
GDP at factor cost	26,982	29,574	31,301
Indirect taxes	2,914	3,435	3,867
Less Subsidies	600	769	732
GDP in purchasers' values	29,296	32,240	34,435
Net factor income from abroad	−615	−860	−1,128
Gross national product	28,681	31,380	33,307
Less Consumption of fixed capital	1,872	2,152	2,394
National income in market prices	26,809	29,229	30,914

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Government final consumption expenditure	5,022	5,632	5,841
Private final consumption expenditure	17,011	19,058	20,421
Increase in stocks	1,561	1,018	722
Gross fixed capital formation	6,216	7,425	7,952
Statistical discrepancy	388	245	−280
Total domestic expenditure	30,198	33,378	34,656
Exports of goods and services	8,292	9,116	10,752
Less Imports of goods and services	9,194	10,254	10,973
GDP in purchasers' values	29,296	32,240	34,435

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,527	2,690	2,494
Mining and quarrying	185	269	424
Manufacturing	5,532	6,948	7,415
Electricity, gas and water	762	842	947
Construction	1,153	1,457	1,689
Trade, restaurants and hotels	5,245	6,227	7,082
Transport, storage and communications	1,894	2,197	2,582
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,214	3,942	4,562
Community, social and personal services	4,213	5,021	5,456
Sub-total	24,725	29,591	32,650
Import duties	231	337	362
Other indirect taxes not allocated to industries	37	55	51
Less Imputed bank service charge	532	687	823
Total	24,461	29,296	32,240

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million, year ending 31 March)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	5,526	5,257	5,651
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−5,541	−5,367	−5,492
Trade balance	−15	−110	160
Exports of services	1,487	1,541	1,675
Imports of services	−2,886	−3,050	−2,981
Balance on goods and services	−1,414	−1,619	−1,146
Private unrequited transfers (net)	78	160	162
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−93	−42	−75
Current balance	−1,428	−1,500	−1,060
Direct capital investment (net)	228	131	113
Other long-term capital (net)	−845	−1,184	−621
Short-term capital (net)	42	16	44
Net errors and omissions	−182	997	191
Total (net monetary movements)	−2,185	−1,540	−1,334
Valuation changes (net)	−57	−38	−39
Exceptional financing (net)	2,336	2,257	1,047
Changes in reserves	94	679	−326

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ($NZ '000, year ending 30 June)

Imports (current domestic value)	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	415,928	367,982	446,067
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels); animal, vegetable oils and fats	345,616	350,507	457,211
Mineral fuel, lubricants and related materials	1,285,017	1,343,699	1,214,837
Chemicals	828,253	733,414	958,538
Machinery and electrical equipment	1,326,111	1,592,952	1,884,816
Transport equipment	865,462	622,257	846,824
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metals	533,693	443,635	572,291
Textiles, clothing and footwear	466,799	455,765	560,102
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	977,899	1,018,030	1,257,202
Total	7,044,774	6,928,240	8,197,888

Total imports c.i.f. ($NZ '000): 7,600,402 in 1981/82; 7,595,828 in 1982/83; 9,020,069 in 1983/84.

Exports f.o.b. (excluding re-exports)	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Meat and meat preparations	1,564,137	1,870,711	1,722,428
Butter	556,423	657,656	562,416
Cheese and curd	181,465	193,528	235,853
Fruit and vegetables	215,086	261,638	405,302
Hides, skins and pelts	152,888	185,213	200,007
Wool	918,843	1,017,101	1,113,304
Sausage casings	48,649	50,481	55,214
Tallow	51,716	56,207	67,521
Casein	176,413	199,012	198,520
Forest products	543,049	495,115	636,371
Total (incl. others)	6,604,642	7,502,938	8,366,140

Re-exports ($NZ '000): 335,618 in 1981/82; 432,469 in 1982/83; 257,710 in 1983/84.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ($NZ '000)

Imports (current domestic value)*	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Australia	1,400,519	1,367,934	1,675,847
Bahrain	92,781	23,787	25,066
Belgium	40,566	32,516	51,457
Canada	149,267	168,416	165,917
France	72,725	96,397	101,095
Germany, Federal Republic	280,694	307,404	342,502
Hong Kong	89,974	97,097	109,884
Iran	166	213	32,794
Italy	86,871	105,761	137,896
Japan	1,199,913	1,165,997	1,708,040
Netherlands	76,740	95,225	162,202
Saudi Arabia	273,622	142,140	168,489
Singapore	278,813	395,062	211,152
United Kingdom	636,056	637,759	725,102
USA	1,202,380	1,168,548	1,232,171
Total (incl. others)	7,044,774	6,928,240	8,197,888

* Excluding specie and gold.

Exports*	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Australia	1,031,743	953,207	1,292,244
Belgium	53,618	71,710	79,688
Canada	128,762	163,334	135,796
China, People's Republic	122,397	177,178	176,833
Fiji	91,715	103,863	106,285
France	107,327	143,036	170,079
Germany, Federal Republic	123,542	135,319	186,762
Italy	112,995	119,762	148,832
Japan	876,067	1,062,423	1,311,002
Netherlands	89,346	94,196	77,810
Philippines	98,886	90,318	75,688
USSR	361,722	344,763	251,969
United Kingdom	962,540	990,143	886,820
USA	853,011	1,170,415	1,112,530
Total (incl. others)	6,940,260	7,935,407	8,623,763

* Excluding ships' stores, specie and gold.

Transport

RAILWAYS (year ending 31 March)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Passenger journeys ('000)	14,340	13,698	14,533
Freight ('000 metric tons)	11,492	11,090	10,629
Freight metric ton-km (million)	3,252	3,164	3,165

SHIPPING

Vessels Entered and Cleared

	Overseas		Coastal	
	Number	Net Tonnage ('000)	Number	Net Tonnage ('000)
Entered				
1980	2,894	13,014	7,796	22,755
1981	2,671	12,738	7,966	23,261
1982	2,853	13,031	8,178	24,243
Cleared				
1980	2,897	13,098	7,796	22,704
1981	2,704	12,867	7,938	23,175
1982	2,845	13,010	8,173	24,185

International Sea-borne Freight Traffic
('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	10,774	10,239	7,986
Goods unloaded	10,425	9,663	10,091

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles licensed at 30 June)

	1982	1983	1984
Passenger cars	1,405,096	1,431,739	1,479,117
Trucks (lorries)	294,039	299,194	304,103
Contract vehicles	1,331	863	712
Buses and service cars	3,480	3,826	4,167
Trailers and caravans	403,477	399,764	406,313
Motor cycles and power cycles	156,444	154,602	152,607
Other vehicles	106,036	96,064	90,056
Total	2,369,903	2,386,052	2,437,077

CIVIL AVIATION (Scheduled services)

	1981	1982	1983
Domestic			
Passengers carried ('000)	2,356	2,248	2,429
Passenger km ('000)	1,134,238	1,084,897	1,167,545
Freight carried (metric tons)	44,900	38,600	36,800
Freight metric ton-km ('000)	25,198	22,462	21,918
Mail metric ton-km ('000)	1,378	1,397	1,391
International			
Passengers carried ('000)	1,776	1,664	1,693
Freight carried (metric tons)	64,042	70,484	76,903
Mail carried (metric tons)	3,016	3,099	3,256

Tourism

('000 visitors, year ending 31 March)

From	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Australia	215.5	214.4	217.4
USA	75.3	73.8	75.5
United Kingdom	35.3	37.1	37.9
Canada	17.8	16.6	18.8
Japan	20.5	25.5	28.8
Western Europe	21.5	22.6	23.5
Other countries	77.6	82.6	85.8
Total	463.5	472.6	487.7

Communications Media

Television receivers licensed	948,202*
Daily newspapers	37†
Telephones per 100 people	61.7‡

* At July 1984. † At June 1983.
‡ At March 1984.

Education

(July 1983)

	Institutions	Teachers (full-time)	Pupils
Pre-school	1,220	1,161	58,319
Primary (state and private)	2,585	18,504	469,735
Area*	35	521	9,265
Secondary (state and private)	331	12,101	227,831
Technical	21	2,426	144,984
Teacher training	7	494	3,504
University	7	2,999	56,513

* Area schools provide both primary and secondary education.

Source: Department of Education, Wellington.

Directory

The Constitution

New Zealand has no written constitution. The political system is closely modelled on that of the United Kingdom. As in the latter country, constitutional practice is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition. A brief description of New Zealand's principal organs of government is given below:

HEAD OF STATE

Executive power is vested in the British monarch and is exercisable in New Zealand by the monarch's personal representative, the Governor-General.

In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him, the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but, if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to the monarch without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Executive Council consists of the Governor-General and all the Ministers. Two members, exclusive of the Governor-General or the presiding member, constitute a quorum. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, the other Ministers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Parliament comprises the Crown and the House of Representatives.

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is 95, each representing a single constituency. Of the total members, 91 are drawn from general seats and four from Maori seats. They are designated 'Members of Parliament' and are elected for three years, subject to the dissolution of the House before the completion of their term.

Everyone over the age of 18 years may vote in the election of members for the House of Representatives. Since August 1975 any person, regardless of nationality, ordinarily resident in New Zealand for 12 months or more and resident in an electoral district for three months or more is qualified to be registered as a voter. Compulsory registration of all electors except Maoris was introduced at the end of 1924; it was introduced for Maoris in 1956.

There are 91 European electoral districts and four Maori electoral districts. As from August 1975, any person of the Maori race, which includes any descendant of such a person, who elects to be considered as a Maori for the purposes of the Electoral Act may enrol on the Maori roll for that particular Maori electoral district in which that person resides.

By the Electoral Amendment Act, 1937, which made provision for a secret ballot in Maori elections, Maori electors were granted the same privileges, in the exercise of their vote, as general electors.

In local government, with some minor exceptions, there is a wider electoral franchise, with non-residential ratepayers also being eligible to vote.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: Sir David Stuart Beattie (took office 6 November 1980).

CABINET

(January 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister in charge of the Security Intelligence Service: David R. Lange.

Deputy Prime Minister, Leader of the House, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Minister in charge of the Legislative Department and Minister in charge of the Government Printing Office: Geoffrey W. F. Palmer.

Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Minister of Tourism, Minister of Recreation and Sport and Minister in charge of Publicity: Michael K. Moore.

Minister of Finance and Minister in charge of the Inland Revenue Department and of Friendly Societies: Roger O. Douglas.

Minister of Transport, of Railways and of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services, Minister of Pacific Island Affairs and Associate Minister of Finance: RICHARD W. PREBBLE.

Minister of Maori Affairs, of Lands and of Forests and Minister in charge of the Valuation Department: KORO T. WETERE.

Minister of Trade and Industry, Minister of National Development and Associate Minister of Finance: DAVID F. CAYGILL.

Minister of Education and Minister for the Environment: C. RUSSELL MARSHALL.

Minister of State, Minister of Defence, Minister in charge of War Pensions and of Rehabilitation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Associate Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing: FRANCIS D. O'FLYNN.

Minister of Health and of Local Government: Dr MICHAEL E. R. BASSETT.

Minister of Police, of Social Welfare and of Women's Affairs: M. ANN HERCUS.

Minister of Energy and of Science and Technology, Minister in charge of the Audit Department and Minister of Statistics: ROBERT J. TIZARD.

Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Fisheries and Minister in charge of the Rural Banking and Finance Corporation: COLIN J. MOYLE.

Minister of Labour and Minister of State Services: STANLEY J. RODGER.

Minister of Broadcasting and Postmaster-General: JONATHAN L. HUNT.

Minister of Works and Development, Minister in charge of the Earthquake and War Damage Commission and Associate Minister of Energy: FRASER M. COLMAN.

Minister of Regional Development, Minister of Employment and Minister of Immigration: T. KERRY BURKE.

Minister of Customs and Minister of Consumer Affairs: MARGARET SHIELDS.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Civil Defence, Minister for the Arts, Associate Minister of Local Government and Associate Minister of Tourism: Dr PETER W. TAPSELL.

Minister of Housing and Minister in charge of the Government Life Insurance Corporation, the State Insurance Office and the Public Trust Office: PHILIP B. GOFF.

MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Prime Minister's Department: Executive Wing, Parliament Bldgs, Wellington; tel. (04) 749137.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 720367.

Audit Office: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 724979.

Crown Law Office: POB 5012, Wellington; tel. (04) 721719.

Customs Department: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 736099; telex 31213.

Ministry of Defence: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 726499.

Department of Education: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 735499.

Ministry of Energy: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 727044; telex 31488.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 728877.

New Zealand Forest Service: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 721569.

Government Life Insurance Corporation: POB 590, Wellington; tel. (04) 726059.

Government Printing Office: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 737320; telex 31370.

Department of Health: POB 5013, Wellington; tel. (04) 727627.

Housing Corporation of New Zealand: POB 5009, Wellington; tel. (04) 721294.

Inland Revenue Department: POB 2198, Wellington; tel. (04) 721032.

Internal Affairs Department: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 738699.

Department of Justice: Private Bag, Postal Centre, Wellington; tel. (04) 725980.

Labour Department: Charles Fergusson Bldg, Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 737800.

Department of Lands and Survey: Charles Fergusson Bldg, Private bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 735022.

Legislative Department: POB 18041, Wellington; tel. (04) 749199.

Department of Maori Affairs: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 720588.

Police Department: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 749499.

Post Office: Post Office Headquarters, Wellington; tel. (04) 738444.

Public Trust Office: POB 5024, Wellington; tel. (04) 727377.

New Zealand Railways Corporation: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 725599.

Rural Banking and Finance Corporation: POB 5046, Wellington; tel. (04) 737822.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 729979.

Department of Social Welfare: Private Bag, Postal Centre, Wellington; tel. (04) 727666.

State Insurance Office: POB 5037, Wellington; tel. (04) 720265.

State Services Commission: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 725639.

Department of Statistics: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 729119.

Tourist and Publicity Department: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 728860; telex 3491.

Department of Trade and Industry: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 720030.

Ministry of Transport: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 721253.

Treasury: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 722733.

Ministry of Works and Development: POB 12041, Wellington; tel. (04) 729929.

Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Sir BASIL ARTHUR.

Chairman of the Committees: JOHN TERRIS.

Leader of the House: GEOFFREY PALMER.

Leader of the Opposition: JAMES MCLAY.

General Election, 14 July 1984

Party	Votes	Votes (%)	Seats
Labour Party	755,551	41.7	56
National Party	633,564	35.0	37
New Zealand Party	216,436	11.9	—
Social Credit	136,774	7.5	2
Others	20,180	1.1	—
Informal	49,597	2.7	—

Political Organizations

Communist Party of New Zealand: 37 St Kevin's Arcade, Auckland; pro-Chinese; 300 mems; Gen. Sec. VICTOR WILCOX.

Labour Party: Private Bag, CPO, Wellington; tel. (04) 847649; f. 1916; aims at maximum utilization of resources to organize an internal economy guaranteeing to every person able and willing to work an adequate standard of living; Pres. M. A. WILSON; Gen. Sec. J. F. WYBROW; Parl. Leader DAVID R. LANGE.

New Zealand National Party: 35–37 Victoria St, POB 1155, Wellington; tel. (04) 725211; telex 30268; f. 1936; represents conservative and liberal elements; supports the maintenance of democratic government and the encouragement of private enterprise and competitive business, together with maximum personal freedom; Pres. Mrs SUE WOOD; Parl. Leader JAMES MCLAY; Gen. Dir and Sec. P. B. LEAY.

New Zealand Party: Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1983; aims to promote a stable and prosperous society through a system of free enterprise and to encourage private ownership of industry and property; Leader ROBERT JONES; Dir-Gen. CHARLES BEGG.

New Zealand Values Party: POB 137, Wellington; f. May 1972; socialist ecologist party; Leaders JÁNET ROBORGH, ALAN WILKINSON; Gen. Sec. CATHY CORBETT.

Social Credit Party: Le Normandie Arcade, World Trade Centre, 116 Cuba St, POB 11–174, Wellington 1; f. 1954; aims to reform the monetary system through restoring the ownership and use of the nation's financial credit to the people through the Reserve Bank; supports introduction of proportional representation, armed neutrality and nuclear weapons-free zone; 32,000 mems; Pres. J. S. LIPA; Leader BRUCE C. BEETHAM.

Socialist Unity Party: POB 1987, Auckland; tel. (09) 734046; f. 1966; Marxist socialist; Pres. G. H. ANDERSEN; Sec. GEORGE E. JACKSON.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

Australia: 72–78 Hobson St, Thorndon, 1, PB, Wellington; tel. (04) 736411; telex 3375; High Commissioner: L. R. JOHNSON.

Belgium: Robert Jones House, 1–3 Willeston St, POB 3841, Wellington; tel. (04) 729558; telex 31452; Ambassador: JAN P. M. C. DEBERGH.

Canada: ICI House, Molesworth St, 1, POB 12049, Wellington; tel. (04) 739577; telex 3577; High Commissioner: C. O. ROGER ROUSSEAU.

Chile: 12th Floor, Robert Jones House, Jervois Quay, POB 3861, Wellington; tel. (04) 725180; telex 31034; Ambassador: DANIEL CAMUS.

China, People's Republic: 2–6 Glenmore St, Wellington; tel. (04) 721382; telex 3843; Ambassador: ZHANG LONGHAI.

Czechoslovakia: 12 Anne St, Wadestown, 1, POB 2843, Wellington; tel. (04) 723142; telex 31437; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: JOSEF HERMANEK.

Egypt: 114 The Terrace, 1, POB 10–386, Wellington; tel. (04) 725620; telex 31055; Ambassador: MAHMOUD GOMAA.

Fiji: 2nd Floor, Robert Jones House, Jervois Quay, POB 3940, Wellington; tel. (04) 735401; telex 31406; High Commissioner: SATYANAND.

France: 14th Floor, Robert Jones House, 1–3 Willeston St, POB 1695, Wellington; tel. (04) 720200; telex 3580; Ambassador: JACQUES BOURGOIN.

Germany, Federal Republic: 90–92 Hobson St, POB 1687, Wellington; tel. (04) 736063; telex 30131; Ambassador: Dr HANS A. STEGER.

Holy See: Apostolic Nunciature, 112 Queen's Drive, Lyall Bay, Wellington 3, POB 14044; tel. (04) 873470; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. ANTONIO MAGNONI.

India: 10th Floor, Princess Towers, 180 Molesworth St, 1, Wellington; tel. (04) 736390; High Commissioner: L. KIEVOM (acting).

Indonesia: 70 Glen Road, Kelburn, POB 3543, Wellington; tel. (04) 758696; telex 3892; Ambassador: MOEHAMAD SATARI.

Israel: 13th Floor, Williams City Centre, Plimmer Steps, POB 2171, Wellington; tel. (04) 722362; telex 31221; Ambassador: ZVI ZIMMERMANN-BONEH.

Italy: 38 Grant Rd, Thorndon, 1, POB 463, Wellington; tel. (04) 735339; telex 31571; Ambassador: Dr GIORGIO DE ANDREIS.

Japan: 7th and 8th Floors, Norwich Insurance House, 3–11 Hunter St, POB 6340, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 731540; telex 3544; Ambassador: TERUJI AKIYAMA.

Korea, Republic: 12th Floor, Williams Centre, POB 12115, Wellington; tel. (04) 739073; telex 3352; Ambassador: Dr YOUNG KYO YOON.

Malaysia: 163–165 The Terrace, POB 9422, Wellington; tel. (04) 738185; High Commissioner: M. M. SATHIAH.

Netherlands: 10th Floor, Investment Centre, cnr Featherston and Ballance Sts, POB 840, Wellington; tel. (04) 738652; telex 3987; Ambassador: Baron ROBERT S. N. VAN DER FELTZ.

Papua New Guinea: 180 Molesworth St, POB 197, Wellington; tel. (04) 731560; telex 31353; High Commissioner: Sir KWAMALA KALO.

Peru: 3rd Floor, 35–37 Victoria St, POB 10–398, Wellington; tel. (04) 725171; telex 30148; Ambassador: CARLOS GONZALES.

Philippines: Level 30, Williams City Centre, POB 11–243, Wellington; tel. (04) 729848; Ambassador: PACIFICO EVANGELISTA.

Romania: 31 Doris Gordon Crescent, Crofton Downs, Wellington; tel. (04) 792951; telex 31259; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: LIVIU MOLDOVAN.

Singapore: 17 Kabul St, Khandallah, POB 29–023, Wellington; tel. (04) 792076; telex 3593; High Commissioner: A. RAHIM ISHAK.

Sweden: 8th Floor, Greenock House, 39 The Terrace, POB 1800, Wellington; tel. (04) 720909; telex 3660; Ambassador: CHRISTER SYLVEN.

Switzerland: Panama House, 22–24 Panama St, POB 386, Wellington; tel. (04) 721593; telex 31539; Chargé d'affaires en pied: IVAN ETIENNE.

Thailand: 2 Burnell Avenue, 1, POB 2530, Wellington; tel. (04) 735385; telex 30162; Ambassador: SAKOL VANABRIKSHA.

USSR: 57 Messines Rd, Karori, Wellington; tel. (04) 766113; telex 3213; Ambassador: VLADIMIR BYKOV.

United Kingdom: British High Commission, Reserve Bank Bldg, 2 The Terrace, POB 1812, Wellington; tel. (04) 726049; telex 3325; High Commissioner: J. A. WALDING.

USA: 29 Fitzherbert Terrace, PB, Wellington; tel. (04) 722068; telex 3305; Ambassador: H. MONROE BROWNE.

Western Samoa: 1A Wesley Rd, Kelburn, POB 1430, Wellington; tel. (04) 720953; telex 31043; High Commissioner: LUPEMATASILA AUMUA IOANE.

Yugoslavia: 24 Hatton St, Karori, Wellington; tel. (04) 764200; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: SRETEN BABIĆ.

Judicial System

The Judicial System of New Zealand comprises a Court of Appeal, a High Court, an Arbitration Court and a Compensation Court. There are also District Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Final appeal is to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

District Courts have jurisdiction in most criminal matters and specified District Court Judges are empowered to sit with juries. Family Courts are constituted as Divisions of District Courts to deal with dissolution of marriage, separation, maintenance, child custody and other family law matters.

Chief Justice: Sir RONALD DAVISON.

THE COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir OWEN WOODHOUSE.

Judges:

Sir RONALD DAVISON (ex officio).

Sir ROBIN BRUNSKILL COOKE.

IVOR LLOYD MORGAN RICHARDSON.

DUNCAN WALLACE MCMULLIN.

EDWARD JONATHAN SOMERS.

THE HIGH COURT

Judges:

Sir RONALD DAVISON.

Sir LESTER FRANCIS MOLLER.

CLINTON MARCUS ROPER.

JAMES PETER QUILLIAM.

MUIR FITZHERBERT CHILWELL.

MAURICE EUGENE CASEY.

JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ONGLEY.

RICHARD IAN BARKER.

JOHN FRANCIS JEFFRIES.

MAXWELL HELIER VAUTIER.

JAMES BAYNE SINCLAIR.

GORDON ELLIS BISSON.

ALAN DOUGLAS HOLLAND.

THOMAS MURRAY THORP.

LAURENCE MURRAY GREIG.

JOHN PHILIP COOK.

RICHARD CHRISTOPHER SAVAGE.

MICHAEL HARDIE BOYS.

JOHN HAMILTON WALLACE.

JOHAN THOMAS EICHELBAUM.

David Lance Tompkins.
Peter Gordon Hillyer.
Rodney Gerald Gallen.
John Steele Henry (temporary).
Evan Murray Prichard (temporary).

ARBITRATION COURT

Chief Judge: J. R. P. Horn.
Judges: N. P. Williamson, D. S. Castle.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of New Zealand and Bishop of Auckland: Most Rev. Paul Alfred Reeves, POB 37-023, Parnell, Auckland 1; tel. (09) 771989; 895,000 mems.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Wellington: HE Cardinal Thomas Stafford Williams, POB 198, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 728576; 456,858 mems (1981 census).

Other Christian Churches

Baptist Union of New Zealand: 185–187 Willis St, POB 27–390, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 844069; f. 1882; Pres. Rev. W. B. Lang; Gen. Sup. Rev. G. T. Marks; 21,739 mems.

Churches of Christ in New Zealand (Associated): 90A Mount St, Nelson; 3,000 mems; Gen. Sec. T. G. Todd.

Congregational Union of New Zealand: Sec.: 24 Norwich St, Wilton, Wellington 1; f. 1884; Chair. Rev. Dr J. B. Chambers; Sec. B. M. Morris; 361 mems.

Methodist Church of New Zealand: Connexional Office, POB 931, Christchurch; tel. (03) 66049; 24,800 mems; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. K. Woodley.

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: Dalmuir House, POB 10–000, The Terrace, Wellington; Moderator Rt Rev. A. F. Rae; Assembly Exec. Sec. Rev. W. A. Best; 67,000 mems.

There are several Maori Churches in New Zealand with a total membership of over 30,000. These include The Ratana Church of New Zealand, Ringatu Church, Church of Te Kooti Rikirangi, Absolute Maori Established Church, United Maori Mission.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 37-248, Parnell, Auckland 1; tel. (64) 796576.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Principal Dailies

Auckland Star: 20 Shortland St, POB 3697, Auckland 1; tel. (09) 797626; telex 2550; f. 1870; evening; Man. Dir P. Williams; Man. Editor Warwick Spicer; circ. 117,000.

Bay of Plenty Times: POB 648, Tauranga; f. 1872; evening; Man. Dir A. F. Sherson; Editor Ernest F. T. Beer; circ. 18,000.

The Daily News: POB 444, New Plymouth; f. 1857; morning; Gen. Man. R. J. Avery; Editor Denis Garcia; circ. 24,000.

The Daily Post: POB 1442, Rotorua; f. 1885; evening; Man. Dir R. F. Smith; Editor I. F. Thompson; circ. 16,000.

Daily Telegraph: POB 343, Napier; f. 1871; evening; Gen. Man. J. B. Geddis; Editor K. R. Hawker; circ. 19,000.

The Dominion: Press House, Willis St, POB 1297, Wellington; tel. (04) 736229; telex 31317; f. 1907; morning; Gen. Man. W. J. Kelso; Editor G. L. Baylis; circ. 67,000.

Evening Post: Press House, Willis St, POB 3740, Wellington; tel. (04) 729009; f. 1865; Gen. Man. W. J. Kelso; Editor D. R. Churchill; circ. 92,000.

Evening Standard: POB 3, Palmerston North; tel. (063) 69009; telex 31149; f. 1880; evening; Gen. Man. M. W. West; Editor P. R. Cavanagh; circ. 30,000.

Gisborne Herald: 64 Gladstone Rd, POB 1143, Gisborne; f. 1874; evening; Man. Dir M. C. Muir; Editor Iain Gillies; circ. 12,000.

The Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune: Karamu Rd, POB 180, Hastings; f. 1857; evening; independent conservative; Man. Dir K. J. Stinson; Editor L. E. Anderson; circ. 20,000.

Nelson Evening Mail: POB 244, Nelson; f. 1866; evening; Man. Dir D. R. Lucas; Editor R. S. Neville; circ. 19,000.

New Zealand Herald: POB 32, Auckland; tel. (09) 795050; telex 2325; f. 1863; morning; Man. Dir H. M. Horton; Editor Allan V. Cole; circ. 246,000.

Northern Advocate: Water St, POB 210, Whangarei; tel. 82399; f. 1875; evening; Man. Dir G. C. Beazley; Editor C. R. Ashby; circ. 18,000.

Otago Daily Times: Stuart St, POB 517, Dunedin; tel. 774760; telex 5692; f. 1861; morning; Man. Dir J. C. S. Smith; Editor Keith Eunson; circ. 55,000.

The Press: Cathedral Sq., POB 1005, Christchurch; tel. (03) 790940; f. 1861; morning; Gen. Man. R. A. Barker; Editor E. B. Lock; circ. 83,000.

Southland Times: POB 805, 67 Esk St, Invercargill; tel. 81909; telex 5254; f. 1862; morning; Man. Dir I. L. Gilmour; Editor P. M. Muller; circ. 35,000.

The Star: POB 2651, Christchurch; tel. (03) 797100; telex 4871; f. 1868; evening; independent; Gen. Man. R. J. Richardson; Editor P. H. Osborne; circ. 62,000.

Taranaki Herald: POB 444, New Plymouth; tel. (067) 80559; telex 31092; f. 1852; evening; Gen. Man. R. J. Avery; Editor George K. Koea; circ. 11,000.

Timaru Herald: Bank St, POB 46, Timaru; tel. 44129; telex 4972; f. 1864; morning; Gen. Man. S. R. Bennett; Editor M. J. Vance; circ. 17,000.

Waikato Times: Tasman St, POB 444, Hamilton; f. 1872; evening; independent; Editor B. M. Martin; Gen. Man. P. G. Henson; circ. 42,000.

Wanganui Chronicle: POB 433, Wanganui; f. 1856; morning; Gen. Man. A. P. Bates; Editor George V. Abbott; circ. 11,000.

Wanganui Herald: POB 433, Wanganui; f. 1867; evening; Gen. Man. A. P. Bates; Editor George V. Abbott; circ. 10,000.

Weeklies and Other Newspapers

Best Bets: POB 1327, Auckland; telex 2574; horse-racing and trotting; Editor Lex Nichols; circ. 54,000.

Economic News: Asia Pacific Economic News Ltd, 7 Bowen St, POB 1026, Wellington; tel. (04) 736363; telex 3588; f. 1954; Editor A. P. Kember; circ. 800.

8 O'Clock: POB 3697, Auckland; Saturday; sports results and features, weekend news, etc.; Editor Jon Addison; circ. 99,000.

Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand: 8 Sheffield Crescent, POB 20–034, Christchurch; f. 1876; economics, finance, management, stock market, politics; Editor Bill Horsley; circ. 24,000.

New Zealand Gazette: Dept of Internal Affairs, PB, Wellington; f. 1840; Thursday; circ. 2,000.

New Zealand Tablet: 64 Vogel St, POB 1285, Dunedin; f. 1873; Wednesday; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. Kennedy; circ. 11,000.

New Zealand Times: Press House, Willis St, POB 2693, Wellington; tel. (04) 736238; telex 23586; f. 1981; Editor R. C. Fox; circ. 104,000.

New Zealand Truth: News Media (Auckland) Ltd, Glenside Crescent, POB 1074, Auckland; tel. (09) 794780; telex 60828; f. 1904; Wednesday; international and local news and comment; sports; finance; women's section; Editor A. F. Hitchens; circ. 146,000.

New Zealand Woman's Weekly: POB 56-064, Auckland; tel. (09) 688177; telex 2550; f. 1932; Monday; family magazine, general interest; Editor Jean Wishart; circ. 250,000.

North Shore Times Advertiser: POB 33–235, Takapuna, Auckland 9; 2 a week; Editor Mrs P. M. Gundry; circ. 50,000.

Taieri Herald: POB 105, Mosgiel; tel. (02489) 7123; weekly; Editor C. Ramsay; circ. 6,000.

Waihi Gazette: Seddon St, Waihi; Editor Graham Watton.

Wairarapa News: POB 18, Carterton; tel. (0593) 8039; f. 1869; Editor J. G. Draper; circ. 5,000.

Waitara and Inglewood Press: 8 McLean St, POB 117, Waitara; f. 1960; Editor S. Pigott.

Weekend Star: POB 2651, Christchurch; Saturday; Editor A. Doney; circ. 37,000.

Zealandia: POB 845, Auckland; f. 1934; Tuesday; Roman Catholic; Editor Rev. John Weir; circ. 12,000.

Other Periodicals

Better Business: POB 56-064, Dominion Rd, Auckland; f. 1938; monthly; Editor GILBERT WONG; circ. 17,000.

Friday Flash: POB 1034, Wellington; weekly; horse-racing; circ. 30,000.

Habitat: POB 18, Carterton; tel. (0593) 8039; f. 1983; quarterly; Editor J. G. DRAPER; circ. 15,000.

Journal of the Polynesian Society: c/o Dept of Anthropology, University of Auckland, PB, Auckland; f. 1892; Editors Dr ROSS CLARK, Dr JUDITH HUNTSMAN; circ. 1,000.

Landfall: 113 Victoria St, Christchurch; quarterly; literary; Editor DAVID DOWLING.

Management: POB 5544, Auckland; tel. (09) 769178; f. 1954; monthly; business; Editor NEIL PRENTICE; circ. 9,000.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: Dept of Statistics, PB, Wellington; tel. (04) 729119; telex 31313; f. 1914; Editor and Dir of Information Services F. F. KNIGHT; circ. 2,000.

Motorman: Fourman Holdings Ltd, POB 883, Wellington; f. 1957; monthly; motoring; Editor DAVID HALL.

New Zealand Architect: POB 438, Wellington; f. 1905; bi-monthly; journal of the New Zealand Inst. of Architects; Man. Editor GERALD MELLING; circ. 3,000.

NZ Company Director and Professional Administrator: 8 Sheffield Crescent, POB 20-034, Christchurch; economics, management, politics; Editor BILL HORSLEY; circ. 6,000.

New Zealand Dairy Exporter: POB 1001, Wellington; tel. (04) 722429; Man. Editor J. D. MCGILVARY; circ. 24,000.

The New Zealand Farmer: POB 56-064, Auckland 3; f. 1882; fortnightly; Editor NEIL RENNIE; circ. 31,000.

The New Zealand Financial Review: 330 Lambton Quay, POB 27-125, Wellington; tel. (04) 723475; f. 1982; 11 a year; finance, investment, business, economics; Editor DENIS WEDERELL; circ. 8,000.

New Zealand Gardener: PB, Petone; monthly; Editor Mrs J. GRACE; circ. 22,000.

New Zealand Horse and Pony: POB 1034, Wellington; tel. (04) 676068; telex 3811; f. 1970; monthly; Editor DEAN P. CANDY; circ. 9,000.

New Zealand Journal of Agriculture: PB, Petone; tel. (04) 687179; f. 1910; monthly; Editor MATTHEW BIRD; circ. 20,000.

New Zealand Journal of Science: Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research, POB 9741, Wellington 1; f. 1958; quarterly; chemistry, engineering, mathematics, meteorology, nutrition, physics, soil science; Editor N. HAWCROFT.

New Zealand Journal of Technology: Science Information Publishing Centre, Dept of Scientific and Industrial Research, POB 9741, Wellington 1; f. 1985; all aspects of technology; Editor N. HAWCROFT.

New Zealand Law Journal: Butterworths of New Zealand Ltd, 33–35 Cumberland Place, POB 472, Wellington; tel. (04) 851479; telex 31306; monthly; circ. 2,000.

New Zealand Listener: Broadcasting Corpn of NZ, POB 3140, Wellington; telex 31031; f. 1939; weekly; broadcasting topics, political and social commentary, literature, arts; Editor DAVID BEATSON; circ. 350,000.

New Zealand Medical Journal: POB 5441, Dunedin; f. 1887; 2 a month; Editor Prof. R. G. ROBINSON; circ. 5,000.

New Zealand Motor World: POB 1, Wellington; tel. (04) 845222; telex 3333; f. 1936; bi-monthly; official organ of 12 automobile asscns; Man. Editor R. A. HOCKING; circ. 82,000.

New Zealand Official Yearbook: Dept of Statistics, PB, Wellington; f. 1892; Editor S. M. ANTILL.

New Zealand Science Review: POB 1874, Wellington; f. 1942; every 2 months; policy and philosophy of science; Editor J. G. GREGORY.

New Zealand Wings: POB 305, Fielding; tel. 36240; f. 1932; monthly; Editor ROSS MACPHERSON; circ. 18,000.

Otago Southland Farmer: POB 45, Balclutha; tel. 81115; weekly; Editor J. BRADSHAW; circ. 13,000.

Pacific Viewpoint: Geography Dept, Victoria University, PB, Wellington; f. 1960; 2 a year; Editor Dr P. S. MORRISON; circ. 1,000.

Public Service Journal: c/o NZPSA, PB, Wellington; tel. (04) 724655; telex 30159; f. 1913; monthly; Editor JOHN MILNE; circ. 65,000.

Reader's Digest: POB 3372, Auckland; telex 2214; monthly; Editor DENIS WALLIS; Advertising Man. BARRIE N. MASON; circ. 165,000.

Straight Furrow: POB 1654, Wellington; f. 1933; fortnightly; Editor H. BROAD; circ. 37,000.

Tu Tangata: Dept of Maori Affairs, PB, Wellington; tel. (04) 720588; f. 1981; every 2 months; Maori and English; a forum for all matters concerning the Maori people, both in New Zealand and overseas; Editor PHILIP WHAANGA; circ. 10,000.

Turf Digest Racetrack: POB 1034, Wellington; weekly; circ. 60,000.

Valley Farmer: POB 18, Carterton; tel. (0593) 8039; f. 1982; fortnightly; Editor J. G. DRAPER; circ. 8,000.

World Affairs: UN Assn of NZ, POB 1011, Wellington; tel. (04) 736361; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor Miss G. E. RYAN.

NEWS AGENCIES

New Zealand Press Association: Newspaper House, 93 Boulcott St, POB 1599, Wellington; telex 3515; f. 1879; non-political; Chair. J. C. S. SMITH; Gen. Man. G. W. JENKINS.

South Pacific News Service Ltd (SOPAC): POB 5026, Lambton Quay, Wellington; tel. (04) 724451; telex 31042; f. 1948; Man. Dir E. W. BENTON; Man. Editor N. N. MCMILLAN.

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): c/o POB 27–246, Wellington.

Reuters (UK): c/o New Zealand Press Assn, Newspaper House, 93 Boulcott St, POB 1599, Wellington; tel. (04) 727910; telex 3515; Gen. Man. G. W. JENKINS.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Press Gallery, Parliament House, Wellington; tel. (04) 736126; Correspondent RICHARD LONG.

PRESS COUNCIL

New Zealand Press Council: POB 1066, Wellington; f. 1972; Chair. Sir THADDEUS MCCARTHY; Sec. H. L. VERRY.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Publishers' Association of New Zealand (Inc): Newspaper House, POB 1066, 93 Boulcott St, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 726223; f. 1898; 42 mems; Pres. R. F. SMITH; Exec. Dir P. K. GREENE; Sec. T. CONNOLLY-BROWN.

Commonwealth Press Union (New Zealand Section): POB 1066, Wellington; Chair. P. MULLER; Sec. D. J. PATTEN.

Publishers

Associated Book Publishers (NZ) Ltd: 61 Beach Rd, Auckland; tel. (09) 796369; telex 21944; general, legal and NZ interest under Methuen New Zealand, Sweet and Maxwell (NZ) and A. H. and A. W. Reed imprints.

Auckland University Press: PB, University of Auckland, Auckland; tel. (09) 737654; f. 1966; scholarly; Man. Editor R. D. MCELDOWNEY.

Butterworths of New Zealand Ltd: 33–35 Cumberland Place, POB 472, Wellington; tel. (04) 851479; telex 31306; legal, commercial, medical, scientific, technical; Gen. Man. P. G. KIRK.

Christchurch Caxton Press Ltd: POB 25088, 113 Victoria St, Christchurch 1; tel. (03) 68516; f. 1936; poetry, art, history, prose, gardening; Man. Dir BRUCE BASCAND.

Collins (William) Publishers Ltd: POB 1, Auckland; tel. (09) 444-3740; telex 21685; Man. Dir T. HUGHES.

Dunmore Press Ltd: POB 5115, Palmerston North; tel. (063) 87169; telex 3960; f. 1975; history, general, academic; Chair. (vacant); Editor PATRICIA CHAPMAN.

Heinemann Publishers (NZ) Ltd: Cnr College Rd and Kilham Ave, POB 36–064, Auckland; tel. (09) 419-0119; telex 21902; f. 1980; educational, technical, academic, general, reference; Chair. A. R. BEAL; Man. Dir D. J. HEAP.

Hodder and Stoughton Ltd: POB 3858, Auckland; tel. (09) 444-3640; telex 21422; Man. Dir M. H. DUFFETT.

Hutchinson Group (NZ) Ltd: 32–34 View Rd, POB 40–086, Glenfield, Auckland 10; tel. (09) 444-7197; telex 60824; f. 1977; general and educational; Man. Dir K. C. POUNDER.

Longman Paul Ltd: PB, Takapuna, Auckland 9; tel. (09) 444-4968; telex 21041; f. 1968; educational; Dirs ROSEMARY STAGG, ELIZABETH NELSON, N. J. RYAN, B. J. SPRUNT, G. D. BEATTIE.

John McIndoe Ltd: POB 694, Dunedin; tel. 770355; f. 1893; fiction, reference, art, history, music, science, medicine, university; Man. Dir J. H. MCINDOE.

New Zealand Council for Educational Research: POB 3237, Wellington; tel. (04) 847939; f. 1934; scholarly, research monographs, educational, academic; Chair. Prof. R. S. ADAMS; Dir (vacant).

Oxford University Press: 5 Ramsgate St, Ellerslie, Auckland 5; POB 5294, Auckland; tel. (09) 590460; telex 60777; f. 1948; literature, history, Maori and Pacific, natural history, children's, reference; Man. JEFF OLSON; Man. Editor ANNE FRENCH.

Pegasus Press Ltd: 14 Oxford Terrace, POB 2244, Christchurch; tel. (03) 64509; f. 1948; fiction, poetry, history, biography, etc. by NZ authors; Man. Dir DONALD H. WALLACE; Editor ROBIN MUIR.

Reed, A. H. and A. W. Ltd: 68–74 Kingsford-Smith St, Wellington 3; tel. (04) 873045; telex 31489; f. 1907; subsidiary of Associated Book Publishers (NZ) Ltd; general; Exec. Chair. J. M. REED.

University of Otago Press: POB 56, Dunedin; tel. 771640; f. 1958.

Whitcoulls Ltd: 111 Cashel St, PB, Christchurch; tel. (03) 794580; telex 4205; NZ general and educational; CEO R. G. SUTHERLAND.

York-Pelorus Group Industries Ltd: 22–24 Olive Rd, Penrose, Auckland; f. 1947; Dirs T. J. ANSTIS, R. A. SIMPSON, A. E. NELSON, P. F. HASZARD.

Radio and Television

The Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand (BCNZ), established in 1977, supervises the independent operating Services, Radio New Zealand (RNZ) and Television New Zealand (TVNZ), and provides transmission facilities for them. Revenue for public broadcasting is derived from radio and television advertising and from the television licence fee.

Commercial radio has been operating in New Zealand since 1937. In 1984 there were 14 privately-owned commercial radio stations and 30 public commercial stations. In January 1984 there were 945,398 licensed television sets, including 830,834 colour sets. Colour transmissions began in 1973.

Broadcasting Corporation of New Zealand (BCNZ): Bowen State Bldg, Bowen St, POB 98, Wellington; tel. (04) 721777; telex 31031; f. 1977; nine-mem. board; supervises public radio and TV; Chair. HUGH B. RENNIE.

RADIO

Radio New Zealand: POB 2092, Wellington; tel. (04) 721777; telex 31031; f. 1975; operates two national non-commercial networks and 30 commercial community stations in New Zealand, and directs a limited service to the South Pacific; Dir-Gen. BEVERLEY WAKERN.

TELEVISION

Television New Zealand: Centrecourt Bldg, Queen St, POB 3,819, Auckland; tel. (09) 770630; telex 31031; f. 1980; the television service is responsible for the production of programmes for the two TV networks and for the sale of all local productions. The networks are commercial for five days a week and transmit in colour. One network (TV 1) covers almost the entire population, and the other (TV 2) has 96% coverage. Both networks transmit morning, afternoon and evening, seven days a week, and about 40% of programme content is locally produced; Dir-Gen. A. W. MARTIN.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; subs. = subscribed; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in New Zealand dollars)

BANKING

Central Bank

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: POB 2498, 2 The Terrace, Wellington; tel. (04) 722029; telex 3368; f. 1934; nationalized in 1936; bank of issue; dep. (demand) 1,497m. (March 1984); Gov. SPENCER RUSSELL; Dep. Gov. Dr R. S. DEANE.

Commercial Banks

ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Ltd: Cnr Lambton Quay and Featherston St, Wellington; tel. (04) 738622; telex 3385; inc. 1979; partly-owned by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd of Melbourne, Australia; subsidiaries: ANZ Savings Bank (New Zealand) Ltd, UDC Group Holdings Ltd; cap. p.u. 53m.; Gen. Man. P. G. GILBERT.

Bank of New Zealand: BNZ Centre, 1 Willis St, POB 2392, Wellington; tel. (04) 746999; telex 3344; f. 1861; cap. 80.0m.; dep. 5,207m. (March 1984); Chair. Sir LEWIS ROSS; Gen. Man. and CEO WILLIAM J. SHAW.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd: 170–186 Featherston St, POB 1791, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 729459; telex 31388; f. 1873; cap. p.u. 16.1m., res 170.2m., dep. 2,618.2m. (Oct. 1983); Chair. D. H. TUDHOPE; Gen. Man. and CEO JAMES MACAULAY; 143 brs in NZ, London, England and the Cook Islands.

Foreign Bank

Westpac Banking Corporation (Australia): 318 Lambton Quay, POB 691, Wellington; tel. (04) 738008; telex 31201; f. 1982 by merger of Bank of New South Wales and Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd; Gen. Man. for NZ G. P. THOMPSON.

Savings Banks

Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd: BNZ Centre, 1 Willis St, POB 2392, Wellington; tel. (04) 746999; telex 3344; f. 1964; cap. subs. and p.u. 2m., dep. 297m. (March 1984); Chair. Sir LEWIS ROSS; Gen. Man. and CEO WILLIAM J. SHAW.

Post Office Savings Bank: 58–66 Willis St, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 729799; telex 31060.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Auckland Stock Exchange: No. 1 Bldg, CML Centre, Queen St, Auckland; tel. (09) 797972; telex 2329; Chair. W. A. PAINE; Sec. D. S. WRIGHT.

Christchurch Invercargill Regional Stock Exchange: POB 639, Christchurch; Chair. L. J. LAMB; Sec. P. F. MAPLES.

Dunedin Stock Exchange: POB 483, Dunedin; Chair. K. J. ELSOM; Sec. K. R. SELLAR.

Wellington Stock Exchange: POB 767, Government Life Insurance Bldg, Brandon St, Wellington 1; telex 31352; Chair. B. O. BUXTON; Sec. G. H. GOSS.

Association

New Zealand Stock Exchange Association: POB 2959, Wellington; Exec. Dir ROGER B. W. GILL.

INSURANCE

Government Life Insurance Corporation: POB 590, Wellington 1; f. 1869; Man. Dir H. D. PEACOCK.

State Insurance Office: Lambton Quay, Wellington 1; f. 1905; Gen. Man. J. F. STIRTON.

AA Mutual Insurance Company: POB 1348, Wellington; f. 1928; Chair. J. C. BATES; Sec. C. E. NORRIS.

AMP Fire and General Insurance Company (NZ) Ltd: 86/90 Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1958; Chair. DOUGLAS A. SMITH; Man. S. C. WHITE; fire, accident, marine, general.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd: Customhouse Quay, POB 191, Wellington; Man. O. VIVANTI; life, accident, sickness, staff superannuation.

Commercial Union General Insurance Company Ltd: 142 Featherston St, POB 2797, Wellington; tel. (04) 739177; telex 31379; Gen. Man. J. S. LOWCAY; fire, accident, marine, engineering.

Export Guarantee Office: POB 5037, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 720265; telex 31239; f. 1964; Gen. Man. J. F. STIRTON; Dir D. R. IRVINE; export credit insurers.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Group: 138 Queen St, POB 1943, Palmerston North; comprises Farmers' Mutual Insurance Assn and The Primary Industries Insurance Co Ltd; Gen. Man. J. D. WILDE; fire, accident, motor vehicle, marine, life.

Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of NZ Ltd: 139 Albert St, POB 1117, Auckland 1; tel. (09) 796513; f. 1962; life; Chair. D. ST CLAIR BROWN; CEO A. W. TILLS.

The National Insurance Company of New Zealand, Ltd: 300 Princes St, Dunedin; tel. 772426; telex 5200; f. 1873; Chair. C. D. BAKER; Man. Dir J. S. HODGKINSON; Sec. R. HENDRY.

National Mutual Group: National Mutual Centre, 70 The Terrace, POB 1692, Wellington; Man. D. C. ASHENDEN; life, disability and business insurance.

New Zealand Counties' Co-operative Insurance Company Ltd: Local Government Bldg, Lambton Quay, POB 5034, Wellington; tel. (04) 727757; f. 1942; Chair. C. N. MACKENZIE; fire, accident, fidelity guarantee, motor.

The New Zealand Municipalities Cooperative Insurance Company Ltd: Local Government Bldg, 114–118 Lambton Quay, Wellington; tel. (04) 726437; f. 1960; Chair. C. G. SKEGGS; Gen. Man. C. H. ARCHER; Sec. K. F. J. BRYANT; fire, motor vehicle, all risks, accident.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Cnr Hunter and Victoria Sts, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 720488; telex 31301.

NZI Corporation Ltd: NZI House, Shortland St, POB 3476, Auckland; tel. (09) 778820; telex 2928; f. 1981; Chair. Sir ALAN HELLABY; CEO D. N. CHALMERS.

Phoenix Assurance Co of New Zealand Ltd: 125–127 Featherston St, POB 894, Wellington; Group Gen. Man. A. W. HALL; fire, accident, marine.

Provident Life Assurance Company Ltd: 125–127 Featherston St, POB 894, Wellington, C1; f. 1904; a subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co; Gen. Man. R. A. JESSUP.

Prudential Assurance Co Ltd: 332–340 Lambton Quay, POB 291, Wellington; tel. (04) 739209; Chief Man. BOYD H. KLAP.

QBE Insurance (International) Ltd: POB 1196, Wellington 1.

SIMU Mutual Insurance Association: 29–35 Latimer Sq., Christchurch; f. 1926; Chair. T. J. CHAMBERLAIN; Gen. Man. E. B. MCKESSAR.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

New Zealand Chambers of Commerce: 95 Molesworth St, Thorndon, POB 1071, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 723376; telex 3681; Exec. Dir P. J. WAKELIN.

Wellington Chamber of Commerce: Commerce House, 126 Wakefield St, Wellington, POB 1590, Wellington; f. 1856; Chair. W. L. ALLEN; Exec. Dir A. P. CUMING; Sec. K. HARTLEY; 1,050 mems.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Development Finance Corporation of New Zealand: POB 3090, Wellington; tel. (04) 737081; telex 31351; f. 1973 as a wholly govt-owned corporation to provide finance, especially medium- and long-term finance, and advisory services to industry and commerce. Its major functions are to assist the expansion of exports and to encourage efficient import substitution, to contribute to increased productivity and the development of engineering and technical skills, and to assist the growth of key industries and planned regional development. It also administers the Applied Technology Programme, a scheme of incentives for industrial research and development, and the Small Business Agency; cap. p.u. $NZ45m. (1983); Gen. Man. J. M. HUNN.

New Zealand Export-Import Corporation: Robert Jones House, 1 Willeston St, POB 11332, Wellington; f. 1974; undertakes export and import of goods and services and trade promotion activities; advisory service; may act as buying and selling agent for govt and undertake trade transactions on its behalf; cap. $NZ2m.; Gen. Man. C. B. STANWORTH; Sec. D. L. PAETZ.

The New Zealand Bureau of Importers and Exporters (Inc): Parnell House, 470 Parnell Rd, Auckland; telex 21501; f. 1938.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

ENEX of New Zealand Inc: POB 2585, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 722317; telex 3942; f. 1969; a private org. of 45 mem. firms promoting NZ expertise in Asia and the Pacific; mems include consultants, contractors and mfrs; Gen. Man. J. K. ALEXANDER; Sec. D. R. SUISTED.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Auckland Manufacturers' Association: POB 28–245, Remuera, Auckland 5; f. 1886; Pres. D. W. BENEFIELD; Dir. J. WHATNALL; 1,150 mems.

Canterbury Manufacturers' Association: POB 13–152, Armagh, Christchurch; telex 4415; f. 1879; Dir. I. D. HOWELL; 675 mems.

New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation (Inc): Industry House, Courtenay Place and Allen St, POB 9130, Wellington; tel. (04) 843688; telex 31129; f. 1898; Dir-Gen. D. A. WALKER.

Otago Southland Manufacturers' Association Inc: POB 5118, Moray Place, Dunedin; tel. 774835; telex 5613; Pres. K. W. E. TYRRELL; Dir W. R. MAY; 200 mems.

Wellington Manufacturers' Association; POB 9234, Wellington; telex 31129; f. 1895; Pres. P. J. SUKOLSKI; Dir. W. L. GARDNER; 800 mems.

PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federated Farmers of New Zealand (Inc): 6th Floor, Agriculture House, 12 Johnston St, Wellington 1; POB 715, Wellington; f. 1945; Pres. PETER ELWORTHY; CEO R. D. MCLAGAN; 31,000 mems.

Meat Producers' Board: POB 121, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 739150; telex 3525; f. 1922; Chair. ADAM BEGG; Sec. M. W. CALDER; 9 mems.

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand (Inc): POB 4048, Wellington 1; f. 1913; 1,000 mems; Pres. I. A. BERRY; Sec. S. C. GOODMAN.

New Zealand Animal By-Products Exporters' Association: POB 1087, 95–99 Molesworth St, Wellington; tel. (04) 737224; telex 3937; 29 mems; Sec. J. G. MCCARTHY.

New Zealand Berryfruit Growers' Federation (Inc): Securities House, 126 The Terrace, POB 10050, Wellington; 1,200 mems; Pres. R. N. SOMERFIELD; Exec. Officer T. S. JOHNSON.

New Zealand Dairy Board: Pastoral House, Lambton Quay, POB 417, Wellington 1; telex 3348; f. 1961; statutory board of 14 mems; Chair. J. T. GRAHAM; Sec. J. P. MCFAULL.

The New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation Ltd: Huddart Parker Bldg, POB 882, Wellington, C1; tel. (04) 726559; telex 3537; f. 1916; Gen. Man. J. A. DEYELL.

New Zealand Poultry Board: POB 379, Wellington 1; f. 1933; Chair. A. BRIGGS; Gen. Man. G. G. KERMODE; Sec. L. A. MCKINNON; 8 mems (3 govt and 5 producer).

New Zealand Vegetable and Produce Growers' Federation (Inc): Securities House, The Terrace, Wellington 1; 4,400 mems; Pres. E. F. HILL; CEO R. H. F. NICHOLSON.

New Zealand Wool Board: 10 Brandon St, Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 726888; telex 3472; amalgamated with Wool Marketing Corpn 1978; assists research and development, and the production and marketing of NZ wool; Chair. J. D. MCILRAITH; Man. Dir. H. L. M. PEIRSE.

Pork Industry Board: POB 4048, Wellington; Chair. D. H. LEPPER; Gen. Man. D. J. DOBSON.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

New Zealand Employers' Federation (Inc): 95–99 Molesworth St, POB 1786, Wellington; tel. (04) 722453; telex 3937; f. 1902; links district employers' asscns and other national industrial orgs; Pres. G. B. TAIT; Exec. Dir J. W. ROWE.

New Zealand Engineering Employers Federation: 95–99 Molesworth St, POB 1786, Wellington; 316 mems; Sec. J. W. ROWE.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers IU of Employers: Huddart Parker Bldg, Wellington; 2,100 mems; Sec. C. D. STORY.

New Zealand Master Builders' Federation (Inc): 80–82 Kent Terrace, POB 1796, Wellington; Exec. Dir. L. B. STREET.

New Zealand Retailers Federation (Inc): POB 12–086, 101–103 Molesworth St, Wellington; tel. (04) 723733; f. 1920; direct membership over 5,000 stores, 4,700 affiliated mems; Pres. I. J. HALSTED; Exec. Dir. BARRY I. PURDY.

New Zealand Sheepowners' Industrial Union of Employers: Agriculture House, Cnr Featherston and Johnston Sts, POB 715, Wellington; 3,000 mems; Pres. T. J. PLUMMER; Sec. G. J. JENNER.

New Zealand Timber Industry Federation: 95–99 Molesworth St, POB 12017, Wellington; tel. (04) 735200; telex 30223; 400 mems; Exec. Dir W. S. COFFEY.

TRADE UNIONS

The New Zealand Federation of Labour: FOL Bldg, Lukes Lane, POB 6161, Te Aro, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 851334; f. 1937; Pres. W. J. KNOX; Sec. K. G. DOUGLAS; affiliated to ICFTU.

Principal Affiliated Unions

National Union of Railwaymen: POB 858, Wellington; tel. (04) 738439; f. 1886; 10,500 mems; Pres. G. FINLAYSON; Gen. Sec. D. C. GOODFELLOW.

New Zealand Boilermakers' Federation: POB 11123, Wellington; Pres. J. FINLAY; Sec. C. DEVITT.

New Zealand Carpenters and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: POB 11356, Wellington; tel. (04) 851178; 11,303 mems; Pres. E. BURGESS; Sec. A. RUSS.

New Zealand Clerical Employees' Association: Engineer House, Majoribanks St, POB 9781, Wellington; f. 1938; 46,270 mems; Pres. E. MAY; Sec. and Treasurer JOHN SLATER.

New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Union: POB 6077, Hamilton; tel. (071) 393335; f. 1937; 5,650 mems; Sec. R. MCMILLAN.

New Zealand Drivers' Federation: POB 6394, Wellington; tel. (04) 846749; Pres. JACKSON SMITH (acting); Sec. H. S. MCCAFFLEY.

New Zealand Electrical and Electronic Workers' Union: POB 6367, Wellington; 10,600 mems; Pres. C. T. LYNCH; Sec. A. J. NEARY.

New Zealand Engineering, Coachbuilding, Aircraft, Motor and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 37–39 Majoribanks St, POB 9450, Wellington; tel. (04) 848195; f. 1945; 51,446 mems; Nat. Pres. G. W. PRYDE; Nat. Sec. R. JONES.

New Zealand Federated Hotel and Related Trades Workers' Association: POB 68255, Newton, Auckland; tel. (09) 796219; 51,000 mems; Pres. Mrs I. TIRIA-STEWART; Sec. R. J. REVELL.

New Zealand Labourers' Union: POB 9124, Wellington; 21,787 mems; Pres. G. BRINSDON; Sec. C. B. CLAYTON.

New Zealand Meat Workers and Related Trades Union: Trade Union Centre, 199 Armagh St, POB 13048, Christchurch; tel. (03) 65105; 24,671 mems; Sec. A. J. KENNEDY.

New Zealand Printing and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 27 Marion St, POB 6413, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1862; 12,900 mems; Pres. A. J. RYAN; Nat. Sec. C. A. CHILES.

New Zealand Public Service Association: PSA House, 11 Aurora Terrace, PB, Wellington 1; tel. (04) 724655; telex 30159; 69,000 mems; Pres. COLIN HICKS; Gen. Sec. BARRY TUCKER.

New Zealand Shop Employees Association: POB 6394, Wellington; 29,121 mems; Nat. Sec. R. J. CAMPBELL.

New Zealand Timber Workers' Union: POB 93, Rotorua; 11,222 mems; Pres. R. D. RICHARDSON; Sec. R. HAMILTON.

New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation: POB 27–004, 220 Willis St, Wellington 1; 5,457 mems; Gen. Sec. S. P. JENNINGS.

New Zealand Workers' Union: POB 11,761, Central Chambers, 3 Eva St, Wellington; 16,737 mems in shearing and agriculture, forestry and highway and power construction; Gen. Sec. D. J. DUGGAN.

United Food and Chemical Workers' Union of New Zealand: 314 Willis St, POB 27361, Wellington; 6,700 mems; Gen. Sec. GARTH FRASER.

United Mine Workers of New Zealand: POB 2054, Huntly; 1,350 mems; Pres. N. TVRDEIC; Sec. T. MCGAULEY.

Transport

RAILWAYS

New Zealand Railways Corporation: PB, Wellington 1; rail, road and ferry services; 4,332 km open (at 31 March 1984); Gen. Man. H. G. PURDY.

ROADS

There were 92,910 km of roads in New Zealand in March 1983.

National Roads Board: POB 12–041, Wellington North; f. 1953; Chair. Minister of Works; Sec. R. K. THOMSON. The Board consists of 10 mems nominated to represent various interests; it is advised by District Roads Councils. New Zealand is divided into 21 geographical Roads Districts, each of which is administered by a Roads Council. The Board and Councils are responsible for the administration of State Highways. Maintenance and construction expenditure of these highways is met in full from the National Roads Fund. Expenditure from the National Roads Fund for 1983/84 was estimated at $NZ333m.

Rural roads and Borough streets are the full responsibility of County, Borough and City Councils, which are assisted in meeting expenditure on maintenance and construction by the National Roads Board.

SHIPPING

New Zealand Ports Authority: POB 10059, Wellington; tel. (04) 724804; f. 1968 to foster an integrated and efficient ports system; Chair. Rear-Adm. K. M. SAULL; CEO I. M. MCGIBBON; Sec. W. H. COX.

Principal Companies

The Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd: Pastoral House, 98 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1973. Trades: container, bulk, general; routes: worldwide; fleet of 10 ships totalling 107,451 grt.; several subsidiaries; Chair. M. A. HIRSCHFELD; CEO C. H. SPEIGHT.

Union Steam Ship Co of NZ Ltd: Union House, 36 Quay St, PB, Auckland; tel. (09) 774730; telex 2534; f. 1875; cargo services between NZ and Australia; also cargo services on NZ and Australian coast; conventional cargo vessels, 7 roll-on/roll-off cargo vessels; Chair. Sir PETER ABELES.

Other major shipping companies operating services to New Zealand include Farrell Lines Inc and Sofrana-Unilines, which link New Zealand with Australia, the Pacific Islands and the USA.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington. The latter two are used for flights to Australia and internal flights only.

Air New Zealand Ltd: 1 Queen St, PB, Auckland; tel. (09) 797515; telex 2541; f. 1978 by merger of Air New Zealand and New Zealand National Airways Corpn; operates services to Australia, Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands, Tahiti, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Hawaii, the United Kingdom and the USA (Los Angeles), as well as regular daily services to 24 cities and towns in New Zealand; Chair. R. A. OWENS; CEO NORMAN GEARY; fleet of 5 Boeing 747, 1 DC-8 Freighter, 10 Boeing 737 and 15 Friendship F-27.

Mount Cook Airline: Christchurch Airport; tel. (03) 584082; telex 4073; f. 1920; domestic services throughout NZ; Man. Dir P. S. PHILLIPS; Man. M. L. JERVIS; fleet of 6 HS-748, 1 PA31/350 Chieftain, 2 Pilatus Turbo Porter, 3 BN-2A Islanders, 14 Cessna, 9 FU-24, 2 Thrush, 1 Bell helicopter.

Safe Air Ltd: POB 244, Blenheim; tel. 28416; telex 3763; f. 1951; operates non-scheduled passenger and cargo services; major air freight carrier in NZ; Chair. A. A. WATSON; Gen. Man. W. R. TANNOCK; fleet of 2 Argosy 222, 5 Bristol Freighters 31.

Tourism

New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department: Private Bag, Wellington; tel. (04) 728860; telex 3491; f. 1901; National Tourist Office; Gen. Man. W. N. PLIMMER; offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Rotorua and Queenstown; 12 offices overseas.

Atomic Energy

New Zealand Atomic Energy Committee: c/o DSIR, Private Bag, Lower Hutt; tel. 666919; telex 3814; responsible to the Minister of Science and Technology for advising govt on the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. C. K. STONE; Exec. Sec. W. N. MACQUARRIE.

NEW ZEALAND'S ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES

New Zealand's associated territories are the self-governing Cook Islands and Niue, and the dependent territories of Tokelau and the Ross Dependency.

COOK ISLANDS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The 13 inhabited and two uninhabited islands of the Cook Islands are located in the southern Pacific Ocean. The territory lies between American Samoa, to the west, and French Polynesia, to the east. The islands extend over about 2m. sq km (more than 750,000 sq miles) of ocean, and form two groups: the Northern Cooks, which are all atolls and include Pukapuka, Rakahanga and Manihiki, and the Southern Cooks, including Aitutaki, Mangaia and Rarotonga, which are all volcanic islands. From December to March the climate is warm and humid, with the possibility of serious storms; from April to November the climate is mild and equable. The average annual rainfall in Rarotonga is 2,134 mm (84 in). The official language is English, but Polynesian languages are also spoken. The principal religion is Christianity, with about 75% of the population adhering to the Cook Islands Congregational Christian Church. The capital is Avarua, on Rarotonga.

Recent History

The Cook Islands were proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888, and a part of New Zealand in 1901. On 4 August 1965 they became a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand. The people are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. Sir Albert Henry, leader of the Cook Islands Party (CIP), was elected Premier in 1965 and re-elected in 1974 and March 1978. However, in July 1978, following an enquiry into alleged electoral malpractice, the Chief Justice disallowed votes cast in the elections to the Legislative Assembly (later renamed Parliament) by Cook Islands expatriates who had been flown from New Zealand in charter aircraft, with their fares paid from public funds. The amended ballot gave a majority to the Democratic Party (DP), and its leader, Dr (later Sir) Thomas Davis, was sworn in as Premier by the Chief Justice. In August 1979 Sir Albert Henry was convicted of conspiracy to defraud, and was stripped of his knighthood.

In May 1981 an Amendment Bill made several changes in the Cook Islands' Constitution, increasing the membership of Parliament from 22 to 24, and extending the parliamentary term from four to five years.

In March 1983 Sir Thomas Davis lost power to the CIP, under Geoffrey Henry, cousin of the former Prime Minister. However, with one seat already subject to re-election, Henry's majority of three was eradicated by the death of one CIP Member of Parliament and the transfer of support to the DP by another, Tupui Henry, son of the late Albert Henry. Geoffrey Henry resigned in August and continued with a caretaker government until a general election in November returned the DP to power under Sir Thomas Davis. In August 1984 Sir Thomas Davis announced a radical Cabinet reshuffle, with three of the seven posts going to members of the CIP, to form a coalition government, with Geoffrey Henry as Deputy Prime Minister. In view of the DP's slender parliamentary majority of two seats, this move was believed to have been made in order to counter the possibility that Vincent Ingram, a member of the DP, would vote in Parliament against the Government's forthcoming budget.

Government

The Cook Islands is an internally self-governing state in free association with New Zealand, which is responsible for the Cook Islands' external affairs and defence. Executive authority is vested in the British monarch, who is Head of State, and is exercised through her official representative, while a representative of the New Zealand Government resides on Rarotonga. Executive government is carried out by a Cabinet, consisting of a Prime Minister and six other ministers. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Parliament, which is formed of 24 members who are elected by universal adult suffrage every five years. The House of Ariki, which comprises up to 15 members who are hereditary chiefs, can advise the Government, but has no legislative powers.

Economic Affairs

Economic development on the Cook Islands has always been hindered by isolation and the limited scale of activity. All forms of exports, but in particular fresh fruit, oranges, bananas, tomatoes and pineapples, have been restricted by lack of shipping facilities and inadequate marketing in New Zealand metropolitan centres.

The islands receive a large proportion of their revenue in the form of aid from New Zealand, and from remittances which are sent back to the islands by migrants. A fruit processing plant and several clothing factories represent the major manufacturing activities.

A feature of island life since 1945 has been the pattern of migration from the outer islands to Rarotonga and, from there, to New Zealand, where, until 1976, Cook Islanders enjoyed free entry as New Zealand citizens. In 1978 there were 18,610 Cook Islanders living in New Zealand, more than in the Cook Islands. Meanwhile, the islands' gross domestic product declined by 26.5%, in real terms, between 1970 and 1978.

Following the change of Government in July 1978, the Cook Islands' first Development Plan was announced. The main aims were to stimulate the economy, through the private sector wherever possible, by offering incentives and developing infrastructure, negotiating joint ventures with 'distant water' fishing nations in order to benefit from the new exclusive economic zone extending to 200 nautical miles (370 km) from the coasts, and attracting qualified Cook Islanders back from New Zealand. The second Development Plan (1982-85) placed emphasis on agriculture, fisheries and tourism; expenditure was set at $NZ25m. Offshore banking was established in the islands in May 1982.

Transport and Communications

Sea and air services connect Rarotonga with the outer Cook Islands, New Zealand and other Pacific states, and a 33-km sealed road encircles the island.

Social Welfare

In 1976 the Cook Islands had eight hospitals, with a total of 161 beds, and in 1979 there were 22 physicians working in the territory.

Education

Free secular education is compulsory for all children between six and 15 years of age. In 1983 there were 34 schools, attended by 5,530 students, providing education at pre-school, primary, high school and college levels. Secondary education is provided at Tereora College, on Rarotonga, and at colleges on Aitutaki, Mangaia, Mauke and Atiu. Under the New Zealand Training Scheme, the New Zealand Government offers overseas scholarships in New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Australia and Western Samoa for secondary and tertiary education, career-training and short-term in-service training.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry in the Cook Islands. Most of the tourist facilities are to be found on Rarotonga, but the outer islands offer attractive scenery.

Public Holidays

1985: 3 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 25, 26 December (Christmas Day and Boxing Day).
1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter), 25 April (ANZAC Day, anniversary of 1915 landing at Gallipoli).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Local and New Zealand currencies are both legal tender:
100 cents = 1 Cook Islands dollar ($CI);
100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $NZ2.4315;
US $1 = $NZ2.1000.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Office, POB 125, Rarotonga; tel. 29390.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 234 sq km (90.3 sq miles).

Population: 17,227 (males 8,889; females 8,338) at census of 1 December 1981. *By island:* Rarotonga (including the capital, Avarua) 9,098, Aitutaki 2,295, Atiu 1,225, Mangaia 1,360, Manihiki 396, Mauke 675, Mitiaro 256, Manuae 12, Nassau 133, Palmerston 51, Penrhyn 607, Pukapuka 788, Rakahanga 271.

Vital Statistics (1983): birth rate 23.8 per 1,000, death rate 7.4 per 1,000.

Economically Active Population (1981 census): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 1,697; Mining and quarrying 16; Manufacturing 397; Electricity, gas and water 137; Construction 309; Trade, restaurants and hotels 717; Transport, storage and communications 581; Financing, insurance, real estate and business services 131; Community, social and personal services 1,573; Activities not adequately defined 252; Total labour force 5,810 (males 4,051; females 1,759).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1982, metric tons unless otherwise indicated): Copra* 1,525, Citrus fruit* 145, Pineapples* 174, Bananas 2,132, Pawpaw† 410,039 kg, Capsicums† 17,596 kg, Beans† 22,827 kg, Courgettes† 14,009 kg, Avocados† 27,075 kg.

* Processed and exported quantities.

† Production from Rarotonga only, air freighted and sold on the New Zealand market.

Livestock (1982): Pigs 17,000, Goats 1,000, Poultry 72,000, Horses 9,000 (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons): Total catch 1,091 in 1978; 830 in 1979.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: New Zealand and Cook Islands currencies are both legal tender. New Zealand currency: 100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ); *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars. Cook Islands currency: 100 cents = 1 Cook Islands dollar ($CI); *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 cents, 1 dollar. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = $NZ2.4315; US $1 = $NZ2.1000; $NZ100 = £41.13 = US $47.62. *Average Exchange Rate* (US $ per $NZ): 0.870 in 1981; 0.752 in 1982; 0.669 in 1983.

Budget (1982/83, $NZ million): Revenue 24.8 (principal sources are import and export duties, sales tax, stamp sales, income and welfare tax, turnover tax and budgetary aid from New Zealand ($NZ8.4m. in 1981/82 and $NZ8.9m. in 1984/85)); Expenditure 24.8 (principal items are education, public health and public works).

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index, 1970 = 100): 446.5 (1981), 502.5 (1982), 540.1 (1983).

Gross Domestic Product ($NZ '000 in current prices): 13,731 in 1976; 16,372 in 1977; 17,818 in 1978.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (1982): *Imports:* Foodstuffs, Timber, Fuel and Cement, Total (incl. others) $NZ26.6m. *Exports:* Clothing $NZ1,950,400, Pawpaw $NZ674,100, Bananas $NZ570,900, Copra $NZ433,200, Total (incl. others) $NZ4.9m.

Principal Trading Partners: New Zealand, the EEC, Japan, the USA, Hong Kong and Australia.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (registered vehicles, April 1983): 6,555.

TOURISM

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (1983): 19,472.

EDUCATION

In 1983 there were 34 schools, attended by 5,530 students, providing education at pre-school, primary, high school and college levels.

Directory

The Constitution

A new constitution was proclaimed in 1965, under which the Cook Islands have complete control over their own affairs in free association with New Zealand, but they can at any time move into full independence by a unilateral act if they so wish.

Executive authority is vested in the British monarch, who is Head of State, and exercised through her official representative. The New Zealand Government is represented by a representative, resident on Rarotonga.

Executive government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and six ministers including a Deputy to the Prime Minister. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to Parliament.

Parliament consists of 24 members who are elected by universal suffrage every five years (including one member elected by voters living overseas), and is presided over by a Speaker. The House of Ariki comprises up to 15 members who are hereditary chiefs; it can advise the government but has no legislative powers.

Each of the main islands, except Rarotonga, has an Island Council.

The Government

Queen's Representative: (vacant).

New Zealand Representative: P. A. J. Tipping.

THE CABINET
(February 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Development and Planning, Police, Defence and Safety: Sir Thomas Davis (DP).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Works, Education, Tourism and Arts and Culture and Associate Minister for Finance and Information: Geoffrey A. Henry (CIP).

Minister for Outer Island Affairs, Marine Resources and Trade, Labour and Transport and Minister responsible for Public Service and Information: Dr Pupuke Robati (DP).

Minister for Internal Affairs, Social Welfare and Justice and Lands and Associate Minister for Arts and Culture, Tourism and Agriculture: Dr Teariki Matenga (DP).

Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Immigration, Electric Power Supply and Energy Development, and Associate Minister for Outer Island Affairs: Inatio Akaruru (CIP).

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister responsible for the Crown Law Office, Legislative Service and Corrective Services, and Associate Minister for Police, Customs and Immigration: Norman George (DP).

Minister for Agriculture and Health, Minister responsible for the Kia Orana Food Corporation and Associate Minister for Marine Resources, Works and Trade, Labour and Transport: Dr Terepai Maoate (CIP).

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Avarua, Rarotonga.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

After the general election in November 1983, the Democratic Party held 13 seats, while the Cook Islands Party held 11 seats.

Speaker: David Hosking.

HOUSE OF ARIKI

President: Pa Tepaeru Ariki.

Political Organizations

Cook Islands Party (CIP): Rarotonga; Leader GEOFFREY A. HENRY.

Cook Islands Party Alliance (CIPA): Rarotonga; f. 1983; Leader TUPUI HENRY.

Democratic Party (DP): POB 202, Rarotonga; f. 1971; Leader Sir THOMAS DAVIS.

Unity Party: Rarotonga; Leader Dr JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Judicial System

The judiciary comprises the Privy Council, the Court of Appeal and the High Court.

The High Court exercises jurisdiction in respect of civil, criminal and land titles cases throughout the Cook Islands. The Court of Appeal hears appeals against decisions of the High Court. The Privy Council, sitting in the United Kingdom, is the final appellate tribunal for the country.

Chief Justice of the High Court: Sir GRAHAM DAVIES SPEIGHT.

Judge of the High Court: J. D. DILLON.

Religion

Main groups are the Cook Islands Congregational Christian Church, to which 75% of the population belong, Roman Catholic, Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Seventh-day Adventists and the Bahá'í Faith.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Rarotonga (Cook Islands and Niue): ROBIN LEAMY, POB 147, Rarotonga; c. 2,590 adherents.

The Press

Akatauira: Rarotonga; f. 1979; Cook Islands Party weekly.

Cook Islands News: POB 126, Avarua, Rarotonga; f. 1954; govt-owned daily in English and Maori; Editor LAWRANCE BAILEY; circ. 2,000.

Viewpoint: POB 643, Avarua, Rarotonga; f. 1983; weekly; independent; Editor GREGG HOEPPER.

The Weekender: Rarotonga; f. 1971; Democratic Party weekly.

Radio

There were an estimated 10,000 radio receivers in use in 1983.

Radio Cook Islands: Cook Islands Broadcasting and Newspaper Corporation, POB 126, Avarua, Rarotonga; tel. 29460; broadcasts in English and Maori 24 hours daily Mon.–Sat. and until noon on Sun.; Gen. Man. ARTHUR TARIPO.

Radio Ikurangi: Avarua, Rarotonga; f. 1979; broadcasts daily on FM; Gen. Man. FREDDIE KIEHL.

Finance

BANKING

The National Bank of New Zealand has a branch on Rarotonga and the Government Post Office Savings Bank also operates in the islands. Legislation was passed in 1981 to facilitate the establishment of offshore banking operations.

Cook Islands Development Bank: POB 113, Rarotonga; tel. 29341; telex 62006; f. 1978 to replace National Development Corpn; finances development projects in all areas of the economy and helps islanders establish small businesses and industries by providing loans and management advisory assistance; cap. p.u. $NZ3,127,440; total assets $NZ5,218,790 (March 1984); Gen. Man. P. L. JONES.

Trade and Industry

There is a chamber of commerce on Rarotonga and in 1981 the Cook Islands Monetary Board was established as the general controlling body for all trade and industry in the islands.

Transport

ROADS

On Rarotonga a 33-km sealed road encircles the island's coastline.

SHIPPING

The Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd operates regular cargo services between the Cook Islands, Niue, French Polynesia and Auckland, New Zealand.

Silk and Boyd: POB 131, Rarotonga; operates passenger and cargo services to the outer Cook Islands and to Western Samoa, American Samoa and Niue.

CIVIL AVIATION

An international airport was opened at Rarotonga in 1974.

Air New Zealand: Rarotonga; tel. 26300; passenger and cargo flights between Rarotonga, New Zealand, Fiji, French Polynesia and the USA (Los Angeles) operated with Boeing 737 and Boeing 747 aircraft.

Air Rarotonga: POB 79, Rarotonga; telex 62036; privately owned; operates internal passenger and cargo service for the Cook Islands using Queenair, Piper Chieftain and Cessna 172 aircraft, and charter services to Niue and French Polynesia; Man. Dir EWAN F. SMITH.

Cook Islandair: Rarotonga; tel. 26304; owned by Air New Zealand and the Cook Islands govt; operates an internal cargo and passenger service between Rarotonga, Mauke, Aitutaki, Mitiaro and Atiu with 1 KHB Islander aircraft.

NIUE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Niue is a coral island, located in the Pacific Ocean, about 480 km (300 miles) east of Tonga and 930 km (580 miles) west of the southern Cook Islands. Rainfall is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, but hurricanes may occur during the hottest months, from December to March. Niuean, a Polynesian language, and English are spoken. The population is predominantly Christian, with 75% belonging to the Ekalesia Niue, a Protestant church. Niue's flag is yellow, with the United Kingdom's Union Flag as a canton in the upper hoist. The capital is Alofi.

Recent History

The first Europeans to discover Niue were members of a British expedition, led by Capt. James Cook, in 1774. Missionaries visited the island throughout the 19th century, and in 1900 Niue was declared a British protectorate. In 1901 Niue was formally annexed to New Zealand as part of the Cook Islands, but in 1904 it was granted a separate administration.

In October 1974 Niue attained 'self-government in free association with New Zealand'. Niueans retain New Zealand citizenship, and a sizeable resident Niuean community exists in New Zealand. The 1981 population figures show a 16% decrease compared with those for 1976; about twice as many Niueans live in New Zealand as on Niue. Robert (from 1982, Sir Robert) Rex, who had been the island's political leader since the early 1950s, was the territory's Premier when it became self-governing, and retained the post at general elections in 1975, 1978, 1981 and 1984.

Government

Niue is a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand. The New Zealand Government, however, remains responsible for the island's defence and external affairs. Executive government is carried out by the Premier and three other ministers. Legislation is the responsibility of the Niue Assembly, which has 20 members (14 village representatives and six elected on a common roll), but New Zealand, if called upon to do so by the Assembly, will also legislate for the island. There is a New Zealand representative in the territory.

Economic Affairs

Aid and budgetary support from New Zealand is used in maintaining social services and for economic development projects, mainly in the agricultural sector. Few of the working population are engaged in full-time agriculture, although most people practise subsistence gardening. The main subsistence crops are taro, yams, cassava (tapioca) and sweet potatoes (kumara). Coconut cream is the island's leading export, while copra, honey, passion fruit, pawpaw, root crops and limes are also produced for export. Pigs, poultry and beef cattle are raised mainly for local consumption. A small forestry project is being undertaken, and New Zealand has provided a deep-sea fishing boat, together with fishing equipment and training for the crew.

Drought during 1983 resulted in the loss of one-half of the island's cattle, and a steep decline in agricultural export production. Coconuts had to be imported from Tonga in order that the factory producing coconut cream might honour its export contracts. Drought relief from the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) and Australia, including a well-boring project, began in November 1983, and imports of food doubled in the period from August to December, a reversal of the normal pattern.

Transport and Communications

There are 123 km of all-weather roads on Niue, and 106 km of access and plantation roads. Niue has no seaport, and the best anchorage is an open roadstead off Alofi, whence contact with the shore is maintained by small boat. An international airport near Alofi is served by flights from New Zealand and Western Samoa.

Social Welfare

The Niue Government maintained one hospital, with 42 beds, in 1977, and there were four physicians working on the island in 1979.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between six and 14 years of age. There are eight bilingual (Niuean/English) primary schools and one secondary school, together attended by 1,063 children in 1979. A number of school-leavers take up tertiary education, mainly in the Pacific region and, to a lesser extent, in New Zealand.

Tourism

Tourism provides Niue with a small source of income. There is a hotel in Alofi and numerous camping-sites. The waters around the island are noted for their clarity.

Public Holidays

1985: 3 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 25, 26 December (Christmas Day and Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter), 25 April (ANZAC Day, anniversary of 1915 landing at Gallipoli).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $NZ2.4315;
US $1 = $NZ2.1000.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Economic Development, POB 42, Alofi; tel. 131.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 259 sq km (100 sq miles).

Population (Census of 28 September 1981): Total 3,281 (Males 1,672, Females 1,609).

Vital Statistics (1983): 94 live births; 25 deaths.

AGRICULTURE

Principal Products (1983, metric tons): Copra 236 (1976), Passion fruit 70, Limes 56, Honey 4, Beef 25.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ). For details, see the Cook Islands.

Budget (1983/84, $NZ, 1 April to 31 March, estimates): Expenditure 7,940,600; Revenue 7,740,600 (incl. New Zealand subsidy of $NZ5,100,000).

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index for July–Sept. 1984; Jan.–Mar. 1982 = 100): Food 125.0, Clothing 119.1, General Index 131.5.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities: *Imports*: Food and live animals, Manufactured goods, Machinery, Fuels, Lubricants, Chemicals and drugs, Total (1983, c.i.f., incl. others) $NZ3,158,778. *Exports*: Coconut cream, Copra, Footballs, Handicrafts, Honey, Pawpaw, Passion fruit products and limes, Total (1983, f.o.b., incl. others) $NZ632,571.

Principal Trading Partners (1983): *Imports*: 64.8% provided by New Zealand. *Exports*: 96.7% taken by New Zealand.

Directory

The Constitution

In October 1974 Niue gained self-government in free association with New Zealand. The latter, however, remains responsible for Niue's defence and external affairs and will continue economic and administrative assistance. Executive government in Niue is through the Premier, assisted by three Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Niue Assembly, of 20 members (14 village representatives and six elected on a common roll), but New Zealand, if called upon

to do so by the Assembly, will also legislate for the island. There is a New Zealand representative in the territory.

The Government

New Zealand Representative: JOHN SPRINGFORD.

THE CABINET
(February 1985)

Premier and Minister of Finance, Inland Revenue, Transport (Shipping and Aviation), Government Administration, Housing, Police and Immigration: Sir ROBERT REX.

Deputy Premier, Minister of Economic Development, Customs and Trade, Justice, Lands and Survey, Health and Local and Women's Affairs: Dr ENETAMA LIPITOA.

Minister of Education, Information Services, Post Office, Telecommunications and Tourism: FRANK FAKAOTIMANAVA LUI.

Minister of Works, Fisheries, Agriculture and Forestry, Youth, Cultural Affairs and Sport: ROBERT R. REX, Jr.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Alofi.

Legislature

ASSEMBLY

A general election was held on 31 March 1984.

Speaker: S. P. E. TAGELAGI.

Judicial System

The Chief Justice of the High Court and the Land Court Judge visit Niue quarterly. Appeals against High Court judgments are heard in the Appeal Court of New Zealand.

The High Court: exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Land Court: is concerned with litigation over land and titles.

Land Appellate Court: hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

Religion

Seventy-five per cent of the population belong to the Ekalesia Niue, which is closely related to the London Missionary Society, a Protestant organization. The Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Roman Catholics, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-day Adventists and Church of God of Jerusalem are also represented.

The Press

Tohi Tala Niue: Information and Broadcasting Services, Central Office, POB 67, Alofi; weekly; English and Niuean.

Radio

There were an estimated 1,000 radio receivers in use in 1983. There is no television service.

Radio Sunshine Niue ZK2ZN: Information and Broadcasting Services, Central Office, POB 67, Alofi; govt-controlled; broadcasts in Niuean and English; Sec. T. M. CHAPMAN.

Transport

ROADS

There are 123 km of all-weather roads and 106 km of access and plantation roads. At 31 March 1979, there were 1,009 registered motor vehicles, of which 612 were motor cycles, 264 cars, 59 trucks, 5 buses and 69 other vehicles.

SHIPPING

The best anchorage is an open roadstead at Alofi, the largest of Niue's 13 villages. A shipping service operated by the Shipping Corporation of New Zealand Ltd (cargo only) is maintained with New Zealand via the Cook Islands on a regular monthly basis.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hanan International Airport has a total sealed runway of 1,650 m, capable of taking most types of aircraft. Polynesian Airlines (Western Samoa) link Niue with Auckland (New Zealand) and Western Samoa.

ROSS DEPENDENCY

The Ross Dependency comprises the sector of Antarctica between 160°E. and 150°W. (moving eastward) and the islands lying between those degrees of longitude and south of latitude 60°S. It has been administered by New Zealand since 1923 and has a total area of 730,000 sq km (282,000 sq miles), comprising a land area of 400,000 sq km and an ice shelf of 330,000 sq km.

Scott Base was established in 1957 on Ross Island. In 1968 a new scientific station was set up at Lake Vanda, about 130 km (80 miles) west of Scott Base.

Ross Dependency Research Committee: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1, New Zealand; responsible to the Minister of Science and Technology for co-ordinating all New Zealand activity in the Dependency; Chair. Dr T. HATHERTON; Sec. C. M. SCHULTZ.

TOKELAU

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Tokelau consists of three atolls (Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofo) which lie about 480 km (300 miles) north of Western Samoa, in the Pacific Ocean. The average annual temperature is 28°C, July being the coolest month and May the warmest; rainfall is heavy but inconsistent. Tokelauan (a Polynesian language) and English are spoken. The population is entirely Christian, adhering either to the Congregational Christian Church of Samoa (a Protestant denomination) or to the Roman Catholic Church. The New Zealand flag is used in the territory: it is blue, with a representation of the United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist and four five-pointed red stars, edged in white, in the form of the Southern Cross constellation, in the fly. Tokelau has no capital, each atoll having its own administrative centre.

Recent History

The islands became a British protectorate in 1877. At the request of the inhabitants, the United Kingdom annexed the islands in 1916 and included them within the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (now Kiribati and Tuvalu). In 1925 the British Government transferred administrative control to New Zealand. In 1946 the group was officially designated the Tokelau Islands, and in 1948 sovereignty was transferred to New Zealand. From 1962 until the end of 1971 the High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa was also the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands. In November 1974 the administration of the Tokelau Islands was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in New Zealand. In 1976 the Tokelau Islands were officially redesignated Tokelau.

Government

The administration of Tokelau is the responsibility of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, who is empowered to appoint an Administrator to the territory. In practice, most of the Administrator's powers are delegated to the Official Secretary at the Office of Tokelau Affairs, based in Apia, Western Samoa. Each village has a Council of Elders, or *Taupulega*, which comprises the heads of family groups together with the *Faipule* and the *Pulenuku*. The *Faipule* represents the village in its dealings with the administering power and the public service, and presides over the Council and the court. The *Pulenuku* is responsible for the administration of village affairs. The *Faipule* and the *Pulenuku* are democratically elected by universal adult suffrage every three years.

Economic Affairs

Tokelau's soil is thin and infertile. Apart from some copra production, agriculture is of a basic subsistence nature. Food crops include coconuts, pulaka, breadfruit, pawpaw and bananas. Livestock consists of pigs and poultry. Ocean and lagoon fish and shellfish are staple constituents of the islanders' diet.

Transport and Communications

The territory is visited about 10 times per year by vessels under charter, which anchor off shore as there are no harbour facilities. A telephone service, linking Tokelau's three atolls and providing an international service through Western Samoa, was due to be operational in early 1985.

Social Welfare

In 1978 Tokelau had three hospitals, with a total of 39 beds, and in 1979 there were four physicians working in the territory.

Education

Education is free, and enrolment of school-age children is almost 100%. There are three schools, one on each atoll. In 1982 there were 45 qualified Tokelauan teachers on the islands. The New Zealand Department of Education provides advisory services and some educational equipment. Schools receive daily radio broadcasts from the Western Samoan Education Department. Scholarships are awarded for secondary and tertiary education and vocational training in Western Samoa, Fiji, Niue and New Zealand.

Tourism

Tokelau has no established tourist industry.

Public Holidays

1985: 3 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 28 October (Labour Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas Day and Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 February (Waitangi Day, anniversary of 1840 treaty), 28–31 March (Easter), 25 April (ANZAC Day, anniversary of 1915 landing at Gallipoli).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $NZ2.4315.
US $1 = $NZ2.1000.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: Atafu 348 ha (860 acres), Nukunonu 465 ha (1,150 acres), Fakaofo 397 ha (980 acres), Total 1,210 ha (2,990 acres).

Population: 1,552 (males 751; females 801) at census of 1 October 1982.

Births and Deaths (1982): Live births 43 (birth rate 27.7 per 1,000); Deaths 16 (death rate 10.3 per 1,000).

AGRICULTURE

Production (FAO estimates, metric tons): Coconuts 4,000 (1982), Copra 1,000 (1980).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar ($NZ). For details, see the Cook Islands. Western Samoan currency is also used as a matter of convenience.

Budget (1983/84, $NZ, 1 April–31 March): Expenditure 2,852,021; Revenue 437,680, New Zealand Subsidy 2,414,341.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities: *Imports:* Foodstuffs, Building materials, Fuel. *Exports:* Copra $NZ43,542, Handicrafts $NZ6,119 (1982/83); there were no other exports.

Directory

The Government

The administration of Tokelau is the responsibility of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, who is empowered to appoint an Administrator to the territory. In practice, most of the Administrator's powers are delegated to the Official Secretary, Office of Tokelau Affairs. The islands are self-governing in many respects, and are serviced by the Tokelau Public Service. By agreement with the Government of Western Samoa, the Office of Tokelau Affairs is based in Apia.

Administrator: F. H. CORNER.

Official Secretary, Office of Tokelau Affairs: A. P. F. BROWNE.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Each village has a Council of Elders or *Taupulega* which comprises the heads of family groups together with the *Faipule* and the *Pulenuku*. The *Faipule* represents the village in its dealings with the administering power and the public service, and presides over the Council and the court. The *Pulenuku* is responsible for the

administration of village affairs. Both are democratically elected by universal adult suffrage every three years.

Judicial System

The High Court of Niue has civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of New Zealand has original and appellate jurisdiction. There is provision for a Tokelauan Commissioner on each of the islands to deal with civil proceedings and criminal offences.

Religion

On Atafu all inhabitants are members of the Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on Nukunonu all are Roman Catholic, while both denominations are represented on Fakaofo.

Finance

In February 1977 a savings bank was set up on each island; commercial and savings banking facilities are available in Apia, Western Samoa.

Trade and Industry

A village co-operative store was established on each island in 1977. Local industries are copra production, wood work and plaited craft goods.

Transport

The territory is visited about 10 times per year by vessels under charter.

NICARAGUA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Nicaragua lies in the Central American isthmus, bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and by the Caribbean Sea to the east. Its neighbours are Honduras, to the north, and Costa Rica, to the south. The climate is tropical, with an average annual temperature of 25.5°C (78°F). The rainy season extends from May to October. The national language is Spanish, although English is spoken by some indigenous Indians along the Atlantic coast. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and the great majority are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes, of blue, white and blue, with the state emblem (a triangle enclosing five volcanoes, in green, surmounted by a Phrygian cap and a rainbow, all encircled by the words 'República de Nicaragua' and 'América Central') in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Managua.

Recent History

Nicaragua was under Spanish rule from the 16th century until 1821. It then became part of the Central American Federation until 1838. In 1912, at the Nicaraguan Government's request, US forces established bases in the country. They left in 1925 but returned in 1927, when a guerrilla group, led by Augusto César Sandino, was organized to oppose US intervention. The US forces finally left in 1933, when their role was assumed by a newly-created National Guard, commanded by Gen. Anastasio Somoza García. Sandino was assassinated in 1934, reputedly on Somoza's orders, but some of his followers ('Sandinistas') remained active in opposing the new regime. Somoza became Minister of War, seized power in a coup in 1935 and took office as President in 1936. He was succeeded in 1947 by one of his own nominees but quickly overthrew him and installed an uncle as President. When the latter died in 1950, Gen. Somoza resumed the Presidency and remained in power until his assassination by a Sandinista in September 1956. The Somoza family continued, however, to dominate Nicaraguan politics until 1979, with one of them ruling either directly as President or as Commander of the National Guard. The family also had extensive business interests and accumulated a considerable fortune.

In 1962 the left-wing Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, named after the former guerrilla leader) was formed with the object of overthrowing the Somozas by revolution. General Anastasio Somoza Debayle, son of the former dictator, became President in May 1967, holding office until April 1972. He retained his command of the National Guard. The National Congress was dissolved, and a triumvirate ruled until Gen. Somoza was re-elected President in September 1974. The FSLN, operating mainly in rural areas of northern Nicaragua, became increasingly active from 1970. Martial law was imposed following the earthquake of December 1972, which destroyed much of Managua and caused the deaths of an estimated 10,000 people. In 1977 Amnesty International reported systematic murder and torture by the regime. Influential groups, including businessmen and the Roman Catholic Church, spoke out against the Government. Military and political activity increased, despite the ending of martial law. A new offensive, begun in May 1979, left the FSLN in control of several areas.

In June the FSLN announced the formation of a provisional Junta of National Reconstruction, with five members (subsequently reduced to three). With the FSLN in command of many towns and poised for the final onslaught on Managua, President Somoza resigned and left the country on 17 July 1979. (He was assassinated in Paraguay in September 1980.) After the capital had fallen to the Sandinistas, the Junta and its Provisional Governing Council took power on 20 July as the Government of National Reconstruction. The 1974 constitution was abrogated, and the bicameral National Congress dissolved. The National Guard was also dissolved, being replaced by the 'Sandinista People's Army', officially established in August. Between 40,000 and 50,000 people were estimated to have died during the revolution. In August the Junta issued a 'Statute on Rights and Guarantees for the Citizens of Nicaragua', providing for basic personal freedoms and restoring freedom of the press and broadcasting. Civil rights were restored in January 1980. The holding of elections, however, was postponed to allow time for the reconstruction of the much-damaged country. The Government nationalized 40% of the country's industrial capacity, introduced agrarian reforms and embarked on a remarkably successful campaign to increase literacy. The population was mobilized into a militia.

On taking office, the Junta had issued a Basic Statute, providing for the creation of an appointed Council of State to act as an interim legislature. This body was first convened in May 1980. Its membership was increased from 47 to 51 in May 1981. Meanwhile, in March 1981, the Junta itself was reduced from five to three members. At the same time, Commdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra was appointed Co-ordinator of the Junta and of its new consultative body, the Council of Government.

In 1981 the political situation began to deteriorate. The opposition protested strongly over the postponement of elections and the increasing political hegemony of the FSLN. About 2,000 former members of the Nicaraguan National Guard, regarded as followers of ex-President Somoza (Somocistas), were operating out of camps in Honduras, with the support of the Honduran armed forces, and raiding Nicaraguan border posts as the first stage of a counter-revolution. Fighting escalated in 1982, and up to 60 deaths per month were reported.

Hasty attempts to integrate the estimated 120,000 English-speaking Indians along the isolated Atlantic coast drove them to join forces with the Somocistas. Steadman Fagoth Müller, the leader of the Miskitos (the largest Indian group), organized a rebellion in 1981, hoping to establish the province of Zelaya as an independent territory. In 1982 about 10,000 Indians were forcibly moved away from the border, and their villages were burnt. Many escaped into Honduras.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua's relations with the USA seriously worsened. In October 1980, while Jimmy Carter was US President, the USA agreed to provide Nicaragua with economic assistance valued at $75m. When Ronald Reagan succeeded President Carter in January 1981, he immediately 'froze' the remaining $15m. of this aid. In April the US Government announced that economic aid to Nicaragua had been suspended indefinitely because the Sandinista regime was supporting violent attempts to overthrow the Government of El Salvador.

With the advent of the Reagan Administration in the USA, there was increasing US involvement in opposition to Sandinista rule in Nicaragua. In 1981 the USA gave $10m. to support counter-revolutionary forces ('Contras'), and in 1982 the US Government allocated $19m. for covert operations by its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to attack the economic infrastructure of Nicaragua and to destabilize the regime, thereby halting the traffic in weapons to anti-Government guerrilla groups in El Salvador. Violation of Nicaraguan air-space by US spy-planes and a military build-up in Honduras led to fears of an invasion. In March 1982 the USA rejected a proposal by the Mexican Government for talks with Cuba and Nicaragua, with the aim of reducing tension in the region, but in April the USA offered Nicaragua an eight-point peace plan, including proposals for the termination of Somocista training camps in the USA and the resumption of US aid in return for ending support for left-wing guerrilla forces in El Salvador, a limitation on the size of the Nicaraguan armed forces and a commitment by the Sandinista regime to economic and political pluralism.

Earlier, in March 1982, the Sandinista Government had declared a state of emergency. This development was precipitated by the bombing of two bridges in northern Nicaragua. In July joint US-Honduran military exercises and air attacks from

Honduras on Nicaraguan petroleum installations led to a six-month extension of the state of emergency. Relations with Honduras improved slightly after May 1982, and discussions between military leaders took place.

In January 1983 Honduras and the USA launched a series of extensive military manoeuvres known as 'Big Pine'. The Sandinista Government was alarmed at the proximity of the manoeuvres to Nicaragua's northern border, and an invasion was anticipated. The military manoeuvres coincided with a new offensive by anti-Sandinista guerrillas based in Honduras. Attacks were directed against economic targets, border towns and Nicaraguan army outposts. In February about 1,400 guerrillas were thought to be active in Nicaragua and receiving assistance from the Honduran army. In April Edén Pastora Gómez, a hero of the revolution but now disillusioned with the Nicaraguan Government, announced that he would commence operations against Nicaragua from his base in Costa Rica. The guerrillas continued to receive substantial covert assistance from the CIA, which was thought to be seeking a union between two anti-Sandinista groups, the Fuerzas Democráticas Nicaragüenses (FDN) and the Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática (ARDE).

In July 1983 a clash occurred between Honduran and Nicaraguan naval vessels in the Gulf of Fonseca. Nicaragua announced the creation of a security zone extending 25 nautical miles (46 km) off both coastlines. In September guerrillas attacked Managua and Corinto, where their principal target was Nicaragua's fuel supply. In October the Government introduced a nine-point plan to improve internal security. In December the Sandinistas reaffirmed their support for the initiatives of the 'Contadora Group' (Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela), which was attempting to find peaceful solutions to the disputes involving Central America, and adopted a more conciliatory line towards the opposition. Measures included allowing greater freedom of the press and an amnesty for political opponents. The Government also made a commitment to hold elections by 1985. The USA remained sceptical about prospects for a settlement, and in January 1984 Nicaragua shot down a US helicopter which had gone astray in the Honduran border zone.

Greater radicalization of the Government, restrictions on political and trade union activity, repression of political opponents and tight censorship led to internal opposition, high-level resignations and conflict between the Government and the private sector in 1982. Despite the inclusion of many priests in the Government, relations with the Christian churches, especially the Protestant churches, deteriorated in 1982. In 1983 a deep rift developed in the Government's relations with the Roman Catholic Church. A radical, pro-Sandinista group of Nicaraguan Catholics was strongly critical of the institutional Church hierarchy, led by Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Archbishop of Managua, who represented middle-class opposition to the Sandinistas. In February religious demonstrations at Masaya claimed two victims. In December the Government announced that it wanted a dialogue with the Catholic Church.

In spite of the Sandinistas' professed willingness to hold talks with the Roman Catholic Church, relations deteriorated rapidly in April 1984, following the publication of a letter, signed by nine bishops, which condemned the internal political situation and called on the Government to include the Contras in a national dialogue. In June 10 foreign priests were expelled from Nicaragua for alleged anti-Government activities. However, following the elections in November (see below), the new Government indicated its intention to ease the conflict between Church and State, and in February 1985 both sides met for talks.

In December 1982 representatives of political parties were asked to draw up new laws regarding themselves, as a prelude for elections. In January 1984 the Government announced that a presidential election and elections to a Constituent Assembly would be held on 4 November 1984. The elections would be free and open, and voting would be based on a system of proportional representation. All political parties would be allowed access to the media and state funds. Members of the armed forces would be entitled to vote, and the minimum voting age was lowered to 16 years. The Constituent Assembly was to draw up a constitution within two years of taking office. An electoral law was passed in March 1984. In order to promote the legitimacy of the forthcoming elections to international observers, the Sandinistas endeavoured to secure the participation of the influential opposition coalition, the Coordinadora Demócrata Nicaragüense (CDN). In July the CDN confirmed that it would boycott the elections, but it continued to negotiate with the electoral tribunal until October. In August the Government restored the majority of the civil rights that had been suspended in September 1982, in order to permit parties to campaign without restrictions. The electoral campaign was conducted in an atmosphere of tension and was under constant threat of boycott by the opposition. In October 1984 the Government initiated a 'national dialogue' between 33 groups, including political parties, trade unions, the business sector and the Roman Catholic Church. The dialogue was suspended in December, after disagreement over the proposed agenda.

At the elections in November 1984, although opposition parties obtained more support than had been anticipated, the FSLN candidate, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, received 67% of the votes cast in the presidential election, and the party won 61 of the 96 seats in the National Constituent Assembly, which replaced the Council of State. The new Government took office in January 1985, under President Ortega (hitherto Co-ordinator of the Junta, which ceased to exist), and declared that it was committed to establishing a mixed economy and to seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America.

Meanwhile, in March 1984, the Nicaraguan Government had accused the CIA and the US Government of directing the FDN's campaign to mine ports along the Atlantic coast. To substantiate its protest, Nicaragua filed a case against the USA in the International Court of Justice. In November the Court upheld its initial ruling (passed in May) in favour of the Nicaraguan Government. Although the US Government refused to accept the court's jurisdiction, an important consequence of the Court's ruling was the US Congress's decision to delay the distribution of further aid to the Contras until February 1985.

In July 1984 the Nicaraguan Government agreed in principle to the Contadora group's peace initiative. The main obstacle to a full agreement was the Sandinistas' insistence upon the multilateral withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from Central America. In September the Government announced its willingness to sign the Contadora group's peace settlement, but the US Government rejected the agreement on the grounds that the forthcoming Nicaraguan elections would be unfair.

An escalation in the number of attacks by the Contras in October 1984 prompted the Sandinistas to anticipate a US-led invasion of Nicaragua prior to the elections. The Sandinistas' decisive victory at the elections in November was almost overshadowed by the subsequent rapid deterioration in relations with the USA after the US Government accused Nicaragua of receiving a consignment of MiG-21 advanced combat aircraft from the USSR. In response, the Nicaraguan Government alleged that the USA had repeatedly violated Nicaraguan airspace, and a fresh state of emergency was declared.The crisis was defused by the US Government's offer to resume talks with the Sandinistas, which had begun in June. In January 1985, however, the USA unilaterally broke off negotiations. In response to the *impasse* in relations with the US Government and the Contadora group, President Ortega launched an independent peace initiative in February. Under the terms of the initiative, Nicaragua announced that 100 Cuban military advisers would be expelled from Nicaragua, and offered to impose an indefinite moratorium on arms acquisitions. In March, however, the Nicaraguan plan was rejected by the USA, and President Reagan reaffirmed his Government's commitment to removing the Sandinista Government from office.

In April and June 1984 the Contras launched major offensives against the Sandinistas, which government forces were able to contain. The Contras were perceived to be operating in increasingly difficult conditions, in part because of the shortage of US aid, and in part because of a decline in Honduran support for the US Government's policy in Central America, which placed the FDN's Honduran-based forces under threat of expulsion. In November the Nicaraguan Minister of Telecommunications and Postal Services was killed in fighting against the Contras.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by popular vote for a six-year term. The President is assisted by

a Vice-President and an appointed Cabinet. Legislative power is held by the 96-member National Constituent Assembly, elected by universal adult suffrage, under a system of proportional representation, in November 1984. The Assembly, which replaced the Council of State, was to draw up a new constitution by 1987.

Defence

In July 1984 the professional armed forces were estimated to total 61,800, of whom 60,000 were in the army, 300 in the navy and 1,500 in the air force. Conscription was introduced for the first time in September 1983 and lasts for two years. The militia numbered about 60,000. Defence expenditure exceeded US $208.9m. in 1982. Nicaragua received military aid, amounting to $56m., from Eastern bloc countries in 1982.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the dominant activity, employing about 50% of the working population and providing about 75% of export earnings. Cotton, coffee, sugar, bananas and meat are the principal exports. Timber, maize, rice, tobacco and shellfish are also important. The agricultural sector was severely disrupted by the revolutionary war but, with the aid of large subsidies, production was restored in 1981 to pre-revolution levels. The state sector accounts for 20% of cotton, 17% of coffee and 43% of sugar production. In 1984 a sugar-processing plant was under construction at Malacatoya. This plant, it is hoped, will have an annual output of 200,000 tons of raw sugar for export. In May 1983 the USA announced that it was reducing imports of Nicaraguan sugar by 90%. Nicaragua earned $15.6m. from sugar exports to the USA in 1982. Coffee usually provides about 33% of Nicaragua's total export earnings. In 1981/82 production of sugar and coffee increased despite low world prices, and production of rice was sufficient for export to begin, but the area planted with cotton was at only about one-half of the pre-war level. Consumption of maize, beans and rice has risen by up to 40% since the war. In 1984 the production of basic grains was expected to increase to 7m. quintales (322,000 metric tons), equivalent to 82% of national consumption. In 1982 floods and drought caused about US $180m. of damage to crops. Output of cotton fell to 64,000 tons in 1981/82, and planting was delayed for the 1982/83 season. In October 1982 the withdrawal of the Standard Fruit Company caused a loss of $400,000 per week in foreign exchange earnings. Agricultural production fell by 8% in 1982, but increased by 14.3% in 1983, principally as a result of a record coffee crop of 62,361 tons. Further bad weather in May 1983 caused damage to agriculture, amounting to an estimated $500m. In 1984 the production of coffee and cotton was expected to fall by more than 20%, as a result of the guerrilla campaign against the agricultural sector and the consequent shortage of volunteer labour. In 1984 the Government announced plans to invest US $330m. in the agricultural sector.

Workable deposits of gold, silver, lead and zinc were discovered in 1968 in northern Nicaragua, and gold production rose to 72,000 troy ounces in 1982. A national energy programme, using alternative energy sources, aims to reduce imports of petroleum by 40%. Nicaragua's total petroleum requirement is 7,500 barrels per day (b/d), the majority of which is supplied by the USSR. In October 1983 petrol rationing was introduced, and consumer prices of fuel rose by 30%. In 1984 petroleum supplies were hampered by the mining of ports along the Atlantic coast by anti-Government guerrilla forces. A 35 MW geothermal electricity plant is now operational at Momotombo. In 1982 the USSR was helping to prospect for minerals and to develop the mining industry and hydropower. Petrobras of Brazil signed an agreement to explore for petroleum in Nicaragua.

Industry is on a modest scale, including a petroleum refinery, textile mills, tobacco, cement and soluble coffee plants, dairies and a wide range of processing plants. There are plans to develop the oil palm, rubber and cocoa industries in the province of Zelaya Sur. Lack of foreign exchange forced several factories to close after December 1981, and in February 1982 the Government introduced incentives for private manufacturers. In May 1982 industry was working at 60% of capacity, although France, Cuba, Libya and Mexico were investing in agro-industrial processing complexes. Growth in the industrial sector was 4.6% in 1983.

Although it has nationalized banking, insurance, mining, fishing and forestry, the revolutionary Government is encouraging the existence of private enterprise, which accounts for 60% of the economy. After the war, the State expropriated 1m. ha of land, of which 700,000 ha was converted into state farms and the rest transferred to peasant co-operatives. In the second stage of agrarian reform, begun in July 1981, more underutilized and idle land was expropriated. Productivity on state farms is high but it is planned that future expansion will be in the co-operative sector, in which 62,000 families operated 3,820 co-operatives (which may not be sold) in 1982. In 1983 the Government intended to redistribute 104,000 ha of land among 7,111 farmers. An additional 2,400 farmers were to receive titles to 94,400 ha of land in the interior and north of the country. The Government provides low-interest loans to both co-operatives and individual owners.

Following two years of positive growth in 1976 and 1977, the civil war paralysed industrial and commercial activity, and Nicaragua's gross domestic product (GDP) declined, in real terms, by 24.4% in 1979. Real GDP expanded by 30.6% in 1980 and by 2.5% in 1981. GDP fell by 8.2% in 1982, but increased by 4.3% in 1983. The principal successes of the revolution have been in the countryside, although it is estimated that 80% of agricultural production is controlled by the private sector. Fear of expropriation has created an insecure investment climate, and much capital has gone abroad. In 1983 Nicaragua had a total external debt of $2,800m., of which the commercial bank debt ($920m.) was rescheduled in 1981. Foreign reserves were exhausted by December 1981, accounting for shortages of petrol, beans, sugar and rice, which had to be rationed, and of other consumer goods. The current deficit on the balance of payments increased from $379m. in 1980 to $506m. in 1981, easing to $471m. in 1982 and to $443m. in 1983. Throughout 1982, wage levels were held down and government spending was sharply reduced. Floods in May 1982 caused $356m. of damage and forced the postponement or cancellation of industrial projects. In 1983 acts of economic sabotage caused losses amounting to $130m., equivalent to 30% of export earnings. In 1982 an estimated 24% of the labour force were unemployed. In 1983 net foreign exchange reserves were in deficit by $120m. Socialist policies and US opposition have eroded the confidence of foreign bankers, and the Government received no new loans from its foreign bank creditors in 1982. A moratorium on public sector debt service payments was requested in September 1982, and in December trade credits totalling $30m. were agreed in lieu. Argentina, Colombia and Peru also agreed to supply $75m. of credits. In March 1983 Bulgaria agreed to provide $140m. in finance over a period of three years.

In 1984 Nicaragua's foreign debt was in excess of US $3,500m. The cost of debt servicing was equivalent to 70% of the country's total export earnings, and further renegotiation of debts was anticipated by the Government in 1984. Inflation exceeded 50% in 1984. The continuing internal strife resulted in damage amounting to $255m. In 1984 revenue from exports was expected to be $461m. In February 1985, in response to the worsening economic crisis, the Government introduced a series of austerity measures, which included the establishment of a four-tier system of exchange rates (including a new commercial rate of US $1 = 20 córdobas, representing a currency devaluation of 50%), higher interest rates, increases in the cost of essential goods and a 'freeze' on government spending. In spite of assurances of financial assistance from Finland and Spain, Nicaragua received no significant new funding in 1984, and in November the World Bank suspended loans amounting to $2m., because of Nicaragua's failure to make repayments.

Transport and Communications

In 1984 there were 24,748 km of roads, including a 384-km north–south stretch of the Pan-American Highway. A 650-km inter-oceanic highway from Corinto, via Managua, to El Bluff is being constructed at a cost of US $1,000m. State railways (with a total length of 232 km) link Nicaragua's important towns, while private lines serve the banana plantations along the Pacific coast. In 1982 work had begun on a new deep-water port at El Bluff, on the Atlantic coast, and 10 existing ports are to be improved as part of a programme to increase handling capacity by 60%. Several rivers are navigable to small craft, and steamers serve towns on Lake Nicaragua. AERONICA, the

state airline, operates internal and international services from the Augusto C. Sandino international airport, near Managua. A new airport was under construction at Punta Huete, and was due to become operational in late 1985. A new airport at Bluefields was due to be completed by July 1985.

Social Welfare

In 1980 Nicaragua had 50 hospitals, with a total of 4,573 beds, and there were 1,562 physicians working in the country. The Government planned to establish a unified health service, and health and education received the largest allocations in the 1982 budget.

Education

In 1980 an estimated 75% of children aged seven to 12 years were enrolled at primary schools but only about 23% of those aged 13 to 17 attended secondary schools. Student enrolment reached 1,000,103 in 1981/82. Since 1979, primary and secondary education have been free and, officially, compulsory. There are many commercial schools and four universities. In 1984 about 36,000 students attended university. A five-month nationwide literacy campaign was launched in April 1980 with the help of 2,000 Cuban teachers. At the end of the campaign it was announced that the adult illiteracy rate had fallen from 52% to 12%. The proportion of GDP spent on education in 1981 was 4.25%.

Tourism

Nicaragua's tourist attractions include the mountainous region (with occasionally active volcanoes), the Huellas de Acahualinca, outside Managua, the mineral baths of Tipitapa, the Las Isletas archipelago and the abundant sea, lake and river fishing. The tourist industry has been badly affected by the internal conflict.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 19 July (Liberation Day), 10 August (Managua local holiday), 14 September (Battle of San Jacinto), 15 September (Independence Day), 2 November (All Souls' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 27–28 March (Easter).

A considerable number of local holidays are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially used, although some Spanish and local units are also in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 córdoba.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 11.65 córdobas;
US $1 = 10.05 córdobas.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC), Managua, JR.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	109,004
Inland water	11,250
Total	120,254*
Population (census of 20 April 1971)	
Males	921,543
Females	956,409
Total	1,877,952
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1979	2,644,161
1980	2,732,520
1981	2,823,979
Density (per sq km) at mid-1981	23.5

* 46,430 sq miles.

DEPARTMENTS (estimated population at mid-1981)

Boaco	88,662	Managua	819,679
Carazo	109,450	Masaya	149,015
Chinandega	228,573	Matagalpa	220,548
Chontales	98,462	Nueva Segovia	97,765
Estelí	110,076	Río San Juan	29,001
Granada	113,102	Rivas	108,913
Jinotega	127,159	Zelaya	202,462
León	248,704	**Total**	2,823,979
Madríz	72,408		

PRINCIPAL TOWN

Managua (capital), estimated population 608,020 at mid-1979.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1979	114,069	10,373	32,206
1980	120,560	17,174	28,599
1981	104,113	16,237	10,133

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	315,561	325,001	353,663
Mining and quarrying	4,704	4,990	5,914
Manufacturing	109,136	115,090	82,529
Construction	30,191	28,200	33,715
Electricity, gas and water	4,742	4,815	6,043
Commerce	93,867	103,940	94,822
Transport, storage and communications	21,302	21,500	27,069
Other services	144,202	152,465	158,466
Unspecified activities	4,689	4,370	17,470
Total	728,394	760,371	779,691

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 quintales*)

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Beans	1,867.8	635.2	624.7
Coffee	1,263.1	1,228.1	1,284.9
Cotton	2,466.2	473.7	1,645.8
Maize	6,112.2	3,168.3	3,995.3
Rice	1,194.1	1,386.7	1,402.9
Sorghum	1,356.2	1,379.5	1,939.5
Sugar cane	59,601.0	47,284.0	53,447.0

* 1 quintal = 46 kg.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	2,324	2,379	2,200†
Pigs	510*	520*	520†
Goats	6*	6†	6†
Horses	270*	275†	278†
Asses†	8	8	8
Mules†	45	45	46
Poultry†	5,000	5,000	5,000

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal	43,000*	53,000†	53,000†
Pig meat	13,000*	14,000*	14,000†
Poultry meat	6,000*	8,000*	8,000†
Cows' milk	124,000*	124,000*	124,000†
Butter†	1,760	1,848	1,848
Cheese†	7,508	7,940	7,940
Hen eggs	28,000*	30,000*	31,676†
Cattle hides	6,850*	8,400†	8,400†

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Industrial wood*	880	880	880
Fuel wood	2,258	2,333	2,411
Total	3,138	3,213	3,291

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1975.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, 1975): 400 (incl. boxboards), Railway sleepers 2, Total 402; 1976–82: Annual production as in 1975 (FAO estimates). Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Silver (metric tons)†	10	5	5
Gold (kg)	1,060	1,719	1,607*
Salt ('000 metric tons)†	18	20	18

* Estimate.
† Estimate by US Bureau of Mines.
Sources: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Fishes	1.0	1.4	1.7
Crustaceans	6.0	4.6	3.3
Total catch	7.0	5.9	5.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	40	40	n.a.
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	202	190	214
Beer	'000 hectolitres	357	477	480
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	857	1,123	1,000
Cigarettes	million	1,904	2,228	2,117
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 metres	4,812	7,383	8,799
Soap	'000 metric tons	16.0	21.4	28.4
Motor spirit and aviation gasoline	'000 metric tons	121	130	135
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	13*	14*	15
Jet fuel	'000 metric tons	15	19	20
Distillate fuel oils†	'000 metric tons	131	174	175*
Residual fuel oils†	'000 metric tons	117	146	150
Cement†	'000 metric tons	86	154*	100*
Electric energy	million kWh	985	1,099	1,110

* Estimated production. † Data from the US Bureau of Mines.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 córdoba.

Denominations
Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 and 5 córdobas.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 córdobas.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 11.65 córdobas;
US $1 = 10.05 córdobas;
1,000 córdobas = £85.85 = $99.50.

Exchange Rate
Between April 1979 and February 1985 the official par rate was US $1 = 10.00 córdobas, with a market rate of $1 = 10.05 córdobas. In February 1985 a new commercial rate of US $1 = 20.00 córdobas was introduced.

BUDGET (million Central American pesos)*

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Direct taxes	109.1	144.4	204.0
Taxes on foreign trade	92.6	72.8	74.6
Taxes on internal transactions	268.4	323.6	483.9
Other income	105.1	183.8	252.3
Total	575.2	724.6	1,014.8

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Current expenditure	671.1	986.1	1,330.6
Consumption expenditure	492.9	651.4	1,023.7
Interest on the public debt	93.3	153.7	122.9
Other expenditure	84.9	181.0	184.0
Capital expenditure	166.5	315.8	642.3
Real investment	136.1	282.9	336.0
Other investment	4.1	5.0	6.3
Transfers	26.3	27.9	300.0
Total	837.6	1,301.9	1,972.9

* Between April 1979 and February 1985 the Central American peso was equivalent to 10 córdobas.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
IMF special drawing rights	—	0.07	0.97
Foreign exchange	64.52	111.36	170.20
Total	64.52	111.43	171.17

Note: Reserves exclude gold (valued at $1.14 million at 31 December 1978).

MONEY SUPPLY (million córdobas at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	2,375.5	3,085.5	5,468.1
Demand deposits at commercial banks	2,656.0	3,319.3	5,416.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Managua. Base: December 1974 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food, beverages and tobacco	380.6	491.4	695.2
Clothing	221.2	281.5	332.0
Housing	217.2	263.3	305.4
Miscellaneous	272.0	316.9	372.9
All items	302.7	377.9	495.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million córdobas at current prices)

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	5,376	6,649	9,781
Private final consumption expenditure	19,534	21,204	23,607
Increase in stocks	567	654	787
Gross fixed capital formation	5,055	4,497	5,384
Total domestic expenditure	30,532	33,004	39,559
Exports of goods and services	5,471	4,530	4,501
Less Imports of goods and services	10,229	7,837	8,277
GDP in purchasers' values	25,774	29,697	35,783
GDP at constant 1980 prices	23,052	22,779	23,939

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5,279	6,273	7,831
Mining and quarrying	300	287	368
Manufacturing	6,710	7,511	9,106
Electricity, gas and water	701	800	758
Construction	654	711	941
Wholesale and retail trade	5,190	6,090	6,973
Transport, storage and communications	1,578	1,853	2,335
Finance and insurance	981	937	1,084
Real estate	914	1,277	1,592
Public administration and defence	2,111	2,357	3,060
Other services	1,356	1,601	1,735
Total	25,774	29,697	35,783

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	508.2	406.0	428.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−922.4	−723.5	−778.1
Trade balance	−414.2	−317.5	−349.7
Exports of services	73.4	49.5	41.1
Imports of services	−235.4	−254.2	−213.9
Balance on goods and services	−576.2	−522.2	−522.5
Private unrequited transfers (net)	13.2	8.0	3.6
Government unrequited transfers (net)	57.1	43.5	75.7
Current balance	−505.9	−470.7	−443.2
Long-term capital (net)	596.4	441.6	556.8
Short-term capital (net)	−37.3	−49.0	−20.0
Net errors and omissions	−0.3	−143.8	−24.5
Total (net monetary movements)	53.5	65.7	69.1
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	4.4	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	3.7	10.9	0.9
Changes in reserves	61.6	76.6	70.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (distribution by SITC, US $ '000)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	111,144	149,659	73,082
Cereals and cereal preparations	48,439	77,792	32,318
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	9,017	46,492	17,641
Fruit and vegetables	31,969	35,477	7,402
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	21,526	28,725	3,814
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	175,842	199,134	179,569
Petroleum and petroleum products	175,786	198,350	178,287
Crude and partly refined petroleum	148,101	172,835	149,863
Petroleum products	27,684	25,515	28,424
Chemicals	190,287	186,268	122,650
Chemical elements and compounds	37,250	36,416	24,640
Organic chemicals	31,594	31,221	20,845
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	45,478	63,922	39,130
Medicaments	43,121	56,724	34,131
Manufactured fertilizers	35,455	24,243	12,003
Insecticides, disinfectants, etc.	22,025	24,816	16,210
Basic manufactures	178,490	159,758	155,006
Rubber manufactures	20,882	18,543	22,398
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	27,498	24,322	21,872
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	52,826	42,783	25,752
Woven textile fabrics*	38,402	30,645	16,253
Fabrics of synthetic fibres*	20,308	15,013	8,644
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	14,403	12,480	20,194
Iron and steel	33,736	28,839	37,649
Machinery and transport equipment	124,239	211,447	179,525
Non-electric machinery	59,335	106,624	92,025
Agricultural machinery	18,865	23,682	22,970
Construction and mining machinery	5,667	26,725	13,617
Excavating and levelling machinery	5,665	23,683	12,403
Electrical machinery	28,432	37,715	40,497
Transport equipment	36,472	67,108	47,004
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	33,040	56,599	42,692
Lorries and trucks	16,310	25,179	25,610
Miscellaneous and manufactured articles	68,084	56,396	37,964
Clothing (excl. footwear)	22,656	9,191	7,166
Total (incl. others)	881,882	994,222	774,881

* Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	299,094	277,193	232,896
Meat and meat preparations	58,770	21,273	31,404
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	58,735	21,232	31,404
Meat of bovine animals	58,551	21,232	31,404
Fish and fish preparations (incl. crustacea and molluscs)	27,530	18,536	16,482
Crustacea and molluscs, fresh and simply preserved	26,784	17,929	16,232
Fruit and vegetables	9,825	24,412	11,521
Fresh fruit and nuts	8,954	21,443	10,205
Bananas and plantains	8,386	20,904	9,794
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	25,998	54,335	30,473
Sugar and honey	25,974	54,311	30,473
Raw sugar	20,458	39,708	14,333
Refined sugar	—	8,983	14,079
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	169,705	141,895	128,586
Coffee (incl. essences and extracts)	169,603	141,509	128,087
Green and roasted coffee	165,670	136,530	123,685
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	41,311	135,006	94,518
Textile fibres and waste	30,922	123,640	85,941
Cotton	30,922	123,639	85,941
Raw cotton (excl. linters)	30,298	121,882	84,045
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	10,277	9,278	4,951
Petroleum products	10,259	9,274	4,942
Chemicals	32,448	28,973	19,523
Plastic materials, etc.	17,377	16,315	9,486
Basic manufactures	19,852	12,204	7,875
Total (incl. others)	413,838	475,912	370,194

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ '000)*

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Brazil	4,646	36,912	7,813
Canada	10,834	23,876	12,587
Costa Rica	116,273	79,857	46,055
Cuba	161	8,230	30,581
El Salvador	50,435	34,117	18,024
France	10,320	9,209	32,429
German Democratic Repub.	140	17,858	11,630
Germany, Federal Repub.	28,227	60,015	28,854
Guatemala	102,004	76,976	44,501
Honduras	30,373	19,557	8,367
Italy	4,639	9,925	20,856
Japan	28,607	28,264	18,510
Mexico	17,842	119,399	154,925
Netherlands	13,618	13,751	10,263
Netherlands Antilles	11,804	6,637	9,382
Panama	13,480	17,921	12,258
Spain	8,332	11,594	21,990
USSR	897	5,469	38,790
United Kingdom	7,304	11,129	4,305
USA	242,107	261,357	147,556
Venezuela	149,142	87,096	40,456
Total (incl. others)	881,882	994,222	774,881

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,496	8,525	6,709
China, People's Repub.	1,936	20,754	19,518
Costa Rica	36,662	34,102	24,852
Cuba	—	11,254	1,272
Czechoslovakia	492	393	5,415
El Salvador	9,972	9,349	5,489
France	22,867	18,289	19,249
Germany, Federal Repub.	55,739	50,346	52,461
Guatemala	16,244	15,947	14,294
Honduras	12,541	11,331	7,450
Hong Kong	—	5,965	36
Italy	14,077	13,724	8,419
Japan	12,762	55,722	42,600
Mexico	108	9,253	14,179
Netherlands	19,387	7,224	16,274
Panama	5,527	5,275	1,435
Spain	13,628	6,997	13,790
USSR	8,319	9,408	8,169
USA	160,254	135,335	82,336
Total (incl. others)	413,838	475,912	370,194

* Imports by country of provenance; exports by country of final destination.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1979	1980	1981
Passengers	367,585	529,048	639,630
Passenger/km ('000)	14,599	18,731	20,283
Ton/km ('000)	6,480	11,831	13,876

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use)

	1979	1980	1981
Cars	24,061	22,331	22,468
Taxis	2,324	2,554	2,419
Buses	1,548	1,764	1,766
Minibuses	1,486	1,725	1,727
Vans	96	226	228
Lorries	21,092	24,105	24,127
Others	16,015	13,490	13,500

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic* in '000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Goods loaded	684	445	471
Goods unloaded	820	1,210	1,141

* Excluding transit traffic and packing.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1979	1980	1981
Passengers:			
Entering	76,348	101,042	98,241
Leaving	85,569	105,109	108,421
Cargo (kg):			
Entering	4,996,461	7,395,547	4,331,124
Leaving	2,824,089	1,502,888	1,060,211

Education

(1980/81)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	4,577	14,113	503,497
Secondary	377	4,221	139,743
Higher	6	1,456	34,710

Directory

The Constitution

Shortly after taking office on 20 July 1979, the Government of National Reconstruction abrogated the 1974 Constitution. On 22 August 1979 the revolutionary junta issued a 'Statute on Rights and Guarantees for the Citizens of Nicaragua', providing for the basic freedoms of the individual, religious freedom and freedom of the press, and abolishing the death penalty. The intention of the Statute was formally to re-establish rights which had been violated under the deposed Somoza regime. A fundamental Statute took effect from 20 July 1980, and remained in force until the Council of State drafted a political constitution and proposed an electoral law. Presidential and legislative elections were held on 4 November 1984. A new constitution is to be drawn up by 1987.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Commdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra (took office 10 January 1985).

Vice-President: Dr Sergio Ramírez Mercado.

CABINET

(March 1985)

Minister of the Interior: Commdr Tomás Borge Martínez.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Padre Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann.

Minister of National Defence: Commdr Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

Minister of Finance: William Hupper Argüello.

Minister of Industry: Emilio Baltodano Cantarero.

Minister of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform: Commdr Jaime Wheelock Román.

Minister of Foreign Co-operation: Commdr Henry Ruiz Hernández.

Minister of Transport: Commdr William Ramírez.

Minister of Labour: Benedicto Meneses Fonseca.

Minister of Health: Dra Lea Guido.

Minister of Education: Padre Fernando Cardenal Martínez.

Minister of Culture: Padre Ernesto Cardenal Martínez.

Minister of Housing and Human Settlements: Miguel Ernesto Vigil Icaza.

Minister of Domestic Trade: Commdr Ramón Cabrales.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Dr Alejandro Martínez Cuenca.

Minister of Construction: Commdr Mauricio Valenzuela.

Minister of Justice: Ernesto Castillo Martínez.

Minister of the Presidency: René Núñez Téllez.

First Deputy Minister of the Interior: Commdr Luis Carrión Cruz.

A further 25 Ministers were appointed.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Managua, JR.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 4 November 1984

Candidate	Percentage of votes
Daniel Ortega Saavedra (FSLN)	66.9
Clemente Guido (PCD)	14.0
Virgilio Godoy Reyes (PLI)	9.6
Mauricio Díaz (PPSC)	5.6
Others	3.9

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL CONSTITUYENTE

President: Commdr Carlos Núñez Téllez.

Vice-Presidents: Maurico Díaz (PPSC), Clemente Guido (PCD), Leticia Herrera (FSLN).

Election, 4 November 1984

Party	Seats
Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN)	61
Partido Conservador Demócrata (PCD)	14
Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI)	9
Partido Popular Social Cristiano (PPSC)	6
Movimiento de Acción Popular—Marxista Leninista (MAP—ML)	2
Partido Comunista de Nicaragua (PCN)	2
Partido Socialista Nicaragüense (PSN)	2
Total	96

Political Organizations

Coordinadora Democrática Nicaragüense Ramiro Sacasa (CDN): f. 1981; Pres. Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro; opposition coalition consisting of:

Partido Socialcristiano Nicaragüense (PSCN): Iglesia Larreynaga, 1½ c. al Lago, Apdo 4774, Managua, JR; tel. 41259; f. 1957; 42,000 mems; Pres. Agustín Jarquín Anaya; Gen.-Sec. Dr Luis Vega.

Partido Liberal Constitucionalista (PLC): Sec.-Gen. Alfredo Reyes Duque Estrada.

Partido Social Demócrata (PSD): Managua, JR; f. 1979; splinter group of PSCN; Sec.-Gen. Wilfredo Montalván.

Partido Conservador (PC): Managua, JR; f. 1979; allied to CDN; Leaders Mario Rappaccioli, Miriam Argüello.

Frente Patriótico para la Revolución (FPR): f. 1980; Co-ordinator Gustavo Tablado; revolutionary political coalition comprising:

Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional (FSLN) (Sandinista National Liberation Front): Managua, JR; f. 1960; engine of the revolution and since July 1979 principal government party; led by a nine-member directorate; 60,000 mems; Leader Bayardo Arce.

Partido Popular Social Cristiano (PPSC): Managua, JR; f. 1976; Leader César Delgadillo Machado.

Partido Socialista Nicaragüense (PSN): 1er Callejón, Col. Mántica, Frente a Barricada, Managua, JR; f. 1939; Sec.-Gen. Luis Sánchez Sancho.

Partido Comunista de Nicaragua (PCN): Managua, JR; f. 1967; pro-Beijing; Sec.-Gen. Elí Altamirano.

Movimiento de Acción Popular—Marxista Leninista (MAP—ML): Managua, JR.

Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI): Ciudad Jardín, F29 Frente a Optica Selecta, Managua, JR; tel 40743; f. 1946; Leader Virgilio Godoy Reyes.

Partido Popular Social Cristiano Aúténtico (PPSCA): Managua, JR; splinter group of PPSC.

Partido Conservador Demócrata (PCD): Managua, JR; f. 1979; Leaders Clemente Guido, Enrique Sotelo.

Guerrilla groups and opposition groups in exile:

Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática (ARDE): f. Sept. 1982; Leader Adolfo Chamorro; Gen. Commdr Edén Pastora Gómez; a unified opposition front based principally in Costa Rica and consisting of:

Federación de Trabajadores Nicaragüenses (FTN): workers' federation; Leader Zacarías Hernández.

Frente Revolucionaria Sandinista (FRS): Leader Edén Pastora Gómez.

Frente de Solidaridad Demócrata Cristiana: Leader José Dávila.

Misurasata-SICC: f. 1982; coalition of Sumo and Rama Indians; divided into pro- and anti-ARDE factions in January 1985; Leaders Brooklyn Rivera, Joaquín Suazo Jessy.

Movimiento Democrático Nicaragüense (MDN): f. 1978; Leader Alfonso Robelo Callejas.

Solidaridad de Trabajadores Cristianos (STC): Christian workers; Leader Donald Castillo.

Unión Democrática Nicaragüense-Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Nicaragüenses (UDN-FARN): Leader Fernando Chamorro Rapacciola.

Asamblea Nicaragüense de Unidad Democrática (Anude): f. 1982; right-wing opposition movement, including members of PSCN in exile.

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN): Somocista; Leader Pedro Ortega (Juan Carlos).

Fuerzas Democráticas Nicaragüenses (FDN): operating from Honduras; Leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrera.

Misura: f. 1982; fmrly known as Guerrilla Miskito; movement of Miskito Indians; Leader Steadman Fagoth Müller.

Movimiento 3V (M-3V): f. 1983; Leaders Abelardo Taboada, Luis Riva.

Rescate y Conciliación Nacional de Nicaragua: f. 1984; Leader Alfredo César Aguirre.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN NICARAGUA

Argentina: Reparto Las Colinas, Pasaje Los Cerros III, Apdo Postal 703, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Marcelino Chuburu Lastra.

Brazil: Km 7¾, Carretera Sur, Quinta los Pinos, Apdo 264, Managua, JR; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Luiz Fernando Nazareth.

Bulgaria: Reparto Las Colinas, Calle Los Mangos 195, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Kiril Zlatkov Nikolov.

Chile: Km 13.8 Carretera Sur, 200 m a mano izquierda, Apdo 1704, Managua, JR; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Eduardo Vega Bezanilla.

China (Taiwan): Avda Monumental 93, esq. Callejón Zelaya, Apdo 187, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Mao Chi-hsien.

Colombia: Reparto Los Robles, Apdo 1062, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Fernando Navas de Brigard.

Costa Rica: Centro Comercial Camino de Oriente, contiguo a AERONICA, Managua, JR; Ambassador: María Elena Chassuel Monge.

Cuba: Las Colinas Sur, 2a entrada, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Julián López Díaz.

Czechoslovakia: Managua, JR; Ambassador: Gustav Stopka.

Dominican Republic: Reparto Las Colinas, Prado Ecuestre 100, con Curva de los Gallos, Apdo 614, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Miguel Angel Decamps.

Ecuador: Sierritas de Santo Domingo, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Rosendo Maridueña Germán.

El Salvador: Reparto Las Colinas, Avda Las Colinas y Pasaje Los Cerros, Apdo 149, Managua, JR; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Joaquín Maza Martelli.

France: De Montoya, 1 c. al lago, Apdo 1227, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Jane Debenest.

German Democratic Republic: Km 11½ Carretera Sur, Callejón Bellevue 200 varas Siguiendo el Callejón Gran Portón de Hierro, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Dr Heinrich März.

Germany, Federal Republic: De la Central Sandinista de Trabajadores, 2c. al Sur y 2c. abajo, Casa 1333, Apdo 29, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Dr Horst Heubaum.

Ghana: Managua, JR; Ambassador: (vacant).

Guatemala: 11½, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo E-1, Managua, JR: Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Alfonso Aquino S.

Holy See: Km 10 y 800 m Carretera Sur, entrada a Quinta Tirrenia, Apdo 506, Managua, JR (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 58657; telex 2482; Nuncio: Archbishop Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo.

Honduras: Km 7½, Carretera Sur, Reparto Barcelona, Apdo 321, Managua, JR; Ambassador: (vacant).

Hungary: De la Central Sandinista de Trabajadores, 7 c. al Sur, esq. frente al Terraza, Apdo 2395, Managua, JR; tel. 22343; Ambassador: János Kiss.

Iran: Managua, JR; Ambassador: (vacant).

Italy: Shell Las Palmas, 1 c. al lago, 10 varas arriba, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Dr Arrigo López Celly.

Japan: Calle Monumental, 7 varas abajo, Apdo 1789, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Yasuhiro Matsuoka.

Kampuchea: Managua, JR; Ambassador: Long Visalo.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: De la Central Sandinista de Trabajadores, 2c. al Sur y 1c. abajo, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Oh Sung-Hwan.

Libya: Mansión Teodolinda, 6 c. al sur, ½ c. abajo, Managua, JR; Secretary of the People's Bureau: Ibrahim Mohamed Farhat.

Malta: Km 7½, Carretera Sur, Apdo 566, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Tirso del Junco y Mesa.

Mexico: Frente Oficinas Telcor de Altamira, Km 4½ a Masaya, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Augusto Gómez Villanueva.

Mongolia: Managua, JR; Ambassador: G. Dashdaava.

Panama: Reparto San Juan, Calle El Carmen 619, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Baltazar Aizpurna.

Peru: Reparto Los Robles, 2° Etapa B-II R-29, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Augusto Dammert León.

Poland: 17 Avda Calle S.O. y 13a Avda, Barrio Bolonia, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Eugeniusz Ciurus.

Seychelles: Managua, JR; Ambassador: (vacant).

Spain: Avda Central 13, Las Colinas, Apdo 284, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Mariano Baselga y Mantecón.

Sweden: De la Sub-Estación de Telcor, Las Palmas, 50 varas al Sur, a mano derecha, Casa 2601, Apdo 2307, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Göte Magnusson.

USSR: Reparto Las Colinas, Calle Vista Alegre 214, entre Avda Central y Paseo del Club, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Guerman Shyapnikov.

USA: Km 4½, Carretera Sur, Apdo 327, Managua, JR; tel. 23881; Ambassador: Harry E. Bergold.

Uruguay: Colonial Los Robles, Restaurante Lacmil 1c. arriba, Apdo 3843, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Jorge Martínez.

Venezuela: Plaza España, Edif. Málaga 2°, Módulo A-13, Apdo 406, Managua, JR; Ambassador: Luis Rafael Zapata Luigi.

Viet-Nam: Zona Residencial Planetarium, Paseo Saturno, Casa CS. 10, esq. Vía Láctea, Managua, JR; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Nguyen Van Nganh.

Yugoslavia: Managua, JR; Ambassador: Ivica Kojić.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court: Ciudad Jardín, Managua, JR; deals with both civil and criminal cases, acts as a Court of Cassation, appoints Judges of First Instance, and generally supervises the legal administration of the country. The revolutionary junta appointed six judges to the Supreme Court. A complete reorganization of the judicial system was to be effected.

President: Dr Roberto Argüello Hurtado.

Religion

All religions are tolerated. Almost all of Nicaragua's inhabitants profess Christianity, and the great majority belong to the Roman Catholic Church, which had almost 2m. adherents in 1976. The Moravian Church predominates on the Atlantic coast.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Managua: Miguel Obando y Bravo, Arzobispado, Apdo 3058, Managua, JR; tel. 71754.

The Episcopal Church

Bishop of Nicaragua: Apdo 1207, Managua, JR.

The Baptist Church

Baptist Convention of Nicaragua: Apdo 2593, Managua, JR; tel. 25785; Pres. Gonzalo Mairena.

The Press

In August 1979 a new press law was announced, by which all publications must display 'legitimate concern for the defence of the conquests of the revolution, the reconstruction process and the problems of the Nicaraguan people'.

Alternativa Liberal: Managua, JR; f. 1984; official publication of PLI.

Avance: Managua, JR; f. 1984; daily publication of PCN.

Barricada: Camino del Oriente, del Bolerama, Apdo 576, Managua, JR; tel. 24291; f. 1979; evening; official newspaper of the FSLN; also publ. in English; Exec. Dir CARLOS FERNANDO CHAMORRO; circ. 95,000.

El Centroamericano: 4a Calle Norte, POB 52, León; f. 1917; evening; independent; Dir R. ABAUNZA SALINAS; circ. 3,500.

La Gaceta Diario Oficial: Avda Central Sur 604, Managua, JR; f. 1912; morning; official.

Nuevo Diario: Pista P. Joaquín Chamarro Km 4, Carretera Norte, Apdo 4591, Managua, JR; f. 1980; daily; pro-Sandinista; Editor XAVIER CHOMORRO; circ. 45,000.

Poder Sandinista: Managua, JR; f. 1980; weekly.

La Prensa: Km 4½, Carretera Norte, Apdo 192, Managua, JR; f. 1926; evening; independent; Dir PEDRO JOAQUÍN CHAMORRO, Jr (went into exile in December 1984); Editor PABLO CUADRA; circ. 75,000 daily.

El Pueblo: Apdo 814, Managua, JR; f. 1979; daily; owned by a co-operative; Dir MELVIN WALLACE.

Revista del Pensamiento Centroamericano: Apdo 2108, Managua, JR; tel. 70788; f. 1960; quarterly; published by the Centro de Investigaciones y Actividades Culturales; cultural and current affairs journal; Editor XAVIER ZAVALA CUADRA; circ. 3,000.

La Semana Cómica: C.C. Bello Horizonte Módulo 9 y 10, Managua, JR; weekly.

Association

Unión de Periodistas de Nicaragua (UPN): Apdo 8385, Managua, JR; Leader LILLY SOTO VÁSQUEZ.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Nicaragüense de Noticias (ANN): Managua, JR; Dir-Gen. CARLOS GARCÍA.

Foreign Bureaux

Agencia EFE (Spain): Ciudad Jardín S-24, Apdo 1951, Managua, JR; Bureau Chief FILADELFO MARTÍNEZ FLORES.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): c/o 'La Prensa', Km 4½, Carretera Norte, Apdo 192, Managua, JR; tel. 51615; telex 1382; Bureau Chief HORACIO RUIZ PAVÓN.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Bosques de Altamira, Managua, JR.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Apdo 2095, Managua, JR; tel. 27822; telex 3751298; Correspondent JOSÉ ESTEBAN QUEZADA.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): De los semáforos del Portón de Telcor de Villa Fontana, 25 m al este, 2 c. al Lago, Casa No 280, Managua, JR; tel. 72697; telex 2385; Correspondent MANUEL GUERRERO TORRES.

Reuters (UK): 5a Avda No 703, Apdo 5208, Managua, JR.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR) : Colonial Los Robles, Casa No 17, Managua, JR; Correspondent ALEKSANDR TRUSHIN.

Publishers

Academia Nicaragüense de la Lengua: Biblioteca Nacional, Managua, JR; languages.

Editora de Publicaciones, SA (EDIPSA): Detrás Edif. Corporación Industrial del Pueblo, Pista de la Resistencia Sur, Managua, JR.

Editorial Alemana SA: Apdo E-10, Km 18½ Carretera a Masaya, C.C., Managua Módulo B. 30, JR.

Editorial América, SA: Ciudad Jardín K-24, Frente al Juzgado, Managua, JR.

Editorial Artes Gráficas: Managua, JR.

Editorial El Socorro: Cine Aguerri, 1c. abajo, 2½c. al Lago, No 618, Managua, JR.

Editorial Flórez: Centro Taller Las Palmas, 75 varas al Norte, Managua, JR; Dir JOSÉ MARÍA FLÓREZ MORALES.

Editorial Impresora Comercial: Julio C. Orozco L., 9 C.S.E., 27a y 28a Avda, 1011, Managua, JR.

Editorial José Martí: De donde fue Bunge, 2c. al Lago, Managua, JR.

Editorial Lacayo: 2a Avda Sur Este 507, Managua, JR; religion.

Editorial Rodríguez: Iglesia Sta Faz 1½c. abajo, B. Costa Rica, Apdo 4702, Managua, JR.

Editorial San José: Calle Central Este 607, Managua, JR.

Editorial Unión: Avda Central Norte, Managua, JR; travel.

Editorial Universitaria Centroamérica: Col. Centroamérica K-752, Managua, JR.

Editorial Vilma Morales M.: Academia Militar David Tejada 2c. abajo, ½c. al Lago, Bello Horizonte K-1-19.

Librería y Editorial, Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; education, history, sciences, law, literature, politics.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 200,000 radio receivers and 127,000 television receivers in use.

Dirección de Telecomunicaciones (Telcor): Apdo 2664, Managua, JR; government supervisory body; Minister-Dir Capt. José MARÍA ALVARADO.

RADIO

La Voz de Nicaragua: Detrás de Telcor de Villa Panamá, Managua, JR; tel. 72330; f. 1979; government station; Dir-Gen. CARLOS J. GUADAMUZ.

Radio Católica: Altamira D'Este 621, 3°, Apdo 2183, Managua, JR; tel. 70893; controlled by Conferencia Episcopal de Nicaragua; Dir P. BISMARK CARBALLO.

Radio Continental: De la Distribuidora Vicky, 4c. al Lago, No 73, Managua, JR; tel. 71000; telex 1270.

Radio Corporación: Ciudad Jardín Q-20, Apdo 2442, Managua, JR; tel. 41619; Dir JOSÉ CASTILLO OSEJO.

Radio Deportes FSLN: De la Casa Ricardo Morales Aviles 1½c. al Sur, Km 4, Carretera Sur, Managua, JR; tel. 23440; telex 1270.

Radio Minuto: Ciudad Jardín, Q-20, Apdo 2442, Managua, JR; tel. 42339; Dir CARLOS GADEA MANTILLA.

Radio Mundial: 36 Avda Oeste, Reparto Loma Verde, Apdo 3170, Managua, JR; tel. 23617; commercial; Dir-Gen. MANUEL ARAÑA VALLE.

Radio Noticias: Barrio Pancasán, IV Etapa, No 92, Apdo A-150, Managua, JR; tel. 70755; Dir AGUSTÍN FUENTES.

Radio Ondas de Luz: Cost. S. Hosp. Bautista, Apdo 607, Managua, JR; tel. 23140; f. 1959; religious and cultural station; 820 kHz long-wave; Dir JOSÉ GUERRERO R.

Radio Reloj: Ciudad Jardín, Casa I-1, contiguo a la Iglesia Asunción de María, Apdo 2839, Managua, JR; tel. 24960; Dir FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ TÉLLEZ.

Radio Sandino: Paseo Tiscapa, Apdo 1505, Managua, JR; tel. 25982; telex 1241; station controlled by the FSLN; Dir MIGUEL BLANDÓN.

There are 45 other radio stations.

TELEVISION

Sistema Sandinista de Televisión (SSTV): Km 3½, Carretera Sur, Contiguo a la gasolinera Shell, Las Palmas, Apdo 1505, Managua, JR; tel. 60118; telex 1226; Dir IVÁN GARCÍA C.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposit; m. = million; amounts in córdobas)

Corporación Financiera de Nicaragua (CORFIN) (Finance Corporation of Nicaragua): Edif. O. Pérez Cassar 1°, Apdo 53, Managua, JR; f. 1980; Dir-Gen. Lic. FERNANDO GUZMÁN CUADRA.

BANKING

All Nicaraguan banks were nationalized in July 1979. Foreign banks operating in the country are no longer permitted to secure local deposits. All foreign exchange transactions must be made through the Banco Central or its agencies.

Supervisory Authority

Contraloría General de la República: Apdo 48, Managua; f. 1979; took over functions of Superintendencia de Bancos in 1981; Comptroller Emilio Baltodano Pallais.

Central Bank

Banco Central de Nicaragua: Pista de la Resistencia, Apdos 2252/3, Managua, JR; tel. 50500; telex 1056; f. 1961; 512 mems; bank of issue and Government fiscal agent; cap. 24.4m., dep. 714m. (Sept. 1980); Minister-Pres. Joaquín Cuadra Chamorro; Vice-Pres. (Finance) Lic. Adolfo Ubilla M.; Man. Carlos G. Muñiz B.

State Banks

Banco de América (BAMER): Avda Sandino y 4a Calle Sur Este, Apdo 285, Managua, JR; tel. 26100; telex 1040; f. 1952; cap. 42.5m., dep. 288.6m. (Sept. 1982); Exec. Dir Lic. Antonio Medrano B.; 47 brs.

Banco de Crédito Popular (BCP): Residencial Rubenia, Casa No A-3, Apdo 3904, Managua, JR; tel. 66648; f. 1972 as autonomous state institution to promote savings and provide bank loans to small enterprises and low income workers and employees; cap. 51.4m., dep. 143.8m. (Sept. 1982); Exec. Dir Robin Cuadra Quintanilla; 22 brs.

Banco Inmobilario (BIN): Calle Principal Colonia Centroamérica, Apdo 1162, Managua, JR; f. 1980; savings bank and housing funding; cap. 20m., dep. 1,034m.; Exec. Dir Luis Angel Montenegro E.

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo (BND): Km 3½, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo 328, Managua, JR; tel. 71771; telex 2067; f. 1912; cap. and res 2,372m., dep. 5,892m. (Dec. 1983); Exec. Dir Porfirio J. Gómez; 120 brs.

Banco Nicaragüense (BANIC): Centro Financiero Oscar Pérez Cassar, Km 5½, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo 549, Managua, JR; tel. 72730; telex 1305; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 35m., dep. 2,258m. (Sept. 1982); Exec. Dir Lic. Angel Enrique Ramírez Gómez; 27 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): Edif. Kodak, Plaza de Compras, Apdo 2469, Managua, JR; tel. 26561; f. 1964; cap. 10m., dep. 1,140m.; Man. Orlando Pasos; 2 brs.

Bank of London and South America Ltd: Plaza de Compras, Colonia Centroamérica, Apdo 91, Managua, JR; tel. 74603; telex 2207; f. 1958; cap. 14.6m., dep. 9.5m. (Sept. 1980); Man. Robert Logan.

Citibank NA (USA): Km 3½, Carretera a Masaya, 75 varas arriba, Apdo 3102, Managua, JR; f. 1967; cap. 10.5m., dep. 33.1m. (Oct. 1980); Man. Enrique Alaniz D.

INSURANCE

State Company

Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguros y Reaseguros (INISER): Centro Financiero Oscar Pérez Cassar, Apdo 1147, Managua, JR; tel. 71859; telex 2045; f. 1979 to assume the activities of all the pre-revolution national private insurance companies; Minister-Pres. Dr Leonel Argüello Ramírez.

Foreign Companies

American Life Insurance Company: Metrocentro Módulo 7, Apdo 601, Managua, JR; tel. 73356; Admin. Man. Dolores Lezama.

British American Insurance Co.: Altamira D'Este 360, Apdo A-56, Managua, JR; Gen. Man. Cecil E. Gill.

Citizens Standard Life Insurance Co.: Iglesia El Carmen, 2c. al Lago, ½c. abajo, No 1410, Apdo 3199, Managua, JR; Man. Yagalí Rivas Alegría.

Pan American Life Insurance Co.: Km 4, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo 642, Managua, JR; Man. Humberto Arrieta.

Trade and Industry

Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Nicaragua: Plaza de Ferias, Col. Centroamérica, Apdo 135, C.C. Managua, JR; tel. 71946; 330 mems; Pres. Antonio Leiva Pérez; Gen. Man. Orestes Romero Rojas.

Cámara de Comercio Americana de Nicaragua: Esq. Norte Este de la Uca, ½c. al sur, Apdo 2720, Managua, JR; tel. 75796; telex 1369; f. 1974; Dir Martha Ruiz P.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio de Nicaragua: Iglesia El Carmen, ½c. al Sur, Apdo 4103, Managua, JR; tel. 25403; telex 1396.

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Ministerio de Comercio Interior (MICOIN): Del Sandy 2c. arriba, Managua, JR; controls wholesale market of basic products.

Cámara Nicaragüense de la Construcción: 2a Callejón, Col. Mántica, Casa 239, Apdo 3016, Managua, JR; tel. 23838; construction industry; Pres. Benjamín Lanzas; Exec. Sec. Dr Gustavo Tijerino Medrano.

Condemina: Frente Casa Nazareth, Apdo 195, Managua, JR; tel. 50645; state mining agency; Dir Antonio Arellano.

Empresa Nacional de Agromecanización (AGROMEC): Apdo 323, Managua, JR; mechanization of agriculture.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Cuero: Teatro Aguerri 2c. al Lago, 2c. abajo, 75 varas al Norte, Managua, JR; leather industry; attached to Ministry of Industry.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Importación (ENIMPORT): Contiguo al Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, antiguo Centro Comercial 'Los Portales', Apdo 2793, Managua, JR; tel. 75793; telex 2366; import organization; Dir Wilfredo Delgado.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Petróleo: Del Restaurante Terraza, 1c. abajo, 1c. al Sur, Managua, JR; petroleum organization.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Promoción de Exportaciones (ENIPREX): Esq. Sur Oeste Hotel Intercontinental, 1c. abajo, No 1014, Apdo 1449, Managua, JR; tel. 70519; export promotion; Dir Alvaro Porta.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Agua y Alcantarillado (INAA): Managua, JR; water and sewerage; Minister-Dir Ottoniel Argüello.

Instituto Nacional de Comercio Exterior e Interior: Club Terraza 2c. abajo, Managua; f. 1979; has overall control of internal and external marketing of major agricultural products.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Energía (INE): Managua, JR; energy; Minister-Dir Emilio Rappaccioli.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Minas e Hidrocarburos (IMMINEH): Managua, JR; mines and hydrocarbons; Minister-Dir Ramiro Bermúdez Mallol.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca (INPESCA): Managua, JR; fishing; Minister-Dir Alfredo Alaniz Downing.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Previsión Social: Managua, JR; social security; Minister-Dir Reinaldo Tefel.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Reforma Agraria (INRA): Km 8, entrada a Sierrita Sto Domingo, Managua, JR; tel. 73210; agrarian reform; Dir Jaime Wheelock Román.

Instituto de Recursos Naturales (IRENA): Managua, JR; natural resources; Minister-Dir Julio Castillo.

STATE TRADING CORPORATIONS

Empresa Nicaragüense del Algodón (ENAL): Del Restaurante Terraza, 1c. abajo, MC Ex. Barrio Bolonia, Apdo 3684, Managua, JR; tel. 72226; telex 2216; f. 1979; controls cotton trading; Dir Luis Lacayo D.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Alimentos Básicos (ENABAS): Apdo 1041, Salida a Carretera Norte, Managua, JR; tel. 26183; telex 1314; f. 1979; controls trading in basic foodstuffs; Dir Otto Roeder Sediles.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Azúcar (ENAZUCAR): Ministerio de Defensa, 2c. abajo, Apdo 3245, Managua, JR; tel. 72229; telex 2273; f. 1979; controls sugar trading; Dir Noel Chamorro Cuadra.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Banano (BANANIC): Edif. Málaga, Plaza España, Apdo 3433, Managua, JR; tel. 74491; f. 1979; controls banana trading; Dir Marcos Castillo.

Empresa Nicaragüense del Café (ENCAFE): Plaza de Compras, en frente del Banco Inmobiliario, Colonia Centroamérica, Apdo 2482, Managua, JR; tel. 70290; telex 23337; f. 1979; controls coffee trading; Dir José Angel Buitrago.

Empresa Nicaragüense de la Carne (ENCAR): Centro Financiero Oscar Pérez Cassar, Apdo C-11, Managua, JR; tel. 70519; telex 2033; f. 1979; controls meat trading; Dir Orlando N. Bonilla.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Insumos Agropecuarios (ENIA): Distribuidora Vicky 2c. Oeste, Apdo C-11, Managua, JR;

tel. 71724; telex 2301; f. 1979; agricultural investment goods board; f. 1979; Dir EDUARDO FONSECA FÁBREGAS.

Empresa Nicaragüense de Productos del Mar (ENMAR): Km 4½, Carretera Sur, Apdo 356, frente Embajada Americana, Managua, JR; tel. 74635; f. 1979; controls trading in all seafood products; Dir FRANKLIN MENDIETA.

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Algodoneros de Managua, RL: Km 3½ Carretera Norte, Apdo 483, Managua, JR; tel. 4515; cotton-growers; Pres. Ing. GUILLERMO LACAYO; Sec. Ing. CARLOS ORTEGA M.

Cooperativa de Mercadeo de los Artesanos del Calzado: Managua, JR; tel. 4196; shoemakers and leatherworkers.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Productores de Café Nicaragüenses: coffee producers.

Consejo Superior de la Empresa Privada (COSEP): Apdo 5430, Managua, JR; tel. 27130; private businesses; consists of Cámara de Industrias de Nicaragua (CADIN), Unión de Productores Agropecuarios de Nicaragua (UPANIC), Cámara de Comercio, Cámara de la Construcción, Confederación Nacional de Profesionales (CONAPRO), Instituto Nicaragüense de Desarrollo (INDE); mem. of Coordinadora Democrática Nicaragüense; Pres. ENRIQUE BOLAÑOS GEYER.

Instituto Nicaragüense de Desarrollo (INDE): Oficinas de Montoya, 1c. al. Norte, ½ c. al Oeste, Apdo 2598, Managua, JR; tel. 24047; f. 1963; organization of private businessmen; 650 mems; Pres. ENRIQUE BOLAÑOS GEYER; Exec. Sec. WILLIAM BAEZ.

Unión de Productores Agropecuarios de Nicaragua (UPANIC): Apdo 2351, Managua, JR; tel. 23318; private agriculturalists' association; Pres. RAMIRO GURDIÁN; Exec. Sec. ROSENDO DÍAZ.

TRADE UNIONS

Asociación de Trabajadores del Campo—ACT (Association of Rural Workers): Managua, JR; tel. 27955; f. 1979.

Central Sandinista de Trabajadores—CST (Sandinista Congress of Workers): Calle Colón, Iglesia del Carmen, 1c. abajo, 20 varas al Sur, Managua, JR; tel. 26484; f. 1979.

Central de Trabajadores Nicaragüenses—CTN (Nicaraguan Workers' Congress): Iglesia Santa Ana, 1½ c. al Occidente, Managua, JR; tel. 25981; f. 1962; mem. of Coordinadora Democrática Nicaragüense; Leader CARLOS HUENDES; Sec.-Gen. AGUSTÍN JARQUÍN.

Confederación General de Trabajo (Independiente)—CGT(I) (Independent General Confederation of Labour): Calle 11 de Julio, Managua, JR; f. 1953; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS SALGADO MEMBRENO; 4,843 mems (est.) from six federations with 40 local unions, and six non-federated local unions.

Confederación de Unificación Sindical—CUS (Confederation of United Trade Unions): Apdo 4845, Managua, JR; tel. 42039; f. 1972; affiliated to ORIT, AFL, CIO; mem. of Coordinadora Democrática Nicaragüense; Leader MARIANO MENDOZA.

Consejo de Acción y Unidad Sindical—CAUS (Council for Trade Union Action and Unity): Managua, JR; f. 1963; trade union wing of Partido Comunista de Nicaragua.

Federación de Trabajadores de la Salud—FETSALUD (Federation of Health Workers): Shell Ciudad Jardín ½ c. arriba, Managua, JR.

Federación de Transportadores Unidos Nicaragüense—FTUN (United Transport Workers' Federation of Nicaragua): De donde fue el Vocacional, esq. Este 30 varas al Sur, Apdo 945, Managua, JR; f. 1952; Pres. MANUEL SABALLOS; 2,880 mems (est.) from 21 affiliated associations.

Frente Obrero—FO (Workers' Front): f. 1974; radical Marxist-Leninist trade union.

Frente de Trabajadores Socialcristiano—FRETRA SC (Social-Christian Workers' Front): f. 1980; trade union wing of PSCN.

Unión Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos—UNAG (National Union of Agricultural and Livestock Workers): Managua, JR; tel. 66808; Pres. DANIEL NÚÑEZ.

Unión Nacional de Cafecultores de Nicaragua (National Union of Coffee Growers of Nicaragua): De donde fue la Mans Teodolinda 3½c. al Sur, Casa No 1297, Managua, JR.

Unión Nacional Campesina—UNC (National Union of Rural Workers): f. 1983; affiliated to PPSC.

Unión de Productores Agropecuarios de Nicaragua (Union of Agricultural Producers of Nicaragua): De donde fue la Mans Teodolinda 3½c. al Sur, Casa No 1297, Managua, JR.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril de Nicaragua: Plantel Casimiro Sotelo, Apdo 5, Managua, JR; tel. 22160; telex 1239; f. 1881; government-owned; main line from Managua to the Pacific port of Corinto via León and Chinandega, and from Managua to Granada on Lake Nicaragua; there are plans to construct a 400-km rail-link between Corinto and El Bluff; 232 km; Gen. Dir Lic. ROLANDO ESPINOSA RÍOS.

Ferrocarril de Pacífico de Nicaragua: CST J. Benito Escobar 6c. al Sur, 1c. al Oeste, Apdo 727, Corinto.

Instituto Ferroviario Nicaragüense: Managua, JR; Dir JOSÉ VALDIVIA.

ROADS

In 1984 there were some 24,748 km of roads and tracks. Of these 4,408 km were paved. The Pan-American Highway runs for 384 km in Nicaragua and links Managua with the Honduran and Costa Rican frontiers and the Atlantic and Pacific Highways connecting Managua with the coastal regions.

SHIPPING

Corinto, Puerto Sandino and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cabezas, Bluefields, Puerto Arlen Siu and Puerto General Benjamín Zeledón on the Atlantic, are the principal ports. Corinto deals with about 60% of trade. A deep-water port is under construction at El Bluff.

Administración Portuaria de Corinto: Frente al Ferrocarril del Pacífico, Apdo 11, Corinto; tel. 211; f. 1956; port authority.

Naviera Nicaragüense, SA (Nanica): CST 8c. al Sur, 150 varas abajo, Apdo 909, Managua, JR; tel. 26861; telex 1011; regular services between Central America, Mexico, Panama and Europe; Man. Dir GUILLERMO SEQUEIRA ESPINOSA.

Several foreign shipping lines call at Nicaraguan ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aerolíneas Nicaragüenses (AERONICA): Contiguo Aeropuerto Internacional Augusto C. Sandino, Apdo 3688, Managua, JR; f. 1981; domestic services and international services to El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Mexico and the USA; Pres. Commdr WILLIAM RAMÍREZ (Minister of Transport); Gen. Man. M. ROJAS; fleet: 1 Boeing 727-100, 1 Boeing 720B.

Tourism

Instituto Nicaragüense de Turismo (INTURISMO): Avda Bolívar Sur, Apdo 122, Managua, JR; tel. 25436; f. 1967; Minister-Dir HERTY LEWITES RODRÍGUEZ.

Asociación Nicaragüense de Agencias de Viajes (ANAVIT): Apdo 1045, Managua, JR; Pres. ANTONIO ESPINO.

NIGER

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Niger is a land-locked state in West Africa, with Algeria and Libya to the north, Nigeria and Benin to the south, Mali and Burkina Faso to the west, and Chad to the east. The climate is hot and dry, with an average temperature of 29°C (84°F). The official language is French, but numerous indigenous languages, including Hausa (spoken by about one-half of the population), Tuareg, Djerma and Fulani, are also used. About 97.5% of the population are Muslims, the most influential Islamic groups being the Tijaniyya, the Senoussi and the Hamallists. Most of the remainder of the population follow traditional beliefs, and there is a small Christian minority. The national flag (proportions 8 by 7) has three equal horizontal stripes, of orange, white and green, with an orange disc in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Niamey.

Recent History

Formerly a part of French West Africa, Niger became a self-governing member of the French Community in December 1958 and was granted independence on 3 August 1960. Hamani Diori, Prime Minister since December 1958, became Head of State. He was elected President in November 1960, and re-elected in 1965 and 1970. His one-party Government, having repressed an attempted rebellion in 1963–64, seemed one of the most secure in Africa, and President Diori himself gained considerable international prestige as a spokesman for francophone Africa. He maintained very close links with France, and Niger also received aid from Nigeria and Libya. The discovery of uranium in Niger, and its exploitation by France, provided an opportunity for the economic development of the country, but the drought in the Sahel region in 1968–74, which affected Niger more severely than any other country, had serious economic and political consequences.

Amidst widespread civil disorder during the drought, and after a four-month education strike, the army staged an almost bloodless coup in April 1974. Diori was arrested, and Lt-Col (later Maj.-Gen.) Seyni Kountché, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, became President. The new military Government suspended the Constitution, dissolved the National Assembly and announced that its main objectives were the elimination of corruption and the attainment of greater efficiency in dealing with the famine conditions which then prevailed.

The new Government's major preoccupation was planning an economic recovery after the Sahel drought. In the interest of national independence, it obtained the withdrawal of French troops and weakened French control of uranium exploitation. In February 1977 France and Niger concluded a new co-operation agreement which, it was claimed, eradicated all traces of paternalism in their relations.

In August 1975 the Vice-President of the ruling Conseil Militaire Suprême (CMS) was arrested, along with two other prominent figures, on a charge of plotting to seize power, and in January 1976 the Secretary of State for Information was detained. In March 1976 Maj. Moussa Bayere, dismissed from the Government in February, led an abortive coup. Nine of those implicated, including Bayere, were subsequently sentenced to death.

In 1977 and 1978, faced with the difficulties of renewed drought, the Government attempted to broaden the basis of its support, and in March 1978 released a number of political prisoners, including senior members of ex-President Diori's administration. In April 1980 ex-President Diori was released from prison. All members of the former administration are now free.

In April 1982 14 people, of whom 13 were Malian, were arrested at Arlit, apparently attempting to sabotage the uranium mines. They claimed to be working for the son of former President Diori. In May a three-week strike by students was resolved, following agreement in principle on recognition of the Niger Student Union by the Government.

The proportion of army officers in the Government was reduced in December 1977 as the unpopular and corrupt administration was gradually replaced. Further reorganizations led to a predominantly civilian Council of Ministers, and in January 1983 the post of Prime Minister was created. In October 1983 a coup attempt by officers, taking advantage of the President's absence (at the Franco-African summit in Vittel, France), was thwarted by ministers loyal to the Kountché regime. Three high-ranking officials who were believed to have instigated the plot fled the country, but several suspected civil servants and two ministers were arrested. Despite early suspicions of Libyan connections, the motive appeared to be military opposition to increasing 'civilianization' of the Kountché government. The subsequent government reshuffle in November resulted in a Council of Ministers composed entirely of civilians. In September 1984 the Ministry of Public and Semi-Public Companies was created, as part of the Government's economic recovery programme.

Niger's relations with the People's Republic of China were consolidated following President Kountché's official visit to that country in May 1984. In December 1984 the President visited the USA and received pledges for development aid.

Government

Since the military coup of April 1974, Niger has been ruled by a Supreme Military Council of army officers, and by a Council of Ministers appointed by the President. In a move towards greater democracy, the National Development Council (which had existed hitherto as an advisory body to the Government) was reconstituted in August 1983. Comprising 150 elected members, the National Development Council is the highest tier of a new system of institutions, known as the Development Society, which incorporates representatives of the Samariya youth movement and of the Co-operative Movement at various levels. The National Development Council is to draw up a national charter. Niger is divided into seven departments, each administered by an appointed prefect.

Defence

Niger's armed forces are on a small scale. In July 1984 there was an army of 2,150 men and paramilitary forces totalling 2,550 men. Arms and equipment come mainly from France. The air force consists of 70 men and a few transport planes. Estimated defence expenditure in 1982 was US $14.0m.

Economic Affairs

Since independence, Niger's economic growth has not kept pace with the increase in the country's population. According to estimates by the World Bank, Niger's GNP per head in 1982 was US $310 (at average 1980–82 prices), showing an average annual decrease of 1.5%, in real terms, since 1960. Real GDP was estimated to have fallen by 1% in 1982.

The economy is predominantly agricultural, and this sector accounted for about 44% of GDP in 1980. About 90% of the population are dependent on agriculture and the raising of livestock, although less than 10% of the land is cultivated. The principal subsistence crops are millet, sorghum, cassava and beans. The herds of cattle, sheep and goats are large but often of poor quality.

Much of the land is part of the Sahara, an arid desert, and more than 75% of the country receives an average annual rainfall of less than 250 mm (10 in). Persistent drought and the depredations of pests are the main problems. Desertification, aggravated by over-grazing and deforestation, has undermined the country's attempts to become self-sufficient in food. Increases in grain production have been insufficient to offset

the increase in population, estimated at around 2.5% per year. Niger was very seriously affected by the Sahelian drought in the early 1970s. In 1976/77 cereal production exceeded domestic requirements for the first time since 1970, but in 1978 there was a deficit of 50,000 tons. In 1979, however, Niger imported a total of only 20,000 tons of foodstuffs, and basic food imports became unnecessary in 1980, when livestock numbers almost reached pre-drought levels and production of the principal crops increased by about 10%, but lack of rainfall again led to a shortage of cereals in 1981. Renewed drought damaged livestock production in 1983, although cereal crops remained largely unaffected.

The Office des Produits Vivriers du Niger (Food Products Bureau) keeps reserves of cereals in an effort to ensure regular food supplies and to maintain standard prices across the country. However, the country's food stocks fell to 40,000 tons in 1984, compared with 200,000 tons in 1983, as a result of one of the worst harvests ever recorded in Niger. The severe drought affected both livestock and cereal production, and in November 1984 President Kountché launched an emergency appeal for food aid, following a cereal shortfall of 477,000 tons at the end of the 1983/84 season. The country also suffered as a result of the closure of the border with Nigeria in April 1984, which prevented much food aid from entering Niger and destroyed traditional livestock markets. A government campaign to encourage production of out-of-season crops (such as potatoes, haricot beans and cassava) was launched in 1984, in an effort to offset the cereal deficit. The country's principal cash crop was formerly groundnuts but production has not recovered to the pre-drought level. Cotton production has diminished regularly since 1979, but was expected to increase in 1983/84 as a result of an expansion of the area under cultivation from 1,627 ha in 1982/83 to 3,000 ha.

Uranium deposits, comprising 200,000 metric tons of proven reserves, were discovered in 1966 at Arlit, in the Aïr mountains of northern Niger, and production by French interests began in 1971. In 1974 the mines were nationalized, and in 1977 a new agreement with France increased Niger's share in their exploitation from 17% to 33%, and allowed the Government to set prices, which had been previously dictated by France. In 1978 a second mine was opened at Akouta, with Japanese investment. In 1981 Niger was the fifth largest uranium producer in the non-communist world, with an output of 4,585 metric tons. Revenue from uranium exports enabled a reduction in the tax threshold and a raising of the guaranteed minimum industrial wage in 1977 and 1978. Uranium provided about 75% of Niger's export earnings by 1980, but a drop in world prices led to a reduction in revenue, from 26,000m. francs CFA in 1979 to about 9,000m. in 1982. France remains Niger's principal customer, but the Government is actively seeking to diversify its markets, particularly towards North Africa and the Middle East; in December 1983 agreement was reached for Niger to supply uranium for Egypt's nuclear power programme. Lack of transport facilities hampers Niger's uranium development, but a 'uranium road' between the mines and the capital was completed in 1981. However, the slump in world demand has led to delay in plans to open up new deposits.

Cassiterite, a tin-bearing mineral, is mined in three locations. Mining of phosphate deposits, estimated at 250m. tons, 151 km west of Niamey began in 1978, and open-cast mining of coal at Anou Araren, where reserves are estimated to be 5m. tons, started in 1980. Petroleum deposits in the Madama Termit area, north-east of Lake Chad, were discovered in 1978.

Industry is on a small scale, and manufacturing and handicrafts accounted for 6.4% of GDP in 1980. In 1982 plans were announced for state investment in industries derived from agricultural produce and in the manufacture of construction materials and agricultural machinery, amounting to some 10,000m. francs CFA by 1985. Plans to reduce dependence on imported energy included the construction of an electricity generating station using local coal, and in 1982 the feasibility of a dam at Kandadji, providing irrigation for more than 140,000 ha and hydroelectricity at 125 MW capacity, was being studied by aid donors. A 60% increase in energy consumption was envisaged for the period 1980–85, and 156,400m. francs CFA is due to be invested in this sector during 1981–1990.

The 1979–83 development plan involved private investment in the mining sector and in a sugar refining complex, with state investment concentrating on rural development, social services and transport. In March 1983 the National Rural Development Fund was created in an effort to revitalize agricultural production. An Intermediate Consolidation Programme (1984–85) was implemented in February 1984. Public investment was to total 130,000m. francs CFA, compared with 384,500m. francs under the 1979–82 Plan. More than 70% of investment was to be financed by external sources, giving priority to the development of water resources and food self-sufficiency. Niger depends on foreign aid and investment, particularly from France, whose civil aid in 1982 amounted to 25,000m. francs CFA. The decline in revenue from uranium exports, owing to the collapse in world prices and falling sales, has led to a rapid increase in Niger's external debt, estimated to have reached 300,000m. francs CFA in October 1983. The fall in uranium revenue has led to severe difficulties in repaying investment loans acquired in previous years: Niger's debt service payments rose from 2,600m. francs CFA in 1979 to 33,000m. francs in 1983, and were forecast to reach a peak of more than 50,000m. francs CFA (after rescheduling) in 1988. Proposals for economic recovery, outlined in April 1983, included a massive reduction in imports of goods and services.

Under an IMF-supported austerity programme, adopted in mid-1983, Niger's budgetary deficit was reduced from 7.3% of GDP in 1982/83 to 4.7% in 1983/84, and the current external account deficit was limited to around 4% of GDP in 1983. In December 1983 the IMF approved a one-year stand-by arrangement, authorizing purchases of SDR 16m., and the creditor countries in the 'Club of Paris' subsequently agreed to reschedule part of Niger's foreign debt. A reform of the state and parastatal sector was begun in 1983, in conjunction with the World Bank. In accordance with IMF recommendations, the state-owned distribution network lost its monopoly on the import of basic commodities in October 1983, in a move towards a more open market economy. A general audit of 54 state and parastatal companies, carried out in early 1984, revealed widespread mismanagement and a cumulative net deficit of 29,000m. francs CFA over the 1980–83 period. The creation in September 1984 of a Ministry of Public and Semi-Public Companies highlighted the Government's concern at the problem, and in December it was announced that a number of parastatal companies were to be 'privatized'.

Transport and Communications

The construction of two railways is being studied; one to give access to the port of Cotonou, in Benin, and the other to Lomé, in Togo, via Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso). Two highways cross the country, from east to west and from north to south, giving access to neighbouring countries. Work on Niger's portion of the Trans-Saharan highway was scheduled to begin in 1985, with the upgrading of the Zinder–Agadez road. In 1981 there were 8,547 km of main roads, of which 32.5% were paved. Many road extension and improvement schemes are in progress, and a 648-km 'uranium road', from Agadez and Arlit to Tahoua, was opened in February 1981. The River Niger is navigable for 300 km within the country. In 1973 a river route between Gaya, in the south of Niger, and Port Harcourt, in Nigeria, was opened, giving access to the sea. In August 1983 a warehouse was opened in Lomé (Togo), and the port is to be used as a commercial outlet for land-locked Niger. The internal airways system is operated by Air Niger. The main international airport is at Niamey. There are plans for a satellite telecommunications network, financed by France.

Social Welfare

There is a guaranteed national basic wage. There are two hospitals, 38 departmental medical centres, 198 dispensaries and a number of mobile clinics. In 1981 the country had 118 physicians, one for every 47,000 people. The 1979–83 development plan included allocations for 118 rural dispensaries, for 40 clinics and maternity centres, and for the expansion of a system of village health teams to give basic treatment.

Education

Education is free but there are insufficient schools. The proportion of children of school age receiving education rose from 13% in 1977 to 17% in 1979. It was planned that by 1983 25% of Niger's primary-aged children would be in school. A univer-

sity was opened at Niamey in 1973, and the construction of the Islamic University of West Africa began at Say in 1976. Scholarships are provided for higher education in France and Senegal. In 1980, according to estimates by UNESCO, the adult illiteracy rate averaged 90.2% (males 86.0%; females 94.2%).

Tourism

There is an abundance of wild life, and hunting is the principal tourist attraction. Lake Chad also provides game fishing. In 1984 there were 26 hotels. Provision was made in the 1979–83 plan for the extension of tourist facilities, which by 1982 were to increase from 421 to 972 rooms. In 1984 tourist arrivals totalled 50,453. There is an international-class hotel of 250 rooms in Niamey.

Public Holidays

1985: 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 3 August (Independence Day), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 18 December (Republic Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day).

Note: The Christian community in Niger also observes Easter, Whitsun, Ascension Day, Assumption, All Saints' Day and Christmas.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Commissariat général au Développement, Niamey, Niger.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	1,267,000*
Population (census results)	
1959/60	2,501,800
20 November 1977	
Males	2,514,532
Females	2,583,895
Total	5,098,427
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1979	5,354,266
1981	5,686,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1981	4.5

*489,191 sq miles.

ETHNIC GROUPS (estimated population at 1 July 1972)*

Hausa	2,279,000	Tuareg, etc	127,000
Djerma-Songhai	1,001,000	Beriberi-Manga	386,000
Fulani (Peulh)	450,000	**Total**	4,243,000

*Provisional figures. Revised total is 4,239,000.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population in 1977)

Niamey (capital)	225,314	Tahoua	31,265
Zinder	58,436	Agadez	20,475
Maradi	45,852	Birni N'Konni	15,227

1981 (estimates): Niamey 360,000; Zinder 75,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 50.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 51.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80; death rate 23.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75, 22.4 per 1,000 in 1975-80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc	1,066	122	1,188
Industry	28	—	28
Services	59	5	64
Total	1,153	127	1,280

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,510; Total 1,745 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Maize	10	9	10
Millet	1,364	1,305†	1,295†
Sorghum	368	327†	357†
Rice (paddy)	31	38	52†
Sugar cane	113	120	130
Sweet potatoes and yams	17	20	30
Cassava (Manioc)	162	165	165
Onions	108	110	110
Other vegetables	33	35	35
Pulses	278	293	305
Dates	6*	6	6
Other fruit	32*	32	32
Groundnuts (in shell)	100	96	88
Cottonseed	4†	2	7
Cotton lint	2†	1	4

*FAO estimates. †Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

1983 (estimates in '000 metric tons): Millet and sorghum 1,700; Rice 44; Groundnuts 74.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Horses	254†	260	270
Asses*	450	460	460
Cattle	3,206	3,300	3,350
Camels	391†	400	410
Pigs*	31	32	32
Sheep	2,973†	2,850	2,900
Goats	7,043†	7,200	7,300
Poultry*	10,000	10,500	11,000

*FAO estimates. †Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	37	39	39
Mutton and lamb	12	12	12
Goats' meat	29	30	31
Horse meat	4	4	4
Poultry meat	8	9	9
Cows' milk	96	97	97
Sheep's milk	12	12	12
Goats' milk	135	140	143
Cheese	7.5	8.2	8.5
Butter	4.6	4.9	5.0
Hen eggs	6.8	7.1	7.3
Cattle hides	6.1	6.3	6.5
Sheep skins	2.1	2.0	2.0
Goat skins	4.8	5.0	5.2

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Industrial wood	211	217	224
Fuel wood	3,199	3,296	3,396
Total	3,410	3,513	3,620

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	8.9	8.2	6.8

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

(metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Tin*	96	96	96
Uranium	3,620	4,100	4,500†

*Estimates by International Tin Council.
† Provisional figure.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

Uranium (metric tons): 4,219 in 1982; 3,400 in 1984 (unofficial figures).

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS (provisional figures)

	1979	1980	1981
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	78	n.a.	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics (million sq metres)	17	16	n.a.
Cement ('000 metric tons)	34	39	36
Electricity (million kWh)	50	60	60

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million francs CFA, years ending 30 September)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Direct taxation	15,375	12,585	13,521
Indirect taxation	15,722	16,977	17,539
Customs	25,253	28,155	32,092
Registration fees	3,135	3,835	3,885
Miscellaneous duties	19,164	10,812	10,231
Extraordinary income	1,973	21,489	3,977
Total	80,624	93,853	81,268

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
National debt	8,738	16,641	19,945
Operating expenses	32,465	37,752	40,472
State intervention	39,421	39,460	20,851
Total	80,624	93,853	81,268

Source: *L'Afrique Noire Politique et Economique 1983.*

1984/85 (million francs CFA): General budget balanced at 85,970 (recurrent budget 79,970; projected investment 6,000).

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	4.7	4.7	4.3
IMF special drawing rights	8.8	8.2	4.8
Reserve position in IMF	7.0	6.8	9.0
Foreign exchange	89.6	14.6	39.4
Total	110.0	34.3	57.5

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million francs CFA at 31 December)*

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	34,840	35,270	31,530
Demand deposits at deposit money banks†	38,780	34,540	33,780
Checking deposits at post office	1,130	1,110	1,230
Total money†	74,750	70,930	66,550

*Figures are rounded to the nearest 10 million francs CFA.
†Excluding the deposits of public enterprises of an administrative or social nature.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for Africans, Niamey: base 1970 = 100)

	1979	1980*	1981
All items, except rent	259.4	286.1	351.7
Food	287.8	319.4	410.5

* Averages for 11 months (January–August and October–December).

Source: International Labour Office.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs CFA at current prices)

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1977	1978	1979
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	145,700	170,900	199,600
Mining and quarrying	23,200	36,000	61,000
Manufacturing, handicrafts, electricity, construction and public works	34,700	44,000	56,800
Trade, transport and services	76,900	92,200	104,200
Public administration	21,000	25,400	32,100
Total (in purchasers' values)	301,500	368,500	453,800

Source: UN, *Mémoire du Niger 1981.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1976	1977	1978
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	171.6	196.6	287.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−198.4	−241.4	−410.6
Trade balance	−26.8	−44.7	−123.0
Exports of services	31.4	35.0	40.8
Imports of services	−116.9	−138.4	−202.4
Balance on goods and services	−112.3	−148.1	−284.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−19.8	−22.2	−35.6
Government unrequited transfers (net)	104.0	74.7	119.3
Current balance	−28.1	−95.6	−200.9
Direct capital investment (net)	11.6	18.2	49.4
Other long-term capital (net)	43.8	81.8	121.3
Short-term capital (net)	−10.0	16.8	50.6
Net errors and omissions	13.8	−7.8	−13.4
Total (net monetary movements)	31.1	13.4	7.1
Valuation changes (net)	−5.7	5.1	13.3
Exceptional financing (net)	6.6	—	6.7
Changes in reserves	32.1	18.5	27.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade*

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1975	1976	1977
Road vehicles	2,397	5,394	9,496
Non-electric machinery	2,080	3,142	5,464
Iron and steel, cast iron	1,150	2,093	4,137
Electrical machinery, etc.	1,065	1,295	3,766
Petroleum products	2,750	3,527	3,528
Cotton and cotton fabrics	933	1,575	2,173
Rubber and rubber products	454	496	1,274
Sugar and confectionery	642	739	1,181
Paper, paperboard, printed matter	338	827	958
Pharmaceutical products	277	432	876
Tobacco	374	470	558
Groundnuts	2,066	7	—
Total (incl. others)	19,824	30,383	48,221

Exports	1974	1975	1976
Uranium concentrates	6,322	11,882	20,476
Live animals	2,093	3,653	4,798
Vegetables	152	575	2,785
Groundnut oil	1,143	699	919
Groundnuts, shelled	—	2	697
Groundnut cake	185	185	369
Hides and skins	607	177	477
Raw cotton	16	14	384
Meat and offals	124	283	210
Cotton yarn and fabrics	218	32	158
Artificial and synthetic fabrics	456	250	n.a.
Total (incl. others)	12,621	19,556	31,979

*Figures taken from the records of the Customs Posts at the frontiers. These records are not fully representative of external trade, since much smuggling occurs, particularly between Niger and Nigeria.

Petroleum imports (million francs CFA): 9,771 in 1978; 16,807 in 1979; 32,646 in 1980; 20,542 in 1981.

Total imports (million francs CFA): 68,896 in 1978; 98,058 in 1979; 125,426 in 1980; 138,512 in 1981; 145,500 in 1982.

Uranium exports (million francs CFA): 29,234 in 1977; 53,415 in 1978; 83,593 in 1979; 100,804 in 1980; 98,004 in 1981; 82,200 in 1982.

Total exports (million francs CFA): 39,335 in 1977; 63,706 in 1978; 95,241 in 1979; 119,523 in 1980; 123,589 in 1981; 109,400 in 1982.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports	1975	1976	1977
Algeria	1,686	1,757	361
China, People's Republic	402	881	701
France	6,649	13,197	25,023
Germany, Federal Republic	1,081	2,217	3,028
Ivory Coast	957	2,402	4,417
Japan	262	909	2,084
Netherlands	674	866	1,738
Nigeria	514	1,303	2,661
Senegal	2,300	456	771
USA	2,675	1,949	998
Total (incl. others)	21,899	30,383	48,221

Source: *Statistiques douanières du Niger.*

Exports	1974*	1975	1976
Benin	300	471	143
Burkina Faso	160	402	273
France	6,875	12,450	17,270
Germany, Federal Republic	935	141	1,140
Italy	225	72	4,973
Ivory Coast	135	229	334
Japan	5	140*	—
Nigeria	3,400	4,284	7,440
United Kingdom	180	245	—
USA	95	505*	45
Total (incl. others)	12,620	19,556	31,979

* Figures rounded to the nearest 5 million francs CFA.

1977 (million francs CFA): France 17,548; Nigeria 6,279.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Cars and vans	29,288	32,069	34,240
Buses and coaches	1,347	1,545	1,721
Goods vehicles	4,696	4,875	4,965
Tractors (non-agricultural)	1,919	2,018	2,075
Trailers	1,543	1,624	1,665
Motor cycles and scooters	4,970	5,652	6,834

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION*
(scheduled services: Passengers carried—thousands; others—millions)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	2.4	2.5	2.6
Passengers carried	94	99	111
Passenger-km	171	184	199
Freight ton-km	14.8	17.3	18.2
Mail ton-km	0.7	0.7	0.8

*Including a portion of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Education

(1979/80)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Pre-school*	16	42	1,676
Primary	1,471*	4,762	230,000
Secondary	69	961*	34,587
Teacher training*	4	64	1,259
Technical*	1	31	354
University	1	172	1,835

* Figures for 1978/79.

Sources: Service de la Planification de l'Education et de Constructions Scolaires, Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Niamey; and *Europe Outremer*, Paris, France.

Secondary education: 45,046 pupils. (Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*).

Directory

The Constitution

The 1960 Constitution was suspended following the military coup of April 1974. Niger is ruled by a Supreme Military Council of army officers, and by a Council of Ministers appointed by the President. It was envisaged that the National Development Council, elected in July 1983, would draw up a new charter and national constitution.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Supreme Military Council: Maj.-Gen. Seyni Kountché (assumed power 15 April 1974).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior and Minister of National Defence: Maj.-Gen. Seyni Kountché.

Prime Minister: Hamid Algabid.

Minister of State for Finance: Boukari Adji.

Minister of State for Commerce and Transport: Amadou Nouhou.

Minister of State for Hydrology and the Environment: Yahaya Tounkara.

Minister of Information: Daouda Diallo.

Minister of National Education: Attaher Darkoye.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Salaou Barmou.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Ide Oumarou.

Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: Hadji Nadji.

Minister of Mines and Industries: Sani Koutoubi.

Minister of Rural Development: Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim.

Minister of Higher Education and Research: Illa Maikassoua.

Minister of Public Works and Town Planning: Moumouni Yacouba.

Minister of Public and Semi-Public Companies: Lt-Col Mamadou Beidari.

Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture: Amadou Djibo.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr Abdou Moudi.

Minister of Justice: Allele El Hadj Habibou.

Minister-Delegate for the Interior: Amadou Fity Maiga.

Minister-Delegate to the Office of the Prime Minister, responsible for Planning: Almoustapha Soumeila.

There are two Secretaries of State, with responsibilities respectively for Planning and Rural Development.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Niamey.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly was dissolved following the military coup of 15 April 1974. A National Development Council was created in July 1974 to advise the government on the needs and potentialities of the country, and was reconstituted in August 1983, following elections for 150 regional delegates.

Political Organization

The military government installed by the coup of April 1974 ordered the suppression of all political organizations. The Parti progressiste nigérien was previously the only legal party.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN NIGER

Algeria: BP 142, Niamey; Ambassador: (vacant).

Belgium: BP 10192, Niamey; Ambassador: Jules Marchal.

Benin: BP 11544, Niamey; Ambassador: Ali Zato.

China, People's Republic: BP 725, Niamey; Ambassador: Wang Yupei.

Egypt: BP 5254, Immeuble El Nasr, Niamey; Ambassador: Abdelkader Salama.

France: BP 10660, route de Yantala, Niamey; tel. 72-24-31; Ambassador: Claude Soubeste.

Germany, Federal Republic: BP 629, Niamey; Ambassador: Klaus Bald.

Libya: BP 683, Niamey.

Morocco: BP 12403, Niamey; tel. 73-40-84; telex 5205.

Nigeria: BP 617, Niamey; Ambassador: Alhaji Ahmadu Ribadu.

Pakistan: BP 426, Niamey; tel. 73-37-10; telex 5268; Chargé d'affaires: Shahryar Rashed.

Senegal: BP 10154; Ambassador: El Hadji Ndakhté Gaye.

USSR: BP 10153, Niamey; Ambassador: Vladimir Kudashkin.
USA: BP 11201, Niamey; Ambassador: William R. Casey, Jr.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: suspended following the coup of April 1974; replaced by **Court of State Security:** Martial court for criminal offences.

Court of Appeal: Niamey: Pres. Jean Nier.

Chambre d'accusation: hears appeals from assizes.

Assize Courts: at Niamey, Maradi and Zinder.

Tribunaux de première instance (District Magistrates' Courts): at Niamey, Maradi and Zinder; with sections at Tahoua, Birni-N'Konni, Agadez, Diffa and Dosso.

Justices of Peace: at Tillabéri, Ouallam, Dosso, Madaoua, Tessaoua, Gouré, N'Guigmi, Bilma and Birni-N'Gaoure.

Labour Courts: are set up at Niamey, Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, Birni-N'Konni, Agadez, Dosso and Diffa.

Religion

It is estimated that 97.5% of the population are Muslims, 0.5% are Christians and the remainder follow traditional beliefs.

ISLAM

The most influential Islamic groups are the Tijaniyya, the Senoussi and the Hamallists.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Niamey: Mgr Guy Romano, BP 10270, Niamey; tel. 73-30-79; f. 1932; 20 schools, 30 priests, 15,500 adherents.

Various Protestant missions maintain 13 centres with a personnel of 90.

The Press

Le Sahel: BP 368, Niamey; f. 1960; mimeographed daily news bulletin of the Service de l'Information; French; Dir Sahidou Alou; circ. 3,000.

Sahel Hebdo: BP 368, Niamey; edited by the Service de l'Information; weekly; Dir Sahidou Alou; circ. 3,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Niger: BP 211, Niamey; monthly.

Nigerama: BP 860, Niamey; quarterly.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAU

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 424, Niamey; Correspondent Jérôme Mainguet.

Publisher

Government Publishing House

L'Imprimerie nationale du Niger (INN): BP 61, Niamey; f. 1962; Dir E. Wohlrab.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 160,000 radio receivers and 11,000 television receivers in use.

Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Niger (ORTN): BP 361, Niamey; tel. 72-22-72; state broadcasting authority; Man. Dir Moctar Diallo.

La Voix du Sahel: BP 361, Niamey; govt radio station; programmes in French, Hausa, Zerma, Kanuri, Fulfulde, Tamajak, Toubou, Gourmantche and Arabic; Dir Khamed Abdoulaye.

Télé-Sahel: govt television service; nine transmitters covering 85% of the population in the southern parts of the country; broadcasts four days a week; Dir Mamadou Mamane.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; br. = branch; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: BP 487, Rond-Point de la Poste, Niamey; tel. 72-24-91; telex 5218; Headquarters in Dakar, Senegal; bank of issue and central bank for mems of the West African Monetary Union; f. 1955; cap. and res 4,341m.; brs at Zinder and Maradi; Man. in Niamey Mamadou Diop.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Niger): Immeuble El Nasr, BP 12792, Niamey; tel. 73-42-88; telex 5456; f. 1984; cap. 400m.; wholly owned by BCCI Holdings (Luxembourg) SA; Man. Dir. in Niger Suri Ramana.

Banque Arabe Libyenne—Nigérienne pour le Commerce Extérieur et le Développement (BALINEX): Immeuble El Nasr, BP 11363, Niamey; tel. 73-39-14; telex 5292; f. 1978; cap. 500m. (50% Republic of Niger, 50% Libyan Arab Foreign Bank); Man. Dir Ali Salah Sakkah.

Banque de Développement de la République du Niger (BDRN): BP 227, Niamey; tel. 73-31-18; telex 5213; f. 1962; cap. 2,500m. (1980); 37% state-owned; Pres. Minister of Finance; Dir Amadou Nouhou; 11 brs.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Niger (BICIN): BP 11167, Niamey; tel. 73-37-35; telex 5346; f. 1978; cap. 600m. French francs; Pres. Claude Domercq; Dir-Gen. Joseph Detraux.

Banque Internationale pour le Niger (BIAO Niger): ave de la Mairie, BP 10350, Niamey; Headquarters in Paris, France; f. 1980; (subsidiary of Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale); brs in Arlit, Tahoua, Zinder and Maradi; Dir M. C. Frances.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: BP 212, Niamey; tel. 72-33-93; telex 5298; Man. Philippe Proust.

Caisse de Prêts aux Collectivités Territoriales (CPCT): BP 730, ave de la Présidence, Niamey; tel. 72-27-01; f. 1964; 90% owned by collectives; cap. 500m.; Pres. Minister-Delegate for the Interior; Dir Albora Naba.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA): BP 201, ave du Général de Gaulle, Niamey; tel. 72-53-03; f. 1967; cap. 650m.; Pres. Moussa Tondi; Dir Abdou Kane.

Crédit du Niger (CN): BP 213, Niamey; tel. 72-27-01; f. 1957; cap. 220m. of which 45.25% state-owned; Pres. Maï Maigana; Dir Albora Naba.

Masraf Faisal Islami (Niger): Niamey; f. 1983; subsidiary of Dar al-Maal al-Islami (DMI); provides Islamic banking services; cap. US $20m.

Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Co-opération (UNCC): BP 296, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 224.7m.; development of co-operatives in rural areas; Pres. Minister of Rural Development; Dir Amadou Garba; 7 brs.

INSURANCE

Agence Nigérienne d'Assurances (ANA): BP 423, Niamey; tel. 72-20-71; telex 5277; f. 1959; cap. 1.5m.; owned by Union des Assurances de Paris; Dir at Niamey Jean Lascaud.

Société Civile Immobilière des Assureurs de Niamey: BP 311, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 14m.; Dir M. Hippolyte.

Several French insurance companies are represented in Niger.

Trade and Industry

Conseil National de Développement: c/o Office of the Prime Minister, Niamey; f. 1974; consultative body with responsibility for all aspects of the economy.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix des Produits du Niger (CSPPN): BP 480, Niamey; price control office for Niger goods; Dir Ibrahim Koussou.

Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI): Niamey; f. 1969 by the govt; finances development projects with revenues from tax on uranium, and foreign aid.

Office des Eaux du Sous-Sol: BP 734, Niamey; tel. 73-23-44; telex 5313; govt office for the maintenance and development of wells and boreholes; Dir ADOU ADAM.

Office du Lait du Niger (OLANI): BP 404, Niamey; tel. 73-23-69; govt office for development and marketing of dairy produce; Pres. Minister of Rural Development; Dir ALOUA MOUSSA.

Office National de L'Energie Solaire (ONERSOL): BP 621, Niamey; tel. 72-30-83; telex 5295; govt office for building and commercial exploitation of solar-powered machinery; Dir Prof. ABDOU MOUMOUNI.

Office National des Ressources Minières (ONAREM): BP 210, Niamey; tel. 72-39-35; telex 5300; govt office for the prospecting, exploitation and development of trade in all minerals; Pres. and Dir Minister of Mines and Industries.

Office des Produits Vivriers du Niger (OPVN): BP 474, Niamey; govt office for developing agricultural and food production; Dir AMADOU SOUNA.

Société Nationale des Grands Travaux du Niger: BP 11623, Niamey; f. 1969; public building and engineering projects; cap. 529m. francs CFA; 81% state-owned; Pres. Minister of State for Finance; Man. Dir BOUBACAR ZEZI.

Société Nigérienne de Produits Pétroliers (SONIDEP): BP 2735, Niamey; tel. 73-33-34; f. 1977; state-owned company for the distribution and marketing of petroleum products; cap. 500m. francs CFA; Pres. ALFIDJA ABDERRAHMANE; Man. Dir MAMAN DJATAO.

Mission permanente de coopération: BP 494, Niamey; tel. 72-24-31; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the co-operation agreements signed in 1961 and renegotiated in 1977; Dir PIERRE RICARD.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Société Nationale de Commerce et de Production du Niger (COPRO-Niger): BP 615, Niamey; f. 1962; 47% state-owned; cap. 600m. francs CFA; export marketing; Man. Dir ALI ALIDOU.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Artisanat et d'Industrie de la République du Niger: BP 209, Niamey; f. 1954; 40 elected mems; 20 official mems; Pres. SOUNA ADAMOU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Zinder: BP 83, Zinder.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs du Niger (SCIMPEXNI): BP 535, Niamey; tel. 73-34-66; Pres. ANDRÉ BEAUMONT; Sec.-Gen. Mme C. SALEZ.

Syndicat des Petits et Moyens Commerçants du Niger (SPMC): BP 30, Niamey; Pres. El Hadj YACOUBA DJIBO.

Syndicat National des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises et Industries Nigériennes (SYNAPEMEIN): BP 356, Niamey; Pres. El Hadj ALI SOUMANA; Sec.-Gen. BOUBACAR ZEZI.

Syndicat Patronal des Entreprises et Industries du Niger (SPEIN): BP 415, Niamey; tel. 72-38-65; telex 5338; f. 1944; Pres. AMADOU OUSMANE.

TRADE UNIONS

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Niger (USTN): BP 388, Niamey; f. 1960; divided into three sections for Maradi, Niamey and Zinder; affiliated to the African Trade Union Confederation; 31 affiliates; 15,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. ABDOULAYE MOHAMED.

Transport

ROADS

In 1981 there were 18,000 km of roads and tracks, of which 9,000 km were passable in all weather. Under the 1979–83 Development Plan 42,500m. francs CFA was to be spent on road improvements.

Société Nationale des Transports Nigériens: BP 135, Niamey; f. 1961; 53% state-owned; national road hauliers; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; Dir AMADOU OUSMANE.

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Bénin-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports (OCBN): BP 38, Niamey; BP 16, Cotonou, Benin; f. 1959; manages the Benin-Niger railway project (begun in 1978) in which Niger has a share; there are as yet no railways in Niger.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Niger is navigable from Gaya (Niger) to the coast at Port Harcourt, Nigeria, between September and March.

Société Nigérienne des Transports Fluviaux et Maritimes (SNTFM): BP 802, Niamey; cap. 64.6m. francs CFA; river and sea transport organization; 99% state-owned; Man. Dir BERTRAND DEJEAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Niamey and major airports at Agadez, Arlit, Diffa, Tahoua and Zinder.

Air Afrique: BP 84, Immeuble Air Afrique, Niamey; tel. 73-30-11; Niger has a 7% share in Air Afrique; see under Ivory Coast.

Air Niger: BP 865, Immeuble Sonara, Niamey; tel. 73-38-99; f. 1966; 95% state-owned; domestic and international services; fleet of 2 HS 748-2B; Pres. Minister of State for Commerce and Transport; Man. Dir Capt. BAGNAN SALLE.

Tourism

In 1980 tourist receipts amounted to US $3m. (UN estimate).

Direction du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie (DTH): Niamey.

Office National du Tourisme (ONT): BP 612, Niamey.

Société Nigérienne d'Hôtellerie (SONHOTEL): BP 11040, Niamey; tel. 73-23-87; telex 5239; f. 1977; state-owned hotel corporation; Man. Dir GAOURI OUSMANE.

NIGERIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a West African coastal state on the shores of the Gulf of Guinea, with Benin to the west, Niger to the north, Chad to the north-east, and Cameroon to the east and south-east. The climate is tropical in the south, with an average annual temperature of 32°C (90°F) and high humidity. It is drier and semi-tropical in the north. Average annual rainfall is more than 3,800mm (150 in) in parts of the south-east, but may be as low as 625mm (25 in). The official language is English. Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba are the principal languages spoken in the north, east and west respectively. Islam is the main religion in northern and part of western Nigeria. Some of the population follow animist beliefs and about one-quarter are Christians. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal vertical stripes, of green, white and green. The capital is Lagos, but there are plans to construct a new capital near Abuja.

Recent History

The British dependencies of Northern and Southern Nigeria were merged in 1914. In 1947 the United Kingdom introduced a new Nigerian constitution, establishing a federal system of government based on three regions: Northern, Eastern and Western. The Federation of Nigeria became independent, within the Commonwealth, on 1 October 1960. In June 1961 the northern part of the British-administered Trust Territory of Cameroon was incorporated into the Northern Region. Legislation approved in August 1963 created a fourth region by dividing the Western Region. In October 1963 Nigeria became a republic. In January 1966 civil government was brought to an end by the otherthrow and death of two Regional Premiers and of the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. A Supreme Military Council was set up by the Army Commander, Maj.-Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, who proposed to abolish the federal structure and to establish a unitary state. Political parties were banned in May. Inter-communal violence, in which many Ibos living outside their homeland in the Eastern Region were killed or forced to leave, resulted in dislocation of the country and the breakdown of central authority. Aguiyi-Ironsi was killed in July 1966, and his successor, Lt-Col (later Gen.) Yakubu Gowon, revived federalism.

Early in 1967 there was a rapid deterioration in relations between the Federal Government and the Military Governor of the Eastern Region, Lt-Col Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, and in May Ojukwu announced the secession of the Eastern Region and its independence as the Republic of Biafra. War between the Federal Government and Biafra broke out in July 1967 and continued until January 1970, when, after Ojukwu's departure to the Ivory Coast, Biafra surrendered. Meanwhile, a 12-state structure, proposed by the Federal Government to replace the four regions, came into effect in April 1968.

Internal stability and increasing economic prosperity, derived from the rapid expansion of petroleum output, gave Nigeria an influential voice in African affairs and allowed it to pursue an open foreign policy. After revoking a promise to restore civilian rule by 1976 and failing to curb widespread corruption, Gen. Gowon faced mounting opposition, which culminated in his overthrow in a bloodless coup in July 1975. Brigadier (later Gen.) Murtala Ramat Muhammed, formerly Federal Commissioner for Communications, was nominated as Head of State by Nigeria's new military leaders. General Muhammed was killed in an abortive coup in February 1976 and was succeeded as Head of State by Lt-Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, Chief of Staff of the armed forces. A programme to restore democracy and civilian rule by October 1979 was announced. In March 1976 the 12 existing states were replaced by 19, and the decision was taken to construct a new federal capital near Abuja, in central Nigeria. Local government councils were elected at the end of 1976, and a Constituent Assembly (mainly elected by these councils) was inaugurated in October 1977 to debate a proposed new constitution.

In September 1978 the constitution was issued, and the state of emergency, in force since 1966, was ended. At the same time, the 12-year ban on political activity was lifted, and by the following January five parties had registered. Federal, state and presidential elections were held in July and August 1979. In the federal elections the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) emerged as the party with the most widespread support, and its leader, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, was elected President. On 1 October the military regime transferred power to the newly-elected civilian authorities, according to its promise, and the new constitution came into effect.

The new Government adopted no dramatic changes of policy, and the first few months of President Shagari's rule were occupied with gaining a working majority in the House of Representatives and with setting up a balanced Cabinet. In 1981 Shagari had to contend with the collapse of the NPN's parliamentary alliance with the Nigerian People's Party (NPP). The latter subsequently formed an electoral coalition, the Progressive Parties' Alliance (PPA), with the United Party of Nigeria (UPN) and factions of the People's Redemption Party (PRP) and the Greater Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) in preparation for the 1983 six-tier elections, in which the President, State Governors, and members of the Senate, the House of Representatives, State Assemblies and local governments were to be chosen. As campaigning began in earnest, the PPA found itself split over the issue of choosing a presidential candidate. Ojukwu returned from exile in May 1982, and later aligned himself with the NPN.

Elections took place in August and September 1983, and were contested by six parties. In the presidential poll, President Shagari was returned for a second term of office, winning 12m. votes (47% of the total), more than 4m. ahead of his nearest rival, Chief Obafemi Awolowo. In the subsequent elections, the NPN took 13 of the 19 state governorships and won decisive majorities in the Senate and the House of Representatives, while voting for the State Assemblies and the local governments largely followed the pattern of the gubernatorial elections, with voters favouring the party whose candidate had been elected governor. The elections passed off relatively peacefully, although there were violent protests in Oyo and Ondo states, following the gubernatorial elections, and subsequent voting in these states had to be postponed indefinitely. After the elections, allegations of widespread ballot-rigging by the NPN and the Federal Electoral Commission were made by the opposition parties, who challenged some of the most contentious results in the Supreme Court and succeeded in having several reversed. President Shagari was sworn in for a second term on 1 October 1983. He effected an immediate Cabinet reshuffle in which the majority of the previous ministers were replaced.

On 31 December 1983 the civilian government was deposed in a bloodless military coup led by Maj.-Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, who had been Federal Commissioner for Petroleum in 1976–78. A military administration was set up (see Government), with Maj.-Gen. Buhari as Head of State; the National Assembly was dissolved and all political parties were banned. In February 1984 the new Supreme Military Council issued a decree which suspended all sections of the constitution relating to elective offices and representative institutions, and gave the Government the power to pass laws which could not be challenged in the courts. A further decree severely restricted the freedom of the press by allowing newspapers and radio stations to be closed, and journalists imprisoned, for 'inaccurate reporting', which is interpreted as anything likely to bring the Government into disrepute. Several well-known journalists have been sentenced under these provisions.

On taking power, the military authorities detained around 500 politicians and businessmen, including former President Shagari and his Vice-President, Dr Alex Ekwueme. Special military tribunals were set up to try these detainees for corruption, and during 1984 a series of former ministers and state governors were brought to trial. By the end of the year, some 15 former politicians had been convicted of receiving 'kickbacks' and embezzling public funds, and faced prison sentences of at least 21 years. Around ₦10m. of public money had been recouped.

There have been occasional outbreaks of religious rioting in recent years. The unorthodox Islamic teachings of Alhaji Muhammadu Marwa, known as Maitatsine, led to riots in the northern city of Kano in December 1980, when Maitatsine himself was killed. Followers of Maitatsine, who are regarded by other Muslims as heretics, caused further violence in October 1982, when riots spread from Maiduguri to Kaduna and Kano, resulting in about 200 deaths. The sect was banned in November 1982 but it was involved in renewed clashes, with around 720 people killed, in February and March 1984.

Nigeria has taken a leading role in African affairs and, as a prominent member of the OAU, sent peace-keeping troops to Chad. It condemns military intervention by both Western and Communist powers in the continent, and has been sharply critical of the white regimes in southern Africa. Relations with neighbouring countries were strained, however, after the mass expulsion, in January and February 1983, of more than 2m. illegal immigrants, mostly Ghanaians, as part of the austerity measures to protect the sagging Nigerian economy. In April 1983 a dispute over border demarcation led to fighting between Nigerian and Chadian troops stationed at Lake Chad. The border was closed between April and July, but the dispute was eventually settled peacefully by the two Governments.

In July 1984 relations between Nigeria and the United Kingdom were adversely affected by the attempted kidnapping in London of Umaru Dikko, formerly Minister of Transport in the Shagari administration. Dikko, a political exile and outspoken critic of the Buhari regime, was wanted for trial in Nigeria on charges of corruption. The Nigerian High Commission in London was strongly implicated in the kidnapping attempt, and this resulted in the British Government's expulsion of two Nigerian diplomats.

Government

Following the coup of December 1983, a military administration was established. The Supreme Military Council, which consists of 19 members (including the Head of State), appoints the members of the National Council of States and the Federal Executive Council, and determines policy. The Federal Executive Council (Cabinet) comprises the Head of State and 18 ministers (many of whom are civilians), and is responsible for federal administration. Each of the 19 states has a military Governor who appoints and presides over a State Executive Council. The National Council of States includes the Head of State, the State Governors and the Chiefs of Staff of the armed forces.

Defence

In July 1984 the army totalled 120,000 men, naval strength was 4,000 and the air force had 9,000 men. Military service is voluntary. Estimated defence expenditure in 1983 was ₦1,050m.

Economic Affairs

The huge rise in the price of petroleum after 1973 gave an extra impetus to the Nigerian economy. As a member of OPEC and the world's tenth largest producer of petroleum in 1981 and 1982, the benefits for Nigeria from the oil boom were enormous. The foreign exchange position was strengthened and the economy expanded at an estimated annual rate of 8% in real terms between 1971 and 1977; foreign aid was greatly reduced and large numbers of jobs created. Production of petroleum in 1975–80 averaged about 2.2m. barrels per day (b/d), while the value of output increased considerably, owing partly to OPEC-sponsored price increases and to reduced production in the Middle East. The Nigerian Government has a majority shareholding in Shell/BP, AGIP/Phillips, SAFRAP, Mobil and Texaco, and in 1979 BP interests were nationalized. There are petroleum refineries at Elesa Eleme, near Port Harcourt, and at Warri, while another, opened at Kaduna in 1980, should eliminate the need for imports of refined oil altogether. A petrochemicals plant, to be built at Port Harcourt at a cost of $2,000m., is due for completion around 1990. The plant will make Nigeria self-sufficient in raw plastic products. Nigeria has large reserves of natural gas which it plans to exploit. Contracts were awarded in 1983 for the construction of a 340-km pipeline to transport gas from Escravos, in the south-east, to Lagos, and for a $6,600m. liquefied natural gas export scheme. The fourth National Development Plan (1981–85) aimed to create a significant petrochemical industry.

Agriculture used to be the mainstay of the economy and in the 1960s provided 66% of the GDP. By 1981, because of the vast growth in the volume and value of petroleum output, agriculture's share had dropped to about 20% though it still employs about two-thirds of the working population, almost entirely on smallholdings. Actual production, particularly of cash crops such as groundnuts, declined during the period, affected by the civil war, by drought and disease, and by problems of distribution and payment which discouraged farmers. The situation was exacerbated by a demographic drift to urban areas in search of higher wages.

In 1980 President Shagari launched the 'Green Revolution', in an effort to reduce food imports and to diversify Nigeria's revenue base away from petroleum, as reserves will probably be seriously depleted by the end of the century. The project aimed at self-sufficiency in food crops by 1985, and to export them by 1987; it was to be supported by the establishment of agro-based industries.

There is extensive exploitation of forests for various timbers. Fishing provides a living for an estimated 1.5m. people, but large-scale trawling accounts for only 1% of catches, so that it has not been possible to develop fish processing as a major industry.

Minerals other than petroleum include tin, columbite (of which Nigeria supplies 95% of the world's industrial requirements), coal, iron ore, lead, zinc and uranium. The USSR is helping to build a major iron and steel complex at Ajaokuta, which is due to become fully operational in 1988. A further plant at Aladja opened in 1981, and steel rolling mills at Oshogbo and Katsina began operations in late 1982; a third mill at Jos was due to open in 1983. Industry is diversified, and there has been rapid expansion of manufacturing. 'Indigenization' has been energetically pursued, alien participation in many small businesses has been barred, and Nigerian majority shareholding in numerous larger firms made compulsory. Among the important branches of industry are brewing, aluminium products, motor vehicles, textiles, cigarettes, footwear, pharmaceuticals, pulp and paper and cement. However, manufactuirng contributed only 6% of GDP in 1980.

Nigeria suffers from a high rate of unemployment. In March 1984 there were 154,409 registered job seekers (a rise of 85% since 1982), although the true number of unemployed was probably much higher, and it was estimated that less than one-half of the labour force was in full-time employment. The average annual rate of inflation fell from 20.9% in 1981 to 7.5% in 1982, but rose again to 20% in 1983 and to an estimated 40% in 1984. GDP fell, in real terms, by 12% between 1981 and 1983, and by a further 1% in 1984. Stringent import controls brought the balance-of-payments deficit down from ₦3,800m. in 1982 to ₦2,100m. in 1983.

The 1981–85 Development Plan laid emphasis on development of agriculture, agro-based industries and the industrial infrastructure, projecting a drop in petroleum's contribution to GDP from 15.3% in 1980 to 11% by 1985. A total of ₦82,000m. was to be invested, and GDP was expected to rise by 8% annually. A vigorous policy of self-sufficiency was to be pursued, and the importance of education and housing for all was stressed. Expenditure was based on average oil production of 2.25m. b/d. Some of the larger capital projects thus had to be delayed or cancelled, owing to a deterioration in the economy, resulting from a surplus of petroleum on the world market in 1981. Nigerian production plummeted to 707,000 b/d in August, and price concessions became necessary. Austerity measures were introduced to contain the budget deficit and to halt the depletion of foreign reserves. Production recovered to 1.8m. b/d by December, but the United Kingdom's lower oil prices began

to undercut Nigeria's again, and in March and April 1982 production slumped to 938,000 and 900,000 b/d respectively. Monthly imports were outpacing exports by ₦500m., and Nigeria's reserves of foreign exchange stood at US $814m. in March, compared with $9,014m. one year earlier. Drastic measures were needed to reverse this decline, and in April a programme to cut imports by one-third, to ₦800m. per month, was introduced. It included a clamp-down on smuggling; the recall of all unused import licences; the suspension or permanent banning of certain types of import; increased pre-shipment inspection and tighter import procedures altogether. By May oil output recovered to 1.3m. b/d, which was the expected average for 1982. Foreign exchange reserves rose to $1,355m. in August, but monthly imports still stood at ₦950m. at the end of the year, with substantial delays in payment.

In February 1983 Nigeria reduced the price of its crude petroleum by $5.50 per barrel in order to undercut the United Kingdom's price. However, the loss of revenue that this incurred forced the Government to step up production in order to finance the 1983 budget. By July production was up to 1.7m. b/d, well above Nigeria's OPEC quota of 1.3m. b/d. Nigeria was subsequently put under pressure by other OPEC members to stay within its quota limit, and production did not exceed 1.3m. b/d for the rest of the year. However, in February and March 1984 production was over 1.5m. b/d. Nigeria applied to have its OPEC quota increased, and received permission to produce 1.4m b/d in August and 1.45m. b/d in September. As a result, the estimated average production in 1984 was 1.37m. b/d, up from 1.24m. b/d in 1983. During 1984 the Government also instigated a crackdown on petroleum smuggling, which is estimated to have released up to 100,000 b/d extra for export—and provided an annual $1,000m. in extra revenue. The Government's earnings from petroleum in 1984 were estimated at $11,429m., a rise of 12.5% on 1983.

The 1985 budget provided for total expenditure of ₦11,270m. and a budget deficit of ₦4,500m. Measures to improve government revenue include advance payment of customs duties, increased taxes and a levy on air tickets. The agricultural sector again received priority, with an allocation of 18% of the capital budget. The budget predicted a 1% growth in GDP in 1985, and the Government hoped to restrict the annual rate of inflation to around 30% (in January 1985 inflation was estimated at 50%).

During 1983 Nigeria was involved in negotiations with a consortium of international banks for a loan to assist in financing its short-term trade debts, which were estimated at $3,500m. in February of that year. Two loans were agreed, with a total value of $1,800m. In June Nigeria applied to the IMF for a three-year loan of $2,000m. However, negotiations were delayed by Nigeria's elections and by the Shagari Government's reluctance to accept any devaluation of the naira. The Buhari Government continued negotiations with the IMF throughout 1984, during which time Nigeria implemented several of the IMF's conditions. Travel allowances were abolished, imports were cut back, government expenditure was restricted, and the amount of money in circulation was reduced by withdrawing the naira notes then current and issuing new notes. This last measure also had the effect of curbing currency smuggling by rendering the former naira notes worthless abroad, and of pinpointing individuals hoarding large amounts of currency. The Government, however, continued to refuse any devaluation of the naira (an indispensable IMF condition) and, consequently, agreement had still not been reached by March 1985. Nigeria also faces considerable difficulties over its short-term debts as the Western export credit agencies have refused to reschedule these debts until the IMF loan is secured.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,523 km of railways, and in 1980 Nigeria had 107,990 km of roads. Nigeria has embarked on a major programme of road construction and maintenance, to which it allocated ₦8,863m. from the 1981–85 Development Plan. The narrow-gauge railway system is being extensively rebuilt, and the standard-gauge system extended throughout Nigeria. There are plans to construct a rail link between Port Harcourt and the Ajaokuta steel complex, but the project may be delayed for some time. Work on an overhead monorail was begun in Lagos in 1981. The Niger and other rivers are navigable. Nigeria's main ports for the shipment of petroleum are Bonny and Burutu. The principal seaports for general cargo are Lagos and Port Harcourt. An internal air network links the principal towns, and international services are provided by Nigerian Airways and foreign lines from Lagos and Port Harcourt. Each of the state capitals is eventually to have a modern airport, and five are to be of international standard.

The development of telecommunications was given priority in the 1975–80 Development Plan. There is a satellite earth station at Lanlate, and a second was to be built at Kaduna under the 1981–85 Development Plan.

Social Welfare

The National Provident Fund operates a system of benefits for sickness, retirement and old age. A scheme of retirement pensions and other benefits covers government employees. During 1974 the Federal Government introduced legislation to provide a workers' welfare scheme and a National Emergency Relief Agency. In 1979 Nigeria had 6,584 medical practitioners (80% Nigerians), 269 dental surgeons, 2,780 pharmacists, 29,515 nurses and 25,730 mid-wives. There were 9,270 health care institutions, with a total of 69,750 beds. The Basic Health Service Scheme, introduced in 1977, aimed to provide primary health care for the whole population. There were plans to incorporate traditional folk medicine into the modern health service. The Federal Government of President Shagari had pledged to build 2,000 housing units per year in each state.

Education

Education is partly the responsibility of the State governments, although the Federal Government has played an increasingly important role since 1970. According to estimates by the Federal Ministry of Education, adult illiteracy in 1984 averaged 65%. In 1980/81 there were 13,760,030 pupils in primary schools and 2,024,024 in secondary schools. There were about 93,740 students at the country's 24 universities in 1984. The Universal Primary Education scheme, launched in 1976, led to a huge increase in enrolment, although facilities, especially for secondary education, were still largely inadequate. Problems include shortages of schools and trained teachers. In 1980 there were 260 teacher-training colleges, with a total of 234,680 students. A new education system was introduced in 1982, involving six years of primary schooling, six years of secondary schooling (divided into two three-year phases), and four of higher education. Education is given high priority in budgets and development projects, and in 1981 seven new technological universities were planned. However, four of these were subsequently merged with older universities, leaving only three technological universities by 1985. A mass literacy campaign was launched in 1981. Technical training is important because of the shortage of skilled workers.

Tourism

Among Nigeria's potential attractions for visitors are the fine coastal scenery, the dense forests and a stimulating climate on the northern plateau. Nigerian traditional art has exceptional richness and diversity. The All Nigerian Festival of Arts and Culture is held annually in different states. Tourists receipts declined from US $97m. in 1977 to $25m. in 1979, but recovered to $55m. in 1980.

Public Holidays

1985: 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadam), 27 August* (Id ul Kabir, Feast of the Sacrifice), 1 October (National Day), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

* Islamic religious festivals are dependent on lunar sightings, and may vary by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kobo = 1 naira (₦).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 93.68 kobo;
US $1 = 80.83 kobo.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Federal Office of Statistics, 7 Okotie-Eboh St, SW Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 682935.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	923,768*
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)†	
1981	83,312,000
1982	86,126,000
1983	89,022,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	96.4

* 356,669 sq miles.

† The Nigerian Census of 5–8 November 1963 recorded a total population of 55,670,055 but the UN estimated the mid-1963 population at 46.0 million. Another census was held in November 1973 but the results have been officially repudiated. The registration of voters by the Federal Electoral Commission in January–February 1978 recorded a total of 47,710,680 inhabitants of voting age (over 18 years), suggesting that the total population may be 95 million. The extent of possible overenumeration of voters is not known.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 50.3 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 49.8 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 19.7 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 17.8 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population at 1 July 1975)

Lagos (federal capital)	1,060,848	Ado-Ekiti	213,000
Ibadan	847,000	Kaduna	202,000
Ogbomosho	432,000	Mushin	197,000
Kano	399,000	Maiduguri	189,000
Oshogbo	282,000	Enugu	187,000
Ilorin	282,000	Ede	182,000
Abeokuta	253,000	Aba	177,000
Port Harcourt	242,000	Ife	176,000
Zaria	224,000	Ila	155,000
Ilesha	224,000	Oyo	152,000
Onitsha	220,000	Ikere-Ekiti	145,000
Iwo	214,000	Benin City	136,000

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	8,506	5,319	13,825
Industry	2,124	958	3,082
Services	2,611	2,760	5,371
Total	13,241	9,037	22,278

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

1963 Census: Total economically active 18,305,810 (males 13,886,756; females 4,419,054), including 344,925 unemployed.

STATES* (population at census of 5–8 November 1963)

	Area (sq km)	Population	Density (per sq km)	Capital	Population of Capital
Ogun	17,409	1,550,966	89.1	Abeokuta	187,292
Ondo	21,138	2,727,676	129.0	Akure	71,106
Oyo	36,818	5,208,884	141.5	Ibadan	627,379
Bendel	38,646	2,535,839	65.6	Benin City	100,694
Lagos	3,576	1,443,568	403.7	Ikeja	9,073
Anambra	19,233	3,114,472	161.9	Enugu	138,457
Imo	10,675	4,113,087	385.3	Owerri	131,003
Cross River	28,361	3,662,592	129.1	Calabar	76,418
Rivers	18,090	1,544,313	85.4	Port Harcourt	179,563
Kwara	74,256	1,714,485	23.1	Ilorin	208,546
Benue	74,339	2,427,017	32.6	Makurdi	53,967
Plateau	29,193	2,026,657	69.4	Jos	90,402
Niger	74,240	1,194,508	16.1	Minna	59,988
Sokoto	94,470	4,538,787	48.0	Sokoto	89,817
Gongola	99,245	2,650,573	26.7	Jimeta	36,291
Borno	105,106	2,952,188	28.1	Maiduguri	139,965
Kaduna	70,206	4,098,306	58.4	Kaduna	149,910
Bauchi	67,647	2,431,296	35.9	Bauchi	37,778
Kano	43,069	5,774,840	134.1	Kano	295,422
Total	955,717†	55,710,054	58.3		

* Figures refer to the 19 states established by the administrative reorganization of March 1976. The population figures may be unreliable as it is generally believed that the 1963 census results overstated the number of inhabitants.

† Other sources give the total area as 923,768 sq km.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	1,090†	1,241†	1,400*
Maize*	1,550	1,580	1,650
Millet	3,130†	3,230†	3,300*
Sorghum	3,800†	3,750†	3,800*
Potatoes*	35	35	38
Sweet potatoes*	240	240	250
Cassava*	11,000	11,000	11,500
Other roots and tubers*	17,500	17,500	18,000
Pulses*	903	903	940
Groundnuts (in shell)	570†	580*	600†
Sesame seed*	73	73	75
Seed cotton*	90	85	65
Cotton (lint)†	30	28	22
Cottonseed	60	57	44*
Coconuts*	90	90	90
Palm kernels	345†	350*	350†
Palm oil*	675	675	700
Tomatoes*	400	450	500
Chillies and peppers (green)*	630	635	650
Sugar cane*	870	1,000	1,200
Plantains*	2,250	2,250	2,400
Other fruit (excluding melons)*	960	1,033	3,400
Cocoa beans	155†	160†	150*
Tobacco (leaves)*	15	15	15
Natural rubber (dry weight)	45†	43*	45*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	12,300	12,500	12,600
Sheep	11,700	12,000	12,400
Goats	24,500	25,000	25,600
Pigs	1,100	1,150	1,200
Horses	250	250	250
Asses	700	700	700
Camels	17	17	18
Poultry	120,000	130,000	140,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	251	256	262
Mutton and lamb	40	41	43
Goats' meat	126	130	133
Pig meat	42	44	46
Poultry meat	231	259	286
Other meat	100	100	100
Edible offals	78	80	82
Cows' milk	357	363	371
Butter	8.1	8.2	8.4
Cheese	6.5	6.6	6.7
Hen eggs	178.0	199.0	228.0
Cattle hides	39.2	40.0	41.0
Sheep skins	7.3	7.5	7.8
Goat skins	19.9	20.4	21.0

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	5,081*	5,081	5,081
Pitprops (mine timber)	35	35	35
Other industrial wood	2,244	2,244	2,244
Fuel wood	70,937	73,322	75,827
Total	78,297	80,682	83,187

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1978	1979	1980
Total (incl. boxboards)	1,803	1,999	2,691

Railway sleepers ('000 cu m): 12 per year (FAO estimates).
1981–82: Annual production as in 1980 (FAO estimates).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	187.2	183.2	188.5
Atlantic Ocean	292.4	313.1	323.4
Total catch	479.6	496.2	512.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Hard coal ('000 metric tons)	172	180	170
Crude petroleum ('000 metric tons)	114,500	104,190	71,192
Natural gas (terajoules)	51,274	31,200	20,000
Tin concentrates (metric tons, metal content)	2,750	2,527	2,383

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*
1982: Crude petroleum 63.8 million metric tons; tin concentrates 1,708 metric tons (estimate).

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1978	1979	1980
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	707	569	1,092
Biscuits	metric tons	35,900	n.a.	n.a.
Raw sugar	metric tons	51,000	35,000	35,000
Sugar confectionery	metric tons	35,900	n.a.	65,900
Prepared animal feed	metric tons	36,000	n.a.	58,000
Beer (including stout)	'000 hectolitres	4,694	5,004	3,994
Soft drinks and mineral waters	'000 hectolitres	2,091	1,586	3,233
Cigarettes	metric tons	12,178	11,372	11,063
Cotton yarn, pure	metric tons	5,000	n.a.	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 sq metres	290,000	276,000	423,000
Knitted fabrics	metric tons	6,200	4,400	13,000
Leather and plastic footwear	'000 pairs	n.a.	n.a.	32,554
Plywood	cubic metres	78,000	86,000	86,000
Paints	'000 litres	34,600	30,400	47,000
Soap and detergents	metric tons	155,300	139,500	162,500
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	906	1,500	2,400
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	387	500	800
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	846	1,200	1,700
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	695	900	1,200
Lubricating oils	'000 metric tons	60	70	70
Bicycle and motor cycle tyres	'000	3,970	n.a.	n.a.
Cement*	'000 metric tons	1,289	1,655	1,714
Tin metal (unwrought)	metric tons	2,984	2,858	2,978
Radio receivers and radiograms	number	92,000	148,000	n.a.
Television receivers	number	26,000	26,000	208,000
Passenger motor cars (assembled)	number	51,000	55,000	68,000
Electric energy	million kWh	4,848	5,977	6,899

* Incomplete coverage.

1981 (metric tons): Raw sugar 25,000; Cigarettes 10,170; Motor spirit 2,500,000; Kerosene 820,000; Distillate fuel oils 1,800,000; Residual fuel oils 1,300,000; Lubricating oils 80,000; Cement 1,800,000; Tin metal 2,483; Electric energy 7,260 million kWh.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 kobo = 1 naira (₦).

Denominations

Coins: ½, 1, 5, 10, and 25 kobo.
Notes: 50 kobo; 1, 5, 10 and 20 naira.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 93.68 kobo;
US $1 = 80.83 kobo;
100 naira = £106.75 = $123.72.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per naira)

1981	1.6292
1982	1.4854
1983	1.3823

FEDERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES (₦ million)

Recurrent Expenditure	1982
National Assembly	98.0
Presidency	394.2
Police	387.3
Agriculture	34.1
Civil aviation	35.5
Defence	660.8
National planning	28.1
Education	549.4
External affairs	133.0
Finance	131.4
Health	155.8
Social development	115.3
Internal affairs	87.4
Science and technology	84.5
Housing and environment	68.3
Works	264.5
Consolidated revenue fund charges	1,280.1
Contingencies	151.0
Total	4,658.7

Capital Expenditure	1982
Agriculture	367.8
Livestock	65.9
Mining and quarrying	158.6
Manufacturing and craft	468.6
Power	375.4
Commerce and finance	365.6
Land transport system	812.8
Water transport system	95.5
Air transport system	78.3
Posts and telecommunications	297.6
Education	500.0
Health	130.9
Information	62.0
Water resources	471.3
Housing	232.3
Police	88.8
Defence	450.4
General administration	165.0
External financial obligations	122.0
Total	5,308.8

Revenue: (₦ million): (1977/78) 6,300; (1978/79) 5,200; (1979/80, estimate) 8,805; (1980, nine months ending 31 December, estimate) 11,859; (1981) 14,745; (1982) 11,600, revised to 8,900.

1983 budget proposals (₦ million): capital expenditure 7,222; recurrent expenditure 3,437; revenue 9,307.

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	30	28	25
IMF special drawing rights	278	45	27
Reserve position in IMF	519	—	—
Foreign exchange	3,098	1,568	963
Total	3,925	1,641	1,015

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO THE STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET (1983—₦ million)

	State allocations	Local governments
Anambra	178.8	58.6
Bauchi	140.1	45.9
Bendel	225.6	48.7
Benue	144.2	47.3
Borno	159.1	52.2
Cross River	172.5	55.7
Gongola	145.2	47.6
Imo	197.3	58.7
Kaduna	192.3	63.1
Kano	240.2	78.8
Kwara	117.2	38.4
Lagos	129.8	42.6
Niger	101.1	33.1
Ogun	111.9	36.7
Ondo	152.3	49.8
Oyo	220.4	72.2
Plateau	125.9	41.2
Rivers	220.6	39.2
Sokoto	204.6	67.1
Total	3,179.1	976.9

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

FOURTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
January 1981–December 1985 Investment Programme—₦ million

Sector	Allocation
Agriculture	5,588.9
Power	3,278.7
Electricity distribution	271.0
Rural electrification	1,345.4
Transport	10,504.1
Roads	8,863.0
Railways	1,630.0
Air transport	653.1
Water transport	988.0
Communications	2,000.0
Telecommunications	1,700.0
Postal services	300.0
Education	7,533.5
Teacher training institutions	782.7
Secondary education	1,908.6
Technical education	1,077.3
Scholarships	752.8
Health	3,066.6
Labour and social welfare	178.5
Information	624.1
Regional development	4,869.9
Housing	2,661.7
Water supply	2,940.4
Defence and security	3,940.0
General administration	2,247.0
Public sector investment	70,500.0
State governments	28,000.0
Private sector investment	11,500.0

Under the Plan, GDP at constant 1973/74 factor cost is projected to rise from about ₦18,740 million in 1979/80 to ₦27,941.1 million in 1984/85, implying an average annual growth rate of 8.3%.

Source: Central Planning Office, Lagos.

MONEY SUPPLY (₦ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency with non-bank public	3,861.9	4,222.4	4,842.8
Demand deposits at commercial banks	5,883.0	5,826.1	6,439.6
Total money	9,744.9	10,048.5	11,282.4
Savings and time deposits	5,803.0	6,843.0	8,087.9

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria.

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index for all income groups. Base: 1975 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
All items	247.5	266.5	328.4
Food	246.6	272.4	335.6

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria and Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (₦ million at current prices, year ending 31 March)

Cost Components of the Gross Domestic Product

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Compensation of employees	10,595.5	12,978.2	12,384.8
Operating surplus	34,147.7	31,944.5	33,252.8
Domestic factor incomes	44,743.2	44,922.7	45,637.6
Consumption of fixed capital	1,207.4	1,350.6	1,283.4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	45,950.6	46,273.3	46,921.0
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	605.2	906.9	891.3
GDP in purchasers' values	46,555.8	47,180.2	47,812.3

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Government final consumption expenditure	4,974.7	5,065.7	4,288.7
Private final consumption expenditure	26,811.9	33,869.0	32,866.6
Increase in stocks	589.9	673.5	450.0
Gross fixed capital formation	10,976.0	12,278.2	10,870.4
Total domestic expenditure	43,352.4	51,886.3	48,475.7
Exports of goods and services	14,908.8	11,375.8	10,749.8
Less Imports of goods and services	11,705.4	16,081.9	11,413.2
GDP in purchasers' values	46,555.8	47,180.2	47,812.3

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,831.6	9,551.1	10,410.3
Mining and quarrying	15,072.4	12,407.2	11,670.7
Manufacturing	2,354.4	2,647.5	2,647.5*
Electricity, gas and water	204.3	261.6	332.6
Construction	3,671.2	4,001.6	4,001.6*
Trade, restaurants and hotels	9,722.9	10,564.8	10,593.8
Transport, storage and communications	1,762.6	2,129.3	2,583.0
Other services	4,331.2	4,710.3	4,681.6
GDP at factor cost	45,950.6	46,273.3	46,921.0
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	605.2	906.9	891.3
GDP in purchasers' values	46,555.8	47,180.2	47,812.3

* Assumed to be unchanged from 1981/82.

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria and Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	17,961	12,877	10,456
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−18,872	−16,871	−12,147
Trade balance	−911	−3,993	−1,691
Exports of services	1,588	848	489
Imports of services	−6,017	−4,119	−3,274
Balance on goods and services	−5,340	−7,264	−4,476
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−440	−386	−242
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−117	−41	−20
Current balance	−5,897	−7,691	−4,738
Direct capital investment (net)	543	430	345
Other long-term capital (net)	790	1,084	1,233
Short-term capital (net)	197	453	−87
Net errors and omissions	−577	−220	214
Total (net monetary movements)	−4,943	−5,944	−3,033
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	47	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−1,658	−184	−259
Exceptional financing (net)	214	3,845	2,669
Changes in reserves	−6,340	−2,282	−623

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (₦ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981*	1982†	1983†
Food and live animals	2,115.1	950.6	1,477.9
Beverages and tobacco	17.7	16.0	9.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	201.9	399.7	184.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	176.4	160.5	145.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	123.1	114.3	106.9
Chemicals	1,255.7	1,016.7	1,001.5
Basic manufactures	2,640.5	3,201.5	2,119.6
Machinery and transport equipment	5,406.7	5,805.3	4,015.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	953.2	889.1	641.7
Other commodities and transactions	29.3	11.8	19.4
Total	12,919.6	12,565.5	9,723.0

* Revised. † Estimates.

Exports f.o.b.	1980*	1981*	1982†
Agricultural products	340.5	108.8	79.2
Cocoa	311.1	87.0	52.2
Mineral products	13,633.4	10,680.5	8,600.2
Petroleum	13,633.4	10,680.5	8,600.2
Manufactures and semi-manufactures	42.6	43.5	17.4
Other exports	141.8	43.5	n.a.
Total domestic exports	14,158.3	10,854.5	8,696.8
Re-exports	28.4	21.8	7.9
Total	14,186.7	10,876.3	8,704.7

* Provisional. † Estimate.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (₦ million)

Imports	1981*	1982†	1983†
Belgium and Luxembourg	279.7	271.3	364.9
China, People's Republic	190.7	197.3	38.3
Czechoslovakia	38.1	24.7	19.2
Denmark	114.4	111.0	68.0
France	902.7	888.0	1,197.9
Germany, Fed. Republic	2,008.8	1,973.3	1,274.5
Hong Kong	216.3	222.0	296.8
India	25.4	24.7	19.1
Italy	851.8	838.6	422.3
Japan	1,373.1	1,356.6	890.5
Netherlands	521.3	518.0	451.0
Norway	50.9	49.3	87.2
Poland	101.8	86.3	19.2
Switzerland	101.7	98.7	210.8
USSR	25.4	37.0	38.8
United Kingdom	2,797.0	2,750.2	2,010.8
USA	1,398.5	1,381.3	1,359.7
Total (incl. others)	12,713.7	12,332.9	9,575.1

*Provisional. †Estimates.

Exports	1980*	1981*	1982†
Belgium and Luxembourg	48.1	36.0	27.5
Denmark	30.1	22.8	17.9
France	1,567.2	1,152.1	876.4
Germany, Fed. Republic	993.8	774.5	571.0
Ghana	181.1	149.8	103.6
Italy	401.6	359.9	270.7
Netherlands	1,746.9	1,387.3	1,052.4
Norway	150.0	115.9	85.8
United Kingdom	250.3	309.9	200.0
USA	6,103.9	4,790.6	4,020.4
Total (incl. others)	14,177.7	10,876.3	8,704.7

Source (all external trade statistics): Central Bank, Lagos.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983*
Passengers carried ('000)	9,973	11,753	12,773
Goods carried ('000 metric tons)	2,116	2,163	1,650

* Provisional figures.

Source: Central Bank, Lagos.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1978	1979	1980
Private cars	153,812	172,270	215,436
Buses and coaches	66,841	77,535	95,243
Goods vehicles	28,322	32,570	33,150
Motor cycles and scooters	199,392	239,270	287,124
Tractors (excl. agricultural)	1,057	1,184	2,315
Total	449,424	522,829	633,268

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET
(registered at 30 June each year)

	1979	1980	1981
Displacement (gross tons)	383,000	498,000	476,000

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	98,048	65,650	58,088
Goods unloaded	15,896	14,952	15,497

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services, '000)

	1981	1982	1983
Kilometres flown	26,170	22,369	24,306
Passengers carried	2,314	2,139	3,283
Passenger-km	2,318,000	2,296,000	2,422,000
Freight ton-km	4,220	4,892	7,955

Source: Nigerian Airways and Central Bank, Lagos.

Tourism

1976: Nigeria received a total of 113,827 foreign visitors.

Communications Media

	1980
Radio receivers	5,600,000
Television receivers	450,000
Telephones in use	128,000*
Daily newspapers	15
Total circulation	319,000†

* 1977 figure.

† 1970 figure.

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Education

PUPILS

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Primary	11,457,772	12,333,951	13,760,030
Secondary	1,223,894	2,075,495	2,024,024
Higher	292,638	361,420	n.a.

Teachers (1980/81): Primary 376,681; Secondary 68,532; Higher 3,459 (1973).

Schools (1981/82): Primary 37,345; Secondary 5,030; 24 universities (1984), 26 polytechnics and colleges of technology, 50 colleges of education.

Source: Federal Ministry of Education, PMB 12573, Lagos.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which came into effect on 31 December 1983, is based on the 1979 Constitution as altered by Decree 1, 1984, of the Federal Military Government, the Constitution (Suspension and Modification) Decree. Nigeria is a Federation of 19 States and a Federal Capital Territory. The 19 States are divided into local government areas.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the head of the Federal Military Government (FMG) and is exercised in consultation with a Supreme Military Council (SMC), of which he is President. The SMC meets at least once every three months and is charged with national policy, constitutional matters, national security, the appointment of the head of the FMG, Military Governors, Senior Commanders, members of the Council of State and of the Federal Executive Council.

The National Council of State, which deals with State matters, is presided over by the head of the FMG and includes the Chiefs of Staff, other members of the SMC and the Military Governors of the States.

The Federal Executive Council meets weekly under the head of the FMG. It includes the Chief of Staff (Supreme Headquarters), the Attorney-General (who is also Minister of Justice) and other Ministers who are appointed by the SMC. It determines and executes government policy within the framework laid down by the SMC.

The 19 states are governed by Military Governors, appointed by the SMC. Such appointments are changed from time to time and are military postings for the officers concerned. In each state the Military Governor is chairman of the State Executive Council which includes one senior officer from the army, navy and air force, the most senior police officer and commissioners (the state equivalent of ministers) appointed by the Military Governor. The Military Governor may establish local government authorities within his state.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary comprises the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the Federal High Court at federal level, and High Courts in each state. Judicial appointments below the Supreme Court are made by the Supreme Military Council on the advice of the Advisory Judicial Committee, with the Chief Justice of the Federation as Chairman. Certain states also have a Sharia Court of Appeal and others a Customary Court of Appeal, to hear civil cases in Islamic or Customary law respectively.

LEGISLATION

Federal laws are made by FMG decree. State laws are made by the Military Governor of the state by edict. Subjects for legislation are divided into exclusive and concurrent legislative lists. State edicts may be made only on concurrent subjects, and federal decrees prevail where there is a conflict. Existing laws remain in force unless altered by decree or edict.

OTHER PROVISIONS

The Constitution retains chapters on fundamental objectives and citizenship from the 1979 version, and most of the provisions on fundamental rights except those relating to detention and political activities. Other chapters have been modified or suspended to take account of the ban on poilitical activities. The Constitution may be amended by the Head of the FMG in consultation with the SMC.

Federal Government

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Maj.-Gen. Muhammadu Buhari (took power 31 December 1983).

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL
(February 1985)

Maj.-Gen. Tunde Idiagbon
Maj.-Gen. Domkat Yah Bali
Maj.-Gen. Ibrahim Babangida
Cdre A. Aikhomu
Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa
Maj.-Gen. Mamman Jiya Vatsa
Maj.-Gen. Mohammed Magoro
Maj.-Gen. Sanni Abacha
Brig. Ola Oni
Maj.-Gen. M. G. Nasko
Brig. Y. Yohana Kure
Col Salihu Ibrahim
Capt. O. Ebitu Ukiwe
Air Cdre Koinyan
G. A. E. Longe
Chike Offodile
Daura Rafindadi
Etim Inyang

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
(February 1985)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Ibrahim Gambari.
Minister of Finance: Dr Onaolapo Soleye.
Minister of National Planning: Chief Michael Adigun.
Minister of Petroleum and Energy: Prof. Tam David West.
Minister of Defence: Maj.-Gen. D. Y. Bali.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Federation: Chike Ofodile.
Minister of Mines, Electricity and Steel: Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman.
Minister of Trade and Industry: Dr Mahmud Tukur.
Minister of Health: Dr Emmanuel Nsan.
Minister of Internal Affairs: Maj.-Gen. Mohammed Magoro.
Minister of Education, Science and Technology: Abdullahi Ibrahim.
Minister of Transport and Aviation: Rear-Adm. Patrick Koshoni.
Minister of Works and Housing: Alhaji Ibrahim Yerima.
Minister of Agriculture: Dr Bukar Shuaib.
Minister of Information, Social Developement, Youth, Sport and Culture: Group Capt. S. Emeka Omeruah.
Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity: Maj.-Gen. S. A. Omojokun.
Minister of Communications: Lt-Col Ahmed Abdullahi.
Minister for the Federal Capital Territory: Maj.-Gen. Mamman Vatsa.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 681896; telex 22605.
Ministry of Aviation: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 652120.
Ministry of Defence: Independence Bldg, Tafawa Balewa Sq., Lagos; tel. 633994; telex 22610.
Ministry of Education: 3 Moloney St, Lagos; tel. 614250.
Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity: 6 Storey Bldg, Broad St, Lagos; tel. 655128.
Ministry for the Federal Capital Territory: 15 Awolowo Rd, Ikoyi Island, Lagos; tel. 635454.
Ministry of Finance: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 682517.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: NTA Bldg, Awolowo Rd, Ikoyi Island, Lagos; tel. 663770; telex 21444.
Ministry of Health: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 684405.

Ministry of Housing: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 653120.

Ministry of Industry: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 685566.

Ministry of Information: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 610836.

Ministry of Justice: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 684414.

Ministry of Mines and Power: 6 Storey Bldg, Broad St, Lagos; tel. 600240; telex 21126.

Ministry of National Planning: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel 680046.

Ministry of Science and Technology: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 614250.

Ministry of Social Development, Youth, Sport and Culture: Kofo Aboyomi St, Victoria Island, Lagos; tel. 610836; telex 21598.

Ministry of Trade: New Federal Secretariat Bldgs, Bedwell Rd, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 685566; telex 21205.

Ministry of Transport: Old Secretariat Bldgs, Marina, Lagos; tel. 652120; telex 21535.

Ministry of Works: Tafawa Balewa Sq., Lagos; tel. 653120.

Legislature

The National Assembly was dissolved following the military coup on 31 December 1983.

State Governors

(February 1985)

State	Capital	Governor
Anambra	Enugu	Commdr A. A. Madueke
Bauchi	Bauchi	Brig. M. S. Sanni
Bendel	Benin City	Brig. J. T. Useni
Benue	Makurdi	Brig. J. A. Kpera
Borno	Maiduguri	Maj.-Gen. A. Waziri
Cross River	Calabar	Col Daniel Patrick Achibong
Gongola	Yola	Maj.-Gen. M. D. Jega
Imo	Owerri	Brig. I. O. S. Nwachukwu
Kaduna	Kaduna	Air Vice-Marshal U. Muazu
Kano	Kano	Commdr H. Abdullahi
Kwara	Ilorin	Group Capt. B. Latinwo
Lagos	Ikeja	Group Capt. Mudashiru
Niger	Minna	Lt-Col D. Mark
Ogun	Abeokuta	Brig. O. O. Diya
Ondo	Akure	Cdre M. Bamidele Otiko
Oyo	Ibadan	Lt-Col O. Popoola
Plateau	Jos	Navy Capt. S. B. Atunkum
Rivers	Port Harcourt	Police Commr Fidelis Oyakilome
Sokoto	Sokoto	Brig. G. Duba

Political Organizations

All political parties were banned in January 1984. Prior to the military coup, there were six organizations qualified for registration as political parties with the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) by satisfying the rule that they should have functioning offices in at least 13 states and that their national executive committees should include members from at least 13 states.

National Party of Nigeria (NPN): Lagos; Nat. Chair. Adisa Akimloye.

Nigerian Advance Party (NAP): recognized by FEDECO 1982; Leader Tunji Braithwaite.

Progressive Parties' Alliance (PPA): f. 1982; alliance in which member parties were to remain separate until 1983 election, after which they planned to merge into a single party. Comprises:

Greater Nigeria People's Party (GNPP): Lagos; broke away from the Nigerian People's Party; Leader Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim; faction led by Mahmud Waziri broke away after 1979 elections.

Nigerian People's Party (NPP): 168 Murtala Mohammed Way, Ebute Metta; f. 1978; Leader Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe; Nat. Chair. Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya; 2,146,183 mems (1980).

People's Redemption Party (PRP): Lagos; faction broke away after 1979 elections; Leader Alhaji Hassan Yussef

Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN): Lagos; Leader Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN NIGERIA

Algeria: 26 Maitama Sule St, SW Ikoyi, POB 7288, Lagos; Ambassador: Slim Tahar Debagha.

Angola: 5 Kasumu Ekomode St, Victoria Island, POB 50437, Lagos; Ambassador: (vacant).

Argentina: 93 Awolowo Rd, SW Ikoyi, POB 51940, Lagos; Ambassador: Dalton Alurralde.

Australia: 16 Adeola Hopewell St, Victoria Island, POB 2427, Lagos; High Commissioner: A. R. Taylor.

Austria: Plot 1656, Victoria Island, POB 1914, Lagos; Ambassador: (vacant).

Belgium: 1A Bank Rd, Ikoyi, POB 149, Lagos; tel. 603230; telex 21118; Ambassador: Herman J. Matsaert.

Benin: 4 Abudu Smith St, Victoria Island, POB 5705, Lagos; Ambassador: Bernadine do Rego.

Brazil: 6 Adeola Odeku St, Victoria Island, POB 1931, Lagos; Ambassador: Alberto Vasconcellos da Costa e Silva.

Bulgaria: Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, PMB 4441, Lagos; Ambassador: Dimitur Vulev.

Burkina Faso 15 Norman Williams St, Ikoyi, Lagos; Chargé d'affaires: Adolphe T. Benon.

Cameroon: 5 Elsie Femi Pearse St, Victoria Island, PMB 2476, Lagos; Ambassador: Souaibou Hayatou.

Canada: 4 Idowu Taylor St, Victoria Island, POB 54506, Ikoyi Station, Lagos; tel. 612382; telex 21275; High Commissioner: Garrett Lambert.

Central African Republic: Plot 137, Ajao Estate, New Airport, Oshodi, Lagos; Ambassador: Jean-Paul Mokodopo.

Chad: 2 Goriola St, Victoria Island, PMB 2801, Lagos; Chargé d'affaires: Warou Zegbadal.

Chile: 9 Ademola St, Ikoyi, Lagos; Chargé d'affaires: Héctor Vilches-Torres.

China, People's Republic: 19A Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, POB 5653, Lagos; Ambassador: Lei Yang.

Colombia: 43 Raymond Njoku Rd, POB 2352, Ikoyi, Lagos; Chargé d'affaires: Dr Bernardo Echeverri.

Cuba: 15 Louis Solomon Close, POB 328, Victoria Island, Lagos; Ambassador: Frank Ortiz Rodríguez.

Czechoslovakia: 2 Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi, POB 1009, Lagos; Ambassador: Evzen Vacek.

Denmark: 4 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, POB 2390, Lagos; tel. 610841; telex 21349; Ambassador: Anders Brandstrup.

Egypt: 81 Awolowo Rd, Ikoyi, POB 538, Lagos; Ambassador: Mohammed El-Nawawi.

Equatorial Guinea: 7 Bank Rd, Ikoyi, POB 4162, Lagos; Ambassador: A. S. Dougan Malabo.

Ethiopia: 14 Ademola St, Ikoyi, PMB 2488, Lagos; Ambassador: Kesate Badima.

Finland: Western House, Plot 13, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, POB 4433, Lagos; tel. 610916; telex 21796; Ambassador: Bo Ådahl.

France: 1 Queen's Drive, POB 567, Lagos; tel. 603300; Ambassador: M. Drumetz.

Gabon: 8 Norman Williams St, POB 5989, Lagos; tel. 684673; telex 21736; Ambassador: E. Agueminya.

Gambia: 162 Awolowo Rd, Ikoyi, POB 8037, Lagos; High Commissioner: S. J. O. Sarr.

German Democratic Republic: 8A Reeve Rd, POB 1106, Ikoyi, Lagos; Ambassador: (vacant).

Germany, Federal Republic: 15 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, POB 728, Lagos; tel. 611551; telex 21247; Ambassador: Bernd Oldenkott.

Ghana: 21–23 King George V Rd, POB 889, Lagos; High Commissioner: Aaron K. Duah (acting).

Greece: Plot 722A, Adetokunboh Ademola St, Victoria Island, POB 1199, Lagos; tel. 26237; Ambassador: NOTIS BOTZARIS.

Guinea: 8 Abudu Smith St, Victoria Island, POB 2826, Lagos; Ambassador: KOMO BEAVOGUI.

Holy See: 9 Anifowoshe St, Victoria Island, POB 2470, Lagos; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr CARLO CURIS.

Hungary: 9 Louis Solomon Close, Victoria Island, POB 3168, Lagos; tel. 613582; Ambassador: JÓZSEF BENDE.

India: 107 Awolowo Rd, Ikoyi, POB 2322, Lagos; tel. 681297; High Commissioner: K. SRINIVASAN.

Indonesia: 5 Anifowoshe St, Victoria Island, POB 3473, Lagos; Ambassador: Vice-Adm. SUBROTO YUDONO.

Iran: 1 Alexander Ave, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 681601; telex 22625; Ambassador: Hojatoleslam MOHAMMAD MENHAJ.

Iraq: Plot 708A, Adeola Hopewell St, Victoria Island, POB 2859, Lagos; Ambassador: SAFFA MOHAMMED ALI.

Ireland: 31 Marina, POB 2421, Lagos; tel. 636579; Ambassador: AIDAN MULLOY.

Italy: 12 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, POB 2161, Lagos; tel. 26301; Ambassador: (vacant).

Ivory Coast: 3 Abudu Smith St, Victoria Island, POB 7780, Lagos; Ambassador: DESIRÉ AMON TANOE.

Japan: 24–25 Apese St, Victoria Island, PMB 2111, Lagos; tel. 614929; Ambassador: WATARU MIYIKAWA.

Kenya: 52 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, POB 6464, Lagos; High Commissioner: ALFRED IMBAHALE MACHAYO.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 31 Akin Adesola St, Victoria Island, Lagos; Ambassador: PAK WON-CHOL.

Korea, Republic: Plot 934, Idejo St, Victoria Island, POB 4668, Lagos; tel. 615353; telex 21953; Ambassador: ROE CHANG-HEE.

Lebanon: Plot 18, Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, POB 651, Lagos; Ambassador: FAWZI SALLOUKH.

Liberia: Bldg No. 3, Plot 162, Idejo St, Victoria Island, POB 3007, Lagos; Ambassador: CYRENIUS FORH.

Malaysia: 1 Anifowoshe St, Victoria Island, POB 3729, Lagos; High Commissioner: ALFRED KUMARASERI.

Mauritania: 1A Karimu Giwa Close, SW Ikoyi, Lagos; Ambassador: MOHAMED MOCTAR.

Morocco: Plot 1318, 27 Karimu Katun St, Victoria Island, Lagos; Ambassador: (vacant).

Netherlands: 24 Ozumba Mbadiwe Ave, Victoria Island, POB 2426, Lagos; tel. 613510; Ambassador: C. J. M. KRAMERS.

Niger: 15 Adeola Odeku St, Victoria Island, PMB 2736, Lagos; Ambassador: MAMADOU MALLAM QOUAMI.

Norway: 3 Anifowoshe St, Victoria Island, PMB 2431, Lagos; Ambassador: ROLF BERGENDAHL.

Pakistan: 20 Keffi St, Ikoyi, POB 2450, Lagos; Ambassador: M. AKRAM ZAKI.

Philippines: Plot 51, Kofo Abayomi St, Victoria Island, POB 2948, Lagos; Ambassador: S. T. SABALONES.

Poland: 10 Idejo St, Victoria Island, POB 410, Lagos; tel. 614683; Ambassador: MIECZYSŁAW CIELECKI.

Portugal: 23 Alhaji Bashorun St, SW Ikoyi, POB 8593, Lagos; tel. 683135; telex 22424; Ambassador: Dr RUI FERNANDO DE MEIRA FERREIRA.

Romania: 30 Raymond Njoku Rd, Ikoyi, POB 595, Lagos; Ambassador: VASILE CHIVULESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Plot 1412, Victoria Island, POB 2836, Lagos; Ambassador: FOUD SADIK MOUSTI.

Senegal: 14 Kofo Abayomi Rd, Victoria Island, PMB 2197, Lagos; tel. 25592; Ambassador: SALOUM KANDE.

Sierra Leone: 31 Waziri Ibrahim St, Victoria Island, POB 2821, Lagos; High Commissioner: OLU HARDING.

Somalia: Plot 1270, off Adeola Odeka St, POB 6355, Lagos; Ambassador: (vacant).

Spain: 9 Queen's Drive, PMB 2738, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 680651; Ambassador: J. L. FERNÁNDEZ DE CASTILLEJO.

Sudan: 40 Awolowo Rd, Okoyi, POB 2428, Lagos; Ambassador: ELRASHID ABUSHAMA.

Sweden: 26 Moloney St, POB 10197, Lagos; tel. 630688; telex 21318; Ambassador: BO EDVIN ELFWENDAHL.

Switzerland: 7 Anifowoshe St, Victoria Island, POB 536, Lagos; tel. 613918; telex 21597; Ambassador: ALFRED RÜEGG.

Syria: 78 Raymond Njoku Rd, SW Ikoyi, POB 3088, Lagos; Chargé d'affaires: MUSTAFA HAJ-ALI.

Tanzania: 45 Ademola St, Ikoyi, POB 6417, Lagos; High Commissioner: Maj.-Gen. MIRISHO SAM HAGAI SARAKIKYA.

Thailand: 1 Ruxton Rd, Old Ikoyi, POB 3095, Lagos; Ambassador: OP HAS JAYANAMA.

Togo: 96 Awolowo Rd, SW Ikoyi, POB 1435, Lagos; Ambassador: FOLI-AGBENOZAN TETTEKPOE.

Trinidad and Tobago: 6 Karimu Kotun, Victoria Island, POB 6392, Lagos; High Commissioner: LYLE E. WILLIAMS.

Turkey: 3 Okunola Martins Close, Ikoyi, POB 1758, Lagos; tel. 682646; Ambassador: YUKSEL SOULEMEZ.

USSR: 5 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, POB 2723, Lagos; Ambassador: VLADIMIR SNEGUIREV.

United Kingdom: 11 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, PMB 12136, Lagos; tel. 611551; telex 21247; High Commissioner: (vacant).

USA: 2 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos; tel. 610097; Ambassador: THOMAS W. H. SMITH.

Uruguay: 4 Ikoyi Crescent, Ikoyi, POB 674, Lagos; Ambassador: PEDRO VIDAL SALABEREN.

Venezuela: 35B Adetokunbo Ademola St, Victoria Island, POB 3727, Lagos; tel. 617350; telex 21944; Ambassador: CHRISTIAAN VAN DER REE.

Yugoslavia: 7 Maitama Sule St, SW Ikoyi, PMB 978, Lagos; Ambassador: RAMADAN MARMULAKU.

Zaire: 23A Kofo Abayomi Rd, Victoria Island, POB 1216, Lagos; Ambassador: KITSHODI NZEKELE.

Zambia: 11 Keffi St, SW Ikoyi, PMB 6119, Lagos; High Commissioner: S. D. SACIKA.

Zimbabwe: 6 Kasumu Ekemode St, POB 50247, Victoria Island, Lagos; tel. 619328; telex 22650; High Commissioner: KHOLISILE DAVID DHILIWAYO.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: Tafawa Balewa Sq., Lagos; consists of a chief justice and up to 15 justices, appointed by the Supreme Military Council. It has original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Federation and a state, or between States, and hears appeals from the Federal Court of Appeal; Chief Justice GEORGE SOWEMIMO.

Federal Court of Appeal: consists of a president and at least 15 Justices of whom three must be experts in Islamic law and three experts in Customary law.

Federal High Court: consists of a chief judge and a number of other judges (as prescribed by the National Assembly).

Each State has a **High Court,** consisting of a chief judge and a number of judges, appointed by the Supreme Military Council. If required, a state may have a **Sharia Court of Appeal** (dealing with Islamic personal law) and a **Customary Court of Appeal.**

Religion

ISLAM

There are large numbers of Muslims in Northern and Western Nigeria, and over 26m. were enumerated in the whole of Nigeria in the 1963 census.

Spiritual Head: The Sultan of Sokoto.

CHRISTIANITY

The 1963 census recorded over 19m. Christians in Nigeria.

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of the Church of Nigeria: POB 3075 Mapo, 3 Arigidi St, Bodija Estate, Ibadan; Most Rev. TIMOTHY OMOTAYO OLUFOSOYE.

The Roman Catholic Church

National Episcopal Conference of Nigeria: c/o Catholic Secr. of Nigeria, Force Rd, POB 951, Lagos; Pres. Most Rev. Dr FRANCIS ARINZE, Archbishop of Onitsha; Sec. Rev. Dr E. EPHREM OBOT, Bishop of Idah.

Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria: POB 951, Force Rd, Lagos; Sec.-Gen. Rt. Rev. JOHN N. OGBONNA; three archbishoprics:

Archbishop of Kaduna: Most Rev. PETER YARIYOK JATAU, POB 248; tel. 216828.

Archbishop of Lagos: Most Rev. Anthony Olubunmi Okogie, POB 8; tel. 635729.

Archbishop of Onitsha: Most Rev. Francis A. Arinze, POB 411; tel. 210444.

Other Christian Churches

Lutheran Church of Christ in Nigeria: POB 21, Numan, Gongola State; 61,923 mems; Pres. Akila Todi.

Lutheran Church of Nigeria: Obot Idim PA, Uyo, Cross River State; 49,763 mems; Pres. Rev. Dr Nelson Udo Unwene.

Methodist Church of Nigeria: Wesley House, 21–22 Marina, POB 2011, Lagos; 300,000 mems; Patriarch Rev. Sunday Coffie Mbang.

Nigerian Baptist Convention: Baptist Bldg, PMB 5113, Ibadan; tel. 23206; Pres. Dr Osadolor Imasogie; Gen. Sec. Dr Samuel T. Ola Akande.

Presbyterian Church of Nigeria: 26–29 Ehere Rd, Ogbor Hill, POB 2635, Aba, Imo State; tel. (082) 222551; 100,000 mems; Pres. Rev. Akanu A. Otu.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The beliefs, rites and practices of the people of Nigeria are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family. About 10m. persons profess traditional beliefs.

The Press

DAILIES

Amana: Concord House, 42 Concord Way, POB 4483, Ikeja, Lagos; Hausa.

Daily Express: Commercial Amalgamated Printers, 5–11 Apongbon St, POB 163, Lagos; Editor Alhaji Ahmed Alao (acting); circ. 20,000.

Daily Sketch: Sketch Publishing Co Ltd, Oba Adebimpe Rd, PMB 5067, Ibadan; tel. 414851; telex 31591; f. 1964; state-owned; Chair. Dotun Okubanjo; Editor Sola Oyegbemi; circ. 150,000.

Daily Star: 9 Works Rd, PMB 1139, Enugu; tel. 253561; Editor Josef Bel-Molokwu.

Daily Times: 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; tel. 661441; telex 21333; f. 1925; 60% govt-owned; Chair. Alhaji Abdul Muhuyi Muktar; Editor Farouk U. Muhammed; circ. 400,000.

Evening Star: 9 Works Rd, PMB 1139, Enugu; tel. 253561.

Evening Times: Daily Times Publications, New Isheri Rd, Agidengbi, Uleja, Lagos; tel. 900850; telex 21333; Editor Titus Shoyombo; circ. 75,000.

Imole Owuro: People's Star Press Ltd, N4/496B Yemetu Aladerin, PMB 5239, Ibadan; f. 1962; Editor Lawuyi Ogunniran.

Isokan: Concord House, 42 Concord Way, POB 4483, Ikeja, Lagos; Yoruba.

National Concord: 42 Concord Way, POB 4483, Ikeja, Lagos; telex 26681; f. 1980; Editor Doyin Aboaba.

New Nigerian: Ahmadu Bello Way, POB 254, Kaduna; tel. 23386; telex 71120; office in Lagos; f. 1965; state-owned; Chair. Prof. Tekena Tamuno; Editor N. Bukar Zama; circ. 80,000.

Nigeria Standard: Plateau Publishing Co Ltd, PMB 2112, Jos; Editor Joel Pwal; circ. 20,000.

Nigerian Chronicle: Cross River State Newspaper Corpn, Barracks Rd, PMB 1074, Calabar; f. 1970; Editor Offiong Okon; circ. 80,000.

Nigerian Herald: Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corpn, Offa Rd, PMB 1369, Ilorin; tel. 2436; f. 1973; Editor Ahmad Hameed; circ. 100,000.

Nigerian Mirror: Iweka Rd, Onitsha.

Nigerian Observer: PMB 1334, The Bendel Newspaper Corpn, 18 Airport Rd, Benin City; tel. 240050; telex 41104; f. 1968; Editor Neville M. Ukoli; circ. 150,000.

Nigerian Star: 97 Aggrey Rd, PMB 73, Port Harcourt.

Nigerian Statesman: Imo Newspapers Ltd, Owerri-Egbu Rd, PMB 1095, Owerri, Imo State; tel. 230099; telex 53207; f. 1978; sponsored by Imo State government.

Nigerian Tide: Rivers State Newspaper Corpn, 4 Ikwerre Rd, PMB 5072, Port Harcourt; telex 61144; Editor Maurice Demboh (acting); circ. 30,000.

Nigerian Tribune: Imalefalafia, Oke-Ado, POB 78, Ibadan; tel. 410886; f. 1949; Action Group of Nigeria; Editor Felix Adenaike; circ. 96,000.

PMB Independent: POB 5109, Ibadan; circ. 11,500.

The Punch: Kudeti St, PMB 21204, Ikeja; tel. 963580; f. 1976; Editor-in-Chief Sola Odunfa; Editor Tayo Kehinde; circ. 150,000.

The Renaissance: POB 1139, Enugu; Editor E. O. Olofin; circ. 50,000.

The Triumph: 1a State Rd, Nassarawa, PMB 3155, Kano; English.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

The Nationalist: 226 Apapa Rd, Ijora; f. 1978; Gen. Man. Abiodun Aloba.

Sunday Chronicle: Cross River State Newspaper Corpn, PMB 1074, Calabar; f. 1977; Editor Etim Anim; circ. 90,000.

Sunday Concord: 42 Concord Way, POB 4483, Ikeja, Lagos; telex 26681; f. 1980; Editor Dele Giwa.

Sunday Express: 30 Glover St, POB 163, Lagos.

Sunday Herald: Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corpn, PMB 1369, Ilorin; tel. 220976; f. 1981; Editor Alhaji Sule Raji.

Sunday New Nigerian: Ahmadu Bello Way, POB 254, Kaduna; telex 71120; Editor M. A. B. Ahmed.

Sunday Observer: PMB 1334, Bendel Newspapers Corpn, 18 Airport Rd, Benin City; f. 1968; Editor T. O. Borha; circ. 60,000.

Sunday Punch: Kudeti St, PMB 21204, Ikeja; tel. 963580; f. 1973; Man. Editor Sam Amuka-Pemu; Editor Dayo Wright; circ. 150,000.

Sunday Sketch: Sketch Publishing Co Ltd, Oba Adebimpe Rd, PMB 5067, Ibadan; tel. 414851; f. 1964; state-owned; Editor Obafemi Oredein; circ. 125,000.

Sunday Standard: Plateau Publishing Co Ltd, PMB 2112, Jos; Editor Bagudu Hirse.

Sunday Star: People's Star Press Ltd, N4/496B Yemetu Aladerin, PMB 5230, Ibadan; f. 1966; Editor A. Adebayo; circ. 150,000.

Sunday Statesman: Imo Newspapers Ltd, Owerri-Egbu Rd, PMB 1095, Owerri, Imo State; tel. 230099; telex 53207.

Sunday Sun: PMB 1425, Okoro House, Factory Lane, off Upper Mission Rd, New Benin; POB 1025, Enugu.

Sunday Tide: 4 Ikwerre Rd, PMB 5072, Port Harcourt; telex 61144.

Sunday Times: Daily Times Publications, 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; tel. 661441; telex 21333; f. 1953; Editor Andy Akporugo; circ. 500,000.

Sunday Triumph: 1a State Rd, Nassarawa, PMB 3155, Kano, English.

WEEKLIES

Alfijir: 1a State Rd, Nassarawa, PMB 3155, Kano; Hausa.

Albishir: 1a State Rd, Nassarawa, PMB 3155, Kano; Hausa.

Business Times: Daily Times Publications, 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; telex 21333; Editor Ray Ekpu; circ. 120,000.

Business Weekly: 125 Apapa Rd, Ebute-Metta.

Eleti-Ofe: 28 Kosoko St, Lagos, POB 467; f. 1923; English and Yoruba; Editor Ola Onatade; circ. 30,000.

Financial Punch: Kudeti St, PMB 21204, Ikeja, Lagos.

Gboungboun: Sketch Publishing Co Ltd, New Court Rd, PMB 5067, Ibadan; tel. 414851; state-owned; Yoruba; Editor A. O. Adebanjo; circ. 80,000.

The Independent: Bodija Rd, PMB 5109, Ibadan; f. 1960; English; Roman Catholic; Editor Rev. F. B. Cronin-Coltsman; circ. 13,000.

Irohin Imole: 15 Bamgbose St, POB 1495, Lagos; f. 1957; Yoruba; Editor Tunji Adeosun.

Irohin Yoruba: 212 Broad St, PMB 2416, Lagos; tel. 410886; f. 1945; Yoruba; Editor S. A. Ajibade; circ. 85,000.

Lagos Weekend: Daily Times Publications, 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; f. 1965; news and pictures; Editor Supo Ibikunle; circ. 300,000.

Mid-West This Week: Arin Associates, 50b New Lagos Rd, Benin City; Editors Tony Okoduwa, Prince A. R. Nwoko.

News Watch: Lagos; f. 1985; English; Editor Dele Dewar; circ. 50,000.

Nigerian Catholic Herald: Ondo St, POB 19, Lagos; English; St Paul's Press Catholic Mission.

Nigerian Radio/TV Times: Nigerian Broadcasting Corpn, POB 12504, Ikoyi.

Sporting Record: Daily Times Publications, 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor CYRIL KAPPO; circ. 50,000.

Times International: Daily Times Publications, 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; f. 1974; Editor Dr HEZY IDOWU; circ. 50,000.

Truth (The Muslim Weekly): 45 Idumagbo Ave, POB 418, Lagos; f. 1951; Editor M. A. GIWA.

Weekly Star: 9 Works Rd, PMB 1139, Enugu; tel. 253561.

Yancin Dan Adam (Freedom for Man): PMB 2112, Jos, Plateau State; Hausa; Chair. D. D. DINKA.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PERIODICALS

Afriscope: 29 Salami Saibu St, PMB 1119, Yaba; monthly; current affairs in Africa.

Benin Review: Ethiope Publishing Corpn, PMB 1332, Benin City; f. 1974; twice yearly review of black culture and art in Africa; circ. 50,000.

Champion: Calabar Advertising Co, 31 Eyo Edem St, Calabar; twice-weekly.

Construction in Nigeria: 34 McCarthy St, POB 5624, Lagos; monthly.

Drum: Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd, PMB 2128, Ebute Metta; f. 1954; picture monthly; Editor OLU ADETULE; circ. 160,000.

Entertainer: Sketch Publishing Co Ltd, Oba Adebimpe Rd, PMB 5067, Ibadan; monthly; Editor M. O. FATOKI; circ. 60,000.

Happy Home: PMB 21204, Ikeja; f. 1971; monthly; family magazine; Editor-in-Chief SOLA ODUNFA; Editor YOMI LEWIS; circ. 70,000.

Headlines: New Isheri Rd, Agidingbi, PMB 21340, Ikeja; tel. 900550; f. 1973; monthly; Editor AGBEKE OGUNSANWO; circ. 235,000.

Home Studies: Daily Times Publications, 3–7 Kakawa St, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Editor GBENGA ODUSANYA; circ. 40,000.

Image: quarterly journal of Kwara State Council for Art and Culture; Editor MICHAEL B. ASAJU.

Insight: 3 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; quarterly; features about contemporary problems in Nigeria, Africa and the world; Editor SAM AMUKA; circ. 5,000.

Journal of the Nigerian Medical Association: 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Apapa; quarterly; Editor Prof. A. O. ADESOLA.

Kano Studies: Bayero University, Kano; journal of Saharan and Sudanic research; Editor IBRAHIM YARO YAHAYA.

Lagos Educational Review: University of Lagos; f. 1978; 2 a year; discusses trends in African education; Editor Prof. A. O. OSIYALE.

Management in Nigeria: POB 2557, 145 Broad St, Lagos; monthly; journal of Nigerian Institute of Management; Editor GABRIEL OVIOGBODU.

Marketing in Nigeria: Alpha Publications, POB 1163, Surulere, Lagos; f. 1977; monthly; Editor B. O. K. NWELIH; circ. 30,000.

Modern Woman: 47–49 Salami Saibu St, POB 2583, Marina, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Man. Editor TOUN ONABANJO.

New Nation (The): 43 Olumo St, Onike, Yaba, POB 896, Surulere, Lagos; monthly news magazine.

Nigeria Magazine: Federal Dept of Culture, PMB 12524 Lagos; tel. 802060; f. 1927; quarterly; travel, cultural, historical and general; Editor U. N. ABALOGU; circ. 5,000.

Nigerian Businessman's Magazine: 39 Mabo St, Surulere, Lagos; monthly; Nigerian and overseas commerce.

Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies: Nigerian Economic Society, c/o Dept of Economics, University of Ibadan; f. 1959; 3 a year; Pres. G. P. O. CHIKELU; Editor Prof. IBI AJAYI.

Nigerian Journal of Science: PMB 4039, University of Ibadan; publ. of the Science Assn of Nigeria; f. 1966; 2 a year; Editor Prof. T. ADESAYAGRILLO; circ. 2,000.

Nigerian Medical Journal: 3 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; monthly.

Nigerian Opinion: Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan; f. 1965; economic and political quarterly; Chief Editor BILLY DUDLEY.

Nigerian Radio/TV Times: Broadcasting House, POB 12504, Lagos; monthly.

Nigerian Teacher: 3 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; quarterly.

Nigerian Worker: United Labour Congress, 97 Herbert Macaulay St, Lagos; Editor LAWRENCE BORHA.

The President: New Breed Organization Ltd, 35 Ogunlana Drive, Surulere, POB 5414, Lagos; monthly; management; Chief Editor CHRIS OKOLIE.

Quest: publ. by Cross River State Newspaper Corpn, PMB 1074, Calabar; f. 1978; monthly; politics, economics and culture; Editor PAT OKON; circ. 100,000.

Radio-Vision Times: Western Nigerian Radio-Vision Service, Television House, POB 1460, Ibadan; monthly; Editor ALTON A. ADEDEJI.

Sadness and Joy: Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd, PMB 2128, Ebute Metta; f. 1968; photo fortnightly; Editor OLU ADETULE; circ. 65,000.

Savanna: Ahmadu Bello University, PMB 1094, Zaria; f. 1972; 2 a year, Editor OWONIYI OLOGE; circ. 1,100.

Spear: Daily Times Publications, New Isheri Rd, PMB 21340, Ikeja; tel. 900850; f. 1962; monthly; family magazine; Editor REMI AKANO; circ. 80,000.

Teachers' Journal: POB 139, Lagos; 6 per year.

Technical and Commercial Message: POB 1163, Surulere, Lagos; f. 1980; 6 per year; Editor B. O. K. NWELIH; circ. 12,500.

Today's Challenge: PMB 2108, Jos; tel. 073-50040; telex 81120; f. 1974; every 2 months; religious and educational; Editor G. ABIKOYE; circ. 15,000.

Trust: Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd, PMB 2128, Onike, Lagos; f. 1969; monthly pictorial; general interest; Editor WOLE OLAOYE; circ. 100,000.

Western Nigeria Illustrated: Ministry of Information, Ibadan; quarterly.

Woman's World: Daily Times Publications, 3–7 Kakawa St, POB 139, Lagos; monthly; Editor TAYO ADETOLA; circ. 40,000.

VERNACULAR PERIODICALS

Aworerin: General Publishing Section, Ministry of Education, Ibadan; circ. 125,000.

Futila: State Ministry of Information, Kaduna; monthly; Haduna.

Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo: Ahmadu Bello Way, POB 254, Kaduna; f. 1939; 3 a week; Hausa; Editor ABDULLAHI KHALIL.

NEWS AGENCIES

News Agency of Nigeria (NAN): c/o National Theatre, PMB 12756, Iganmu, Lagos; f. 1978; Chair. Alhaji ABUBAKAR UMAR; Dir ALFRED OPUBOR.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): PMB 2448, 26 Keffi St, SW Ikoyi; Rep. FRANÇOIS-XAVIER HARISPE.

Agencia EFE (Spain): POB 2738, Lagos; Rep. José NAVARRO FERRE.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): 4 Elsie Femi Pearse St, Victoria Island, Lagos; Chief Officer SERGEI V. KISELEV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 14 Adeola Hopewell St, Victoria Island, Lagos; Rep. MASSIMO PERUGINI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 4 Akanbi Danmola St, SW Ikoyi, Lagos; Rep. (vacant).

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 24 Keffi St, POB 2454, Lagos; Correspondent BAYO ROTIBI.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 41 Ademolo St, SW Ikoyi, Lagos; Dir VALENTIN KRUJOV.

dpa (Federal Republic of Germany), Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan), and Reuters (United Kingdom) also have offices in Lagos.

Publishers

African Universities Press: PMB 5617, Ibadan; telex 20311; educational and general; Man. Dir J. E. LEIGH.

Africana Educational Publishers Nigeria Ltd: PMB 1639, 79 Awka Rd, Onitsha; f. 1966; study guides, general science, primary and secondary textbooks; Man. Dir P. C. OMABU.

Ahmadu Bello University Press: PMB 1094, Zaria, Kaduna; tel. 2054; telex 75241; f. 1974; history, Africana, social sciences, education; Chair. Prof. J. O. NDAGI; Man. Dir. Mrs MODUPE ADEOGUN.

Aromolaran Publishing Co Ltd: POB 1800, Ibadan; tel. 410529; telex 31158; f. 1968; general and educational; Man. Dir ADEKUNLE AROMOLARAN.

Book Representation and Publishing Co Ltd: PMB 5349, Ibadan; tel. (022) 710242; Exec. Chair. Chief B. A. AJAYI.

Cross Continent Press Ltd: 226 Murtala Muhammad Way, POB 282, Yaba, Lagos; tel. 961894; f. 1974; general fiction and non-fiction, arts, textbooks; Man. Dir T. C. Nwosu.

Daystar Press: POB 1261, Ibadan; tel. (302) 412670; f. 1962; religious and educational; Man. Modupe Oduyoye.

ECWA Productions Ltd: PMB 2010, Jos, Plateau State; tel. 53597; telex 81120; f. 1973; religious and educational; Man. Dir Philip S. Usman.

Ethiope Publishing Corpn; PMB 1332, Ring Rd, Benin City; tel. 243036; telex 41110; f. 1970; general fiction and non-fiction, textbooks, reference, science, arts and history; Man. Dir C. Okosun.

Evans Brothers (Nigeria Publishers) Ltd: Jericho Rd, PMB 5164, Ibadan; tel. 462970; telex 31104; f. 1966; general and educational; Man. Dir B. O. Bolodeoku; Admin./Trade Dir R. A. Oyewole.

Fatiregun Press & Publishing Co (Nigeria) Ltd: POB 2, Oshogbo Rd, Ilesha; Man. Dir V. A. Fatiregun.

Fourth Dimension Publishing Co Ltd: PMB 01164, Plot 64A, City Layout, Enugu; tel. (042) 331505; telex 51319; f. 1977; periodicals, novels, verse, educational and children's; Chair. Arthur Nwankwo.

Heinemann Educational Books (Nigeria) Ltd: PMB 5205, Ighodaro Rd, Jericho, Ibadan; tel. 417060; telex 31113; f. 1962; educational, law, medical and general; Man. Dir Aigboje Higo.

Ibadan University Press: Publishing House, University of Ibadan, Ibadan; tel. 462550; f. 1951; scholarly, science, law, general and educational; Man. Dir O. Akande.

Ilesanmi Press & Sons (Nigeria) Ltd: Akure Rd, POB 204, Ilesha; tel. 2062; f. 1955; general and educational; Man. Dir G. E. Ilesanmi.

Kolasanya Publishing Enterprise: 2 Epe Rd, Oke-Owa, PMB 2099, Ijebu-Ode; general and educational; Man. Dir Chief K. Osunsanya.

Longman Nigeria Ltd: PMB 21036, 52 Oba Akran Ave, Ikeja; tel. 33007; f. 1961; general and educational; Man. Dir Chief F. A. Iwerebon.

Macmillan Nigeria Publishers Ltd: Oluyole Industrial Estate, Scheme 2, POB 1463, Ibadan; tel. 413917; telex 31141; f. 1965; educational and general; Man. Dir. Olu Anulopo.

Thomas Nelson (Nigeria) Ltd: 8 Ilupeju By Pass, PMB 21303, Ikeja, Lagos; tel. 961452; general and educational; Chair. Prof. C. O. Taiwo; Man. Dir. S. O. Daramola.

Nigeria Publishers Services: Trusthouse, Ring Rd, off Akinyemi Way, POB 62, Ibadan; tel. 316006; telex 31478; f. 1969; academic, scholarly and educational; Man. Dir T. D. Otesanya.

Northern Nigerian Publishing Co Ltd: Gaskiya Bldg, POB 412, Zaria; tel. 2087; telex 75243; f. 1966; general, educational and vernacular books; Man. Dir H. Hayat.

Nwamife Publishers: 10 Ibiam St, Uwani, POB 430, Enugu; tel. 338254; f. 1971; general and educational; Chair. Felix C. Adi.

Ogunsanya Press Publishers and Bookstores Ltd: POB 95, Ibadan; tel. 23619; f. 1970; educational; Man. Dir Chief L. J. P. Ogunsanya.

Onibonoje Press and Book Industries (Nigeria) Ltd: POB 3109, Ibadan; tel. 413956; f. 1958; educational and general; Chair. G. Onibonoje; Man. Dir J. O. Onibonoje.

Signal Educational Services Ltd: 10/12 Ibikunle Ave, Bodija Estate, POB 4048, Ibadan; CEO G. A. Alawode.

Spectrum Books: Sunshine House, 2nd Commercial Rd, Oluyole Estate, PMB 5612, Ibadan; telex 31588; f. 1978; educational and fiction; Man. Dir J. Berkhout.

University of Ife Press Ltd: University of Ife, Ile-Ife; tel. 2291; f. 1968; educational, scholarly and periodicals; Man. Akin Fatokun.

University Press Ltd: PMB 5095, Three Crowns Bldg, Jericho, PMB 5095, Ibadan; tel. 411356; telex 31121; f. 1978; associated with Oxford University Press; educational; Man. Dir M. O. Akinleye.

University Publishing Co: 11 Central School Rd, POB 386, Onitsha; tel. 223; f. 1959; primary, secondary and university textbooks, periodicals, educational and children's; Chair. Chief F. C. Ogbalu.

John West Publications Ltd: Plot A Block 2, Acme Rd, Ogba Industrial Estate, PMB 21001, Ikeja, Lagos State; telex 26446; f. 1962; general; Exec. Dir Bayo Fadoju.

Government Publishing House

Government Press: PMB 2020, Kaduna; tel. 213812.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Nigerian Publishers Association: PMB 2541 GPO, Ibadan; tel. 417060; telex 31113; Pres. E. Akin Thomas.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 5.8m. radio receivers and 457,000 TV sets in use in 1984.

RADIO

Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN): Broadcasting House, Ikoyi, PMB 12504, Lagos; tel. 603010; telex 21484; f. 1978 to replace the Nigerian Broadcasting Corpn; national radio network owned by the federal govt and divided into five zones: Lagos (English); Enugu (English, Igbo, Izon, Efik and Tiv); Ibadan (English, Yoruba, Edo, Urhobo and Igala); Kaduna (English, Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde and Nupe); External Services (English, French, Hausa, Arabic, German and Swahili); there is a broadcasting corpn and two stations in each state and Radio Nigeria Abuja in the federal capital territory; Chair. Yaya Abubakar; Dir-Gen. G. Bako.

TELEVISION

Nigerian Television Authority (NTA): Television House, Ahmadu Bello Way, Victoria Island, PMB 12036, Lagos; tel. 613793; f. 1976 by the federal govt; responsible for all aspects of television; Dir-Gen. Vincent Maduka.

NTV Aba/Owerri: PMB 7126, Aba, Imo State; Gen. Man. Mazi A. E. Ukonu.

NTV Abeokuta: Ogun State; Gen. Man. H. O. Robin.

NTV Akure: Ondo State; Gen. Man. A. Bedu.

NTV Bauchi: PMB 0146, Bauchi, Bauchi State; Man. M. Y. Abubakar.

NTV Benin City: West Circular Rd, PMB 1117, Benin City, Bendel State; Gen. Man. Rowland Ifidon.

NTV Calabar: Cross River; Man. E. Etuk.

NTV Enugu: POB 350, Enugu, Anambra State; Gen. Man. E. B. Ayoghu.

NTV Ibadan: POB 1460, Ibadan, Oyo State; Gen. Man. Prince Bayo Sanda.

NTV Ilorin: PMB 1453, Kwara; Gen. Man. D. Alli.

NTV Jos: PMB 2134, Jos, Plateau State; Gen. Man. M. I. Jibrin.

NTV Kaduna: POB 250, Kaduna; Gen. Man. P. O. Olowo.

NTV Kano: PMB 3343, Kano; tel. (064) 5396; Gen. Man Dahiru Ibrahim.

NTV Lagos: Victoria Island, PMB 12005, Lagos; Gen. Man. O. Okunrinboye.

NTV Maiduguri: Borno; Gen. Man. M. M. Mailafiya.

NTV Minna: PMB 79, Minna, Niger State; Gen. Man. B. Tunau.

NTV Port Harcourt: PMB 5797, Port Harcourt, Rivers State; Gen. Man. E. Halliday (acting).

NTV Sokoto: PMB 2351, Sokoto; tel. 232670; telex 73120 RIMATV; f. 1975; Gen. Man. M. B. Tunau.

NTV Yola: Gongola State; Gen. Man. M. M. Saidu.

Finance

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res=reserves; brs=branches; amounts in naira unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

From 30 September 1976, all foreign-owned banks have been required to have a 60% Nigerian holding.

Central Bank

Central Bank of Nigeria: Tinubu Sq, PMB 12194, Lagos; tel. 660100; telex 21350; f. 1958; bank of issue; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 3,339m., gen. res 88m. (Dec. 1981); Gov. Abdul Kadir Ahmed; Deputy Gov. O. G. Otiti; 11 brs.

Commercial Banks

African Continental Bank Ltd: 148 Broad St, PMB 2466, Lagos; tel. 664091; f. 1948; cap. 12m., dep. 1,001m., res 500,000 (1983); Chair. J. O. J. Okezie; Gen. Man. C. N. E. Olieh; 87 brs.

Allied Bank of Nigeria Ltd: 22 Breadfruit St, PMB 12785, Lagos; tel. 664060; telex 21512; f. 1962 as Bank of India; cap. 5.7m., res 6.4m., dep. 208.8m. (1982); Man. Dir M. Bello; 14 brs.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Nigeria) Ltd: 42–44 Warehouse Rd, PMB 1040, Lagos-Apapa; tel. 870389; telex 22377; f. 1979; cap. 17m., dep. 482m.; Chair. Ibrahim Dasuki; Man. Dir S. Quissi Raza; 16 brs.

Bank of the North Ltd: 5A–6A Lagos St, POB 211, Kano; tel. 2895; telex 77233; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 17.7m., res 49.5m., dep. 931m. (1983); Chair. Aliko Misau Mohammed; Man. Dir Ali Al-Hakim; 56 brs.

Co-operative Bank Ltd: Co-operative Bldgs, New Court Rd, PMB 5137, Ibadan; tel. 412294; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 4m.; dep. 120m.; Pres. Pastor E. T. Latunde; Gen. Man. Olajide Osoba; 28 brs.

Co-operative and Commerce Bank (Nigeria) Ltd: 28 Okpara Ave, PMB 1321, Enugu; tel. 253613; telex 51132; cap. 10.4m., res 4.2m., dep. 290.7m. (March 1984); Gen. Man. E. O. Okoye; 35 brs.

Federal Savings Bank: Moloney St, PMB 12512, Lagos; tel. 630492; operates savings accounts; dep. 8.5m.; Man. Dir J. O. Olajide.

First Bank of Nigeria Ltd: Unity House, 37 Marina, POB 5216, Lagos; tel. 661041; telex 21231; f. 1969 as Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd; cap. p.u. 86.1m., dep. 3,036m., res 52.9m. (1982); Chair. P. O. Nwakoby; Man. Dir Chief S. O. Asabia; 217 brs.

International Bank for West Africa Ltd: 94 Broad St, POB 12021, Lagos; tel. 664135; telex 21345; f. 1969; affiliate of Union Bank of Switzerland and Banco do Brasil; cap. 36m. Frs, res 21.8m. Frs, dep. 1,576.3m. Frs (1983); Chair. Alhaji Aminu Wali; Man. Dir O. Olashore; 46 brs.

Kaduna Co-operative Bank Ltd: POB 1066, Hospital Rd, Kaduna; tel. 213928; telex 71156; f. 1974; cap. 10m.; dep. 52m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. Alhaji Aliyu Kakangi; 11 brs.

Kano Co-operative Bank Ltd: 11C Murtala Muhammed Way, PMB 4636, Kano; tel. 5627; Gen. Man. Alhaji Farouk Ahmed; 9 brs.

National Bank of Nigeria Ltd: 82–86 Broad St, PMB 12123, Lagos; tel. 633502; telex 21348; f. 1933; nationalized 1961; cap. 10m., res 10m., dep. 713.6m. (1983); Chair. Samuel Adetunji Kolade; Man. Dir Samson O. Banjo; 83 brs in Nigeria.

New Nigeria Bank Ltd: Mission Rd, PMB 1193, Benin City; tel. 200200; telex 21367; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 11.7m., dep. 244.9m., res 2.5m. (1982); Chair. G. E. Makiabu; Gen. Man. M. O. Odaro; 28 brs.

Nigeria International Bank (NIB): Commercial House Bldg, Idowu Taylor St, Victoria Island, Lagos; tel. 610687; telex 22305; f. 1984; 40% owned by Citibank (USA); cap. 10m.; Chair. Chief Charles S. Sankey; Man. Dir Francis A. Rozario.

Pan African Bank Ltd: 1C Nkwerre St, PMB 5239, Port Harcourt; tel. 223086; f. 1971; cap. 8m., res 556,000, dep. 298m. (1982); Chair. S. O. Nwogu; Gen. Man. R. F. P. Abbey; 18 brs.

Savannah Bank of Nigeria Ltd: 9–11 Catholic Mission St, POB 2317, Lagos; tel. 600479; telex 21876; f. 1976; cap. 24m., dep. 643.9m., res 10.6m. (1983); Chair. Alhaji Mahmud Aliyu; Man. Dir J. Y. Lot; 18 brs.

Société Générale Bank (Nigeria) Ltd: 126–128 Broad St, PMB 12741, Lagos; tel. 660315; telex 21379; f. 1977; cap. 10m.; Chair. N. A. B. Kotoye; Gen. Man. M. Moyart; 11 brs.

Union Bank of Nigeria Ltd: PMB 20207, 40 Marina, Lagos; tel. 661668; telex 21222; f. 1969 as Barclays Bank of Nigeria Ltd; cap. 54.4m. res 96.8m., dep. 3,615m. (1983); Chair. Alhaji Shehu Malami; Man. Dir Paul Ogwuma; 190 brs.

United Bank for Africa (Nigeria) Ltd: 97/105 Broad St, POB 2406, Lagos; tel. 664866; telex 21241; f. 1961; cap. 75m., res 109.3m., dep. 3,382m. (1984); Chair. M. Audu Buba; Man. Dir Alhaji U. A. Mutallab; 124 brs.

Wema Bank Ltd: 52–54 Murtala Muhammad Way, Ebute-Metta, PMB 1033, Lagos; tel. 862686; telex 21546; cap. p.u. 6.8m., dep. 91m.; Chair. Prof. I. O. Agbede; Man. Dir J. A. Court; 28 brs.

Merchant Banks

Chase Merchant Bank Nigeria Ltd: 23 Awolowo Rd, PMB 12035, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 603020; Chair. Dr Okoi Arikpo; Man. Dir Dr J. N. Abaelu; 3 brs.

ICON Ltd: N.I.D.B. House, 63–71 Broad St, PMB 12689, Lagos; tel. 661812; telex 21437; f. 1975; cap. 7m., dep. 213.3m. (1981); Man. Dir I. E. Ebong; 3 brs.

Indo-Nigerian Merchant Bank Ltd: 42 Adeola Hopewell St, PMB 12656, Lagos; tel. 610051; telex 21964; f. 1981; affiliated to State Bank of India; cap. and res 3.01m., dep. 103m. (1983); Man. Dir C. Narayanan.

International Merchant Bank (Nigeria) Ltd: 77 Awolowo Rd, Ikoyi, PMB 12028, Lagos; tel. 684007; telex 21169; f. 1974; affiliate of First National Bank of Chicago; cap. 3m.; dep. 168m.; Man. Dir Ebitimi E. Banigo; 3 brs.

Mercantile Bank of Nigeria Ltd: 10 Calabar Rd, PMB 1084, Calabar; tel. 222603; telex 6518; cap. p.u. 6.1m.; dep. 135m.; Chair. Chief E. R. Akpan; Man. Dir Terence W. J. Vince; 19 brs.

NAL Merchant Bank: 50/52 Broad St, POB 2413, Lagos; tel. 633222; telex 21505; f. 1960; dep. 272m. (1984); Chair. M. O. Atta; CEO O. Adeoshum; 3 brs.

Nigeria-Arab Bank Ltd: 36 Balogun St, POB 1114, Lagos; tel. 664378; telex 21973; f. 1969; cap. 7m., dep. 298m., res 4.6m. (1983); Chair. Alhaji Ibrahim el Yakubu; 20 brs.

Nigeria Merchant Bank Ltd: 6 Broad St, POB 2413, Lagos; tel. 601460; telex 21475; Chair. Alhaji Dabo Sambo; Man. Dir Chief S. O. Falae; 3 brs.

Nigerian-American Merchant Bank Ltd: Boston House, POB 8616, 10 Macarthy St, Onikan, Lagos; tel. 632363; telex 21717; affiliate of First National Bank of Boston; Man. Dir R. D. Ward; 3 brs.

Development Banks

Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria: 63–71 Broad St, Lagos; tel. 662662; f. 1977; credit facilities to individuals and mortage institutions; auth. cap. 150m.; Man. Dir Dr Seyyidu Abdullahi; 19 brs.

Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank: PMB 2155, Hospital Rd, Kaduna; tel. (062) 201000; f. 1973; for funds to farmers and co-operatives to improve production techniques; cap. 24m.; Man. Dir Chief Udoh Okoruen.

Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry (NBCI): 26 Idejo St, POB 4424, Victoria Island, Lagos; tel. 654328; f. 1973; govt bank to aid indigenization; cap. p.u. 200m.; Chair. Alhaji Koko; Man. Dir C. C. Akwaeze; 19 brs.

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd: POB 2357, NIDB House, 63–71 Broad St, Lagos; tel. 663470; telex 21701; f. 1964 to provide medium and long-term finance to industry, manufacturing, non-petroleum mining and tourism; encourages foreign investment in partnership with Nigerians; Man. Dir Alhaji A. Abdulkadir; 4 brs.

Bankers' Association

Nigerian Institute of Bankers: 7 Turton St, PMB 1198, Yaba; Pres. Alhaji S. A. O. Sule.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nigerian Stock Exchange: POB 2457, Stock Exchange House, 2–4 Customs St, Lagos; tel. 660287; f. 1960; Pres. Alhaji Aliko Mohammed; Dir.-Gen. H. I. Alile; 3 brs.

INSURANCE

There are over 75 insurance companies operating in Nigeria. Since 1978 they are required to reinsure 20% of the sum insured with the Nigeria Reinsurance Corporation.

African Reinsurance Corpn: Bookshop House, 50–52 Broad St, Lagos; f. 1978; owned by 36 African govts and the African Development Bank; participants contribute at least 5% of their overall reinsurance business.

Nigeria Reinsurance Corpn: Bookshop House, 50–52 Broad St, POB 12766, Lagos; all classes of reinsurance; Man. Dir J. O. Irukwu.

Insurance Companies

African Alliance Insurance Co Ltd: POB 2276, 112 Broad St, Lagos; tel. 664300; life assurance and pensions; Man. Dir M. O. Odele.

African Insurance Co Ltd: 134 Nnamdi Azikiwe St, POB 274, Lagos; all classes.

American International Insurance Co (Nigeria): 200 Broad St, Lagos.

Ark Stewart Wrightson: New Africa House, 31 Marina, POB 3771, Lagos; 5 brs.

H. Clarkson, Edu & Partners: Nasco House, 29 Burma Rd, POB 2853, Apapa, Lagos; 3 brs.

Glanville Enthoven Group: PMB 2273, Western House, 8/10 Broad St, Lagos; general, life, pensions and reinsurance; 5 brs.

Great Nigeria Insurance Co Ltd: 39–41 Martins St, POB 2314, Lagos; f. 1960; all classes; cap. p.u. 800,000; Man. Dir E. B. ONIFADE.

Guinea Insurance Co Ltd: 21/25 Broad St, POB 1136, Lagos; tel. 660630; telex 21680; f. 1958; all classes; Chair. MICHAEL AUDU BUBA; Man. F. C. OZMAH; 5 brs.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co of Nigeria Ltd: 88/92 Broad St, POB 944, Lagos; tel. 663526; fire, accident and marine; 6 brs; Chair. Col S. BELLO.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co Ltd: POB 2055, Ebani House, 149/153 Broad St, Lagos; f. 1952; all classes; Man. Dir M. J. S. BEDI.

Mercury Assurance Co Ltd: 17 Martins St, POB 2003, Lagos; general.

National Co-operative Insurance Society of Nigeria Ltd: 138 Ibrahim Taiwo Rd, POB 4733, Kano; tel. 064-9632; f. 1977; general insurance (except life) for mems of co-operatives, etc.

National Insurance Corpn of Nigeria: 5 Customs St, POB 1100, Lagos; f. 1969; all classes; cap. 10m.; Chair. HAMISU BUHARI; Man. Dir S. A. OKOLO; 21 brs.

N.E.M. Insurance Co (Nigeria) Ltd: 12/14 Broad St, POB 654, Lagos; tel. 600040; all classes; Chair. A. B. OLATUNJI; Man. Dir B. A. LAWSON.

New India Assurance Co (Nigeria) Ltd: 34 Balogun Sq, POB 650, Lagos; all classes; Chair. Alhaji T. A. B. OLATUNJI; CEO V. NARAYANASWAMY.

Niger Insurance Co Ltd: 47 Marina, POB 2718, Lagos; all classes; Chair. U. IKEOTUONYE; 6 brs.

Nigerian General Insurance Co Ltd: 1 Nnamdi Azikiwe St, POB 2210, Lagos; f. 1951; all classes; Chair. Chief J. S. OLAWOYIN; Man. Dir H. T. DUROJAIYE; 15 brs.

Phoenix of Nigeria Assurance Co Ltd: Mandilas House, 96/102 Broad St, POB 2893, Lagos; tel. 661160; f. 1964; all classes; Chair. Chief JOHN B. MANDILAS; 5 brs.

Royal Exchange Assurance (Nigeria) Group: 31 Marina, POB 112, Lagos; tel. 633120; all classes; Chair. Alhaji YUSUUF JEGA; Man. Dir K. A. ONALAJA; 5 brs, 15 sub-brs.

Sun Insurance Office (Nigeria) Ltd: Unity House, 37 Marina, POB 2694, Lagos; tel. 661318; telex 21994 NG; all classes except life; 6 brs.

United Nigeria Insurance Co Ltd: 53 Marina, POB 588, Lagos; tel. 663130; f. 1965; all classes except life; Man. Dir F. C. NWOKOLO; 17 brs.

Unity Life and Fire Insurance Co Ltd: POB 3681, 9 Nnamdi Azikiwe St, Lagos; all classes of insurance.

Veritas: 19 Martins St, POB 2056, Lagos; all classes.

West African Provincial Insurance Co: Wesley House, 21 Marina, POB 2103, Lagos; tel. 636433; telex 21613; all classes except life; Man. Dir A. A. AKINTUNDE.

Insurance Association

Nigerian Insurance Association: St Peter's House, 2nd Floor, 3 Ajele St, POB 9551, Lagos; tel. 635523; f. 1971; Chair. M. J. S. BEDI; Vice-Chair. F. C. NWOKOLO.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Abeokuta Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 937, Abeokuta, Ogun State; Pres. Chief OLUFEMI COKER.

Bauchi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 826 Wambai Rd, POB 13, Bauchi, Bauchi State; tel. 077-42620; telex 83261; f. 1976; Hon. Sec. Alhaji I. DIMIS.

Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 6 Murtala Mohammed Way, POB 54, Benin City, Bendel State; Pres. TONY A. ANENIH.

Benue Chamber of Commerce Industry, Mines and Agriculture: 3 Peter Achimugu Rd, PMB 2344, Makurdi, Benue State; Pres. SOLOMON T. HEMBAH.

Borno Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Gra Rd, Vet Area, PMB 1636, Maiduguri, Borno State; Pres. Alhaji A. ALI KOTOKO.

Calabar Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 31 Marina, POB 76, Calabar, Cross River State; 56 mems (trading and shipping cos); Pres. Chief C. U. NYONG.

Enugu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines: 1 Red Cross Way, POB 734, Enugu, Anambra State; f. 1963; Pres. Dr N. E. OKEKE.

Gongola Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Palace Hotel, POB 8, Jimeta-Yola, Gongola State; Hon. Sec. Alhaji G. MAMA.

Ibadan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Orita Basho-run Rd, PMB 5168, Ibadan, Oyo State; Pres. Chief I. A. OLUNLOYO.

Ijebu Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 207 Benin/Ondo Rd, POB 604, Ojebu Ode, Ogun State; Pres. Chief A. A. K. DEGUN.

Ikot Ekpene Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 8a Umuahia Rd, POB 50, Ikot Ekpene, Cross River State; Pres. A. S. AKPAN.

Kaduna Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 2 Junction Rd, POB 728, Kaduna, Kaduna State; Pres. Alhaji M. B. G. DOGONYARO.

Kano Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture: 9a Post Office Rd, POB 10, Kano, Kano State; tel. 9940; Pres. Alhaji ADO MOHAMED.

Kwara Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture: POB 76, Ilorin, Kwara State.

Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 131 Broad St, POB 109, Lagos; f. 1885; 500 mems; Pres. Chief JOHN AKIN-GEORGE.

Niger Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Neggit Bldg, Bosso Rd, POB 370, Minna, Niger State.

The Nigerian Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines & Agriculture: PMB 12816, Lagos; Pres. Chief A. O. LAWSON.

Onitsha Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 3/1 Sokoto Rd, POB 2578, Onitsha, Anambra State; Pres. L. E. EJINKEONYE.

Owerri Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 155 Douglas Rd, POB 81, Owerri, Imo State; Pres. EZE ONU EGWUNWOKE.

Oyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry: PMB 981, Oyo, Oyo State; Pres. Chief C. A. OGUNNIYI.

Plateau State Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Agriculture: Trade Fair Complex, POB 917, Jos, Plateau State; tel. 55052; Pres. SULE KOLO; Vice-Pres. A. NIMLAN.

Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 71, Port Harcourt, Rivers State; tel. (084) 335559; f. 1952; Pres. Alhaji SULAIMAN A. HAMEEN.

Remo Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 88 Akarigbo Rd, POB 60, Sagamu, Ogun State; Pres. BAYO OGUNNAIKE.

Sapele Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 1 Abeke Lay-out, POB 154, Sapele, Bendel State; Pres. Chief J. O. UVIEGHARA.

Sokoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sokoto, Sokoto State.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Abeokuta Importers' and Exporters' Association: c/o Akeweje Bros, Lafenwa, Abeokuta.

Ijebu Importers' and Exporters' Association: 16 Ishado St, Ijebu-Ode.

Nigerian Association of African Importers and Exporters: Lagos.

Nigerian Association of Native Cloth Dealers and Exporters: 45 Koesch St, Lagos.

Nigerian Association of Stockfish Importers: 10 Egerton Rd, Lagos.

Union of Importers and Exporters: POB 115, Ibadan; f 1949; Chair. E. A. SANDA; Sec. C. A. ADEGBESAN.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Association of African Miners: 32 Lonsdale St, Jos.

Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers of Nigeria: 13–15 Custom St, POB 4, Lagos; f. 1951; 250 mems; Pres. J. ADE TUYO (acting); Sec. M. A. OKI.

Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria: 34 McCarthy St, POB 282, Lagos.

Indian Merchants' Association: Inlaks House, 19 Martins St, POB 2112, Lagos.

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria: Plot 16, Professional Layout Centre, Idowu Taylor St, Victoria Island, POB 1580, Lagos.

Lagos Association of Benin Carvers: 16 Tinubu St, Lagos.

Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria: 37 Marina, Unity House, 12th Floor, POB 3835, Lagos; tel. 631581; f. 1971; Pres. JEROME UDOJI; Exec. Dir Dr UMA O. ELEAZU.

Nigerian Chamber of Mines: POB 454, Jos; tel. 073-55003; f. 1950; Pres. J. F. Awoniyi; Vice-Pres. M. A. Ibrahim.

Nigeria Employers Consultative Association: Commercial House, 1–11 Commercial Ave, Yaba; tel. 800360; f. 1957; Pres. Dr M. O. Omolayole; Dir. G. C. Okogwu.

Nigerian Institute of Architects: 2 Idowo Taylor St, Victoria Island, POB 178, Lagos; Pres. A. O. Craig.

Nigerian Institute of Building: 1b Market St, Oyingbo, Ebute Metta; Pres. Prof. Kunle A. Wahab.

Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers: Plot PC 11, Professional Centre, Victoria Island, POB 2325, Lagos; Pres. Sam Udo-Akagha.

Nigerian Medical Association: 12 Adeniyi Jones Ave, Ikeja, POB 1108, Lagos; Pres. Dr P. I. Okolo.

Nigerian Livestock Dealers' Association: POB 115, Sapele.

Nigerian Recording Association: 9 Breadfruit St, POB 950, Lagos.

Nigerian Rubber Dealers' Association: Sapele.

Nigerian Society of Engineers: 360 Herbert Macaulay St, PMB 1041, Yaba; tel. 860354; Pres. P. B. Oyebolu.

Nigeria Timber Association: 19 Shopeju St, Shogunle, PMB 1185, Ikeja; f. 1957; Pres. S. A. Pitan; Sec. J. H. Beeley.

Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria: 4 Tinubu Sq., POB 546, Lagos.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Anambra State Agricultural Development Authority: PMB 1024, Enugu.

Anambra-Imo Basin Development Authority: Chair. Samuel C. Eluwa; Gen. Man. Witly Okonkwo.

Benin–Owena River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976 to irrigate the basin; Chair. J. A. Awoyinka.

Chad Basin Development Authority: PMB 1130, Maiduguri; f. 1973; irrigation and agriculture-allied industries; Chair. Alhaji Mohammed Abba Habib; Gen. Man. Malam A. Imam.

Cross River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976; Gen. Man. Inuayen Ndaeyo.

Cross River State Agricultural Development Corporation: PMB 1024, Calabar.

Delta Steel Co Ltd: Ovwian-Aladja Warri, POB 1220, Warri, Bendel State; Tayo Seriki St, Plot 905, Victoria Island, Lagos; PMB 74, Effunrun, Warri; f. 1979; state-owned; operates direct-reduction steel complex with eventual annual capacity of 1m. tons; Chair. Chief Tunji Arosanyin; Gen. Man. Fred A. Brume.

Federal Capital Development Authority: govt agency for design, construction and management of Abuja; Perm. Sec. Alhaji Abubakar Koko.

Federal Housing Authority: Gen. Man. S. P. O. Fortune Ebie.

Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO): PMB 21023, Murtala Muhammad Airport, Ikeja, Lagos; f. 1956; plans and directs industrial research and provides technical assistance and information to Nigerian industry; specializes in foods, minerals, textiles, natural products, industrial intermediates and others; Dir. Dr O. A. Koleoso.

Gaskiya Corpn Ltd: Tadun Wada, Zaria; f. 1938; owned by Kaduna State govt; printers; CEO Alhaji M. I. Mora.

Gongola State Housing Corpn: Yola; Chair. Dominic M. Mapeo.

Hadejia Jama'are Basin Development Authority: Bauchi State; f. 1976; began building four dams for irrigation and hydro-electric power in 1980; Gen. Man. Alhaji Ahmadu Rufai.

Imo State Housing Corpn: Uratta Rd, PMB 1224, Owerri; f. 1976; develops housing and industrial estates, grants finance for house purchase and operates a savings scheme; Gen. Man. P. C. Chikwendu.

Industrial Training Fund: 37A Ibrahim Taiwo Ave, Jos, Plateau State; br. in Lagos; f. 1971 to promote and encourage skilled workers in industry; Dir. Alhaji Lawal Tudun Wada.

Kaduna State Investment Co Ltd: Investment House, 27 Ali Akilu Rd, PMB 2230, Kaduna; tel. 062-211018; telex 71319 KAVECO NG; f. 1977; development financing, industrialization, business counselling; Gen. Man. Alhaji Samaila Mamman.

Kwara State Investment Corpn: PMB 1344, Ilorin.

Lagos State Development and Property Corpn: Ilupeju Industrial Estate, Ikorodu Rd, PMB 1050, Ikeja; POB 907, Lagos; f. 1972; planning and development of Lagos; Gen. Man. G. B. Jinadu.

Lower Benue Basin Development Authority: f. 1976.

National Electric Power Authority (NEPA): 24–25 Marina, PMB 12030, Lagos.

National Fertilizer Board: f. 1977.

National Freight Co Ltd: Kaduna South, PMB 2175, Kaduna; f. 1976; state-owned, responsible to Ministry of Transport; Chair. Alhaji Bello Alkamawa.

National Grains Production Co Ltd: Grains House, Badawara, Ali Akilu Rd, PMB 2182, Kaduna; production, purchase, storage, marketing and processing of grains; CEO Dr Iya Abubakar.

National Oil and Chemical Marketing Co: 38–39 Marina, PMB 2052, Lagos; markets petroleum, petroleum products and chemicals; Chair. Maj.-Gen. Hassan Usman Katsina; Man. Dir D. Shyllon.

New Nigerian Development Co Ltd: 18/19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Development House, PMB 2120, Kaduna; f. 1968; devt/investment agency owned by the govts of the 10 northern states of Nigeria; 13 subsidiaries, 73 assoc. cos; Chair. Ibraheem Tahir.

New Nigeria Development Co (Properties) Ltd: 18–19 Ahmadu Bello Way, PMB 2040, Kaduna; housing devt agency.

Niger Delta Basin Development Authority: f. 1976.

Niger River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976; Chair. Alhaji Haliru Dantoro.

Nigeria Cotton Board: Funtua, Kaduna State; tel. 176; telex 71136; f. 1977; Gen. Man. Abubakar T. Gusau.

Nigerian Cement Co Ltd (NIGERCEM): Nkalugu, POB 331, Enugu, Anambra State; Chair. Ama Oji.

Nigerian Coal Corpn: PMB 01053, Enugu; tel. 335148; telex 51115; operates four mines; Gen. Man. F. N. Ugwu.

Nigerian Engineering and Construction Co Ltd (NECCO): Km 14, Badagry Expressway (opposite International Trade Fair Complex), PMB 12684, Lagos; tel. 880591; telex 21836; building, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, furniture makers and steel fabricators; Chair. Ehioze Ediae.

Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board: 72 Campbell St, PMB 12553, Lagos; f. 1972; promotes indigenization of Nigerian enterprises; Chair. Minso Gadzama.

Nigerian Export Promotion Council: 103 Lewis St, Lagos; f. 1977; Dir George Niyi.

Nigerian Livestock and Meat Authority: POB 479, Kaduna.

Nigerian Mining Corpn: 7th Floor, Federal Secretariat, PMB 2154, Jos; f. 1972; exploration, production, processing and marketing of minerals; Gen. Man. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman.

Nigerian National Petroleum Corpn: Falomo Office Complex, PMB 12701, Ikoyi, Lagos; tel. 603100; telex 21609; f. 1977; holding corpn for the federal govt's share in the oil companies; due to be reorganized into five divisions dealing with exploration and production, refining, petrochemicals, marine tankers, gas transmission and utilization; Chair. and Minister of Petroleum and Energy Prof. Tam David West; Man. Dir Festus Marinho.

Nigerian National Supply Co Ltd: 29 Burma Rd, PMB 12662, Lagos-Apapa; state-owned import org.; Chair. Chief G. C. Okeya.

Nigerian Petroleum Refining Co Ltd (NPRC): 21–25 Broad St, Lagos.

Nigerian Steel Development Authority: 138–146 Broad St, PMB 12015, Lagos; f. 1971.

Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd: POB 138, Kaduna; f. 1959 to investigate, promote and invest in commercially viable industrial and agricultural projects in the 10 northern states of Nigeria; share cap. ₦14.8m.; Man. Dir S. Y. Kasimu.

Odua Investment Co Ltd: Cocoa House, PMB 5435, Ibadan; tel. 417710; telex 31225; f. 1976; to take over the functions of the Western State Industrial Investment Corpn; jointly owned by Ogun, Ondo and Oyo States; Man. Dir O. A. Iyowu.

Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority: f. 1976; Chair. Mrs D. B. A. Kuforiji; Gen. Man. Dr Lekan Are.

Ogun State Agricultural Credit Corpn: PMB 2029, Abeokuta; f. 1976.

Ogun State Housing Corpn: PMB 2077, Abeokuta; f. 1976; develops housing and industrial estates, grants finance for house purchase and operate a savings scheme; Gen. Man. F. O. Abiodun.

Ondo State Housing Corpn: PMB 693, Akure; f. 1976 to develop house building and industrial estates, grant mortgages and loans for house purchase and operates a savings scheme.

Ondo State Investment Corpn: PMB 700, Akure; f. 1976 to investigate and promote both agricultural and industrial projects on a commercial basis in the State.

Oyo State Property Development Corpn: f. 1976; develops housing, commercial property and industrial estates, grants finance for house purchase and operates a savings scheme.

Oyo State Investment and Credit Corpn: PMB 5085, Ibadan; f. 1976; initiates industrial and agricultural schemes and grants loans for such projects; Gen. Man. E. A. EGBEDEYI.

Plateau State Housing Corpn: Jos; plans to build 1,000 housing units a year in addition to another 1,000 units built in the state by the federal govt.

Plateau State Water Resources Development Board: Jos; incorporates the former Plateau River Basin Devt Authority and Plateau State Water Resources Devt Board.

Price Intelligence Agency: c/o Productivity, Prices and Income Board, Lagos; f. 1980 to replace Price Control Board; monitors prices.

Projects Development Agency: 3 Independence Layout, POB 609, Enugu; f. 1974; promotes the establishment of new industries and develops industrial projects utilizing local raw materials; Dir Dr EZEKWE.

Rivers State Development Corpn: Port Harcourt; f. 1970.

Rivers State Housing Corpn: 15/17 Emekuku St, PMB 5044, Port Harcourt.

Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria: PMB 1049, Benin City.

Sokoto-Rima Basin Development Authority: f. 1976; Chair. Alhaji MU'AZU LAMIDO.

Upper Benue Basin Development Authority: Chair. Alhaji MOHAMMADU MAI.

COMMODITY BOARDS

The State Marketing Boards were disbanded and replaced in April 1977 by national commodity boards for cocoa (including coffee and tea), groundnuts (including soya beans, sesame seed, shea nuts and ginger), cotton, palm produce, rubber and grains. Their functions include fixing the legal minimum buying price of primary produce for the whole season and supplying produce to industries and consumers.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 11,000 co-operative societies in Nigeria.

Co-operative Federation of Nigeria: c/o Co-operative Division, Ministry of Employment, PMB 12505, Lagos.

National Council for Co-operative Development: reconstituted 1981; Chair. KANU OJI.

Anambra State Co-operative Produce Marketing Association Ltd: Ministry of Trade, Enugu; Pres. J. U. AGWU; Vice-Pres. S. O. IHEANACHO.

Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters Ltd: New Court Rd, POB 477, Ibadan; f. 1945; producers/exporters of cocoa and other cash crops.

Co-operative Supply Association Ltd: 349 Herbert Macaulay St, Yaba, Lagos; importers and dealers in agricultural chemicals and equipment, fertilizers, building materials, general hardware, grocery and provisions.

Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria Ltd: PMB 5101, New Court Rd, Ibadan; education, publicity.

Kabba Co-operative Credit and Marketing Union Ltd: POB 25, Kabba; f. 1953; producers of food and cash crops and dealers in consumer goods; Pres. Alhaji S. O. ONUNDI; Man. H. A. ORISAFUNMI.

Kwara Co-operative Federation Ltd: Ilorin; operates transport and marketing services in Kwara State; Gen. Man. J. OBARO.

Lagos State Co-operative Union Ltd: c/o Co-operative Division, Ministry of Employment, 147 Broad St, PMB 12505, Lagos; co-operative education and publicity.

TRADE UNIONS

Federations

Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC): 29 Olajuwon St, Off Ojuelegba Rd, POB 620 Yaba, Lagos; f. 1975 and composed of the former Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC), Nigerian Workers' Council (NWC), Labour Unity Front (LUF) and United Labour Congress (ULC); the NLC was dissolved by the govt in 1976 but inaugurated again in February 1978; Pres. Alhaji ALI CHIROMA; Gen. Sec. MURTALA FUNMILAYO (acting).

In 1981 several of the unions in the NLC broke away to form the **Congress of Democratic Trade Unions** and submitted a bill to the National Assembly to amend the 1978 trade union decrees which registered the NLC as the only central labour organization.

Principal Unions

Under a government reform announced in 1977, the trades unions were to be regrouped into 70 industrial unions; 43 for junior workers, 18 for senior staff and 9 for employers. Guidelines for their conduct were drawn up. Existing unions with memberships exceeding 3,000 include:

Association of Locomotive Drivers, Firemen, Yard Staff and Allied Workers of Nigeria: 231 Herbert Macaulay St, Yaba; 3,200 mems; Pres. P. C. OKOLO; Sec. DEJI OYEYEMI.

Ikeja Textile Workers' Union: 6 Oba Akran Ave, Ikeja; f. 1964; 7,200 mems; Pres. A. L. OSHITTU; Sec.-Gen. RUFUS ADEYOOLA.

Ministry of Defence Civil Employees' Union: 9 Aje St, Yaba; 3,634 mems; Pres. J. O. OGUNLESI; Sec. B. N. OBUA.

National Union of Electricity and Gas Workers: 200 Herbert Macaulay St, POB 212, Yaba; tel. 860048; f. 1972; 7,895 mems; Pres. Gen. TAKAI A. SHAMANG; Gen. Sec. P. KIRI-KALIO.

Nigeria Union of Construction and Civil Engineering Workers: 51 Kano St, PMB 1064, Ebute-Metta; f. 1978 (fmrly Amalgamated Union of Building and Wood Workers); 50,000 mems; Pres R. O. SANYAOLU; Gen. Sec. M. O. FANIYI.

Nigerian Civil Service Union: 23 Tokunboh St, POB 862, Lagos; f. 1912; 13,272 mems; Pres. DAVID OJELI; Sec.-Gen. Chief ALABA KALEJAIYE.

Nigerian Metallic and Non-Metallic Mines Workers' Union: 95 Enugu St, POB 763, Jos; tel (073) 52401; f. 1948; 13,050 mems; Pres. Alhaji MOHAMMADU DANGANA; Sec.-Gen. A. O. LANIYAN.

Nigerian Nurses' Association: Lagos; f. 1943; 7,098 mems; Pres. S. O. OKPOMU; Gen. Sec. S. S. OKEZIE.

Nigerian Railway Permanent Way Workers' Union: 81B Simpson St, Ebute-Metta; f. 1950; 5,630 mems; Pres. A. A. EHIZOYANYAN; Sec.-Gen. E. C. OKEI-ACHAMBA.

Nigerian Textile, Garment and General Workers' Union: NK 6 Junction Rd, Kaduna; f. 1969; 25,600 mems; Pres. Alhaji A. D. O. ABUTU; Sec.-Gen. ALIYU SULAIMAN.

Nigerian Union of Bank, Insurance and Allied Workers: 310 Herbert Macaulay St, PMB 1139, Yaba; 15,000 mems; Pres. A. EYENIKE; Sec.-Gen. N. F. PEPPLE.

Nigerian Union of Farm, Plantation, Agricultural and Allied Workers: POB 1245, Ibadan; 7,000 mems; Pres. A. E. MFON; Sec.-Gen. E. B. AKPAN.

Nigerian Union of Industrial and Mercantile Workers: 122 Griffith St, Ebute-Metta; 7,015 mems; Pres. T. ALAJE; Sec. S. A. ODUNTAN.

Nigeria Union of Journalists: 2 Eric Moore Close, Surulere, PMB 2453, Lagos; 5,160 mems; Pres. Alhaji BOLA ADEDOJA; Sec. JOLA OGUNLUSI.

Nigerian Union of Teachers: 29 Commercial Ave, PMB 1044, Yaba; f. 1941; 135,196 mems; Pres. Chief A. A. EZENWA; Sec. S. K. BABALOLA.

Public Works, Construction, Technical and General Workers' Union: 9 Aje St, Yaba; f. 1941; 7,510 mems; Pres. J. ONIPINSAIYE; Sec.-Gen. W. O. GOODLUCK.

UAC and Associated Companies African Workers' Union: 81B Simpson St, Ebute-Metta; 8,000 mems; Pres. J. O. OJEWANDE; Sec. F. N. KANU.

Union of Posts and Telecommunications Workers of Nigeria: 33 Ekolulu St, POB 1020, Surulere; 4,095 mems; Pres. Mr SODEINDE; Sec. JEJE ODEAJO.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Length of railways: 3,523 km. A major project to rebuild the railways is under way, including a new 155-km line from Port Harcourt to Ajaokuta, site of the proposed iron and steel complex. The standard-gauge system is being extended throughout Nigeria. Work on sub-Saharan Africa's first overhead monorail system began in Lagos in 1981.

Nigerian Railway Corporation: Ebute Metta, Lagos; tel. 802000; telex 21020 f. 1955; Chair. Air Vice-Marshal W. I. Aleyideino; Admin. Alhaji Mahe Dange.

ROADS

In 1980 there was a road network totalling 107,990 km, of which 115 km were motorways, 29,625 km main roads and 17,815 km secondary roads; of the total almost 28% were paved.

Nigerian Road Federation: c/o Federal Ministry of Transport, Old Secretariat Bldgs, Marina, Lagos.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are plans to develop the River Niger as a shipping route which include dredging for year-round navigability.

Inland Waterways Department: Federal Ministry of Transport, Old Secretariat Bldgs, Marina, Lagos; responsible for all navigable waterways.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Lagos-Apapa, Tin Can Island, near Lagos, the Delta Port complex (including Warri, Koko, Burutu and Sapele ports), Port Harcourt and Calabar. The main petroleum ports are Bonny and Burutu. In 1981 the total volume of cargoes which passed through Nigeria's ports was 22.6m. metric tons, a rise of 5.2% over 1980.

Nigeria Shipping Federation: NPA Commercial Offices, Block 'A', Wharf Rd, POB 107, Lagos-Apapa; f. 1960; Chair. E. Martin; Gen. Man. D. B. Adekoya.

Nigerian Green Lines Ltd: Unity House, 13th Floor, 37 Marina, POB 2288, Lagos; 6 vessels totalling 57,900 g.r.t.; Chair. Alhaji W. L. Folawiyo.

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd: Development House, 21 Wharf Rd, POB 326, Lagos-Apapa; tel. 877262; telex 21253; f. 1959; govt-owned; operates cargo and limited fast passenger services between West Africa, the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean and the Far East; Chair. I. O. Dina; Gen. Man. O. Oladitan; Sec. J. O. Itodo.

Nigerian Ports Authority: 26–28 Marina, PMB 12588, Lagos; tel. 655020; f. 1955; has a 51% share in the Container Terminal Co; Chair. A. I. Wilson; Gen. Man. J. O. M. Bolanle.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal international airports are Murtala Muhammad (at Ikeja, Lagos), Amino, Kano, Ilorin, Port Harcourt and Sokoto. Other airports at Kaduna, Enugu, Benin, Jos and Maiduguri are being redeveloped. Work on the first phase of the international airport at Abuja started in 1982, and two further airports are under construction at Akwe and Minna.

Aero Contractors Company of Nigeria: PMB 21090, Murtala Muhammad Airport, Ikeja, Lagos; f. 1959; air charter services; Man. Dir P. P. Belgeonne.

Central Airlines: Ilorin; f. 1981; domestic passenger services.

Intercontinental Airlines: 25 Adeniyi Jones Ave, Industrial Estate, PMB 21611, Ikeja; telex 26587; f. 1978; passenger and cargo charter flights, domestic and international; fleet of 3 Caravelle 3, 1 Boeing 707-320, 1 DC-6B, 1 HS 125; Chair. G. O. Onosode; Man. Dir Chief Victor Oje Vanni.

Kabo Air: 6773 Ashton Rd, POB 1850, Kano; tel. 5291; telex 77277; f. 1982; domestic services; fleet of 3 Caravelle 3, 2 Caravelle 11R.

Nigeria Airways: Airways House, POB 1024, Airways House, Ikeja, Lagos; telex 22646; f. 1958; wholly govt-owned; scheduled domestic and international cargo and passenger services to Angola, Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, the Congo, Ethiopia, France, The Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Togo, the United Kingdom, the USA and Zaire; fleet consists of 2 Airbus A310, 2 DC-10, 3 Boeing 707-320C, 2 Boeing 727-200, 12 Boeing 737-200, 2 737-200C, 5 Fokker F.28-2000, 2 Fokker F.28-4000; Chair. Alhaji Aminu Sanusi; Man. Dir Capt. Ohiomah (acting).

Nigerian Airports Authority: Chair. Evans Enwerem; Man. Dir Alhaji A. Ahmed.

Okada Air: f. 1984; fleet of 3 BAC 1-11 300, 1 Boeing 707.

Tourism

Nigerian Tourist Board: POB 2944, Tafawa Balewa Sq. Complex, Lagos; tel. 737080; f. 1963; Chair. Alhaji Ibrahim Katune; Dir-Gen. Alhaji Gaeba Adamu Gumel.

OMAN

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Sultanate of Oman occupies the extreme east and south-east of the Arabian peninsula. It is bordered to the west by the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A detached portion of Oman, separated from the rest of the country by UAE territory, lies at the tip of the Musandam peninsula, on the southern shore of the Strait of Hormuz. Oman has a coastline of more than 1,600 km (1,000 miles) on the Indian Ocean, and is separated from Iran by the Gulf of Oman. Oman's frontiers have never been clearly demarcated on the ground, but agreement exists on their general lines. At Muscat the mean annual rainfall is 100 mm and the mean temperature varies between 20°C (68°F) and 43°C (109°F). Rainfall is heavier on the hills of the interior, and the south-western province of Dhofar is the only part of Arabia to benefit from the summer monsoon. The official language is Arabic, though English is also spoken in business circles. The majority of the population are Ibadi Muslims; about one-quarter are Sunni Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes, of white, red (one-fifth of the depth) and green, with a vertical red stripe at the hoist. In the upper hoist is a representation, in white, of the state emblem, an Omani dagger crossed by two sabres and three links of a chain. The capital is Muscat.

Recent History

Officially known as Muscat and Oman until 1970, the Sultanate has had a special relationship with the United Kingdom since the 19th century. Full independence was recognized by a treaty of friendship with the United Kingdom on 20 December 1951, but the armed forces and police still have some British officers. Sultan Said bin Taimur succeeded his father in 1932 and maintained a strictly conservative and isolationist rule until July 1970, when he was overthrown by his son in a bloodless palace coup. The new Sultan, Qaboos bin Said, then began a liberalization of the regime, and increased spending on development.

A major problem in the early 1970s was a deterioration of relations between Oman and the neighbouring People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), following conflict in Dhofar Province with a guerrilla organization, known from 1974 as the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), which the PDRY supported. Although a cease-fire was arranged by Saudi Arabia in March 1976, the situation remained tense.

The Iranian revolution of 1978–79 and the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq, which began in September 1980, have led to increased international awareness of Oman's strategic importance, particularly regarding the Strait of Hormuz, a narrow waterway at the mouth of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf, between Oman and Iran, through which about two-thirds of the world's sea-borne trade in crude petroleum passes. Other factors which increased tension in the area were the growth of Soviet influence in the PDRY, and the USSR's military intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. In February 1980 Sultan Qaboos agreed, in principle, to the use by US forces of Masirah Island, off the east coast of Oman, as a military base in an emergency. In June 1980 Oman and the USA signed a defence pact whereby, in exchange for US military and economic aid and a US commitment to Oman's security, Oman would grant the use of port and air base facilities in the Gulf to US forces. The USA was to spend about US $320m. on the construction and improvement of military bases from 1981. Oman's acceptance of US assistance in defence aroused protests from the PDRY in 1981, but mediation by other Gulf states led to a 'normalization' agreement in 1982, and diplomatic relations between Oman and the PDRY were resumed in October 1983. In the 1984 budget, the Government of Oman proposed that 37.9% of total expenditure be used to develop defence.

Despite its links with the USA, Oman has been eager to establish a level of independence from any superpower through co-operation with neighbouring Arab countries. In May 1981 Oman joined with six other Middle Eastern countries to form the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC, see p. 127) which, among other aims, planned to work towards a unified system of defence in the Gulf region. In October 1983 Oman was the site of the GCC's first joint military exercises, seen as the foundations of an independent 'rapid deployment force' for Gulf countries.

Oman has generally maintained a policy of 'non-interference' in foreign affairs. The Sultanate supported the UN Security Council's resolution of November 1983, calling for an end to military operations in the Gulf War, and joined with the GCC in urging Iran to refrain from interfering with traffic in the Strait of Hormuz. The principal concern, however, has been to further the country's own economic and social development.

Government

The Sultan rules with the advice of an appointed Cabinet. Oman has a Consultative Assembly of 55 nominated members, including 19 representatives of the Government. The Assembly's role is confined to comments on economic and social development, and recommendations of future policy. There are no political parties, and legislation is by decree. The country is divided into 41 wilayats (provinces), each under the jurisdiction of a wali, or provincial governor.

Defence

In July 1984 the Omani armed forces numbered 21,500, including 3,700 expatriate personnel. The army consisted of 16,500 men, the navy of 2,000, and the air force of 3,000 men. Military service is voluntary. Defence expenditure was budgeted at 677 million rials in 1984.

Economic Affairs

Oman is a largely barren country and can support only limited agriculture on the coastal plain and in a few irrigated valleys. However, the exploitation of petroleum, first discovered near Fahud in 1964, has transformed the economy and brought Oman a relatively high level of prosperity. According to estimates by the World Bank, Oman's gross national product (GNP) per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $6,090 in 1982. Between 1960 and 1970, it was estimated, Oman's gross domestic product (GDP) increased, in real terms, by 19.5% per year, one of the highest growth rates in the world. The comparable increase between 1970 and 1982 was 5.8% per year. In 1983 the increase in GNP was estimated to be 5.5%.

Since 1967, when it was first produced commercially, petroleum has dominated the economy. With an estimated 400,000m. barrels of identified reserves at the end of 1984, Oman could continue producing at 1984 levels until the early 21st century. In 1974 the Government took a 60% share in Petroleum Development Oman Ltd (PDO), the major concessionaire, and income from the petroleum industry provides almost all of government revenue. As Oman is not a member of OPEC, it is free from controls on production, although it does tend to follow pricing policy in line with the organization.

Oman's production of crude petroleum, which has fluctuated while existing oilfields were exhausted and new fields were developed, reached a then unprecedented level in 1976, when annual output totalled 135m. barrels, an average of 366,000 barrels per day (b/d). Output declined to 103m. barrels in 1980, but the inauguration of new fields raised production to 122.7m. barrels (336,000 b/d) by 1982. In an attempt to compensate for the overall drop in prices, caused by the world oil glut, Oman raised production to 400,000 b/d in August 1983, and output for the year totalled 141.9m. barrels. In 1984 the average rate of production was estimated at between 400,000 b/d and 410,000 b/d. In February 1985 Oman reduced its official oil price to $28

per barrel and announced its intention to raise the year's average output to 420,000 b/d. Exports of crude petroleum were expected to increase further with the upgrading of the main pipeline network, which by 1985 was expected to carry 650,000 b/d (unboosted flow) of crude oil. Active exploration for further reserves continued. Oman's first petroleum refinery came into operation in June 1982: its capacity of 50,000 b/d was sufficient to meet domestic demand for petrol.

In 1984 Oman's reserves of natural gas were estimated at 8,240,000m. cu ft (232,000m. cu m). Production was at the rate of more than 2,400m. cu m, mainly of associated gas, per year. In 1984 PDO announced a 10-year programme of exploration for reserves of unassociated gas, to release more petroleum for export. The expansion of gas liquefaction plants was expected to increase their capacity to 320m. cu ft per day by 1985. There were also plans to link all main towns into a national gas grid, again to save petroleum for export.

Government revenues from petroleum have provided investment for three five-year development plans, covering 1976–80, 1981–85 and 1986–90, which aimed to expand and diversify the country's economic base as a provision against an eventual exhaustion of hydrocarbon reserves. Compared with other Middle Eastern countries, Oman's petroleum reserves and production levels are quite small: these limitations, together with the country's chronic shortage of skilled manpower, did not favour the development of heavy industry on a large scale. One major project was the opening in July 1983 of a copper smelting and refining complex. Total output of refined copper in 1984 was estimated at 15,000 tons, and the complex accounted for 38% of total revenue from non-oil exports. In general, however, the Omani leadership has preferred to pursue development that catered for the country's own needs. Extensive investment in infrastructure and private industry after 1970 caused a boom in the construction industry, and two new cement plants began production in 1984. With a combined capacity of 850,000 tons per year, these plants were expected to provide about 60% of the country's needs. An industrial estate, the first phase of which was expected to provide 77 units for small industries, also opened in 1984. The Government provided interest-free loans as an incentive to private investors.

Other major targets for development have been education, housing, road development, welfare, defence and tourism. The 1981–85 development plan envisaged total expenditure of RO7,400m., of which RO3,300m. was to be allocated to development projects.

A primary target of the third development plan (1986—90) is agriculture. Although about 70% of the working population were engaged in agriculture in the early 1980s, the sector contributed only 2%–3% of Oman's GDP. Agriculture generally takes the form of subsistence farming by traditional methods, and is heavily dependent on irrigation. The major crops are dates, limes and lucerne (alfalfa), while there are also increasing numbers of sheep, goats, cattle and poultry. Some progress was made in the 1981–85 development plan, which allocated about RO43m. for the development and modernization of farming methods, particularly irrigation. By 1984 Oman was almost self-sufficient in tomatoes, cucumbers, onions and peppers. Distribution and marketing centres were already open in some places. There were plans to build an experimental dam.

Fishing would also continue to benefit from considerable aid: in 1983 about 3,000 fishermen received boats or engines from the Government, and several marine centres for marketing and distribution were being built. The annual catch generally totals about 60,000 metric tons, although it rose to an estimated 84,000 tons in 1982, and a 32% increase in exports was reported in 1983. By 1982 the Oman National Fisheries Company was operating four deep-sea trawlers and a processing and freezing plant.

Successful completion of Oman's development plans has depended on sustaining a high level of petroleum revenues. Since 1982 the drop in world petroleum prices has led to deficits in projected budgets. The greatest deficit was predicted in 1983, when it was expected to reach RO207m., falling to RO204m. in 1984. Budget estimates for 1985 predicted a 10% increase in revenues, as a result of increased petroleum production. Revenues were expected to reach RO1,719m., and expenditure was estimated at RO1,918m., narrowing the deficit to RO199m. The Government met the cost of continued development largely through a five-year international loan, worth US $300m., which was agreed in July 1983. A further international loan, worth US $400m., was taken out in early 1985.

Oman's major trading partner is Japan, which in 1983 provided 22% of imports and received 50% of exports of petroleum. Singapore took 13.9% of exports in 1983, but supplied only 1.9% of total imports. Major suppliers in that year included the United Kingdom, providing 18.6% of imports, and the UAE, which provided 17.5%. The USA took 8.4% of exports and supplied 7.7% of imports. Between 1982 and 1983, exports declined by 3.9%, totalling RO1,467.3m. in the latter year. Recorded imports also declined over the period, by 7%, to RO860.9m. Decreased revenues from petroleum have led to a reduction in the surplus on the current account of Oman's balance of payments since 1981. Between 1981 and 1982 the surplus fell by 32.7%, and a further fall of 26% occurred between 1982 and 1983, when the current surplus was US $85m.

Transport and Communications

Many new roads have been constructed since 1970. A highway of 362 km (225 miles) links Oman with Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates, and there is a coastal highway between Muscat and Mutrah. Mina Qaboos is the principal port, while the main terminal for oil tankers is at Mina al-Fahal. The Government has a share in Gulf Air, the Bahrain-based airline, and there are international airports at Seeb and Salalah. The continued improvement of transport facilities was a major feature of the 1981–85 development plan.

Social Welfare

Oman has a free National Health Service, and in 1984 there were 15 hospitals (with a total of 1,759 beds), 446 doctors and 1,386 nurses. There were also more than 140 clinics. A 500-bed hospital was expected to open in 1987.

Education

Great advances have been made in education since 1970, when Sultan Qaboos came to power. In 1970 Oman had only 16 primary schools, with 6,941 pupils, and education was provided only for children between six and 12 years of age. Although education is still not compulsory, attendance has greatly increased. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, divided into two stages, lasts for a further six years. In 1981 the proportion of children between six and 12 years of age who received primary education was 56% (boys 69%; girls 43%). At the same time, enrolment of children aged 12 to 18 at secondary schools was an estimated 14% (boys 20%; girls 8%). In 1982 the total attendance at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 51% of all school-age children (63% of boys; 37% of girls). In 1983/84 there was a total of 518 schools and educational institutes, with 166,844 students. Of a total of 7,822 teachers, 87% were seconded from other countries. A teacher-training institute opened in 1976, and commercial and agricultural schools were opened in 1979. There are also institutes of religious education. A university is due to open in 1986. About 9,582 adults followed adult courses in 1983/84.

Public Holidays

1985: 21 May* (Ramadan begins), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September* (Islamic New Year) 25 September* (Ashoura), 18 November (National Day), 19 November (Birthday of the Sultan), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 7 April* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

* These holidays are dependent on the Islamic lunar calendar and may vary by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local system are all used, although the metric system was officially adopted in 1974.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 baiza = 1 rial Omani (RO).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 400.3 baiza;
US $1 = 345.4 baiza.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Oman Directorate General of National Statistics, Development Council, POB 881, Muscat; tel. 722806; telex 3384.

Area and Population

AREA

300,000 sq km (120,000 sq miles).

POPULATION

No census has ever been held in Oman, and estimates of the country's population are based on conjecture. For planning purposes, the population is assumed to be 2,000,000 (1984); Capital Area (Muscat to Seeb) estimated 50,000 (1981). Estimated number of gainfully employed 150,000: agriculture 109,000; fisheries 15,000; government 10,000; construction 6,000; petroleum, banking, services 5,000; others 5,000 (1972).

Agriculture

CROPS

Crops include dates, lucerne (alfalfa), limes, onions, wheat, bananas, mangoes, tobacco, sorghum, sweet potatoes, chickpeas and coconuts. By the end of 1983, a total of eight production farms had been established, and there were seven agricultural research stations, 32 extension centres and four nurseries. Vegetable and fruit production from these establishments totalled 143.8 tons in 1982, and 45.2 tons in 1983.

LIVESTOCK (1978/79 agriculture census result, '000 head)

Goats 1,165, Cattle 319.5, Sheep 138.3, Camels 229.3, Donkeys and Horses 43.0.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	79.0*	83.7	89.4

*FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

PETROLEUM

	1981	1982	1983
Production (million barrels)	119.7	122.7	141.9
Exports (million barrels)	120.1	118.8	128.6
Value of exports (ROm.)*	1,526.4	1,409.6	1,346.6

* Figures exclude re-exports of petroleum, which totalled RO88.9m. in 1981, RO109.5m. in 1982, and RO110m. in 1983.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

1,000 baiza = 1 rial Omani (RO).

Denominations

Coins: 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 baiza.
Notes: 100, 250 and 500 baiza; 1, 5, 10 and 20 rials.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 400.3 baiza;
US $1 = 345.4 baiza;
100 rials Omani = £249.80 = $289.52.

Exchange Rate

Since February 1973 the rial Omani has been valued at $2.8952.

MONEY SUPPLY (RO million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	116.2	129.8	140.4
Demand deposits at commercial banks	96.5	110.7	126.4
Total money	212.7	240.5	266.8

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	70.2	71.9	75.6
IMF special drawing rights	6.0	8.7	11.6
Reserve position in IMF	19.2	22.9	31.9
Foreign exchange	719.1	840.8	719.1
Total	814.5	944.3	838.2

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET (RO million)

Revenue*	1980	1981	1982
Taxation on income, profits, etc.	205.5	310.6	274.5
Oil companies	198.4	299.3	262.2
Import duties	8.7	11.3	14.7
Other tax revenue	8.2	6.4	8.5
Property income	553.6	732.4	649.1
Petroleum	518.7	672.7	633.2
Interest from investments	18.9	38.6	14.3
Fees, charges, etc.	5.9	6.9	9.1
Other current revenue	8.1	5.8	28.4
Capital revenue	3.9	2.5	2.2
Total	793.9	1,075.9	986.5

* Excluding grants received from abroad (RO million): 35.2 in 1980; 50.0 in 1981; 14.7 in 1982.

Expenditure*	1980	1981	1982
General public services	138.4	134.1	127.4
Defence	407.0	521.9	581.3
Education	37.8	54.3	90.7
Health	23.2	31.3	36.4
Housing and community amenities	15.7	16.8	20.3
Other community and social services	5.8	6.8	21.1
Economic services	146.1	245.1	281.6
General administration, regulation and research	14.7	20.2	40.7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.7	19.7	23.8
Mining, manufacturing and construction	—	—	62.8
Electricity, gas and water	43.6	49.0	76.7
Roads	49.8	70.5	49.0
Inland and coastal waterways	19.2	—	—
Other transport and communications	4.1	12.3	19.6
Other economic services	—	73.4	9.0
Other purposes	20.9	17.7	17.7
Total	794.9	1,028.0	1,176.5

* Excluding lending minus repayment (RO million): 25.1 in 1980; 49.4 in 1981; 47.5 in 1982.

Source: IMF, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook.*

1983 (estimates, RO million): Total revenue 1,443; Total expenditure 1,650.
1984 (estimates, RO million): Total revenue 1,561; Total expenditure 1,783.
1985 (estimates, RO million): Total revenue 1,719; Total expenditure 1,918.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(RO million in current prices)

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	656.4	715.2	779.8
Private final consumption expenditure	688.3	873.7	922.6
Increase in stocks			
Gross fixed capital formation	575.6	694.0	725.6
Total domestic expenditure	1,920.3	2,282.9	2,428.0
Exports of goods and services	1,621.9	326.8	1,469.3
Less Imports of goods and services	1,035.8		1,156.0
GDP in purchasers' values	2,506.4	2,609.7	2,741.3

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture and livestock*	40.5	45.7	53.4
Fishing*	21.6	20.4	27.1
Mining and quarrying	1,495.5	1,424.7	1,384.6
Crude petroleum	1,475.2	1,402.0	1,353.3
Natural gas	17.7	18.9	25.8
Manufacturing	24.0	35.9	63.2
Electricity, gas and water	18.7	21.3	24.0
Construction	144.9	169.8	187.4
Trade, restaurants and hotels	251.3	299.5	315.7
Transport, storage and communications*	53.8	64.9	72.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services†	206.4	231.0	255.5
Government services	260.5	305.0	360.0
Public administration and defence	206.1	234.5	280.9
Other community, social and personal services	16.9	20.7	25.4
Sub-total	2,534.1	2,638.9	2,769.2
Import duties	11.3	14.7	21.7
Less Imputed bank service charge	39.0	43.9	49.6
GDP in purchasers' values	2,506.4	2,609.7	2,741.3

* Excluding activities of government enterprises.
† Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	4,696	4,423	4,254
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−2,576	−2,833	−2,690
Trade balance	2,120	1,590	1,564
Exports of services	230	386	191
Imports of services	−865	−977	−1,023
Balance on goods and services	1,485	999	732
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−452	−684	−793
Government unrequited transfers (net)	145	42	147
Current balance	1,177	357	85
Direct capital investment (net)	94	134	188
Other long-term capital (net)	158	72	283
Short-term capital (net)	−184	−67	−200
Net errors and omissions	−22	294	−19
Total (net monetary movements)	1,222	790	338
Monetization of gold	126	1	4
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	2	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−388	−139	−448
Changes in reserves	962	652	−106

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

(RO million)

	1981	1982	1983
Imports*			
Recorded	790.3	927.1	860.9
Unrecorded estimate	150.0	160.0	171.4
Total	940.3	1,087.1	1,032.4
Exports			
Petroleum	1,526.4	1,409.6	1,346.6
Re-exports	88.9	109.6	110.0
Other commodities	6.6	7.7	10.7
Total	1,621.9	1,526.9	1,467.3

* Valued c.i.f., excluding imports of gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (RO million)

Imports c.i.f.*	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	84.6	100.1	107.1
Beverages and tobacco	19.4	14.9	16.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	11.4	13.3	12.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	103.3	96.7	14.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2.6	2.2	3.0
Chemicals	27.4	28.8	31.6
Basic manufactures	146.2	182.1	166.8
Machinery and transport equipment	312.6	390.1	396.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	57.2	69.6	82.5
Total (incl. others)	790.3	926.5	860.9

* Figures refer to recorded imports only.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

Recorded Imports (RO '000)

	1981	1982	1983
Australia	11,846	14,244	16,201
Bahrain	58,855	60,049	2,034
Belgium	5,412	9,373	8,146
France	18,955	30,762	18,343
Germany, Fed. Republic	34,298	77,337	63,020
India	20,893	20,306	19,768
Italy	15,218	15,725	17,850
Japan	178,280	191,584	189,399
Kuwait	6,881	8,252	720
Netherlands	19,661	28,008	28,830
Pakistan	3,589	5,662	9,855
Singapore	21,071	18,783	16,710
United Arab Emirates	125,976	129,455	151,017
United Kingdom	114,413	133,392	160,495
USA	61,374	73,970	66,459
Total (incl. others)	790,346	926,546	860,852

Exports of Petroleum (million barrels)

	1981	1982	1983
France	3.3	4.9	7.5
Germany, Federal Republic	13.1	5.2	0.7
Japan	60.1	46.2	62.8
Netherlands	13.5	9.9	2.8
Singapore	10.7	25.8	17.4
Taiwan	3.6	3.8	5.3
USA	9.1	8.0	10.6
Total (incl. others)	120.0	118.8	125.5

Source: Department of Petroleum and Minerals, Petroleum Development Oman.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Private cars	55,081	68,975	82,848
Taxis	3,685	4,209	4,734
Public service	928	928	928
Commercial	53,318	63,907	74,084
Government	10,810	12,625	13,413
Motor-cycles	8,915	10,680	12,173
Private hire	117	170	179
Diplomatic	388	424	468
Total	133,242	161,918	188,827

CIVIL AVIATION (Seeb International Airport)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers ('000)	799.9	918.0	1,101.8
Cargo handled ('000 tons)	12.6	15.5	16.8

Education*

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Schools			
Primary	177	204	300
Preparatory	210	219	170
Secondary	21	32	29
Pupils			
Boys	79,396	89,751	101,353
Girls	41,322	50,831	62,963
Teachers	5,864	6,575	7,509

* Figures cover general, not specialized, courses.

Directory

The Constitution

Oman has no written constitution. The Sultan has absolute power and legislates by decree. He rules with the assistance of an appointed Cabinet. The country has no legislature, but there is a Consultative Assembly of nominated members.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Sultan: Qaboos bin Said (assumed power on 24 July 1970, after deposing his father).

CABINET

(February 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance: Sultan Qaboos bin Said.

Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence: Sayyid Fahar bin Taimour al-Said.

Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs: Sayyid Fahad bin Mahmoud al-Said.

Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs: Qais Abdul Munim al-Zawawi.

Special Representative of the Sultan and Governor of Muscat: Sayyid Thuwaini bin Shihab.

Minister of Diwan Affairs: Sayyid Hamad bin Hamud al-Said.

Minister of Justice and of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: Sayyid Hilal bin Hamad al-Summar al-Said.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Yousef bin al-Alawi Abdullah.

Minister of Information: Abdul Aziz bin Mohammed Rowas.

Minister of Electricity and Water: Khalfan bin Nasir al-Wuhaybi.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: Ahmad Sowaidan al-Baluchi.

Minister of Communications: Sayyid Salim bin Nassir al-Busaidi.

Minister of Education and Youth Affairs: Yahya bin Mahfudh al-Mantheri.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: Sheikh Mustahil bin Ahmed al-Ma'shani.

Minister of Housing and Municipalities (also Public Works): Ahmad bin Abdulla al-Ghazali.

Minister of National Heritage and Culture: Sayyid Faisal bin Ali al-Said.

Minister of the Interior: Sayyid Badr bin Saud bin Hareb.

State Adviser on Interior Affairs: Sheikh al-Walid Zaha bin Hinai.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Salim bin Abdullah al-Ghazali.

Minister of Petroleum and Minerals: Said bin Ahmed bin Said al-Shanfari.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Abdel Hafiz bin Salem bin Rajab.

Minister of Environment: Sayyid Shabib bin Taymur bin Faisal.

Minister of Health: Dr Mubarek bin Saleh al-Khadduri.

Governor of Dhofar and Minister of State: Sayyid Hilal bin Said bin Hareb al-Bousaidi.

Governor of the Capital and Chairman of Musandam Development Committee: Brig. Mutasim bin Hamad bin Nasr al-Bousaidi.

MINISTRIES

Diwan of Royal Court Affairs: POB 949, Muscat; tel. 722621; telex 3275.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: POB 467, Muscat; tel. 702066; telex. 3503.

Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: POB 767, Muscat; tel. 702233.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry: POB 550, Muscat; tel. 745301; telex 3351.

Ministry of Communications, Civil Aviation, Ports and Roads: POB 684, Muscat; tel. 702233; telex 3390.

Ministry of Defence: POB 113, Muscat; tel. 704096; telex 3228.

Ministry of Diwan Affairs: POB 5227, Muscat; tel. 722841; telex 3275.

Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs: POB 3, Muscat; tel. 775209; telex 3369.

Ministry of Electricity and Water: POB 4491, Muscat; tel. 702233; telex 3358.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 252, Muscat; tel. 701211; telex 3337.

Ministry of Health: POB 393, Muscat; tel. 602177; telex 3634.

Ministry of Information: POB 600, Muscat; tel. 603888; telex 3265.

Ministry of the Interior: POB 3127, Muscat; tel. 602244; telex 3650.

Ministry of Justice: POB 3354, Muscat; tel. 701941.

Ministry of Housing and Municipalities: POB 173, Muscat; tel. 703366; telex 3694.

Ministry of National Heritage and Culture: POB 668, Muscat; tel. 602485; telex 3469.

Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals: POB 551, Muscat; tel. 603333; telex 3280.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: POB 3338, Muscat; tel. 702888; telex 3225.

Ministry of Public Works: POB 215, Muscat; tel. 704280; telex 3359.

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour: POB 560, Muscat; tel. 602444.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

In October 1981 Sultan Qaboos issued a decree setting up a Consultative Assembly of 45 nominated members, of whom 17 were government officials. At the opening of its second session, in October 1983, the Assembly's membership was increased to 55, with 19 government officials. Members are nominated for a term of two years. The Assembly meets four times a year.

President: Hamoud bin Abdullah al-Harthi.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN OMAN

Algeria: POB 6942, Muscat; tel. 707337; Ambassador: Abdul Majid Fasla.

China, People's Republic: POB 3315, Muscat; tel. 702451; telex 3125; Ambassador: Yuan Lulin.

Egypt: POB 5252, Muscat; tel. 600411; telex 3438; Ambassador: Muhammad Said Aldesouki.

France: POB 591, Muscat; tel. 744421; telex 3223; Ambassador: Jacques Homo.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 3128, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 702482; telex 3440; Ambassador: Dieter Simon.

India: POB 4727, Muscat; tel. 702997; telex 3429; Ambassador: Dr Izhaq Ahmed Sajjad.

Iran: POB 6155, Muscat; tel. 701443; telex 3431; Chargé d'affaires: Mohammed Kadh Husni Tabatabai.

Iraq: POB 4848, Muscat; tel. 701349; telex 3471; Ambassador: Mohammed Ghanim al-Annaz.

Italy: POB 6727, Muscat; tel.703202; Ambassador: Dr Benito Volpi.

Japan: POB 6511, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 603464; telex 3087; Ambassador: Junpei Kato.

Jordan: POB 5281, Muscat; tel. 602561; telex 5281; Ambassador: (vacant).

Korea, Republic: POB 5220, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 702322; telex 3132; Ambassador: Won-Ho Lee.

Kuwait: POB 4798, Muscat; tel.706116; telex 3747; Ambassador: Abdul Aziz Abdul Wahab al-Othman.

Morocco: POB 6125, Muscat; tel. 701977; telex 3033; Ambassador: Ahmed ben Bachir Hassani.

Pakistan: POB 4302, Muscat; tel. 603342; Ambassador: Abdul Hamid Qureshi.

Qatar: POB 802, Muscat; tel. 701802; telex 3460; Ambassador: Ahmed Abdullah Zaid al-Mahmoud.

Saudi Arabia: POB 4411, Muscat; tel. 701111; telex 3401; Ambassador: (vacant).

Somalia: POB 4767, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 701355; telex 3253; Ambassador: (vacant).

Tunisia: POB 5755, Muscat; tel. 704574; telex 3641; Ambassador: Abdul Malek al-Arif.

United Arab Emirates: POB 335, Muscat; tel. 600302; telex 3299; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Ismail Obeid Yusuf.

United Kingdom: POB 300, Muscat; tel. 745501; telex 5216; Ambassador: Duncan Slater.

USA: POB 966, Muscat; tel. 745006; Ambassador: J. Countryman.

Yemen Arab Republic: POB 3701, Muscat; tel. 706445; telex 3411; Ambassador: Ahmed Muhammad al-Rhudi.

Judicial System

Jurisdiction is exercised by the Sharia Courts, applying Islamic Law. Local courts are officered by *Qadhis* appointed by the Minister of Justice. The Chief Court is at Muscat. Appeals from local courts, including the court in the capital, go to the Court of Appeal at Muscat.

Religion

The majority of the population are Ibadi Muslims; about one-quarter are Sunni Muslims.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS

Al Watan (The Nation): POB 445, Muscat; f. 1971; weekly; circ. 10,000.

Oman: POB 6002, Ruwi, Muscat; daily; Arabic; Editor Habib M. Nasib; circ. 16,000.

English Language

Akhbar Oman: POB 5884, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 705013; telex 3564; f. 1977; weekly; Chief Editor Benedict Costa; circ. 10,000.

Gulf Mirror: POB 455, Manama, Bahrain; f. 1971; weekly; includes colour supplement, *Time Out in the Gulf;* Editor PHILIP MOORE (acting); circ. 16,000 in Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait and eastern Saudi Arabia.

Oman Daily Observer: POB 6002, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 703055; telex 3638; f. 1981; daily; published by Oman Newspaper House; English; Editor-in-Chief G. REID-ANDERSON.

Times of Oman: POB 3770, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 701953; telex 3362; f. 1975; weekly; English; Founder and Propr ESSA BIN MOHAMMED AL-ESSA; Editor ARTHUR CUSHING; circ. 11,300.

PERIODICALS

Al-Akidah (The Faith): POB 691, Ruwi, Muscat; weekly illustrated magazine; Editor SAID AL-SAMHAN AL-KATHIRI; circ. 18,000.

Al Mawared Al Tabeiah: POB 551, Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum and Minerals, Muscat; English and Arabic; Editor KHALID AL-ZUBAIDI.

Al Mazari: POB 467, Muscat; weekly journal of the Ministry of Agriculture; Editor KHALID AL-ZUBAIDI.

Al Nahda (The Renaissance): POB 1178, Mutrah; fortnightly illustrated magazine; Editor TALEB SAID AL-MEAWALY.

Al Usra (The Family): POB 7440, Mutrah; tel. 772129; telex 5408; f. 1974; socio-economic; fortnightly illustrated family magazine; Chief Editor SADEK ABDOWANI; circ. 10,000.

Jund Oman (Soldiers of Oman): POB 113, Muscat; monthly illustrated magazine of the Department of Defence; Supervisor: Deputy Minister for Defence.

Tijarat Oman: POB 580, Muscat; business quarterly; Editor HABIB M. NASIB.

NEWS AGENCY

Oman News Agency: Muscat; Dir-Gen. SA'ID AL-MUGHAYTI.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 45,000 TV receivers and 250,000 radio receivers in use in 1983.

RADIO

Radio Oman: Ministry of Information, POB 600, Muscat; telex 5265; f. 1970; transmits in Arabic 19½ hours daily English on FM, 8 hours daily; Dir-Gen. ALI ABDULLAH AL-MUJENI.

Radio Salalah: f. 1970; transmits daily programmes in Arabic and the Dhofari languages; Dir HAMMAD AL-GHAFRY.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has built a powerful medium-wave relay station on Masirah Island. It is used to expand and improve the reception of the BBC's Arabic, Farsi and Urdu services.

TELEVISION

A colour television station built at Qurm outside Muscat by the German company Siemens AG was opened in November 1974. A colour television system for Dhofar opened in late 1975.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; br. = branch; RO = rials Omani)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Oman: POB 4161, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 702222; telex 3288; f. 1974; cap. RO50m., res RO40.5m., dep. 252.6m. (1983); 100% govt-owned; Chair. (vacant); Deputy Chair. and Pres. Dr ABDUL WAHAB KHAYATA.

Commercial Banks

Al Bank al-Ahli al-Omani SAO: POB 3134, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 703044; telex 3450; f. 1976; cap. and res RO4.4m.; dep. 38.1m.; 20% Société Générale (France), 80% Omani; Chair. Sheikh ZAHER BIN HAMAD AL-HARTHY; Gen. Man. DEREK J. FLETCHER.

Bank of Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait SAO: POB 4708, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 701528; telex 3290; f. 1973; 51% Omani-owned, 49% by the Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait; cap. p.u. RO6m., total assets RO62.8m. (1983); Chair. MOHSIN HAIDER DARWISH; Gen. Man. IAIN A. MARNOCH; 16 brs.

Bank of Oman and the Gulf SAO: POB 4175, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 703443; telex 3403; f. 1978; 51% Omani-owned, 49% by shareholders in the UAE; cap. RO1m.; Chair. Dr ASIM AL-JAMALI; Gen. Man. DESMOND R. BURNIE.

Commercial Bank of Oman Ltd: POB 4696, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 773327; telex 5392; total assets RO45.7m. (1983); Chair. MAQBOOL HAMEED; Dir and Gen. Man. SHAMEEM AHMED; 13 brs.

National Bank of Oman Ltd: POB 3751, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 73411-14; telex 5281; f. 1973; cap. RO15m., dep. RO266.1m. (1983); Chair. ALI SULTAN MOHAMMED FADEL; 48 brs.

Oman Arab Bank: c/o POB 5010, Ruwi, Muscat; te;. 706265; telex 5285; f. 1984; 51% owned by Omani citizens; 49% by Arab Bank (Jordan) Ltd; cap. p.u. 6m.; 4 brs.

Oman International Bank: POB 4216, Muscat; tel. 703614; telex 3364; total assets RO58.7m. (1983); Gen. Man. J. S. CALLAGHAN; 18 brs.

Oman Overseas Trust Bank: POB 6326, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 734091; telex 5434; f. 1982; 51% Omani-owned; joint venture between Arabs and Chinese; total assets RO28.6m. (1983); Chair. Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN SALMAN BIN HAMAD AL-KHALIFA (Bahrain); Gen. Man. RICHARD LIU.

Union Bank of Oman: POB 4565, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 734611-4; telex 5434; f. 1976; cap. p.u. RO4.2m., dep. RO21.2m. (Sept. 1983); Gen. Man. R. S. D. FRANK; 6 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Baroda (India): POB 7231, Mutrah; tel. 734549; telex 5470; f. 1976; Man. S. N. AMIN; POB 4610, Ruwi, Muscat.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd (Cayman Islands): POB 840, Muscat; tel. 734406; telex 5317; f. 1974; Country Man. M. ASHRAF KHAN; 12 brs.

Bank Melli Iran: POB 410, Muscat; tel. 701579; telex 5295; Man. KHOSROW KHOSRAVIPOUR.

Bank Saderat Iran: POB 4269, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 773474; telex 5191; Man. MASOOD AHMED.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer SAL: POB 4608, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 703850; telex 3666.

Banque Paribas (France): POB 425, Muscat; tel. 722740; telex 5360.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): POB 234, Muscat; tel. 722044; telex 5344; Area Man. Dr COLIN HOPKINS; 4 brs.

Citibank NA (USA): POB 918, Muscat; tel. 722011; telex 5444; f. 1975.

Grindlays Bank PLC (UK): POB 3550, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 703013; telex 3393; f. 1969; Gen. Man. A. MACMILLAN; 5 brs in Muscat, Mutrah, Ruwi, Salalah and Seeb.

Habib Bank AG-Zürich (Switzerland): POB 7338, People's Rd, Mutrah; tel. 772686; telex 5331; f. 1967; Gen.-Man. WAZIR MUMTAZ; 4 brs.

Habib Bank Ltd (incorporated in Pakistan): POB 7326, Mutrah; tel. 772155; telex 5283; f. 1972; Sr Vice-Pres and Gen. Man. SARFRAZ H. ABEDI; 14 brs.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi: POB 303, Muscat; tel. 772841; telex 5452; f. 1976; Man. ALI ABDEL SADEQ.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): POB 5353, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 703796; telex 5217; f. 1963; Man. A. R. HOLDEN; 6 brs.

Development Banks

Oman Bank for Agriculture and Fisheries SAO: POB 6077, Ruwi; tel. 701761; telex 3046; f. 1981; short-, medium- and long-term finance for all activities in the public sector related to agriculture and fisheries; govt-owned; cap. p.u. RO9m. (June 1984); Chair. ABDUL-HAFIDH BIN SALEM BIN RAJAB (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries); Gen. Man. SALAH ALDIN MOUELHI.

Oman Development Bank SAO: POB 309, Muscat; tel. 745577; telex 5179; f. 1976; cap. RO10m.; 40% Oman Govt, 40% foreign, 20% Omani private; Chair. MUHAMMAD BIN MUSA AL-YUSUF.

Oman Housing Bank OSC: POB 5555, Ruwi; tel. 704877; telex 5077; f. 1977; cap. RO20m.; 60.9% Oman Govt, 39% Govt of Kuwait, 0.1% Oman Devt Bank; total assets RO73m. (1983); Gen. Man. MAHMOUD ABU'TEEN.

INSURANCE

Al-Ahlia Insurance Co: Muscat; cap. p.u. RO2m.

Oman National Insurance Co SAO: POB 5254, Ruwi; tel.

702677; telex 5111; f. 1978; owned partly by Govt of Oman, and private shareholders; Gen. Man. JACK MCROBBIE.

Oman United Agencies LLC: POB 3985, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 701299; telex 5215; f. 1978; representatives of several British insurance companies; assoc. of Gray, MacKenzie and Co Ltd; Man. Dir RICHARD W. T. TATHAM.

Trade and Industry

Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 4400, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 702259; telex 3389; Pres. Sheikh AHMAD MUHAMMAD BIN OMAIR; Dir-Gen. ALI AL-DAHAB.

DEVELOPMENT

Oman Cement Co SAO: POB 3560, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 701512; telex 3290; development and production of cement; Chair. ALI DAUD; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. SULEIMAN BARKAT AHMED LAMKI.

Oman Flour Mills Co Ltd SAO: POB 3566, Ruwi; tel. 701033; telex 5422; f. 1976; sales US $25.9m. (1982); cap. p.u. $1.6m.; 60% govt-owned; produces 200 tons per day (t/d) of various flours and 10 t/d of animal feedstuffs; Chair. S. BHARAKAT AL-LAMKI; 81 employees.

Oman Mining Co Ltd SAO: POB 758, Muscat; tel. 603501; telex 5492; f. 1978; cap. RO5m.; 100% owned by Govt of Oman; development of copper mines; Chair. SALIM SHABAN.

Oman National Fisheries Co (ONFC): POB 5900, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 772388; telex 3092; company responsible for commercial development of fishing, processing and marketing of marine products; Dir-Gen. ABDULLA HAMDAN (acting).

Petroleum

Petroleum Development Oman (PDO): POB 81, Muscat; tel. 608111; telex 5212; incorporated in Sultanate of Oman since 1980 by royal decree as limited liability company; 60% owned by Oman Govt, 34% by Shell, 4% by CFP and 2% by Partex; cap. RO8.6m.; production (Aug. 1984) approximately 400,000 b/d from 20 fields, linked by a pipeline system to terminal at Mina al-Fahal, near Muscat; Man. Dir H. M. BRINKHORST; 3,700 employees.

Amoco: holds two concession areas, totalling 49,000 sq km, in northern mountains; consortium composed of Amoco, Wintershall, DST and Von Rautenkrantz; also holds onshore concession area of 48,960 sq km in northern Oman; exploration is in progress.

Elf Aquitaine Oman: concession granted in 1975 for exploration in the onshore region of Butabul; area of 7,000 sq km; converted to a production sharing agreement in October 1976; 48% owned by Elf, 32% by Sumitomo and 20% by Wintershall; concessions also in Masirah bay area (since 1981); area of 27,000 sq km; and in offshore northern Oman (since 1973); area of 5,336 sq km, converted to production sharing agreement in 1976.

Japex Oman: operates a concession at Wahibah; operated by a consortium of Japanese companies in which Japan Petroleum Exploration Co has an 85% share; exploration is in progress.

Japan Petroleum Development (Oman): awarded concession in 1981; total area 15,000 sq km; operated by a consortium of Nippon Oil Co, Teikoku Oil Co, Mitsui Oil Exploration Co, Nissho-Iwai Corpn; drilling is under way.

National Gas Co SAO: POB 5030, Muscat; tel. 620705; f. 1979; cap. and res RO500,000; bottling of liquefied petroleum gas; Gen. Man. L. N. GIOCULDAS; 35 employees.

Occidental Petroleum Corpn (Occidental Oman): took over as majority shareholders in Suneinah concession from Gulf Oman Petroleum in 1983; total area of 9,717 sq km; drilling is under way.

Oman Refinery Co LLC: POB 6586, Ruwi; tel. 601200; telex 5123; Man. Dir JAMES PRITCHARD; 181 employees.

The Government is hoping that more petroleum will be found in Dhofar and has granted exploration rights over a large area of western and south-western Dhofar to BP, Deminex, AGIP, Hispanoil, Elf/Aquitaine I, the Adolph Lundin Group, Quintana/Gulf and Cluff Oil.

Transport

Directorate-General of Roads and Ports: POB 684, Ruwi, Muscat; tel. 702233; Dir-Gen. of Roads TARAK MOHAMMED AL-MANDARI; Dir of Maritime and Ports Affairs SALIM KHALFAN FATEH.

ROADS

Oman National Transport Co: POB 620, Muscat; tel. 610046; telex 5018; operates local, regional and long-distance bus services from Muscat; Chair. HAMUD IBRAHIM SUMAR; Gen. Man. GRAHAM FLETCHER.

A network of adequate graded roads links all the main centres of population and only a few mountain villages are not accessible by Land Rover. A rapid road construction programme began in 1970 and by the end of 1983 there were 3,222 km of asphalt road and 18,677 km of gravelled roads. The final link in the 362 km Dubai–Oman highway was finished in November 1977. A new coastal highway between Muscat and Mutrah was opened in November 1978. In Dhofar tarmac roads have been completed from Raysut through Salalah to Taqa. Roads between Seeb and Nizwa and Salalah and Thumrait have been completed. About 1,590 km of asphalt road were to be built during the 1981–85 Plan and a 780-km highway linking Muscat and Salalah is already in use.

SHIPPING

The port of Mina Qaboos, at the entrance to the Gulf, was built in 1974 and provides nine deep-water berths varying in length from 250 to 750 ft (76 to 228 m), with draughts of up to 34 ft (10.4 m), and three berths for shallow-draught vessels drawing 12 to 16 ft (3.7 to 4.9 m) of water. Two of the existing berths have been upgraded to a container terminal capable of handling 60 containers per hour and equipped with two 35-ton capacity gantry cranes. During 1983 1,527 ships called at the port, which was handling about 1.5m. tons of cargo.

Port Services Corporation Ltd: Mina Qaboos, POB 133, Muscat; tel. 734001-6; telex 5233; f. 1976; cap. p.u. RO2.4m.; jointly owned by the Govt of Oman and private shareholders; Chair. SAYED SALIM BIN NASSER AL-BUSAIDI; Pres. AWAD SALIM SHANFARI.

The oil terminal at Mina al Fahal can also accommodate the largest super-tankers on offshore loading buoys. Similar facilities for the import of refined petroleum products exist at Mina al Fahal and Riyam (near Muscat).

Mina Raysut, near Salalah, has been developed into an all-weather port, and, in addition to container facilities, has four deep-water berths and two shallow berths. Loading facilities for smaller craft exist at Sohar, Khaboura, Sur, Marbet and Salalah. In 1982 the port handled 254 ships and 436,000 tons of cargo.

CIVIL AVIATION

Domestic and international flights operate from Seeb International Airport, whose extended runway was opened in December 1979. Extensions to the terminal building were under way in 1984. During 1982 a total of 26,998 aircraft passed through the airport. Oman's second international airport at Salalah was completed in 1978. Most towns of any size have small air strips.

Directorate-General of Civil Aviation: POB 204, Muscat; tel. 610456; telex 3418; Dir-Gen. MOHAMMED RAJAB SULAIMAN AL-BAOMAR.

Gulf Aviation Ltd (Gulf Air): POB 138, Bahrain; telex 8255; f. 1950; jointly owned by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman; services linking Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Doha, Dubai, Muscat, Salalah and Sharjah with Amman, Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, Bombay, Beirut, Cairo, Colombo, Delhi, Dhahran, Hong Kong, Jeddah, Karachi, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Larnaca, London, Manila, Paris, Ras al-Khaimah, Shiraz, Teheran and Tunis; fleet consists of 8 Boeing 737–200, 11 TriStar.

Oman Aviation Services Co SAO: POB 7042, Jibroo, Muscat; tel. 619232; telex 5424; f. 1981; cap. p.u. RO3m.; the Govt of Oman has a 35% share; air-charter, maintenance, handling and catering; Chair. SALIM BIN NASSIR AL-BUSAIDI; Gen. Man. R. S. MELDRUM.

PAKISTAN

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan lies in southern Asia, bordered by India to the east and by Afghanistan and Iran to the west. It has a short frontier with the People's Republic of China in the far north-east. The climate is dry and generally hot, with an average annual temperature of 27°C (80°F), except in the mountains, which have very cold winters. Temperatures in Karachi are generally between 13°C (55°F) and 34°C (93°F), with negligible rainfall. The national language is Urdu. Punjabi, Sindhi and Pushtu are also widely spoken, and English is extensively used. The state religion is Islam, embracing about 97% of the population, the remainder being mainly Hindus or Christians. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has a vertical white stripe at the hoist, while the remainder is dark green, with a white crescent moon and a five-pointed star in the centre. The capital is Islamabad.

Recent History

Pakistan was created in August 1947 by the partition of the United Kingdom's former Indian Empire into the independent states of India and Pakistan. It originally had two parts, East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separated by about 1,600 km (1,000 miles) of Indian territory. The new nation was formed in response to demands by the Muslim League (led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah) for a specifically Islamic state, to free Muslims from domination by the Hindu majority in the sub-continent. Partition led immediately to religious and frontier conflicts in which hundreds of thousands of lives were lost. Jinnah, also known as Quaid-i-Azam ('Great Leader'), became the first Governor-General of Pakistan but died in 1948. Since 1949 a cease-fire line has separated Pakistani and Indian forces in the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

From the time of partition, the eastern and western sections of Pakistan were united only by religion, with no geographical, economic or racial coherence. The majority of the population lived in the smaller wing, East Pakistan, but political and military power was concentrated in the West. The country, formerly a dominion with the British monarch as Head of State, became a republic on 23 March 1956. The port and peninsula of Gwadur, formerly administered by Muscat and Oman (now the Sultanate of Oman), were ceded to Pakistan in September 1958. Pakistan came under military rule in October 1958, when President Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution, declared martial law, dismissed the national and provincial governments, and dissolved all political parties. General (later Field-Marshal) Muhammad Ayub Khan was appointed Martial Law Administrator. In 1960 he was elected President by the 'basic democracy' system which he had established. Widespread disorders led to Ayub Khan's resignation in March 1969. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, replaced him, and martial law was reimposed.

In December 1970 elections were held for an assembly which was to draw up a new constitution. For the first time the East Pakistanis were to be allowed a majority in the assembly. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League, standing for autonomy, won an overwhelming majority in East Pakistan, while the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) won most seats in the West. Yahya Khan tried to persuade Sheikh Mujib to form a coalition government with the PPP, but negotiations broke down. In March 1971 the army was sent in to settle the matter by force. East Pakistan declared its independence as the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and civil war broke out. Indian suppport for Bangladesh increased, and in December 1971 the Indian army intervened, forcing the Pakistani army to surrender. Bangladesh's independence became a reality, and Yahya Khan resigned. Pakistan was confined to its former western wing. Military rule was ended, and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the leader of the PPP, became President of the truncated Pakistan. After Bangladesh received widespread international recognition, Pakistan left the Commonwealth in January 1972. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in February 1974.

In 1972 President Bhutto proposed the adoption of a new constitution, but in 1973 opposition parties of the right and left formed a United Democratic Front to demand amendments. An amended constitution came into force in August 1973, when Bhutto became executive Prime Minister. Fazal Elahi Chaudry, hitherto Speaker of the National Assembly, became constitutional President.

In February 1973 presidential rule was promulgated in Baluchistan, following an outbreak of tribal fighting. In April 1974 the Government announced the ending of army operations in Baluchistan, and declared an amnesty for political opponents, but fighting continued. Governor's rule was imposed on Baluchistan in December 1975, but was lifted a year later, and a new PPP Cabinet sworn in. At the beginning of 1975 violence increased in the North-West Frontier Province, a result of the activities of the 'Pakhtoonistan' separatist movement among the Pushtu-speaking population, supported by neighbouring Afghanistan.

Following accusations by the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) of vote-rigging in the elections for the National and Provincial Assemblies in March 1977, there was a breakdown of law and order, and martial law was imposed in Karachi, Lahore and Hyderabad. In July 1977 a bloodless military coup deposed Bhutto. A martial law regime was established, with Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the Army Chief of Staff, as Chief Martial Law Administrator. President Chaudry remained in office as Head of State, and a four-member Military Council was formed. In September the seven-year-old state of emergency was ended in preparation for elections. Bhutto was imprisoned for allegedly ordering the murder of the father of a former political opponent, and additional charges were later brought against him. In March 1978 the Lahore High Court sentenced Bhutto to death for conspiracy to murder, and an appeal was lodged with the Supreme Court.

In January 1978 Gen. Zia appointed a 16-member Council of Advisers which was to be subordinate to the Military Council. In July the Council of Advisers was replaced by a Cabinet of 22 military and civilian members but, following the PNA's decision to participate in Government, a new civilian Cabinet took office in August 1978. At the same time, Gen. Zia pledged to hold elections by October 1979. President Chaudry resigned in September 1978, and his office was assumed by Gen. Zia.

During late 1978 the PPP repeatedly demanded an early election in the hope of winning a large majority and releasing Bhutto. However, the Supreme Court upheld the death sentence against Bhutto in February 1979, and he was hanged in April. After the resignations of the PNA members of the Cabinet later in the month, a new Cabinet was formed, composed mainly of military personnel and bureaucrats.

Local elections, held on a non-party basis, took place in September. Following the refusal by the two largest parties, the PPP and the PNA, to participate in the general election which was scheduled for the autumn, because of the conditions imposed, Gen. Zia announced in October the indefinite postponement of the polls.

In 1980 there was widespread dissatisfaction among politicians and lawyers concerning the severe restrictions which were imposed on the judiciary and on personal freedom through Gen. Zia's martial law orders of May 1980. Political activity, although officially banned since October 1979, continued. In March 1981 nine political parties, including the PPP, formed an alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), calling for a return to parliamentary government. However, after the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner by PPP activists, the movement lost popularity. Several hundred opposition politicians were interned or placed under house arrest.

Also in March 1981, a new 23-member Federal Council was

formed, with a greatly enlarged civilian element, and provincial cabinets were established in the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Sind. The Government also promulgated an interim constitution which was to remain in force as long as Pakistan continued under martial law. In January 1982 a new advisory committee, the Majlis-i-Shura, was formally inaugurated to advise on religious questions until Pakistan had a new political system based on Islamic teachings.

In August 1983 President Zia announced that a general election would be held by March 1985, prior to the lifting of martial law and the restoration of constitutional democracy. Zia had announced a planned return to democratic rule six times since coming to power, but had always postponed the move on the grounds of national security.

The MRD, led by the PPP, launched a civil disobedience campaign in August 1983 to press for a return to parliamentary democracy on the basis of the 1973 constitution without amendments. This had its strongest support among the followers of the late President Bhutto, and the nationalists in Sind Province, where anti-Government protests resulted in numerous deaths. The campaign was called off in December after limited success, and many political leaders and activists were imprisoned or went into exile, including Benazir Bhutto, daughter of the former President and herself a leading PPP activist. In March 1984 student unions were banned in universities in an attempt to quell growing dissent, and, after four months of unrest, government-approved student councils were established.

In June 1984 prayer wardens were appointed in every village to encourage the growth of 'Islamic democracy'. Islamic banking, which is nominally interest-free, was to be made compulsory in July 1985. The ban on political reporting and the staging of 'show trials', along with the existing restrictions, seriously curtailed the effectiveness of the opposition. In December 1984 an unexpected referendum was held, which sought affirmation of the Islamization process and, indirectly, confirmation in office for a further five years for Gen. Zia. The referendum was boycotted by the MRD, but a turn-out of 62%, according to official sources, gave a 98% vote in favour of the proposal. There were, however, widespread allegations of electoral malpractice.

A general election (only the third in the country's history) was held on 25 February 1985 for a National Assembly, and elections to the four Provincial Assemblies followed on 28 February. Initially, Gen. Zia stipulated stringent conditions that, in effect, would have disqualified the opposition. However, he yielded to protests from the opposition and allowed the MRD leadership to meet, but it refused to participate in the elections. Hundreds of Gen. Zia's opponents were detained prior to the elections, which were held on a non-party basis. The extent of the new Assembly's powers was not specified, and nor was the manner in which the Prime Minister would be chosen. Despite the boycott, 53% of the electorate voted in the national elections and 59% in the provincial elections. Widespread disaffection with the regime was indicated by the defeat of several of Zia's Cabinet ministers and more than one-half of the members of the outgoing consultative committee, while the candidates of the fundamentalist Jamaat-i-Islami, the only pro-Government party to field its members as individuals, were heavily defeated. The largest groupings in the new assembly comprised members of the Pagaro Group of the Muslim League and former members of the PPP. The Provincial Assemblies elected an 87-member Senate, and the combined Senate and National Assembly met, as the new Majlis-i-Shura, on 23 March.

At the beginning of March, Gen. Zia announced sweeping constitutional amendments, designed to increase the power of the Presidency. They included the establishment of an 11-member National Security Council, headed by himself; powers to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and provincial Chief Ministers; and powers to dissolve the National Assembly, to call elections and to send legislation back to the National Assembly for reconsideration. The amendments indemnified all of Gen. Zia's actions and prevented the Supreme Court from challenging his right to amend the Constitution. Martial law would be lifted in stages, and the President would rule as a civilian. The question of the revival of political parties was left to the National Assembly. In late March Muhammad Khan Junejo was appointed Prime Minister by Gen. Zia.

Pakistan became a member of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1979. General Zia has pursued a policy of maintaining close links with other Islamic states in the Middle East and Africa, which have provided considerable economic support to Pakistan, as has the People's Republic of China. Pakistan's controversial nuclear programme prompted the USA to cut off development aid in April 1979 but, as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979, the USA agreed in 1981 to provide Pakistan with military and economic assistance valued at $3,200m. This agreement, in particular the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan, caused relations with India to deteriorate as the Indian Government felt that it would upset the balance of power in the sub-continent and precipitate an arms race. In October 1981 Pakistan's attempt to rejoin the Commonwealth was blocked by India. Relations with Afghanistan were strained, as rebel Afghan tribesmen used areas inside Pakistan as bases for their activities, and the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan exceeded 3m. in January 1985 (80% of refugees are in the North-West Frontier, while 20% are in Baluchistan). In 1982, 1983 and 1984 further attempts were made to begin talks between the Governments of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, but these continued to be frustrated by disagreements on all sides.

During 1982 Gen. Zia attempted to improve foreign relations in the face of the continued Soviet presence in Afghanistan. In August the Khunjerab Pass on the Karakoram highway, linking China and Pakistan, was formally opened, and a joint Sino-Pakistani economic commission was established after Gen. Zia's visit to Beijing in October. In November he visited India for the first time and, although no lasting solution was reached over the Kashmir problem, it was agreed to promote economic ties. As well as Indonesia and Malaysia, Gen. Zia visited the USA to assure President Ronald Reagan that Pakistan would not develop nuclear weapons. In return, the military and economic aid package was confirmed, and the first F-16 aircraft was delivered in December. In 1983 relations with the USSR improved slightly, and the amount of Soviet aid to Pakistan increased. General Zia reaffirmed Pakistan's friendship with India on the death of Indira Gandhi in 1984, and personally attended her funeral.

Government

In July 1977 a martial law administration was established, and the 1973 constitution (which provided for a bicameral Federal Legislature, including a 216-member elected National Assembly, and a Prime Minister as the chief executive, elected by the Assembly) was put into abeyance until the holding of elections and the formation of a new government. In March 1981 President Zia promulgated a Provisional Constitutional Order which retained, wholly or in part, 119 articles of the 1973 Constitution.

In December 1984 a referendum effectively reaffirmed Gen. Zia in office for a further five years. In March 1985 a Prime Minister was appointed, by the President, to head the Cabinet. Following general and provincial elections in February 1985, the 237-member National Assembly and 87-member Senate, the latter elected by the four Provincial Assemblies, were to sit jointly as the Majlis-i-Shura. The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term, and the Senate for a six-year term. In March Gen. Zia substantially amended the 1973 Constitution to increase the power of the presidency. The Constitution was then revived, with the exception of 28 key provisions relating to treason, subversion, fundamental rights and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Pakistan comprises four provinces (each with an appointed Governor and provincial government), the federal capital of Islamabad and federally administered 'tribal areas'.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 478,600 men: 450,000 in the army, 11,000 in the navy and 17,600 in the air force. Paramilitary forces numbered 109,000. Estimated defence expenditure for 1984/85 was 30,370m. rupees. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Pakistan's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average

1980–82 prices, was US $380. It was estimated that GNP per head increased, in real terms, by 2.8% per year between 1960 and 1982. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, employing more than one-half of the working population and providing 23.5% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1983/84. Wheat, rice, sugar cane and cotton are the main crops. Agricultural production increased by 4.3% in 1983/84, compared with 4.8% in 1982/83, but growth was targeted to reach 10.2% in 1984/85. Pakistan's annual wheat harvest reached 12.4m. tons in 1982/83, but fell to 11.5m. tons in 1983/84. However, it reached an estimated 13m. tons, a record level, in 1984/85. Output of sugar cane, rice and cotton increased in 1982, but exports of these important crops declined because of falling international demand and the ending of the Pakistani rupee's link with the US dollar in January 1982, which led to the loss of around 10% to 15% of its value. Production of cotton lint fell to 2.9m. bales (each of 170 kg) in 1983/84 (because of inclement weather and a pest epidemic), compared with 4.8m. bales in 1982/83. The 1984/85 crop was expected to be a record 5.7m. bales, made possible by favourable weather, more extensive planting and greater use of insecticides. The value of cotton exports rose from Rs 2,938.2m. in 1981/82 to Rs 3,985.2m. in 1982/83, but fell to Rs 1,967.4m. in 1983/84. Rice exports reached Rs 5,688.4m. in 1983/84, compared with Rs 3,628.6m. in 1982/83 and Rs 4,128m. in 1981/82. In order to increase agricultural output, the Government has implemented policies aimed at reclaiming waterlogged land and reorienting agricultural credit in favour of small farmers.

Pakistan has a wide range of minerals, but mining is not greatly developed. The Government aims to exploit deposits of graphite and limestone, discovered in 1977, for export. In 1979 deposits of copper were discovered in Baluchistan, and there are coal deposits of some 477m. tons, mostly around Lakhra. Oilfields are being worked at Dhulian, Balkassar, Tut Doudal and Meyal, and there are gas deposits in Baluchistan. In January 1983 a 200-mile pipeline was opened to supply Baluchistan with natural gas. The large earth-filled Tarbela Dam, as well as providing irrigation, has a generating capacity of 700 MW, which was expected to double by 1985.

Nationalization of major industries began in 1972, but the Zia Government reversed this policy and has introduced a number of measures to restore levels of investment in the private sector. Industrial production grew by 7.7% in 1983/84 and was targeted to grow by 9.2% in 1984/85. Pakistan's first steel plant, built with Soviet aid at Bin Qasim near Karachi, began production in 1983.

Exports in 1983/84 rose by 7.6% to Rs 37,325.8m., compared with Rs 34,675.1m. in 1982/83, while imports grew by 12.5% from Rs 68,163.7m. to Rs 76,717.6m. The trade deficit, part of which was met by remittances from Pakistanis working abroad ($2,890m. in 1982/83 and $2,760m. in 1983/84), grew to Rs 39,391.8m. in 1983/84, from Rs 33,488.6m. in 1982/83. Crude petroleum and its derivatives together accounted for Rs 19,160.8m., representing 24.9% of the total import bill, in 1983/84. Construction work on an atomic power plant at Chasma began in 1984. The plant should eventually supply 20% of the country's energy needs.

Shortage of energy remained the outstanding drawback in plans to expand existing industries or to establish new ones. About 41% of the 1984/85 budget, and more than 50% of the development budget, was allocated to the creation of energy. Pakistan consumes the equivalent of 300,000 barrels per day (b/d) of petroleum, of which about one-third is imported. Of total energy consumption in 1983/84, natural gas provided 35.1%, electricity 18.8%, petroleum 38.8%, and coal 7.3%. Domestic production of petroleum grew to 28,000 b/d in 1983/84, and the Government intended to drill a further 16 new oil wells so that the targets of the Five-Year Plan for 1983–88 could be achieved by 1986/87.

Foreign aid is needed to offset the trade deficit and, since the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, aid has been received from the World Bank consortium, the IMF, the USA, Japan and other donors. Total foreign aid to Pakistan was expected to be $1,820m. in 1984/85, compared with $1,440m. in 1983/84 and $966m. in 1982/83. The 26% increase in aid was indicative of international endorsement of Pakistan's economic policies.

In 1979 movement towards an 'Islamic economy' was announced. In June 1980 zakat (poor-tax at the rate of 2.5% annually on banks' deposits and savings accounts) was deducted from all savings accounts, and in 1983 ushr (tax on agricultural produce at the rate of 5%) was also implemented. In January 1981 Pakistan introduced interest-free banking, which was to become compulsory for all banks in July 1985. The rate of inflation was 9.6% in 1983/84, and was expected to fall to 6% in 1984/85, according to government figures.

The 1978–83 Five-Year Plan laid emphasis on greater production of basic foodstuffs, including improvements in the rural infrastructure, improved manpower to enable Pakistanis to work abroad and a larger role in industry for the private sector. An annual average GDP growth of 6.5% was achieved. In July 1983 the Sixth Five-Year Plan was announced, with total proposed expenditure of Rs 495,000m., of which Rs 116,500m. was to be devoted to increasing domestic energy supplies. It was hoped to achieve an annual GDP growth rate of 6.5%, as in 1978–83. Emphasis was also given to increasing agricultural exports, to improving communications and to raising literacy rates. The growth of GDP, in real terms, slowed from 5.8% in 1982/83 to 4.5% in 1983/84, but it was expected to reach 8.5% in 1984/85.

Transport and Communications

At mid-1983 Pakistan had 42,749 km (26,563 miles) of roads with a concrete or bitumen surface, and a further 52,130 km (32,392 miles) of roads with a gravel or macadam surface. The 'Friendship Highway' through the Himalayas, linking northern Pakistan with Xinjiang in China, was completed in mid-1978, and the Khunjerab Pass on the Karakoram highway was formally opened in August 1982. A 1,540-km Karachi–Peshawar road, costing $700m., is under consideration as part of the Five-Year Plan for 1983–88. Modernization of Pakistan's railway system was due to be completed by 1984. The principal port is Karachi. A second port 32 km (20 miles) away, Port Mohammad bin Qasim, started partial operation in 1980. International air transport is provided by Pakistan International Airways Corporation (PIA) and numerous foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services are run mainly through Development Schemes and Urban Community Projects. Government support is given to voluntary bodies which provide social relief. The National Council of Social Welfare provides care for children, women, delinquents and handicapped people. An Old-Age Benefits Scheme was inaugurated in 1976, managed by the State Life Insurance Corporation. In 1976 the Government doubled the birth control budget, and planned the sterilization of 7% of couples by the 1980s. In 1979 Pakistan had 50,936 hospital beds, and in 1980 there were 23,594 registered physicians (not all resident or working in Pakistan).

Education

Universal free primary education is a constitutional right but less than one-half of Pakistan's children actually receive it, and education is not compulsory. Primary education begins at five years of age and lasts for five years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 10, lasts for up to seven years. In 1981 the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 28% of all school-age children (37% of boys; 18% of girls). In 1982/83 there were 6,023,000 children enrolled at primary schools and 2,648,000 at middle and secondary schools. The Government's target was to achieve universal primary education for boys by 1983, and for girls by 1987. All institutions except missions are nationalized. From 1976 agrotechnical subjects were introduced into the school curriculum, and 25 trade schools were established in 1976. There are 15 universities. Adult illiteracy declined from 79.3% in 1972 to 73.8% (males 64.0%; females 84.8%) in 1981.

Tourism

The Himalayan hill stations of Pakistan provide magnificent scenery, a fine climate and excellent opportunities for field sports, mountaineering and winter sports. The country received 313,708 foreign visitors in 1982.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 21 May* (Ramadan begins), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 14 August (Independence

Day), 27 August* (Id ul Azha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 6 September (Defence of Pakistan Day), 11 September (Anniversary of Death of Quaid-i-Azam), 16 September* (Muharram, Islamic New Year), 25 September* (Ashura), 19 November* (Allama Iqbal Day), 25 November* (Eid-i-Milad-un-Nabi, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam and Christmas), 26 December (Boxing Day)†.

1986: 23 March (Pakistan Day, proclamation of republic in 1956), 28 March (Good Friday)†, 31 March (Easter Monday)†.

* Dates of Islamic religious holidays are subject to the sighting of the moon.

† Optional holidays for Christians only.

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been officially introduced. Also in use are imperial and local weights, including:

1 maund = 82.28 lb (37.32 kg).
1 seer = 2.057 lb (933 grams).
1 tola = 180 grains (11.66 grams).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa = 1 Pakistani rupee.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 17.811 rupees;
US $1 = 15.368 rupees.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Development Advisory Centre, Karachi; tel. (21) 844350.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY*

Area (sq km)	803,943†
Population (census results)	
16 September 1972	64,979,732
1 March 1981	83,782,075‡
Population (official estimates at 1 January)	
1982	86,440,000
1983	89,120,000
1984	91,880,000
Density (per sq km) at 1 January 1984	114.3

* Excludes data for the disputed territory of Jammu amd Kashmir. The Pakistan-held parts of this region are known as Azad ('Free') Kashmir, with an area of 4,494 sq miles (11,639 sq km) and an estimated population of 1,700,000 in 1977, and Northern Areas, with an area of 28,000 sq miles (72,520 sq km) and an estimated population of 500,000 in 1977. Also excluded are Junagardh and Manavadar.

† 310,403 sq miles. ‡ Provisional total.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
(population at 1981 census, provisional)

Provinces:	
Baluchistan	4,305,000
North-West Frontier Province	10,885,000
Punjab	47,116,000
Sind	18,966,000
Federally Administered Tribal Area	2,175,000
Federal Capital Territory: Islamabad	335,000
Total	83,782,000

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 44.2 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 43.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 16.5 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 15.0 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

PRINCIPAL CITIES (population at 1972 census)

Islamabad (capital)	77,318	Gujranwala	360,419
Karachi	3,498,634	Peshawar	268,368
Lahore	2,165,372	Sialkot	203,779
Faisalabad (Lyallpur)	822,263	Sargodha	201,407
Hyderabad	628,310	Sukkur	158,876
Rawalpindi	615,392	Quetta	156,000*
Multan	542,195	Jhang	135,722
		Bahawalpur	133,956

* Provisional.

1981 Census (provisional): Karachi 5,103,000, Lahore 2,922,000, Faisalabad 1,092,000, Rawalpindi 928,000, Hyderabad 795,000, Multan 730,000, Gujranwala 597,000, Peshawar 555,000, Sialkot 296,000, Sargodha 294,000, Quetta 285,000, Islamabad 201,000.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(sample surveys, '000 persons at 1 January)

	1982	1983	1984
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	13,526	13,918	14,053
Mining and quarrying	36	37	29
Manufacturing	3,730	3,835	3,582
Electricity, gas and water	190	196	301
Construction	1,267	1,303	1,279
Trade, restaurants and hotels	2,846	2,927	3,183
Transport, storage and communications	1,215	1,251	1,224
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	218	227	219
Community, social and personal services	2,594	2,670	2,715
Activities not adequately described	69	71	71
Total employed	25,691	26,435	26,656
Unemployed	944	972	1,084
Total labour force	26,635	27,407	27,740
Males	23,381	n.a.	24,533
Females	3,254	n.a.	3,207

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons, year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Rice (milled)	3,430	3,445	3,368
Wheat	11,304	12,414	11,531
Cat-tail millet (Bajra)	272	220	226
Sorghum (Jowar)	225	222	232
Maize	930	1,005	1,008
Barley	158	185	188
Chick-peas (Gram)	286	491	529
Rape and mustard	239	246	251
Sesame	17	11	10
Cotton (lint)*	4,398	4,844	2,959
Sugar cane	36,580	32,534	34,502
Tobacco	69	65	65

* Production in '000 bales. One bale of cotton weighs 375 lb.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	15,038	15,084	15,131
Buffaloes	11,547	11,794	12,046
Sheep	26,239	28,468	30,887
Goats	30,203	32,808	35,638
Chickens	56,672	65,718	72,207
Ducks	1,251	1,451	1,683
Horses	494	509	524
Asses	2,447	2,526	2,607
Mules	68	69	71
Camels	850	867	880

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Beef and veal	167	168	169
Buffalo meat	177	181	185
Mutton and lamb	135	146	150
Goats' meat	178	194	200
Poultry meat	45	52	58
Other meat	10	10	10
Cows' milk	2,189	2,196	2,200
Buffaloes' milk	6,383	6,519	6,525
Sheep's milk	36	39	40
Goats' milk	406	441	445
Butter and ghee*	216.8	220.5	220.8
Hen eggs	95.7	111	120
Other poultry eggs	2.6	3.0	3.2
Wool:			
greasy	42.6	46.2	50.1
clean	25	26	26
Cattle and buffalo hides*	80.2	81.3	81.7
Sheep skins*	30.4	32.9	33.0
Goat skins*	35.8	38.9	39.6

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (FAO estimates, '000 cu m)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	299	299	299
Other industrial wood	281	288	295
Fuel wood	16,978	17,469	17,976
Total	17,558	18,056	18,570

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu m)

	1977	1978	1979
Coniferous sawnwood*	12	24	40
Railway sleepers†	15	15	15
Total	27	39	55

* Including boxboards. † FAO estimate.

1980–82: Annual production as in 1979.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	46.3	56.3	59.1
Indian Ocean	232.9	261.5	278.1
Total catch	279.3	317.8	337.3

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

(year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Chromite (tons)	3,028	3,000	4,850
Limestone (tons)	3,682,000	4,232,000	4,043,000
Gypsum (tons)	303,000	341,000	313,000
Fireclay (tons)	68,197	69,000	94,929
Silica sand (tons)	99,000	141,000	124,000
Celestite (tons)	272	406	254
Ochres (tons)	1,450	558	616
Rock salt (tons)	534,000	548,000	554,000
Coal and lignite ('000 metric tons)	1,765	1,852	1,638
Crude petroleum ('000 barrels)	3,963	4,738	4,998
Natural gas (million cu m)	9,301	9,826	9,856

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS (year ending 30 June)

		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Cotton cloth	'000 sq m	325,021	335,500	309,170
Cotton yarn	metric tons	430,154	448,400	440,194
Sugar	'000 tons	1,301.3	1,129	1,296
Vegetable ghee	'000 tons	531.3	525	594.8
Sea salt	'000 tons	224	163	204.8
Cement	'000 tons	3,657	3,938	4,502
Urea	'000 tons	1,223.5	1,831.8	1,797.5
Superphosphate	'000 tons	102.7	104.3	105.7
Ammonium sulphate	'000 tons	94	61.2	72.8
Sulphuric acid	'000 tons	59	71.1	81.1
Soda ash	'000 tons	107.2	99.0	106.5
Caustic soda	'000 tons	40.5	41.1	39.7
Chlorine gas	'000 tons	7.9	8.2	8.4
Cigarettes	million	38,132	40,511	40,296

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 paisa = 1 Pakistani rupee.

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee.
Notes: 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupees.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 17.811 rupees;
US $1 = 15.368 rupees;
1,000 Pakistani rupees = £56.14 = $65.07.

Average Exchange Rate (rupees per US $)

1981	9.90
1982	11.85
1983	13.12

STATE BANK RESERVES

(US $ million, last Thursday of the year)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	786	557	756
IMF special drawing rights	56	51	1
Reserve position in IMF	—	65	93
Foreign exchange	665	853	1,879
Total	1,507	1,526	2,729

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET
(million rupees, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85
Taxes on income	8,949.0	9,497	10,205
Customs duties	19,001.8	21,700	23,607
Excise duties	13,373.0	16,333	17,028
General turnover tax	3,400.0	4,100	5,000
Other taxes and surcharges	2,646.6	4,730	3,325
Other receipts	12,546.0	16,833	20,232
Total	59,916.4	73,193	79,397
Less transfer to Provinces	9,979.1	11.301	12,754
Net revenue	49,937.3	61,892	66,643

Expenditure	1982/83*	1983/84*	1984/85
Non-development expenditure:			
Interest on public debt	14,353.4	17,900	19,368
National defence	23,223.8	26,751	29,192
Education and health	1,916.0	3,399	4,020
Transfers to provinces			
Grants	2,644.3	5,694	6,351
Other current expenditure			
on administration	4,652.4	4,498	5,440
Subsidies	1,758.1	4,635	3,870
Other non-development			
expenditure	2,395.5	1,466	1,539
Unallocable	6.1	6	1,406
Total	50,949.6	64,349	70,286

* Revised.

MONEY SUPPLY (million rupees, last Thursday of the year)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	34,488	41,153	46,425
Demand deposits at scheduled banks	37,227	45,641	53,685
Total money*	72,285	87,341	100,566

* Including also private sector deposits at the State Bank.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE*
(million rupees, year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Sectoral programme:			
Agriculture	3,675	3,480	3,322
Water	2,622	3,648	3,921
Power	5,008	6,128	6,144
Industry	2,845	3,020	2,311
Fuels	1,891	2,244	2,315
Minerals	138	137	n.a.
Transport and communication	5,625	5,900	5,430
Physical planning and housing	2,035	2,649	2,720
Education and training	1,409	1,674	2,017
Social welfare	46	85	91
Health	1,076	1,256	1,619
Population planning	190	190	273
Manpower and employment	107	186†	n.a.
Rural development	763	1,041	1,093
Hydraulic power	1,346	853	n.a.
Miscellaneous	549	478	502
Total sectoral programme	29,187	32,832	31,758

* In 1983 the Sixth Development Plan was announced, covering the years from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1988. Development outlay is Rs 495,000m., of which public sector investment is Rs 290,000m. and private sector investment is Rs 200,000m.
† Estimate.

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index for industrial, commercial and government employees. Base: 1975/76 = 100)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Food, beverages and tobacco	157.40	178.74	182.27
Clothing	156.65	168.39	189.45
Housing and household expenditure	156.54	165.95	172.19
Miscellaneous	172.57	182.21	198.34

Source: Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs, *Statistical Yearbook*; Development Advisory Centre, Karachi.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million rupees at current prices, year ending 30 June)
Components of the Gross National Product

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84*
Gross domestic product at factor cost	292,122	328,727	375,693
Indirect taxes	35,527	42,339	51,389
Less Subsidies	5,434	7,240	7,285
GDP in purchasers' values	322,215	363,826	419,797
Net factor income from abroad	25,349	39,463	40,505
Gross national product	347,564	403,289	460,302

* Provisional.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84†
Government final consumption expenditure	32,477	39,694	46,951
Private final consumption expenditure	270,740	304,070	346,856
Increase in stocks	7,000	8,500	8,000
Gross fixed capital formation	47,466	54,544	62,581
Total domestic expenditure	357,683	406,808	464,388
Exports of goods and services	33,033	44,353	49,678
Less Imports of goods and services	68,501	87,335	94,269
GDP in purchasers' values	322,215	363,826	419,797

* Revised. † Provisional.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at factor cost)

	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84†
Agriculture and livestock	78,826	86,961	88,298
Forestry and logging	398	368	457
Fishing	2,169	2,486	3,082
Mining and quarrying	3,553	4,164	5,458
Manufacturing	52,799	61,083	75,061
Electricity and gas	6,288	7,051	8,053
Construction	14,554	15,581	19,120
Wholesale and retail trade	47,843	53,310	61,036
Transport, storage and communications	22,789	25,347	29,108
Banking and insurance	7,233	9,174	10,651
Ownership of dwellings	9,470	10,251	11,447
Public administration and defence	21,466	25,553	32,750
Other services	24,734	27,398	31,172
Total	292,122	328,727	375,693

* Revised. † Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,730	2,341	2,877
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−5,656	−5,744	−5,602
Trade balance	−2,926	−3,403	−2,725
Exports of services	755	926	928
Imports of services	−1,292	−1,478	−1,563
Balance on goods and services	−3,463	−3,955	−3,360
Private unrequited transfers (net)	2,195	2,793	3,114
Government unrequited transfers (net)	354	360	261
Current balance	−914	−802	14
Direct capital investment (net)	107	66	31
Other long-term capital (net)	466	472	415
Short-term capital (net)	173	47	363
Net errors and omissions	−13	33	−3
Total (net monetary movements)	−182	−184	819
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	37	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−46	4	28
Exceptional financing (net)	6	10	14
Official financing (net)	−5	—	−15
Changes in reserves	−190	−170	846

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million rupees, year ending 30 June)

Imports	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84
Drugs and medicines	1,222.4	1,390.3	1,799.8
Dyes and colours	492.8	578.4	612.9
Chemical fertilizers	1,893	2,116.8	1,538.8
Electrical goods	1,687	2,589.5	3,066.3
Machinery, non-electrical	6,845	8,801.4	10,125.5
Transport equipment	5,170.4	5,423.7	6,307.2
Paper, board and stationery	922	1,024.1	1,137.1
Tea	1,092.6	1,675.7	2,566.8
Art-silk yarn	1,570.1	1,606.6	1,586.4
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,162.6	3,051.7	3,413.8
Non-ferrous metals	638.4	647.2	677.4
Oil minerals (including greases)	18,046	20,529.1	19,160.8
Oil vegetables	3,450	3,670	n.a.
Grain, pulses and flour	805.8	872.8	558.5
Total (incl. others)	58,565	68,163.7	76,717.6

Exports	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84
Fish and fish preparations	790	897	1,007.3
Rice	4,128	3,628.6	5,688.4
Raw wool	112.1	207.4	251.5
Raw cotton	2,938.2	3,985.2	1,967.4
Leather	1,152	1,311.1	1,971.7
Cotton yarn	2,074.9	3,146	2,930.7
Cotton thread	814	162	
Cotton fabrics	2,949.1	3,579	4,856.6
Petroleum and products	2,047.3	985	543.2
Synthetic textiles	2,480	3,360.2	1,637.9
Footwear	100	148.2	213.9
Guar and products	305.2	207.4	321.2
Tobacco, raw and products	105.6	122.8	143
Ready-made garments and hosiery	1,294.4	2,304.9	3,402.3
Surgical instruments	252	287.3	4,300
Carpets and rugs	1,679.6	1,915.1	2,322.7
Sports goods	319.5	449.6	677.7
Total (incl. others)	29,239.2	34,675.1	37,325.8

* Revised.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million rupees, year ending 30 June)

Imports	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84
Australia	752	980.9	739.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	539	627.3	772.2
Canada	1,012	907.5	998.2
China, People's Republic	1,891	1,791.2	1,906.2
France	985	1,172.5	1,425.5
Germany, Federal Republic	3,497	3,891	4,941.4
Hong Kong	253	233.9	232.6
India	80	60.3	147.6
Indonesia	428	375.7	432.1
Italy	1,565	2,245.0	2,189.4
Japan	7,346	9,128.3	10,957.8
Kuwait	5,765	6,386	6,197.3
Malaysia	1,648	2,106.6	3,232.5
Netherlands	1,079	900.7	856.6
Saudi Arabia	8,496	9,098.1	7,596.9
Sri Lanka	485	515.4	385.9
Sudan	1,112	2.7	323.6
United Kingdom	3,769	4,379	5,115.8
USA	5,351	6,620.3	8,743.0

Exports	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Australia	344	215.4	337
Bahrain	117	215.6	192.9
Belgium and Luxembourg	239	384.3	335.7
Canada	150	190.4	270.7
China, People's Republic	1,559	1,680.2	643.7
France	607	616.9	771.7
Germany, Federal Republic	1,017	1,544.8	4,796.5
Hong Kong	1,210	1,502.4	500.5
India	602	340.0	344.3
Indonesia	294	146.9	314.2
Italy	873	1,040.5	46.2
Japan	2,222	2,818.5	3,221.4
Kuwait	535	474.0	763
Malaysia	372	185.0	250.4
Netherlands	306	315.1	459.4
Saudi Arabia	1,937	3,207.5	2,929.4
Sri Lanka	296	120.6	233.3
Sudan	166	106.5	40.7
United Kingdom	1,350	1,659.3	1,642.1
USA	1,897	2,070.6	3,350.8

* Revised.

Transport

RAILWAYS (year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83*	1983/84
Number of passengers ('000)	119,825	122,710	119,943
Passenger-km (million)	16,502	18,031	20,089
Freight ('000 tons)	11,446	11,818	11,281
Net freight ton-km (million)	7,067	7,318	8,023

* Revised.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars (incl. taxis)	262,516	303,738	282,979
Buses and coaches	43,358	47,618	49,851
Goods vehicles	60,424	66,537	58,000
Motor cycles (incl. rickshaws)	369,810	469,131	606,931
Others	94,086	128,837	165,137
Total	830,194	1,015,861	1,162,898

SHIPPING (port of Karachi)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Vessels ('000 net reg. tons):			
Entered	12,245	12,777	12,356
Cleared	11,997	12,376	11,861
Goods ('000 long tons)			
Loaded	3,598	3,079	2,346
Unloaded	11,509	11,709	12,412

CIVIL AVIATION
(domestic and international flights, '000, year ending 30 June)

	1980/81	1981/82	1983/84*
Kilometres flown	49,776	45,148	44,831
Passenger-km	6,032,839	6,241,234	6,644,469
Freight ton-km	245,365	235,348	229,297
Mail ton-km	6,487	5,871	6,702

* Figures for 1982/83 are not available.

Tourism

	1980	1981	1982
Tourist arrivals	299,012	290,165	313,708

Receipts from tourism (US $ million): 95 in 1979.

Education

(1982/83)

	Teachers	Students
Primary	200,800	6,023,000
Middle	56,600	1,652,000
Secondary	85,287	996,000
Higher:		
Arts and science colleges	14,063	388,000
Professional†	5,050	84,330
Universities	3,700	7,866

† Including educational colleges.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution was promulgated on 10 April 1973, and amended in 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1983 and 1985. Parts of the Constitution are in abeyance.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Preamble upholds the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam. The rights of religious and other minorities are guaranteed.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of four provinces—Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Sind—and the tribal areas under federal administration. The provinces are autonomous units.

Fundamental rights are guaranteed and include equality of status (women have equal rights with men), freedom of thought, speech, worship and the press and freedom of assembly and association. No law providing for preventive detention shall be made except to deal with persons acting against the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan. No such law shall authorize the detention of a person for more than one month.

PRESIDENT

The President is Head of State and acts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is elected at a joint sitting of the Federal Legislature to serve for a term of five years. He must be a Muslim. The President may be impeached for violating the Constitution or gross misconduct.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature consists of the President, a lower and an upper house. The lower house, called the National Assembly, has 207 members elected directly for a term of five years, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, plus 20 women members and 10 members representing minorities. The upper house, called the Senate, has 87 members who serve for six years, with one-third retiring every two years. Each Provincial Assembly is to elect 19 Senators. The tribal areas are to return eight and the remaining three are to be elected from the Federal Capital Territory by members of the Provincial Assemblies.

There shall be two sessions of the National Assembly and Senate each year, with not more than 120 days between the last sitting of a session and the first sitting of the next session.

The role of the Senate in an overwhelming majority of the subjects shall be merely advisory. Disagreeing with any legislation of the National Assembly, it shall have the right to send it back only once for reconsideration. In case of disagreement in other subjects, the Senate and National Assembly shall sit in a joint session to decide the matter by a simple majority.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution provides that bills may originate in either house, except money bills. The latter must originate in the National

Assembly and cannot go to the Senate. A bill must be passed by both houses and then approved by the President, who may return the bill and suggest amendments. In this case, after the bill has been reconsidered and passed, with or without amendment, the President must give his assent to it.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

In the matter of relations between Federation and Provinces, the Federal Legislature shall have the power to make laws, including laws bearing on extra-territorial affairs, for the whole or any part of Pakistan, while a Provincial Assembly shall be empowered to make laws for that Province or any part of it. Matters in the Federal Legislative List shall be subject to the exclusive authority of the Federal Legislature, while the Federal Legislature and a Provincial Assembly shall have power to legislate with regard to matters referred to in the Concurrent Legislative List. Any matter not referred to in either list may be subject to laws made by a Provincial Assembly alone, and not by the Federal Legislature, although the latter shall have exclusive power to legislate with regard to matters not referred to in either list for those areas in the Federation not included in any Province.

Four provisions seek to ensure the stability of the parliamentary system. First, the Prime Minister shall be elected by the National Assembly and he and the other Ministers shall be responsible to it. Secondly, any resolution calling for the removal of a Prime Minister shall have to name his successor in the same resolution which shall be adopted by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the lower house. The requirement of two-thirds majority is to remain in force for 15 years or three electoral terms, whichever is more. Thirdly, the Prime Minister shall have the right to seek dissolution of the legislature at any time even during the pendency of a no-confidence motion. Fourthly, if a no-confidence motion is defeated, such a motion shall not come up before the house for the next six months.

All these provisions for stability shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Provincial Assemblies also.

A National Economic Council, to include the Prime Minister and a representative from each province, shall advise the Provincial and Federal Governments.

There shall be a Governor for each Province, appointed by the President, and a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him, with a Chief Minister appointed by the Governor. Each Province has a provincial legislature consisting of the Governor and Provincial Assembly.

The executive authorities of every Province shall be required to ensure that their actions are in compliance with the Federal laws which apply in that Province. The Federation shall be required to consider the interests of each Province in the exercise of its authority in that Province. The Federation shall further be required to afford every Province protection from external aggression and internal disturbance, and to ensure that every Province is governed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

To further safeguard the rights of the smaller provinces, a Council of Common Interests has been created. Comprising the Chief Ministers of the four provinces and four Central Ministers to decide upon specified matters of common interest, the Council is responsible to the Federal Legislature. The constitutional formula gives the net proceeds of excise duty and royalty on gas to the province concerned. The profits on hydroelectric power generated in each province shall go to that province.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions include the procedure for elections, the setting up of an Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology and an Islamic Research Institute, and the administration of tribal areas.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Constitution shall require a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly and endorsement by a simple majority in the Senate.

In 1975 the Constitution (3rd Amendment) Bill abolished the provision that a State of Emergency may not be extended beyond six months without the approval of the National Assembly and empowered the Government to detain a person for three months instead of one month.

In July 1977, following the imposition of martial law, several provisions, including all fundamental rights provided for in the Constitution, were suspended.

An amendment of September 1978 provided for separate electoral registers to be drawn up for Muslims and non-Muslims.

In October 1979 a martial law order inserted a clause in the Constitution establishing the supremacy of military courts in trying all offences, criminal and otherwise.

On 26 May 1980, the President issued a Constitution Amendment Order, which amended Article 199, debarring High Courts from making any order relating to the validity of effect of any judgment or sentence passed by a military court or tribunal granting an injunction; from making an order or entering any proceedings in respect of matters under the jurisdiction or cognizance of a military court or tribunal, and from initiating proceedings against the Chief Martial Law Administrator or a Martial Law Administrator.

By another amendment of the Constitution, the Federal Shariat Court was to replace the Shariat Benches of the High Courts. The Shariat Court, on the petition of a citizen or the Government, may decide whether any law or provision of law is contrary to the injunction of Islam as laid down in the Holy Koran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet.

In March 1981 the Government promulgated Provisional Constitutional Order 1981, whereby provision is made for the appointment of one or more Vice-Presidents, to be appointed by the Chief Martial Law Administrator, and a Federal Council (*Majlis-i-Shura*) consisting of persons nominated by the President. All political parties not registered with the Election Commission on 13 September 1979 were to be dissolved and their properties made forfeit to the Federal Council. Any party working against the ideology, sovereignty or security of Pakistan may be dissolved by the President.

The proclamation of July 1977, imposing martial law, and subsequent orders amending the Constitution and further martial law regulations shall not be questioned by any court on any grounds.

All Chief Justices and Judges shall take a new oath of office. New High Court benches for the interior of the provinces shall be set up and retired judges are debarred from holding office in Pakistan for two years. The powers of the High Courts shall be limited for suspending the operation of an order for the detention of any person under any law provided for preventative detention, or release any person on bail, arrested under the same law.

The Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology, which was asked by the Government to suggest procedures for the election and further Islamization of the constitution, recommended non-party elections, separate electorates, Islamic qualifications for candidates and a federal structure with greater devolution of power by changing the present divisions into provinces.

Under the Wafaqi Mohtasib Order 1982, the President appointed a Wafaqi Mohtasib (Federal Ombudsman) to redress injustice committed by any government agency.

In March 1985 the President, Gen. Zia ul-Haq, promulgated the Revival of the 1973 Constitution Order, which increased the power of the President by amendments such as those establishing a National Security Council, powers to dismiss the Prime Minister, the Cabinet and provincial Chief Ministers, and to call elections, and indemnity clauses to ensure the power of the President. The constitution was then revived with the exception of 28 key provisions relating to treason, subversion, fundamental rights and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. MOHAMMAD ZIA UL-HAQ (assumed office 16 September 1978, confirmed in office by referendum in December 1984, for a five-year term commencing 23 March 1983).

CABINET

(March 1985)

Chief Martial Law Administrator, responsible for Science and Technology, Cabinet Division, Establishment Division, Defence, Information and Broadcasting and Chairman of the Planning Commission: Gen. MOHAMMAD ZIA UL-HAQ.

Prime Minister: MUHAMMAD KHAN JUNEJO.

Minister of Housing, Works and Industries: ILAHI BUKSH SOOMRO.

Minister of Finance, Commerce and Economic Affairs: (vacant).

Minister of Education: Dr MOHAMMAD AFZAL.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives: Vice-Adm. MOHAMMAD FAZIL JANJUA.

Minister of Local Government, Rural Development, Culture and Tourism: Lt.-Gen. (retd.) SYED JAMAL MIAN (acting).

Minister of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis: Vice-Adm. MOHAMMAD FAZIL (acting).

Minister of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs: Lt-Gen. (retd) SYED JAMAL MIAN.

Minister of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare: Dr MAHBUBUL HAQ (acting).

Minister of Water and Power: GHULAM ISHAQ KHAN (acting).

Minister of Production Division and National Logistic Board: Lt-Gen. SAEED QADIR.

Minister of the Interior: Lt-Gen. SARDAR SHAUKAT FAROOQ LODHI.

Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs: Lt-Gen. SAEED QADIR.

Minister of Railways and Communications: MOHYUDDIN BALUCH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lt-Gen. (retd) SAHIBZADA YAKUB KHAN.

Minister of Religious and Minorities Affairs: Dr MOHAMMAD AFZAL (acting).

Minister of Planning and Development: Dr MAHBUBUL HAQ.

Minister of State and Chairman of the National Council of Social Welfare: (vacant).

Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Resources: Dr MOHAMMAD ASAD KHAN.

Minister of State for Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives: SIRTAJ AZIZ.

Advisers with the Rank of Federal Minister

Adviser on Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau: HAMID D. HABIB.

Adviser on Overseas Pakistanis and Islamic Affairs: MUAZZAM ALI.

Adviser on Business Co-ordination and Internal Trade: (vacant).

Advisers with the Rank of Minister of State

Adviser on Population Welfare: Dr ATTIYA INAYATULLAH.

Adviser on Health and Social Welfare: Dr BASHARAT JAZBI.

Adviser on Science and Technology: M. A. KAZI.

Adviser on Higher Education: Dr MOHAMMAD AFZAL.

Adviser on Haj Affairs: Alhaj ZAKARIA KAMDAR.

Chairman, Pakistan Tourist Development Corporation: Begum VIQARUN NISA NOON.

Adviser on Minorities Affairs: M. P. BHUNDARA.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Mall Rd, Mayo Road Crossing, Rawalpindi; tel. (51) 65971.

Ministry of Commerce and Economic Affairs: Block A, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 820928.

Ministry of Communications: Block D, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 826277; telex 5713.

Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism: House No. 45A, Street No. 1, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 825263.

Ministry of Defence: Pakistan Secretariat, No. 11, Rawalpindi; tel. (51) 63381; telex 25678.

Ministry of Education: Block D, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 825001.

Ministry of Finance and Planning Co-ordination: Block Q, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 820867.

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Co-operatives: Shalimar, Islamabad; tel. (51) 821905; telex 5844.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Islamabad; tel. (51) 829001; telex 5800.

Ministry of Health, Special Education and Social Welfare: Block C, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 824960.

Ministry of Housing and Works: Block B, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 825941.

Ministry of Industries: Block A, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 822164; telex 5774.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Block M, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 821626; telex 5782.

Ministry of the Interior: Block R, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 820641.

Ministry of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs: Islamabad; tel. (51) 823397.

Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs: Kashmir Northern Affairs Division, Block R, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 820672.

Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis: Block B, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 823686.

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development: Islamabad; tel. (51) 820902.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources: Block A, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 821220; telex 5851.

Ministry of Planning and Development: Block P, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 829442; telex 5717.

Ministry of Production Division: Block D, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 825987; telex 5579.

Ministry of Railways: Islamabad; tel. (51) 825943; telex 5714.

Ministry of Religious and Minorities Affairs: Plot No. 20, Ramna 6, Islamabad; tel. (51) 827161.

Ministry of Science and Technology: Block S, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 825208.

Ministry of Water and Power: Block A, Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad; tel. (51) 851041.

Federal Legislature

MAJLIS-I-SHURA

The Majlis-i-Shura was established in 1982 as a consultative committee, acting in an advisory capacity to evolve a democratic system in accordance with the requirements of Islam, to advise the Government on possible legislation, to discuss Five-Year plans and budgets, etc. Following the general and provincial elections of February 1985, the Majlis-i-Shura was to comprise the National Assembly (the lower house) and the Senate (the upper house).

National Assembly

The 237-member National Assembly is elected for five years. It comprises 207 directly-elected Muslim members, 20 women members elected by the Assembly, and an additional 10 seats are reserved for minorities.

Speaker: SYED FAKHER IMAM.

Senate

The Senate comprises 87 members, who are elected by the four provincial legislatures. Its term of office is six years, with one-third of the members relinquishing their seats every two years.

Chairman: GHULAM ISHAQ KHAN.

Provinces

Pakistan comprises the four provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, plus the Federal capital and 'tribal areas' under federal administration.

Governors:

Sind: Lt-Gen. JAHAN DAD KHAN.

Baluchistan: Lt-Gen. K. K. AFRIDI.

Punjab: Lt-Gen. GHULAM GILANI KHAN.

North-West Frontier Province: Lt-Gen. FAZLE HAQ.

Political Organizations

Political activities were suspended from July 1977, following the imposition of martial law, although some political activity was subsequently allowed. In October 1979, following the postponement of the general elections scheduled for November, all political activity was banned. The elections of February 1985 were held on a non-party basis.

Since its foundation in 1981, the **Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD),** an alliance of opposition parties which calls for a return to democracy, the restoration of civil rights and the revival of the 1973 constitution in full, has become increasingly active, and comprised 11 parties in early 1985; Convener MALIK MOHAMMAD QASIM.

Jamaat-i-Islami: Mansoorah, Multan Rd, Lahore; f. 1941; aims at the establishment of an Islamic state; right-wing; Pres. MIAN TUFAIL MUHAMMED; Sec.-Gen. QAZI HUSSAIN AHMAD.

Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Pakistan (JUP): f. 1968; advocates progressive (Sunni) Islamic principles; Pres. MAULANA SHAH AHMAD NOORANI; Sec.-Gen. MAULANA ABDUS SATTAR NIAZI.

Labourers' and Farmers' Party: rurally based; mem. MRD; Leader FATHEYAB ALI KHAN.

National Democratic Party (NDP): f. 1975 following ban on National Awami Party; demands civil liberties; mem. MRD; Pres. SHERBAZ KHAN MAZARI; Leader ABDUL WALI KHAN; Sec.-Gen. ZAHORUL HEQUE.

Pakistan Musawat Party: f. 1978; advocates popular rule; Chair. MOHAMMAD HANIF RAMAY.

Pakistan National Alliance (PNA): f. 1977 as an alliance of nine political parties; Tehrik-i-Istiqlal broke away in 1977, as did the Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Pakistan and the National Democratic Party in 1978; the Jamaat-i-Islami was expelled in 1979; Pres. MAULANA MUFTI MAHMUD; Gen.-Sec. Prof. GHAFOOR MUFTI AHMAD; the Alliance now comprises the following groups:

All Pakistan Jammu and Kashmir Conference: f. 1948; advocates free plebiscite in the whole of Kashmir; Pres. SARDAR SIKANDAR HAYAT KHAN.

Jamiatul-Ulema-e-Islam (JUI): advocates constitution in accordance with Sunni Islamic teaching; fmr mem. MRD; Pres. MAULANA FAZLUR RAHMAN.

Pakistan Democratic Party (PDP): f. 1969; aims to uphold democratic and Islamic values; mem. MRD; Leader NAWABZADA NASRULLAH KHAN; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh NASIM HASAN.

Pakistan Khaksar Party: f. during British rule, dissolved 1947, later revived; upholds Islamic values and emphasizes military training for all persons; Pres. MOHAMMAD ASHRAF KHAN.

Pakistan Muslim League: Muslim League House, 33 Davis Rd, Lahore; split into two groups in 1979:

Pagaro Group: Pres. MIR MARDAN SHAH, the Pir SAHIB Pagaro.

Chatta Group: mem. MRD; Pres. KAWAJA KHAIRUDDIN.

Pakistan National Party (PNP): Karachi; f. 1979 from breakaway group of the NDP; advocates higher degree of decentralization; mem. MRD; Chair. MIR GHAUS BAKHSH BIZENJO; Sec.-Gen. SYED QASWAR GARDEZI.

Pakistan People's Party (PPP): f. 1967; advocates Islamic socialism, democracy and an independent foreign policy; mem. MRD; Chair. Begum NUSRAT BHUTTO; Leader GULAM MUSTAFA JATOI (acting); Secs-Gen. Dr GHILAM HUSAIN; Gen. (retd.) TIKKA KHAN (acting).

Progressive People's Party: f. 1978 after breaking away from the PPP; Chair. MAULANA KAUSAR NIAZI.

Qaumi Mahaz Azadi (National Liberation Front): left-wing; mem. MRD; Sec.-Gen. IQBAL HAIDER.

Tehrik-i-Istiqlal (TIP) (Solidarity Party): f. 1968; upholds democratic and Islamic values; mem. MRD; Pres. Air Marshal (retd.) ASGHAR KHAN; Sec.-Gen. MUSHEER AHMAD PESH IMAM.

Other parties that joined the MRD in February 1981 were the **Kashmir Muslim Conference** and the **Pakistan Republican Party.**

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN PAKISTAN

Afghanistan: 176 Shalimar 7/3, Islamabad; Ambassador: (vacant).

Algeria: 19, St 17, F-7/2, Islamabad; telex 5884; Ambassador: BRAHIM GHAFA.

Argentina: 8, St 17, Shalimar 6/2, Islamabad; telex 5698; Ambassador: Dr RAÚL DESMARAS-LUZURIAGA.

Australia: 17, Sector G-4/4, Diplomatic Enclave No. 2, Islamabad; tel. (51) 822111; telex 5804; Ambassador: I. G. BOWDEN.

Austria: 13, 1st St, Shalimar F-6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 820137; telex 5531; Ambassador: Dr PAUL HARTIG.

Bangladesh: 21, St 88, G-6/3, Islamabad; telex 5615; Ambassador: ABDUL HASAN.

Belgium: 40, St 12, Shalimar F-6/3, Islamabad; telex 5865; Ambassador: JOOST GOOSSENAERTS.

Brazil: 194 Embassy Rd, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5711; Ambassador: ANTÔNIO CARLOS DINIZ DE ANDRADA.

Bulgaria: 66 Attaturk Ave, Shalimar G-6/3, Islamabad; Ambassador: GEORGI ILIEV BOZHKOV.

Burma: 368, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; Ambassador: MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT.

Canada: Diplomatic Enclave, Sector G-5, POB 1042, Islamabad; telex 5700; Ambassador: CHARLES J. MARSHALL.

China, People's Republic: 23–24, Shalimar 6/4, Islamabad; Ambassador: WANG CHUANBIN.

Czechoslovakia: 49, 27th St, Shalimar F-6/2, Islamabad; telex 5706; Ambassador: STEFAN BODNAR.

Egypt: 445-F, Sector Ramna 6/4, Islamabad; telex 5677; Ambassador: MOHAMMAD EZELDIN SHARIF.

France: 217-C, 54th St, Shalimar 7/4, Islamabad; telex 5819; Ambassador: ROGER DUZER.

German Democratic Republic: 218, St 3, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5735; Ambassador: HANS-JOACHIM REHMER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Ramna 5, Diplomatic Enclave, POB 1027, Islamabad; telex 5871; Ambassador: GERD BERENDONCK.

Ghana: 178, St 88, Shalimar, Islamabad; Ambassador: WILLIAM WALDO KOFI VANDERPUYE.

Holy See: POB 1106, Islamabad; tel. (51) 820490; Diplomatic Enclave (Apostolic Nunciature); Pro-Nuncio: Mgr EMMANUEL GERADA.

Hungary: 164, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; Ambassador: Dr KÁROLY KOVÁCS.

India: 483-F, St 84, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad; telex 5849; Ambassador: SHILDENDRA KUMAR SINGH.

Indonesia: 10–12, St 4, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5679; Ambassador: FAWZI ABDULRANI.

Iran: A3, St 17, F-6/2, Islamabad; telex 5872; Ambassador: AGHA ABBAS AGHA ZAMANI ABU SHARIF.

Iraq: 178, G-6/3, Islamabad; telex 5868; Ambassador: AHMED ZAFAR AL-GAILANI.

Italy: 448, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 24695; telex 5861; Ambassador: Dr PAOLO TORELLA DI ROMAGNANO.

Japan: 227, F-6/2, Islamabad; telex 5805; Ambassador: SHINICHI YANI.

Jordan: 435, Ramna 6/4, Islamabad; telex 5701; Ambassador: Maj.-Gen. (retd) MAJID HAJJ HASSAN.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 9, 89th St, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5707; Ambassador: HONG SOON-YOUNG.

Kuwait: 148-G, Attaturk Ave, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5611; Ambassador: MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM AL-NAJRAN.

Lebanon: 24, Khayaban-e-Iqbal, Shalimar F-6/3, Islamabad; Ambassador: SOUHEIL FREIJY.

Libya: Kheyaban-e-Iqbal, 8/3, Islamabad; telex 5750; Ambassador: (vacant).

Malaysia: 224, Shalimar 7/4, Islamabad; Ambassador: telex 5801; EMAM MOHAMMAD HANIFF BIN EMAM MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN.

Mauritius: 27, Street 26, F-6/2, Islamabad; Ambassador: SHUSHI BHUSHUN PANRAY RAMDAHEN.

Morocco: 19, 206th St, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5718; Ambassador: (vacant).

Nepal: 506, 84th St, Attaturk Ave, Ramna 6/4, Islamabad; Ambassador: GOVIND PRASAD LOHANI.

Netherlands: 5, 61st St, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 822887; telex 5817; Ambassador: Baron F. M. L. VAN GEEN.

Nigeria: 22, 22nd St, Shalimar 6/2, Islamabad; telex 5875; Ambassador: B. G. KINKIBE.

Oman: 440 Bazar Rd, Ramna 6/4, Islamabad; telex 5704; Ambassador: (vacant).

Philippines: 11, St 1, Shalimar 6/3; Islamabad; Ambassador: PEDRO ANGARA-ARAGON.

Poland: 172, St 88, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 822517; Ambassador: JAN WOJCIECH PIEKARSKI.

Portugal: 130, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 21416; telex 5721; Ambassador: (vacant).

Qatar: 201 Masjid Rd, Shalimar 6/4, Islamabad; telex 5869; Ambassador: AHMED ALI AL-ANSARI.

Romania: 10, St 90, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; Ambassador: CONSTANTIN BURADA.

Saudi Arabia: 2, St 62, F-6/2, Islamabad; telex 5708; Ambassador: Sheikh TEWFIQ K. ALAMDAR.

Somalia: 2C, St No. 12, F-7/2, Islamabad; tel. (51) 22769; telex 5609; Ambassador: ADAN ISAAK AHMED.

Spain: POB 1144, 180-G, Ramna 6/3, Ataturk Ave, Islamabad; tel. (51) 821070; telex 5803; Ambassador: JOSÉ MARÍA CAMPOAMOR ELÍAS.

Sri Lanka: 28, Street 28, Shalimar F6/1, Islamabad; Ambassador: AUSTIN JAYAWARDENE.

Sudan: 203, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5617; Ambassador: MOHAMAD EL MOKKI IBRAHIM.

Sweden: 6-A, Agha Khan Rd, Markaz Shalimar 6, POB 1100, Islamabad; telex 5806; Ambassador: STEN STRÖMHOLM.

Switzerland: 489, G-6/4, Islamabad; telex 5815; Ambassador: PAUL WIPFLI.

Syria: 343, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5619; Ambassador: SAIFI HAMWI.

Thailand: 23, St 25, Shalimar 6/2, Islamabad; telex 5527; Ambassador: PRAMOM KONGSAMUT.

Tunisia: 426, St 2, Shalimar F-6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 821576; telex 5676; Ambassador: JAMELEDDINE GORDAH.

Turkey: 42, St 12, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5673; Ambassador: INAL BATU.

USSR: Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 4, Islamabad; Ambassador: V. S. SMIRNOV.

United Arab Emirates: 228, 1st St, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; telex 5831; Ambassador: SAEED ALI AL-NOWAIS.

United Kingdom: Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, POB 1122, Islamabad; tel. (51) 822131; telex 5685; Ambassador: RICHARD A. FYJIS-WALKER.

USA: Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 4, Islamabad; tel. (51) 826161; telex 5864; Ambassador: DEANE R. HINTON.

Viet-Nam: 60 Embassy Rd, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad.

Yugoslavia: 14, St 87, Ramna 6/3, Islamabad; Ambassador: SLOBODAN MARTINOVIĆ.

Judicial System

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: MOHAMMAD HALEEM.

Federal Shariat Court

Chief Justice: GUL MOHAMMAD KHAN (acting).

High Court of Baluchistan

Chief Justice: ABDUL QADIR CHOUDHRI (acting).

High Court of Punjab

Chief Justice: JAVED IQBAL.

High Court of North-West Frontier Province

Chief Justice: USMAN ALI SHAH.

High Court of Sind

Chief Justice: ABDUL HAYEE KURESHI.

Religion

ISLAM

Islam is the state religion. The majority of the population are Sunni Muslims, while about 10% are of the Shi'a sect and 4% are of the Ahmadi sect.

CHRISTIANITY

There is a small minority of Christians, including c. 424,000 Roman Catholics in 1978.

HINDUISM

Hindus make up 1.6% of the population.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 7420, Karachi 3; tel. (21) 716429.

The Press

In 1980 there were 115 daily newspapers and 327 weeklies and bi-weeklies. The first Urdu-language newspaper, the daily *Urdu Akhbar*, was founded in 1836. After 1947, with the establishment of Pakistan and the introduction of modern equipment, the more influential English-language newspapers, such as *Dawn* and *The Pakistan Times*, were firmly established, while several new Urdu newspapers, for example *Nawa-i-Waqt* and *Daily Jang*, became very popular. The Urdu press comprises 797 newspapers, with *Daily Jang*, *Musawat* (under suspension), *Imroze*, *Nawa-i-Waqt*, *Jasarat* and *Mashriq* being the most influential. The largest daily is *Daily Jang*. Although the English-language press reaches only 2% of the population and totals 128 publications, it is influential in political, academic and professional circles.

The press has always been subject to government scrutiny and 'guided reporting', especially in political matters. After the July 1977 coup the martial law administration closed down two daily papers. In October 1979 press censorship was imposed and publication of *Musawat*, *Sadaqat* and other opposition papers was suspended. In December 1981 censorship was lifted from literary and educational books and magazines, and in January 1982 pre-censorship on daily newspapers was also lifted. Pre-censorship continued, however, on political, semi-political and non-literary weeklies, monthlies and periodicals.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Rawalpindi

Daily Jang: Edwards Rd, Rawalpindi; f. 1937; simultaneous edns in Quetta, Karachi and Lahore; Urdu; independent; Editor MIR JAVED REHMAN; circ. (Rawalpindi) 65,000.

Daily Wifaq: 7/A Commercial Area, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi; f. 1959; simultaneous edns in Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sargodha and Rahimyar Khan; Urdu; Editor MUSTAFA SADIQ.

Karachi

Aghaz: 11 Japan Mansion, Preedy St, Saddar, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 722125; f. 1963; evening; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMAD ANWAR FARUQI; circ. 37,000.

Amn: Akhbar Manzil, off I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 212315; Urdu; Editor AFZAL SIDDIQI.

Business Recorder: Recorder House, Business Recorder Rd, Karachi 0509; tel. (21) 70311; telex 23762; f. 1965; English; Editor M. A. ZUBERI.

Daily Jang: HQ Printing House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 52, Karachi; tel. (21) 210711; telex 2748; f. 1937; morning; Urdu; also edns in Quetta, Rawalpindi and Lahore; Editor-in-Chief MIR KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 507,000.

Daily News: Printing House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 210711; telex 2748; f. 1962; evening; English; Editor WAJID SHAMSUL HASAN; circ. 50,000.

Dawn: Haroon House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi 4; telex 23623; f. 1947; English, Gujarati; CEO HUSSAIN HAROON; Editors AHMAD ALI KHAN (English edn), SHAFI MANSURI (Gujarati edn); circ. 70,000 (English edn).

Hilal-e-Pakistan: 2nd Floor, Court View Bldg, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 215385; Sindhi; Editor NASEER BROHI.

Hurriyet: Haroon House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 516755; telex 23623; Urdu; Editor MOHAMMAD AHMAD.

Inqilab: Grand Hotel Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 219337; f. 1979; Urdu; Editor S. MAJIDALI; circ. 10,000.

Jasarat: Everready Chambers, Mohammad bin Qasim Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 210391; Urdu; Editor ABDUL KARIM ABID; circ. 50,000.

Leader: 191 Altaf Hussain Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 221515; f. 1958; English; independent; Editor MANZARUL HASAN; circ. 11,000.

Mazdur: Spencer Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; f. 1984; Urdu; Editor MOHAMMAD ANWAR BIN ABBAS.

Millat: 191 Altaf Hussain Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 222517; f. 1946; Gujarati; independent; Editor INQUILAB MATRI; circ. 18,000.

Morning News: Saifee House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, POB 2804, Karachi; tel. (21) 210394; f. 1942; English; Editor AMANULLAH HUSSAIN.

Star: Haroon House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi 4; evening; English; Editor G. N. MANSURI.

Vatan: Haroon House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 513733; f. 1942; Gujarati; Editor N. J. M. NOOR; circ. 12,000.

Lahore

Imroze: Rattan Chand Rd, Lahore; tel. (42) 64241; f. 1948; morning; Urdu; Editor HAROON SAAD; circ. 48,000 (Lahore), 17,000 (Multan).

Mahgribi Pakistan: 20 Beadon Rd, Lahore; tel. (42) 53490; Urdu; also edns in Bahawalpur and Sukkur; Editor M. SHAFAAT.

Mashriq Daily: 46 Nisbet Rd, Lahore; f. 1963; Urdu; simultaneous edns in Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta; Chief Editor ZIAUL ISLAM ANSARI; circ. 160,000.

Nawa-i-Waqt Daily (Voice of the Time): 4 Shara-i-Fatima Jinnah, Lahore; tel. (42) 302050; telex 044870; f. 1940; English, Urdu; simultaneous edns in Lahore, Karachi, Rawalpindi and Multan; Editor MAJID NIZAMI; circ. 250,000.

Pakistan Times: Rattan Chand Rd, POB 223, Lahore; tel. (42) 32027; telex 44811; f. 1947; English; liberal; simultaneous edn in Rawalpindi; Chief Editor MAQBUL SHARIFF; circ. 50,000.

Sadaqat: Nairobi Mansion, Napier Rd, Lahore; Editor Prof. M. I. QURESHI.

Sayasat: 6-C Data Darbar Market, Lahore.

Tijarat: 14 Abbot Rd, opp. Nishat Cinema, Lahore; Urdu; Editor JAMIL ATHAR.

Wifaq: Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, 3A Shahdin Bldg, Lahore; tel. (42) 69262; Urdu; simultaneous edns in Rawalpindi, Sargodha and Rahimyar Khan; Editor MOSTAFA SADIQ.

Other Towns

Aftab: Risala Rd, near Circular Bldg, Hyderabad; Sindhi; also edn in Multan; Editor SHEIKH ALI MOHAMMAD.

Al Falah: Al Falah Bldg, Saddar Rd, Peshawar; f. 1939; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor S. ABDULLAH SHAH.

Al-Jamiat-e-Sarhad: Kocha Gilania Chakagali, Karimpura, Peshawar; f. 1941; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor S. M. HASSAN GILANI.

Baluchistan Times: Jinnah Rd, Quetta; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL.

Daily Business Report: Railway Rd, Faisalabad; tel. (411) 5398; Editor ABDUL RASHID GHAZI.

Daily Rehbar: Bahawalpur Office, 17/B-East Trust Colony, Bahawalpur; f. 1952; Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT; circ. 9,970.

Jehad: 15A Islamia Club Bldg, Khyber Bazar, Peshawar; tel. (521) 60522; also edns in Karachi and Lahore; Editor SHARIF FAROOQ.

Kaleem: Queen's Rd, POB 88, Sukkur; Urdu; Editor MEHR ELAHI SHAMSHI.

Khyber Mail: Saddar Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1932; English; independent; Editor SH. ZAKAULLAH; circ. 5,000.

Maghribi Pakistan: Mehran Markaz, Sukkur; Urdu; Editor M. SHAFAAT.

The Muslim: 9 Hameed Chambers, Aabpara, Islamabad; tel. (51) 22680; telex 5656; f. 1979; English; independent; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief AGHA MURTAZA POOYA; Editor MUSHAHID HUSSAIN SAYED.

Punjab News: Kutchery Bazar, Faisalabad.

Sarhad: New Gate, Peshawar.

Sind News: POB 289, Garikhata, Hyderabad; tel. (221) 25840; Editor ASLAM AKBER KAZI.

Sind Observer: POB 43, Garikhata, Hyderabad; tel. (221) 27302; English; Editor ASLAM AKBER KAZI

Watan: 10 Nazar Bagh Flat, Peshawar.

Zamana: Jinnah Rd, Quetta; tel. (81) 71217; Urdu; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL; circ. 5,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

Afro-Asia: 42 Commercial Bldg, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Editor ABDUL QADIR HASAN.

Akhbar-e-Jehan: Printing House, off I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 210711; f. 1967; Urdu; independent; illustrated family magazine; Editor MIR JAVED RAHMAN; circ. 82,000.

Amal: Aiwan-a-Abul Kaif, Abul Kaif Rd, Shah Qabool Colony, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor AQAI ABUL KAIF KAIFI SARHADDI.

Asianews: 4 Amil St, off Robson Rd, Karachi 1; multilingual news for and about Asians overseas; Man. Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Awam: Iftikhar Chambers, Altaf Husain Rd, Karachi 2; f. 1958; Urdu; political; Editor ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 3,000.

Badban: Nai Zindagi Publications, Rana Chambers, Old Anarkali, Lahore; Editor MUJIBUR REHMAN SHAMI.

Chatan: 88 McLeod Rd, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor MASUD SHORISH.

Dawn Overseas: Haroon House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 23623.

Fanoos Digest: 689-C, Central Commercial Area, Allama Iqbal Rd, Karachi; Chief Editor RUKHSANA SEHAM MIRZA.

Hilal: Hilal Rd, Rawalpindi; tel. (51) 6134605; f. 1951; Sunday; Urdu; illustrated armed forces; Editor MUMTAZ IQBAL MALIK; circ. 60,000.

Insaf: P-929, Banni, Rawalpindi; f. 1955; Editor MIR ABDUL AZIZ.

Lahore: 113B Balwant Mansion, Beadon Rd, Lahore 5; f. 1952; Editor SAQIB ZEERVI; circ. 8,000.

Mahwar: D23, Block H, North Nazimabad, Karachi; Editor SHAHIDA NAFIS SIDDIQI.

Meyar: 110K Block 2, PECHS 29; f. 1976; Editor MAHMUD SHAM; circ. 15,000.

Memaar-i-Nao: 39 KMC Bldg, Leamarket, Karachi; Urdu; labour magazine; Editor M. M. MUBASIR.

Nairang Khayal: 8 Mohammadi Market, Rawalpindi; f. 1924; Urdu; Chief Editor SULTAN RASHK.

Nigar Weekly: Victoria Mansion, Abdullah Haroon Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 5100200; Editor ILYAS RASHIDI.

Noor Jehan Weekly: Kohinoor Cinema Bldg, Marston Rd, Karachi; f. 1948; Urdu; film journal; Editor SAEED CHAWLA; circ. 16,000.

Ufaq: 44-H Block No. 2, PECHS, Karachi; tel. (21) 437992; f. 1978; Editor WAHAJUDDIN CHISHTI; circ. 2,000.

Pakistan and Gulf Economist: POB 10449, 2nd Floor, Shafi Court, Mereweather Rd, Karachi 4; tel. (21) 522032; telex 25737; f. 1960; English; Editor MUZAFFAR HASSAN; circ. 20,000.

Pak Kashmir: Pak Kashmir Office, Soikarno Chowk, Liaquat Rd, Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED FAYYAZ ABBAZI.

Parbat: Nawabshah; Editor WAHAB SIDDIQI.

Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak: Marston Rd, Karachi; f. 1909; English and Gujarati; Editor MEHERJI P. DASTUR.

Parwaz: Madina Office, Bahawalpur; Urdu; Editor MUSTAQ AHMED.

Pictorial: Jamia Masjid Rd, Rawalpindi; f. 1956; English; Editor MUHAMMAD SAFDAR.

Qallandar: Peshawar; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor M. A. K. SHERWANI.

Quetta Times: Albert Press, Jinnah Rd, Quetta, Baluchistan; f. 1924; English; Editor S. RUSTOMJI; circ. 4,000.

Rahbar-e-Sarhad: Peshawar; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor M. SHABIR AHMAD.

Sahafat: 38 Multan Rd, Lahore; Editor RIAZ SHAHID.

Shahab-e-Saqib: Shahab Saqib Rd, Maulana St, Peshawar; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor S. M. RIZVI.

Shah Jahan: Akber Manzil, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; Editor ZAKI USMANI.

Shkbar-e-Khwateen: 42/8/6 PECHS, Karachi 28; Editor IRSHAD AHMAD.

Takbir: 106B, Block No. 2, Khalid Bin Waleed Rd, PECHS 29, Karachi; tel. (21) 438697; Urdu; Editor MOHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN.

The Statesman: 260-C Central Commercial Area, PECHS, Karachi 29; tel. (21) 435627; f. 1955; English; Editor MOHAMMAD OWAIS.

Tanvir: Bazar Qissa Khani, Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; independent; Editor AMIR SIDDIQI.

Tarjaman-i-Sarhad: Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor MOHAMMAD SHAFI SABIR.

Viewpoint: 4 Lawrence Rd, Lahore; English; Editor MAZHAR ALI KHAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Aalami Digest: B-1, Momin Square, Rashid Minhas Rd, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi; monthly; Urdu; Editor Mrs ZAHEDA HINA.

Adabarz: Misbat Rd, Lahore; monthly; Editor IBNE WAHSHI MAHREHARVI.

Afkar: Robson Rd, Karachi; f. 1945; monthly; Urdu; art, literature; Editor SAHBA LUCKNAVI.

Ahang: 4th Floor, Qassim Manzil, Randle Rd, Karachi; fortnightly; Urdu; Chief Editor SABIH MOHSIN.

Akhbar-e-Watan: Noor Mohammed Lodge, 444 Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi; monthly; Editor MOHAMMED MUNEER.

Albalagh; Darul Uloom, Karachi 14; monthly; Editor MOHAMMED TAQI USMANI.

Al-Ma'arif: Institute of Islamic Culture, Club Rd, Lahore 3; f. 1950; monthly; Urdu; Editor M. ISHAQ BHATTI; Dir Prof. M. SAEED SHEIKH.

Anchal: 24 Saeed Mansion, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; monthly.

Bayanat: New Town, Karachi 5; monthly; Editor MAULANA MOHAMMED ASAD BANORI.

Chand: Nisbet Rd, Lahore; monthly; Editor PIR JUNGLI.

Defence Journal: 16-B, 7th Central St, Defence Housing Authority, Karachi; f. 1975; monthly; English; Editor Brig. (retd) A. R. SIDDIQI; circ. 2,000.

Director: 42 Commercial Bldgs, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; monthly; Urdu; films, literature and the arts; Editor M. FAZALHAQ; circ. 21,000.

Dosheeza: 689, C-Central Commercial Area, Allama Iqbal Rd, PECHS, Karachi; monthly; Urdu; Editor RUKHSANA SEHAM MIRZA.

Eastern Message: Pakistan Union Store, Jamia Masjid Rd, Mipur Khas, Karachi; f. 1959; quarterly; English; Editor Sultan AHMAD ANSARI.

Engineer: 11 Bambino Chambers, Garden Rd, Karachi 0310; tel. (21) 77023; monthly; Editor REHMAN AKHTAR.

Economic Review: Al-Masiha, 3rd Floor, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd, POB 7843, Karachi 3; tel. (21) 528434; f. 1969; monthly; economic development; Editor IQBAL HAIDARI; circ. 15,000.

Engineering Review: POB 807, Karachi; tel. (21) 510740; f. 1975; fortnightly; English and Urdu; circ. 5,000.

Flyer International: POB 8034, 187/3-B2, PECHS, Karachi 29; tel. (21) 434310; f. 1966; aviation and tourism; Man. Editor BASHIR A. KHAN; Editor SEMEEN JAFFERY; circ. 10,000.

Hamdard-i-Sehat: Institute of Health and Tibbi Research, Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; tel. (21) 616001; f. 1933; monthly; Urdu; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 3,000.

Hamdard Islamicus: Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; tel. (21) 616001; f. 1978; quarterly; English; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 2,000.

Hamdard Medicus: Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; tel. (21) 616001; f. 1957; quarterly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 2,000.

Hamdard Naunehal: Hamdard Foundation Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; tel. (21) 616001; f. 1952; quarterly; Urdu; Editor MASOOD AHMED BARAKATI; circ. 25,000.

The Herald: Haroon House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Karachi 4; tel. (21) 511519; telex 23623; f. 1970; monthly; English; Editor RAZIA BHATTI; circ. 15,000.

Hikayat: 26 Patiala Ground, Link McLeod Rd, Lahore; monthly; Editor INAYATULLAH.

Honhar-E-Pakistan: 56 Aurangzeb Market, Karachi; monthly; Editor MAZHAR YUSAFZAI.

Hoor: Hoor St, Nishtar Rd, Lahore; monthly; Editor KHULA RABIA.

Islami Jumhuria: Laj Rd, Old Anarkali, Lahore; monthly; Editor NAZIR TARIQ.

Islamic Studies: Islamic Research Institute, POB 1035, Islamabad; tel. (21) 50751; f. 1962; quarterly; literature and the arts; Editor F. A. SHAMSI; circ. 3,000.

Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society: 30 New Karachi Housing Society, Karachi; f. 1950; quarterly; English; Editor Dr MOINUL HAQUE.

Jugnoo: Adabi Market, Chowk Anarkali, Lahore; monthly; Editor ARSHAD NIAZ.

Karan: 37 Urdu Bazaar, Karachi; tel. (21) 216606; Editor MAHMUD BABAR FAISAL.

Khel-Ke-Duniya: POB 340, 6/13 Alyusaf Chamber, Karachi; tel. (21) 216888.

Khwateen Digest: Urdu Bazar, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; monthly; Urdu; Editor MAHMUD RIAZ.

Kiran Digest: 37 Urdu Bazar, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; monthly.

Mah-i-Nau: Pakistan Publications, POB 183, Karachi; f. 1948; monthly; Urdu; illustrated cultural; circ. 14,000.

Medicus: Pakistan Chowk, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi 1; f. 1950; monthly; English; medical journal; Editor M. S. QURESHI.

Naey-Ufaq: 24 Saeed Mansion, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; fortnightly.

Naya Daur: Pakistan Cultural Centre Society, Karachi 6; quarterly.

Pakeeza Digest: Frere Market, Karachi; monthly.

Pakistan Digest: 4 Amil St, off Robson Rd, Karachi 1; f. 1974; monthly; English; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Pakistan Exports: Export Promotion Bureau, Karachi; f. 1950; monthly; English; Editor MOHAMMAD HUSAIN.

Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd, Karachi 0310; f. 1958; every 2 months; English; Editor A. H. KHAN.

Pakistan Management Review: Pakistan Institute of Management, Shahrah Iran, Clifton, Karachi 6; tel. (21) 531039; f. 1960; quarterly; English; Editor Dr SHAHIRUDDIN ALVI.

Pakistan Medical Forum: 15 Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; f. 1966; monthly; English; Man. Editor M. AHSON.

Pallak: Chowk Anarkali, Lahore; tel. (42) 64065; monthly; Editor ARSHAD NIAZ.

Pasban: Faiz Modh Rd, Quetta; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor MOLVI MOHD ABDULLAH.

Printer: Alyusaf Chambers, First Floor, Shahrah-e-Liaquat; f. 1981; monthly; Urdu; Editor MOHAMMAD IRFAN QURESHI.

Qaumi Digest: Rana Chamber, Old Anarkali, Lahore; monthly; Editor MUJIBUR REHMAN SHAMI.

Sayyarah: Zaildar Park Ichhra, Lahore 12; monthly; Editor NAEEM SIDDIQI.

Sayyarah Digest: c/o Paradise Book Stall, Hameed Nizami Rd, Lahore; monthly; Urdu; Editor ATTASH DURRANI.

Seep: Alam Market, Block No. 16, Federal B Area, Karachi; quarterly; Editor NASIM DURRANI.

Sehar: Shaikh Bldg, Royal Park, Lahore; fortnightly; Editor ASIM JILANI.

Sind Quarterly: 36-D Karachi Administrative Co-operative Housing Society, off Shaheed-e-Millat Rd, Karachi 8; tel. (21) 438730; f. 1974; Editor SAYID GHULAM MUSTAFA SHAH.

Skylimit: 229 F-2 PECHS, Karachi-29; f. 1982; monthly; English; Editor KHUSHNOOD A. KHAN.

Subrang Digest: 47–48 Press Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 1; f. 1970; monthly; Urdu; Editor SHAKEEL ADIL ZADAH; circ. 150,000.

Taj: Jamia Tajia, Street 13, Sector 14/B, Buffer Zone, Karachi 36; POB 18084; monthly; Editor BABA ANWAR SHAH TAJI.

Talimo Tarbiat: Ferozons Ltd, 60 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1941; children's monthly; Urdu; Chief Editor A. SALAM; circ. 45,000.

Trade Chronicle: POB 5257, Altaf Husain Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 218129; telex 23647; f. 1953; monthly; English; trade, finance and economics; Editor ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 5,500.

Turjamaney Ahle Sunnat: Mohammadi Mansion, Marston Rd, Karachi; monthly; Editor RAZA AL MUSTAFA AZHARI.

UNESCO Payami: Hamdard Foundation, Pakistan, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1977; monthly; Urdu; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID; circ. 3,000.

Universal Message (Journal of the Islamic Research Academy): 10/C/163, Mansurah, Federal 'B' Area, Karachi 3805; tel. (21) 681157; f. 1979; monthly; English; literature, politics, economics, religion; Editor SYED WAJAHAT ALI.

Urdu Digest: 5 Main Rd, Samnabad, Lahore; monthly; Urdu; Editor ALTAF HUSSAN QURESHI.

Voice of Islam: Jamiyat-ul-Falah Bldg, Akbar Rd, Saddar, POB 7141, Karachi; f. 1952; monthly; Islamic Cultural Centre English magazine; Chief Editor Prof. ABDUL QADEER SALEEM; Man. Editor Prof. SYED LUTFULLAH.

Wings: 101 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 234657; telex 24101; monthly; English; Editor JAVED MUSHTAQ.

Yaqeen International: Iqbal Mansion, Shanrah-e-Liaquat, Saddar, Karachi 3; tel. (21) 524325; f. 1952; English and Arabic; Islamic organ; Editor M. M. ANSARI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of Pakistan (APP): House 7, St 45, Shalimar 6/1, Islamabad; tel. (51) 26158; f. 1948; Dir-Gen. (vacant).

Pakistan Press International (PPI): Press Centre, Shahrah Kamal Ataturk, Karachi; tel. (21) 210368; f. 1958; Editor FAZAL QURESHI.

United Press of Pakistan: 1 Victoria Chambers, Abdullah Haroon Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 512697; f. 1949; Man. Dir MAHMUDUL AZIZ.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): POB 1276, Islamabad; Chief Rep. MICHEL MARTIN-ROLAND.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 263, Rawalpindi; Chief Correspondent ABSAR H. RIZVI.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): House No. 2, St 43 F7/1, POB 1010, Islamabad; tel. (51) 824101; telex 5525; Correspondent RICHARD BILL.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): House 39, St 27, F6/2, Islamabad; tel. (51) 21925; telex 5586; Bureau Chief ANWAR MANSURI.

Reuters (UK): POB 1069, No. 4, 2nd St, F6/3, Islamabad; tel. (51) 823563; telex 5590.

United Press International (UPI) (USA); Rawalpindi; Correspondent ASRAR AHMED.

TASS (USSR) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) also have offices in Pakistan.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All Pakistan Newspaper Employees Confederation: Karachi Press Club, M. R. Kayani Rd, Karachi; f. 1976; confederation of all press industry trade unions; Chair. MINHAJ BARNA; Sec.-Gen. HAFEEZ RAQIB.

All Pakistan Newspapers Society: 3rd Floor, 32 Farid Chambers, Abdullah Haroon Rd, Karachi 3; f. 1949; Pres. MAJID NIZAMI.

Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors: c/o Mashriq Daily, 46 Nisbet Rd, Lahore; Pres. MAJID NIZAMI; Sec. ZIAUL ISLAM ANSARI.

Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists: *Dawn* Bureau, Lahore; f. 1950; objectives: better working conditions and freedom of the press: Pres. (Barna Group) NISAR USMANI, Pres. (Bashid Group) RASHID SIDDIQI.

Publishers

Aina-e-Adab: Chowk Minar, Anarkali, Lahore; tel. (42) 54069; f. 1957; general fiction; Proprietor ABDUS SALAM.

Anjuman Tarraqqi-i-Urdu Pakistan: Baba-i-Urdu Rd, Karachi 1; f. 1903 in pre-partition India; literature, religion, textbooks, Urdu dictionaries, specializes in Urdu literature and criticism; Pres. QUDRAT ULLAH SHAHAB; Sec. JAMILUDDIN A'ALI.

Army Education Press: POB 179, Rawalpindi.

Barque and Co: POB 201, Barque Chambers, Barque Sq, 87 Shahrah-e-Liaquat Ali Khan, Lahore; f. 1930; trade directories, reference, periodicals; Man. Dir A. M. BARQUE.

Camran Publishers: Jalaluddin Hospital Bldg, Circular Rd, Lahore; f. 1964; general, technical, textbooks; Owner ABDUL HAMID.

Chronicle Publications: Iftikhar Chambers, Altaf Husain Rd, Karachi; reference books, directories; Dir ABDUL RAB SIDDIQI.

Crescent Publications: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Daira-i-Moinul Maarif: 30, New Karachi Housing Society, Karachi 29; f. 1958; general literature, religion, history; Pres. Dr S. MOINUL HAQ.

Economic and Industrial Publications: POB 7843, Al-Masiha, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd, Karachi 3; f. 1965; industrial, labour and investment research.

Elite Publishers Ltd: 16/A, Mohammad Ali Housing Society, Karachi; Chair. JAMIL AHMAD MIRZA.

Ferozsons Ltd: 60 Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; tel. (42) 301196; telex 44382; f. 1894; books, periodicals, maps, atlases; Man. Dir A. SALAM; Dir ZAHEER SALAM.

Frontier Publishing Co: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Ghulam Ali and Sons: Adabi Market, Chowk Anarkali, Lahore; tel. (42) 52908; telex 44422; f. 1887; general, religion, technical, textbooks; Dir NIAZ AHMAD.

Idara Taraqqi-i-Urdu: S-1/363 Saudabad, Karachi 27; f. 1949; general literature, technical and professional books and magazines; Proprietor IKRAM AHMED.

Ilmi Kitab Khana: Kabeer St, Urdu Bazar, Lahore; tel. (42) 62833; f. 1948; technical, professional, historical and law; Owner Haji SARDAR MOHAMMAD.

Islamic Book Centre: POB 1625, 25-B Mason Rd, Lahore 3; tel. (42) 66272; religion in Arabic, Urdu and English; Islamic and historical reprints; Man. Dir ROZINA NIGHAT.

Islamic Publications Ltd: 13-E Shahalam Market, Lahore 8; tel. (42) 325243; Islamic literature in Urdu and English; Man. Dir ASHFAQUE MIRZA; Gen. Man. ABDUL WAHEED KHAN.

Jamiyat-ul-Falah Publications: Jamiyat-ul-Falah Bldg, Akbar Rd, Saddar, POB 7141, Karachi 1; f. 1952; Islamic history and culture; Sec.-Gen. Prof. SYED LUTFULLAH.

Kazi Publications: POB 1845, 121 Zulqarnain Chambers, Ganpat Rd, Lahore; f. 1978; Islamic literature, religion, law, biographies; Man. MUHAMMAD IKRAM SIDDIQI; Chief Editor MUHAMMAD IQBAL SIDDIQI.

Lark Publishers: Urdu Bazar, Karachi 1; f. 1955; general literature, magazines; Owner MAHMOOD RIAZ.

Lion Art Press Ltd: 112 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1919; general publs in English; Dir KHALID A. SHEIKH.

Maktabe-i-Darut Tasnif: Shahrah-e-Liaquat, Karachi 3; f. 1965; Koran and Islamic literature; Dir RIAZ AHMAD.

Malik Siraj-ud-Din & Sons: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore 8; tel. (42) 52169; f. 1905; religious; Man. M. SIRAJ-UD-DIN.

Malik Sons: Karkhana Bazar, Faisalabad.

Medina Publishing Company: M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi 1; f. 1960; general literature, textbooks; Owner HAKIM MOHAMMAD TAQI.

Mercantile Guardian Press and Publishers: 81–83 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1949; trade directories, general; Editor MAHMOOD AHMAD MIR.

Mina Press and Publishing House Ltd: D-152, SITE, Manghopir Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 220527; telex 24132; Man. Dir S. MAHTABUDDIN.

Mohammad Hussain and Sons: Kashmiri Bazar, 17 Urdu Bazar, Lahore 2; f. 1941; religion, textbooks; Partners: MOHAMMAD HUSSAIN, AZHAR ALI SHEIKH, PERVEZ ALI SHEIKH.

Oxford University Press: 5 Bangalore Town, Block 7 & 8, Sharae Faisal, POB 13033, Karachi 8; tel. (21) 440532; telex 25743; academic and educational; Man. ZIA HUSAIN; Editor SHAZIYA QAISER BASHIR.

Pakistan Law House: Pakistan Chowk; POB 90, Karachi 1; tel. (21) 212455; f. 1950; importers and exporters of legal books; Partners M. NOORANI, K. NOORANI.

Pakistan Publication: Shahrah-e-Iraq, POB 193, Karachi 1; general interest and literary books and magazines about Pakistan in English, Urdu and Arabic and other regional languages.

Pakistan Publishing House: Victoria Chambers 2, A. Haroon Rd, Karachi 3; tel. (21) 511457; f. 1959; Man. Dir M. NOORANI; Gen. Man. MATIN M. KHAN.

Peco Ltd: POB 70, Lahore; f. 1936; Islamic; Man. Dir JAMEEL MAZHAR.

Pioneer Book House: 1 Avan Lodge, Bunder Rd, POB 37, Karachi; periodicals, gazettes, maps and reference works in English, Urdu and other regional languages.

Premier Bookhouse: Rm 2, Shahin Market, Anarkali, Lahore; tel. (42) 64385; academic and reference.

Publishers International: Bandukwala Bldg, 4 I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; f. 1948; reference; Man. Dir KAMALUDDIN AHMAD.

Publishers United Ltd: POB 1689, 176 Anarkali, Lahore; tel. (42) 52238; textbooks, technical, reference, military and general; Man. Dir MUHAMMAD AMIN.

Punjab Religious Books Society: Anarkali, Lahore 2; tel. (42) 54416; educational, religious, law and general; Gen. Man. A. R. IRSHAD; Sec. NAEEM SHAKIR.

Reprints Ltd: 16 Bahadur Shah Market, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; f. 1983; Pakistani edns of foreign works; Chair. A. D. KHALID; Man. Dir AZIZ KHALID.

Sh. Muhammad Ashraf: 7 Aibak Rd, New Anarkali, Lahore 7; tel. (42) 53171; f. 1923; books in English on all aspects of Islam; Man. Dir SHAHZAD RIAZ.

Sindhi Adabi Board (Sindhi Literary and Publishing Organization): POB 12, Hyderabad, Sind; f. 1951; history, literature, culture of Sind, in Sindhi, Urdu, English, Persian and Arabic; translations into Sindhi, especially of literature and history; Chair. Prof. MAULANA GHULAM MUSTAFA QASMI; Sec. GHULAM RABBANI A. AGRO.

Taj Company Ltd: POB 530, Manghopir Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 294221; f. 1929; religious books; Man. Dir A. H. KHOKHAR.

Times Press Ltd: Mansfield St, Saddar, Karachi 3; tel. (21) 515212; f. 1948; govt printers (security and confidential division) and regd publrs of Koran and textbooks; Man. Dir SHUJAUDDIN.

Urdu Academy Sind: 16 Bahadur Shah Market, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 213730; f. 1947; brs in Hyderabad and Lahore; reference, general and textbooks; Man. Partner A. D. KHALID.

West-Pak Publishing Co Ltd: 56-N, Gulberg, Lahore; tel. (42) 880409; f. 1932; govt printers; textbooks; Man. Dir S. M. SHAH.

Government Publishing House

Government Publications: Central Publications Branch, Govt of Pakistan, Block University Rd, Karachi.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: YMCA Bldg, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Chair. Mohammad Amin; Sec. Abdul Khaliq.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 5.2m. radios and 1m. television receivers in use.

RADIO

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Constitution Ave, Islamabad; tel. (51) 29020; telex 5816; f. 1947 as Radio Pakistan, inc 1972; home service 230 hrs daily in 21 languages; external services 31 hrs daily in 18 languages; Chair. Lt-Gen. Mujib-ur-Rahman Khan; Dir (Programmes) Saleem A. Gilani; Dir (news) K.G. Murtaza.

National broadcasting network comprises 17 stations in Abbottabad,Bahawalpur, Dera Ismail Khan, Faisalabad, Gilgit, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Karachi, Khaipur Mir, Khuzder (Baluchistan), Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Skardu and Turbat.

TELEVISION

Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd: Federal TV Complex, Constitution Ave, POB 1221, Islamabad; tel. 22190; telex 5833; f. 1967; daily transmissions from 16.30–23.00 hours (winter), 17.00–23.30 (summer); extended transmissions on Fridays; Chair. Lt-Gen. Mujib-ur-Rahman Khan; Man. Dir Zia Nisar Ahmad.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in rupees unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

In January 1974 all domestic banks were nationalized. Foreign banks were not affected, but were not permitted to open any new branches in Pakistan. By March 1979 there were 45 foreign banks operating in Pakistan. In 1982 there were 7,375 commercial bank branches, of which 57 were branches of foreign banks. Total bank deposits stood at 93,363.1m. rupees in 1982.

Central Bank

State Bank of Pakistan: Central Directorate, POB 4456, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 234141; telex 23730; f. 1948; bank of issue; controls and regulates currency and foreign exchange; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 40,354m. (Dec. 1983); Gov. and Chair. A. G. N. Kazi; Deputy Gov. Dr Ziauddin Ahmed; 9 brs.

Commercial Banks

Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd: Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 227011; telex 2681; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 132.26m., res 45.69m., dep. 6,874m. (Dec. 1983); 699 brs in Pakistan and three overseas; Pres. and CEO I. D. Junejo.

Habib Bank Ltd: Habib Bank Plaza, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 21; tel. (21) 219111; telex 2610; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 543m., res 735m., dep. 54,966m. (Dec. 1983); 1,845 brs in Pakistan and 73 brs overseas; Pres. Kassem Parekh.

Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd: Adamjee House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 238535; telex 23887; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 262m., res 125m., dep. 15,705m. (Dec. 1983); 1,341 brs in Pakistan and 24 brs overseas; Pres. A. Aziz Sakrani.

National Bank of Pakistan: NBP Building, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 4937, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 226781; telex 23733; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 561m., res 278m., dep. 40,611m. (Dec. 1983); over 1,625 brs in Pakistan and 27 brs overseas; Pres. Abdul Jabbar Khan.

United Bank Ltd: POB 4306, State Life Bldg No. 1, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 226471; telex 2834; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 531m., res 430m. and dep. 45,621.8m. (Dec. 1983); 1,600 brs in Pakistan and 30 brs overseas; Pres. Tajammal Hussain.

Principal Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland, NV (Netherlands): POB 4096, Mackinnon's Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 225661; telex 2708; f. 1948; Man. J. H. van Dijk.

American Express International Banking Corpn (USA): Shaheen Commercial Complex, POB 4847, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi; telex 2610; f. 1950; Vice-Pres. Imran R. Khan; 3 brs.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (USA): 4th Floor, Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; telex 2881; f. 1961; Man. Ronald A. Mathias; 3 brs.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd (Cayman Islands): BCCI House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; telex 24202; cap. US $220m., total assets US $370m.; Gen. Man. E. A. Garda; 3 brs.

Bank of Dubai (United Arab Emirates): POB 6776, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, No. 4, Old Bandukwala Bldg, Karachi; tel. (21) 228621; telex 25359; Gen. Man. Anver Majid; 2 brs.

Bank of Oman: Variava Bldg, POB 930, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; telex 24524; Man. Rahat H. Khan; 2 brs.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): Shaheen Foundation Bldg, M. R. Kayani Rd, POB 4232, Karachi; telex 2653; Gen. Man. H. Hirano.

Banque Indosuez (France): Muhammadi House, POB 6942, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 227151; telex 24156; f. 1875; Chief Man. Raymond Geertsen; Man. Rashidullah Yacoob.

Chase Manhattan Bank (USA): Shaheen Bldg, M. R. Kayani Rd, Karachi; telex 25620.

Citibank, NA (USA): State Life Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 4889, Karachi; tel. (21) 222641; telex 745; f. 1961; Vice-Pres. Syed Salim Raza; Man. Mushtaque Jindani; 3 brs.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): POB 4925, Unitowers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; f. 1962; Man. R. Mueller; 2 brs.

Grindlays Bank PLC (UK): POB 5556, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 228265; telex 2755; Gen. Man. L. M. W. Hendry: 14 brs.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): Shaheen Foundation Bldg, M. R. Kayani Rd, POB 4232, Karachi; tel. (21) 523092; telex 24112.

Middle East Bank Ltd (United Arab Emirates): Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 227065; telex 25129; Gen. Man. Sultanali E. Merchant; 3 brs.

Rupali Bank (Bangladesh): Unitowers, POB 6440, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 234322; telex 23686; f. 1976; Chief Exec. Ashraf H. Majumdar; Man. Amirul Islam.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): POB 4896, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; Man. D. R. Scotchmer; 4 brs.

Union Bank of the Middle East Ltd (United Arab Emirates): Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; Gen. Man. Husain Lawai; 3 brs.

Co-operative Bank

Under legislation passed in 1976 all existing co-operative banks were dissolved and given the option of becoming a branch of the appropriate Provincial Co-operative Bank or of reverting to a credit society.

Federal Bank for Co-operatives: POB 1218, 17 Super Market, Shalimar 6, Islamabad; tel. (51) 26593; f. 1976; owned jointly by the federal govt, the provincial govts and the State Bank of Pakistan; provides credit facilities to each of four provincial co-operative banks and regulates their operations; they in turn provide credit facilities through co-operative societies; supervises policy of provincial co-operative banks and of multi-unit co-operative societies; assists federal and provincial govts in formulating schemes for development and revitalization of co-operative movement; carries out research on rural credit, etc.; cap. p.u. 200m., res 115m (1983); Chair. Muhammad Aslam.

Development Finance Organizations

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Faisal Ave, POB 1400, Islamabad; tel. (51) 29090; telex 25766; f. 1961; provides credit facilities to agriculturists and cottage industrialists in the rural areas and for allied projects; auth. cap. 800m., res 504m., total loans 5,426.6m. (June 1983); Chair. A. Jamil Nishtar; Exec. Dir Amjad Ali Qureshi; 24 regional offices and 167 field offices.

Bankers Equity Ltd: State Life Bldg No. 3, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., Karachi; tel. (21) 513683; telex 24646; f. 1980 to provide rupee and foreign currency investment in large- and medium-scale projects in the private sector; cap. p.u. 500m.; Man. Dir D. M. Qureshi.

House Building Finance Corpn: Shaikh Sultan Trust Bldg, 10 Beaumont Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 513209; telex 23851; provides construction loans; Man. S. Azamali.

Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan: State Life Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; telex 23722; f. 1961; provides credit facilities for establishment of new industrial units and to meet needs of existing industrial enterprises; cap. p.u. 100m.; dep. 304m.; Man. Dir BASHIR AHMAD; 10 brs.

Investment Corpn of Pakistan: 5th Floor, National Bank Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 5410, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 225861; telex 2879; f. 1966 by the govt to encourage and broaden the base of investments and to develop the capital market; auth. cap. 200m., cap. p.u. 100m.; Chair. GHULAM FARUQUE; Man. Dir I. H. QARNI.

National Development Finance Corpn: PNSC Bldg, Tamizuddin Khan Rd, POB 5094, Karachi; tel. (21) 551076; telex 23842; f. 1973; sanctions loans for industrial development; cap. and res 600m., dep. 3,095 (1983); Chair. ZAFAR IQBAL; 16 brs.

National Investment (Unit) Trust: 6th Floor, National Bank of Pakistan Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 222056; f. 1962; mobilizes domestic savings to meet the requirements of growing economic development and enables investors to share in the industrial and economic prosperity of the country; total assets over 1,200m. (1981); 69,500 Unit holders; Man. Dir M. W. FAROOQI (acting).

Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corpn Limited (PICIC): State Life Bldg 1, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; f. 1957 as an industrial development bank to provide financial assistance for the establishment of new industries and balancing modernization of those existing in the private sector; in 1979 approved the financing of 22 industrial projects, sanctioning loans equivalent to 350.5m. in foreign currencies; auth. cap. 150m.; cap. p.u. 91.63m.; held 65% and 35% by local and foreign investors respectively; Chair. PIR MAHFOOZ; Man. Dir M. W. FAROOQI; 5 brs.

Pakistan Kuwait Investment Co Ltd: Sultan Trust Bldg, Beaumont Rd, Karachi; telex 24396; joint venture between the government and Kuwait to promote investment in industrial and agro-based enterprises.

Pak-Libya Holding Co Ltd: 1st Floor, Sultan Trust Bldg, Beaumont Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 512045; telex 25763; joint venture between the government and Libya to promote investment in industry.

Saudi Pak Industrial and Agricultural Investment Co: 44-East, Blue Area (2nd Floor), Islamabad; tel. (51) 821493; telex 5663; f. 1984, jointly by Saudi Arabia and Pakistan to make investments in the private sector on a purely commercial basis; auth. cap. $10m.; CEO ASAD AHMAD.

Bankers' Association

Pakistan Banks' Association: National Bank of Pakistan Bldg, POB 4937, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 236686; Chair. M. NAWAZ KHAN; Sec. Sheikh LAL JANI.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd: Stock Exchange Bldg, Stock Exchange Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 233581; telex 2746; f. 1947; 200 mems; Pres. AMIN ISSA TAI.

Lahore Stock Exchange Ltd: POB 1315, 17 Bank Square, Lahore; tel. (42) 57265; telex 44821; f. 1970; 120 mems; Pres. A. QAYYUM BHATTY; Sec. RAZA SAEED.

INSURANCE

Department of Insurance: Hajra Mansion, Zaibun-Nisa St, Saddar, Karachi; f. 1948; a govt dept attached to the Ministry of Commerce; regulates insurance business; Controller of Insurance A. M. KHALFE.

Life Insurance

In 1972 all life insurance companies and the life departments of composite companies were nationalized and merged into the State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan.

State Life Insurance Corpn of Pakistan: State Life Bldg No. 9, POB 5725, Dr Ziauddin Ahmad Rd, Karachi 4; tel. (21) 523236; telex 2873; f. 1972; life and group insurance and pension schemes; Chair. N. A. JAFAREY.

Postal Life Insurance Organization: Tibet Centre, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi.

General Insurance

Adamjee Insurance Co Ltd: Adamjee House, 6th Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 4850, Karachi; tel. (21) 222611; telex 257119; f. 1960; Man. Dir MOHAMMED CHOUDHURY.

Alpha Insurance Co Ltd: State Life Bldg No. 1-B, State Life Sq., off I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; f. 1951; Man. Dir V. C. GONSALVES.

Businessmen's Insurance Co Ltd: 408 Uniplaza, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; Man. Dir IBNE AHMAD ZUBERI.

Central Insurance Co Ltd: Dawood Centre, POB 3988, Karachi 4; Chair. N. M. UQUAILI; Man. Dir AZIZ A. DAWOOD.

Co-operative Insurance Society of Pakistan Ltd: Co-operative Insurance Bldg, POB 147, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Gen. Man. MAZHAR ALI KHAN.

Crescent Star Insurance Co Ltd: Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 4616, Karachi; Gen. Man. MUNIR AHMAD.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co Ltd: Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd, POB 5055, Karachi 2; f. 1932; Pres. SULTAN AHMAD; Chair. ROSHEN ALI BHIMJEE; Man. Dir NAWAB HASAN.

Eastern General Insurance Co Ltd: Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 222164; Chair. and Dir HUSSAIN AFTAB.

East West Insurance Co Ltd: 410 Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 200835.

Habib Insurance Co Ltd: POB 5217, Insurance House, No. 1 Habib Sq., M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 232907; telex 25341; f. 1942; Chair. YUSUF A. HABIB; Chief Gen. Man. M. H. MAHOMED; Gen. Man. R. N. DUBASH.

International General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd: Finlay House, 1st Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; f. 1953; Gen. Man. and Sec. YUSUF J. HASWARY.

Khyber Insurance Co Ltd: 719–726 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 221944; f. 1961; Man. Dir SUHAIL ZAHEER LARI.

Mercantile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd: 17 Chartered Bank Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 228521; f. 1958; Man. Dir ABID A. LOTIA.

The Muslim Insurance Co Ltd: 3 Bank Sq., The Mall, Lahore; f. 1934; Chair. YUSUF H. SHIRAZI.

National Insurance Corporation: Shafi Court, Mereweather Rd, Karachi; Chair. N. A. QAZI.

National Security Insurance Co Ltd: POB 671, Ismail Aiwan-i-Science Ferozepur Rd, Lahore 16; f. 1963; Gen. Man. MUKHTAR AHMED.

New Jubilee Insurance Co Ltd: Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 4795, Karachi; f. 1953; Pres. and Man. Dir MASOOD NOORANI.

Pakistan General Insurance Co Ltd: POB 1364, Bank Sq., Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Chair. AAMIR HAYAT KHAN (acting); Man. Dir SHEIKH MOHAMMAD ASHRAF.

Pakistan Guarantee Insurance Co Ltd: POB 5436, Al-Rahman Bldg, 4th Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 210161; telex 25281; Pres. and Man. Dir. FAZAL REHMAN.

Pakistan Insurance Corpn: Pakistan Insurance Bldg, M. A. Jinnah Rd, POB 4777, Karachi 2; f. 1953; all classes of reinsurance except life; majority of shares held by the govt; Chair M. YAKUB.

The Pakistan Mutual Insurance Co Ltd: 17/B Shah Alam Market, Lahore; f. 1946; Chair. Alhaj SIDDIQ UL HASSAN; Man. Dir FATEH MUHAMMAD; Gen. Man. ALI AHMED KHAN.

Pioneer Insurance Co Ltd: 311–313 Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd, POB 5117, Karachi 3; Man. Dir ABID ZUBERI.

Premier Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Wallace Rd, off I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 4140, Karachi 2; f. 1952; Chair. MOHAMMED BASHIR.

Raja Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Panorama Centre, 5th Floor, 25b Fatimah Jinnah Rd, Karachi 3; Chair. RAJA ABDUL RAHMAN; Man. Dir SHEIKH HUMAYUN SAYEED.

Shalimar General Insurance Co Ltd: Nadir House, 3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; Dir MANZOOR HUSAIN.

Standard Insurance Co Ltd: 9th Floor, Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; Man. Dir SHAMIM-UR-REHMAN.

Sterling Insurance Co Ltd: 26 The Mall, POB 119, Lahore; f. 1949; 250 mems; Man. Dir S. A. RAHIM.

Union Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: 9th Floor Adamjee House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; Chair. MIAN MOHAMMED HANIF.

United Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd: Valika Chambers, Altaf Husain Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 219591; Chair. M. D. PARVEZ ASLAM.

Universal Insurance Co Ltd: 63 The Mall, POB 539, Lahore; Chair. Lt-Gen. (retd) M. HABIBULLAH KHAN.

Insurance Associations

Insurance Association of Pakistan: Jamshed Katrak Chambers, Machi Miani, POB 4932, Karachi 2; f. 1948; mems comprise 42 cos (Pakistani and foreign) transacting general insurance business; issues tariffs and establishes rules for insurance in the country; br in Lahore; Chair. A. U. Siddiqui; Sec. U. D. Shaikh.

Pakistan Insurance Institute: Shafi Court, 2nd Floor, Mereweather Rd, Karachi 4; f. 1951 to encourage insurance education; Chair. Mahmood Hashmi.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry: St 28, Block 5, Share Firdousi, Clifton, Karachi 6; tel. (21) 532178; telex 25370; f. 1950; 80 mems; Pres. Abdul Aziz Zulfiqar; Sec.-Gen. Aziz Y. Siddiqui.

The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange: POB 3831, NBP Bldg, Clifton, Karachi 6; tel. (21) 530535; telex 25533; f. 1979; Pres. Sheikh Ismail Abu Dawood; Sec.-Gen. Sami Cansen Onaran.

Principal Affiliated Chambers

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karachi: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, POB 4158, Karachi 2; telex 23613; f. 1960; 8,000 mems; Pres. Tariq Saeed; Sec. M. Nazir Ali.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Quetta-Baluchistan: D-5/2(7) Ingle Rd, POB 117, Quetta; tel. (81) 73642; Pres. Kamal Uddin Ahmed; Sec. Umar Hayat Malik.

Faisalabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Muslim Commercial Bank Bldg, 5th Floor, Circular Rd, Faisalabad; tel. (411) 23039; Pres. Raja Aurangzeb; Sec. M. M. Siddiqi.

Gujranwala Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aiwan-e-Tajjarat Rd, Off G.T. Rd, Gujranwala; tel. (431) 80700; Pres. Haji Murad Ali; Sec. Raja Asmat Ullah.

Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 526 Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, POB 99, Cantonment, Hyderabad; tel. (221) 27438; Pres. Mr Hidayatullah; Sec. A. U. Malik.

Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 597, 11 Shara-e-Aiwan-e-Tijarat, Lahore; tel. (42) 65107; telex 4833; f. 1923; 4,000 mems; Pres. Mushtaq Ahmad; Sec. Squadron-Leader Ikram H. Syed.

Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 12, Mirpur, A.k.; Pres. Brig. (retd) M. Dilawar Khan.

Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 90, Kutchery Rd, Multan; tel. (61) 76530; Pres. Mian Mughis A. Shaikh; Sec. G. A. Bhatti.

Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber House, 108 Adamjee Rd, Rawalpindi; tel. (51) 67598; Pres. Pervez Aslam; Sec. Mushtaq Ahmad.

Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sarhad Chamber House, Panj Tirath, G.T. Rd, Peshawar; tel. (521) 61059; f. 1958; 1,400 mems; Pres. Mohammad Unis Elahi; Sec. S. Mohammad Nawaz Khan.

Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Cloth Market, Sukkur; tel. (71) 3642; Pres. Sheikh Mohammad Yasin; Sec. Mirza Iqbal Beg.

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

Baluchistan Development Authority: Civil Secretariat, Block 7, Quetta; created for economic and industrial development of Baluchistan; exploration and exploitation of mineral resources; establishment of industries, development of infrastructure, water resources, etc.; Chair. Abu Shahmim M. Ariff.

Cotton Board: Dr Abbasi Clinic Bldg, 76 Strachan Rd, Karachi 1; f. 1950; Chair. Hamid D. Habib; Dep. Sec. Sifat Ullah.

Cotton Export Corpn of Pakistan Ltd: State Life Bldg No. 3, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, POB 3738, Karachi; tel. (21) 516056; telex 2628; f. 1973; handles raw cotton exports exclusively in the public sector; Chair. Ibid Hussain; Finance Dir Ahmad Husain.

Export Promotion Bureau: Press Trust Bldg, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; telex 23877; Chair. Hamid D. Habib.

Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corpn Ltd: 15th Floor, N.S.C. Bldg, Karachi; telex 2865; Chair. Dr M H. Chaudhry.

Gemstone Corpn: 14B, Old Jamrud Rd, Peshawar; telex 5221.

Ghee Corpn of Pakistan Ltd: 5 Bank Sq., Lahore; Chair. Hyder Ali Shoro.

Karachi Electricity Supply Corpn: Abdullah Haroon Rd, Karachi; telex 25601; Chair. M. D. Parvez Ahmad Butt; Man. Dir S. M. Arshad Bokhari.

Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works: POB 4419, West Wharf Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 202761; telex 2706; building and repairing ships; Man. Dir Vice-Adm. Ahmad Zamir.

Mechanized Construction of Pakistan Ltd: 39 Main Gulberg, Lahore; operating infrastructure projects worth US $307m. (1980), including the Simly dam and tunnel, Indus river training works, projects in Iraq, also land reclamation and irrigation projects.

National Design & Industrial Services Corpn: Hotel Ambassador Bldg, 7 Davis Rd, Lahore; Chair. Riyaz H. Bokhari.

National Economic Board: f. 1979 by the govt as an advisory body to review and evaluate the state of the economy and to make proposals, especially to further the adoption of the socio-economic principles of Islam; Chair. Pres. Zia ul-Haq; Vice-Chair. Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

National Economic Council: supreme economic body with Pres. Zia ul Haq as Chairman; the Governors and Chief Ministers of the four Provinces and Federal Ministers in charge of economic Ministries are its mems; senior federal and provincial officials in the economic field are also associated.

National Fertilizer Corpn of Pakistan Ltd: Alfalah, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, POB 1730, Lahore; tel. (42) 302904; telex 44726; Chair. Zahur Ahmad Khan.

National Power Construction Corpn Ltd: 46 Main Gulberg, Lahore; tel. (42) 880314; telex 44825; f. 1974; industrial and rural electrification; Man. Dir M. Ajaz Malik; Chief Eng. Tauqir A. Sharifi.

Oil and Gas Development Corpn: 4th Floor, Shafi Chambers, Club Rd, Karachi 4; telex 23651; f. 1961; Chair. Syed Mahmudel Hasan Rizvi; Admin. Dir S. M. A. Subzwari.

Overseas Employment Corpn: POB 861, Red Crescent Bldg, Dr Daud Pota Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 511108; telex 25475; f. 1976; labour recruitment for foreign countries; Exec. Dir Zartasht Munir A. Khan.

Pakistan Automobile Corpn (PACO): 6th Floor, PNSC Bldg, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 551056; telex 2865; f. 1972; Chair. Maj.-Gen. (retd) Mohammad Jalaluddin.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corpn (PIDC): PIDC House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmad Rd, Karachi; f. 1962 by Act of Parliament; semi-autonomous; manufacturers of woollen and cotton textiles, carpets, sugar; gas distributors; Chair. A. R. Mahsud.

Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC): Maulana Jalaluddin Roomi Rd, Lahore 16; tel. (42) 854171; telex 2889; f. 1962 by the government to provide technical assistance to industry by the production of tools, moulds, jigs, dies and fixtures; also provides training in the metal trades, foundry practice and design protective coating techniques; Chair. Dr G. M. Samdani; Gen. Man. Brig. Gul Muhammad Khan Jadun.

Pakistan Mineral Development Corpn: PIDC House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Rd, Karachi 4; Man. A. A. Malik.

Pakistan Steel Mills Corpn Ltd: POB 5429, Bin Qasim, Karachi; tel. (21) 23716; f. 1968 to implement all activity connected with iron and steel manufacturing; responsible for steel mill project at Bin Qasim near Karachi with an initial annual capacity of 1.1m. tons, which started production in 1983; Chair. Sayyed Saeed Jafri.

Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: WAPDA House, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; telex 44869; f. 1958; for development of irrigation, water supply and drainage, building of replacement works under the World Bank sponsored Indo-Pakistan Indus Basin Treaty; flood-control and watershed management; reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands; inland navigation; generation of hydroelectric and thermal power and its transmission and distribution; Chair. Lt-Gen. Ghulam Safdar Butt.

Punjab Seed Corpn: 4 Lytton Row, Lahore.

Rice Export Corpn of Pakistan: State Life Bldg, No. 1 (3rd Floor), I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; f. 1974; procures, mills, cleans, stores, packs and sells rice for export on monopoly basis and implements government policy on ensuring maximum exports of standard quality rice; Chair. Riaz Ahmad Naik.

Sind Sugar Corpn Ltd: 6th Floor, Shaikh Sultan Trust Bldg, Beaumont Rd, Karachi 3.

State Cement Corpn of Pakistan Ltd: PEC Bldg, 97-A/B-D Gulberg III, Lahore; tel. (42) 872308; telex 44636; f. 1973; operates

public-sector cement plants; distributes cement; Chair. IQBAL SAEED.

State Engineering Corpn Ltd: 10th Floor, PNSC Bldg, Karachi 2; f. 1979; Chair. JAWAID AHMAD MIRZA.

State Petroleum, Refining and Petro-Chemical Corpn: 4th Floor, Karim Chambers, Merewether Rd, Karachi; telex 23640; Chair. JAWAID AHMAD MIRZA.

Textile Machinery Corpn of Pakistan Ltd: 5th Floor, PIDC House, Karachi.

Trading Corpn of Pakistan: Press Trust House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 210515; telex 2784; f. 1967; sole importer of country's total requirements in bulk; special-quality billets, coal, hessian, iron and steel pipes as well as major importer of edible oils and non-ferrous metals and exporters of goods of Pakistani origin except rice and cotton; Chair. MOHAMMAD YUSAF.

EMPLOYERS' AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association: Muhammadi House, 3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, POB 5446, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 225541; Chair. JAVED SAIFULLAH KHAN; Sec. S. M. USMAN.

Karachi Cotton Association: The Cotton Exchange, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 233025; Chair. ZAHID BASHEER; Sec. N. A. SYED.

Pakistan Automobile Spare Parts Importers' and Dealers' Association: 8 Masjid Al-Sattar, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; Chair. S. M. IDREES.

Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: PIIA Bldg, 2nd Floor, Strachan Rd, Karachi; Chair. KHAWAJA ZUBAIR AHMAD; Sec. S. N. AHMAD SHAH GILANI.

Pakistan Cotton Ginners' Association: Bungalow 159, Block 'C', Unit 2, Shah Latifabad, Hyderabad; Chair. MUNAWWAR KHAN; Sec. SYED ABBAS HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Film Producers' Association: Regal Cinema Bldg, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Chair. A. MAJEED; Sec. MUSHTAQ AHMAD (acting).

Pakistan Hardware Merchants' Association: Mandviwala Bldg, Serai Rd, Karachi; Chair. KHWAJA MOHAMMAD ARSHAD; Sec. M. A. SIDDIQUI.

Pakistan Iron and Steel Merchants' Association: 2nd Floor Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Rd, Karachi; Pres. MALIK AHMAD; Gen. Sec. S. Z. ISLAM.

Pakistan Paint Manufacturers' Association: ST/6-A, Block 14, Federal 'B' Area, Karachi 38; f. 1953; Chair. ABDULLAH ISMAIL; Sec. S. ABDUR RAHMAN.

Pakistan Shipowners' Association: c/o Pakistan National Shipping Corporation, PNSC Bldg, Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan Rd, Karachi; Chair. (vacant); Sec. D. J. PATEL.

Pakistan Silk and Rayon Mills' Association: 10 Bank House, No. 3 Habib Sq., M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi 2; f. 1974; Chair. JAMIL MEHBOOB; Sec. M. H. K. BURNEY.

Pakistan Steel Re-rolling Mills' Association: Rashid Chambers, 6-Link McLeod Rd, Lahore; tel. (42) 322428; Chair. YOUNAS S. MAKDA; Sec. Lt-Col. (retd) S. H. A. BOKHARI.

Pakistan Sugar Mills' Association: 329 Alfalah Bldg, Shahrah-i-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Chair. ALTAF M. SALEEM; Sec.-Gen. C. H. M. SHAFFI GILL.

Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association: 404 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi.

Pakistan Wool and Hair Merchants' Association: 27 Idris Chambers, Talpur Rd, Karachi; Pres. MIAN MOHAMMAD SIDDIQ KHAN; Sec. KHALID LATEEF.

Employers' Federation of Pakistan: 2nd Floor, State Life Bldg, No. 2, Wallace Rd, off I. I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; POB 4338; Pres. Rear-Adm. M. I. ARSHAD; Sec. MOHAMMED MUSTAFA SHARIF.

TRADE UNIONS

Pakistan National Federation of Trade Unions: 406 Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 200990; f. 1962; 270 unions with total of 150,000 mems; Pres. MOHAMMAD SHARIF; Sec.-Gen. RASHID MOHAMMAD.

The principal affiliated federations are:

All Pakistan Federation of Labour: Hotel Peshawar, Karachi; c. 50 affiliates; Pres. RAHMATULLAH KHAN DURRANI; Gen. Sec. RAHMATULLAH CHAUDHRY.

All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions: 28 Nisbat Rd, Lahore; tel. (42) 310186; 510,102 mems; Pres. BASHIR AHMED BAKHTIAR; Gen. Sec. KHURSHID AHMED.

National Labour Federation: Pak Colony, nr Bara Board, Karachi.

Pakistan Central Federation of Trade Unions: 220 Alnoor Chambers, M. A. Jinnah Rd, Karachi; tel. (21) 728891.

Pakistan Railway Employees' Union (PREM): Karachi; Sec. ABDUL JABBAR QURESHI.

Pakistan Trade Union Federation: Khamosh Colony, Karachi; Pres. Mrs KANIZ FATIMA; Gen. Sec. SALEEM RAZA.

Pakistan Transport Workers' Federation: 110 McLeod Rd, Lahore; 17 unions; 92,512 mems; Pres. MEHBOOB-UL-HAQ; Gen. Sec. CH. UMAR DIN.

United Workers' Federation: Labour Welfare Society, D-Block, Shershah Colony, Karachi 28; tel. (21) 291576; c. 120,000 mems; Pres. NAYAB H. NAQVI; Gen. Sec. NABI AHMED.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Department of Railways: Islamabad; tel. (51) 827650; telex 5714; f. 1974 to supervise functioning of the Pakistan Railways; Sec. H. ZAHEER.

Pakistan Railways: Lahore; tel. (42) 306186; telex 44672; state-owned; 12,607 km of track in 1984; seven divisions (Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Sukkur); CEO and Gen. Man. M. A. MIRZA.

ROADS

The total length of main roads in 1983/84 was 39,372 km, while secondary roads totalled 58,147 km. In 1978 the 800-km Karakoram highway was opened, linking Xinjiang province in the People's Republic of China with Havelian, north of Islamabad. In 1980 the 106-km Karachi–Ormara coastal highway was completed.

Government assistance comes from the Road Fund, financed from a share of the excise and customs duty on sales of petrol and from development loans.

Karachi Transport Corpn: 3 Modern Housing Society, Dright Rd, Karachi 8; Man. Dir Brig. (retd) S. S. A. QASIM.

Punjab Road Transport Board: Transport House, 11-A Egerton Rd, Lahore.

Punjab Urban Transport Corpn: 37-E-3 (1st Floor) Liberty Market, Gulberg III, Lahore; Man. Dir Brig. NAEEM KHAWAJA.

Sind Urban Transport Corpn: 3 Modern Housing Society, Dright Rd, Karachi 8; Man. Dir Brig. (retd) QASIM.

SHIPPING

The chief port is Karachi. A second port, Port Mohammad bin Qasim, started partial operation in July 1980. In 1974 the Government took control of maritime shipping companies.

National Tanker Company Ltd: Phase 1, Defence Officers Housing Authority, 35B North Grinlar Ave, Karachi; f. 1981 with the joint participation of the Pakistan National Shipping Corpn, the State Petroleum Refinery and the Petrochemical Corpn Ltd; auth. cap. Rs 100m.; aims to make Pakistan self-reliant in the transport of crude oil and petroleum products; Chair. Rear-Adm. ABDUL WAHEED BHOMBAL; CEO Commdr (retd) M. A. AZIZ.

Pakistan National Shipping Corpn: POB 5350, PNSC Bldg, Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 551082; telex 2733; f. 1979 by the merger of the National Shipping Corpn of Pakistan and the Pakistan Shipping Corpn; Chair. Rear-Adm. ABDUL WAHEED BHOMBAL; Sec. A. MUNSHI; 37 vessels; 550,873 dwt (1984).

Pan-Islamic Steamship Co Ltd: POB 4855, Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Rd, Off I.I. Chundrigar Rd, Karachi 2; tel. (21) 228691; telex 2846; 6 ships; 64,046 dwt (1984); Man. Dir A. D. AHMED.

CIVIL AVIATION

Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Quetta have international airports.

Pakistan International Airlines Corpn (PIA): PIA Bldg, Karachi Airport; telex 832; f. 1955; operates domestic services and

international services to Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Dubai, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the USA, Zimbabwe and Europe; cargo service to Switzerland and Hong Kong; fleet of 4 Boeing 747, 4 DC-10-30, 5 Airbus A-300, 3 Boeing 720B, 7 Boeing 707, 9 Fokker F-27; on order: 6 Boeing 737-300; Chair. Maj.-Gen. (retd) M. Rahim Khan; Man. Dir and CEO Air Vice-Marshal Wiqar Azim.

Tourism

Pakistan Tourism Development Corpn: House No. 2, St 61, F-7/4, Islamabad; tel. (51) 26327; telex 5620; f. 1970; Chair. Begum Viqarunnisa Noon; Man. Dir Capt. (retd) Abdul Qayum Khan.

Atomic Energy

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission: POB 1114, Islamabad: responsible for harnessing nuclear energy for economic development and development of nuclear technology as part of the nuclear power programme; KANUPP and power station planned at Kundian; establishing research centres; PINSTECH; promoting peaceful use of atomic energy in agriculture, medicine, industry and hydrology; search for indigenous nuclear mineral deposits; training project personnel; Chair. Dr Munir Ahmad Khan.

Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (PINSTECH): Nilore, Rawalpindi; f. 1961; centre for nuclear studies and research; controlled by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission; equipped with 5 MW swimming-pool-type reactor (critical 1966); Dir Dr Naeem Ahmad Khan.

There are also several institutes for nuclear research in the fields of agriculture, foodstuffs and medicine.

Related Territories

The status of Jammu and Kashmir has remained unresolved since the 1949 cease-fire, whereby the area was divided into sectors administered by India and Pakistan separately. Pakistan administers Azad (Free) Kashmir and the Northern Areas as *de facto* dependencies, being responsible for foreign affairs, defence, coinage, currency and the implementation of UN resolutions concerning Kashmir.

AZAD KASHMIR

Area: 11,639 sq km (4,494 sq miles).

Population: 1,980,000 (1981 census).

Administration: Government is based on the Azad Jammu and Kashmir Interim Constitution Act of 1974. There are four administrative districts: Kotli, Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Poonch.

Legislative Assembly: consists of 42 members: 40 directly elected and two women nominated by the other members.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir Council: consists of the President of Pakistan as Chairman, the President of Azad Kashmir as Vice-Chairman, five members nominated by the President of Pakistan, six members by the Legislative Assembly, and the Pakistan Minister of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs (ex officio): Maj.-Gen. (retd) Abdur Rahman Khan.

NORTHERN AREAS

Area: 72,520 sq km (28,000 sq miles).

Population: 562,000 (1981 census).

Administration: There are three administrative districts: Baltistan, Diamir and Gilgit. The Northern Areas Council consists of 16 elected members, headed by a Commissioner who is appointed by the Pakistan Government.

PANAMA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Panama is a narrow country situated at the southern end of the isthmus separating North and South America. It is bounded to the west by Costa Rica and to the east by Colombia in South America. The Caribbean Sea is to the north, and the Pacific Ocean to the south. Panama has a tropical maritime climate (warm, humid days and cool nights). There is little seasonal variation in temperatures, which average 23°C–27°C (73°F–81°F) in coastal areas. The rainy season is from April until December. Spanish is the official language. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and the great majority are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is composed of four equal rectangles: on the top row the quarter at the hoist is white, with a five-pointed blue star in the centre, while the quarter in the fly is red; on the bottom row the quarter at the hoist is blue, and the quarter in the fly is white, with a five-pointed red star in the centre. The capital is Panamá (Panama City).

Recent History

Panama was under Spanish rule from the 16th century until 1821, when it became independent as part of Gran Colombia. Panama remained part of Colombia until 1903, when it declared its separate independence with the support of the USA. In that year the USA bought the rights to build the Panama Canal, which was opened in 1914. The early years of independence were characterized by frequent changes of government. President José Antonio Remón was assassinated in 1955 and was succeeded as President by Ernesto de la Guardia, elected in 1956. His successor was Roberto Chiari (1960–64), followed by Marco Aurelio Robles (1964–68). In May 1968, following a bitterly fought campaign, the presidential election was won by Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, the candidate of the Unión Nacional (including his own Partido Panameñista). Dr Arias Madrid had been President for two previous terms, in 1940–41 and 1949–51, but both had ended in his forcible removal from power. He took office for a third term in October 1968 but, after only 11 days, he was deposed by the National Guard, led by Col (later Brig.-Gen.) Omar Torrijos Herrera, who accused President Arias of planning to establish a dictatorship. The National Assembly was dissolved, and political activity suspended. Political parties were banned in February 1969. Elections were held in August 1972 for a National Assembly of Community Representatives. In October the Assembly conferred extraordinary powers on Gen. Torrijos as Chief of Government for six years. Considerable agrarian reform was undertaken during Gen. Torrijos's administration.

The terms of the treaty by which the Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the USA in 1903 have bedevilled relations between the two countries ever since. In 1974 agreement was reached on principles for a new treaty by which the USA would surrender its jurisdiction over the Canal Zone, but negotiations continued for a further three years. Discontent arising from the Government's handling of the negotiations, combined with deteriorating living standards, culminated in student riots in 1976. Intensified negotiations in 1977 resulted in two new Canal treaties, which were approved by 66% of voters in a referendum. The US Senate ratified the two treaties, and in October 1979 they finally came into effect. Panama assumed control of the former Canal Zone, which was abolished. The Canal was placed under a joint body, the Panama Canal Commission, on which the USA will retain majority representation until 1989. US military forces, who numbered about 10,000 in 1982 and who were involved in training officers from the armed forces of many Latin American countries, will remain in Panama until the year 2000, and the USA will be entitled to defend the Canal's neutrality thereafter.

In August 1978 elections for a new National Assembly took place. In October the new representatives elected Dr Arístides Royo to be President for a six-year term. General Torrijos resigned as Chief of Government but retained the post of Commander of the National Guard, and effectively maintained his hold on power until his death in an air crash in July 1981. President Royo failed to gain the support of the National Guard, and in July 1982 he was forced to resign by Col Rubén Darío Paredes, who had ousted Col Florencio Flores as Commander-in-Chief in March. The Vice-President, Ricardo de la Espriella, was installed as President, and, under the direction of Col Paredes, strengthened the position of business interests and pursued a more pro-Western policy.

In April 1983 a series of amendments to the Constitution were approved by referendum. However, in spite of new constitutional moves to limit the power of the National Guard, *de facto* power remained with the armed forces, whose position was strengthened by a decision in September to unite all security forces within one organization. In June, anticipating a shift in the balance of power towards the presidency, Col Paredes announced his resignation from the National Guard. In August he confirmed that he would stand as presidential candidate for the Partido Revolucionario Democrática (PRD) in the elections scheduled for 1984. In September, however, Col Paredes withdrew his candidature after he lost support among the National Guard. He had declared his opposition to the regimes in Cuba and Nicaragua, and had attempted to influence the Cabinet reshuffle of President de la Espriella. As a consequence of these actions, Col Paredes earned the disapproval of his successor, Brig. (later Gen.) Manuel Antonio Noriega Morena.

In mid-September an attempted coup against the President and Brig. Noriega was believed to have occurred, but this was officially denied. In November the Vice-President, Dr Jorge Illueca, was criticized for making an unauthorized speech to the UN General Assembly (of which he was President) in which he had denied Panama's participation in the proposed revival of the Central American Defence Council, a regional military alliance, to oppose Nicaragua. In February 1984, however, Dr Illueca was appointed President after the sudden resignation of President de la Espriella, who was believed to have been ousted from power by the National Guard because he had opposed the armed forces' manipulation of the elections. President Illueca acted swiftly to confirm that presidential and legislative elections would be held on 6 May 1984.

The principal candidates in the presidential contest were Dr Nicolás Ardito Barletta, the candidate of the PRD (who had been Minister of Planning in 1973–78 and was supported by the National Guard), and Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, the veteran politician whose three terms as President had all ended in coups (the latest in October 1968). Dr Arias Madrid was the candidate of the Partido Panameñista Auténtica (PPA), and was a long-standing opponent of the National Guard. During the election campaign, it was rumoured that the National Guard was preparing to use electoral malpractice in order to secure a victory for Dr Ardito Barletta. The rumours were denied by Gen. Noriega, who affirmed that the President-elect would receive the full backing of the National Guard. Although the elections passed without incident, the subsequent 10-day delay before the publication of the results was marked by violent clashes between rival groups of supporters, in which one person was killed. In addition, the rumours of electoral malpractice appeared to be substantiated by the confusion which surrounded the counting of the votes. Both of the leading contenders claimed victory, and some 2,124 allegations of electoral fraud were made to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. In spite of independent observers' evidence indicating extensive electoral fraud, Dr Ardito Barletta was eventually declared President-elect, defeating Dr Arias Madrid by a narrow margin of 1,713 votes. Dr Arias Madrid led several demonstrations in

protest at the results, and trade union organizations threatened to take strike action. During the swearing-in ceremony of President Ardito Barletta in October, members of the National Guard clashed with supporters of the PPA, but divisions within the opposition grouping reduced the likelihood of further protests. Nevertheless, the controversy over the election results persisted throughout 1984, reinforcing the signs of internal instability that had emerged following the elections, and resulting in the polarization of public opinion.

The new Government took office in October 1984, committed to arresting Panama's worsening economic decline. In November a series of austerity measures, introduced by the Government, provoked criticism and protests from many quarters, including the business sector. The strength of public opposition to the Government's policies prompted the Legislative Assembly to repeal a controversial section of the measures. By February 1985 President Ardito Barletta faced mounting public hostility to his policies, while leaders of the National Guard sought to distance themselves from the ruling party.

Under both Gen. Torrijos and President Royo, Panama enjoyed good relations with Cuba, the Sandinistas in Nicaragua and the opposition front in El Salvador. Colonel Paredes forged closer links with the USA and abandoned the traditional radical anti-US rhetoric. In 1982 Panama was the centre of several attempts to resolve regional conflicts. In January 1983, after a meeting on the Panamanian island of Contadora, the Foreign Ministers of Panama, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela called for multilateral negotiations to settle local disputes. Panama has demonstrated a firm commitment to the Contadora Group's peace initiatives in Central America, and several conferences between the group and other Latin American Governments were held in Panama during 1983. Following the election of President Ardito Barletta in 1984, the Panamanian Government announced plans to hold joint military exercises with the USA in 1985. This decision provoked considerable criticism, as it was perceived to be potentially prejudicial to Panama's role in the Contadora Group. Earlier in 1984, relations between Panama and the USA had appeared strained, following the disclosure in July that the US Army School of the Americas, an inter-American military college at Fort Gulick in the former Canal Zone, was to be closed in September 1984. The decision formed part of a wider dispute between the USA and Panama over the Panama Canal treaties. President Ardito Barletta confirmed his Government's intention to seek modifications to the treaties.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Legislative Assembly (which replaced the National Assembly of Community Representatives in 1984), with 67 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is held by the President, also directly elected for a term of five years, assisted by two elected Vice-Presidents and an appointed Cabinet. Panama is divided into nine provinces and three autonomous Indian Reservations. Each province has a governor, appointed by the President.

Defence

In October 1983 the Legislative Council approved proposals to convert the 9,500-strong National Guard into a National Defence Force, with three branches. In January 1984 the budget allocation for defence was $88m.

Economic Affairs

Receipts from the Panama Canal and international capital inflows help to offset Panama's traditional trade deficit, which reached $775m. in 1981, falling to $689m. in 1982, and to $681m. in 1983. Services provided 72.7% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1983, with the Panama Canal Commission contributing 7.1%. Revenues from the Canal reached a record level of $326m. in 1982. Tolls were increased by 9.8% in March 1983 to offset expected losses of $55m.–$60m. after the opening of the 130-km trans-Panamanian oil pipeline (capacity 830,000 b/d) in October 1982. Panama has developed its potential as an international finance centre, based on the full transferability of its currency (the balboa), the country's favourable tax laws and the absence of state controls. In 1984 134 international banks were domiciled in Panama. In 1983 such banks employed 8,500 people and contributed about 9% of GDP. The off-shore business, foreign exchange, money and reinsurance markets have expanded, and the sector as a whole grew by 22% in 1981. The Colón Free Zone, with an area of 49 ha (121 acres), has become an internationally important trading location, with a turnover of $749.6m. in 1983. Another 200 ha (500 acres) are to be incorporated. In 1981 two-thirds of the zone's exports were going to Latin American countries, whose economic difficulties were preventing them from making payments in US dollars. Stocks in the zone were being run down, and some companies were experiencing cash-flow problems. The volume traded fell by 25% in 1982, and continued to decline in the first half of 1983, falling by 29% from the level of turnover in January–June 1982.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing together employed 28.3% of the working population, but provided only 9.1% of GDP, in 1983. The principal cash crops are bananas, sugar cane and coffee, while the major food crops are rice, maize and beans. The agricultural sector grew by 1% in 1980 but declined by 1.2% in 1981, partly owing to low prices. Output increased by 4.4% in 1982 but a period of drought, from November 1982 to June 1983, undermined domestic production in 1983. In 1984 exports of sugar declined by 29.2%, following a fall in production. Government price controls on rice, meat, potatoes and eggs have discouraged private investment in foodstuffs. Panama's harvest of bananas is about 1m. metric tons per year, but the industry has entered a critical phase, with falling prices and the prospect of redundancy for 3,000 workers. In 1983 the IDB granted a loan of $7m. for agricultural projects. An additional 25,000 ha of land was to be brought into cultivation, representing an increase of 42% in cultivated land. Fishing, especially for shrimps, is growing in importance, and Panama claims to be the world's third largest exporter of shrimps. Prospects for fish production were improved with the completion of a new port and fishing terminal at Vacamonte in 1979. There are extensive timber resources, notably mahogany.

Manufacturing activities, accounting for 8.7% of GDP in 1983, include a petroleum refinery, breweries, producers of cement and other construction material, sugar mills, paper and food processing. Growth in the manufacturing sector was 5.6% in 1982, but it was hindered by the depressed internal market. Construction experienced dramatic growth, of 17%, in 1982, principally as a result of the transisthmian pipeline and hydroelectric schemes. The Canal Zone treaties released 1,000 sq km for free trade use in 1979. Between 1979 and 1982, public and private investment for the development of the free trade zone totalled $75m. A government scheme known as 'Maquila' aims to promote labour-intensive light assembly operations and broaden the base of the zone. Panama has a petroleum refining capacity of 100,000 b/d, and in 1981 received a $6.5m. loan from the World Bank to finance further oil exploration surveys in the Gulf of Panama. The project to exploit the Cerro Colorado copper deposits, which have potential reserves of 1,300m. metric tons, was postponed indefinitely in 1982. In order to reduce Panama's dependence on petroleum, the Government is encouraging the development of hydroelectric projects. With the opening of the La Estrella and Los Valles plants in 1980, hydroelectric power supplied 70% of Panama's energy needs. This proportion was expected to increase to over 90%, following the opening of the 300 MW La Fortuna scheme in April 1984. In 1983 the World Bank, the IDB and various national suppliers agreed to provide financing of $773m. to construct a hydroelectric dam at Changuinola, to be operational in 1989.

Panama is regarded as a prosperous and stable country in a troubled region. It has a more diversified economy and a higher standard of living than many of its neighbours. In recent years, however, the economy has suffered from low world prices for Panama's commodity exports, the declining prosperity of the Colón Free Zone, the highly depressed state of the Latin American market and the conflicts in the region. GDP growth fell from 7% in 1979 to 4.2% in 1981 but rose to 5.5% in 1982. In 1983 GDP growth declined to 0.4%. No growth was expected in 1984. The current balance of payments showed a surplus of $56m. in 1981, a deficit of $150m. in 1982, and a surplus of $194m. in 1983. A shortfall in tax revenue, combined with the burden of interest payments, forced a 12% reduction in capital expenditure in 1982. The public sector deficit was reduced from 19% of GDP in 1976 to 6% in 1984. A further reduction, to 4.3%, was anticipated for 1985. The Government undertook a

programme of denationalization in 1983, which caused the level of unemployment to rise, and in 1984 it was estimated to be 40% of the labour force. Real wages declined in 1981 and 1982. Inflation fell from 4.6% in 1982 to 1.5% in 1983.

In May 1983 Panama began negotiations to raise new credit lines and to reschedule payments on its external debt. In June the IMF allocated SDR 150m., to be drawn over a period of 18 months. Panama received a loan of $65m. from the World Bank, and in September reached agreement with 142 commercial-bank creditors on a refinancing package and a further loan of $278m. In 1984 the US Government allocated a loan of $54m. to Panama, to cover its budget deficit.

In November 1984 the new Government's attempts to revive the economy had an inauspicious start. A series of austerity measures that were proposed by the Government (including a two-year 'freeze' on salaries for employees in the public sector, the introduction of a 7% tax on all services, and reductions of $20m. in government expenditure) met with widespread opposition. The proposed tax on services was withdrawn after protests from the private sector. The failure of the austerity package resulted in the postponement of negotiations with the IMF on a two-year stand-by agreement in January 1985. In March the foreign debt stood at $3,700m., one of the highest debts per head of population in the world. The Government expected to reschedule $717m. of the $995m. in loan repayments which fall due in 1985–86.

Transport and Communications

There is a government-owned railway, and the transisthmus railway, serving the former Canal Zone, became part of the system in 1979. In 1984 there were about 8,612 km of roads. The Pan-American Highway runs from the Costa Rican frontier, through Panama City, to Chepo, and will eventually reach the Colombian border. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are linked by the 82-km Panama Canal, a major international sea route, which can take ships with beams of up to approximately 32.3 m (106 ft) and lengths of up to about 290 m (950 ft), roughly equivalent to ships with a maximum capacity of 65,000–70,000 dwt. Improvements to the Canal are expected to increase the transit capacity to 42 vessels per day, and it should be able to meet expected traffic demand beyond the year 2000. Nevertheless, the USA, Panama and Japan are holding talks on the possibility of undertaking a complete study of alternatives to the present waterway. Panama's merchant fleet is the fourth largest in the world, with a total displacement of 42.2m. gross tons in 1983. Most of the vessels are foreign-owned but registered in Panama. There are plans to construct two new ports at a cost of 75.5m. balboas. Panama is well served by international airlines.

Social Welfare

The social security system provides health and retirement benefits. Both employers and employees contribute to the scheme, which is government-operated. In 1981 Panama had 592 medical centres, 6,698 hospital beds and 1,791 physicians, excluding the 761 hospital beds and 184 physicians in the private sector. In 1975 a new social security bill was published, proposing an increase in social security taxes to finance higher retirement pensions and improved medical treatment. In 1981 the national social security system covered 1,035,774 people.

Education

The education system is divided into elementary, secondary and university schooling, each of six years' duration. Education is free up to university level, and is officially compulsory between six and 15 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of six, and secondary education at the age of 12. In 1982 the enrolment at primary schools of children in the relevant age-group was 92%, while secondary enrolment was 49% (boys 45%; girls 53%). There are three universities, with regional centres in the provinces. About 15% of the national budget is allocated to education. Adult illiteracy in 1980 was 12.9%, one of the lowest rates in Central America.

Tourism

Panama's attractions include Panama City, the ruins of Portobelo and 800 sandy tropical islands, including the resort of Contadora, one of the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, and the San Blas Islands, lying off the Atlantic coast. The number of foreign visitors to Panama declined from 370,369 in 1982 to 334,751 in 1983, partly as a result of regional instability.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 15 August (Assumption; Panama City only)*, 11 October (Revolution Day), 1 November (National Anthem Day)*, 2 November (All Souls' Day)*, 3 November (Independence from Colombia), 4 November (Flag Day)*, 5 November (Independence Day; Colón only), 10 November (First Call of Independence), 28 November (Independence from Spain), 8 December (Immaculate Conception, Mothers' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 9 January (National Martyrs' Day), 11 February (Shrove Tuesday), 28 March (Good Friday).

* Official holiday: banks and government offices closed.

Weights and Measures

Both the metric and the imperial systems of weights and measures are in use. In 1972 the Government announced the gradual extension of the metric system to replace all other systems by 1982.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centésimos = 1 balboa (B).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.159 balboas;
US $1 = 1.000 balboa.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Contraloría General de la República, Apdo 5213, Panamá 5; tel. 64-3734; Banco Nacional de Panamá, Vía España, Apdo 5220, Panamá; tel. 63-5151; telex 2136.

Note: The former Canal Zone was incorporated into Panama on 1 October 1979.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	75,992
Inland Water	1,090
Total	77,082*
Population (census results)†	
10 May 1970‡	1,428,082
11 May 1980	
Males	925,916
Females	898,880
Total	1,824,796
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	2,044,000
1983	2,089,000
1984	2,134,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1984	27.7

* 29,762 sq miles.

† Excluding adjustments for underenumeration, estimated to have been 6.4% in 1980.

‡ Figures for 1970 exclude the Canal Zone, which had an area of 1,432 sq km (553 sq miles) and a population of 44,198 at 1 April 1970.

Principal towns (population at 1980 census): Panama City (capital) 388,638; Colón 59,832; David 50,621.

EMPLOYMENT

(labour force sample surveys at August each year; '000 persons over 15 years of age)

	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	157.5	169.9
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.8
Manufacturing	54.3	61.9
Electricity, gas and water	7.6	9.1
Construction	38.5	35.7
Trade, restaurants and hotels	73.9	86.7
Transport, storage and communications	34.5	37.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	24.4	27.7
Community, social and personal services	154.4	158.6
Canal Zone	15.7	11.6
Total	561.1	599.3

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1976	53,002	30.8	8,142	5.0	8,564	5.0
1977	52,722	29.8	8,804	5.2	8,036	4.5
1978	53,040	29.1	9,132	5.3	7,555	4.1
1979	52,919	28.1	9,942	5.6	8,192	4.4
1980	52,626	27.1	10,252	5.6	7,959	4.1
1981	53,873	27.0	10,315	5.7	7,976	4.0
1982	54,491	26.7	11,321	5.9	8,142	4.0
1983*	54,706	26.2	9,614	4.6	8,477	4.1

* Provisional.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 quintales)*

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Beans	73.7	43.7	72.7
Coffee	155.7	179.5	195.2
Maize	1,256.0	1,364.7	1,512.7
Rice	4,302.5	3,887.0	4,396.3
Sugar cane	57,111.0	46,161.5	47,058.7
Tobacco	35.7	31.2	25.2

* Figures are in terms of the old Spanish quintal, equal to 46 kg (101.4 lb).

Bananas ('000 metric tons): 1,032 in 1980; 1,045 in 1981; 1,057 in 1982 (estimates).

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	1,426	1,456	1,459
Pigs	218	206	197
Chickens	6,004	4,545	5,702

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Eggs	14,693	17,372	18,292
Milk	92,695	92,883	88,001

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1981	1982	1983
Pacific thread herring	26.6	19.0	11.8
Central Pacific anchoveta	84.4	57.4	127.2
Other marine fishes	5.7	4.7	2.2
Spiny lobsters	0.2	0.1	0.1
Shrimps and prawns	15.3	8.8	7.6
Total catch	132.2	90.0	148.9

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Salt ('000 metric tons)	14.6	11.1	38.8
Alcoholic beverages (million litres)	78.3	80.0	79.3
Sugar ('000 metric tons)	169.0	196.6	178.0
Condensed, evaporated, powdered milk ('000 metric tons)	18.9	16.7	18.0
Tomato derivatives ('000 metric tons)	8.4	5.4	7.3
Fishmeal ('000 metric tons)	21.1	15.1	26.1
Fish oil ('000 metric tons)	6.1	2.1	5.5
Cigarettes (million)	1,049.7	1,001.4	2,014.8
Electricity (million kWh)	1,554.3	1,675.0	1,850.6

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centésimos = 1 balboa (B).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centésimos; 1 and 100 balboas (United States coinage is also legal tender).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 US dollars (there are no Panamanian bank notes).

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 1.159 balboas.
US $1 = 1.000 balboa;
100 balboas = £86.28 = $100.00.

Exchange Rate

The balboa's value is fixed at par with that of the US dollar.

BUDGET ('000 balboas)

Revenue	1982	1983	1984
Direct taxes	358,600	355,330	334,000
Indirect taxes	290,300	303,300	298,875
Income from assets	87,600	28,200	28,600
Income from state enterprises	70,391	67,498	66,500
Other sources of income	89,514	177,377	158,600
Current transfers	—	—	8,735
Total current revenue	896,405	931,705	894,950
National resources	22,825		
Loans	388,247	387,826	477,114
Other capital revenue	25,481		
Total revenue	1,332,958	1,319,531	1,372,064

Expenditure	1982	1983	1984
National Assembly	8,565	8,327	8,946
Inspectorate of Taxes	7,600	9,600	9,823
President's Office	8,059	10,400	12,449
Home Affairs and Justice	85,461	111,014	126,107
Foreign Affairs	9,319	9,324	13,065
Treasury	15,695	15,570	15,442
Education	133,862	145,927	217,840
Public Works	32,573	34,725	39,522
Agriculture and Livestock	19,000	18,750	24,085
Price Control Office	1,775	1,620	1,860
Health	65,745	68,528	79,076
Commerce and Industry	5,318	5,350	22,340
Labour and Social Security	9,032	9,316	7,877
Ministry of Housing	9,712	9,366	7,785
Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy	12,100	12,110	11,990
Law Courts	4,500	4,801	10,002
Public Services	3,124	3,290	6,668
Electoral Tribunal	3,900	4,807	11,652
External Debt	421,571	402,907	406,647
Internal Debt	28,529	128,284	133,031
Current Transfers	118,209	109,533	—
Public Bonds	76,323	—	—
Other Current Expenditure	23,168	24,014	27,265
Capital Expenditure	229,818	171,968	178,592
Total expenditure	1,332,958	1,319,531	1,372,064

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES ('000 balboas)

	1981	1982	1983
Gross International Reserves	6,297,920	8,106,699	8,896,867
of which:			
Gold	1,771	27	26
Foreign currency	90,485	74,394	78,506
of which:			
US coin	1,536	1,477	1,213
US notes	88,795	71,906	75,144
Bank deposits (incl. Canal Zone)	5,349,548	6,792,462	7,698,070

Note: US treasury notes and coins form the bulk of the currency in circulation in Panama.

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index, Panama City. Base: 1975 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food and drink	150.2	159.1	162.8
Housing	141.7	148.8	153.1
Clothing	137.5	144.4	146.2
Miscellaneous	156.7	160.0	162.7
All items	149.3	155.7	159.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million balboas at current prices)
National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983
Compensation of employees	1,800.2	2,049.5	2,123.0
Operating surplus	1,516.5	1,600.6	1,595.3
Domestic factor incomes	3,316.7	3,650.1	3,718.3
Consumption of fixed capital	279.7	320.9	331.2
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	3,596.4	3,971.0	4,049.5
Indirect taxes	285.4	313.7	337.6
Less Subsidies	3.8	5.8	7.7
GDP in purchasers' values	3,878.0	4,278.9	4,379.4
Factor income received from abroad	3,431.9	3,654.6	2,672.6
Less Factor income paid abroad	3,510.5	3,793.5	2,670.9
Gross national product	3,799.4	4,140.0	4,381.1
Less Consumption of fixed capital	279.7	320.9	331.2
National income in market prices	3,519.7	3,819.1	4,049.9
Other current transfers from abroad	86.0	99.9	109.1
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	54.8	63.9	68.1
National disposable income	3,550.9	3,855.1	4,090.9

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	812.9	962.6	1,067.8
Private final consumption expenditure	2,107.4	2,311.5	2,370.5
Increase in stocks	87.6	−0.8	17.0
Gross fixed capital formation	1,079.6	1,185.4	925.9
Total domestic expenditure	4,087.5	4,458.7	4,381.2
Exports of goods and services	1,632.0	1,689.6	1,695.9
Less Imports of goods and services	1,841.5	1,869.4	1,697.7
GDP in purchasers' values	3,878.0	4,278.9	4,379.4
GDP at constant 1970 prices	1,818.8	1,918.6	1,926.3

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	359.3	371.2	410.1
Mining and quarrying	8.7	9.3	10.0
Manufacturing	375.6	394.0	391.1
Electricity, gas and water	142.4	152.6	153.5
Construction	295.2	378.4	269.0
Trade, restaurants and hotels	667.6	681.3	652.0
Transport, storage and communications*	757.9	850.3	903.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services†	587.4	663.7	715.1
Government services	468.5	534.2	602.6
Other community, social and personal services	273.1	344.0	358.8
Domestic services of households	42.4	46.2	48.7
Sub-total	3,978.1	4,425.2	4,514.7
Import duties	83.6	91.1	96.3
Less Imputed bank service charge	183.7	237.4	231.6
GDP in purchasers' values	3,878.0	4,278.9	4,379.4

* Including the product of the Panama Canal Commission (million balboas): 330.5 in 1981; 353.3 in 1982; 321.2 in 1983.

† Including the imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)*

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,540	2,355	1,644
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−3,316	−3,045	−2,325
Trade balance	−775	−689	−681
Exports of services	7,381	7,071	5,340
Imports of services	−6,581	−6,568	−4,505
Balance on goods and services	25	−186	154
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−48	−55	−59
Government unrequited transfers (net)	79	91	100
Current balance	56	−150	194
Direct capital investment (net)	6	1,198	49
Other long-term capital (net)	564		125
Short-term capital (net)	−459	−1,115	−39
Net errors and omissions	−240	51	−341
Total (net monetary movements)	−73	−15	−12
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	6	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−	6	9
Changes in reserves	−68	−9	−3

* Including the transactions of enterprises operating in the Colón Free Zone.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 balboas)

Imports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983*
Food and live animals	98,354	101,564	107,109
Beverages and tobacco	8,728	8,783	7,916
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	9,213	8,238	7,073
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	415,411	399,587	374,570
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13,263	13,794	15,006
Chemicals	140,510	140,358	148,145
Basic manufactures	263,975	254,755	205,377
Machinery and transport equipment	319,769	355,528	280,830
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	120,915	121,590	118,209
Other commodities and transactions	1,681	2,451	1,939
Total	1,391,819	1,406,648	1,266,174

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983*
Raw sugar	52,608	23,676	41,308
Bananas	69,188	65,975	74,989
Coffee	13,633	12,394	16,019
Shrimps	42,736	52,886	51,389
Petroleum products	58,434	70,279	n.a.
Total (incl. others)	319,420	310,239	303,545

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 balboas)

Imports	1981	1982	1983*
Canada	14,431	11,591	11,368
Costa Rica	39,206	36,082	33,257
Ecuador	18,073	85,143	106,887
Free Zone of Colón	114,407	122,215	134,518
Germany, Federal Republic	23,756	24,370	28,041
Guatemala	16,488	16,609	14,594
Italy	15,117	14,950	20,247
Japan	78,303	98,311	91,267
Mexico	114,233	140,672	122,033
Sweden	7,941	15,899	8,275
Taiwan	15,412	16,216	15,666
United Kingdom	13,306	15,732	10,251
USA	463,974	477,454	393,046
Venezuela	122,236	153,368	118,764

Exports	1981	1982	1983*
Colombia	1,772	2,978	3,599
Costa Rica	11,933	10,104	15,265
El Salvador	4,256	3,426	4,773
Germany, Federal Republic	24,173	18,185	17,056
Guatemala	2,846	2,428	2,241
Italy	16,981	8,244	8,136
Netherlands	3,856	1,226	751
Nicaragua	7,127	2,512	858
Norway	2,782	2,957	1,074
Panama Canal Zone	15,892	56,010	32,751
Puerto Rico	3,005	4,785	4,563
USA	166,333	136,149	159,529
Venezuela	8,193	12,508	1,101

* Provisional.

Transport

	1981	1982	1983
Railways:			
Passengers*	136,473	92,008	62,623
Roads (motor vehicles registered):			
Cars	104,295	110,245	115,919
Buses	5,642	6,447	7,233
Lorries	29,963	31,837	32,621
Others	116	80	93
Shipping (merchant fleet registered):			
Tankers: number	415	471	538
Displacement (grt)	6,985,925	8,421,292	8,433,537
Other vessels: number	10,285	10,840	11,048
Displacement (grt)	25,072,801	29,778,464	31,920,925
Air transport:			
Passengers arriving	756,945	759,265	691,240
Passengers departing	762,499	765,051	695,093

* Figures refer to Chiriquí National Railroad.

Panama Canal: (1983 traffic) 145,948,818 long tons of cargo; (1984 traffic) 11,384 ocean-going transits; 140,801,136 long tons of cargo.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983†
Number of visitors*	363,543	370,369	334,751
Total expenditure ('000 balboas)	170,900	168,500	167,800

* From February 1981, figures include visitors from cruise ships.
† Estimates.

Source: Departamento de Estadísticas del IPAT, Oficinas de Migración, Departamento del Estado.

Education

(1983*)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Pre-primary	612	1,016	25,843
Primary	2,376	12,613	335,950
Secondary	321	9,249	176,916
University	3	2,578	45,824
Other Higher	7	119	1,307
Special†	32	193	3,112
Supplementary	40	249	5,541

* Preliminary.
† Includes physically and mentally disabled students.
Source: Ministry of Education, Panamá.

Directory

The Constitution

Under the terms of the amendments to the Constitution that were approved by a referendum in April 1983, the 67 members of the unicameral Legislative Assembly (replacing the National Assembly of Community Representatives) are elected by popular vote every five years. Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is also elected by popular vote for a term of five years. Two Vice-Presidents are elected by popular vote to assist the President. The President appoints the Cabinet. The armed forces are barred from participating in elections.

The Government

President: Dr Nicolás Ardito Barletta (took office 11 October 1984).
First Vice-President: Lic. Eric Arturo del Valle.
Second Vice-President: Dr Roderick L. Esquivel.
Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard: Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega Morena.

CABINET
(March 1985)

Minister of the Interior and Justice: Lic. Carlos de Sedas.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. Fernando Cardoze Fábrega.
Minister of Public Works: Ing. Roberto López Fábrega.
Minister of Finance and the Treasury: Dr Menalco Solís.
Minister of Agricultural Development: Ing. Ariel Barnett.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: Lic. José Bernardo Cárdenas.
Minister of Public Health: Dr Carlos Brandaris.
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. Luis Anderson.
Minister of Education: Lic. Manuel Solís Palma.
Minister of Housing: Arq. David Samudio.
Minister of Planning and Economic Policy: Dr Ricaurte Vásquez.
Minister of the Presidency: Lic. José Agustín Espino.
Controller-General: Ing. Francisco A. Rodríguez.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Panama City.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 6 May 1984

Candidate	Votes
Nicolás Ardito Barletta (PRD)	300,748
Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid (PPA)	299,035
Gen. (retd) Rubén Darío Paredes (PNP)	15,976

Other candidates were José Renán Esquivel (Frente Popular Unido—Frenu), Carlos Iván Zúñiga (Papo), Carlos del Cid (PPP) and Ricardo Barria (PST).

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA

General Election, 6 May 1984

Party	Seats
Unión Nacional Democrática (Unade)*	40
Alianza Democrática Opositora (ADO)†	27
Total	67

* A centre-right coalition comprising the Frente Amplio Popular, the Partido Laborista, the Partido Liberal Nacional, the Partido Panameñista, the Partido Republicano and the Partido Revolucionario Democrático.
† A coalition comprising the Movimiento Liberal Republicano Nacionalista, the Partido Demócrata Cristiano and the Partido Panameñista Auténtico.

Political Organizations

In the elections to the National Assembly of Community Representatives in August 1972 and August 1978, no candidate was allowed to represent a political party. However, as of October 1978 the Government allowed political parties to function. The elections of May 1984 were contested by several political parties.

Movimiento Liberal Republicano Nacionalista (MOLIRENA): Panama City; officially registered in 1981; conservative grouping; 50,779 mems; Leader César Arrocha Graell.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Apdo 6322, Panamá 5; f. 1960; 35,785 mems; received 20.6% of the votes in the 1980 legislative elections; Pres. Ricardo Arias Calderón; Sec.-Gen. Arq. Raúl E. Figueroa.

Partido Laborista (PALA): Panama City; f. 1982; right-wing; Dir Carlos Eleta Almarán.

Partido Liberal Nacional (PLN): Apdo 8420, Panamá 7; 46,882 mems; Leader ARNULFO ESCALONA RÍOS.

Partido Panameñista Auténtico (PPA): Panama City; f. 1938; nationalist, anti-communist party; 70,000 mems; Leader Dr ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID.

Partido Republicano (PR): Panama City; right-wing; 40,000 mems.

Partido Revolucionario Democrático (PRD): Apdo 2650, Panamá 9A; f. 1979; supports policies of the late Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera; combination of Marxists, Christian Democrats and some businessmen; 206,000 mems; Pres. BERTA TORRIJOS DE AROSEMENA; Vice-Pres. Dr JORGE MEDRANO.

The following parties were declared non-existent in November 1984:

Frente Amplio Popular (FRAMPO): Panama City; f. 1979; supported the late Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera; 36,295 mems; Leader RENATO PEREIRA.

Partido Acción Popular (Papo): Panama City; grouping of social democrats and centrists; 33,485 mems; Leader CARLOS IVÁN ZÚÑIGA.

Partido Nacionalista Popular (PNP): Panama City; f. 1983; 31,035 mems; Leader OLIMPO SÁEZ.

Partido Panameñista (PP): Panama City; splinter group from PPA; Leaders LUIS SUÁREZ, ALONSO PINZÓN.

Partido del Pueblo de Panamá (PPP): Panama City; f. 1943; Moscow-line communist party; supports the PRD; 36,000 mems; Gen. Sec. RUBÉN DARÍO SOUSA.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT): Panama City; left-wing; 30,000 mems.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PST): Trotskyist; mem. of Freno (see below); 30,000 mems.

The following parties have not obtained legal status:

Frente Nacional Opositora (Freno): f. 1979; opposition front composed of the following parties:

Movimiento Independiente Democrático (MID).

Partido Demócrata Socialista (PDS): left-of-centre party.

Partido Laborista Agrario (PLA): Panama City; f. 1940; populist, conservative party.

Partido Socialdemocrático Panameño: Leader WINSTON ROBLES.

Movimiento Revolucionario No Alineado: Panama City.

Partido Acción Nacional (PAN): Panama City.

Partido Federalista Nacionalista Popular (PFNP): Panama City.

Partido Independiente de la Clase Obrera (PICO): Panama City; workers' party.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN PANAMA

Albania: Panama City; Ambassador: LABO ABAZI.

Argentina: Avda Balboa, Edif. de Diego 4°, Apdo 1271, Panamá 1; Ambassador: Gen. ALBERTO VALÍN.

Bolivia: Avda Nicanor Obarrio 78, Apdo 8187, Panamá 7; Ambassador: ANGEL SALMÓN CÓRDOBA.

Brazil: Calle Elvira Méndez y Avda Ricardo Arango, Urb. Campo Alegre, Edif. El Dorado 1°, Apdo 4287, Panamá 5; Ambassador: JORGE D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY.

Cameroon: Panama City; Ambassador: (vacant).

Chile: Avda 3a Sur y Calle 51, Edif. el Caney 6°, Apdo 7341, Panamá 5; Ambassador: (vacant).

China (Taiwan): Vía España 120, Edif. Chase Manhattan Bank 1° 104, Apdo 4285, Panamá 5; Ambassador: PABLO S. K. TSENG.

Colombia: Ricardo Arias 9, Edif. Macondo 2°, Apdo 4407, Panamá 5; Ambassador: Dr LIBARDO LÓPEZ GÓMEZ.

Costa Rica: Vía España, Edif. Regenci 2°, Apdo 8963, Panamá 5; Ambassador: JOSÉ ANGLADA.

Cuba: Avda Cuba y Ecuador 33, Apdo 6-2291, El Dorado, Panama City; Ambassador: MIGUEL BRUGUERAS DEL VALLE.

Dominican Republic: Avda Federico Boyd 545, Apdo 6250, Panamá 5; Ambassador: Maj.-Gen. VÍCTOR ELBY VIÑAS ROMÁN.

Ecuador: Avda 5a Norte, Edif. Dora Luz, El Cangrejo, Apdo Estafeta Obarrio, Panamá 7; Ambassador: HERNÁN CUEVA EGUIGUREN.

Egypt: Calle 5a Norte, El Cangrejo, Apdo 7080, Panamá 5; tel. 63-5020; telex 3572; Ambassador: MOHAMED SHARARA.

El Salvador: Vía España 124, Edif. National City Bank 4°, Of. 408, Apdo 8016, Panamá 7; Ambassador: Col CARLOS INFANTE GUERRA.

France: Plaza de Francia 1-06, Apdo 869, Panamá 1; tel. 22-0024; Ambassador: ROBERT CANTONI.

Germany, Federal Republic: Vía Argentina 5, Edif. Altamira 11°, El Cangrejo, Apdo 4228, Panamá 5; tel. 23-0202; Ambassador: Dr WALTER WELLHAUSEN.

Haiti: Calle 50, esq. 67, Edif. Fatima 1°, Apdo 442, Panamá 9; Ambassador: (vacant).

Holy See: Punta Paitilla, Apdo 4251, Panamá 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); Apostolic Nuncio: Most Rev. Mgr BLASCO FRANCISCO COLLACO.

Honduras: Edif. Tapia 3-80, 2° 202, Calle 31 y Justo Arosemena esq., Apdo 8704, Panamá 5; Ambassador: Col SALOMÓN CILIÉZAR UCLÉS.

India: Edif. Ferrari, Calle 50, Apdo 8400, Panamá 7; Ambassador: Miss NEICHULIEU NIKKI HARALU.

Israel: Manuel María Icaza 12, Edif. Grobman 5°, Apdo 6357, Panamá 5; Ambassador: JANAN OLAMY.

Italy: Edif. Ferrari, Calle 50 y Vía Brazil, Apdo 3389, Panamá 4; tel. 23-6986; Ambassador: Dr CARLO ANDREA ORSINI BARONE.

Jamaica: Avda Balboa y Calle 26, Edif. Reprico, Apdo 5492, Panamá 5; Ambassador: TREVOR DA COSTA.

Japan: Calle 50 y Calle 61, Edif. Don Camilo, Apdo 1411, Panamá 1; Ambassador: TOTO ISHIO.

Korea, Republic: Edif. Torre Banco Unión 12°, Apdo 8096, Panamá 7; Ambassador: KIM DAE-YOUNG.

Libya: Vía España y Calle Colombia, Edif. Republic National Bank 6°, Apdo 6-894 El Dorado, Panama City; Head of People's Bureau: OMAR A. ABUAGHUB.

Malta: Calle Elvira Méndez, Edif. Banco de Boston 16°, Apdo 8160, Panamá 7; Ambassador: GIO PAOLO DE FERARI.

Mexico: Edif. de Diego 5°, Avda Balboa y Calle 40, Apdo 8373, Panamá 7; Ambassador: FEDERICO URRUCHÚA DURAND.

Nicaragua: Avda Federico Boyd y Calle 47, No 1, Apdo 933, Panamá 1; Ambassador: (vacant).

Peru: Avda Federico Boyd y Avda 5a B Sur No 1, Apdo 4516, Panamá 5; Ambassador: LUIS SOLARI TUDELA.

Poland: Calle José Gabriel Duque 36, La Cresta, Apdo 8782, Panamá 5; Ambassador: KLEMENS WALKOWIAK.

Spain: Plaza Belisario Porras y Avda Perú, Apdo 1857, Panamá 1; Ambassador: (vacant).

Switzerland: Avda Cuba 2a Sur y Calle 29, Panama City; tel. 25-0732; Ambassador: (vacant).

United Kingdom: Vía España 120, Apdo 889, Panamá 1; tel. 23-0451; telex 379 3620; Ambassador: T. H. STEGGLE.

USA: Avda Balboa, entre Calle 37 y 38, Apdo 6959, Panamá 5; tel. 27-1777; Ambassador: EVERETT ELLIS BRIGGS.

Uruguay: Calle 32 y Avda Justo Arosemena, Edif. Vallarino 5°, Of. 4°, Apdo 8898, Panamá 5; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: GUIDO YERLAS.

Venezuela: Calle Samuel Lewis, Torre Banco Unión 5°, Apdo 661, Panamá 1; Ambassador: CÉSAR RONDÓN LOVERA.

Viet-Nam: Panama City; Ambassador: NGUYEN KINH PHUONG.

Yugoslavia: Urbanización Los Angeles 29, Calle 62 1/2 30, Estafeta El Dorado, Apdo 6-91, Panama City; Ambassador: SVETISLAV VUJOVÍC.

Judicial System

The judiciary in Panama comprises the following courts and judges: Corte Suprema de Justicia (Supreme Court of Justice), with nine judges appointed for a ten-year term; Tribunales Superiores de Distrito Judicial (High Courts); 27 Jueces de Circuito (Circuit Judges) and 74 Jueces Municipales (Municipal Judges).

Panama is divided into three judicial districts. In the first functions the first High Court which deals with civil cases in the provinces of Panamá, Colón and Darién and the second, which deals with criminal cases in the same provinces. The third and fourth High Courts, in the second judicial district, both deal with civil and criminal cases. The third court is based in Penonomé and has jurisdiction over the provinces of Veraguas and Coclé, while

the fourth is based in Las Tablas. The fifth High Court is in the third judicial district and is based in David City.

President of the Supreme Court of Justice: Lic. Gonzalo Rodríguez Márquez.

Religion

In the constitution it is stated that there is freedom of worship and it is also recognized that the Roman Catholic Church is the religion of the majority of the population.

Minorities include the Protestant, Anglican and Jewish faiths.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Panamá: Marcos Gregorio McGrath, Arzobispado, Apdo 6386, Panamá 5; tel. 62-7400.

The Baptist Church

The Baptist Convention of Panama: Apdo 6212, Panamá 5; tel. 64-5555; Pres. Roberto Bruneau.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís: Apdo 513, Panamá 1; tel. 23-6045; mems resident in 477 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

Crítica: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo B-4, Panamá 9a; tel. 61-0577; f. 1943; morning; Spanish; Dir Erich Rodríguez Auerbach; circ. 35,000.

La Estrella de Panamá: Calle Demetrio H. Brid 7-38, Apdo 159, Panama City; tel. 22-0900; telex 328277; f. 1853; morning; Spanish; Man. Tomás Altamirano Duque; circ. 25,000, Sunday 32,000.

El Matutino: Panama City; tel. 61-2300; semi-official daily; morning; Spanish; Dir Rolando Trelles; circ. 16,000.

La Prensa: Avda 11 de Octubre y Calle C La Sábana, Apdo 6-4586, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 21-7222; telex 3410; morning; independent; Spanish; Pres. Roberto Eisemann; Dir Winston Robles; circ. 8,000.

La República: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo B-4, Panamá 9a; tel. 61-0813; f. 1977; evening; pro-Government; Spanish; Dir Ricardo Lince; circ. 30,000.

The Star and Herald: Calle Demetrio H. Brid 7-38, Apdo 159, Panamá 1; tel. 22-0900; telex 328277; f. 1849; morning; English; Man. Lic. Tomás Altamirano Duque; circ. 12,270.

Ya: Calle F, El Cangrejo, Edif. Rulimar, Apdo 1582, Panamá 1; tel. 27-4221; morning; opposition daily; Dir Miguel Angel Moreno G.; circ. 6,000.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Bayano: Avdas México y Justo Arosemena, Panama City; Dir Manuel Reyes.

Unidad: Calle 1a, Perejil, Panama City; Dir Carlos Changmarín.

PERIODICALS

Análisis: Calle Ricardo Arias, Edif. Formo, Apdo 8038, Panamá 7; tel. 69-1858; Dir Mario A. Rognoni.

Diálogo Social: Apdo 9A-192, Panama City; tel. 26-6971; f. 1967; monthly; economics and current affairs; Dir Raúl Leis.

Estadística Panameña: Apdo 5213, Panamá 5; tel. 64-3734; f. 1941; published by the Contraloría General de la República; statistical survey in series according to subjects; Controller-Gen. Ing. Francisco A. Rodríguez P.; Dir of Statistics and Census a.i. Edilma M. de López.

Focus on Panama: Apdo 6-3287, Panama City; tel. 69-6595; f. 1980; annually; circ. 20,000; Dir Kenneth Jons.

Formato Dieciseis: El Dorado, Apdo 60-1775, Panama City; tel. 23-9324; cinematographic and communications magazine; Dir Pedro Rivera; circ. 1,500.

Informativo Industrial: Apdo 6-4798, Estafeta El Dorado, Panamá 1; tel. 61-1066; organ of the Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá; Pres. Daniel Vega.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Sindicato de Periodistas de Panamá: Calle 33a y Avda Ecuador, Apdo 2096, Panamá 1; tel. 25-0234; f. 1949; Pres. Mario Martínez Puente.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

Agence-France Presse: Apdo 6-4968, Panama City; tel. 61-2300; Correspondent Roberto R. Rodríguez.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Vía Argentina, Calle 60 El Cangrejo, Apdo 479, Panamá 9a; tel. 23-9020; Bureau Chief Félix Pacho Reyero.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Apdo 1190, Panamá 1; tel. 27-4596; Dir Ramiro Ochoa López.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Apdo 788, Panama City; tel. 22-0903; Dir Luis Lamboglia.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Apdo 2294, Panamá 5; tel. 69-4736; Dir Tomás H. Brown.

Central News Agency (Taiwan): Apdo 6-693, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 23-8837; telex 2024; Correspondent Dr Pedro Liu.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Apdo 1550, Panamá 1; tel. 21-3039; Bureau Chief Alfonso Zamora Valdés.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Edif. Bahía Azul 18°, Apdo 9a, Vía Porrás Calle C-64-E, Apdo 6-2799, Panama City; tel. 64-3647; Correspondent Mario Mainade Martínez.

Reuters (UK): Vía España, Apdo 2523, Panamá 9a; tel. 63-8285; telex 2283; Correspondent Julio Zamora.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Apdo 6-1391, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 69-1993; Bureau Chief Igor Klekovkin.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Altos de Miraflores 4-H, Apdo 393, Panamá 9a; tel. 61-9613; Dir Tomás A. Cupas.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): Apdo 1467, Panamá 1; tel. 26-4501; telex 2567; Dir Zheng Ding feng.

Publishers

Editora Bruguera Centroamericana y Panamá, SA: Vía Argentina 65, Of. 1, Apdo 358, Panamá 9a; tel. 69-2515; telex 2661; f. 1980.

Editora 'La Estrella de Panamá': Avda 9a Sur 7-38, Apdo 159, Panamá 1; tel. 22-0900; telex 328277; f. 1853; Dir Tomás Altamirano Duque.

Editora de la Nación: Apdo 6-69, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 66-1700; Dir Policarpo Zambrano.

Editora Renovación, SA: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo B-4, Panamá 9a; tel. 61-2300; newspapers; government-owned; Gen. Man. Carlos A. García.

Editora Sibauste, SA: Edif. Panchita c/3, 101 Perejil, Apdo 3375, Panamá 3; tel. 69-0983; Dir Enrique Sibauste Barría.

Editorial Litográfica, SA (Edilito): Vía España entre Calles 95 y 96 (al lado de Orange Crush), Apdo 4763, Panamá 5; tel. 24-3087; Dir Ignacio Mallol.

Editorial MAS, SA: Vía España 500, Panama City.

Editorial McGraw Hill Latinoamericana, SA: Avda Justo Arosemena, Apdo 6-1064, El Dorado, Panamá 6; tel. 25-68822; telex 3682331; education; Man. Dir Hans Werner.

Editorial Universitaria: Vía José de Fábrega, Panama City; tel. 64-2087; f. 1969; history, geography, law, sciences, literature; Dir Carlos Manuel Gasteazoro.

Editorial Ventas Internacionales, SA: Edif. Dorchester 102, Vía España 117, Panama City.

Editoriales Unidas, SA: Edif. Azteca, Avda México y Calle 27, Panama City; magazines.

Focus Publications: Edif. Bayano planta baja, Calle 55 El Congrejo, Apdo 6-3287, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 69-6595; f. 1970.

Fondo Educativo Interamericano: Edif. Eastern, 6°, Avda Federico Boyd 10, Apdo 6-3099, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 69-1511; telex 2481; educational and reference; Dir Alicia Chavarría.

Publicaciones Panameñas: Calle 65, San Francisco, Apdo 9-103, Panamá 9a; tel. 26-1105; Dir Olmedo E. Salinas.

Publicar Centroamericana, SA: Edif. Banco de Boston 8°, Avda España 200, Apdo 4919, Panamá 5; tel. 63-7677; telex 2111.

Government Publishing House

Editorial Mariano Arosemena: Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Apdo 662, Panamá 1; tel. 22-3233; f. 1974; literature, anthropology, social sciences, archaeology; Dir. Esther Urieta de Real.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were approximately 295,000 radio sets and 480,000 television sets.

Dirección Nacional de Medias de Comunicación Social: Avda 7a Central y Calle 3a, Apdo 1628, Panamá 1; tel. 22-9410; telex 1746; Dir Aurelio Alí Bonilla.

RADIO

Asociación Panameña de Radiodifusión: Apdo 7387, Panama City; tel. 63-5252; Pres. Fernando Eleta Cassanova.

In 1983 there were 82 AM and 31 FM stations. Most stations are commercial.

TELEVISION

Corporación Panameña de Radiodifusión, SA (Canal 4): Edif. Chesterfield, Avda 11 y Calle 28, Apdo 1795, Panamá 1; tel. 25-0160; telex 2622; f. 1960; commercial; Dir-Gen. Fernando Eleta A.; Gen. Man. Jaime de la Guardia.

Panavisión del Istmo, SA (Canal 5): Calle Ricardo Arias 22, Apdo 2605, Panamá 8; tel. 69-6816; Dir Juan Carlos Tapia.

Sistema de Televisión Educativa (Canal 11): Universidad de Panamá, Calle José de Fábrega, frente a la Fac. de Agronomía, Panama City; tel. 23-9283; f. 1977; cultural; Dir Itsel de Córtez.

Southern Command Network—SCN (Canal 8): Fuerte Clayton, Apdo 942; tel. 87-5708; Dir Col Charles B. Simons.

Telemetro (Canal 13): Apdo 8-116, Calle 50, No. 6, Panamá 8; tel. 69-2122; telex 2609; Dir Nicolás González Revilla.

Televisora Nacional, SA (Canal 2): Carretera Transístmica, Urb. Los Angeles, Apdo 8371, Panamá 7; tel. 60-2222; f. 1961; private commercial station; Man. Dr Rolando Olmedo Mirando.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in balboas)

BANKING

Comisión Bancaria Nacional (National Banking Commission): Edif. Hatillo, Avda Justo Arosemena, Calle 35 y Calle 36, Apdo 1686, Panamá 1; tel. 27-3333; f. 1970 to license and control banking activities on Panamanian territory; 7 full mems incl. 2 ministers, Man. of Banco Nacional de Panamá and 3 representatives of private banking; Exec. Dir Ing. Olegario Barrelier.

National Bank

Banco Nacional de Panamá: Vía España, Apdo 5220, Panamá 5; tel. 63-5151; telex 2136; f. 1904; government-owned; cap. and res 70.9m., dep. 720.2m. (June 1983); Chair. Rafael Alemán; Gen. Man. Luis Alberto Arias; 47 brs.

Development Banks

Banco Agro-Ganadero de Producción y Desarrollo: Panama City; tel. 63-9266; f. 1983; Gen. Man. Juan Ramón Quintero.

Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario—BDA: Apdo 5282, Panama City; f. 1973; government-sponsored agricultural and livestock credit organization; Pres. Minister of Agriculture and Development; Gen. Man. Jaime Anguizola.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Calle 40 Bella Vista, Edif. Peña Prieta, Apdo 222, Panamá 1; f. 1973; government-owned; Pres. Minister of Housing; Gen. Man. Silverio Melfi M.

Banco Panameño de la Vivienda: Panama City; tel. 64-9353; f. 1981; cap. and res 2.4m., dep. 7.6m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Mario L. Fábrega A.

Savings Bank

Caja de Ahorros: Vía España y Calle Thais de Pons, Apdo 1740, Panamá 1; tel. 63-6233; f. 1934; cap. and res 8.3m., dep. 225.1m. (June 1983); Dir Luis C. Pabón; 27 brs.

Domestic Private Banks

Banco Comercial de Panamá: Calle 50a, No 29-A, Apdo 7659, Panamá 5; tel. 63-6800; telex 2397; f. 1979; cap. 2.8m., dep. 74.8m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Gen. Man. Emanuel González Revilla.

Banco Continental de Panamá, SA: Manuel María Icaza y Vía España, Apdo 135, Panamá 9a; tel. 64-3222; f. 1972; cap. and res 3.7m., dep. 53.4m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Jaime C. Quadra; 1 br.

Banco General, SA: Calle 34 y Avda Cuba, Apdo 4592, Panamá 5; tel. 27-3200; f. 1955; cap. and res 7.6m., dep. 119.9m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Ernesto Boyd; 3 brs.

Banco Girod de Panamá: Panama City; tel. 69-4471; f. 1983; cap. and res 3.5m., dep. 13.6m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. René González.

Banco Internacional de Panamá, SA: Apdo 11181, Panamá 6; tel. 63-9000; f. 1973; cap. and res 4.6m., dep. 68.0m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. René A. Díaz; 2 brs.

Banco Transatlántico, SA: POB 4105, Panamá 5; tel. 25-3651; telex 3458; f. 1979; cap. and res 2.5m., dep. 14.6m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Raúl de Mena.

Primer Banco de Ahorros, SA: Avda Justo Arosemena y Calle 32, Apdo 7322, Panamá 5; tel. 25-5025; f. 1963; cap. and res 10.3m., dep. 129.0m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Joaquín de la Guardia; 9 brs.

Domestic Private Bank with International Licence

Towerbank International Inc.: Apdo 2117, Colón Free Zone; tel. 41-4068; f. 1971; cap. and res 3.0m., dep. 43.2m. (June 1983); Pres. Abraham Kardonski; Gen. Man. Gysbertus Antonius de Wolf.

Foreign Banks

Panama is an international banking centre, with a total of 134 foreign banks represented in May 1984.

Principal Foreign Banks with General Licence

Banco de Bogotá, SA (Colombia): Avda Cuba y Calle 34, Apdo 8653, Panamá 5; tel. 25-0473; f. 1967; cap. and res 19.9m., dep. 218.8m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Gonzalo Varela; 2 brs.

Banco do Brasil: Calle Elvira Méndez 10, Edif. Interseco, Apdo 9696, Panamá 4; tel. 63-6566; telex 3223; f. 1973; cap. and res 10.2m., dep. 883.8m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Antiocho Carneiro de Mendoça; 1 br.

Banco Cafetero, SA (Colombia): Vía España 235, Apdo 384, Panamá 9a; tel. 63-6064; f. 1966; cap. and res 23.2m., dep. 457.9m. (June 1983); Resident Man. Alfredo Tisnés Sierra; 2 brs.

Banco de Colombia, SA: Edif. Hatillo, Avda Cuba y Calle 36, Apdo 4213, Panamá 5; tel. 27-3633; f. 1964; cap. and res 33.3m., dep. 567.2m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. José Díaz Seixas; 10 brs.

Banco del Comercio, SA (Colombia): Apdo 4599, Panamá 5; tel. 69-1435; f. 1967; cap. and res 16.7m., dep. 141.6 (June 1983); Gen. Man. Raúl Arias.

Banco Exterior, SA (Spain): Avda Balboa y Calles 42 y 43, Apdo 8673, Panamá 5; tel. 27-1122; telex 3126; f. 1967; cap. and res 11.8m., dep. 307.2m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. José Ramón Jouve Jiménez; 12 brs.

Banco Fiduciario de Panamá, SA (France): Vía España 200, Apdo 1774, Panamá 1; tel. 63-6600; f. 1948; associated with Banque Nationale de Paris: cap. and res 9.4m., dep. 257.8m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. André Jullien; 5 brs.

Banco de Iberoamérica, SA (Multinational): Esq. Calle 50 y 53, Apdo 6553, Panamá 5; tel. 69-0133; f. 1975; cap. 16.5m., dep. 239.8m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Olimpio Fernández.

Banco Latinamericano de Exportaciones, SA (BLADEX) (Multinational): Apdo 6-1497, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 63-6766; f. 1978; groups together 210 Latin American commercial and central banks and 25 international banks; cap. and res 54.6m., dep. 358.2m. (June 1983); Pres. Arthur Giraldi.

Banco de Santander y Panamá, SA (Spain): Vía España y Calle 55, Apdo 484, Panamá 9a; tel. 63-6262; f. 1967; cap. and res 13.9m., dep. 460.0m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Juan Nieto D.; 5 brs.

Banco Sudameris Internacional, SA: Vía España y Calle Colombia, Apdo 1846, Panamá 9a; tel. 27-2777; telex 2289; f. 1966; cap. 30.0m., dep. 490.0m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Miguel J. Moreno; Gen. Man. Claude P. Guinet; 1 br.

Banco Unión, SA (Venezuela): Edif. Banco Unión, Calle Samuel Lewis, Apdo A, Panamá 5; tel. 64-9133; f. 1974; cap. and res 11.4m., dep. 239.6m. (June 1983); Man. Alberto J. Paredes.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (USA): Calle 50 esq. con Calle 53, Apdo 7281, Panamá 5; tel. 63-5005; f. 1964; cap. and res 16.9m., dep. 3,490.0m. (June 1983); Man. James Jardine; 5 brs.

The Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): Vía España y Calle Aquilino de la Guardia, Apdo 1313, Panamá 1; tel. 63-6777; f. 1973; cap. 11.3m., dep. 1,148.4m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Shinji Mizuchi.

Bankers' Trust Co (USA): Avda Manuel María Icaza 7a, Campo Alegre, Apdo 6360, Panamá 5; tel. 64-8666; f. 1975; cap. 343.5m., dep. 1,068.4m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Antonio Acevedo.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): Vía España 120, Apdo 76, Panamá 9A; tel. 64-4100; f. 1915; cap. and res 15.0m., dep. 573.1m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Luis H. Moreno; 12 brs.

Citibank NA (USA): Vía España 124, Apdo 555, Panamá 9A; tel. 64-4044; f. 1904; cap. and res 11.5m., dep. 1,826.2m. (March 1983); Gen. Man. Gabriel de Obarrio; 6 brs.

Crédit Suisse (Switzerland): Panama City; tel. 63-7333; f. 1982; cap. and res 2.2m., dep. 186.8m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Kurt E. Blochlinger.

The Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd (Japan): Apdo 2637, Panamá 9A; tel. 69-6111; f. 1979; cap. and res 2.0m., dep. 1,037.2m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Akira Sawada.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank AG (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Calle 50 y Calle 55 Este, Apdo 5400, Panamá 5; tel. 63-5055; telex 2420; f. 1971; affiliated to Dresdner Bank AG; cap. and res 10.5m., dep. 1,294.7m. (June 1983); Man. Ewald Doerner.

The First National Bank of Boston (USA): Apdo 5368, Panamá 5; tel. 64-2244; telex 3232; f. 1973; cap. and res 4.6m., dep. 88.0m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Ben L. Moyer.

First National Bank of Chicago USA): Edif. La Rotonda, Vía España y Calle Venezuela, Apdo 8051, Panamá 7; tel. 64-3533; f. 1970; cap. and res 2.3m., dep. 2,860.1m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. James M. McCord, Jr.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd (Bahamas): Avda Manuel María Icaza 8, Campo Alegre, Apdo 8522, Panamá 5; tel. 63-6277; telex 2696; f. 1966; cap. and res 4.6m., dep. 213.5m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Michael W. Shaw; 3 brs.

Marine Midland Bank, NA (USA): Apdo 5322, Panamá 5; tel. 27-1933; telex 0172; f. 1971; cap. and res 2.5m., dep. 162.2m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Joseph Salterio, Jr.

Merrill Lynch International Bank Inc (USA): Calle Aquilino de la Guardia 18 y Calle 52, Apdo 5000, Panamá 5; tel. 63-5066; telex 2167; f. 1977; cap. and res 57.2m., dep. 466.1m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Fermín Pedro Marrero.

The Mitsui Bank Ltd (Japan): Panama City; tel. 23-8803; f. 1980; cap. and res 2.1m., dep. 504.2m. (June 1983); Man. Koji Kidikoro.

The Sanwa Bank Ltd (Japan): Apdo 6-2494, Panama City; tel. 64-6633; f. 1978; cap. and res 4.4m., dep. 1,024.5m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Takashi Yamane.

The Sumitomo Bank Ltd (Japan): Apdo 8-029, Panama City; tel. 69-2941; f. 1980; cap. and res 4.7m., dep. 1,160.5m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Yoshiake Ueda.

Swiss Banking Corpn (Overseas) SA: Edif. Interesco 6°, Calle Elvira Méndez 10, Apdo 3370, Panamá 4; tel. 64-7155; f. 1972; cap. and res 17.1m., dep. 733.9m. (June 1983); Vice-Pres. and Man. Urs Schwyter.

Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc. (Luxembourg): Manuel María Icaza 14, Apdo 10709, Panamá 4; tel. 64-5122; f. 1973; cap. and res 109.8m., dep. 2,743.8m. (June 1983); Mans Rafael Mejía, Raúl de Mena.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Panama) Inc.: Apdo 6792, Panamá 5; tel. 63-9766; f. 1975; cap. and res 13.2m., dep. 475.0m. (Sept. 1983); Gen. Man. Werner P. Luthi.

Principal Foreign Banks with International Licence

American Express Banking Corpn (USA): Avda Balboa y Calle 39, Torre IBM, Apdo 6-2995, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 27-2255; f. 1979; cap. and res 1.0m., dep. 475.0m. (June 1983); Man. Demetrio Martínez.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Avda Federico Boyd y Calle 51, Apdo 6-3298, El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 69-4666; telex 3440; f. 1978; cap. and res 140.2m., dep. 2,685.7m. (June 1983); Man. Carlos Guersani Harrington.

The Bank of Tokyo (Panamá) SA (Japan): Vía España y Calle Aquilino de la Guardia, Apdo 1313, Panamá 1; cap. and res 17.5m., dep 505.2m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Shinji Mizuchi.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): Edif. Fiduciario, Vía España 200, Apdo 201, Panamá 1; tel. 64-8555; telex 328-2266; f. 1973; cap. and res 5.3m., dep. 856.9m. (June 1983); Man. Didier Balme.

Crédit Lyonnais (France): Panama City; tel. 63-6522; f. 1978; cap. and res 4.8m., dep. 1,174.1m. (June 1983); Gen. Man. Alain Froissardey.

Interamerican Bank Corpn, SA (Bahamas): Calle 50 y Elvira Méndez, Edif. Embajador, Apdo 8625, Panamá 5; tel. 64-7003; f. 1974; cap. 122.3m., dep. 159.6m. (Sept. 1982); Gen. Man. Peter Hans Stichweh B.

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corpn (Japan): Panama City; tel. 64-1400; f. 1981; cap. and res 4.7m., dep. 721.5m. (March 1983); Gen. Man. Yuetsu Saito.

Banking Association

Asociación Bancaria de Panamá (ABP): Avda Samuel Lewis, Torre Banco Unión, Apdo 4554, Panamá 5; f. 1962; 97 mems; Pres. Rafael Arosemena; First Vice-Pres. Joseph Salterio; Exec. Dir Ricardo M. Alba.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Panama City Stock Exchange: Panama City; f. 1960.

INSURANCE

Administración de Seguros, SA: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda Balboa, Apdo 5371, Panamá 5; tel. 27-4422; telex 2742; Pres. Vicente Pascual; Man. Carlos A. Rabat Mallol.

Aseguradora Mundial de Panamá, SA: Edif. Aseguradora Mundial, Avda Balboa y Calle 41 Este, Apdo 8911, Panamá 5; tel. 27-4444; f. 1937; Man. Orlando Sánchez Aviles.

Assa Cía de Seguros, SA: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda Balboa, Apdo 5371, Panamá 5; tel. 27-4422; telex 2742; Pres. Vicente Pascual; Man. Carlos A. Rabat Mallol.

Cía General de Seguros, SA: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda Balboa, Apdo 5371, Panamá 5; tel. 27-4422; telex 2742; Pres. Leopoldo Arosemena; Man. Carlos A. Rabat Mallol.

Cía Interamericana de Seguros, SA: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda Balboa, Apdo 5371, Panamá 5; tel. 27-4422; telex 2742; Pres. Alfredo de la Guardia; Man. Carlos A. Rabat Mallol.

Cía Internacional de Seguros, SA: Edif. Hatillo, Avda Cuba y Calles 35 y 36, Apdo 1036, Panamá 1; tel. 25-6806; f. 1910; Pres. Tomás Arias; Gen. Man. Noel Morón Arosemena.

Cía Internacional de Seguros de Vida: Edif. Hatillo, Avda Cuba y Calle 35 Este, Apdo 1036, Panamá 1; f. 1957; Pres. Tomás Arias; Gen. Man. Noel Morón Arosemena.

Cía Nacional de Seguros, SA: Calle Aquilino de la Guardia y Calle 47, Apdo 5303, Panamá 5; tel. 25-3700; f. 1957; Pres. J. de la Guardia; Gen. Man. Diego A. Jiménez.

Cía Panameña de Seguros SA: Torre IBM, Calle 39 y Avda Balboa, Apdo 3065, Panamá 3; tel. 27-4422; telex 2742; f. 1948; Pres. Lorenzo Romagosa; Man. Carlos A. Rabat Mallol.

Cía de Seguros Chagres, SA: Edif. Chagres, Avda 4a Sur No 62, Apdo 6-1599 El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 63-7433; telex 2449; Man. Fabio Alvarado.

Colonial de Seguros de Panamá, SA: Edif. Bank of America 12°, Calle 50, Apdo 4581, Panamá 5; Man. Klaus Brückner.

La Seguridad de Panamá, Cía de Seguros SA: Edif. Lizak, Calle 50 esq. Aquilino de la Guardia, Apdo 718, Panamá 1; telex 2091; Man. Courtney Stempel.

Latino Americana de Reaseguros, SA (LARSA): Apdo 810, Panamá 1.

Trade and Industry

Colón Free Zone (CFZ): Avda Roosevelt, Apdo 1118, Colón; f. 1948 to manufacture, import, handle and re-export all types of merchandise; some 300 companies were established by 1976. Well-known international banks, including the Bank of London and South America, operate in the CFZ where there are also customs, postal and telegraph services. The total CFZ turnover in 1983 was $749.6m. The main exporters to the CFZ are Japan, the USA, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Sweden and Brazil. The main importers from the CFZ are Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador, Netherlands Antilles and Colombia. In view of the rapid expansion in turnover of the Zone in recent years the total area, 49 ha, is to be extended to 56

ha. After completion of this enlargement, the movement of goods is expected to increase by approximately 51.4% a year; Gen. Man. Lic. JORGE ESTENOZ.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio, Industrias y Agricultura de Panamá: Avda Cuba 33a-18, Apdo 74, Panamá 1; tel. 25-4615; telex 2434; f. 1915; Pres. J. J. VALLARINO; Dir ADOLFO J. ARROCHA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Apdo 1857, Panamá 1; Pres. IGNACIO MALLOL; Sec.-Gen. ATILIANO ALONSO.

Cámara Panameña de la Construcción: Apdo 6793, Panamá 5; Pres. ROBERTO ROY.

Codemín: Panama City; state mining organization; Dir JAIME ROQUEBERT.

Consejo Nacional de Inversiones (CNI): Apdo 2350, Panama City; Exec. Dir. Ing. MARIO TYPALDOS.

Corporación Azucarera La Victoria: Apdo 1228, Panamá 1; state sugar corporation; Man. ROBERTO RICHA.

Corporación del Bayano: Apdo 6-3802, Estafeta El Dorado, Panamá 2; f. 1978; state agriculture, forestry and cattle-breeding corporation; Dir ISAAC SÁNCHEZ.

Corporación Financiera Nacional—COFINA: Apdo 6-2191, El Dorado, Panama City; f. 1976 to develop state and private undertakings in productive sectors; Dir Lic. PEDRO SOTOMAYOR.

Dirección General de Industrias: Apdo 9658, Panamá 4; government body which undertakes feasibility studies, analyses and promotion; Dir-Gen. Arq. CARLOTA MARISÍN BIEBERACH; Deputy Dir-Gen. INELA MAPP.

Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá: Avda Ricardo J. Alfaro, Apdo 6-4798, Estafeta El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 67-4666; telex 2262; f. 1945; Pres. Ing. GEORGE RICHA.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de la Empresa Privada (CONEP): Apdo 1276, Panamá 1; Dir JOSÉ CARDONA MÁS.

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Mediana Empresa: Panama City; f. 1983; advisory and consultative board to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Panamanian Association of Business Executives—APEDE: Apdo 1331, Panamá 1; Exec. Dir DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1981 the Labour Code promulgated in 1977 was amended, establishing the right to strike and increasing compensation for dismissal. Collective bargaining is permitted and employers must pay workers' salaries during the whole period of a legal strike.

Confederación de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá—CTRP (Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama): Apdo 8929, Panamá 5; f. 1956; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Sec.-Gen. RICARDO MONTERREY CALDERÓN; 62,000 mems from 13 affiliated groups.

Central Istmeña de Trabajadores—CIT (Isthmian Labour Confederation): Vía España 16, Of. 5, Apdo 6308, Panamá 5; f. 1971; Sec.-Gen. JULIO CÉSAR PINZÓN.

A number of unions exist without affiliation to a national centre.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Chiriquí National Railroad: Apdo 12B, David City, Chiriquí; government-owned; operates 126 km of track from Puerto Armuelles to David, via Concepción, with a branch line south to Pedregal; Gen. Man. C. AUGUSTO SINCLAIR.

Chiriquí Land Co: Apdo 6-2637, Estafeta El Dorado, Panama City; tel. 78-8240; telex 3282292; operates two lines which run in Costa Rica: the Northern Line (Almirante, Bocas del Toro) with 243 km and the Southern Line (Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí) with 133 km; purchased by the government in 1978; Gen. Man. J. ORDMAN.

Panama Railroad: Ferrocarril de Panamá, Apdo 2023, Balboa; government-owned and operated mainly as a tourist attraction and for cargo transport; operates 76 km; Pres. Dr A. ROYO; Man. E. WILLIAMS.

ROADS

In 1984 there were about 8,612 km of roads. The two most important highways are the Pan-American Highway and the Boyd-Roosevelt or Trans-Isthmian, linking Panama City and Colón. The Pan-American Highway to Mexico City runs for 545 km in Panama. There is a highway to San José, Costa Rica. In 1981 a $31.7m. road rehabilitation project was begun, aided by a $19m. loan from the World Bank.

SHIPPING

The Panama Canal opened in 1914 and in 1981 handled 4.7% of all the world's seaborne trade. It is 82 km long and ships take an average of 8 hours to pass through the Canal. Terminal ports are Balboa on the Pacific and Cristóbal on the Caribbean. A major project to enlarge the Gaillard Cut, in order to allow unrestricted two-way traffic, is currently under consideration.

Dirección General Consular y de Naves: Ministerio de Hacienda y Tesoro, Apdo 5245, Panamá 5; tel. 25-9277; telex 368-2597; government-controlled general consular and shipping directorate; Dir-Gen. HUGO TORRIJOS RICHA.

Panama Canal Commission: Balboa Heights, Panama City; tel. 52-3165; telex 3034; in October 1979 the Panama Canal Commission, a US Government agency, was established to perform the mission, previously accomplished by the Panama Canal Company, of managing, operating and maintaining the Panama Canal. The Commission will operate the Canal until 31 December 1999, when the waterway will be turned over to the Government of Panama. The supervisory board of the Commission consists of five US and four Panamanian citizens. Until 31 December 1989, the Administrator will be a US citizen and from 1 January 1990, until 31 December 1999, the Administrator will be a Panamanian citizen; Administrator DENNIS P. MCAULIFFE; Deputy Administrator FERNANDO MANFREDO BERNAL, Jr.

Autoridad Portuaria Nacional: Box 8062, Panamá 7; tel. 69-5444; telex 2765; national port authority; Dir-Gen. Lic. RAÚL BROSTELLA.

There are deep-water ports at Puerto Armuelles, Bocas del Toro, Almirante, Balboa, Vacamonte, Cristóbal and Aguadulce.

The Panamanian merchant marine is the fourth largest in the world and, in 1983, 42.2m. gross tons of ships were registered under the Panamanian flag.
A number of lines make regular calls at Panamanian ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Tocumen international airport was inaugurated in June 1978; a 137-acre industrial zone is to be located within its perimeter.

Air Panama International, SA: Avda Justo Arosemena y Calle 34, Apdo 8612, Panamá 5; telex 368665; f. 1967; services from Panama City to Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, the USA and Venezuela; Pres. Lic. PEDRO ROGNONI; fleet: 3 Boeing 727-100.

Compañía Panameña de Aviación SA (COPA): Avda Justo Arosemena y Calle 39, Apdo 1572, Panamá 1; f. 1944; services from Panama City to Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Guatemala, Jamaica and Nicaragua; Chair. and Pres. Dr MARIANO J. OTEIZA; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE ESCALA; fleet: 1 Lockheed Electra L-188, 1 Boeing 737-100.

Internacional de Aviación, SA (Inair): Vía Brasil y Calle 50, Edif. 49A, Apdo 4509, Panamá 5; telex 2689; f. 1967; passenger and cargo services between Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, USA and Venezuela; Chair. GEORGE F. NOVEY; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO A. LARA; fleet: 2 DC-8-50F, 1 Convair 880, 1 Douglas DC-6B.

Tourism

Instituto Panameño de Turismo (IPAT): Edif. del Citibank, 5°, Vía España y Elvira Méndez, Apdo 4421, Panamá 5; tel. 63-6500; telex 3359; f. 1970; Dir-Gen. ALFREDO ALEMÁN.

Asociación Panameña de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (APAVIT): Apdo 2533, Panamá 3; tel. 63-6500.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Independent State of Papua New Guinea lies east of Indonesia and north of the north-eastern extremity of Australia. It comprises the eastern section of the island of New Guinea (the western section of which is Irian Jaya, part of Indonesia) and about 600 smaller islands, including the Bismarck Archipelago (mainly New Britain, New Ireland and Manus) and the northern part of the Solomon Islands (mainly Bougainville and Buka). The climate is hot and humid throughout the year, with an average maximum temperature of 33°C (91°F) and an average minimum of 22°C (72°F). Rainfall is heavy on the coast but lower inland: the annual average varies from about 1,000 mm (40 in) to 6,350 mm (250 in). There are more than 700 languages but Pidgin and, to a lesser extent, standard English are also spoken. The indigenous population is largely pantheistic but there are sizeable communities of Christians, mainly Anglican, Roman Catholic and Ecumenist congregations. The national flag (proportions 4 by 3) is divided diagonally from the upper hoist to the lower fly: the upper portion displays a golden bird of paradise on a red ground, while the lower portion has five white five-pointed stars, in the form of the Southern Cross constellation, on a black ground. The capital is Port Moresby.

Recent History

Papua New Guinea was formed by the merger of the Territory of Papua, under Australian rule from 1906, with the Trust Territory of New Guinea, a former German possession which Australia administered from 1914, first under a military government, then under a League of Nations mandate, established in 1921, and later under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations. Parts of both territories were occupied by Japanese forces from 1942 to 1945.

A joint adminstration for the two territories was established by Australia in July 1949. The union was named the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. A Legislative Council was established in November 1951 and was replaced by a House of Assembly, with an elected indigenous majority, in June 1964. The territory was renamed Papua New Guinea in July 1971. It achieved internal self-government in December 1973 and full independence on 16 September 1975, when the House of Assembly became the National Parliament.

Michael Somare, who from 1972 served as Chief Minister in an interim coalition government, became Prime Minister on independence. He remained in office until 1980, despite widespread allegations of inefficiency in government ministries and of discrimination against the Highland provinces. The first elections since independence were held in June and July 1977, and Somare's Pangu Pati formed a governing coalition, first with the People's Progress Party and later, following a major Cabinet reshuffle in October 1978, with the United Party.

In March 1980 the Government lost a vote of confidence, the fourth in 15 months, and Sir Julius Chan, the leader of the People's Progress Party and a former Deputy Prime Minister, succeeded to the premiership. Somare became Prime Minister again in August 1982, following a general election in June. In 1983, in spite of a general policy of decentralization, the Somare Government effected a constitutional change to provide the central authorities with greater control of the provincial governments as a means of preventing abuse and misuse of their powers. As a result, Somare was able to suspend the Enga provincial government in February 1984, and two others later in the year, for financial mismanagement. In December 1984 Somare announced a number of changes in his Cabinet.

In 1984 more than 9,000 refugees crossed into Papua New Guinea from the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya, as a consequence of operations by the Indonesian army against Melanesian rebels of the pro-independence Free Papua Movement (OPM). For many years, relations between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia had been strained over the conflict in Irian Jaya, not least because the independence movement drew sympathy from many among the largely Melanesian population of Papua New Guinea. However, a new border treaty, signed in October 1984, was expected to improve security in the region, and attempts were made to repatriate the refugees, based on assurances by the Indonesian Government that there would be no reprisals against those who returned. By February 1985, however, these attempts had met with very little success.

The Papua New Guinea Defence Force sent about 250 troops to Vanuatu in August 1980 after it acceded to independence, to assist with crushing the secessionist rebellion on Espiritu Santo.

Government

Executive power is vested in the British monarch, represented locally by a Governor-General, who is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and acts on the advice of the National Executive Council (the Cabinet), led by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral National Parliament, with 109 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of five years. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Local government represents more than 90% of the population through more than 160 councils. As part of its policy of decentralization, the Government had set up provincial governments in each of the 20 provinces by 1978.

Defence

Papua New Guinea's national Defence Force comprises two infantry battalions, one engineer battalion and other support units, a squadron of five patrol boats and two landing craft, and a fleet of four Nomad and six C-47 aircraft. Total strength of the armed forces was 3,232 in July 1984. Defence expenditure for 1983 was an estimated K26.9m.

Economic Affairs

Papua New Guinea's economy is based on its primary industries. More than two-thirds of the working population are engaged in subsistence agriculture, growing mainly roots and tubers, or small cash crop farming. After minerals, the country's principal exports are agricultural products, particularly copra, cocoa and coffee beans, timber and tuna fish.

A comparatively new development is the exploitation of Papua New Guinea's extensive mineral resources, chiefly copper, gold, silver and, more recently, petroleum. The main source of copper and gold is the island of Bougainville, where copper mining began in 1972. The development of a new mine at Ok Tedi, in the Star Mountains on the mainland, was expected to place Papua New Guinea third among the world's gold-producing countries, after South Africa and the USSR. Production of gold at Ok Tedi began in May 1984, and two further stages, involving the mining of gold and copper together and of copper alone, were scheduled to begin in 1987 and 1989 respectively. However, in February 1985 the Papua New Guinea Government, which held 20% of the shares in the project, gave its private partners in the scheme one month's notice of closing the mine, without compensation, claiming that their failure to construct facilities for the extraction of copper indicated an unwillingness to proceed with the second and third stages of the scheme. The private partners argued that the current prices of copper and gold were too low to make the original schedule of development worthwhile, but the Government maintained its commitment to a continuous long-term project, and threatened to take other partners. Negotiations between the two sides were taking place in February.

The potential of other large gold deposits, at nearby Porgera and on Lihir Island (in New Ireland province), were being assessed in 1984, and a site by the Ramu River, to the north-

east of Ok Tedi, is estimated to contain major deposits of chromite, cobalt and nickel. Copper is the country's main export, accounting for 53.9% of earnings in 1983. Plans to assess the viability of extracting petroleum and natural gas, discovered at a site between Nomad in Western province and Tari in the Southern Highlands, were announced in 1984. In these sectors, as in the development of hydroelectricity, foreign investment, particularly by Japan, Australia and the USA, is of paramount importance.

Forestry is a sizeable activity, and exports of sawn timber have increased steadily. Fishing, mainly for prawns, tuna and perch, and secondary manufacturing, of beer, concrete, gases, paint and steel galvanizing, are developing sectors, although, once again, foreign capital is indispensable. In 1983 an expanding sugar industry in the Ramu Valley exported its first shipment of sugar, and provided the raw material for the production of ethyl alcohol (ethanol) as an alternative fuel. Another new venture in its initial stages in 1984 was a silk industry: silk will be processed for use by cottage weavers and for export through the new National Sericulture Station. The output of the manufacturing sector declined by about 5% in 1982.

Japan is the second overall trading partner (after Australia) but takes the largest share (34.3% in 1983) of Papua New Guinea's exports. It is the major customer for copper ore and timber products. The USA, the Federal Republic of Germany, Singapore and the United Kingdom also have substantial trade with Papua New Guinea.

The Government's long-term policy aims at stability and self-reliance. Producers have been protected, to a large extent, by the stabilization funds which the Government has accumulated, and favourable world prices for copper, gold and some agricultural products created a generally healthy balance-of-payments position from 1970 until the end of 1979. The average annual rate of inflation was just over 5% from 1970 to September 1978, and the kina was revalued by 5% in December 1979 in an effort to maintain the balance-of-payments position. However, lower prices for Papua New Guinea's export commodities caused three consecutive annual deficits on the balance of payments in 1980–82, and a trade deficit of K192.1m. in 1982. In 1983 increases in the prices of some agricultural commodities helped the value of exports to rise by 21.8%, reducing the trade deficit to K75.4m. A devaluation of the Australian dollar in March 1983 prompted an immediate devaluation of the kina by 5.5%. Inflation rose from 6.9% in 1982 to an estimated 7.8% in 1983, while GDP increased by an estimated 2% in 1983. The budget for 1983 sought to reduce public spending in real terms by 5%, and a further cut of 3% was planned for 1984. To assist in effecting these cuts, more than 3,000 civil servants were to be made redundant. The budget for 1985 envisaged an increase in expenditure of 5.9% in real terms, taking advantage of higher agricultural commodity prices, which were expected to persist in 1985.

A strong positive influence on the Papua New Guinea economy is direct Australian aid, which accounted for 59% of budget revenue before independence, and was still to contribute 31.7% in 1985. Aid from Australia was due to be reduced, in real terms, by 5% per year under its 1981–86 programme, to amount to $A1,326m. In June 1983, however, it was announced that no such cut would be made in 1982/83, and that in the ensuing three years aid would be reduced in real terms, by 1%, 2% and 3% respectively.

Transport and Communications

In 1981 there were 18,500 km of roads, including 1,020 km of urban roads and 4,800 km of highway and trunk roads. There are 11 international ports, and regular passenger and cargo shipping services link Papua New Guinea with Australia, New Zealand, the USA and various Pacific territories. There are less frequent services to Asian ports and a cargo-only service to Europe. Papua New Guinea has an internal air service, with more than 400 airports and airstrips throughout the country, and an international airport at Port Moresby. A television service was due to be introduced in September 1985.

Social Welfare

There were four major base hospitals and 16 others, 11 urban clinics, 286 health centres and 1,752 aid posts in 1979, staffed by 200 doctors, 204 medical assistants and 3,091 nurses and aid-post orderlies. Christian missions also provide medical and health services with government assistance.

Education

Education is available from pre-school to tertiary level but shortages of staff, facilities and finance permit only about 58% of children to attend community (primary) school. About one-third of these continue to secondary level. Curricula are increasingly designed to permit school-leavers to return profitably to the rural areas in which more than 90% of the population live. School fees have recently been introduced. In 1983 there were 2,224 community schools, 111 secondary schools and 92 vocational and technical colleges. Tertiary education is provided by the University of Papua New Guinea and the University of Technology. There are also teacher training colleges and higher institutions which cater for specific professional training. Estimated expenditure on education in 1982 was K101.1m.

Tourism

Papua New Guinea has many potential attractions for visitors, including spectacular scenery and abundant wildlife, but tourism is only a minor industry. In 1982 there were 32,505 visitor arrivals, of whom 16,445 were tourists, mainly from Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the USA.

Public Holidays

1985: 10 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 16 September (Independence Day and Constitution Day), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 toea = 1 kina (K).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.091 kina;
US $1 = 94.1 toea.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Papua New Guinea National Statistical Office, Post Office, Wards Strip; tel. Port Moresby 27-1782; telex 22144.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	462,840*
Population (census results)	
7 July 1971	2,489,935
22 September 1980	
Males	1,575,672
Females	1,435,055
Total	3,010,727
Population (official estimate at mid-year)	
1984	3,239,000
Density (per sq km) 1984	7.0

* 178,704 sq miles.

Administrative Capital: Port Moresby, with an estimated population of 144,000 (including 11,000 non-nationals) in 1984.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 35 per 1,000; death rate 14 per 1,000 (1983 estimate).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Estimates based on 1980 Census)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing†	564,500
Mining and quarrying	4,300
Manufacturing	14,000
Electricity, gas and water	2,800
Construction	21,600
Trade, restaurants and hotels	25,100
Transport, storage and communications	17,400
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,500
Community, social and personal services	77,100
Others (incl. activities not stated or not adequately described)	1,500
Total	732,800

* Figures refer to citizens of Papua New Guinea only.

† Excluding persons solely engaged in subsistence agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	2	n.a.	n.a.
Sorghum	2	2*	2*
Sweet potatoes*	440	450	455
Cassava (Manioc)*	94	96	98
Other roots and tubers*	566	573	580
Pulses*	2	2	2
Groundnuts (in shell)*	1	1	1
Coconuts†	805	829	755
Copra	145	150	135
Palm kernels*	13.8	18.2	28.6
Vegetables	248	253*	257*
Sugar cane*	10	10	129
Pineapples*	9	9	9
Bananas*	916	932	949
Coffee (green)†	50	53	54
Cocoa beans	31	31	31
Tea	8	8*	8*
Natural rubber*	4	5	5

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cattle	131*	132	133
Pigs	1,400*	1,410	1,430
Goats	16*	16	16
Chickens	1,190*	1,230	1,270
Ducks	7	7	7

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Pig meat	23	23	24
Other meat	19	19	19
Hen eggs	1.7	1.8	1.8

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons)

	1979*	1980	1981
Total catch	29.8	35.9	30.1

* Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Industrial wood:			
Coniferous (soft wood)	115	96	96†
Broadleaved (hard wood)	1,103	1,202	1,281
Fuel wood (all broadleaved)	10,936	5,533†	5,533†
Total	12,154	6,831†	6,910†

* Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*
† FAO estimates.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cu m, including boxboards)

	1979	1980	1981
Coniferous	47	54	46
Broadleaved	102	133	78
Total	149	187	124

Mining*

	1981	1982	1983
Copper concentrates ('000 metric tons)	165.4	170.0	183.2
Silver (metric tons)	42.4	43.2	47.4
Gold (kilograms)	16,808	17,528	18,002

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates mined.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Palm nuts for palm oil production ('000 metric tons)	74	n.a.	n.a.
Beer ('000 litres)	46,853	52,249	41,252
Electric energy (million kWh)	1,244	1,287	1,435

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 toea = 1 kina (K).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 toea; 1 kina.
Notes: 2, 5, 10 and 20 kina.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 1.091 kina;
US $1 = 94.1 toea;
100 kina = £91.66 = $106.23.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per kina)

1981	1.487
1982	1.356
1983	1.199

BUDGET (K '000)

Revenue	1982	1983
Customs and excise	131,252	145,000
Other taxation	163,872	179,114
Foreign Government grant*	186,684	212,238
Loans	81,736	93,568
Other revenue	84,867	82,724
Total	648,411	712,639

* Mainly Australia.

Expenditure	1982	1983
Total	666,760	704,397

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE ($A million)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Australian commitment	242	263*	288*	277†	298†

* Amounts increased in 1983 from 253 in 1982/83 and 265 in 1983/84.
† An increased amount was negotiated in 1983, but no figure is available.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Average for urban areas, June quarter. Base: 1977 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	136.6	142.9	149.2
Drink, tobacco and betel nut	130.5	130.6	159.6
Clothing and footwear	122.3	129.4	132.1
Rents, council charges, fuel and power	157.1	161.9	167.4
Total (incl. others)	134.2	140.3	151.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (K million)

	1981	1982*	1983†
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	566	568	691
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−738	−752	−830
Balance of trade	−172	−184	−139
Net invisibles	−283	−274	−322
Net transfers	104	101	134
Balance on Current Account	−352	−356	−327
Balance on capital account	284	357	389
Net errors and omissions	29	−23	21
Changes in Reserves	−39	−22	83

* Revised figures. † Provisional.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (K '000)*

Imports†	1981	1982	1983‡
Food and live animals	136,397	138,692	124,407
Beverages and tobacco	8,364	8,388	7,466
Crude materials, except fuel	3,607	3,566	4,414
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	158,002	146,093	160,581
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,874	2,212	2,379
Chemicals	45,036	39,319	60,522
Basic manufactures	105,071	118,928	121,253
Machinery and transport equipment	215,157	230,393	217,955
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	54,477	58,873	55,441
Miscellaneous commodities and transactions	10,151	10,203	8,552
Total	738,136	756,667	762,970

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Copra	19,316	12,878	23,981
Cocoa beans	34,135	31,822	41,376
Coffee	74,218	77,780	97,659
Rubber	3,403	1,406	2,167
Tea	7,131	6,682	10,391
Timber (logs)	31,517	49,312	43,209
Plywood	3,000	2,151	1,394
Tuna	19,974	1,439	289
Crayfish and prawns	6,851	6,463	8,788
Copra oil	12,508	12,110	22,038
Palm oil	14,223	21,655	23,740
Copper ore and concentrates	292,320	292,342	370,692
Timber (lumber)	3,897	3,508	2,495
Total (incl. others)	568,100	564,600	687,483

* Figures include outside packaging and migrants' and travellers' dutiable effects but exclude gold, some parcel post and arms, ammunition and other equipment for military use.
† Imports are valued f.o.b. or at current domestic value in the exporting country, whichever is higher.
‡ Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (K '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	277,999	309,544	302,137
Germany, Fed. Republic	11,807	9,423	15,236
Hong Kong	15,018	15,310	14,386
Japan	119,245	107,856	114,750
Singapore	136,116	110,293	102,912
United Kingdom	31,658	34,041	30,116
USA	56,414	64,163	77,494

Exports (incl. gold)	1981	1982	1983
Australia	65,039	57,897	61,862
Germany, Fed. Republic	121,207	145,176	172,032
Japan	212,207	185,636	236,019
Spain	30,876	26,161	27,772
United Kingdom	28,235	32,808	40,212
USA	19,649	10,816	15,231

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (licensed vehicles)

	1979	1980	1981
Cars and station wagons	17,730	18,481	18,858
Commercial vehicles	25,135	27,142	28,121
Motor cycles	2,860	2,351	2,524
Tractors	1,711	1,796	2,001

SHIPPING (freight traffic)

	1978/79	1979*	1980*
Vessels entered ('000 gross reg. tons)	4,661	4,266	4,964
Vessels cleared ('000 gross reg. tons)	4,701	4,222	4,966
Cargo unloaded ('000 metric tons)	3,277†	3,480	n.a.
Cargo loaded ('000 metric tons)	3,277†	3,480	n.a.

* Figures for the calendar year ending 31 December.
† Figures for the calendar year ending 31 December 1978.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1982	1983
Internal Flights		
Scheduled Services:		
Passengers embarked	614,330	621,021
Freight carried (kg)	8,333,892	8,812,877
Mail carried (kg)	914,465	903,791
Charter Services:		
Passengers embarked	151,382	201,639
Freight carried (kg)	10,844,257	10,536,867
Mail carried (kg)	69,898	84,772
Overseas Flights		
Passengers embarked	153,742	129,446
Freight carried (kg)	3,548,245	3,066,621
Mail carried (kg)	513,122	398,029

Education

(1983)

	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Community*	2,224	322,254	10,130
Secondary*	111	41,702	1,629
Technical	9	1,935	240
Vocational	83	5,457	308

* Excludes schools in the International Education System.

Source: Department of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

The present Constitution came into effect on 16 September 1975, when Papua New Guinea became independent. The main provisions of the Constitution are summarized below:

PREAMBLE

The national goals of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea are: integral human development, equality and participation in the development of the country, national sovereignty and self-reliance, conservation of natural resources and the environment and development primarily through the use of Papua New Guinean forms of social, political and economic organization.

BASIC RIGHTS

All people are entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual whatever their race, tribe, places of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex. The individual's rights include the right to freedom, life and the protection of the law, freedom from inhuman treatment, forced labour, arbitrary search and entry, freedom of conscience, thought, religion, expression, assembly, association and employment, and the right to privacy. Papua New Guinea citizens also have the following special rights: the right to vote and stand for public office, the right to freedom of information and of movement, protection from unjust deprivation of property and equality before the law.

THE NATION

Papua New Guinea is a sovereign, independent state. There is a National Capital District which shall be the seat of government.

The Constitution provides for various classes of citizenship. The age of majority is 19 years.

HEAD OF STATE

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is Queen and Head of State of Papua New Guinea. The Head of State appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister on the proposal of the National Parliament and other ministers on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General, Chief Justice and members of the Public Services Commission are appointed and dismissed on the proposal of the National Executive Council. All the privileges, powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the Head of State may be had, exercised or performed through the Governor-General.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General must be a citizen who is qualified to be a member of Parliament or who is a mature person of good standing who enjoys the respect of the community. No one is eligible for appointment more than once unless Parliament approves by a two-thirds majority. No one is eligible for a third term. The Governor-General is appointed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council in accordance with the decision of Parliament by simple majority vote. He may be dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council in accordance with a decision of the Council or of an absolute majority of Parliament. The normal term of office is six years. In the case of temporary or permanent absence, dismissal or suspension he may be replaced temporarily by the Speaker of the National Parliament until such time as a new Governor-General is appointed.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government comprises the National Parliament, the National Executive and the National Judicial System.

National Parliament

The National Parliament, or the House of Assembly, is a single-chamber legislature of members elected from single-member open or provincial electorates and not more than three nominated members who are appointed on a two-thirds absolute majority vote of Parliament. The National Parliament has 109 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The normal term of office is five years. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, who must be members of Parliament and must be elected to these posts by Parliament. They cannot serve as Ministers concurrently.

National Executive

The National Executive comprises the Head of State and the National Executive Council. The Prime Minister, who presides over the National Executive Council, is appointed and dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of Parliament. The other ministers, of whom there shall be not fewer than six nor more than a quarter of the number of members of the Parliament, are appointed and dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The National Executive Council consists of all the ministers, including the Prime Minister, and is responsible for the executive government of Papua New Guinea.

National Judicial System

The National Judicial System comprises the Supreme Court, the National Court and any other authorized courts. The judiciary is independent.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice and the other judges of the National Court. It is the final court of appeal. The Chief Justice is appointed and dismissed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council after consultation with the Minister responsible for justice. The Deputy Chief Justice and the other judges are appointed by the Judicial and Legal Services Commission. The National Court consists of the Chief Justice, the Deputy Chief Justice and no less than four nor more than six other judges.

The Constitution also makes provision for the establishment of the Magisterial Service and the establishment of the posts of Public Prosecutor and the Public Solicitor.

THE STATE SERVICES

The Constitution establishes the following State Services which, with the exception of the Defence Force, are subject to ultimate civilian control.

National Public Service

The Public Service is managed by the Public Services Commission which consists of not fewer than four members appointed by the Head of State on the proposal of the National Executive Council. The Commission is responsible to the National Executive Council.

Police Force

The Police Force is subject to the control of the National Executive Council through a Minister and its function is to preserve peace and good order and to maintain and enforce the law.

Papua New Guinea Defence Force

There shall be no office of Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force. The Defence Force is subject to the superintendence and control of the National Executive Council through the Minister of Defence. The functions of the Defence Force are to defend Papua New Guinea, to provide assistance to civilian authorities in a civil disaster, in the restoration of public order or during a period of declared national emergency.

The fourth State Service is the Parliamentary Service.

The Constitution also includes sections on Public Finances, the office of Auditor-General, the Public Accounts Commission and the Ombudsman Commission, and the declaration of a State of National Emergency.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir KINGSFORD DIBELA (took office 1 March 1983).

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
(February 1985)

Prime Minister: MICHAEL SOMARE.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education: PIUS WINGTI.

Minister for Industrial Development: KARL KITCHENS-STACK.

Minister for Corrective Services and Liquor Licensing: ARNOLD MASIPAL.

Minister for Provincial Affairs: TONY FARAPU.

Minister for Justice: TONY BAIS.

Minister for Home Affairs: KINDI LAWI.

Minister for Posts and Telecommunications: ROY EVARA.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade: JOHN GIHENO.

Minister for Forests: LUKAS WAKA.

Minister for Finance and Minister of State Assisting the Prime Minister: PHILIP BOURAGA.

Minister for National Planning: Sir BARRY HOLLOWAY.

Minister for Primary Industry: RABBIE NAMALUI.

Minister Responsible for Administrative Services: HENU HESINGUT.

Minister for Religion, Youth, Women and Recreation: TONY SIAGURU.

Minister for Transport: MATTHEW BENDUMB.

Minister for Works and Supply: JACK GENIA.

Minister for Labour and Employment: TONY ILA.

Minister of State Responsible for Public Services: DENNIS YOUNG.

Minister for Civil Aviation: TOM PUIS.

Minister for Defence: BOYAMO SALI.

Minister of Lands: JOHN NILKARE.

Minister for Minerals and Energy: FRANCIS PUSAL.

Minister for Police: BEBES KOROWARO.

Minister for Culture and Tourism: PAUL KAMOD.

Minister for Housing: KALA SWOKIM.

Minister for Health: PUNDIA KANGE.

Minister for Environment and Conservation: SOSO TOMO.

MINISTRIES

Prime Minister's Office: Central Government Offices, Kumul Ave, Waigani; Post Office, Wards Strip; tel. 272160; telex 22388.

Ministry for Corrective Services and Liquor Licensing: Hugo's Bldg, POB 5097, Boroko; tel. 253880.

Ministry for Culture and Tourism: PSA Haus, Waigani; POB 7144, Boroko; tel. 272066.

Ministry for Defence: Murray Barracks, Boroko; tel. 257516; telex 22157.

Ministry for Education: PSA Haus, Independence Drive, Waigani; tel. 272339; telex 22193.

Ministry for the Environment and Conservation: Central Government Offices, Post Office, Wards Strip, Waigani; tel. 271692.

Ministry for Finance: Central Government Offices, Post Office, Wards Strip, Waigani; tel. 276111; telex 22312.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade: Post Office, Wards Strip, Waigani; tel. 271311; telex 22136.

Ministry for Forests: Frangipani St, Hohola; POB 5055, Boroko; tel. 254022; telex 22360.

Ministry for Health: POB 84, Konedobu; tel. 212669; telex 22151.

Ministry for Industrial Development: Central Government Offices, Kumul Ave, Waigani; tel. 271115; telex 23310.

Ministry for Justice: Post Office, Wards Strip, Waigani; tel. 271502.

Ministry for Labour and Employment: Marea Haus, Waigani; POB 5644, Boroko; tel. 272262; telex 22375.

Ministry for Lands: Marea Haus, Melanesian Way, Waigani; POB 5665, Boroko; tel. 272572.

Ministry for Minerals and Energy: POB 352, Konedobu; tel. 214011; telex 22211.

Ministry for National Planning and Development: Central Government Offices, Kumul Ave, Waigani; Post Office, Wards Strip; tel. 272160; telex 22388.

Ministry for Physical Planning: POB 5245, Boroko; tel. 272524; telex 22327.

Ministry for Police: POB 85, Konedobu; tel. 211564; telex 22113.

Ministry for Posts and Telecommunications: POB 5769, Boroko; tel. 276000; telex 22237.

Ministry for Primary Industry: POB 417, Konedobu; tel. 214699; telex 221431.

Ministry for Provincial Affairs: POB 1287, Boroko; tel. 271775; telex 22141.

Ministry for Public Services: Central Government Offices, Post Office, Wards Strip; tel. 271799.

Ministry for Religion, Youth, Women and Recreation: Frangipani St, POB 9079, Hohola; tel. 255103.

Ministry for Transport and Civil Aviation: POB 457, Konedobu: tel. 211866: telex 22203.

Ministry for Works and Supply: POB 1108, Boroko; tel. 253592; telex 22114.

Legislature

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

Elections were last held on 5–26 June 1982. There are 109 elected seats; 89 representing open constituencies and 20 representing provincial constituencies. There is constitutional provision for up to three nominated members, but none has yet been appointed.

Speaker: TIMOTHY BONGA.

Political Organizations

Melanesian Alliance (MA): POB 6516, Boroko; f. 1978; socialist; Chair. Fr JOHN MOMIS; Gen. Sec. FABIAN WAU KAWA.

Melanesian People's Party: Port Moresby.

National Party (NP): Port Moresby; f. 1979; fmrly People's United Front; Leader IAMBAKEY OKUK.

Pangu Pati: POB 623, Port Moresby; f. 1967; urban-based; Leader MICHAEL SOMARE.

Papua Action Party: Port Moresby; f. 1982; Leader SERE PETRI.

Papua Besena (PB): Port Moresby; republican; Leader GEREGA PEPENA.

Papuan National Alliance (PANAL): Port Moresby; f. 1980; regionally-based; seeks a united Papua New Guinea; Leader Mrs CLOWES.

People's Christian Alliance: Port Moresby; f. 1981; Leader TOM KORAEA.

People's Progress Party (PPP): POB 6030, Boroko, N.C.D.; f. 1970; Leader Sir JULIUS CHAN; Nat. Chair. HUDSON AREK.

United Party (UP): Port Moresby; f. 1969; wishes to retain links with Australia; Leader PAUL TORATO.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Australia: POB 9129, Hohola; tel. 259333; High Commissioner: Michael J. Wilson.

China, People's Republic: POB 1351, Boroko; tel. 259836; telex 23073; Ambassador: Hu Hongfan.

France: 9th Floor, Pacific View Apartments, Korobosea, POB 1155, Port Moresby; Ambassador: Jean-Michel Dasque.

Germany, Federal Republic: 2nd Floor, Pacific View Apts, Pruth St, 3 Mile Hill, POB 73, Port Moresby; tel. 252971; telex 23037; Ambassador: B. Spengler.

Holy See: POB 98, Port Moresby; tel. 256021; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Francesco De Nittis.

Indonesia: POB 7165, Boroko; Ambassador: Imam Soepomo.

Japan: POB 3040, Port Moresby; Ambassador: Makoto Taniguchi.

Korea, Republic: POB 381, Port Moresby; Ambassador: Chu-Won Yoon.

Malaysia: POB 1400, Port Moresby; High Commissioner: Kamaruddin Bin Abu.

New Zealand: POB 1144, Boroko, Port Moresby; High Commissioner: Tim Hannah.

Philippines: POB 5916, Boroko; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Luis G. Magbanua.

United Kingdom: United Church Bldg, 3rd Floor, Douglas St, POB 739, Port Moresby; tel. 212500; telex 22142; High Commissioner: Arthur J. Collins.

USA POB 1492, Port Moresby; tel. 211455; telex 22189; Ambassador: Paul Fisher Gardner.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the country. Appeals to it may be made from decisions of a single judge sitting as the National Court. District Courts deal with summary and non-indictable offences. In addition, Local Courts deal with minor offences, including matters regulated by native custom, and are open to all races. They have limited jurisdiction in land matters. Wardens' Courts have jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands and offences against mining laws. Cases involving land are heard by the Land Titles Commission from which appeals lie to the National Court. Children's Courts deal with cases involving minors.

Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea: Chief Justice Sir Buri Kidu.

Religion

The belief in magic or sorcery is universal even among the significant proportion of the population that has adopted Christianity. The indigenous population is mainly pantheistic. There are many missionary societies.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of Papua New Guinea: Most Rev. George Ambo, POB 26, Poponoota, Northern Province.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Madang: Most Rev. Leo Arkfeld, Archbishop's Residence, POB 750, Madang; tel. 822599.

Archbishop of Mt Hagen: Most Rev. George Bernarding, POB 500, Mt Hagen; tel. 521285.

Archbishop of Port Moresby: Most Rev. Peter Kurongku, POB 1032, Boroko; tel. 251192.

Archbishop of Rabaul: Most Rev. Albert Bundervoet, Archbishop's House, POB 414, Rabaul; tel. 922076.

Other Christian Churches

Baptist Union of Papua New Guinea Inc: POB 705, Mt Hagen; tel. 521030; f. 1976; Pres. James Nifanim; Sec. Kongoe Sipwanji.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea: Bishop Rt Rev. Getake S. Gam; POB 80, Lae; tel. 423711; telex 42577; f. 1956; Sec. Reuben N. Kure; 525,000 mems.

Gutnius Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea: Bishop Rev. David P. Piso, POB 111, Wabag, Enga Province; tel. (057) 571054; f. 1948; Gen. Sec. Rev. Tom P. Amu; 80,000 mems.

Papua New Guinea Union Mission of the Seventh-day Adventist Church: POB 86, Lae; Pres. Pastor D. E. G. Mitchell; Sec. Pastor C. M. Winch; 100,000 adherents.

The United Church in Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands: POB 1401, Port Moresby; f. 1968 by union of the Methodist Church in Melanesia, the Papua Ekalesia and United Church, Port Moresby; Moderator Rev. Albert To Burua; 280,000 active mems.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Spiritual Assembly: POB 1101, Lae; tel. 421701.

The Press

Arawa Bulletin: POB 86, Arawa; tel. 951028; f. 1972; weekly; Man. Editor Suzanna Menadier-Layton; circ. 4,000.

Education Gazette: Department of Education, Port Moresby; Editor Lorraine Ward; circ. 8,000.

Hiri: Office of Information, POB 2312, Konedobu; monthly; English; official govt magazine; Editor Ric Lardizabal; circ. 4,000.

Moresby Message: POB 1982, Boroko; f. 1982; weekly; English; Publr Kevin Walcot; Editor Julia Bore; circ. 20,000.

New Nation: POB 1982, Boroko; f. 1977; monthly; English; young adults' magazine; Publr Kevin Walcot; Editor Margaret Kitchen; circ. 45,000.

Niugini Nius: POB 1982, Boroko; f. 1979; Tues.–Fri.; English; Editor Sinclaire Solomon; circ. 17,000.

Niugini Nius Weekender: POB 1982, Boroko; f. 1980; Sat.; English; Editor Sinclaire Solomon; circ. 16,000.

Our News: Office of Information, Prime Minister's Dept, POB 2312, Konedobu; f. 1958; fortnightly; Editor Ume Ofoi; English, circ. 33,000; Pidgin, circ. 12,000; Hiri Motu, circ. 7,000.

Papua New Guinea Post-Courier: POB 85, Port Moresby; tel. 212577; f. 1969; daily; independent; Gen. Man. Wayne Grant; Editor Luke Sela; circ. 28,000.

The Times of Papua New Guinea: POB 1982, Boroko NCD; f. 1980; 2 a week; in English; Publr Kevin Walcot; Editor Franzalbert Joku; circ. 13,000.

Wantok: POB 1982, Boroko; f. 1970; weekly in New Guinea Pidgin; mainly rural readership; Publr Kevin Walcot; Editor Anna Rongap; circ. 15,000.

There are numerous newspapers and magazines published by government departments, statutory organizations, missions, sporting organizations, local government councils and provincial governments. They are variously in English, Pidgin, Motu and vernacular languages.

Publishers

Gordon and Gotch (PNG) Pty Ltd: POB 107, Boroko.

Scripture Union of Papua New Guinea: POB 280, University, NCD, Papua New Guinea; Bible reading notes.

Word Publishing Co Pty Ltd: POB 1982, Boroko; f. 1970; Man. Dir John H. Beverley; Editor-in-Chief Rowan Callick.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 210,000 radio receivers in use in 1983. A television service was due to begin operating in September 1985.

National Broadcasting Commission of Papua New Guinea: POB 1359, Boroko; tel. 255233; telex 23083; f. 1973; broadcasting in English, Melanesian, Pidgin, Motu and 30 vernaculars; Chair. Austin Sapias.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in kina unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Papua New Guinea: POB 121, Douglas St, Port Moresby; tel. 212999; telex 22128; f. 1973; bank of issue; cap. 5m., dep. 230m. (1980); Gov. Sir Henry ToRobert; Dep. Gov. N. C. Bokas.

Commercial Banks

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited: POB 1152, Port Moresby; tel. 211666; telex 22178; cap. 2m.; Chief Man. M. J. French; 8 brs.

Bank of South Pacific Ltd: POB 173, Douglas St, Port Moresby; tel. 212444; telex 22166; f. 1974; subsidiary of National Australia Bank Ltd; cap. 2.2m.; dep. 38.9m.; Chair. Sir Robert Law-Smith; Chief Man. Peter Brackley; 8 brs.

Indosuez Niugini Bank Ltd: Burns House, Champion Parade, Port Moresby; tel. 213533; telex 23274; f. 1983; cap. 3m.; Chair. Sir Tore Lokoloko.

Niugini-Lloyds International Bank Ltd: Port Moresby; f. 1983; cap. 5m.; Man. Dir Michael Mulholland.

Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation: POB 78, Port Moresby; tel. 211999; telex 22160; f. 1974; cap. 10m., dep. 268m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. Paul Pora; Man. Dir Mekere Morauta; Exec. Dir H. T. Fabila; 20 brs.

Westpac Bank (PNG) Ltd: 5th Floor, Mogoru Moto Bldg, Champion Parade, POB 706, Port Moresby; tel. 214255; telex 23243; cap. p.u. 4.45m.; dep. 158.5m. (Sept. 1984); Chief Man. D. M. McConachie; 23 brs.

Development Bank

Papua New Guinea Development Bank: POB 6310, Boroko; f. 1967; statutory govt agency; cap. $A25.7m.; Chair. Mel Togolo; Man. Dir Vai Reva.

Savings and Loan Societies

Registry of Savings and Loan Societies: POB 121, Port Moresby; 111 savings and loan societies; 107,526 mems; total funds 58.6m., loans outstanding 43.0m., investments 8.3m. (June 1983).

INSURANCE

There are branches of several Australian and United Kingdom insurance companies in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Kieta.

Trade and Industry

INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bougainville Copper Ltd: Panguna, North Solomons Province; subsidiary of the Rio Tinto-Zinc group; Chair. D. C. Vernon; Man. Dir Paul Quodling.

Cocoa Board of Papua New Guinea: POB 532, Rabaul; tel. 921354; telex 92935; f. 1974.

Commonwealth Development Corpn: Office of the Representative for Papua New Guinea, POB 6249, Boroko, National Capital District; telex 23351.

Copra Marketing Board: Port Moresby; markets all copra in Papua New Guinea; consists of a chair. and mems representing producers, and the Dept of Primary Industry; Chair. Jim Grose.

Department of Industrial Development: PO Wards Strips, Waigani; f. 1983 as govt body to function as the sectoral dept for all matters concerning the development and regulation of secondary and tertiary industries.

Department of Primary Industry: Port Moresby; aims to improve and to provide technical assistance for agriculture, fisheries and marine products, forestry and animal husbandry; also to encourage production of commodities for export.

Food Marketing Corporation Pty Ltd: POB 1811, Lae; f. 1976; govt-owned; handles distribution of fruit and vegetables throughout the country; 6 brs; auth. cap. K5m.

Higaturu Oil Palms Ltd: POB 28, Popondetta, Northern Province; f. 1976; jointly owned by The Commonwealth Development Corpn (UK) and the Papua New Guinea govt; major producer of palm oil.

Investment Corporation: Hunter St, POB 155, Port Moresby; f. 1975; govt body formed to support local enterprise and to purchase shares in foreign businesses operating in Papua New Guinea.

National Investment and Development Authority (NIDA): f. 1975; a statutory body charged with the promotion, supervision and regulation of foreign investment; the first contact point for foreign investors for advice on project proposals and approvals of applications for registration to carry on business in the country; NIDA contributes to planning for investment and recommends priority areas for investment to the govt; also co-ordinates the evaluation and registration of investment proposals; Chair. Wep Kanawi; Exec. Dir Stephen Mark.

New Britain Palm Oil Development Ltd: Kimbe, West New Britain; f. 1967; jointly owned by the govt and Harrisons and Crosfield (London); major producer of palm oil and supplier of high quality oil palm seed; Gen. Man. J. A. Vugts.

Papua New Guinea Coffee Industry Board: POB 137, Goroka; tel. 721207; telex 72647; Chair. John P. Munnull; Exec. Officer Ricky M. Mitio.

Pita Lus National Silk Institute: Kagamuga, Mt Hagen; f. 1978; govt silk-producing project.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Papua New Guinea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 265, Lae; telex 44217; Pres. John Girling; Exec. Dir John Cruikshank.

Papua New Guinea Federation of Commerce and Industry: Port Moresby; f. 1982; Pres. Leo Ume.

Port Moresby Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 1764, Port Moresby; tel. 214587.

TRADE UNIONS

The Industrial Organizations Ordinance requires all industrial organizations which consist of no fewer than 20 employees or four employers to register. In 1977 there were 56 registered industrial organizations, including a general employee group registered as a workers' association in each province and also unions covering a specific industry or profession.

Papua New Guinea Trade Union Congress: POB 1103, Lae; Pres. Henry Moses; Sec. Nou Kari.

The following are among the major trade unions:

Bougainville Mining Workers' Union: POB 777, Panguna, North Solomons Province; Pres. Henry Moses.

Central Province Building and Construction Industry Workers' Union: POB 265, Port Moresby.

Central Province Transport Drivers' and Workers' Union: POB 265, Port Moresby.

Employers' Federation of Papua New Guinea: POB 490, Port Moresby; f. 1963; Pres. B. A. Flynn; Exec. Dir M. W. Wells; 80 mems.

Papua New Guinea Journalists' Association: POB 1359, Boroko; f. 1977; Pres. Tarcissius Bobola; Sec. John Harangu.

Papua New Guinea Teachers' Association: POB 6546, Boroko; f. 1971; Pres. Herman Kabai; Nat. Sec. Timwapa Davidi; 12,800 mems.

Papua New Guinea Waterside Workers' and Seamen's Union: Port Moresby; f. 1979; an amalgamation of four unions.

Police Association of Papua New Guinea: POB 903, Port Moresby; f. 1964; Pres. Sgt-Maj. Semel Buka; Gen. Sec. John A. Shields; 4,596 mems.

Port Moresby Council of Trade Unions: POB 265, Boroko; Gen. Sec. John Kosi.

Port Moresby Miscellaneous Workers' Union: POB 265, Boroko.

Printing and Kindred Industries Union: Port Moresby.

Public Employees Association: POB 965, Boroko; tel. 252955; telex 22382; f. 1974; 28,000 mems; Pres. Napoleon Liosi; Gen. Sec. Kapia Aria.

Transport

ROADS

In 1981 there were 18,500 km of roads in Papua New Guinea, of which 4,800 km were classified as highways or trunk roads and

1,020 km as urban roads. Work was in progress in 1985 to construct a transnational highway linking Port Moresby with the Highlands and the north coast. The 1978 budget provided K16.08m. for roads.

SHIPPING

Papua New Guinea has 16 major ports and a coastal fleet of about 300 vessels.

New Guinea Australia Line Pty Ltd: POB 145, Port Moresby; tel. 212377; f. 1970; operates regular container services between Australia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands; Chair. Ron Smith.

Papua New Guinea Shipping Corporation: POB 543, Port Moresby; tel. 211174; telex 22269; f. 1977; govt-owned; operates two PNG Line (PNGL) vessels, providing a container/break-bulk service to San Francisco and Los Angeles (USA) and all main ports in Papua New Guinea; Chair. P. F. Nicholls.

Papua Shipping and Stevedoring Co: operates a shipping service, stevedoring and the delivery of cargo between Papua New Guinea, the Pacific region and other overseas ports.

Shipping companies operating container/break bulk services to Papua New Guinea include NGAL/PNGL/CONPAC consortium every nine days from Australia and Solomon Islands; Niugini Express Lines (two a month) and Karlander New Guinea Line (monthly) from Australia; Bank Line, which operates 28-day services from the UK and Continent via Pacific Islands and returning via Mediterranean; China Navigation Co, which operates a monthly service from the Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore to several Pacific islands; Sofrana-Unilines, which connects Papua New Guinea with Solomon Islands and New Zealand; Pacific Forum Lines, monthly from New Zealand via Fiji; NYK Line and Mitsui-OSK operates a 20-day service from Japan; Daiwa Line operates a monthly service from Australia and Pacific Islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Port Moresby and over 400 other airports and airstrips throughout the country.

Air Niugini: POB 7186, Boroko; tel. 259000; telex 22225; f. 1973; the govt-owned national airline; operates scheduled internal cargo and passenger services from Port Moresby to 20 destinations in Papua New Guinea and international services to Brisbane, Cairns and Sydney (Australia), Auckland (New Zealand), Irian Jaya (Indonesia), Solomon Islands, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Singapore; Chair. B. Philemon; Gen. Man. M. Iangalio; fleet of 2 Boeing 707-338C, 4 Fokker F-28, 3 de Havilland DHC-7, 1 Airbus A300B4-203.

Douglas Airways Pty Ltd: POB 1179, Boroko; tel. 253499; telex 22145; f. 1961; domestic services; Man. Dir Dennis Douglas; fleet of 8 Britten Norman Islanders, 1 Beech Baron, 1 Partenaria, 1 Beech Queenair, 2 Britten Norman Trislanders.

Talair Pty Ltd: POB 108, Goroka; tel. 721355; telex 72660; f. 1952; charter/scheduled services to 140 destinations in Papua New Guinea; Man. Dir R. D. Buchanan; Gen. Man. Ken Fenske; fleet of 7 Embraer Bandeirante, 9 Twin Otters, 9 Cessna 402, 5 Beech-Barons, 25 BN2 Islanders, 1 BN3A Trislander; 3 Cessna 207, 7 Cessna 206, 2 Beech Queenair, 1 Metroliner, 3 Pilatus BN2A.

Tourism

Office of Tourism: Marea House, Port Moresby; tel. 272160.

PARAGUAY

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Paraguay is a land-locked country in central South America. It is bordered by Bolivia to the north, by Brazil to the east, and by Argentina to the south and west. The climate is sub-tropical. Temperatures range from an average maximum of 34.3°C (93.7°F) in January to an average minimum of 14°C (51°F) in June. The official language is Spanish, but the majority of the population speak Guaraní, an indigenous Indian language. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and about 90% adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, the country's established religion. There is a small Protestant minority. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, white and blue. It is the only national flag with a different design on each side, having a varying emblem in the centre of the white stripe: the obverse side bears the state emblem (a disc containing the five-pointed 'May Star', in gold, surrounded by a wreath), while the reverse side carries the seal of the Treasury (a lion supporting a staff, surmounted by the red 'Cap of Liberty'). The capital is Asunción.

Recent History

Paraguay was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until it became independent in 1811. Since 1814 the country has been ruled by a succession of dictators. In 1865 Paraguay was involved in a disastrous war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay (the Triple Alliance), resulting in the loss of more than one-half of its population. Paraguay also suffered heavy losses in the Chaco Wars of 1928–30 and 1933–35 against Bolivia, but won the bulk of the disputed territory when the boundary was fixed in 1938. General Higinio Morínigo established an authoritarian regime in 1940 but the return of a number of political exiles in 1947 sparked off a civil war in which supporters of the right-wing National Republican Party (Partido Colorado) defeated the Liberals and the Partido Revolucionario Febrerista, leading to the overthrow of Gen. Morínigo in June 1948. This was followed by a period of great instability until Gen. Alfredo Stroessner Mattiauda, the Army Commander-in-Chief, assumed power by a military coup in May 1954. He nominated himself for the presidency, as the Colorado candidate, and was elected unopposed in July to complete his predecessor's term of office. In 1955 the President assumed extensive powers and established a state of siege. General Stroessner, supported by the Partido Colorado and the armed forces, was re-elected President by large majorities in 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1983.

In February 1978 President Stroessner lifted the state of siege, in force since he came to power, in all areas except Asunción. The number of political prisoners in the country had fallen sharply by 1980, but the assassination of the former Nicaraguan dictator, Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, in Asunción in September 1980 caused President Stroessner to fear for the security of his own position, and the state of siege was reimposed. There has been continued harassment of leaders of the political opposition and of peasant and labour groups. The then Christian Democrat leader, Luis Alfonso Resck, was arrested and expelled from the country in June 1981, and Domingo Laíno, leader of the Partido Liberal Radical Auténtico, was deported in December 1982. Since Ronald Reagan took office as President of the USA in 1981, Paraguay has been under less pressure from the US Government to curb abuses of human rights, and the use of torture against detainees has reportedly become widespread once more. It has been estimated that more than 60% of all Paraguayans live outside the country.

Regular purges of the Partido Colorado membership, careful division of the spoils of office between the ruling party and the armed forces, and the support of the business community have enabled Stroessner to become the longest-serving dictator in Latin America. In 1982, however, the advanced age of many of the members of the Council of Ministers, combined with economic policies that alienated the private sector, resulted in increasing political discord. Government employment was conditional on membership of the Partido Colorado. Most of the opposition parties boycotted the presidential and legislative elections of February 1983. This enabled Stroessner to obtain more than 90% of the votes cast at the presidential election, and in August he formally took office for a further five-year term. The elections, however, served only as a temporary distraction from the increasingly pressing issues of economic decline, mounting unemployment and popular discontent with the inflexible, institutional form of government. The emergence of an independent trade union movement, and of dissident factions within the Partido Colorado, revealed the extent of the Government's unpopularity.

Following his re-election, President Stroessner made only minor changes to his Council of Ministers. In May 1983 the Government instigated a campaign of repression against students and trade unionists. Members of the opposition Liberal parties were openly critical of Gen. Stroessner. There was, however, some hope of a moderation in government policy when, in January 1984, Gen. Stroessner granted an amnesty to politicians in exile, with the notable exception of Luis Alfonso Resck and Domingo Laíno. It was believed that the President had been prompted into adopting a more conciliatory line in order to arrest the decline in his popularity, following the victory of Dr Raúl Alfonsín in Argentina's presidential election and the general agitation within Paraguay for an improvement in human rights. In February opposition parties held demonstrations in Asunción for the first time in 30 years.

In March 1984 the Government ordered the closure of the independent newspaper, *ABC Color*, on the grounds that it had been used for a campaign of subversion. The closure was widely condemned, and prompted rumours that the Government was planning to reverse its policy of permitting some measure of liberalization. The subsequent treatment of several opposition leaders, including members of the Movimiento Popular Colorado (MOPOCO) and the Movimiento de Autenticidad Colorada (MAC), appeared to substantiate this speculation. In June three members of the MAC were detained for unspecified reasons, and in January 1985 four leaders of the MOPOCO began a hunger strike in protest at their arrest by the authorities.

Throughout 1984 there was mounting interest in the issue of the eventual succession to President Stroessner. The President of the Supreme Court, Luis María Argaña, emerged as the most probable contender for the Presidency. Argaña was thought to enjoy the support of President Stroessner, who was reported to favour the younger *populista* tendency within the Partido Colorado, rather than the older *tradicionalista* element.

Government

Under the 1967 Constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral National Congress, whose members serve for five years (subject to dissolution by the President). The Senate has 30 members and the Chamber of Deputies 60 members. Elections to the Congress are by universal adult suffrage. The party receiving the largest number of votes (since 1947 the Partido Colorado) is allotted two-thirds of the seats in each chamber, the remaining seats being divided proportionately among the other contending parties. Executive power is held by the President, directly elected for five years at the same time as the Congress. He governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers.

Paraguay is divided into 19 departments, each administered by a governor who is appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 16,900 men in July 1984. There was an army of 12,500 and an air force of 1,900 men. The navy, which operates on the rivers, had 2,500 men, including 500

marines. There are 1,500 men in the internal security force. Military service, which is compulsory, lasts for 18 months in the army and for two years in the navy. Defence expenditure in 1982 was estimated to be 14,000m. guaraníes.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture (including livestock) and forestry usually contribute more than 30% of Paraguay's GDP. The agricultural sector employed 42.7% of the working population in 1982, compared with 51% in 1972. The EEC's restrictions on meat imports, and Argentina's restrictions on timber imports since 1975, severely affected the traditional pattern of Paraguay's exports. In 1982 output of rough timber declined by 15.4%, as the Itaipú hydroelectric project (see below) approached completion. Exports of timber earned US $19.1m. in 1983. Raw cotton and oil-seeds for industrial use, mainly soya beans, have become Paraguay's leading exports since 1976. In March 1982 the official price paid to producers for cotton, which accounts for about 50% of export income, was cut by 27% to below the cost of production, thereby severely reducing the standard of living of the peasant growers. In 1983 exports of cotton, soya beans and wool were valued at $71m., $75.7m. and $78.9m. respectively. The area under cultivation for soya beans was expected to increase by 63% in 1984. Other significant crops are cassava, sugar cane, maize, tobacco and rice. Severe flooding and heavy rainfall during the first months of 1983 caused extensive damage to crops, but a record wheat harvest of 107,319 tons was recorded. The IDB has agreed to provide $34.5m. for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of regions damaged by flooding. In 1984 the IDB approved a loan of $37.5m. to the agricultural sector, a proportion of which was to be used for land reclamation. The issue of land distribution has remained unresolved: 13.7% of the peasant population are landless or possess less than 1 ha of land. A further 42% of peasants own less than 5 ha. In 1984 record crops of cotton and soya beans were achieved. As a result of increased production, the agricultural sector recorded real growth of 9% in 1984.

Industrial activity has developed rapidly in recent years, assisted by the influx of foreign capital. However, the output of the manufacturing and construction sectors declined by 4.5% in 1982, as public and private investment were reduced. The principal industries are cotton ginning, timber, leather processing and the processing of vegetable oils. In October 1981 work began on a cement plant with a capacity of 600,000 metric tons per year, financed by a French company. Under an economic co-operation agreement with Brazil, Paraguay's first steel plant was under construction at Villa Hayes in 1982. An industrial estate at Puerto Presidente Stroessner and a fertilizer plant in Alto Paraná were also planned. In 1984 the manufacturing sector grew by 4.1%.

Paraguay became self-sufficient in electric energy in 1976, with the completion of the 190 MW Acaray hydroelectric complex. The Itaipú complex on the River Paraná, a joint Brazilian–Paraguayan project with a capacity of 12,600 MW, was inaugurated in March 1984 and commenced operations in October. Paraguay's energy consumption in 1982 was one-fifth of the capacity of just one of the 18 turbines that it shares with Brazil, to which it has therefore agreed to sell its spare capacity. Demand in Brazil, however, has slumped, and a low price was agreed and fixed for 50 years. This has reduced Paraguay's ability to repay debts which were incurred by the project. Work on the 4,000 MW joint Argentine-Paraguayan plant at Yacyretá was delayed in 1981 as a result of disagreement with the World Bank over the allocation of an engineering contract. Argentina's economic crisis in 1982 was expected to delay the project for up to another five years, leaving unemployed the 15,000 workers who had been made redundant when the Itaipú project was completed. Costs for the Yacyretá project are now estimated to be in excess of $10,500m. A number of construction companies and finance houses collapsed in 1982 after borrowing heavily in anticipation of a Yacyretá boom which failed to occur. Another Paraguayan-Argentine project, the 4,600 MW complex at Corpus, was settled in 1979 by a treaty signed by Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil on the use of the waters of the Paraná. However, the future of the project is in doubt following further delays. In 1981 a state-owned oil company, Petróleos Paraguayos, was formed to assist in developing the country's embryonic petroleum industry (the single refinery had increased output by only 50% in its 15 years of existence). A joint Argentine-Paraguayan commission is to investigate whether the Palomar Largo oilfield extends into Paraguay.

The Paraguayan economy was formerly the fastest-growing in Latin America, with an average annual GDP growth rate of 11.4% from 1977 to 1980, and 8.5% in 1981. This economic expansion was due to the activity generated by the Itaipú project. In 1982, however, investment tailed off as the Itaipú project neared completion. Between 1978 and 1982 capital inflows went into speculation, real estate and massive imports of consumer goods. Investment in industry was minimal. GDP was estimated to have fallen by 2.5% in 1982 and by 5% in 1983. Reserves of foreign exchange increased by 26% in 1980 but by only 4% in 1981. In December 1983 reserves were $614.6m., but by September 1984 they had fallen to $488.3m., a fall of 20.6% in nine months. Exports have stagnated, and Paraguay's long-maintained refusal to devalue the guaraní resulted in a widening of the trade deficit to $226.7m. in 1983. The introduction in July 1982 of a dual exchange rate for the guaraní resulted in a flight of capital and accelerating inflation. Attempts to stabilize the currency until after the elections proved counter-productive. Exchange houses were closed, disrupting foreign trade operations, and contraband increased. It was estimated that illegal trade accounted for 60% of the total by 1984, and that only one-quarter of total soya production was exported legally. The current deficit on the balance of payments increased steadily, from $58.7m. in 1977 to $387.7m. in 1982, but eased to $247.4m. in 1983. The public sector budget deficit rose from 5,000m. guaraníes in 1981 to an estimated 8,000m. in 1982. Unemployment rose from 4.6% of the labour force in 1981 to 13.9% in 1983. In 1983 imports were valued at $478.3m., while exports fell to $251.6m. The inflation rate was estimated to be 26.4% in 1984.

Although the Paraguayan economy has experienced a dramatic decline since 1982, the country's foreign debt is only $1,580m., one of the lowest such debts in South America. In June 1984 the guaraní was devalued by 33.3%, with the official exchange rate adjusted from 160 to 240 guaraníes per US dollar. In an attempt to reactivate the economy, the budget for 1985 gave priority to the productive sectors, especially agriculture and industry. In 1984 GDP grew by 2.9%.

Transport and Communications

In 1983 there were 441 km of railways in use, and 11,320 km of roads, of which 2,094 km were paved. The Pan-American Highway runs for more than 700 km in Paraguay, while the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia. The River Paraguay is navigable from Asunción to Concepción, and beyond for small vessels, and there is considerable traffic along the River Paraná through Argentina to the Atlantic Ocean at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. A 1,370-metre bridge linking the western and eastern areas of the country, divided by the River Paraguay, was opened in 1978. In 1980 Paraguay and Brazil agreed on a rail link, which will run from Asunción to Guaíra on the border, and was scheduled for use in 1984. The modern airport at Asunción (Aeropuerto Presidente Stroessner) was completed in 1980 at a cost of $74 m., and another international airport is to be built at Puerto Presidente Stroessner. The Government has announced plans to expand the shipping fleet, and to improve and modernize the railway system.

Social Welfare

In 1975 Paraguay had 143 hospital establishments, with a total of 3,816 beds, and in 1979 there were 1,700 physicians working in the country. In 1980 the Ministry of Public Health planned the building of rural hospitals and health centres. The Government plans to develop a health centre near Asunción at a cost of $82m. The welfare of Paraguay's indigenous Indians is the responsibility of the National Indian Institute (INDI).

Education

Education is, where possible, compulsory for six years, to be undertaken between seven and 14 years of age, but there are insufficient schools, particularly in the remote parts of the country. Primary education begins at the age of seven and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at 13 years of age, also lasts for six years. In 1979 an estimated 86% of children in the relevant age-group attended primary schools, while secon-

dary enrolment was 21%. In 1983 there were 3,690 primary schools and 658 secondary schools; there is one state and one Roman Catholic university. In 1983 adult illiteracy averaged 15.7%.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped but, with the growth of air transport and the construction of new international highways and hotel developments, efforts are being made to promote it. In the period January–July 1984 a total of 40,508 tourists visited Paraguay.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 14, 15 May (Independence Day celebrations), 16 May (Ascension), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 12 June (Peace of Chaco), 15 August (Founding of Asunción), 25 August (Constitution Day), 29 September (Battle of Boquerón), 12 October (Day of the Race, anniversary of the discovery of America), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 3 February (San Blás, Patron Saint of Paraguay), 1 March (Heroes' Day), 27 April (Maundy Thursday), 28 April (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 guaraní (G).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 278.16 guaraníes;
US $1 = 240.00 guaraníes.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Humaitá 473, Asunción (tel. 47900); Banco Central del Paraguay, Independencia Nacional y 25 de Mayo, Asunción (tel. 41678; telex 130); Secretaría Técnica de Planificación, Presidencia de la República, Iturbe y Eligio Ayala, Asunción.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	406,752*
Population (census results)†	
9 July 1972	2,357,955
11 July 1982	3,026,165
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	3,268,489
1982	3,369,966
1983	3,472,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	8.5

* 157,048 sq miles.
† Excluding adjustments for underenumeration.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1982 census)

Asunción (capital)	455,517	Encarnación	27,632
San Lorenzo	74,359	Concepción	22,866
Fernando de la Mora	66,810	Coronel Oviedo	21,782
Lambaré	65,145	Villarrica	21,203
Puerto Presidente Stroessner	48,528	Caaguazú	19,027
Pedro Juan Caballero	37,331	Pilar	13,135

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1975	81,336	30.7	14,154	5.2	12,874	4.9
1976	87,227	33.3	14,313	5.3	13,791	5.3
1977	99,249	37.5	18,354	6.8	14,855	5.7
1978	100,727	34.9	17,618	6.1	14,167	4.9
1979	104,049	33.9	17,786	5.8	13,840	4.5
1980	106,196	33.5	17,259	5.4	12,822	4.0
1982†	102,317	31.3	15,131	4.6	11,612	3.1

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence. Registration, however, is not complete. According to UN estimates, the average annual rates were: Births: 37.5 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 36.7 per 1,000 in 1975–80, 36.0 per 1,000 in 1980–85; Deaths 8.1 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 7.6 per 1,000 in 1975–80, 7.2 per 1,000 in 1980–85.
† Figures for 1981 are not available.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(ISIC Major Divisions, 1982 census)*

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	408,370	23,120	431,490
Mining and quarrying	1,120	10	1,130
Manufacturing	81,930	42,910	124,840
Electricity, gas and water	2,250	290	2,540
Construction	66,690	480	67,170
Trade, restaurants and hotels	52,720	32,490	85,210
Transport, storage and communications	23,750	2,480	26,230
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	12,680	4,440	17,120
Community, social and personal services	84,880	84,100	168,980
Activities not adequately defined	68,500	16,610	85,110
Total employed	802,890	206,930	1,009,820
Unemployed	41,300	4,530	45,830
Total labour force	844,190	211,460	1,055,650

* Figures are based on a 10% sample tabulation of census returns.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	55.0	70.0	98.9
Rice (paddy)	62.3	65.0	72.6
Maize	495.9	520.6	619.5
Cassava (Manioc)	1,840.8	1,896.0	2,513.4
Soya beans	880.0	750.0	849.7
Groundnuts	23.4	23.9	40.5
Seed cotton	317.0	253.6	235.8
Onions	26.1	28.2	11.9
Beans	57.2	60.6	46.7
Sugar cane	2,121.3	2,333.0	2,292.1
Bananas*	12.7	14.6	36.8
Tobacco	15.0	18.0	18.5

* Production in million bunches.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981*	1982	1983*
Cattle	5,400	6,350	5,600
Horses	330	332	330
Pigs	1,310	1,554	1,350
Sheep	430	430	440
Goats	135	140	145

* FAO estimates (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook).*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981*	1982	1983*
Beef and veal	116	116	120
Pig meat	83	85	85
Poultry meat	15	17	16
Cows' milk	168	169	175
Hen eggs	25.2	26	26.3
Cattle hides	17.1	17.1	17.6

* FAO estimates (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook).*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1978	1979	1980
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,196	1,650	2,073
Other industrial wood	326	339	339
Fuel wood	3,274	3,342	3,402
Total	4,796	5,331	5,814

1981–82: Annual output as in 1980 (FAO estimate).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1978	1979	1980
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	375	517	649
Railway sleepers	5	7	6*
Total	380	524	655

* FAO estimate.
1981–82: Annual production as in 1980 (FAO estimate).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight): Total catch 2.7 in 1973; 2.7 per year (FAO estimates) in 1974–82 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics).*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Alcohol ('000 litres)	3,445	8,241	4,220
Beer ('000 litres)	63,247	69,571	45,593
Cigarettes ('000 packets)	37,826	37,917	—
Cement (Portland) (metric tons)	156,107	111,194	152,953
Electricity ('000 kWh)	784,324	701,877	847,748
Hides (metric tons)	9,519	9,527	11,036
Tinned meat (metric tons)	257	477	—
Coconut oil (edible) (metric tons)	4,808	9,685	4,511
Coco pulp (metric tons)	4,638	6,485	3,416
Tung oil (metric tons)	12,124	12,793	17,032
Sugar (metric tons)	76,518	81,137	92,197
Woven cotton fabrics ('000 metres)	15,940	9,248	5,842
Matches ('000 boxes)	14,901	7,965	2,979

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 céntimos = 1 guaraní (G).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 guaraníes.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 guaraníes.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 278.16 guaraníes;
US $1 = 240.00 guaraníes;
1,000 guaraníes = £3.595 = $4.167.

Exchange Rate
Between 1960 and 1984 the official buying (export) rate was US $1 = 123.60 guaraníes, and the selling (import) rate US $1 = 126.00 guaraníes. In July 1982 a 'parallel' rate of US $1 = 160 guaraníes, applicable to non-essential imports, was introduced. This became the principal market rate in March 1984. A new rate of US $1 = 240 guaraníes was established in June 1984.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	4.30	4.05	3.88
IMF special drawing rights	17.56	26.11	31.84
Reserve position in IMF	29.29	30.49	33.76
Foreign exchange	758.85	682.40	614.59
Total	810.00	743.05	684.07

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million guaraníes at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	31,150	33,170	38,466
Demand deposits at commercial banks	29,276	25,704	34,918

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index for working-class families in Asunción. Base: 1980 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	110.4	114.3	133.9
Housing	120.2	130.3	135.0
Clothing	111.6	118.3	142.9
Miscellaneous	113.4	124.1	145.5
All items	114.0	121.7	138.1

BUDGET (million guaraníes)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983
Customs duties	10,499.9	11,324.2	6,132.7
Domestic taxes	17,374.5	23,088.6	18,969.6
Alcohol tax	3,965.7	4,289.5	2,081.6
Income tax	9,123.5	13,800.0	9,551.4
Real estate tax	1,638.0	2,425.0	3,348.2
Postal charges	139.7	169.4	72.7
Pension funds	2,541.9	4,212.3	4,591.3
Consular duties	1,820.0	1,950.0	805.6
Sales tax	4,100.0	4,750.0	2,916.0
Export tax	n.a.	210.0	120.1
Total (incl. others)	60,640.8	66,219.0	60,220.5

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983
Presidency	285.2	330.9	359.6
Ministries:			
Interior	5,705.9	7,755.7	7,603.1
Foreign Affairs	592.7	715.9	649.8
Finance	1,422.6	1,755.7	1,837.2
Education	8,459.6	10,890.5	11,478.2
Agriculture and Livestock	3,448.4	3,949.6	1,830.0
Public Works	1,931.1	1,700.4	3,774.3
National Defence	9,704.5	11,686.6	11,676.2
Public Health	2,501.8	3,322.1	2,826.3
Justice and Labour	658.8	876.0	407.3
Industry and Commerce	280.9	333.6	180.4
Without Portfolio	8.0	9.3	6.6
Public Debt	10,485.9	18,995.5	6,095.2
Judiciary	573.0	740.8	767.1
Legislature	268.8	330.4	357.1
Total (incl. others)	46,340.6	63,393.0	81,120.8

Source: Ministry of Finance.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (million guaraníes at constant 1977 prices)

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture	74,185	80,268	76,737
Livestock	24,444	25,226	25,812
Forestry	11,870	12,439	11,817
Hunting and fishing	486	506	521
Mining and quarrying	1,422	1,635	1,667
Manufacturing	59,877	64,662	61,752
Construction	22,832	26,650	25,051
Electricity	6,634	6,899	8,624
Water and sanitation	994	1,119	1,234
Transport, storage and communications	14,031	14,480	14,770
Trade and finance	93,827	101,694	99,446
Public administration and defence	13,053	16,033	16,675
Owner-occupied dwellings	8,159	8,722	8,548
Other services	28,566	30,501	30,196
Total	360,383	390,837	382,851

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	398.5	396.2	326.0
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−772.4	−711.3	−551.4
Trade balance	−373.9	−315.1	−225.4
Exports of services	331.7	383.8	245.7
Imports of services	−338.0	−461.4	−273.9
Balance on goods and services	−380.2	−392.7	−253.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	2.5	1.5	1.4
Government unrequited transfers (net)	3.3	3.5	4.8
Current balance	−374.4	−387.7	−247.4
Direct capital investment (net)	31.9	36.6	4.9
Other long-term capital (net)	136.5	228.8	284.3
Short-term capital (net)	258.4	79.5	−40.5
Net errors and omissions	−13.2	−13.8	6.0
Total (net monetary movements)	39.2	−56.6	7.3
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	3.0	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−3.3	−2.4	−59.5
Official financing (net)	4.2	−6.0	−2.7
Changes in reserves	43.1	−65.0	−54.9

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $'000)

Imports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Machinery and apparatus	107,757	105,357	107,802
Vehicles and accessories	65,492	47,645	29,437
Drinks and tobacco	37,221	38,185	15,569
Fuels and lubricants	94,588	154,242	120,024
Wheat and derivatives	13,871	6,815	15,499
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products	31,069	32,737	28,326
Iron, steel and manufactures	22,657	39,516	39,584
Textiles and manufactures	9,767	9,675	8,546
Other metals and manufactures	7,616	14,537	11,350
Paper, cardboard and manufactures	9,797	13,357	7,045
Other food products	12,989	17,084	15,751
Agricultural equipment	13,195	9,402	6,896
Total (incl. others)	581,474	631,381	478,264

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Meat products (excl. horsemeat)	3	2,075	5,273
Timber	36,380	43,844	—
Tobacco	6,458	5,947	10,171
Raw cotton	129,287	122,415	85,126
Tung oil	11,602	10,205	11,604
Coconut oil	4,727	6,433	3,585
Cattle hides	6,554	6,768	7,284
Oils (essential)	6,615	3,458	1,777
Quebracho extract	5,569	4,972	5,373
Oilseeds	52,541	90,974	88,487
Coffee	1,260	307	—
Yerba maté	349	168	41
Fruit and vegetables	4,409	8,648	2,785
Total (incl. others)	295,541	375,061	221,506

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $'000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Algeria	27,458	75,607	65,559
Argentina	100,090	113,163	90,357
Belgium	2,392	2,118	1,778
Brazil	131,257	154,260	136,310
France	9,098	10,553	16,949
Germany, Federal Republic	41,038	37,262	32,320
Italy	6,005	6,592	4,895
Japan	41,990	32,038	20,168
Netherlands	3,331	9,898	1,718
Spain	6,014	6,052	16,083
Switzerland	3,078	4,909	4,937
United Kingdom	24,898	34,014	24,728
USA	49,156	51,099	30,795
Uruguay	15,475	8,196	7,673

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Argentina	68,542	59,159	32,143
Belgium	3,027	6,163	6,611
Brazil	54,146	83,358	56,616
France	4,603	7,204	4,910
Germany, Federal Republic	32,902	40,947	31,856
Italy	3,316	5,728	3,106
Japan	24,940	25,463	5,241
Netherlands	13,257	16,022	38,586
Portugal	12,855	8,873	7,782
Spain	3,791	6,885	2,814
Switzerland	14,651	14,175	19,178
United Kingdom	2,894	3,886	1,906
USA	15,308	8,667	23,180
Uruguay	9,124	4,390	4,702

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers	421,080	401,428	266,814
Freight (metric tons)	215,433	244,400	138,368

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use)

	1980	1981	1982
Cars	37,473	41,895	43,937
Buses	4,244	2,561	2,608
Lorries	13,485	10,701	8,763
Vans	18,830	14,338	18,085
Jeeps	2,188	1,293	839
Motor cycles	22,579	18,992	18,893

CIVIL AVIATION

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers	354,742	297,201	282,520
Freight (metric tons)	2,663	2,545	1,936

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Number of visitors	267,089	178,454	147,830
Revenue (US $'000)	80,158	58,916	44,300*

* Provisional.

Source: Dirección General de Turismo.

Education

(1983)

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Primary	3,690	21,524	549,637
Secondary	658	8,356	142,436
Universities	2	2,448	31,317

Source: Ministry of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Republic of Paraguay was promulgated on 25 August 1967. It took effect after the presidential election of 11 February 1968.

The preamble to the Constitution states that Paraguay is an independent republic whose form of government is representative democracy. The powers accorded to the legislature, executive and judiciary are exercised separately and independently. The official religion of Paraguay is Roman Catholicism.

All citizens of Paraguay are equal before the law and have the right to freedom of conscience, travel, residence and religion. The freedom of association is guaranteed as is the right of workers to organize and strike. Political parties are free to operate providing they do not advocate the destruction of the republican representative system. All Paraguayans may vote in elections after the age of eighteen. No laws may be retrospective in application.

The legislature (National Congress) is composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is made up of at least 30 members, the Chamber of Deputies of at least 60 members. The party gaining a majority of votes in the presidential election obtains two-thirds of the seats in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Legislation concerning national defence and international agreements may be initiated in the Senate. Financial, electoral and municipal legislation may be initiated in the Chamber of Deputies. Both chambers of Congress are elected for a period of five years subject to dissolution.

Executive power is discharged by the President of the Republic, who must be a Roman Catholic. He is elected by direct vote for a five-year term of office. The President formulates legislation and enacts it. He is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and may dissolve Congress.

The Supreme Court is composed of five members who are appointed for five years by the President. The Supreme Court has the power to declare legislation unconstitutional.

In 1977 Article 173 of the Constitution was amended to enable the President to stand for more than two consecutive terms of office.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. Alfredo Stroessner Mattiauda (assumed power 5 May 1954; elected President 11 July 1954; re-elected 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1978 and 1983).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1985)

Minister of the Interior: Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Carlos Augusto Saldívar.

Minister of Finance: Gen. César Barrientos.

Minister of Education and Religion: Dr Carlos Ortiz Ramírez.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Dr Delfín Ugarte Centurión.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Gen. Juan Antonio Cáceres.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. Gaspar Germán Martínez.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr Adán Godoy Jiménez.

Minister of Justice and Labour: Dr José Eugenio Jacquet.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. Hernando Bertoni.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock: Pte Franco 472, Asunción.

Ministry of Education and Religion: Chile, Humaitá y Piribebuy, Asunción.

Ministry of Finance: Chile 128 esq. Palmas, Asunción.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palacio de Gobierno, Asunción.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce: Avda Espana 477 y Estados Unidos, Asunción.

Ministry of the Interior: Estrella y Montevideo, Asunción.

Ministry of Justice and Labour: G.R. de Francia y Estados Unidos, Asunción.

Ministry of National Defence: Avda Mcal López y Vice-Pte Sánchez, Asunción.

Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare: Avda Pettirossi y Brasil, Asunción.

Ministry of Public Works and Communications: Oliva y Alberdi, Asunción; tel. 41530; telex 162.

COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State is a consultative body which consists of the Ministers in charge of Government Departments, the Rector of the National University, one representative of commerce, two for agriculture and one for industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and the Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired officers, one from the army and the other from the navy.

President: (vacant).

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 6 February 1983

Candidate	Votes	Percentage
Gen. Alfredo Stroessner (Partido Colorado)	919,533	90.0
Dr Enzo Doldán (Partido Liberal Radical)	58,076	5.7
Dr Hugo Fulvio Celauro (Partido Liberal)	32,935	3.2
Spoiled votes	11,053	1.1
Total	1,021,597	100.0

CONGRESO NACIONAL

Election, 6 February 1983

Party	Seats	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
Partido Colorado	20	40
Partido Liberal Radical	6	13
Partido Liberal	4	7

Political Organizations

In 1980 a law was passed allowing military officers to join political parties and in 1981 legislation was passed stipulating that, to be eligible for elections, a political party must have at least 10,000 members and a presence in one-third of the country's electoral districts. Only existing parties (i.e. not coalitions) may nominate presidential candidates.

Asociación Nacional Republicana—Partido Colorado (National Republican Party): Asunción; f. 19th century, ruling party since 1940; affiliation is obligatory for all civil servants; 1.3m. mems; Chair. Dr Juan Ramón Chávez; First Vice-Pres. Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro; Sec. Mario Abdo Benítez.

Movimiento de Autenticidad Colorada (MAC): dissident faction of Asociación Nacional Republicana; Leader Alcibiades Melgarejo.

***Partido Liberal:** Asunción; f. 1961; Leader Dr Hugo Fulvio Celauro.

***Partido Liberal Teeté (PLT):** Asunción; f. 1961; legally recognized opposition party; Pres. Prof. Carlos A. Levi.

***Partido Liberal Radical (PLR):** Yegros y Manuel Domínguez, Asunción; f. 1961; legally recognized token opposition party; Leader Dr Enzo Doldán.

Acuerdo Nacional Paraguayo: Asunción; f. 1978; opposition front including:

Movimiento Popular Colorado (MOPOCO): Asunción; f. 1959; dissident group from Partido Colorado; Leaders Miguel Ángel González Casabianca, César Stumps.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Colón 871, Casilla 1318, Asunción; f. 1960; has called for its members to cast blank votes in all elections and is, therefore, not officially recognized; 38,000 mems; Pres. Alfredo Rojas León; Vice-Pres Florencio Riveros Vásquez, Juan Descalzo Buongermini.

***Partido Liberal Radical Auténtico (PLRA):** Asunción; f. 1978; left-of-centre party; Leaders Dr Domingo Laíno (in exile), Juan Manuel Benítez Florentín, Hermes Rafael Saquier, Miguél Angel Martínez Yaryef; Sec. Gen. Miguel Abdón Saguier.

Partido Revolucionario Febrerista (PRF): Casa del Pueblo, Manduvira 552, Asunción; f. 1936; social democratic party; affiliated to the Socialist International; the only legally-recognized extra-parliamentary party; Leaders Alarico Quiñónez (conservative wing), Dr Euclides Acevedo (radical wing); Gen. Sec. Ricardo Lugo Rodriguez.

Partido Liberal Unificado: Asunción; f. 1977; not officially recognized.

* Note: The original Partido Liberal was the ruling party until 1940 and was dissolved in 1942. It was re-established in 1961, but most members left to form the PLR. The party has split further and the largest faction is the PLRA.

The leaders of the banned Organización Político Militar (OPM) and the Partido Comunista Paraguayo (PCP, pro-Moscow Communist Party) are in exile.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN PARAGUAY

Argentina: Avda Mcal López 2029, Asunción; tel. 200034; telex 127; Ambassador: . Raúl A. J. Quijano.

Belgium: Edif. Parapití 5°, O'Leary 509 casi Estrella, Apdo 503, Asunción; tel. 44075; Chargé d'affaires: Desirée Orens.

Bolivia: Eligio Ayala 2002, esq. Gral Bruguez, Asunción; tel. 22662; Ambassador: Dr Raúl Botelho Gonzálvez.

Brazil: 25 de Mayo y Gral Aquino, Asunción; tel. 200031; telex 148; Ambassador: Gen. Mario de Mello Mattos (retd).

Chile: Guido Spano 1695, Calle Juan B. Motta, Asunción; tel. 660344; telex 163; Ambassador: Maj.-Gen. Héctor Orozco Sepúlveda.

China (Taiwan): Avda Mcal López 1043, Asunción; tel. 22371; telex 702; Ambassador: Gen. Wang Sheng.

Colombia: Avda Mcal López 2240, Asunción; tel. 62162; Ambassador: Emiliano Isaza Henao.

Costa Rica: Corrales 3529 casi Cmdte Franco, Asunción; tel. 27465; Ambassador: Franklin Rojas Bolaños.

Ecuador: Edif. Inter-Express 9°, Of. 901, Herrera 195 esq. Yegros, Asunción; tel. 46150; telex 5160; Ambassador: Jorge Lasso.

El Salvador: Edif. Líder W 11°, Estrella 692, Calle O'Leary, Apdo 115, Asunción; tel. 95503; Ambassador: Lt-Col Eduardo Casanova.

France: España 696, Casilla 97, Asunción; tel. 23111; telex 137; Ambassador: Jean François Nodinot.

Germany, Federal Republic: José Berges 1003–1007 casi Saltos de Guairá, Asunción; tel. 24006; telex 129; Ambassador: Konrad Gracher.

Holy See: Calle 25 de Mayo, Asunción (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 200750; Apostolic Nuncio: Dr José Mees.

Israel: Edif. Líder 2 3°, O'Leary esq. Gral Díaz, Asunción; tel. 95097; telex 5216; Ambassador: David Morag.

Italy: Avda Mcal López 1104, esq. Mayor Bullo, Asunción; tel. 25918; telex 618; Ambassador: Gianguido Lanzoni.

Japan: Avda Mcal López 2364, Casilla 1957, Asunción; tel. 64616; telex 131; Ambassador: Tatsuo Yamaguchi.

Korea, Republic: Rca Dominicana 216 esq. Calle 160, Asunción; tel. 202651; telex 201; Ambassador: Suk Kyu Kim.

Mexico: Edif. Parapití 5°, Estrella y O'Leary, Asunción; tel. 44421; telex 213; Ambassador: Fernando Flores Tejada.

Panama: América 365, Calle España, Asunción; tel. 202491; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Emmy Lindo de Fiddes.

Peru: Avda Meal López 648, Asunción; tel. 200949; Ambassador; Juan E. Arevalo Alvarado-Zañartu.

South Africa: Edif. Sudameris 4°, Ind. Nacional y Cerro Corá, Asunción; tel. 44331; telex 325; Ambassador: C. Martin van Niekerk.

Spain: 25 de Mayo 171, Asunción; tel. 90686; telex 473; Ambassador: Vicente Fernández Trelles.

Switzerland: Edif. Parapití 4°, Juan O'Leary 409/Estrella, Asunción; tel. 48022; Chargé d'affaires: L. Attenbach.

United Kingdom: Pte Franco 706, 4°, Apdo 404, Asunción; tel. 49146; telex 139; Ambassador: Bernard Coleman.

USA: Avda Mcal López 1776, Asunción; tel. 201041; telex 203; Ambassador: Arthur H. Davis.

Uruguay: Brasília esq. Rca de Siria, Asunción; tel. 25391; telex 333; Ambassador: Hugo Márquez.

Venezuela: Edif. Delime II 1°, O'Leary esq. Haedo, Apdo 94, Asunción; tel. 44242; telex 353; Ambassador: Santiago Ochoa Antich.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court is composed of five judges chosen by the President with the approval of the Council of State.

President: Luis María Argaña.

Under the Supreme Court are the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunal of Jurors and Judges of First Instance, the Judges of Arbitration, the Magistrates (Jueces de Instrucción), and the Justices of the Peace.

Religion

All sects are tolerated, but about 90% of the population follow Roman Catholicism, the established religion.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Asunción: Rt Rev. Ismael Blás Rolón Silvero, Arzobispado, Casilla 654, Asunción; tel. 44150.

The Baptist Church

Baptist Evangelical Convention of Paraguay: Casilla 1194, Asunción; tel. 23753; Pres. Rev. Diosnel Silva.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís: Apdo 742, Asunción; tel. 25747.

The Press

DAILIES

Hoy: Avda Mcal López 2948, Asunción; tel. 63400; f. 1977; Dir Humberto Domínguez Dibb; circ. 40,000.

Patria: Tacuari 4438, Asunción; tel. 49148; f. 1946; Colorado Party; Dir Dr Ezequiel González Alsina; circ. 8,000.

La Tribuna: Avda Arhgas y Brasília, Asunción; tel. 46664; f. 1925; independent; Dir Oscar Paciello; circ. 30,000.

Última Hora: Benjamín Constant 658, Asunción; f. 1973; independent; Dir Demetrio Rojas; circ. 45,000.

PERIODICALS

Aquí: Alberdi esq. Ytororó, Asunción; general; sensationalist; Dir José María Troche.

Isiri: Asunción; Spanish and Guaraní; folklore; Editor José Cantero Frutos.

Sendero: Alberdi 782, Asunción; weekly; ecclesiastical; Dir Carlos Talavera; circ. 10,000.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Calle Paí Pérez 690, Asunción; Bureau Chief Sixto Martínez Barco.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Cerro Corá 1645, Asunción; tel. 200638; telex 917; Agent Víctor E. Carugati.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Calle Roma esq. 14 de Mayo, 2°, Of. E, Casilla 264, Asunción; tel. 71058; telex 00305917; Correspondent Alfredo M. Seiferheld.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Edif. Ypacarai 3°, Alberdi 733, Asunción; tel. 95451; Correspondent Carlos R. Talavera.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Avda Uruguay 570, Asunción; Correspondent Germán Chaves.

Telam (Argentina) is also represented.

Publishers

La Colmena, SA: Asunción; Dir Daumas Ladouce.

Ediciones Diálogo: Calle Brasil 1391, Asunción; f. 1957; fine arts, literature, poetry, criticism; Man. Miguel Ángel Fernañdez.

Ediciones Nizza: Tachari 144, Asunción; tel. 47160; medicine; Pres. Dr José Ferreira Martínez.

Editorial Comuneros: Cerro Corá 289, Casilla 930, Asunción; tel. 46176; social history, poetry, literature, law.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Paraguaya del Libro: Estrella 380, Casilla 1705, Asunción; f. 1968; Pres. Lic. Rubén Lisboa; Sec. Lic. Nidia Vera Radice.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 200,000 radio receivers and 82,000 television receivers in use.

RADIO

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (Antelco): Administración General 4°, Oliva y Alberdi, Casilla 84, Asunción; tel. 44001; f. 1926; Chair. of Board Ing. Miguel C. Guanes; Gen. Man. Lt-Col F. F. Duarte.

Government Station

Radio Nacional del Paraguay: Oliva y Alberdi, 6°, Asunción; medium- and short-wave and FM; Dir Alejandro Cáceres Almada.

Commercial Stations

Radio Asunción: Avda Artigas y Capitán Lombardo, Asunción; Dir Miguel G. Fernández.

Radio Chaco Boreal: Cnel Bogardo 916, Asunción; Dir-Gen. Humberto Domínguez Dibb.

Radio Concepción: Oliva y Schreiber, Casilla 78, Concepción; f. 1963; medium-wave; Man. Julian Martí Ibáñez.

Radio Encarnación: Gral Artigas 728, Encarnación; commercial but owned by Antelco; medium- and short-wave; Dir Alejandro Lapierre.

Radio Guairá: Alejo García y Pte Franco, Villarica; medium-, long- and short-wave; Dir Enrique Traversi Vásquez.

Radio Guaraní: Avda José F. Bogardo y Batallón 40, Asunción; medium- and short-wave; Dir Esteban Cáceres Almada.

Radio Ñanduti: Choferes del Chaco esq. Mcal Estigarribia, Asunción; f. 1962; Dir Humberto Rubín (closed November 1984).

Radio Paraguay: Avda Dr Gaspar R. de Francia 337-343, Asunción; medium-wave and FM; Dir-Gen. Roberto Simbron.

Radio Presidente Stroessner: Km 10, Ruta Internacional, Ciudad Pte Stroessner; medium-wave and FM; Dir Carlos Barreto Sarubbi.

Radio Primero de Marzo: Avda Gral Máximo Santos y Felicidad, Asunción; Dirs Juan Angel Napout, Alcides Riveros.

Radio Cháritas: Luis Alberto de Herrera 364, Casilla 1313, Asunción; f. 1936; station of the Franciscan order; medium- and short-wave; Dir Lorenzo Berañano.

There are 12 FM stations in Asunción and 8 in rural areas.

TELEVISION

Teledifusora Paraguaya: 8 Proy. Lambare, Asunción; tel. 31363; Gen. Man. Nicholas Bo.

Televisión Cerro Corá: Avda Carlos A. López 572, Asunción; tel. 80086; telex 370; commercial; Gen. Man. Ricardo Sánchez Abdo.

Televisora del Este: Area 5, Ciudad Pte Stroessner; commercial; tel. 81504; Gen. Man. Ricardo Sánchez Abdo.

Televisión Itapua: Cnel Irrazábal y Villarrica, Encarnación; tel. 450; commercial; Dir Ricardo Sánchez Abdo; Station Man. Jorge M. Granada.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; amounts in guaraníes)

BANKING

Superintendencia de Bancos: Edif. Estrella, Asunción; tel. 45416; Superintendent Dr Oscar Estigarribia.

Central Bank

Banco Central del Paraguay: Independencia Nacional y 25 de Mayo, Asunción; tel. 41678; telex 134; f. 1952; cap. and res 17,000m. (June 1983); Pres. Dr César Romeo Acosta; Gen. Man. Dr Augusto A. Colmán Villamayor.

Development Banks

Banco de Desarrollo del Paraguay, SA (Comdesa): Ayolas y Estrella, Edif. Estrella 1°, Casilla 1531, Asunción; tel. 91717; f. 1970; cap. 600m. (1981); Vice-Pres. Jean Marc Fischer; Gen. Man. Julio E. Sauca.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Independencia Nacional y Cerro Corá, Asunción; tel. 44440; telex 130; f. 1961 to supply medium- and long-term industrial and agricultural credits; cap. 4,613m.; Pres. Dr Julio Regis Sanguina; 41 brs and 16 agencies throughout the country.

Crédito Agrícola de Habilitación: Caríos y Primera, Asunción; Pres. Ing. Agr. Estéban Medina Santacruz.

Fondo Ganadero: Cerro Corá e Independencia Nacional, Asunción; tel. 47463; Pres. Epifanio Salcedo.

Commercial Banks

Banco de Asunción, SA: Palma esq 14 de Mayo, Asunción; owned by Banco Central (Spain); tel. 93190; telex 132; f. 1964; cap. 830m., dep. 8,012m. (Dec. 1981); Pres. Alfonso Escamez López; Man. Francisco Anquela.

Banco Comercial del Paraguay, SA (BANCOPAR): Avda Mcal López y Mayor Fleitas 780, Casilla 2350, Asunción; tel. 207261; telex 5145; f. 1981; owned by Banco Español de Crédito (Spain); Gen. Man. Rolf Staudt.

Banco Continental, SA: Estrella 621, Asunción; tel. 41464; telex 611; f. 1980; Man. Dir Juan A. Estigarribia.

Banco Nacional de Trabajadores (BNT): Gral Díaz y Alberdi, Asunción; tel. 41493; f. 1973 to make credit available to workers and to encourage savings; Pres. Dr José María Fernández R.; Man. Lic. Alberto Gracia S.

Banco Paraná, SA: Palma y N.S. de la Asunción; tel. 46691; f. 1981; Dir.-Gen. Juares Elias Saru.

Banco Real de Paraguay: Alberdi esq. Estrella, Asunción; tel. 93171; Pres. Josias Eustaquio Fonseca; Man. Armindo Landskron.

Banco Sudameris Paraguay, SA: Independencia Nacional y Cerro Corá, Casilla 1433, Asunción; tel. 44172; telex 120; f. 1961; savings and commercial bank; subsidiary of Banque Sudameris; cap. 732m., dep. 8,875m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Ramiro Rodríguez Alcalá; Man. Dir Luigi Malangone; 6 brs.

Banco Unión, SA: Estrella y Alberdi, Asunción; tel. 90341; telex 385; f. 1978; cap. and res. 1,330m., dep. 9,544m. (Dec. 1983); Pres Tito Scavone; Dir Tomás Salomoni.

Interbanco, SA: 14 de Mayo c/ Palma y Estrella, Asunción; tel. 94992; f. 1978; Gen. Man. Sergio R. Sousa Tavares.

Foreign Banks

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Chile y Palma, Asunción; tel. 47433; telex 157; Man. Alberto Augusto Ortega.

Banco do Brasil: Oliva y Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Casilla 667, Asunción; tel. 90121; telex 136; Man. Joselito Heggendorn Kuhlmann.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo (BANESPA) (Brazil): Azara esq. Yegros, Asunción; tel. 94988; Gen. Man. Geraldo Leguthe Lima.

Banco Exterior SA (Spain): 25 de Mayo esq. Yegros, Casilla 824, Asunción; tel. 92072; telex 128; f. 1968; cap. 8,951m., dep. 16,764m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Francisco Fernández Ordóñez; Gen. Man. Antonio Muñoz de Burgos.

Banco Holandés Unido (Netherlands): Independencia Nacional y E. V. Haedo, Apdo 1180, Asunción; tel. 90004; Man. Leo Vandelande.

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): Chile y Oliva, Asunción; tel. 91021; Man. Rodolfo Alborelli.

Bank of Boston (USA): Pte Franco 706 esq. J. E. O'Leary, Asunción; tel. 96141; telex 640; f. 1979; Gen. Man. Michael J. Blake.

Bank of London and South America Ltd (UK): Palma esq. J. E. O'Leary, Apdo 696, Asunción; tel. 91090; telex 119; Man. Bruce Harrison.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): Eduardo Víctor Haedo 103 esq. Independencia Nacional, Casilla 317, Asunción; tel. 92241; f. 1980; Man. Robert Benoit.

Citibank NA (USA): Estrella y Chile, Apdo 1174, Asunción; tel. 94950; Vice-Pres. Julio César Gill Paleari.

Deutsche Bank AG (Fed. Repub. of Germany): 14 de Mayo esq. Estrella, Casilla 1426, Asunción; tel. 90160; Man. Jürgen Born.

Banking Association

Asociación de Bancos Privados del Paraguay: Edif. Parapití 3°, Of. 323/5, Estrella esq. Juan E. O'Leary, Asunción; tel. 91450; mems: Paraguayan banks and foreign banks with brs in Asunción; Pres. Jürgen Born.

INSURANCE

La Agrícola SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Juan O'Leary 409, Edif. Parapití 1°, Asunción; tel. 90936; telex 253; f. 1981; Pres. Dr Juan Carlos Casco; Gen. Man. Eduardo E. Barrios Perini.

Alianza SA de Seguros Generales: Oliva 522 esq. 14 de Mayo, Asunción; tel. 92383; telex 272; f. 1963; Pres. Mario Abdo Benítez; Gen. Man. Lic. Víctor Manuel Villalba.

América SA de Seguros: Manduvirá 957, Casilla 865, Asunción; tel. 91713; telex 225; f. 1960; general; Pres. Dr Hassel Aguilar Sosa; Gen. Man. Ignacio A. Pane.

American Home Assurance Company: Independencia Nacional 1105, Asunción; tel. 46954; f. 1954; Mans Albino Jara Recalde, Guido Chase Sardi, Raúl Rivarola Mernes.

Aseguradora Paraguaya, SA: Eduardo Víctor Haedo 103, 1°, Asunción; tel. 93093; telex 271; f. 1976; life and risk; Pres. Gerardo Torcida; Man. Gerardo Torcida, Jr.

Atalaya SA de Seguros Generales: Independencia Nacional 565, 1°, Asunción; tel. 92811; telex 173; f. 1963; general; Pres. Heinz Gerardo Doll; Man. Américo Riquelme B.

Central SA de Seguros: Eduardo Víctor Haedo 179, Casilla 1802, Asunción; tel. 94653; telex 147; f. 1976; general; Pres. Carlos Köhn Cabañas; Gen. Man. Dr Osvaldo Gatti D.

El Comercio Paraguayo SA Cía de Seguros Generales: Alberdi 453, Asunción; tel. 92324; f. 1947; life and risk; Pres. Enrique Cazenave; Man. Dr Braulio Oscar Elizeche.

La Consolidada SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: 15 de Agosto 640, Casilla 1182, Asunción; tel. 91989; f. 1961; life and risk; Pres. Ivo Ubaldi; Gen. Man. Dr J. Manuel Ferreira.

La Continental Cía de Seguros Generales: Estrella 763, Asunción; tel. 92541; telex 265; f. 1964; life and risk; Gen. Man. Jorge A. Lloret.

Cristal SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Yegros 615, 4°, Asunción; tel. 91193; telex 917; f. 1981; Pres. Ing. Luis Alberto Lima; Man. Dirs José Benjamín Silva Storni, Romilda Gómez de González.

Fénix SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Cerro Corá 1309, Casilla 2130, Asunción; tel. 208981; f. 1976; general; Pres. Víctor Martínez Yaryes; Man. Roque Gaona, Jr.

Garantía SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: 25 de Mayo 640 c/ Antequera, Edif. Garantía 1°, Asunción; tel. 90678; f. 1973; general; Pres. Juan Alicio Molina; Gen. Man. Lic. Mario Oscar Barrios Flecha.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company: 15 de Agosto 112, Casilla 730, Asunción; tel. 41239; telex 383; f. 1957; Man. Dr Teresa Ma G. B. de Romero Pereira.

La Independencia de Seguros y Reaseguros, SA: Alberdi 723, Casilla 980, Asunción; tel. 48996; f. 1966; general; Pres. Venancio Estigarribia; Man. Rubén Mena Andriotti.

Intercontinental SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Nuestra Señora de la Asunción 1105, Alto, Asunción; tel. 92348; telex 455; f. 1978; Pres. Francisco Osvaldo Calvet; Man. Benito Jiménez Caballero.

Mundo SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Estrella 917, Calle Montevideo, Asunción; tel. 92787; telex 253; f. 1970; life and risk; Pres. Dr Hirán Delgado von Lepel; Gen. Man. Blas Marcial Cabral.

Nanawa SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Oliva 756, Casilla 2003, Asunción; tel. 94961; telex 917; f. 1975; Pres. José Luis Cuevas; Gen. Man. Guillermo Brown Cardona.

Ñane Reta SA Seguros y Reaseguros: Tte Fariña 768 entre Tacuarý y Antequera, Casilla 1658, Asunción; tel. 49745; f. 1980; Pres. Werner Bäertschi; Gen. Man. Dr Luciano Larriel.

La Paraguaya SA de Seguros: Estrella 625, 3°, Casilla 375, Asunción; tel. 91367; telex 150; f. 1905; life and risk; Pres. Dr Oscar Pérez Uribe; Gen. Man. Manuel Nogués Zubizarreta.

Patria SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Edif. Seguros Patria 5°, Pte Franco 706, Asunción; tel. 45389; telex 228; f. 1968; general; Pres. José Pappalardo; Exec. Dir Dr Marcos Perera R.

Planeta SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Humaitá 145, Calle Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, 1° y 2°, Casilla 495, Asunción; tel. 92945; telex 917; f. 1970; life and risk; Pres. Dr Tito Scavone Yódice; Exec. Dir Juan Carlos Martincich.

La Previsora SA de Seguros Generales: Pte Franco 654, Casilla 976, Asunción; tel. 92442; f. 1964; general; Pres. Peter C. Bittinger; Man. Alfonso David.

El Productor SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Independencia Nacional 802, Casilla 1657, Asunción; tel. 91577; f. 1964; life and risk; Pres. and Dir Lic. Reinaldo Pavía Maldonado.

Real Paraguaya de Seguros SA: Estrella esq. Alberdi, Casilla 1442, Asunción; tel. 92221; telex 616; f. 1974; life and risk; Pres. Josias Eustaquio Fonseca; Man. Luis Carlos Martins Buosi.

Rumbos SA de Seguros: Estrella 851, Casilla 1017, Asunción; tel. 90778; f. 1960; general; Pres Dr Antonio Soljancic; Man. Ing. Carlos E. Evers.

La Rural del Paraguay SA Paraguaya de Seguros: 15 de Agosto 608 esq. Gral Díaz, Casilla 21, Asunción; tel. 47524; f. 1920; general; Pres. Enrique Cazenave; Gen. Man. Dr Ricardo R. Trinidad J.

Seguridad SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Avda Mcal López 706 esq. Rca Francesa, Asunción; tel. 204417; telex 211; f. 1979; Pres. Miguel Carrizosa A.; Man. Naoyuki Toyotishi.

Seguros Chaco SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Gral Ibáñez del Campo 862, Asunción; tel. 41517; telex 387; f. 1977; general; Pres. Ing. Paolo Pederzani; Exec. Dir Alberto R. Zarza T.

Seguros Generales SA (SEGESA): Oliva 393, Casilla 802, Asunción; tel. 91359; telex 917; f. 1956; life and risk; cap. and res 173m. guaraníes; Pres. Oscar Pinho Insfrán; Gen. Man. César Avalos.

El Sol del Paraguay Cía de Seguros y Reaseguros SA: Edif. Alfonsi 1°, Alberdi esq. Palma, Asunción; tel. 91037; f. 1977; general; Pres. Dr Angel Andrés Matto; Exec. Dir Dr Miguel Angel Berni.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd: Independencia Nacional 349, 1°, Of. 7, Asunción; tel. 43350; f. 1973; Mans Ernesto S. Reuter, Jorge C. Batista.

Universo de Seguros y Reaseguros SA: 14 de Mayo esq. Gral Díaz, Edif. de la Encarnación 9°, Casilla 788, Asunción; tel. 47278; f. 1979; Pres. Raúl Alberto Cubas; Man. Daniel Cerezuela Sánchez.

Yacyretá SA de Seguros y Reaseguros: Rca de Colombia 656, Casilla 2487, Asunción; tel. 92326; telex 5193; f. 1981; Pres. Dr W. Miguel Angel Meza; Man. Lic. Guillermo Fernández.

Insurance Association

Asociación Paraguaya de Cías de Seguros: Yegros 615, 1°, Casilla 1435, Asunción; tel. 41506; telex 150; f. 1963; 35 mems; Pres. César Avalos; Gen. Man. Dr Pastor C. Filártiga.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara y Bolsa de Comercio: Estrella 540, Asunción; tel. 47312.

INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Secretaría Técnica de Planificación de la Presidencia de la República: Iturbe y Eligio Ayala, Asunción; tel. 48074; government body responsible for overall planning.

Administración Nacional de Almacenes, Silos y Frigoríficos: Asunción; f. 1969 to organize a national network of storage installations; financed by a US $6m. loan from the IDB.

Administración Nacional de Electricidad (ANDE): Padre Cardozo Avda España, Asunción; tel. 22713; national electricity board; Pres. Ing. Enzo Debernardi.

Consejo Nacional de Coordinación Económica: Asunción; directs negotiations between workers and employers.

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Ganadería: Asunción; tel. 290939; f. 1964; government council representing public and private bodies in the cattle industry.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Industrial (National Council for Industrial Development): Asunción; national planning institution.

Federación de la Producción, Industria y Comercio (FEPRINCO): 15 de Agosto 341 (altos), Asunción; tel. 46638.

INDI (National Indian Institute): Asunción; tel. 93802; responsible for welfare of Indian population; Pres. Minister of Defence; Dir Col Machucha Godoy.

Instituto de Bienestar Rural (IBR): Asunción; tel. 46534; responsible for rural welfare and colonization; Pres. Juan Manuel Frutos.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización: Avda Artigas y Gral Roa, Asunción; tel. 290277; telex 306; national standards institute.

Instituto de Previsión Social: Asunción; tel. 290136; responsible for employees' welfare and health insurance scheme.

Petróleos Paraguayos (PETROPAR): Asunción; tel. 95117; telex 5153; f. 1981; national petroleum company with 40% holding by the private refining concern Repsa; Dir Julio Gutiérrez.

Unión de Industriales Paraguayos (UIP): Asunción; tel. 27092; organization of businessmen.

TRADE UNIONS

Independent trade unions ceased to exist in 1958.

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores—CPT (Confederation of Paraguayan Workers): Yegros y Simón Bolívar, Asunción; f. 1951; attached to Ministry of Justice and Labour; Sec.-Gen. Sotero Ledesma; 20,000 mems (est.) from 113 affiliated groups.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril Presidente Carlos Antonio López: México 145, Casilla 453, Asunción; tel. 43273; telex 43273; f. 1854, control passed from UK company to Paraguayan Government in 1961; 441 km open; service to Encarnación and Buenos Aires (1,510 km) three times a week; it was planned to modernize and electrify the system at a cost of US $68m. in 1979; Pres. Ing. Miguel Angel Barrios Arce; Man. Dr Modesto Ali.

Ferrocarril del Norte: Concepción; service to Horqueta 56 km east.

ROADS

In 1983 there were 11,320 km of roads, of which 2,094 km were paved. The Pan-American Highway runs for over 700 km in Paraguay and the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Navegación y Puertos (National Shipping and Ports Department): Colón e Isabel la Católica, Asunción; tel. 92846; f. 1965; responsible for ports services and maintaining navigable channels in rivers and for improving navigation on the River Paraguay.

Inland Waterways

Flota Mercante del Estado: Estrella 672-680, Casilla 454, Asunción; tel. 46010; telex 159; state-owned; boats and barges up to 1,000 tons displacement on Paraguay and Paraná rivers; cold storage ships for use between Asunción–Buenos Aires–Montevideo; Pres. O. V. Johanssen.

Ocean Shipping

Compañía Paraguaya de Navegación de Ultramar: Pte Franco esq. 15 de Agosto, Casilla 77, Asunción; tel. 92137; telex 117; f. 1963 to operate between Asunción, USA and European ports; 2 ships of 1,135 tons each.

Flota Mercante del Estado: Estrella 672-680, Casilla 454, Asunción; tel. 46010; telex 159; Pres. O. V. Johanssen.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport 15 km from Asunción (Aeropuerto Presidente Stroessner) and another is to be built near Puerto Presidente Stroessner.

National Airlines

Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas (LAP): Oliva 455–467, Asunción; tel. 95261; telex 174; f. 1962; services to Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay (suspended temporarily), Fed. Repub. of Germany, Spain and the USA; Pres. Gen. Gerardo Johanssen; Man. Brig. Gen. Raúl Calvet; fleet: 3 Boeing 707-320B, 2 Lockheed Electra.

Tourism

Dirección General de Turismo: Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones, Oliva y Alberdi, Asunción; tel. 41530; telex 162; f. 1940; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Dr Jorge Patricio Escobar Genes; Sec.-Gen. Lic. Carlos Rubén Turitich Marín.

Atomic Energy

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Palacio de Gobierno, Asunción; f. 1960; maintains no laboratories or installations; Pres. Prof. Dr José Danilo Pecci.

PERU

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Peru lies in western South America, bordered by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, by Brazil and Bolivia to the east, and by Chile to the south. Peru has a coastline of more than 2,300 km (1,400 miles) on the Pacific Ocean. The climate varies with altitude, average temperatures being about 11°C (20°F) lower in the Andes mountains than in the coastal plain. The rainy season is between October and April, with heavy rainfall in the tropical forests. Temperatures in Lima are usually between 13°C (55°F) and 28°C (82°F). The two official languages are Spanish and Quechua. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and the great majority are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes, of red, white and red, with the state coat of arms (a shield, with a golden cornucopia in the lower half and a llama and a cinchona tree in the upper half, all encircled by a wreath of laurel) in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Lima.

Recent History

There have been human settlements in Peru for more than 10,500 years. The last of the indigenous Indians' ruling civilizations, the Inca empire, was ended when Spanish colonists arrived in the early 16th century, attracted by the legendary mineral wealth of the region. Since independence from Spain, finally achieved in 1826, Peruvian politics have been characterized by alternating periods of civilian administration and military dictatorship.

Peru's oldest political party with a mass following is the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), founded in 1924. For more than 50 years, the party was led by its founder, Dr Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre. After organizing demonstrations against the dictatorial regime of President Augusto Bernardino Leguía in the early 1920s, Haya de la Torre was arrested and exiled. From 1923 to 1930 he lived in Mexico, where he established APRA. The party was founded as a nationalist revolutionary movement, aimed at fighting imperialism throughout Latin America. It spread to several South American countries but became a significant party only in Peru, where it was established in 1930, when President Leguía was deposed and Haya de la Torre returned from exile. However, the Peruvian Aprista Party, as it was also known, was banned between 1931 and 1945 and again in 1948–56. There is a long-standing tradition of hostility between the armed forces and APRA. During the 1930s the Apristas, then strongly Marxist in character, were responsible for widespread disturbances, including uprisings by peasants and urban workers. Although it has never won the presidency (which Haya de la Torre contested in 1931, 1962 and 1963), APRA has been the dominant party in recent Peruvian history.

In July 1945 Dr José Luis Bustamante y Rivera became President, replacing Dr Manuel Prado y Ugartache, who had held office since 1939. President Bustamante strove to keep a balance between APRA, which was the largest party in Congress, and the conservative groups which controlled commercial activity in the capital, Lima. However, he was deposed in October 1948 by a right-wing military rebellion, led by Gen. Manuel Odría, a former Minister of the Interior, who formed a military junta and banned APRA, which was accused of attempting to foment revolution. In July 1950 Gen. Odría took office as President, having been the sole candidate in an election from which APRA was excluded. He remained in power until July 1956, when he was succeeded by ex-President Prado, a moderate conservative, who had been elected with support from APRA, which was legalized again. By this time, APRA had evolved into a moderate left-of-centre and anti-communist party, although its programme continued to emphasize the aim of improving conditions for Peru's rural population, particularly the indigenous Indians.

At the next presidential and congressional elections, in June 1962, there were numerous allegations of fraud and other irregularities. In the presidential poll, the APRA leader, Dr Haya de la Torre, obtained the largest share of the total vote but less than the one-third required for direct election. Accordingly, it was left to Congress to choose the successful candidate. Although Haya de la Torre withdrew in favour of Gen. Odría, the former President and candidate of the conservative Unión Nacional Odríista (who had obtained third place in the June poll), the armed forces staged a coup in July, and the elections were annulled. Power was seized by a military junta, led by Gen. Ricardo Pérez Godoy, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who assumed the functions of Head of State. In March 1963, however, Gen. Pérez was deposed in a bloodless coup, being replaced by Gen. Nicolás Lindley López, hitherto second-in-command.

As previously announced, presidential and congressional elections were held in June 1963 in preparation for a return to constitutional rule. The presidential election was won by Fernando Belaúnde Terry, a wealthy architect, who had been runner-up in 1956 and 1962. Belaúnde, who gained 39.0% of the vote in 1963, was the joint candidate of his own party, the reformist Acción Popular (AP), and the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC). Dr Haya de la Torre won 34.3%, while Gen. Odría was again third. APRA, however, was the largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, with 58 of the 140 seats, compared with 50 for the AP-PDC coalition. President Belaúnde took office for a six-year term in July 1963, when military rule ended.

President Belaúnde's first term of office was notable for frequent ministerial crises, but in the early years of his administration, despite the handicap of an opposition-controlled Congress, the Government enacted far-reaching legislation, including measures to promote agrarian reform. Following internal unrest and an economic crisis in 1967, President Belaúnde was deposed by a bloodless military coup in October 1968, when power was assumed by a Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces. The coup was led by Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, the Army Chief of Staff, who was proclaimed President. The new leader dissolved Congress and formed an all-military Council of Ministers.

Radical reforms and austerity measures created internal unrest and dissension within the armed forces. In August 1975 President Velasco was overthrown and replaced by Gen. Francisco Morales Bermúdez, who had been Prime Minister since February. In July 1976 President Morales carried out a ministerial reshuffle in which most of the leading instigators of the 1968 revolution were removed. The new Government implemented several measures which were interpreted as a move to the right.

In July 1977 President Morales announced plans for the restoration of civilian rule. Accordingly, a national election (the first for 15 years) was held in June 1978 to choose the members of a Constituent Assembly, which was to draft a new constitution in preparation for the holding of presidential and congressional elections. In the election to the Constituent Assembly, APRA emerged as the largest party, winning 35% of the votes and gaining 37 of the 100 seats. Ex-President Belaúnde's AP boycotted the poll. At its first session in July, the Assembly elected the 83-year-old Dr Haya de la Torre, who had never previously held public office, to be its President. The Assembly adopted a new constitution in July 1979 and then dissolved itself. The constitution provided for elections by universal adult suffrage, granting illiterate persons the right to vote for the first time. Haya de la Torre, who was to have been APRA's candidate in the presidential election, died in August 1979.

Presidential and congressional elections were held in May 1980. The presidential election, contested by 15 candidates, was won decisively by ex-President Belaúnde, with 45.4% of the total votes, ahead of the APRA candidate's 27.4%. At the same time, the AP won an outright majority in the Chamber of Deputies (with 98 of the 180 seats, compared with APRA's 58)

and also became the largest party in the Senate. Power was transferred to the new civilian authorities in July 1980, when President Belaúnde took office again and the new constitution came into force.

President Belaúnde embarked on a programme of economic liberalization and began to reverse many of the reforms of the Velasco period, such as land reform, co-operative farming, worker participation in industry and nationalization of foreign companies. Terrorist activity, perpetrated by a Maoist group, the Sendero Luminoso ('Shining Path'), began in 1980 in the department of Ayacucho and intensified in 1982 to include selected killings of government officials and armed clashes with the police, as well as sabotage. After an assault on the prison in Ayacucho in March 1982, in which 230 inmates were freed, a state of emergency was declared in the area. In August a 30-day emergency was declared in Lima after bomb damage to electricity pylons caused a black-out in Lima and several other towns. Hundreds of suspects were detained without charge under an anti-terrorist law which had been enacted in 1981. In December the army was sent to the emergency zone to collaborate with the police in operations against the guerrillas.

During the first months of 1983 a dramatic increase in the number of violent deaths occurred. Between January and April it was reported that 455 people had been killed. An increase in violations of human rights was also reported. The murder of eight journalists in Uchuraccay in January provoked great controversy. It was confirmed that the army had encouraged peasants in remote areas to form anti-guerrilla bands, which may have been responsible for the murder of the journalists and for subsequent massacres in Lucanamarca and Huancasancos. In May the terrorists launched major attacks on Ayacucho and Lima. In response, the Government declared a state of emergency for 60 days and suspended civil rights. The state of emergency was extended in July but was lifted after 104 days. Following the attacks, President Belaúnde announced that Peru would consider seeking foreign assistance to combat the problem of terrorism. In October and November the campaign for municipal elections was disrupted by terrorist attacks. In January 1984 terrorists attacked the military base at Las Barbones. In April the Sendero Luminoso resumed its bombing campaign in Lima. In addition, there were signs that the guerrillas had expanded their activities to Tingo María, the principal coca-producing region of Peru. Reports indicated that the Sendero Luminoso was deriving a substantial proportion of its funds from producers of illicit drugs, chiefly cocaine (a stimulant derived from the leaves of the coca plant). Members of the Sendero Luminoso were also believed to be operating from bases in northern Argentina.

In June 1984 the Sendero Luminoso launched a major campaign in the Ayacucho region. The terrorists' main targets were bridges, police posts and villages. Several bombs exploded in the town of Ayacucho, and clashes between the army and guerrillas at Trujillo resulted in 16 deaths. At the village of Paicca 45 peasants were murdered. In response to the escalation in violence, the Government announced in July a new campaign to eradicate terrorism and the drugs trade. The armed forces were given complete authority over all anti-insurgency operations within the 13-province emergency zone.

In accordance with the state of emergency which had been declared in June, the army arrested thousands of suspects throughout Peru in an attempt to curb attacks by terrorists. During two weeks of violent clashes in July 160 people were killed, the majority of whom were peasants. Evidence of the Government's uncompromising policy towards the Sendero Luminoso was demonstrated by the sudden dismissal of the military commander for the emergency zone and the appointment of a 'hard-line' successor. Public discontent at the increasingly turbulent internal situation was exacerbated in August by the discovery of 89 bodies in a clandestine grave near the town of Huanta. Subsequent discoveries of other mass graves, at Pacayacu and Huancayo, prompted calls for a review of the seemingly unlimited powers exercised by the armed forces within the emergency zone. In spite of the Government's insistence that members of the Sendero Luminoso were responsible for the massacres, it was widely believed that both sides were guilty of atrocities in the region.

In September 1984 more than 2,000 people were detained by the police in Lima, following bomb attacks. In October the state of emergency was lifted throughout the country, with the exception of the emergency zone. In early 1985 a wave of bombings, directed against government buildings and the residence of the Minister of Labour, were thought to herald the start of the terrorists' campaign to disrupt the forthcoming presidential and legislative elections. Although the armed forces launched several successful attacks against the Sendero Luminoso in early 1985, the Government had lost considerable support, both within Peru and in other countries, because it was thought to have sanctioned the dramatic deterioration in human rights which occurred in 1984, by extending the powers of the armed forces. In December 1984 it was reported that more than 2,000 people had disappeared without trace in the emergency zone since 1982, and that more than 5,000 people had been killed in the course of the internal conflict.

Frequent demonstrations and strikes, in protest at the worsening economic situation (coupled with the Government's failure to deal effectively with the Sendero Luminoso), contributed to the AP's heavy defeat in the municipal elections of November 1983. The elections represented an important test for the popularity of both the Government and its policies. However, the results indicated that APRA had made significant gains throughout the country, winning 35% of the national vote. Dr Alfonso Barrantes Lingán, the leader of the left-wing coalition, Izquierda Unida, was elected mayor of Lima. In April 1984 the Prime Minister resigned after disagreements on economic policy. Sandro Mariátegui, a former Minister of Finance, was appointed to head the new Council of Ministers. In June some 500,000 public employees went on strike in protest at the economic recession and low wages. The strike prompted fears that the Government's policy of economic austerity would result in increased social unrest. In October President Belaúnde announced a major government reshuffle, which included seven new appointments to ministerial posts. Dr Luis Pércovich Roca, formerly Minister of the Interior, was appointed Prime Minister.

In January 1985 the campaign for the presidential and legislative elections, due to be held on 14 April, commenced. The leading contender for the presidency was thought to be Alan García Pérez, the Secretary-General of APRA. Other presidential candidates included the mayor of Lima, Dr Barrantes Lingán of the Izquierda Unida, and Dr Javier Alva Orlandini, the Secretary-General of the ruling party, the AP. If no candidate obtained the required minimum level of support at the presidential election in April, a second round of voting was to be held in June 1985.

The long-standing border dispute with Ecuador over the Cordillera del Cóndor erupted into a war in January 1981. A cease-fire was declared a few days later, under the auspices of the guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942, which had awarded the area, affording access to the Amazon river basin, to Peru. The border was eventually reopened in April. Further skirmishes occurred in the border zone in January 1982 and again in January 1983.

Government

Under the 1980 constitution, executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral National Congress, comprising a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, also directly elected for five years. The President, the two Vice-Presidents and the 60 Senators are elected nationally. Members of the Chamber are elected by constituencies: 40 members represent the province of Lima while the remaining 140 represent the province of Callao and the other departments.

Defence

Military service is selective and lasts for two years. In July 1984 the armed forces numbered 135,500 men (including 71,000 conscripts): an army of 75,000, a navy of 20,500 (including 2,200 marines) and an air force of 40,000. There are paramilitary forces numbering 26,500 men. Defence expenditure for 1982 was budgeted at 1,345,000m. soles.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry and fishing together employed 37.4% of the working population in 1981, but contributed only 14% of

Peru's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1983. The principal crops are sugar cane, potatoes, maize, rice, other cereals, cotton and coffee. The cultivation of coca for the production of cocaine, an illicit drug, earns an estimated US $3,000m. per annum. Revenue from exports of coca is believed to exceed that of legal exports. In 1981 an agreement was signed with the USA to eliminate coca planting over an area of 60,000 ha and to replace it with oil palms. Livestock is raised, particularly in the mountains. Sugar exports, suspended in 1979, were resumed in 1982. In 1981 about 80% of agricultural enterprises were operating at a loss as selling prices remained stagnant. In 1983 agricultural production was severely affected by heavy rains and flooding in northern Peru, landslides in central Peru and drought in Puno and the southern cities. Production fell by more than 12% in 1983, and damage to crops and revenue was estimated to be US $900m. The annual output of raw sugar declined from 613,000 metric tons in 1982 to 446,000 tons in 1983, but was expected to reach 600,000 tons in 1984. The potato harvest fell from 1.8m. tons in 1982 to less than 1.2m. tons in 1983, but was expected to be 1.4m. tons in 1984. Production of paddy rice was expected to increase from 791,000 tons in 1983 to 850,000 tons in 1984. The IDB and USAID have granted loans to Peru to assist with rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. A pilot jungle development project, involving rotational agro-forestry, is planned on a site covering 3m. ha in Pichis-Palcazu.

Fishing is an important activity, and Peru's catch was formerly the largest in the world. Fishing for anchoveta, previously the main species caught by Peruvian fishing boats, was virtually suspended in 1976, on account of depleted stocks, but resumed in 1982, when abundant stocks were reported. Emphasis has been placed on increasing the amount of fish for human consumption rather than for the more wasteful production of fishmeal and oil. The total catch increased from 2.7m. metric tons in 1981 to 3.4m. tons in 1982. In 1981 Peru's production of canned fish doubled, and there were 70 canning plants in the country. However, the sudden return of the warm-water current (known as El Niño) to the coastal waters devastated the fishing industry in 1983. Total catch for the year declined to 1.4m. tons, while exports of fishmeal earned only $79.3m., compared with $202.4m. in 1982.

Peru has extensive deposits of minerals, including copper, silver, petroleum, iron ore, coal, phosphates and potash. Peru became the world's fourth largest copper exporter in 1977, and is the fourth largest producer of silver. In 1983 the mining sector contributed about 8% of GDP and 39% of foreign exchange earnings. Mining output increased by 10% in 1982. The Caramarquilla zinc refinery was completed in 1981, and the Cobriza copper mine was expected to reach full production in October 1982. Mine production of copper declined from 369,000 metric tons in 1982 to 336,000 tons in 1983, but output was expected to increase to 374,300 tons in 1984. In 1983 the Government announced that it planned to increase annual silver production from 4.2m. troy oz to 6.9m. oz. In 1984 the Government announced the discovery of extensive deposits of uranium in the department of Puno. A new gold mine at Aurifera Cayara was due to start operations in mid-1984.

Peru has proven reserves of 707m. barrels of crude petroleum, and the petroleum industry is controlled by a state agency, Petroperú, following the nationalization of Gulf Oil's assets in 1975. Peru's average output of petroleum declined from 200,000 barrels per day (b/d) in 1981 to 171,700 b/d in 1983. By May 1984 output had increased to 185,000 b/d. The Nor-Peruano pipeline, extending 852 km (529 miles) across the Andes mountains and with a capacity of 200,000 b/d, was completed in 1977, and further pipelines from the oilfields of the north-east became operational in 1978. In 1976 foreign oil companies were allowed to explore in Peru for the first time since 1973 and, following the introduction of attractive new oil investment regulations in 1981, agreements were made between Petroperú and three major foreign companies to carry out further exploration and development. The northern coastal oilfields are to be rehabilitated at an estimated cost of $65m. In 1984 the petroleum industry suffered from a lack of new exploration. Peru must maintain production levels at 180,000 b/d in order to meet its domestic demand. The energy sector needs considerable development, as nearly 75% of the population are without electricity. Peru's exploitable hydroelectric potential is estimated at 58,000 MW. The $500m. Mantaro project, to transfer water from the River Amazon to the River Rimac to meet Lima's water requirements and to provide electricity, which was due to begin in 1984, may be abandoned on account of the economic crisis.

The output of the manufacturing sector declined by 2.3% in 1982, and was expected to contract by a further 5% in 1983. Widespread bankruptcies were anticipated in the sector during 1983. Foreign competition was affecting domestic production of buses and lorries. Several vehicle assembly units were working short-time, and Volvo suspended operations altogether. US import tariffs were expected to reduce textile exports. The construction sector expanded by 2.3% in 1982, but declined by 21.3% in 1983.

The economy has suffered seriously since 1975 because of the fall in value of Peru's exports, an increase in imports and the extremely costly nationalization programme which was implemented by the left-wing military Government. A fall in the price of minerals reduced export revenue by 75% between 1980 and 1982. Non-traditional exports fell by 30% in 1981. A lowering of tariffs caused an influx of cheap imported goods in 1981. There was a current deficit of US $1,728m. on the 1981 balance of payments, compared with a surplus of $62m. in 1980. A three-year extended facility of $700m. was agreed with the IMF in March 1982, conditional on a reduction in the budget deficit from 7% of GDP in 1981 to 4.2% in 1982. Many development projects were postponed, food subsidies were removed and taxes increased. Despite incentives offered by the Government, foreign companies showed little interest in investment. By June 1982 the sol was depreciating at 5.6% per month, increasing the cost of debt servicing, which represented 52% of export earnings in 1981. A record number of loans were contracted in 1982.

In 1983 high interest rates on Peru's external debt of $12,800m., combined with adverse weather conditions, resulted in a crisis for the Peruvian economy. The impact of the warm-water current caused damage amounting to an estimated 5% of gross national product in 1983. Peru's GDP, measured in constant prices, rose by 0.9% in 1982, but declined by 11.8% in 1983. The average annual rate of inflation increased from 64.4% in 1982 to 111.2% in 1983. Under-employment was believed to affect 60% of the labour force. Real wages declined by 25%. During 1983 the value of the sol depreciated by 56.3% against the US dollar.

As a result of the sharp decline in the economy, Peru was unable to meet the targets of its $700m. 'extended facility' with the IMF. Payment of credits amounting to $460m. was delayed by the IMF, the World Bank and other commercial bank creditors. In April 1984, however, Peru reached agreement with the IMF on further funding of $340.9m., conditional upon a reduction in the budget deficit of the public sector to 3.8% of GDP in 1984, compared with 10.3% in 1983.

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Peru is a member of ALADI (see p. 171), the Andean Group (p. 95), SELA (p. 218), the OAS (p. 191) and the IDB (p.156).

Transport and Communications

Transport is made difficult by the terrain, and internal air services are an important means of travel. There were 3,877 km

of railways in 1983 and 56,940 km of roads in 1976. The road system is centred on the 3,400 km-long Peruvian section of the Pan-American Highway, which is crossed by the Trans-Andean Highway, running from Lima. A new 480-km road, part of the Trans-Andean Highway, connects Lima and Callao with the headwaters of the River Amazon. There are plans to extend the Central and Southern railways. European shipping lines call regularly at Peruvian ports, the chief of which is Callao. Three domestic airlines provide internal and international services, while a number of foreign airlines also serve Peru.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory, and benefits cover sickness, disability and old age. There are separate systems for wage-earners and salaried employees. Labour legislation guarantees conditions of employment. A new social security pension law, introduced in 1974, established a single unified scheme for all employees. An emergency health care plan, implemented in 1981, included the inauguration of a nutrition fund to help young and expectant mothers, and the construction of 100 health centres in rural areas and shanty towns. Spending on health accounts for about 4% of government expenditure. In 1977 Peru had 437 hospital establishments, with a total of 29,934 beds, and in 1979 there were 11,682 physicians.

Education

Reforms that were introduced after the 1968 revolution have instituted a three-level educational system. The first is for children up to six years of age in either nurseries or kindergartens. The second level, basic education, is free and, where possible, compulsory between six and 15 years of age. Primary education lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12, is divided into two stages, of three and two years respectively. Total enrolment at primary and secondary schools in 1980 was equivalent to 88% of all school-age children. Higher education includes the pre-university and university levels. There is also provision for adult literacy programmes and bilingual education. In 1972 adult illiteracy averaged 27.5% (males 16.7%; females 38.2%), but in rural areas the rate was 50.9%. Facilities are still limited but great emphasis is being laid on improving and extending the educational system. There are 25 national and 10 private (two Catholic) universities.

Tourism

Tourism is centred around Lima, with its Spanish colonial architecture, and Cuzco, with its pre-Inca and Inca civilization, notably the 'lost city' of Machu Picchu. Lake Titicaca, lying at an altitude of 3,850m above sea-level, and the Amazon jungle region to the north-east also form popular resorts, and tourist authorities plan to develop fishing, trekking and mountaineering holidays. In 1983 Peru received 273,324 foreign visitors.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 29 June (SS Peter and Paul), 28, 29 July (Independence), 30 August (St Rose of Lima), 8 October (Battle of Angamos), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 27 March (Maundy Thursday), 28 March (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 sol.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 6,601.64 soles;
US $1 = 5,695.98 soles.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central de Reserva del Perú, Jirón Miró Quesada 445, Lima 1; tel. 276250; telex 20169.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	1,280,000
Inland water	5,216
Total	1,285,216*
Population (census results)†	
4 June 1972	13,538,208
12 July 1981	
Males	8,456,957
Females	8,548,253
Total	17,005,210
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	17,750,000
1982	18,223,000
1983	18,707,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	14.6

* 496,224.5 sq miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. The adjusted total for 1972 was 14,121,564, including an estimate of 39,800 for Indian jungle inhabitants.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1981 census)

Lima (capital)	3,968,972	Chimbote	216,406
Arequipa	447,431	Piura	186,354
Callao	441,374	Cuzco	181,604
Trujillo	354,557	Iquitos	173,629
Chiclayo	280,244	Huancayo	165,132

BIRTHS AND DEATHS*

(excluding Indian jungle population)

	Live births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1979	679,802	40.3	192,910	11.4
1980	692,454	40.0	193,013	11.2
1981	705,106	39.7	193,216	10.9
1982†	651,200	35.7	202,300	11.1
1983†	679,000	36.3	199,000	10.6

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence. Registration is incomplete but the figures include an upward adjustment for under-registration.

† Provisional figures.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(persons aged 10 to 70 years, 1981 census*)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,583,981	260,453	1,1844,434
Mining and quarrying	89,386	4,825	94,211
Manufacturing	413,134	130,564	543,698
Electricity, gas and water	16,096	1,623	17,719
Construction	183,684	3,428	187,112
Trade, restaurants and hotels	406,555	223,081	629,636
Transport, storage and communications	189,915	13,988	203,903
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	91,426	29,165	120,591
Community, social and personal services	603,218	408,519	1,011,737
Activities not adequately defined	148,578	124,414	272,992
Total employed	3,725,973	1,200,060	4,926,033
Unemployed	211,723	143,978	355,701
Total labour force	3,937,696	1,344,038	5,281,734

* Figures are provisional. The revised total is 5,313,891 (males 3,978,410; females 1,335,481).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	118.6	100.8	75.1
Rice (paddy)	712.1	775.5	790.8
Barley	160.0*	155.0*	70.0†
Maize	586.7	631.3	594.9
Potatoes	1,705.0	1,799.6	1,152.9
Sweet potatoes	83.9	93.0	126.7
Cassava	353.3	324.3	326.2
Seed cotton	285.8	256.1	104.4
Onions, dry	86.5	95.6	86.3
Sugar cane	5,129.4	6,508.6	6,533.4
Oranges	57.0	60.5	88.5
Lemons	53.8	50.0	33.9
Avocados	64.0†	66.0†	67.0†
Mangoes	53.7	36.4	34.2
Plantains	423.4	526.1	450.6
Coffee (green)	95.0	90.0	90.9

* Unofficial figures. † FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983
Horses*	653	653	653
Mules*	218	218	218
Asses*	489	489	489
Cattle	3,895	3,371*	3,204*
Pigs	2,100*	2,050*	1,890*
Sheep	14,671*	14,500†	14,500†
Goats*	1,950	1,900	1,900
Chickens†	38,000	39,000	40,000

* Unofficial figures. † FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Chilean hake	159.4	69.3	25.3
South Pacific breams	10.7	16.4	18.3
Chilean jack mackerel	123.4	37.9	40.8
Chilean pilchard (sardine)	1,480.4	1,182.9	1,471.4
Anchoveta (Peruvian anchovy)	720.1	1,225.2	1,725.7
Chub mackerel	59.1	32.8	25.1
Other fishes (incl. unspecified)	126.7	126.5	111.0
Total fish	2,679.8	2,691.0	3,417.5
Crustaceans, molluscs and turtles	28.9	25.3	19.1
Total catch*	2,708.6	2,716.3	3,436.6
Inland waters	12.5	16.1	15.1
Pacific Ocean	2,696.1	2,700.2	3,421.5

* Excluding aquatic bird guano ('000 metric tons): 26.3 in 1980; 24.0 in 1981; 15.4 in 1982.

1983 ('000 metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1,453.1.

Mining*

	1981	1982	1983
Crude petroleum ('000 barrels)	70,431	71,197	62,452
Copper ('000 metric tons)	332	369	336
Lead ('000 metric tons)	191	217	213
Zinc ('000 metric tons)	508	564	576
Iron ore ('000 metric tons)	4,007	3,723	2,873
Tungsten (metric tons)	594	405	n.a.
Molybdenum (metric tons)	4,144	2,871	n.a.
Silver (metric tons)	1,249	1,561	1,738
Gold (kilograms)	6,338	4,910	n.a.

* Figures for metallic minerals refer to metal content only.

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines.

Natural gas: 29,375 terajoules in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983*
Canned fish	'000 metric tons	140.1	74.6	31.7
Fish meal	'000 metric tons	478.3	645.3	219.3
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	758.8	765.9	754.9
Raw sugar	'000 metric tons	478.1	613.3	445.9
Beer	'000 hectolitres	4,516	4,868	4,493
Cigarettes	million	3,967	4,007	3,585
Rubber tyres	'000	983.9	820.0	679
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	1,875	1,765	1,409
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	921	926	777
Jet fuel	'000 metric tons	424	373	360
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	1,753	1,578	1,260
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	2,316	2,492	3,058
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,603.5	2,488.1	1,963.9
Pig iron	'000 metric tons	155.2	108.9	64.7
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	309.1	255.4	171.6
Copper (refined)	'000 metric tons	297.3	306.0	267.7
Lead (refined)	'000 metric tons	73.0	86.5	63.9
Zinc (refined)	'000 metric tons	128.9	165.6	154.0
Passenger cars (assembly)	'000	22	22	10
Electric energy	million kWh	9,426.1	9,934.0	9,359.1

* Preliminary.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 sol.

Denominations
Coins: 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 soles.
Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 soles.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 6,601.64 soles;
US $1 = 5,695.98 soles;
10,000 soles = £1.515 = $1.756.

Average Exchange Rate (soles per US $)
1981 422.3
1982 697.6
1983 1,628.6

BUDGET ('000 million soles, year ending 31 May)

Revenue	1981	1982
Income from taxes	583.6	1,002
Other income	35.3	80
Less tax rebates	44.4	71
Total	574.5	1,011

Expenditure	1981	1982
Current expenditure	501.6	811
Consumption	255.6	481
Transfers	106.5	198
Interest and commissions	139.5	132
Capital expenditure	96.0	181
Gross capital formation	70.7	138
Transfers	24.2	41
Others	1.1	2
Debt repayment	125.1	171
Total	722.7	1,163

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	400.3	400.3	400.3
IMF special drawing rights	11.4	32.9	0.6
Foreign exchange	1,188.1	1,316.7	1,364.5
Total	1,599.8	1,749.9	1,765.4

* National valuation of gold holdings (1,398,000 troy oz in each year).

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million soles)

	1981	1982	1983
Notes	524,948.6	732,744.3	1,331,866
Coins	336,693.1	287,448.7	610,137
Total	861,641.7	1,020,193.0	1,942,003

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index, Lima. Base: 1979 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food and drink	280.16	428.32	966.4
Housing	227.06	384.14	852.5
Clothing	293.16	429.81	668.3
Miscellaneous	282.50	515.20	2,012.2
All items	279.20	459.17	1,319.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million soles at constant 1970 prices)
Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	43,629	44,740	41,160
Fishing	3,572	3,500	2,100
Mining and petroleum	29,822	32,303	29,909
Manufacturing	82,719	80,486	66,642
Construction	19,126	19,566	15,398
Government	26,015	26,535	27,066
Others	143,354	143,929	127,391
Total	347,877	351,059	309,666

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,249	3,293	3,015
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−3,802	−3,721	−2,722
Trade balance	−553	−428	293
Exports of services	974	892	826
Imports of services	−2,310	−2,241	−2,211
Balance on goods and services	−1,889	−1,777	−1,092
Unrequited transfers (net)	161	167	219
Current balance	−1,728	−1,610	−873
Direct capital investment (net)	125	48	38
Other long-term capital (net)	225	985	153
Short-term capital (net)	82	−113	−7
Net errors and omissions	563	506	−427
Total (net monetary movements)	−733	−184	−1,116
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	21	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	129	25	34
Exceptional financing (net)	85	112	1,049
Official financing (net)	−24	—	—
Changes in reserves	−522	−47	−33

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ million)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	167	155	152
Maize	50	56	61
Rice	59	17	40
Sugar	99	n.a.	63
Soya oil	30	28	46
Dairy produce	55	60	39
Other consumer goods	388	402	218
Capital goods	1,454	1,411	900
Other raw materials	1,102	1,024	732
Others	369	525	447
Total	3,773	3,678	2,698

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Fishmeal	141	202	79
Cotton	64	85	44
Sugar	n.a.	20	35
Coffee	106	113	117
Copper	529	460	443
Iron ore	93	108	75
Silver	312	205	391
Lead	219	216	293
Zinc	267	268	307
Gold	74	56	69
Petroleum and derivatives	689	719	544
Others	755	841	618
Total	3,249	3,293	3,015

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ million)

Imports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Brazil	252	261	106
Colombia	45	33	24
Germany, Federal Republic	351	222	234
Italy	157	142	63
Japan	343	388	264
Netherlands	45	44	38
United Kingdom	105	72	52
USA	1,371	1,223	798
Others	959	931	751
Total	3,802	3,721	2,722

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Brazil	51	72	57
Colombia	173	132	66
Germany, Federal Republic	147	142	121
Italy	82	102	91
Japan	507	471	395
Netherlands	97	105	96
United Kingdom	82	158	160
USA	984	1,143	1,221
Others	1,057	882	733
Total	3,249	3,293	3,015

Transport

Railways (million, 1980): Passenger-km 585.5; Freight ton-km 1,133.3.

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use, 1982): Passenger cars 368,153; Commercial vehicles 202,092.

Civil Aviation (million, 1982): Passengers carried 1.7; Km flown 16.8; Passenger-km 1,118.9; Ton-km 30.3 (Source: CORPAC).

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1982	1983
International:		
Goods unloaded	3,638	4,064
Goods loaded	11,767	9,132
Coastal traffic	11,700	10,372

Source: ENAPU-PERÚ.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Tourist arrivals	334,819	316,872	273,324

Education

(1982)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Nursery	3,886	8,076	279,504
Primary	21,862	91,775	3,412,769
Secondary	3,289	55,959	1,429,219
Higher	849	10,243	230,422
University	35	16,279	277,304
Special	135	1,159	9,507

Source: Ministry of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was drafted by a Constituent Assembly, elected for the purpose on 18 June 1978 and dissolved after its completion. The Constitution was adopted on 12 July 1979 but was not signed by left-wing members of the Assembly. It came into force on 28 July 1980. The main provisions of the Constitution are summarized below:

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The successful presidential candidate must obtain at least 36% of the vote, and a second round of voting is held if necessary. The President has power to submit draft bills, to review laws drafted by Congress and, if delegated by Congress, to enact laws himself. He appoints a Council of Ministers and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies in certain circumstances.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

The constitution provides for a bicameral Congress elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Senate contains 60 members elected on a regional basis, and the former Presidents of constitutional Governments as life Senators. The 180 members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by a system of proportional representation. Congress is responsible for passing the budget, for approving loans and international treaties and for drafting and passing bills. The Chamber of Deputies may question and censure the Cabinet and its individual members.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

All citizens who are more than 18 years of age, including illiterates, are eligible to vote.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The constitution provides for the establishment of a National Court of the Judiciary, a Ministry of Justice and a nine-member constitutional court.

The constitution states that 'the economic order of the republic is based on the principle of social justice, which recognizes work as the main source of wealth and as the means of self-realization of human beings'. The state promotes economic and social development by raising productivity, using resources rationally and distributing income justly. Private initiative is allowed within the framework of a social market economy, but monopolies, oligopolies, hoarding and restrictive practices are expressly forbidden.

Clauses abolishing the death penalty, limiting the jurisdiction of military tribunals and recognizing certain human and political rights, including the right to strike, were immediately effective.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Fernando Belaúnde Terry (sworn in 28 July 1980).
First Vice-President: Dr Fernando Schwalb López-Aldana.
Second Vice-President: Dr Javier Alva Orlandini.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Luis Pércovich Roca (AP).

Minister of Economy, Finance and Commerce: Guillermo Garrido-Lecca (AP).

Minister of the Interior: Gen. Oscar Brush Noel.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Juan Inchaustegui Vargas (AP).

Minister of Public Education: Dr Andrés Cardó Franco (Ind.).

Minister of Labour: Dr Joaquín Leguía Gálvez (AP).

Minister of Industry, Tourism and Integration: Alvaro Becerra Sotero (AP).

Minister of Transport and Communications: Francisco Aramayo Pinazo (AP).

Minister of Health: Dr Juan Franco Ponce (AP).

Minister of Agriculture and Food: Juan Hurtado Miller (AP).

Minister of Fisheries: Ismael Benavides Ferreyros (AP).

Minister of Housing: Arq. Carlos Pestaña Zevallos (AP).

Minister of Justice: Alberto Muzzo (AP).

Ministers of Defence: Gen. Julián Juliá Freyre (Army); Vice-Adm. Jorge du Bois Gervasi (Navy); Lt-Gen. José Zlatar Stambuk (Air Force).

President of Joint Command of the Armed Forces: Gen. José Maruy López (Army).

MINISTRIES

Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ucayali 363, Lima; tel. 273860; telex 20467.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food: Avda Salaverry s/n, Edif. M. de Trabajo, Lima; tel. 324040; telex 25835.

Ministries of Defence:

Army: Avda Boulevar s/n, Lima; tel. 359567; telex 25438.

Navy: Cuadra Avda Salaverry 24, Lima; tel. 314620; telex 20143.

Air Force: Campo de Marte s/n, Jesús María, Lima; tel. 325540; telex 20125.

Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce: Cuadra Avda Abancay 5, Lima; tel. 289590; telex 20187.

Ministry of Energy and Mines: Avda Las Artes s/n, San Borja, Lima; tel. 410065; telex 25731.

Ministry of Fisheries: Avda Javier Prado Este 2465, San Luis, Lima; tel. 362630; telex 21058.

Ministry of Health: Cuadra Avda Salaverry 8, Jesús María, Lima; tel. 323535; telex 20433.

Ministry of Housing: D. Cueto 120, Jesús María, Lima; tel. 716070; telex 25158.

Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Integration: Calle 1 Oeste, Corpac, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 407120; telex 20194.

Ministry of the Interior: Plaza 30 de Agosto 150, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 416990.

Ministry of Justice: Palacio de Gobierno, Pescadería, Lima; tel. 278181.

Ministry of Labour: Avda Salaverry s/n, Jesús María, Lima; tel. 322510.

Ministry of Public Education: Parque Universitario s/n, Lima; tel. 275680; telex 25803.

Ministry of Transport and Communications: Avda 28 de Julio 800, Lima; tel. 237800; telex 25511.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 18 May 1980

Candidate	Percentage of votes
Fernando Belaúnde Terry (AP)	45.4
Armando Villanueva del Campo (APRA)	27.4
Dr Luis Bedoya Reyes (PPC)	9.6
Others	17.6

CONGRESO

Senate

President: Dr Manuel Ulloa Elías (AP).

Election, 18 May 1980

Political parties	Seats at election	Seats at Oct. 1984
Acción Popular (AP)	26	25
Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA)	18	18
Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC)	6	6
Unión de Izquierda Revolucionaria (UNIR)	2	2
Unidad de Izquierda (UI)*	2	2
Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT)	2	2
Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP)	2	2
Frente Nacional de Trabajadores y Campesinos (FNTC)	1	1
Frente Obrero, Campesino, Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP)	1	1
Independent	—	1
Total	60	60

Chamber of Deputies

President: Dr Elías Mendoza Harbersperger (AP).

Election, 18 May 1980

Political parties	Seats at election	Seats at Oct. 1984
Acción Popular (AP)	98	96
Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA)	58	56
Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC)	10	9
Frente Nacional de Trabajadores y Campesinos (FNTC)	4	4
Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT)	3	3
Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP)	3	3
Unión de Izquierda Revolucionaria (UNIR)	2	2
Unidad de Izquierda (UI)*	2	2
Movimiento de Bases Hayistas (MBH)	—	2
Partido Integración Nacional (PADIN)	—	1
Independents	—	2
Total	180	180

* Subsequently dissolved.

Political Organizations

Acción Popular (AP): Paseo Colón 218, Lima; tel. 234177; f. 1956; 900,000 mems; pro-USA; liberal; Leader Fernando Belaúnde Terry; Sec.-Gen. Dr Javier Alva Orlandini.

Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA): Avda Alfonso Ugarte 1012, Lima 5; tel. 313909; telex 25801; f. in Mexico 1924, in Peru 1930; legalized 1945; democratic left-wing party; Leader Armando Villanueva del Campo; Sec.-Gen. Alan García Pérez; 700,000 mems; split in 1981 (after expulsion of former leader Andrés Townsend Ezcurra).

Frente Nacional de Trabajadores y Campesinos (FNTC/FRENATRACA): Avda Colonial 105, Lima 1; tel. 272868; f. 1968; left-wing party; Pres. Dr Róger Cáceres Velásquez; Sec.-Gen. Dr Edmundo Huanqui Medina.

Izquierda Unida (IU) (Unified Left): Avda Grau 184, Lima 23; tel. 278340; f. 1980; Chair. Dr Alfonso Barrantes Lingán; left-wing alliance of seven parties:

Frente Obrero, Campesino, Estudiantil y Popular (FOCEP): Jr de la Unión 706, Of. 220, Lima 1; tel. 279270; f. 1962; legalized 1978; left-wing alliance; Trotskyist; Leader Senator Dr Genaro Ledesma Izquieta.

Partido Comunista Peruano: Jirón Lampa 774, Lima 1; f. 1928; Sec.-Gen. Jorge del Prado.

Partido Comunista Revolucionario (PCR): Plaza 2 de Mayo 70, Lima 1; tel. 233149; f. 1974; Gen. Sec. Manuel Dammert.

Partido Integración Nacional (PADIN): Avda Petit Thouars 4469, Apdo 3073, Lima 1; tel. 453813; f. 1982; Sec.-Gen. Miguel Angel Mufarech.

Partido Socialista Revolucionario (PSR): Plaza Bolognesi 123, Lima; f. 1976; left-wing social democratic party; Chair. Gen. (retd) Leonidas Rodríguez; Gen.-Sec. Senator Enrique Bernales.

Unidad Democrática Popular (UDP): Plaza 2 de Mayo 46, Lima 1; tel. 230309; f. 1978; extreme left-wing; Leader Dr Alfonso Barrantes Lingán.

Unión de Izquierda Revolucionaria (UNIR) (Union of the Revolutionary Left): Jirón Puno 258, Apdo 1165, Lima 100; tel. 274072; f. 1979; Chair. Senator Rolando Breña; Gen. Sec. Jorge Hurtado; comprises:

Partido Comunista del Perú—Patria Roja: Apdo 51, Lima 100; f. 1969; Maoist; Leader Senator Rolando Breña; Gen. Sec. Alberto Moreno.

Frente de Liberación Nacional (FLN): Emancipación 412, Of. 203, Lima 1; tel. 272868; Chair. Senator Dr Angel Castro Lavarello.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR-Perú): f. 1959; Leader Dr Gonzalo Fernández Gasco.

Movimiento de Bases Hayistas (MBH): Pasaje Velarde 180, Lima; f. 1982; faction of APRA, which supports fundamental policies of APRA's founder, Dr Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre; Leader Dr Andrés Townsend Ezcurra.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Avda España 321, Apdo 46 2, Lima 1; f. 1956; 95,000 mems; Chair. Carlos Blancas.

Partido Obrero Revolucionario Marxista-Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores (PORM-PST): Jr Apurimac 465, Lima 1; tel. 280443; PORM f. 1971; PST f. 1974; unified 1982; Trotskyist; Leaders Senator Ricardo Napurí, Enrique Fernández Chacón.

Partido Popular Cristiano (PPC): Avda Alfonso Ugarte 1406, Lima; tel. 233120; f. 1966; splinter group of Partido Demócrata Cristiano; 120,000 mems; Leader Dr Luis Bedoya Reyes.

Partido Revolucionario de los Trabajadores (PRT): Plaza 2 de Mayo 38, Apdo 2449, Lima 100; f. 1978; Trotskyist; Leader Hugo Blanco.

Partido Socialista del Perú (PSP): Jirón Azángaro 105, Lima 1; f. 1930; left-wing; Leader Dr María Cabredo de Castillo.

Unión Nacional Odríista (UNO): right-wing; Leader Fernando Noriega.

Other parties include the Marxist Acción Socialista Revolucionaria (ASR), Partido Comunista del Perú—Bandera Roja, Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR), Vanguardia Revolucionaria and the right-wing Movimiento Democrático Peruano (MDP).

Guerrilla groups

Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path): f. 1970; began armed struggle 1980; splinter group of PCP; based in Ayacucho; advocates the policies of the late Mao Zedong and his radical followers, including the 'Gang of Four', in the People's Republic of China; Leader Antonio Díaz Martínez (arrested December 1983).

Comité Comunista Unificado Marxista-Leninista (CCUML): comprises: splinter group of Patria Roja (Leader Jerónimo Pasache), MIR-El Militante (Marxist-Leninist faction of PSR), and Vanguardia-Revolucionaria-Proletario Campesino (Leader Julio Mezzich).

Ejército de Liberación Nacional: 15 mems.

Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amarú (MRTA): f. 1984; Leader Marco Turkowsky.

Núcleos Marxista-Leninistas: f. 1974; splinter group of Bandera Roja; based in Chimbote.

Puka Llakta (Red Fatherland): active in Mantaro, La Oroya and Cerro de Pasco.

Victoria Navarro: offshoot of MIR-Perú; based in Chosica.

Victoriano Esparraga Cumbi: offshoot of MIR-Perú; based in Piura, Cajamarca and La Libertad; 60 mems.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN PERU

Algeria: Avda Angamos 915, Miraflores, Lima 18; tel. 469499; telex 21053; Ambassador: Mustafa Lacheraf.

Argentina: Avda Arequipa 1155, 7°, Lima; tel. 729920; telex 25246; Ambassador: Anselmo Marini.

Australia: Natalio Sánchez 220, Lima; tel. 288315; telex 25265; Ambassador: Gerald Silas Frank Harding.

Austria: Avda Central 643, 5°, Lima 27; tel. 220467; telex 21128; Ambassador: Udo Ehrlich-Adam.

Belgium: Avda Angamos 380, Lima 18; tel. 463335; telex 20182; Ambassador: Erick Bal.

Bolivia: Los Castaños 235, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 223418; telex 20275; Ambassador: Walter Montenegro.

Brazil: Avda Comandante Espinar 181, Miraflores, Lima; tel. 462635; telex 20205; Ambassador: (vacant).

Bulgaria: Avda Salaverry 2555, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 409146; telex 25276; Ambassador: Stoyan Venev Mitev.

Canada: Libertad 130, Miraflores, Casilla 1212, Lima; tel. 463890; telex 25323; Ambassador: Michael R. Bell.

Chile: Avda Javier Prado Oeste 790, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 403300; telex 20181; Ambassador: Juan José Fernández Váldez.

China, People's Republic: Jirón José Granda 150, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 400782; telex 25283; Ambassador: Yang Mai.

Colombia: Avda Arequipa 2685, Lima; tel. 404140; telex 20068; Ambassador: Jorge Padilla.

Costa Rica: Camino Real 159, Of. 400, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 409982; Ambassador: Edgard Sánchez Matarita.

Cuba: Coronel Portillo 110, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 227128; telex 25644; Ambassador: Luis Karakadze Berrayarza.

Czechoslovakia: Baltazar La Torre 398, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 408765; telex 25086; Ambassador: Dr Vasil Mochnac.

Dominican Republic: Avda Coronel Portillo 558, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 710899; Ambassador: (vacant).

Ecuador: Las Palmeras 356 y Javier Prado Oeste, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 409991; telex 25706; Ambassador: Miguel Antonio Vasco Vasco.

Egypt: Avda Jorge Basadre 1470, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 402642; telex 25589; Ambassador: (vacant).

El Salvador: Los Cedros 421-A, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 222497; Ambassador: Roberto Arturo Castrillo Hidalgo.

Finland: Edif. El Plateado 7°, Los Eucaliptos 291, San Isidro, Apdo 4501, Lima 100; tel. 406660; telex 25436; Ambassador: Riitta Örö.

France: Plaza Francia 234, Lima; tel. 238616; telex 25658; Ambassador: Raymond Césaire.

German Democratic Republic: Avda Javier Prado Oeste 2291, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 613232; telex 25642; Ambassador: Arthur Hoeltge.

Germany, Federal Republic: Avda Arequipa 4202, Miraflores; Casilla 18-5109, Lima 18; tel. 457033; telex 20039; Ambassador: Dr Hans-Joachim Hille.

Guatemala: Avda Pardo y Aliaga 614, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 224181; Ambassador: Julio Alberto Mérida.

Haiti: Avda Orrantia 910, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 223362; Ambassador: Antoine Bernard.

Holy See: Avda Salaverry 6a cuadra, Apdo 397, Lima 100 (Apostolic Nunciature); Nuncio: Mgr Mario Tagliaferri.

Honduras: Avda 2 de Mayo 954, Dpto 201, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 408881; Ambassador: Carlos Martínez.

Hungary: Avda Orrantia 1580, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 409644; telex 25413; Ambassador: Vilmos Meruk.

India: Ignacio de Loyola 150, Miraflores, Lima; tel. 463833; telex 25515; Ambassador: (vacant).

Israel: Edif. Pacífico-Washington, 6°, Natalio Sánchez 125, Lima; tel. 321005; telex 25264; Ambassador: Gideon Tadmor.

Italy: Avda Petit Thouars 355-369, Lima; tel. 233477; telex 25460; Ambassador: Federico di Roberto.

Japan: Avda San Felipe 356, Jesús María, Lima; tel. 614041; telex 25533; Ambassador: Teruo Kosugi.

Korea, Republic: Edif. El Dorado 11°, Avda Arequipa 2450, Lima 14; tel. 403748; telex 25539; Ambassador: Chan Yoon.

Mexico: Avda Santa Cruz 330, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 405465; telex 25417; Ambassador: Ismael Moreno Pino.

Netherlands: Avda Arequipa 1155, 8°, Lince, Lima; tel. 721548; telex 20212; Ambassador: Vincent Johan Bruyns.

New Zealand: Avda Salaverry 3006, San Isidro, Casilla 5587, Lima 100; tel. 621840; telex 20254; Ambassador: Peter Robert Bennett.

Nicaragua: Calle Hipólito Unanue 1560, Lince, Lima; tel. 710585; telex 25659; Ambassador: Mauricio Cuadra Schulz.

Panama: Roma 342, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 404874; Ambassador: (vacant).

Paraguay: Malecón 28 de Julio 159, Lima 18; tel. 462192; Ambassador: Dr Manuel Avila.

Poland: Avda Salaverry 1978, Jesús María, Lima; tel. 713920; telex 25548; Ambassador: Bolesław Polak.

Portugal: Vanderghen 270, 8°, Lima 18; tel. 409905; telex 25734; Ambassador: Dr António Coelho Bártolo.

Romania: Avda Orrantia 690, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 409396; telex 25624; Ambassador: Ion Ciucu.

Spain: Avda República de Chile 120, Lima; tel. 310420; telex 25297; Ambassador: Pedro Bermejo Marín.

Sweden: Las Camelias 780, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 406700; telex 20245; Ambassador: Hans K. G. Linton.

Switzerland: Avda Salaverry 3240, Casilla 378, Lima 100; tel. 624090; telex 20020; Ambassador: Gérard Fonjallaz.

USSR: Avda Salaverry 3424, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 611775; telex 25608; Ambassador: Leonid F. Kuzmin.

United Kingdom: Edif. El Pacífico Washington 12°, Plaza Washington, esq. Avda Arequipa, Casilla 854, Lima; tel. 283830; telex 25230; Ambassador: J. W. R. Shakespeare.

USA: Avda Garcilaso de la Vega 1400, Lima; tel. 286000; Ambassador: David C. Jordan.

Uruguay: Avda Larco 1913, Dptos 201-202, Miraflores, Lima; tel. 462047; Ambassador: Vice-Admiral Víctor González Ibargoyen.

Venezuela: Avda Arequipa 298, Apdo 3908, Lima 1; tel. 314510; telex 2533; Ambassador: Francisco Paparoni.

Yugoslavia: Carlos Porras Osores 360, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 404754; Ambassador: Kuzman Dimcevski.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court consists of a President and 12 members. There are also Higher Courts and Courts of First Instance in provincial capitals.

SUPREME COURT

Lima

President: Dr Leonidas Vasallo.

Attorney-General: Dr Alvaro Rey de Castro.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Lima: Cardinal Juan Landázuri Ricketts, Arzobispado, Plaza de Armas, Apdo 1512, Lima 100; tel. 275980.

Archbishop of Arequipa: Fernando Vargas Ruiz de Somocurcio, Arzobispado, Apdo 149, Arequipa; tel. 215248.

Archbishop of Ayacucho: Federico Richter Fernández-Prada, Arzobispado, Apdo 30, Ayacucho; tel. 2367.

Archbishop of Cuzco: Alcides Mendoza Castro, Arzobispado, Apdo 148, Cuzco; tel. 225211.

Bishop of Huancayo: (vacant), Obispado, Apdo 245, Calle Puno 430, Huancayo; tel. 234952.

Bishop of Piura: Oscar Cantuarias Pastor, Obispado, Apdo 197, Piura; tel. 327561.

Archbishop of Trujillo: Manuel Prado Pérez-Rosas, Arzobispado, Apdo 42, Trujillo; tel 231473.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís: Apdo 11709, Lima 11; tel. 236958; resident in 1,812 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

The press was nationalized in 1974 and returned to private ownership in 1980, although all newspapers were in severe financial straits. In 1981 Congress introduced legislation providing for compensation payable to newspaper companies for the deterioration of their capital stock during the six-year closure.

Lima

El Comercio: Jirón Miró Quesada 304, Lima; f. 1839; morning; Dir Alejandro Miró Quesada Garland; circ. 100,000 weekdays, 155,000 Sundays.

Correo: Avda Garcilaso de la Vega 1249, Lima; f. 1963; morning; Dir Antenor del Pozo; assigned to the professional sector; also published in Arequipa, Huancayo, Piura and Tacna; Dir Mario Castro Arenas; circ. 80,000.

La Crónica: Jirón Andahuaylas 1472, Apdo 928, Lima; f. 1912; evening; illustrated; Dir Augusto Tamayo Vargas; circ. 250,000.

El Diario de Marka: Avda Salaverry 968, Lima; f. 1980; left-wing; Dir José María Salcedo; circ. 90,000.

Expreso: Ica 646, Lima; tel. 287470; telex 25307; f. 1961; morning; Dr Guillermo Cortez Núñez; circ. 190,000.

Extra: Ica 646, Lima; tel. 287470; telex 25307; f. 1964; evening edition of *Expreso*; Dir Guillermo Cortez Núñez; circ. 170,000.

El Observador: Avda Sánchez Carrión, 601 Jesús María, Lima; opposition daily; Dir Pablo Truel Uribe; circ. 100,000.

Ojo: Avda Garcilaso de la Vega 1249, Lima; f. 1968; morning; Dir Agustín Figueroa Benza; circ. 180,000.

El Peruano (Diario Oficial): Quilca 556, Apdo Postal 303, Lima; f. 1825; morning; official State Gazette; Dir Jesús Mimbela Pérez; circ. 75,000.

La Prensa: Jirón Unión 745, Lima; f. 1903; morning; conservative; Dir Arturo Salazar Larraín; circ. 98,000.

La República: Jirón Huancavelica 446, 4°, Lima; Dir Guillermo Thorndike; circ. 150,000.

La Tribuna: Jirón Callao 268, Of. 33, Lima; Dir Héctor Vargas Haya; circ. 70,000.

Ultima Hora: Unión 745, Lima; f. 1950; evening; Dir Guido Chirinos Lizares; circ. 150,000.

Arequipa

Correo: Calle Bolívar 204, Arequipa; Dir Mario Castro Arenas; circ. 70,000.

El Pueblo: Sucre 208, Apdo 35, Arequipa; f. 1905; morning; independent; Dir Pedro Morales Blondet; circ. 70,000.

Cerro de Pasco

El Minero: Cerro de Pasco; f. 1896; evening; Dir G. Patino López; circ. 3,000.

Chiclayo

El Ciclón: Calle Balta 910, 3°, Chiclayo; Dir Ricardo Cervera Niño; circ. 50,000.

La Industria: Tacna 610, Chiclayo; f. 1954; Dir Cristián Díaz Castañeda; circ. 80,000.

Cuzco

El Comercio: Casilla 70, Cuzco; f. 1896; evening; independent; Dir Abel Ramos Perea; circ. 60,000.

El Sol: Mesón de la Estrella 172, Cuzco; f. 1901; morning; Dir Claudio Zúñiga; circ. 5,000.

Huacho

El Imparcial: Huacho; f. 1891; evening; Dir J. T. García.

La Verdad: Jirón Colón 130, Casilla 61, Huacho; f. 1930; popular; Dir José M. Carbajal Manrique; circ. 3,500.

Huancayo

El Correo: Calle Cuzco 337, Huancayo; evening.

La Opinión Popular: Huancas 251, Huancayo; Dir Miguel Suárez Osorio.

El Tiempo: Huancayo; f. 1920; evening; Dir Benjamín Gutiérrez V.

La Voz de Huancayo: Huancayo; f. 1912; morning; Dir César Augusto Arauco A.; circ. 3,500.

Ica

La Opinión: Callao 176, Apdo 19, Ica; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir Gonzalo Tueros Ramírez.

La Voz de Ica: Ica; f. 1918; evening; Dir Octavio Nieri Boggiano; circ. 4,000.

Iquitos

El Eco: Jirón Lima 100-108, Apdo 170, Iquitos; f. 1924; evening; independent; Dir F. Reátegui; circ. 6,000.

El Oriente: Morona 153, Casilla 161, Iquitos; f. 1905; evening; Editor P. Salazar; circ. 7,000.

Pacasmayo

Ultimas Noticias: 2 de Mayo 27-29, Pacasmayo; f. 1913; evening; independent; Dir Alberto Ballena Sánchez; circ. 3,000.

Piura

Ecos y Noticias: Libertad 902 y Ayacucho 307, Casilla 110, Piura; f. 1934; morning; independent; Man. Dir José del C. Rivera; circ. 4,000.

La Industria: Piura; f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir Elmer Núñez; circ. 5,000.

El Tiempo: Ayacucho 751, Piura; f. 1916; morning; independent; Dir Víctor M. Helguero Checa; circ. 30,000.

Puno

Los Andes: Lima 775, Casilla 110, Puno; tel. 332; f. 1928; morning; Dir Dr Samuel Frisancho Pineda; circ. 6,000.

El Siglo: Puno; evening; circ. 2,000.

Tacna

La Voz de Tacna: Tacna; f. 1936; morning; Dir Segundo Cansino; circ. 50,000.

Trujillo

La Gaceta: Bolívar 945, Trujillo; morning.

El Liberal: Trujillo; f. 1918; morning; Dir Antonio Silva S.; circ. 2,000.

La Industria: Gamarra 443, Trujillo; f. 1895; morning; independent; Editor Daniel Gardillo; circ. 8,000.

La Nación: Francisco Pizarro 511, Apdo 33, Trujillo; (head office: Avda Larco 138, Buenos Aires); f. 1931; morning; democratic, independent; Dir José Luis Humberto; circ. 7,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

Lima

Amautá: Jirón Lampa 1115, Of. 605, Lima; fortnightly; Dir Florentino Gómez Valerio; circ. 10,000.

The Andean Report: Casilla 2484, Lima; monthly; economic and political trends in Peru; Editor Nicholas Asheshov.

Caretas: Camaná 615, Of. 308, Lima; pro-Government; Dir Enrique Zileri Gibson; circ. 65,000.

Ecos: Apdo 3758, Lima; f. 1962; monthly; illustrated cultural review; Dir José Alejandro Valencia-Arenas; circ. 5,000.

Gente: Conquistadores 256, San Isidro, Lima 27; Dir Enrique Escardó.

Hora del Hombre: Casilla 2378, Lima 1; tel. 220208; f. 1943; monthly; cultural and political journal; illustrated; Dir Jorge Falcón.

Industria Peruana: Los Laureles 365, San Isidro, Apdo 632, Lima 27; f. 1896; monthly publication of the Sociedad de Industrias; Editor Rolando Celi Burneo.

Informativo Legal Agrario: Máximo Abril 541, Jesús María, Lima 11; tel. 237884; f. 1981 by Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales; every 2 months; gives information on analysis of legal aspects of rural problems; Dir Diego García-Saván; circ. 3,000.

Ingeniero Andino: Carabaya, Casilla 531, Lima; f. 1965; monthly; engineering; Editor Alvaro Rojas; circ. over 7,000.

Kausachum: Conquistadores 348, Lima; fortnightly; Dir Augusto Zimmermann Zavala; circ. 60,000.

Lima Times: Carabaya 928, Apdo 531, Lima; formerly *Peruvian Times* which was closed down by the Government in November 1974; weekly; English; Editor Eleanor Zúñiga; circ. 6,500.

Marka: Avda Salaverry 968, Lima; weekly; left-wing; Editor Carlos Urrutia.

Monos y Monadas: Camaná 615, Of. 104, Lima; f. 1981; fortnightly; satirical; Editor Nicolás Yerovi; circ. 17,000.

Oiga: Chinchón 935, San Isidro, Lima; Dir Francisco Igartua.

Ondas: Apdo 3758, Lima; f. 1959; monthly cultural review; Dir José Alejandro Valencia-Arenas; circ. 5,000.

Orbita: Avda Pershing 290, Of. 301, Magdalena Nueva, Lima; weekly; Dir. Luz Ghavez Mendoza; circ. 10,000.

Peru Económico: Gonzales Larrañaga 265, Lima 18, Apdo 671, Lima; tel. 467070; monthly; Editor Felipe Ortiz de Zevallos.

Quehacer: Avda Salaverry 1945, Lima 14; f. 1979; fortnightly; backed by Desco research and development agency; circ. 12,000.

Runa: Casilla 5247, Lima; f. 1977; monthly; review of the Instituto Nacional de Cultura; Dir Mario Razzeto; circ. 10,000.

Unidad: Jirón Lampa 774, Lima; weekly; Dir Gustavo Espinoza Montesino; circ. 8,000.

Vanguardia: Lima; anti-communist; Editor Eudocio Ravines.

Vecino: Avda Salaverry 1945, Lima 14; tel. 724712; telex 25950; f. 1981; fortnightly; backed by Desco research and development agency and Yunta; circ. 5,000.

Other periodicals published include: ABC and Equis X.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Periodistas del Perú: Huancavelica 320, Apdo 2079, Lima; f. 1930; 3,500 mems; Pres. Roberto Mejía Alarcón; Sec.-Gen. Julio Velarde Moreno.

Federación de Periodistas del Perú (FPP): Avda Abancay 173, Lima; Pres. Francisco Chirinos Soto; Sec.-Gen. César Alvarado Santillana.

PRESS AGENCIES

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Huancavelica 279, Apdo 2959, Lima 1101; Bureau Chief Albert Brun.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Manuel González Olaechea 207, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 412094; Bureau Chief Carlos Lareau Urzanqui.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Avda 2 de Mayo 370, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 228114; telex 25313; Bureau Chief Dr Nicola Rienzi.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Jirón Cailloma 377, Apdo 119, Lima; tel. 277775; telex 5245; Bureau Chief John F. Wheeler.

Deutsche Presse-agentur (dpa) (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Avda 28 de Julio 569, Of. 403, Miraflores, Apdo 5365, Lima 18; tel. 474683; telex 25884; Bureau Chief Gerd Höpner.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 104 Edif. el Ejecutivo, Avda Paseo de la República 3195, San Isidro, Lima, Apdo 1249; Bureau Chief Shinji Yamazaki.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Avda Tacna 482, Edif. Astoria, Of. 303, Apdo 5567, Lima; tel. 233908; telex 20091; Correspondent Abel Sardiña Escalona.

Reuters (UK): Jirón Lampa 286, Of. 202, Apdo 3086, Lima.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Aurelio Miró Quezada 576, Apdo 1402, San Isidro, Lima; Chief Vitaly Globa.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Casilla 1536, Jirón Puno 271, oficina 601, Lima; Dir Hubert Cam Valencia.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (German Democratic Republic) and Novosti (USSR) are also represented.

Publishers

Librerías ABC, SA: Las Magnolias 841, Of. 201, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 413712; f. 1956; history, Peruvian art and archaeology; Man. Dir Herbert H. Moll.

Editorial Amarú: Canta 633-A, La Victoria, Lima; f. 1981; Dir Carlos Matta.

Colección Artes y Tesoros del Perú: Jirón Lampa 499, Lima; f. 1981; founded by Banco de Crédito.

Biblioteca Nacional: Avda Abencay, Apdo 2335, Lima; f. 1821; general non-fiction, directories; Dir José Tamayo Herrera.

Asociación Editorial Bruño: Avda Arica 751, Apdo 1759, Breña, Lima; tel. 285380; f. 1950; educational; Man. Dir F. Alvarez Penelas.

Editorial Colegio Militar Leoncio Prado; Avda Costanera 1541, La Perla, Callao; f. 1946; textbooks and official publications; Man. Oscar Morales Quina.

Editorial D.E.S.A.: General Varela 1577, Breña, Lima; f. 1955; textbooks and official publications; Man. Enrique Miranda.

Editorial Desarrollo SA: Ica 242, 1°, Apdo 3824, Lima; tel. 285380; f. 1965; business accounting, auditing, industrial engineering and technical reference; Dir Luis Sosa Núñez.

Ediciones Ermar, SA: Camaná 973, Lima; f. 1981; Pres. Andrés Carbone O.; Man. Jorge Torres O.

Fundación del Banco Continental para el Fomento de la Educación y la Cultura (EDUBANCO): Avda República de Panamá 3055, San Isidro, POB 3849, Lima; tel. 726065; f. 1973; Pres. Alfredo Ferreyros G.; Man. Alejandro Vassilaqui C.

Editorial Horizonte: Camaná 878, Lima; tel. 279364; f. 1968; politics, business, literature etc.; Man. Humberto Damonte.

IBERIA—Industria del Offset: Manuel Tellería 1842, Casilla 4173, Lima; f. 1981; Man. Enrique Corbacho Villa.

Industrial Gráfica, SA: Chavín 45, Breña, Lima; f. 1981; Pres. Francisco Soto M.

INIDE: Van de Velde 160, Urb. San Borja, Lima; f. 1981; owned by National Research and Development Institute; educational books; Editor-in-Chief Ana Ayala.

Editorial Labrusa SA: Los Frutales Avda 670-Ate, Lima; literature, educational, technical; Pres. Heriberto Benites B.; Man. Federico Díaz Tineo.

Ediciones Médicas Peruanas, SA: Avda Angamos Oeste 371, Of. 405, Miraflores Casilla 6150, Lima 18; f. 1965; medical; Man. Alberto Lozano Reyes.

Librería Editorial Juan Mejía Baca: Azángaro 722, Lima; f. 1945; Peruvian literature and history; Man. Dir Juan Mejía Baca.

Editorial Milla Batres SA: Avda Petit Thouars 1749, Lima; f. 1963; history, literature, art and encyclopaedias on Peru; Dir-Gen. Carlos Milla Batres.

Pablo Villanueva Ediciones: Yauli 1440, Chacra Ríos Norte, Lima; f. 1938; literature, history, law etc.; Man. María Elena Villanueva.

Editorial y Librería Salesiana: Avda Brasil 218, Lima; f. 1918; textbooks; Man. Dir José Sáfarik J.

Librería San Pablo: Jirón Callao esq. Camaná, Lima; f. 1981; religious texts.

Sociedad Biblica Peruana, AC: Avda Petit Thouars 991, Lima; Apdo 448, Lima 100; tel. 319555; f. 1821; theology, Christian literature and bibles; Gen. Sec. Jorge Foweraker.

Librería Studium, SA: Plaza Francia 1164, Apdo 2139, Lima; tel. 326278; f. 1936; textbooks and general culture; Man. Dir Andrés Carbone O.

Editorial Universo SA: Avda Nicolás Arriola 2285, Urb. Apolo, La Victoria, Apdo 241, Lima; f. 1967; literature, technical, educational; Pres. Clemente Aquino; Gen.-Man. Ing. José A. Aquino Benavides.

Universidad Católica: Departamento de Ediciones, Fundo Pando, Apdo 1761, Lima; tel. 622540; Man. Dir Pedro Visconti C.

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos: Depto de Publicaciones, Avda República de Chile 295, 8°, Of. 809, Lima; tel. 319689; f. 1850; textbooks, education; Man. Dir Juan de Dios Guevara.

Association

Cámara Peruana del Libro: Jirón Washington 1206, Of. 507–508, Apdo 10253, Lima 1; tel. 325694; f. 1946; 150 mems; Pres. Ricardo Guzmán Seminario; Exec. Dir Guillermo Skinner G.

Radio and Television

There are about 190 commercial radio stations in Peru. In 1983 an estimated 2,200,000 radio receivers and 1,300,000 television receivers were in use. In 1980 the President announced that the government television stations would be returned to the private sector.

Dirección General de Comunicaciones: Avda 28 de Julio 800, 2°, Lima; tel. 230752; telex 25511; Dir-Gen. Ing. Carlos Romero Sanjines.

Empresa de Cine, Radio y Televisión Peruana SA (RTP): José Gálvez 1040, Lince, Lima; tel. 715570; telex 25029; part of the Sistema Nacional de Comunicación Social (SINACOMS); operates 29 radio stations and 27 television channels; Gen.-Man. Lic. Gilmer Cacho Cuba.

RADIO

Government Station

Radio Nacional del Perú: Avda Petit Thouars 447, Sta Beatriz, Lima; f. 1937; stations at Lima, Ayacucho, Chiclayo, Cajamarca, Chimbote, Piura, Huánuco, Huaraz, Ica, Jauja, Huancayo, Moquegua, La Oroya, Mollendo, Puerto Maldonado, Trujillo, Tarma, Talara, Tumbes, Iquitos, Puno and Tacna; 5 medium-wave and 12 short-wave transmitters; Dir Dr Oscar Gómez Peralta.

There are 2 other government stations and 8 cultural stations.

Principal Commercial Stations

Radio América: Montero Rosas 1099, Sta Beatriz, Casilla 1192, Lima; f. 1943; Dir Hugo Salas Vera.

Radio El Sol: Avda Uruguay 355, 7°, Lima; Man. Gabriel Miró Quesada.

Radio Panamericana: Mariano Carranza 126, Santa Beatriz, Lima; tel. 710040; f. 1953; Gen. Man. Raquel Delgado de Alcantara.

TELEVISION

Government Stations

Ministerio de Educación Pública: Dirección de Cultura, Parque Universitario s/n, Lima; tel. 275680; telex 25803; daily cultural programmes.

Televisora Universidad de Lima-Canal 13: Avda Arequipa 1110, Lima.

Commercial Stations

Andina de Radiodifusión, SA: Arequipa 3560, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 406898; Dir C. A. Tizon Pacheco.

Compañía Latinoamericana de TV, SA: Martín Dulanto 101, San Antonio, Miraflores, Lima; tel. 461082; Dir R. Morales Bermúdez.

Compañía Peruana de Radiodifusión, SA: Casilla 1192, Lima; tel. 728985; 7 relay stations; Gen. Man. Mauricio Arbulu Bryce.

Panamericana de Televisión, SA: Avda Arequipa 1110, Lima; tel. 715389; 14 relay stations; Gen. Man. G. Delgado Parker.

Finance

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in soles)

Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros: Jirón Huancavelica 249, Lima; tel. 288210; telex 25807; f. 1931; Superintendent Juan Klingemberger Lomellini.

Central Bank

Banco Central de Reserva del Perú: Jirón Miró Quesada 445, Lima 1; tel. 276250; telex 20169; f. 1922; refounded 1931; cap. and res 248m., dep. 14,819m. (June 1984); Pres. Richard Webb Duarte; Gen. Man. Héctor Neyra Chavarri; 6 brs.

Other Government Banks

Banco de la Nación: Avda Abancay 491, Apdo 1835, Lima 1; f. 1966; cap. and res 201,068m., dep. 3,950,196m. (June 1984); carries out all commercial banking operations of official government agencies; Pres. Carlos Delgado Fernández; Gen. Man. Víctor Miró Quesada Gatjens; 406 brs.

Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (Cofide): Camino Real 390, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 422550; telex 20162; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 106,122m., res 126,766m., dep. 1,393,710m. (June 1984); directs investments in state enterprises, gives technical and financial help to private companies; Pres. Dr Alvaro Llosa Talavera; Gen. Man. Dr Manuel Orbegozo Arrese.

Development Banks

Banco Agrario del Perú: Carabaya 543, Apdo 2683, Lima 1; tel. 283600; telex 20377; f. 1931; cap. p.u. 173,432m., res 2,604m., dep. 377,868m. (June 1984); loans to farmers for agricultural development; Pres. Ing. Alejandro de la Fuente Lutterback; Gen. Man. Ing. Germán Echecopar del Solar; 92 brs.

Banco de Desarrollo de la Construcción (BANDESCO): Jirón Camaná 700, Lima; tel. 286360; telex 25825; f. 1980; cap. p.u. 5,848m., res 3,759m., dep. 156,694m. (June 1984); Pres. Moisés Woll Dávila; Gen. Man. Oscar Giovanni Castoldi Castillo; 5 brs.

Banco Central Hipotecario del Perú: Carabaya 412, Lima; tel. 273352; telex 25969; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 21,385m., res 14,507m., dep. 511,060m. (June 1984); Pres. Carlos Ausejo Rocagliolo; Gen. Man. Ing. David Ritchie; 61 brs.

Banco Industrial del Perú: Jirón Lampa 535, Apdo 1230, Lima 100; tel. 288080; telex 20418; f. 1936; cap. and res 96,760m., dep.

47,417m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Alberto Conroy; Gen. Man. Jorge Ponce (acting); 23 brs.

Banco Latino de Fomento de la Construcción (BANCON): Jirón Carabaya 341–381, Lima; tel. 279180; telex 25531; f. 1982; cap. p.u. 7,500m., res 2,610m., dep. 151,148m. (June 1984); Pres. Augusto Blacker Miller; Gen. Man. John Bayly Llona; 5 brs.

Banco Minero del Perú: Avda Garcilaso de la Vega 1464–1472, Apdo 2565, Lima; tel. 329535; telex 20133; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 33,088m., res 19,100m., dep. 47,319m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr Moisés Heresi Forwagi; Gen. Man. Rafael Manrique Postigo; 23 brs.

Banco Peruano de los Constructores (BANPECO): Jirón Lampa 560, Apdo 4195, Lima; tel. 289400; telex 25604; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 9,634m., res 5,626m., dep. 140,796m. (June 1984); Pres. Fernando Correa Miller; Gen. Man. Giuseppe di Francesco; 20 brs.

Banco de la Vivienda del Perú: Camaná 6a cuadra, Apdo 5425, Lima 100; tel. 276655; telex 20077; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 409,330m., res 25,605m., dep. 113,547m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr Carlos Morales Macchiavello; Gen. Man. Oscar Bauer Cotrina; 10 brs.

Commercial Banks

Banco Continental: Avda República de Panamá 3050–3065, Apdo 3849, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 727565; telex 21281; f. 1951; cap. and res 115,374m., dep. 1,484,876m. (June 1984); Chair. Alfredo Ferreyros Gaffron; Gen. Man. Federico Chiappina; 99 brs.

Banco de Crédito del Perú: Jirón Lampa 401–499, Casilla 225, Lima 1; tel. 275600; telex 20018; f. 1889; cap. p.u. 114,034m., res 127,920m., dep. 2,173,559m. (June 1984); Chair. Dionisio Romero Seminario; Gen. Man. Juan Federico Raffo Novelli; 238 brs.

Banco Internacional del Perú: Plaza de la Merced s/n, Lima 1; tel. 273850; telex 25270; f. 1897; state-controlled; cap. p.u. 29,908m., res 8,623m., dep. 574,356m. (June 1984); Pres. Samuel Gamio Palacio; Gen. Man. Conrado Chiri Tudela; 144 brs.

Banco de Lima: Jirón Carabaya 698, Apdo 3181, Lima 1; tel. 275860; telex 25266; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 7,620m., res 20,212m., dep. 315,011m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr Manuel Pablo Olaechea; Gen. Man. Vicente Dehais; 35 brs.

Banco Mercantil del Perú, SA: Calle Ricardo Rivera Navarrete 641, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 407996; telex 21245; f. 1984; cap. p.u. 12,600m., res 181m., dep. 35,169m. (June 1984); Pres. Francisco Pardo Mesones; Gen. Man. Juan Otero Steinhart; 1 br.

Banco Popular del Perú: Jirón Haullaga 380, Apdo 143, Lima 1; tel. 289680; telex 20033; f. 1899; state-controlled; cap. p.u. 22,630m., res 22,171m., dep. 773,337m. (June 1984); Chair. José Luis Daly; Gen. Man. Luis Gustavo Barreda Maurer; 188 brs.

Banco Wiese Ltdo: Jirón Cuzco 245, Apdo 1235, Lima 100; tel. 283400; telex 25509; f. 1943; cap. and res 42,960m., dep. 458,839m. (June 1984); Pres. and Chair. Dr Guillermo Wiese de Osma; Dir and Gen. Man. Luis Alcázar Freundt; 64 brs.

Provincial Banks

Banco Amazónico: Sargento Lores 171, Casilla 512, Iquitos; tel. 235421; telex 91010; f. 1962; cap. and res 10,577m., dep. 82,210m. (June 1984); Pres. Víctor Chirichigno Ojeda; Gen. Man. Luis Hirota Tanaka; 19 brs.

Banco de Los Andes: Portal Espinar 108, Cuzco; tel. 231152; telex 52007; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 6,000m., res 5,179m., dep. 84,296m. (June 1984); Pres. Alfredo Ferreyros Gaffron; Gen. Man. Humberto Leturia Montes; 13 brs.

Banco Nor-Perú: Gammarra 586, Trujillo; tel. 244141; telex 43044; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 6,299m., res 2,439m., dep. 160,297m. (June 1984); Pres. Alfredo Ferreyros Gaffron; Gen. Man. Eduardo Lee Lam; 19 brs.

Banco Regional del Norte: esq. Ica-Libertad 723, Piura; tel. 325992; telex 41052; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 9,200m., res 3,512m., dep. 117,111m. (June 1984); Pres. Manuel Espinoza Vassi; Gen. Man. Francisco González García; 12 brs.

Banco Regional del Sur Medio y Callao: Jirón Sáenz Peña 205, Callao, Ica; tel. 291917; telex 26027; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 8,000m., res 232m., dep. 179,668m. (June 1984); Pres. Samuel Gamio Palacio; Gen. Man. César Salinas Castro; 16 brs.

Banco del Sur del Perú: San José 112, Arequipa; tel. 215310; telex 51017; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 10,300m., res 12,176m., dep. 172,747m. (June 1984); Pres. Francisco Valencia Paz; Gen. Man. Eugenio Bertini; 22 brs.

Savings Bank

Caja de Ahorros de Lima: Jirón Carabaya 638, Apdo 297, Lima 1; tel. 276663; telex 25836; f. 1868; cap. p.u. 12,830m., res 3,231m., dep. 143,549m. (June 1984); Pres. Dr Felipe Cevrecos; Gen. Man. Luis Gadea Talledo; 48 brs.

Foreign Banks

Banco Arabe Latinoamericano (ARLABANK): Calle Juan de Arona 830, 6°, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 413150; telex 25138; f. 1977; Pres. Abdulwahab al-Tammar; Gen. Man. Werner M. M. Makowski; 1 br.

Banco Central SA de Madrid (Spain): Jirón A. Miró Quesada 179–185, Lima; tel. 287632; telex 25920; f. 1983; cap. p.u. 12,600m., dep. 4,761m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. José Llorca Rodrigo; 1 br.

Banco Exterior de los Andes y España (EXTEBANDES): Avda Paseo de la República 3285, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 401670; telex 25174; f. 1982; Pres. Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas; Regional Man. Sergio Málaga Butrón; 1 br.

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): Augusto Tamayo 120, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 717777; telex 20370; cap. 3,150m., res 554m., dep. 36,924m. (Aug. 1984); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. William Schoeningh.

Bank of London and South America Ltd (UK): Jirón Carabaya 442, Casilla 2639, Lima; tel. 275850; telex 25295; cap. p.u. 5,665m., res 4,757m., dep. 79,206m. (June 1984); Man. Nicolas Groce-Hodge; 5 brs.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): Cuzco 582, Apdo 4619, Lima 1; tel. 289450; telex 20192; cap. p.u. 6,993m., res 3,266m., dep. 115,716m. (June 1984); Gen. Man. Shinichiro Kobayashi; 3 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): Avda Ricardo R. Navarrete 543, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 725065; telex 25690; f. 1984; Gen. Man. Víctor M. Cañas; 1 br.

Citibank, NA (USA): Avda Nicolás de Piérola 1062, Lima 1; cap. p.u. 4,200m., res 7,555m., dep. 128,688m. (June 1984); Vice-Pres. Edward Dreyfus; Gen. Man. Rafael Venegas; 5 brs.

Banking Association

Asociación de Bancos del Perú: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 247, Of. 409, Lima 1; tel. 288850; f. 1929; refounded 1967; Pres. José Luis Daly; Gen. Man. Dr Hernán Morelli Pando.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Lima: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 265, Lima 1; tel. 286280; telex 25856; f. 1860; Exec. Pres. Fernando Vidal Ramírez; Gen. Man. José Antonio Almenara Battifora.

INSURANCE

(p.i. = premium income; m. = million; amounts in soles)

Lima

Cía de Seguros Atlas: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 191, Apdo 1751, Lima; tel. 275820; telex 20228; f. 1896; p.i. 9,638m. (1983); Pres. Ing. Juan B. Isola Cambana; Gen. Man. Víctor Hoyos Ramírez.

Cía de Seguros Cóndor: Jirón Miró Quesada 260, 8°, Apdo 10012, Lima 100; tel. 283410; telex 25392; f. 1980; p.i. 7,844m. (1983); Pres. Gonzalo de la Puente y Lavalle; Gen. Man. Jaime Cáceres Sayán.

Cía de Seguros La Fénix Peruana: Cte Espinar 689, Miraflores, Apdo 1356, Lima; tel. 479070; telex 25425; f. 1928; p.i. 19,154m. (1983); Pres. Alfredo Ferreyros; Man. Dir Carlos Ortega Wiesse.

Cía de Seguros La Nacional: Avda Emancipación 189, Apdo 275, Lima 1; tel. 276650; telex 20117; f. 1909; p.i. 6,772m. (1983); Pres. Ing. Roberto Calda Cavanna; Gen. Man. Dr Abelardo Aramburú Noriega.

Cía de Seguros Rimac: Jirón Carabaya 499, Apdo 245, Lima; 1; tel. 283890; telex 25161; f. 1896; p.i. 14,862m. (1983); Pres. Ing. Pedro Brescia Cafferata; Gen. Man. Dr Antonio Rodríguez Pinto.

Cía de Seguros La Universal: Jirón Lampa 277, Apdo 1117, Lima 1; tel. 283700; f. 1954; p.i. 5,263m. (1983); Pres. Raúl Ortiz de Zevallos F.; Gen. Man. Luis A. Becerra Meneses.

Cía de Seguros y Reaseguros Peruano Suiza SA: Edif. Peruano Suiza 8°, Jirón Camaná 370, Apdo 2935, Lima 1; tel. 275110; telex 25050; f. 1948; p.i. 17,936m. (1983); Pres. Dr Carlos Raffo Dasso; Gen. Man. Dr Miguel Pérez Muñoz.

Cía Internacional de Seguros del Perú: Jirón Junín 323, Apdo 215, Lima 1; tel. 286250; telex 20422; f. 1895; p.i. 19,452m. (1983); Pres. José Tagle Buenaño; Gen. Man. Adolfo Bedoya Ponce (acting).

Cía Italo-Peruana de Seguros Generales: Jirón Puno 279, Apdo 395, Lima 1; tel. 257080; telex 25816; f. 1930; p.i. 3,134m. (1983); Pres. Luis E. Paz Soldán I.; Gen. Man. Roberto Padilla.

Cía Peruana de Crédito a la Exportación SA: Avda Angamos 1234, Miraflores, Lima 18; tel. 417565; telex 20388; f. 1980; p.i. 863m. (1983); Pres. Carlos Ortega Wiesse; Man. Arnaldo Meneses Diaz.

La Colmena, Cía de Seguros: Juan de Arona 830, 12°–13°, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 401979; f. 1942; p.i. 7,974m. (1983); Pres. Dr Hernando de Lavalle Vargas; Man. José Ledvinka Dufek.

El Pacífico, Cía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Avda Arequipa 660, Apdo 595, Lima 1; tel. 276780; telex 25817; f. 1943; p.i. 31,352m. (1983); Pres. José Antonio Onrubia Romero; Gen. Man. Ing. Jaime Montoya Weill.

Panamericana Cía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Jirón Augusto Tamayo 180, San Isidro, Apdo 72, Lima 27; tel. 715070; telex 25879; f. 1958; p.i. 14,746m. (1983); Pres. Juan Banchero Rossi; Gen. Man. Alfredo Salazar Pérez.

Popular y Porvenir, Cía de Seguros: Avda Cuzco 177, Apdos 220–237, Lima 1; tel. 276220; telex 25526; f. 1904; p.i. 87,505m. (1983); Pres. Ing. Ismael Benavides de la Quintana; Gen. Man. Jorge Harten Costa.

La Positiva, Cía Nacional de Seguros SA: esq. Javier Prado y Francisco Macías, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 404355; telex 25590; f. 1941; p.i. 10,703m. (1983); Pres. Dr Juan Manuel Peña Prado; Gen. Man. Juan Giannoni Murga.

La Real, Cía de Seguros Generales: Paseo de la República 3681, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 418052; telex 25782; f. 1980; p.i. 10,648m. (1983); Pres. Francisco Pardo Meneses; Gen. Man. Ramón Mariátegui Viera Gallo.

Reaseguradora Peruana, SA: Chinchón 890, San Isidro, Lima 27; Apdo 3672, Lima 100; tel. 415065; telex 21168; f. 1965; state-controlled; p.i. 191,879m. (1983); Pres. Juan Navarro Grau; Gen. Man. René Corpancho Germany.

El Sol, Cía de Seguros Generales: Avda 28 de Julio 873, Miraflores, Lima 18, Apdo 323; tel. 442660; telex 20224; f. 1950; p.i. 18,181m. (1983); Pres. Santiago Gerbolini Isola; Vice-Pres. Maximiliano Graf Bunzel.

Sud América Cía de Seguros sobre la Vida: Jirón Carabaya 933, Apdo 1158, Lima 1; tel. 283785; telex 25921; f. 1899; p.i. 870m. (1983); Pres. Leonido Ribeiro Filho; Gen. Man. Isaac Maquilón Balcazar.

Sud América Terrestre y Marítima, SA: Sinchi Roca 2728, Apdo 5803, Lima; tel. 703510; f. 1954; p.i. 8,301m. (1983); Pres. Javier Vargas Vargas; Gen. Man. Alfredo Cogorno Castro.

La Vitalicia, Cía de Seguros: Las Magnolias 791, San Isidro, Lima 100; tel. 422424; telex 20368; f. 1950; p.i. 16,720m. (1983); Exec. Pres. Javier Montero Checa.

Insurance Association

Asociación Peruana de Empresas de Seguros: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 247, Of. 504, Apdo 1684, Lima; Pres. Fernando Merino Gonzáles del Valle; Gen. Man. Dr Hugo Palacios.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Confederación de Cámaras de Comercio y Producción del Perú: Avda Gregorio Escobedo 398, Lima 11; tel. 633434; f. 1970; Pres. Eduardo Iriarte Jiménez; Man. Dr César Martín Barreda; 60 mems.

Cámara de Comercio de Lima (Lima Chamber of Commerce): Avda Gregorio Escobedo 398, Lima 11; tel. 633434; f. 1888; Pres. Eduardo Iriarte Jiménez; Gen. Man. Dr César Martín Barreda; 3,000 mems.

There are also Chambers of Commerce in Arequipa, Cuzco, Callao and many other cities.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Dirigentes de Ventas y Mercadotecnia del Perú (ADV): Jorge Chávez 194, Apdo 1280, Lima 18; tel. 455845; f. 1958; Pres. Ing. Enrique Matallana; Man. Eduardo Sansoni; 1,000 mems.

Asociación de Exportadores (ADEX): Avda Salaverry 1910, Apdo 1806, Lima 11; tel. 404929; telex 25621; f. 1969; Pres. Gonzalo Garland Iturralde; Sec.-Gen. Hernán Lanzara; 763 mems.

Sociedad Nacional de Industrias (SNI) (National Industrial Association): Los Laureles 365, Apdo 632, San Isidro, Lima 27; tel. 408700; telex 21030; f. 1896; Pres. Ing. Carlos Verme Katz; Gen. Man. Ing. Alfredo Olaechea Garayar; 80 dirs (reps of firms); 2,500 mems; 60 sectorial committees.

The association comprises permanent commissions covering various aspects of industry including labour, tributary, integration, fairs and exhibitions, industrial promotion. Its Small Industry Committee groups over 2,000 small enterprises.

Development Organizations

Comisión Nacional de Desarrollo Regional (National Regional Development Commission): Lima; f. 1975 to promote economic and social development in the eleven administrative regions; Pres. The Prime Minister.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones No Tradicionales (FOPEX): Avda J. Pardo 275–279, Lima 18; tel. 479984; telex 25301; f. 1979; to offer technical assistance to exporters, organizes Peruvian participation in trade fairs abroad and seeks out new export markets through its promotion offices in several countries; Pres. Leslie Pierce; Gen. Man. María Jesús Hume.

Instituto Nacional de Planificación: Calle Siete 229, Rinconada Baja, La Molina, Apdo 2027, Lima 1; tel. 358141; f. 1962; national planning institute; Head Edgardo Quintanilla Quintanilla.

Proinversión: Lima; f. 1981; agency to supervise public investment projects; Pres. Roberto Dañino; Exec. Dir Drago Kisic.

State Corporations

The 1980–85 economic programme of the new civilian Government plans further denationalization of the economy; several nationalized enterprises will become autonomous limited liability companies.

Centromin SA (Empresa Minera del Centro del Perú): Avda Javier Prado Este cuadra 21 San Borja, Casilla 2412, Lima 1; tel. 356070; telex 20009; f. 1974; mining corporation; Exec. Pres. Ing. Félix Remy Alvarez Calderón; Gen. Man. Ing. Alfonso Zuzunaga.

Corpac (Corporación Peruana de Aeropuertos y Aviación Comercial, SA): Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge Chávez, Avda Elmer Faucett, Lima; tel. 529570; telex 26055; commercial aviation; Pres. Lt-Gen. Ricardo Maertens Lorente; Gen. Man. Ing. Jorge Basurto.

Electroperú: Centro Cívico, Paseo de la República 144, Lima 1; tel. 310664; telex 25680; electricity; Exec. Pres. Ing. Eduardo Caillaux Angulo; Gen. Man. Humberto Zelaya Sotomayor.

Enci (Empresa Nacional de Comercialización de Insumos): Bernardo Monteagudo 210, Lima 17; tel. 629049; telex 25892; f. 1974; controls the import, export and national distribution of agricultural and basic food products; Exec. Pres. Ing. Ismael Benavides de la Quintana; Gen. Man. Eduardo de la Rosa Cárdenas.

Entelperú (Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones SA): Las Begonias 475, San Isidro, Apdo 2600, Lima 27; tel. 423553; telex 25522; f. 1969; telecommunications; Pres. Julio Jiménez Castro; Gen. Man. Carlos Chian Chong.

Epsep (Empresa Peruana de Servicios Pesqueros): Avda Javier Prado Este 2465, 4°, San Luis, Lima 30; tel. 362630; telex 25498; edible fish; Pres. Antonio Hudtwalcker Texeira; Gen. Man. Antonio Romano Thantawatae.

Minero Perú (Empresa Minera del Perú): Bernardo Monteagudo 222, Apdo 4332, Lima 17; tel. 620740; telex 25598; f. 1970; state-owned mining company; Pres. Ing. César Jaime Fernández; Gen. Man. Raúl Otero Bossano.

Minpeco (Minero Perú Comercial): Avda Javier Prado Este esq. Avda Aviación 2401, 6°–15°, Urb. San Borja, Casilla 5876, Lima 41; tel. 413591; telex 20015; f. 1976 as the state mining marketing agency to be responsible for the sale of non-traditional mining products; in 1980 it was announced that Minpeco was to lose its monopoly; Pres. Dr Alfonso Brazzini; Gen. Man. Dr Martín Bustamante Moreyra.

Pescaperú (Empresa Nacional de Pesca): Avda Javier Prado Este 2465, San Luis, Lima 30; Apdo 2881, Lima 100; tel. 363630; telex 25601; f. 1973; took over Epchap in 1979; fishmeal and fish processing; Pres. Federico Uranga Bustos.

Petroperú (Empresa de Petróleos del Perú): Paseo de la República 3361, San Isidro, Apdo 3126/1081, Lima 27; tel. 411919; telex 20303; f. 1969; petroleum; Pres. Dr Fernando Zúñiga y Rivero; Gen. Man. Ing. Augusto Morales Zevallos.

Siderperú (Empresa Siderúrgica del Perú): Avda Tacna 543, 12°, oficina 121, Lima 1; tel. 283450; telex 20270; f. 1958; iron and steel; Pres. Neme Mohanna Manzur; Gen. Man. Dr Antonio Martínez Gonzáles.

Other state corporations include **Enapuperú** (Ports), **Enata** (Tobacco), **Endepalma** (Palm products), **Fertiperú** (Fertilizers) and **Hierroperú** (Iron ore mining).

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Automotriz del Perú: Dos de Mayo 299, Apdo 1248, Lima 27; f. 1926; association of importers of motor cars and accessories; 360 mems; Pres. Alejandro Arias Bellido; Gen. Man. Luis E. Cáceres.

Asociación de Ganaderos del Perú (Association of Stock Farmers of Peru): Pumacahua 877, 3°, Jesús María, Lima; f. 1915; Gen. Man. Ing. Miguel J. Fort.

Comité de Minería de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Arequipa: Casilla 508, Arequipa; mining association; Pres. F. Ch. Willfort.

Instituto Peruano del Café: f. 1965; representatives of government and industrial coffee growers.

Sociedad de Industrias: Pres. Ernesto Lanata.

Sociedad Nacional de Minería y Petroleo: Nicolás de Piérola 917, Apdo 2984, Lima; tel. 276556; f. 1940; Pres. Luis Picasso Perata; Gen. Man. Javier Barco Saravia; mine owners' association; 70 mems.

Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería (SNP): Lima; f. 1976; private sector fishing interests.

TRADE UNIONS

The right to strike was restored in the Constitution of July 1979. In 1982 the Government recognized the right of public employees to form trade unions.

Frente Sindical Democrático (FSD): Lima; f. 1980; comprises:

Central de Trabajadores de la Revolución Peruana (CTRP): Lima.

Confederación General de Trabajadores del Perú (CGTP): Plaza 2 de Mayo 4, Lima; communist-led; affiliated to the PCP; Pres. Isidoro Gamarra Ramírez; Sec.-Gen. Valentín Pacho.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores (CNT): Lima; affiliated to the PPC.

Confederación de Trabajadores Peruanos (CTP): Lima; affiliated to APRA; Gen. Sec. Julio Cruzado Ezcurra.

Federación de Bancarios (FEB) (Union of Bank Employees): Leader Antonio Zúñiga.

FNTMMP (Federation of Peruvian Mine-workers): 60,000 mems.

Movimiento de Trabajadores y Obreros de Clase (MTOC). There are a number of independent unions including: Comité para la Coordinación Clasista y la Unificación Sindical, Confederación de Campesinos Peruanos (CCP; Sec.-Gen. Andrés Luna Vargas), Confederación Nacional Agraria (Pres. Felipe Humán Yayahuanca).

Confederación Nacional de Comunidades Industriales (CONACI): co-ordinates worker participation in industrial management and profit-sharing.

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1983 there was a total of 3,877 km of track. A programme to develop a national railway network (Sistema Nacional Ferroviario) is under way, aimed at increasing the length of track to about 5,000 km initially. The Government also plans to electrify the railway system and extend the central and southern railways.

Ministerio de Transportes y Comunicaciones: Avda 28 de Julio, Lima; tel. 319206; telex 25511; Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Perú (Enafer-Perú): Ancash 207, Apdo 1379, Lima; f. 1972; nationalized; 1,628 km open; Chair. León Escurra; Gen. Man. J. Sarmiento; operates the following lines:

Ferrocarril del Centro del Perú (Central Railway): Ancash 201, Apdo 301, Lima; 493 km open; Man. A. Soto H.

Ferrocarril del Sur del Perú Enafer SA (Southern Railway): Avda Tacna y Arica 200, Apdo 194, Arequipa; tel. 215350; telex 51071; 1,167 km open; also operates steamship service on Lake Titicaca; Man. A. Rivera.

Tacna–Arica Ferrocarril (Tacna–Arica Railway): Avda Albarracín 484, Tacna; 62 km open.

Empresa Minera del Centro del Perú—División Ferrocarriles (fmrly Cerro de Pasco Railway): Augusto N. Wiese 891, Apdo 2412, Lima 1; tel. 275210; telex 20009; 212 km; Supt Cyril Kocerha V.

Ferrocarril Pimentel: Pimentel, Chiclayo; 56 km open; cargo services only; Pres. R. Montenegro; Man. Luis de la Piedra Alvizuri.

Private Railways

Ferrocarril Ilo–Toquepala–Cuajone: Apdo 2640, Lima; 219 km open; owned by the Southern Peru Copper Corporation for transporting copper only; Man. H. R. Shipes.

Ferrocarril Supe–Barranca–Alpas: Barranca; 40 km open; Dirs Carlos García Gastañeta, Luis G. Miranda.

ROADS

In 1976 there were 56,940 km of roads in Peru, of which 5,949 km were asphalted and 11,929 km surfaced. The Pan-American Highway runs southward from the Ecuadorean border along the coast to Lima and the 800 km. Trans-Andean Highway runs from Lima to Pucallpa on the River Ucayali via Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Tingo María.

SHIPPING

Most trade is through the port of Callao but there are seven deep-water ports in northern Peru, including Salaverry, Pacasmayo and Paita, and four in the south, including the iron ore port of San Juan. New river ports at Pucallpa and Yurimaguas are under construction, aimed at improving communications between Lima and Iquitos. There are plans to construct a naval base at Chimbote.

Empresa Nacional de Puertos (Enapuperú): Terminal Marítimo del Callao, Edif. Administrativo 3°, Apdo 260, Callao; government agency administering all coastal, river and lake ports; Chair. Capt. Jorge Arnillas de la Cotera.

Asociación Marítima del Perú: Pasaje S. Acuña 127, Of. 805, Lima; f. 1957; association of 33 international and Peruvian shipping companies; Pres. Luis Felipe Villena Gutiérrez.

Comisión Nacional de Marina Mercante: Ministerio de Marina, Avda Salaverry s/n, Jesús María, Lima; f. 1962; promotes the development of the merchant navy; Pres. Minister of the Navy; Sec.-Gen. Capt. Carlos Badani Souza Peixoto.

Compañía Peruana de Vapores: Gamarra 680, Chucuito, Casilla 208, Callao; tel. 659510; telex 20103; f. 1906; government-owned; operates five regular services, to US Gulf, US Atlantic, Far East, Canada, Japan, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia and Europe; Pres. Rodrigo Cepeda Yzaga; Gen. Man. Francisco Calisto Morey; 19 vessels; 319,295 dwt.

Consorcio Naviero del Perú: POB 929, Edif. El Sol, 6°, Paseo de la República 3587, Lima 27; tel. 410565; telex 25396; Man. H. Sommerkamp; 5 vessels.

Naviera Amazonica Peruana, SA: Garcilaso de la Vega 911, 10°, Apdo 72, Lima 1; tel. 311505; telex 25393; Pres. L. Alzamora; Exec. Dir Oscar Ubilluz; 4 vessels.

Naviera Humboldt SA: Edif. Pacífico–Washington, 8°–10°, Natalio Sánchez 125, Lima 1; tel. 314005; telex 20281; f. 1970; cargo services; Exec. Pres. Enrique Agois Paulsen; Man. Dir Adolfo León y León; 6 vessels.

Petróleos del Perú (Petroperú): Paseo de la República 3361, San Isidro, Lima; tel. 411919; telex 21065; f. 1969; Pres. Fernando Zúñiga y Rivero; Gen. Man. Augusto Morales Z.; 7 oil-tankers.

A number of foreign lines call at Peruvian ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Peru's major international airport is Jorge Chávez Airport near Lima but it is planned to build another international airport, also near Lima, leaving the present airport free for domestic services. Another important international airport is Colonel Francisco Secada Vignetta Airport near Iquitos.

Domestic Airlines

Aeroperú: Jirón Cailloma 818, 11°, Apdo 1414, Lima; telex 25428; f. 1973 as the national airline but in 1981 the Government sold off 65% of the company; operates internal services and international routes to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and the USA; Pres. Carlos Velarde Cabello; Gen. Man. Joseph McCormick; fleet: 4 DC-8-62, 1 Boeing 727-100, 1 Boeing 727-100C, 3 Fokker F.28-1000, 2 F.27-600.

Aeronaves del Perú, SA: Avda Bolognesi 139, 16°, Edif. Centro, Ejecutivo Pardo, Apdo 58, Lima 18; tel. 463531; telex 21213; f. 1965; scheduled cargo services between Lima and Miami via Iquitos, Bogotá and Panama City and to Santa Cruz and São Paolo; charter flights; Man. Dir MARILYN F. DE ZANATTI; fleet: 3 DC-8.

Compañía de Aviación Faucett: Jirón Unión 926, Plaza San Martín, Apdo 1429, Lima; telex 25225; f. 1928; scheduled internal passenger services, cargo services to Miami via Panama City and passenger and cargo charters; Pres. LUIS LEÓN RUPP; fleet: 2 Boeing 707-320C, 2 Boeing 727-100C, 1 BAC 1-11/500, 1 BAC 1-11/475.

Tourism

PRINCIPAL TOURIST ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección General de Turismo: Ministerio de Industria, Turismo e Integración, Calle 1 Oeste, Corpac, San Isidro, Lima 27; Dir-Gen. JAVIER RIOS BURGA.

Empresa Nacional de Turismo (Enturperú): Javier Prado Oeste 1358, San Isidro, Lima; f. 1964; Gen. Man. ALBERTO ROMERO F.

Fondo de Promoción Turística (FOPTUR): Avda República de Panamá 3055, 16°, San Isidro, Apdo 100–56, Lima 27; tel. 419778; telex 21363; f. 1979; Chair. and Gen. Man. CARLOS VELARDE E.

Atomic Energy

Instituto Peruano de Energía Nuclear (IPEN): Avda Canadá 1470, Urb. Santa Catalina, La Victoria, Apdo 1687, Lima; is to promote, co-ordinate, advise and represent the development of nuclear energy and its applications in Peru; the first experimental 10 MW reactor at Huarangal was due to begin operation in July 1986; Pres. Gen. JUAN BARREDA DELGADO; Exec. Dir Col JOSÉ MALDONADO.

Centro Superior de Estudios Nucleares (CSEN): Lima; specialist centre for nuclear sciences and technology; uses the research facilities of IPEN and co-operates with various universities; Acad. Adviser Dr BENJAMIN MARTICORENA CASTILLO.

THE PHILIPPINES

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Philippines lies in the western Pacific Ocean, east of mainland South-East Asia. The island of Kalimantan (Borneo) is to the south-west, and New Guinea to the south-east. The principal islands of the Philippine archipelago are Luzon, in the north, and Mindanao, in the south. Between these two (which together account for 66% of the country's area) lie the 7,000 islands of the Visayas. The climate is maritime and tropical. It is generally hot and humid, except in the mountains. There is abundant rainfall and the islands are frequently in the path of typhoons. Of the many languages, the most widely spoken in 1960 were Cebuano (by 24.1% of the population), Tagalog (21.0%), Iloco (11.7%) and Panay-Hiligaynon (10.4%). Pilipino, based on Tagalog, is the native national language. English is widely spoken, but the use of Spanish has declined. About 90% of the population are Christians (85% Roman Catholics) and 7% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has two equal horizontal stripes, of blue and red, with a white triangle, enclosing a gold 'Sun of Liberty' (with eight rays) and three five-pointed gold stars (one in each corner), at the hoist. The capital is Manila, on the island of Luzon.

Recent History

The Philippines became a Spanish colony in the 16th century. During the Spanish–American War, the independence of the Philippines was declared on 12 June 1898 by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the revolutionary movement, with the support of the USA. By the Treaty of Paris, signed in December 1898, Spain ceded the islands to the USA. A new constitution, ratified by plebiscite in May 1935, gave the Philippines internal self-government and provided for independence after 10 years. During the Second World War the islands were occupied by Japanese forces from 1942 to 1945 but, after Japan's surrender, US rule was restored. The Philippines became an independent republic on 4 July 1946, with Manuel Roxas as its first President. A succession of Presidents, under the control of US economic interests and the Filipino land-owning class, did little to help the peasant majority or to curb disorder and political violence.

At elections in November 1965 the incumbent President, Diosdado Macapagal of the Liberal Party, was defeated by Ferdinand Marcos of the Nacionalista Party. Rapid development of the economy and infrastructure followed. President Marcos was re-elected in 1969. His second term was marked by civil unrest and economic difficulties. During the early 1970s there was also an increase in guerrilla activity, by the New People's Army (NPA), the armed wing of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), in the north of the country, and by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), a Muslim separatist movement, in the south.

In September 1972, before completing his (then) maximum of two four-year terms of office, President Marcos declared martial law in order to deal with subversive activity and to introduce drastic reforms. The bicameral Congress was suspended, opposition leaders were arrested, the private armies of the landed oligarchs were disbanded, stringent press censorship was introduced and Marcos began to rule by decree. A new constitution, proposing that the country be renamed Maharlika (a Tagalog word meaning 'noble'), was approved in November 1972 by a constitutional convention. In January 1973, after discussion by 'citizens' assemblies', the constitution was ratified by President Marcos. It provided for a unicameral National Assembly and a constitutional President, with executive power held by a Prime Minister, to be elected by the Assembly. Pending the full implementation of the constitution, transitional provisions gave the incumbent President (Marcos) the combined authority of the presidency (under the 1935 constitution) and the premiership, without any fixed term of office. Under martial law, the definitive provisions of the new constitution remained in abeyance.

A referendum in July 1973 approved President Marcos's continuation in office beyond his elected term. Another referendum, in February 1975, approved the continuation of martial law, enabling Marcos to rule by decree. A referendum in October 1976 approved the further continuation of martial law and the adoption of constitutional amendments, including a provision for the formation of an interim assembly. In December 1977 a fourth referendum approved another extension of Marcos's presidential term.

Criticism of President Marcos became more widespread after November 1977, when a sentence of death was imposed by a military tribunal on the principal opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, Jr (a former senator), for alleged murder, subversion and the possession of firearms. President Marcos allowed a stay of execution and brought about some relaxation of martial law in 1977. Elections to the interim Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly) were held in April 1978. Opposition parties were allowed to participate but the pro-government Kilusan Bagong Lipunan (KBL or New Society Movement), founded in 1978 by Marcos and former members of the Nacionalista Party, won 151 of the Assembly's 165 elective seats. The Assembly was inaugurated in June, when President Marcos was confirmed as Prime Minister. Martial law remained in force and the President retained the power to legislate by decree. In September 1979 an amnesty for 1,500 political prisoners was announced. Local elections, the first to be held in eight years, took place in January 1980, resulting in sweeping victories for KBL. In May Aquino was released from prison to undergo medical treatment in the USA, where he renewed his opposition to Marcos's regime. During 1980 there were several terrorist attacks and, as a result, Marcos ordered the arrest of 30 opposition figures, including the exiled Aquino.

Negotiations with the MNLF in December 1976 produced a cease-fire agreement, and Marcos agreed to the establishment of an autonomous Muslim region in the south. A referendum in the 13 provinces concerned (only five of which have Muslim majorities) rejected the MNLF plan and violence broke out again in Mindanao and Sulu, escalating into civil war during 1977. Elections were held in Mindanao in May 1979, in an attempt to establish partial autonomy in the region, but they were boycotted by the MNLF, and KBL won an overwhelming victory. Following the elections, regional Legislative Councils were set up in West and South Mindanao. Hostilities intensified again in early 1981, resulting in almost 2,000 deaths in the southern provinces. However, apart from sporadic incidents, by 1984 the MNLF was no longer considered to be a military threat.

In January 1981 martial law was lifted and hundreds of prisoners were freed. However, Marcos retained most of his former powers. A referendum in April approved constitutional amendments which permitted President Marcos to renew his mandate by direct popular vote and to nominate a separate Prime Minister. An Executive Committee, led by the Prime Minister, was formed to take over the powers of the President in the event of his death, incapacity or resignation (among amendments approved by plebiscite in January 1984, the position of Vice-President was restored, to replace the Executive Committee). In June 1981, amid allegations of electoral malpractice, President Marcos was returned to office for a six-year term. In July the Finance Minister, César Virata, was appointed Prime Minister. In April 1982 the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, an alliance of opposition groups, formed an official coalition.

In August 1983 Benigno Aquino, returning to the Philippines after three years' self-imposed exile in the USA, was shot dead on arrival at Manila airport. His alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, was killed immediately by military guards. A five-

member commission of inquiry, nominated by the Government to investigate the assassination, was inaugurated in November 1983. The commission's majority report, published in October 1984, concluded that Aquino's murder had been a military conspiracy and that he had been killed by one of the military guards escorting him at the airport. As a result, 26 people (including one civilian and Gen. Fabian Ver, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, as well as two other generals) were formally charged with conspiracy to murder both Aquino and Galman (who had been rejected unanimously as the murderer, as was alleged initially by the Government). Gen. Ver, who was relieved as Chief of Staff in October 1984, was to be tried in a special court.

After Aquino's death, the opposition became united in its criticism of Marcos, and numerous demonstrations against his Government have been held. In spite of a call to boycott the elections to the Batasang Pambansa in May 1984 by some members of the opposition, public participation in the election was high and, after numerous accusations by the opposition of cheating and ballot-rigging by Marcos, the opposition won 59 of the 183 elective seats, compared with 14 in 1978. An estimated 50 to 100 people were thought to have died during the election campaign.

In February 1985 the Government acknowledged officially that the threat from the NPA had become serious, following evidence that its influence had become significantly more widespread, covering large areas of Mindanao, part of northern Luzon island and some of the larger central islands. The military strength of the NPA was thought to be about 20,000 men in 1984. During 1983 and 1984 there was increased violence in the south, and in early 1985, to help government forces to resist the insurgency, the USA announced that it would give more military aid to the Philippines.

While the foreign policy of the Philippines has traditionally been in support of the USA, the Marcos Government moved towards a policy of non-alignment during the 1970s, establishing diplomatic relations with its communist neighbours. In June 1983 a new agreement on the maintenance of the US naval and air bases in the Philippines until 1989 was signed, confirming the Philippines' sovereignty over the base areas and providing for military and economic assistance worth US $900m. The Philippines is a member of ASEAN (see p. 106).

Government

Between 1972 and January 1981 the Philippines was under martial law, and the definitive provisions of the 1973 Constitution (see under Constitution) were not implemented. Transitional provisions gave the incumbent President, Ferdinand Marcos, full executive powers, without any fixed term of office. In January 1981 martial law was lifted, although amendments to the 1973 Constitution, providing for presidential powers to rule by decree, were retained. The President is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and governs with the assistance of a Prime Minister and an appointed Cabinet. The interim Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly), provided for by amendments to the transitional provisions of the Constitution (approved in October 1976), was convened in June 1978. It assumed formal legislative powers in January 1981. A full Batasang Pambansa was elected in May 1984. It has 200 members, of whom 183 were directly elected for a six-year term. Candidates for the remaining 17 seats are appointed by the President. Local government is by 'citizens' assemblies' (Barangays) and 12 regional councils under the Ministry of Local Government.

Defence

The total strength of the armed forces in July 1984 was 104,800, comprising an army of 60,000, a navy of 28,000 and an air force of 16,800. There is also a constabulary of 43,500 and a civil home defence force of 65,000. Defence expenditure for 1985 was an estimated 6,342m. pesos.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed 52% of the working population but provided only 22% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1983. The principal exports include coconut oil, copra, timber and sugar. These commodities, however, are vulnerable to fluctuating prices on the world market and to domestic shortages and adverse weather; in 1983 there was a drought as well as serious typhoon damage. The Philippines is the world's largest producer and exporter of coconuts and coconut products, which in 1982 provided 12% of total export earnings. The country supplies more than 70% of world trade in coconut oil. Exports of this commodity declined in value by 24.8% in 1982, owing to depressed prices and a temporary export levy on coconuts, but increased by 28.6% in 1983. Coconut oil is being used increasingly in domestic chemical production and for fuel, in combination with diesel oil, thus reducing the volume available for export. Exports of copra from the Philippines were temporarily banned in 1982 to preserve domestic supply; production was badly hit by drought and typhoons in 1983, and export volume fell dramatically, from 190,000 metric tons in 1982 to 12,000 tons in 1983, causing steep price rises. Following droughts, the already depressed sugar market was supported by foreign sugar supplies in 1983, to enable the Philippines to fulfil export quotas under the terms of the International Sugar Agreement. The country's output of raw sugar was estimated at 2.5 metric tons in 1983, but was expected to fall to 2.1m. tons in 1984, following curbs on production. In 1984, following IMF recommendations, the Government abolished the state sugar-trading monopoly. In December 1984 the world market price for raw sugar fell to its lowest level since 1970.

The Philippines has steadily increased rice yields to achieve near self-sufficiency in this crop, with the help of the Masagana development scheme, which has improved irrigation, fertilizers and research into rice and maize production. The country achieved a small exportable surplus of rice between 1978 and 1982 but, following a long drought in 1982/83, rice imports were again necessary in 1984. The output of paddy rice reached a record 8.2m. metric tons in 1983. Total agricultural output increased by 1.2% in 1984.

Manufacturing accounted for 24.8% of GDP in 1983. The principal industries are food processing, electronic and electrical equipment, chemicals, petroleum refining and textiles. The manufacturing sector recorded growth of 2.2% in 1983 but the continuation of many major projects is now in doubt, owing to the financial crisis.

Copper remains one of the country's largest export earners, while gold and nickel are becoming increasingly important. In 1982, however, most mineral production was badly hit by falling prices, with copper especially depressed, and in 1984 the Government put restrictions on copper exports. Total capacity was increased with the opening of the Leyte copper mines in early 1983.

In 1978 significant deposits of petroleum were confirmed off the island of Palawan, and commercial production began in 1979. However, its contribution to domestic consumption is small, and the Philippines remains heavily dependent on imported petroleum. In 1974 about 90% of total petroleum requirements were imported; by 1982 the figure was 73.5% and the first drop in oil imports was recorded, owing to an ambitious five-year energy programme of conservation and energy substitution, launched in 1981. Locally-produced energy supplied 30.4% of the country's total needs in 1982. In 1983 geothermal energy met 5% of domestic needs. By 1985 geothermal power, coal and hydroelectricity are expected to account for about 16%, 15% and 14% respectively of total energy requirements. A 620-MW nuclear power plant, intended to contribute to local energy requirements, had not opened by early 1984.

The economy suffered dramatically from the political repercussions of the assassination of Benigno Aquino in August 1983. The rate of inflation, which had reached 42% in 1974, fell to an annual average of 12.5% in 1981, of 10.3% in 1982 (as a result of a price stabilization policy) and was only 6.1% in the year to May 1983; however, by October 1984 it had risen to 64%, caused by the extensive flight of capital out of the country immediately after the assassination. Reserves of gold and foreign exchange, which stood at $2,260m. in June 1983, fell to a record low of $247m. in October 1984, recovering to $921m. in December. By October 1983 the Philippines' foreign debt had reached $25,600m., and the Government faced a serious balance-of-payments crisis, following the loss of confidence in its handling of the economy. With no foreign exchange available

to finance the import of raw materials necessary for industry, many local businesses suffered irrevocably; in 1984 2,134 companies had to shut down (of which 195 closed completely), and more than 86,000 employees were laid off (nearly one-half permanently). Following the Philippines' failure to meet repayments of debt principal, due in October 1983, the IMF granted four successive 90-day moratoria. In order to obtain further loans and the rescheduling of its debts, the Government introduced a severe austerity programme. In October 1983, following IMF guidelines, the peso was devalued by 21.4% against the US dollar (it had previously been devalued in June 1983 by 7.3% in an attempt to ease the balance-of-payments deficit). In June 1984 the peso was allowed to 'float', amounting to an effective devaluation of 22.2%. Other measures that were needed to satisfy the IMF's demands included the imposition of limits on the growth of liquidity, the relaxation of exchange controls (from December 1984 banks no longer had to trade at the official exchange rate), changes in taxation, a rise in interest rates and cut-backs in planned budget expenditure in order to meet an IMF target of a budget deficit equivalent to 1.5% of the country's gross national product (GNP).

As a result of these measures, the IMF agreed in October 1984 to a stand-by credit of SDR 615m., enabling the Philippines to obtain fresh loans of $925m., new trade credits worth $3,300m. and the rescheduling of commercial debts of $5,750m. Bilateral debts of $1,100m., owed to a group of international banks, were also rescheduled over a 10-year period. The conditions of the agreement with the IMF included a new tax structure, the 'floating' of the peso, price rises for consumer goods and services (which were expected to raise the rate of inflation for 1984 to about 70%), and liberalization of agriculture and trade.

The Philippines has recorded a deficit on the current account of its balance of payments in every year since 1974. The deficit was $2,215m. in 1981, $3,211m. in 1982, $2,758m. in 1983 and an estimated $1,500m. in 1984. The decline in 1984 was due partly to a fall of about 20% in import costs. Export earnings fell in 1983 for the third successive year, to $4,971m., compared with $5,012m. in 1982. However, the value of imports has been falling since 1982, and in 1983 declined by 2.4% to $7,486m. This contributed to a narrowing of the trade deficit, from $2,655m. in 1982 to $2,512m. in 1983. The Philippines' principal trading partners are the USA and Japan, which in 1983 accounted for 28.3% and 18.3% respectively of total trade. GNP increased by an annual average of 7%, in real terms, during the 1970s, but the growth rate declined to 3.7% in 1981, to 2.7% in 1982 and to 1.3% in 1983. In 1984 GNP fell by an estimated 5.5% in real terms, owing mainly to greatly reduced activity in manufacturing. GNP per head was $658 in 1983.

The 1983–87 Five-Year Plan, which aimed for an annual growth rate of 6.5%, has been made largely redundant by the economic crisis. Following IMF recommendations, an amended plan will put increased emphasis on agriculture, rather than import-substitution industries. As a result, agriculture's share of budget expenditure rose from 18% in 1984 to about 25% in 1985. Public investment has been reduced, and labour-intensive and small-scale projects will receive more encouragement.

Transport and Communications

In December 1982 the Philippines had 154,684 km of surfaced roads. The railway network is principally on the island of Luzon, with 1,028 track-km, and an isolated line of 116 km on Panay Island. Bus services provide the most widely used form of inland transport. Shipping plays a considerable role in carrying passengers and cargo between the islands. There are 94 national and 528 municipal ports. Philippine Airlines maintains domestic and international air services, and there are two major international airports at Manila and Mactan, in Cebu.

Social Welfare

Government social insurance provides cover for retirement and compensation for dependants in cases of loss of life. Employed persons contribute to the scheme from their wages. Public health services, such as inoculation and vaccination, are provided free in the State Dispensaries. In 1981 the Philippines had 1,584 hospitals (of which 487 were government hospitals and 1,097 were privately run), with a total of 74,167 beds. In 1980 there were 6,063 government-employed physicians.

Education

There is free compulsory education up to elementary level, and up to secondary level in some areas. Total enrolment in elementary schools in 1981/82 was 8.5m., while secondary school enrolment was 3.5m. Instruction is in both English and Pilipino. There are 63 universities and over 1,000 colleges. Among the population aged 10 and over, the average illiteracy rate in 1975 was 10.7%. In the 1985 budget 6,149m. pesos were allocated to education.

Tourism

Tourism has become a significant sector of the Philippines' economy. In 1980 the number of foreign visitors exceeded 1m. However, that total declined to 860,550 in 1983. The principal attractions are the warm climate, the tropical setting of the islands and the cosmopolitan city of Manila.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 12 June (Independence Day, anniversary of 1898 declaration), 4 July (Filipino-American Friendship Day, anniversary of Independence in 1946), 21 September (Thanksgiving Day, Barangay Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 30 November (Bonifacio Day, National Heroes' Day), 25 December (Christmas Day), 30 December (Rizal Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 27 March (Maundy Thursday), 28 March (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Philippine peso.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 22.901 pesos;
US $1 = 19.759 pesos.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): National Census and Statistics Office, National Economic and Development Authority, Solicerel 1, Magsaysay Blvd, cnr Ampil St, POB 779, Metro Manila; tel. 610794.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area of islands (sq km)	
Luzon	104,688
Mindanao	94,630
Samar	13,080
Negros	12,705
Palawan	11,785
Panay	11,515
Mindoro	9,735
Leyte	7,214
Cebu	4,422
Bohol	3,865
Masbate	3,269
Others	23,092
Total	300,000*
Population (census results)	
1 May 1975	42,070,660
1 May 1980	
Males	24,128,755
Females	23,969,705
Total	48,098,460
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	49,540,000
1982	50,780,000
1983	52,055,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	173.5

* 115,831 sq miles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1977	1,344,836	30.2	324,466	7.3	308,904	6.9
1978	1,387,588	30.3	340,108	7.4	297,034	6.5
1979	1,448,490	30.8	360,888	7.7	306,427	6.5

* Registration is incomplete. According to UN estimates, the average annual rates in 1975–80 were: births 33.9 per 1,000; deaths 7.7 per 1,000.

Life expectancy (1984): Males 61.0 years, Females 64.6 years.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (Population census, 1 May 1980)

Manila (capital)*	1,630,485	Cagayan de Oro City	227,312
Quezon City*	1,165,865	Angeles City	188,834
Davao City	610,375	Butuan City	172,489
Cebu City	490,281	Iligan City	167,358
Caloocan City*	467,816	Olongapo City	156,430
Zamboanga City	343,722	Batangas City	143,570
Pasay City*	287,770	Cabanatuan City	138,298
Bacolod City	262,415	San Pablo City	131,655
Iloilo City	244,827	Cadiz City	129,632

* Part of Metropolitan Manila.

EMPLOYMENT

('000 persons aged 15 years and over, October–December 1983)*

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,250
Mining and quarrying	188
Manufacturing	1,795
Electricity, gas and water	88
Construction	626
Trade, restaurants and hotels	2,257
Transport, storage and communication	901
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	313
Community, social and personal services	3,246
Activities not adequately defined	8
Total employed	19,672
Males	12,004
Females	7,668

* Figures refer to civilian employment only and are based on a household survey (excluding institutional households).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Rice (paddy)	8,108	7,731	8,150
Maize	3,290	3,126	3,385
Sweet potatoes	1,010	1,038	1,050*
Cassava (Manioc)	2,255	1,987	2,300*
Other roots and tubers	3,479	3,253	3,587*
Pulses	56	46	45*
Groundnuts (in shell)	30	49	50*
Coconuts	9,544	9,668*	9,200*
Copra	2,090	2,115*	1,930*
Vegetables (incl. melons)	2,027	2,067	2,114*
Sugar cane*	20,209	21,346	21,467
Mangoes	367	597	550*
Pineapples	1,293	1,242	1,300*
Bananas	4,073	4,077	4,200*
Plantains*	280	280	280
Coffee (green)	147	171	160*
Cocoa beans	4	5	5*
Tobacco (leaves)	39	46	45*
Natural rubber	72	79	80*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	1,940	1,942	1,938
Pigs	7,758	7,795	7,980
Buffaloes	2,850	2,908	2,946
Horses*	300	300	300
Goats	1,696	1,783	1,859
Sheep*	30	30	30
Chickens	58,000	60,000	62,000
Ducks	5,000	5,000	5,000

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal†	78	78	81
Buffalo meat†	44	46	47
Pig meat*	442	460	500
Poultry meat†	189	194	184
Cows' milk†	10	10	10
Buffalo milk†	18	18	18
Hen eggs†	210	216	222
Other poultry eggs†	12.0	12.0	12.0
Cattle and buffalo hides†	17.5	17.8	17.8

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, etc.	6,351	5,400	4,571
Pulpwood*	820	469	552
Other industrial wood*	1,985	2,038	2,078
Fuel wood*	26,345	27,048	27,766
Total	35,501	34,982	34,967

* FAO estimate.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu m)

	1980	1981	1982
Total (incl. boxboards)	1,529	1,219	1,207

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Milkfish	173.3	238.0	254.0
Threadfin-breams	37.4	38.6	30.9
Ponyfishes (Slipmouths)	60.4	57.2	53.7
Scads (Decapterus)	132.0	150.0	184.1
Bigeye scad	47.2	33.6	27.2
Sardinellas	117.3	136.9	147.7
Rainbow sardine	34.1	28.4	21.2
'Stolephorus' anchovies	80.2	72.7	77.5
Frigate and bullet tunas	96.9	78.2	67.4
Kawakawa	24.7	30.9	46.5
Skipjack tuna	31.2	38.4	50.8
Yellowfin tuna	48.0	56.2	52.0
Other fishes	393.1	447.3	457.5
Crustaceans	50.4	63.0	70.5
Freshwater molluscs	179.8	158.5	194.6
Marine molluscs	48.3	55.6	50.8
Other sea creatures	2.3	3.0	1.5
Total catch	1,556.6	1,686.6	1,787.7

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Coal ('000 metric tons)	318	557	1,020
Iron ore: gross weight ('000 metric tons)	6	6	3
Chromium ore (dry)* ('000 metric tons)	177.2	125.2	155.0
Copper ore* ('000 metric tons)	302.3	292.1	271.0
Manganese ore* ('000 metric tons)	3.1	1.6	2.0
Zinc concentrates* ('000 metric tons)	5.3	3.0	4.5
Salt (refined) ('000 metric tons)	355.3	364.4	382.0
Phosphate rock ('000 metric tons)	8	6	4
Nickel ore* (metric tons)	29,247	19,634	13,900
Gold* ('000 troy ounces)	758.4	834.5	817.0
Silver* ('000 troy ounces)	2,023.9	1,984.7	1,182.0

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	2,390	2,332	2,376
Cement ('000 metric tons)	6,857	4,516	4,008
Coconut oil (crude) (metric tons)	386,261	407,138	n.a.
Cigarettes (million)	55,273	58,810	55,050
Cotton yarn* (metric tons)	35,903	38,433	n.a.
Cotton fabrics ('000 metres)	178,474	166,183	n.a.

* Excluding yarn made from waste.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centavos = 1 Philippine peso.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 and 5 pesos.
Notes: 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 pesos.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 22.901 pesos;
US $1 = 19.759 pesos;
1,000 Philippine pesos = £43.67 = $50.61.

Average Exchange Rate (pesos per US $)

1981	7.900
1982	8.540
1983	11.113

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	508	823	117
IMF special drawing rights	2	3	1
Foreign exchange	2,197	1,717	785
Total	2,707	2,543	903

* Valued at market-related prices.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (million pesos at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	11,620	12,680	19,610
Demand deposits at commercial banks	11,900	10,820	12,880
Total money	23,520	23,500	32,490

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

BUDGET (million pesos)

Revenue	1983	1984
Taxes	36,581	40,036
Income and profits	8,700	9,500
Property	280	295
Domestic goods and services	13,520	14,911
Foreign trade and transactions	13,263	14,497
Others	818	833
Other receipts	4,699	5,324
Recently approved measures	2,190	2,140
Total	43,470	47,500

Expenditure	1984	1985
Agriculture	2,821	5,143
Natural resources	773	633
Industry	940	942
Power and energy	1,352	1,246
Water	2,790	4,161
Transport and communications	6,155	8,288
Other economic services	425	436
Education and culture	8,928	10,719
Health and population	2,822	3,411
Housing	1,035	857
Other social services	2,231	2,262
Defence	5,586	6,342
General public services	6,591	4,005
Public order	2,085	2,502
International development aid	189	210
Administration and research	199	181
Debt service	13,908	15,987
Total	58,830	67,325*

* The total was reduced to 66,100m. pesos, according to the terms of an IMF agreement.
Source: Office of the Budget and Management.

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index; Base: 1978 = 100)

	1981	1982
Food, alcoholic beverages and tobacco	149.8	162.5
Clothing	162.0	178.2
Housing and repair	154.7	180.5
Fuel, light and water	211.6	240.0
Services	171.1	192.9
Miscellaneous	153.3	165.9
All items	157.1	173.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983
Domestic factor incomes*	248,688	277,249	310,994
Consumption of fixed capital	30,658	34,664	39,180
Gross domestic product at factor cost	279,346	311,913	350,174
Indirect taxes	26,705	29,512	35,641
Less Subsidies	777	847	919
GDP in purchasers' values	305,274	340,578	384,896
Factor income from abroad	10,170	12,510	15,640
Less Factor income paid abroad	−11,800	−17,672	−20,990
Gross national product (GNP)	303,644	335,416	379,546
Less Consumption of fixed capital	30,658	34,664	39,180
National income in market prices	272,986	300,752	340,366
Other current transfers from abroad	3,876	4,241	5,769
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	1,031	1,247	1,516
National disposable income	275,831	303,746	344,619

* Compensation of employees and the operating surplus of enterprises.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	24,792	29,215	30,890
Private final consumption expenditure	206,942	234,486	268,188
Increase in stocks	13,976	10,495	9,160
Gross fixed capital formation	79,285	86,026	95,254
Statistical discrepancy	−3,168	3,527	6,673
Total domestic expenditure	321,827	363,749	410,165
Exports of goods and services	57,806	56,150	75,267
Less Imports of goods and services	74,359	79,321	100,536
GDP in purchasers' values	305,274	340,578	384,896
GDP at constant 1972 prices	96,207	98,999	100,120

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture and livestock Forestry and logging Fishing	69,391	76,721	84,546
Mining and quarrying	6,849	6,106	7,021
Manufacturing	75,151	83,126	95,369
Electricity, gas and water	3,345	4,030	5,068
Construction	26,268	29,302	30,730
Wholesale and retail trade	49,765	56,356	66,094
Transport, storage and communications	19,618	21,376	24,378
Owner-occupied dwellings Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	22,612	26,141	30,794
Government services Restaurants and hotels Other services	32,275	37,420	40,896
GDP in purchasers' values	305,274	340,578	384,896

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	5,722	5,021	5,005
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−7,945	−7,667	−7,490
Trade balance	−2,223	−2,646	−2,485
Exports of services	2,741	2,984	3,127
Imports of services	−3,205	−4,023	−3,872
Balance on goods and services	−2,687	−3,685	−3,230
Private unrequited transfers (net)	325	322	237
Government unrequited transfers (net)	147	152	235
Current balance	−2,215	−3,211	−2,758
Direct capital investment (net)	292	16	104
Other long-term capital (net)	1,113	1,549	1,096
Short-term capital (net)	691	1,117	−1,768
Net errors and omissions	−461	−194	−80
Total (net monetary movements)	−580	−723	−3,406
Monetization of gold	400	277	183
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	27	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	93	636	−904
Exceptional financing (net)	236	12	1,416
Changes in reserves	177	203	−2,711

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ million)

Imports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	563.2	649.7	527.6
Cereal and cereal preparations	223.0	242.0	248.5
Beverages and tobacco	53.1	66.0	72.4
Tobacco	42.1	53.1	58.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	196.1	193.0	183.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,458.1	2,104.7	2,122.7
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,413.6	2,039.8	2,086.2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	17.6	16.0	25.5
Chemicals and related products	765.2	742.7	771.3
Inorganic chemicals	95.6	74.2	72.1
Basic manufactures	882.3	1,030.8	931.2
Iron and steel	325.2	423.2	356.2
Machinery and transport equipment	1,797.2	1,668.3	1,591.6
Machinery specialized for particular industries	346.5	317.0	374.4
General industrial machinery and equipment	331.0	358.5	286.8
Electrical machinery and parts	254.0	289.1	317.5
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	267.8	237.6	205.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	199.7	195.1	178.5
Other commodities and transactions	1,013.1	1,000.6	1,082.2
Total	7,945.7	7,667.0	7,486.6

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	1,338.9	1,129.5	955.3
Bananas	125.4	147.4	106.1
Canned pineapples	88.4	87.6	73.6
Desiccated coconut	101.8	68.3	88.0
Centrifugal sugar	416.1	370.8	264.6
Oil cake and other residues of coconut	80.8	72.1	72.0
Beverages and tobacco	53.8	52.4	37.7
Tobacco	49.9	48.7	35.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,074.9	868.1	746.3
Copra	33.6	49.2	4.4
Cork and wood	208.2	208.6	230.6
Wood, simply worked, and railway sleepers	125.8	123.7	149.1
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	757.5	532.4	439.7
Copper ores and concentrates	429.4	312.4	249.5
Gold from copper ores and concentrates	215.2	168.7	153.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	42.2	33.1	114.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	31.7	32.2	113.4
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	537.8	403.3	522.7
Coconut oil	533.5	401.1	515.8
Chemicals and related products	105.0	95.4	86.0
Organic chemicals	53.8	54.3	48.1
Basic manufactures	472.6	335.0	368.7
Veneers, plywood and other wood	156.4	93.3	110.6
Non-ferrous metals	111.2	58.4	92.0
Nickel	103.3	48.6	53.5
Machinery and transport equipment	160.7	168.0	254.2
Electrical machinery and parts	95.6	105.2	192.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	703.6	611.5	612.1
Clothing (excl. footwear)	348.9	306.8	318.6
Other commodities and transactions	1,221.0	1,315.9	1,274.0
Total	5,710.4	5,012.0	4,971.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $'000)

Imports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	212,618	218,130	171,473
Brazil	94,807	94,719	84,625
Brunei	121,125	77,700	57,623
China, People's Republic	194,517	206,327	122,151
France	130,870	100,362	88,546
Germany, Federal Republic	315,670	331,859	354,865
Hong Kong	215,558	210,650	256,695
Indonesia	224,360	142,880	171,421
Japan	1,494,114	1,532,022	1,266,000
Korea, Republic	111,418	147,642	158,079
Kuwait	415,705	288,678	286,471
Malaysia	177,589	118,680	154,650
Mexico	94,644	83,629	76,443
Netherlands	77,441	85,699	75,841
New Zealand	70,566	72,533	62,423
Saudi Arabia	1,038,116	912,717	812,545
Singapore	109,719	218,376	280,451
Taiwan	204,881	220,115	213,242
United Arab Emirates	—	—	252,440
United Kingdom	164,656	161,622	181,075
USA	1,784,597	1,699,138	1,737,582

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	121,677	89,474	76,179
Canada	90,184	58,315	69,829
China, People's Republic	78,225	105,205	29,392
France	84,421	82,393	91,496
Germany, Federal Republic	240,253	202,764	199,170
Hong Kong	221,721	197,865	170,711
Indonesia	151,864	54,984	30,147
Italy	50,004	34,321	37,357
Japan	1,250,487	1,145,507	1,015,036
Korea, Republic	198,301	151,464	148,192
Malaysia	104,073	177,767	162,495
Netherlands	319,642	189,942	225,587
Saudi Arabia	34,942	39,453	41,931
Singapore	129,223	111,553	140,254
Taiwan	101,559	56,659	74,886
USSR	171,007	115,159	86,994
United Kingdom	193,090	189,895	234,669
USA	1,740,476	1,576,261	1,784,457

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passengers ('000)	7,423	7,809	5,652
Passenger-km (million)	495	353	284
Freight ('000 metric tons)	142	116	79
Freight ton-km (million)	37	32	21

ROAD TRAFFIC (registered motor vehicles at 31 December)

	1981	1982
Motor cars*	318,085	342,049
Commercial vehicles	364,706	385,310
Trucks and trailers	118,428	124,020
Buses	17,821	17,358
Motor cycles	186,990	218,443

* Including jeepneys.

Source: Land Transportation Commission.

CIVIL AVIATION (total scheduled services, '000)

	1980	1981	1982
Kilometres flown	43,807	45,413	46,132
Passengers carried	3,314	3,543	3,890
Passenger-km	6,033,347	6,685,524	7,368,958
Freight carried (kg)	49,651	56,163	61,737
Total ton-km	712,033	831,680	881,208

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Vessels entered* / Vessels cleared*	6,725	6,661	6,648
Goods loaded	15,332	13,770	15,203
Goods unloaded	22,092	19,996	20,496

* Figures are based on the number of ship calls per port and not the total vessels entered and cleared.

Source: Philippine Ports Authority.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Number of visitors	938,953	890,807	860,550
Estimated spending (US $'000)	343,720	450,140	464,750

Source: Ministry of Tourism.

Communications Media*

	1983
Radio receivers in use	2,200,000
Television receivers in use	1,050,000
Telephones in use	650,000

* Estimates.

Education

(1981/82)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Pre-elementary	2,280	1,359	152,262
Elementary schools	31,729	261,131	8,488,283
Secondary schools	5,354	54,556	3,534,732
Universities, colleges and vocational schools	1,086	43,770*	1,335,889

* 1980/81.

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Republic of the Philippines was ratified by the President on 17 January 1973. It was amended in October 1976, April 1981 and January 1984.

Note: When President Marcos proclaimed the ratification of the new constitution, he also announced the suspension of the interim Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly), originally envisaged by the constitution, and the continuation of martial law, in force since September 1972. In a referendum held in July 1973 a majority voted that President Marcos should continue in office after 1973 and complete the reforms he had initiated under martial law, and in further referenda, held in February 1975 and October 1976, a majority voted that martial law should be continued. The October 1976 referendum also approved amendments to the transitional provisions of the constitution. In January 1981 martial law was lifted, although Marcos retained many of his former powers to rule by decree. In April 1981 and January 1984 the constitution was amended after a national plebiscite. The following is a summary of the main features of the constitution.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Sovereignty resides in the people; defence of the State is a prime duty and all citizens are liable for military or civil service; war is renounced as an instrument of national policy; the State undertakes to strengthen the family as a basic social institution, promote the well-being of youth, maintain adequate social services, promote social justice, assure the rights of workers and guarantee the autonomy of local government.

Other provisions guarantee the right to life, liberty and property, freedom of abode and travel, freedom of worship, freedom of speech, of the press and of petition to the Government, the right of habeas corpus except in cases of invasion, insurrection or rebellion, and various rights, before the courts.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected by direct universal suffrage for a six-year term; he shall be Head of State and Chief Executive of the Republic and shall formulate the guidelines of national policy; he ceases to be a member of the Batasang Pambansa; he must be at least 50 years of age; he may not receive any emolument other than that entitled to as the President; he can dissolve the Batasang Pambansa, call general elections and, when appropriate, recommend and accept the resignation of the Cabinet; during his tenure he shall be immune from lawsuit. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces; he may suspend the writ of habeas corpus and proclaim martial law.

THE BATASANG PAMBANSA

Legislative power is vested in the Batasang Pambansa, which shall be composed of not more than 200 members; members are elected for six years and must be natural-born citizens, at least 25 years of age, literate and registered voters in their district. All citizens of the Philippines over the age of 18 years, not disqualified by law, resident in the Philippines for at least one year and in their voting district for at least six months, are eligible to vote.

The first regular elections were held on the second Monday of May 1984, and will be held every six years thereafter; the Batasang Pambansa convenes on the fourth Monday of July for its regular session; it elects a Speaker from among its members; it elects the Prime Minister from among its members on the nomination of the President.

Various provisions define the procedures of the Batasang Pambansa and the rights of its members, among them that the Batasang Pambansa may withdraw its confidence in the Prime Minister by a majority vote; that no bill shall become law until it has passed three readings on separate days; that every bill passed by the Batasang Pambansa shall be presented to the President for approval, upon the withholding of which, the Batasang Pambansa may reconsider a bill and, by a majority vote of two-thirds, enable it to become law.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

Executive power is exercised by the President with the assistance of the Cabinet; the Prime Minister is nominated by the President, and elected from the members of the Batasang Pambansa by a majority vote; he is head of the Cabinet. The President may nominate a Deputy Prime Minister who shall be elected by the Batasang Pambansa. The President shall appoint the members of the Ministries, and the Prime Minister shall have supervision over them.

The position of Vice-President shall be restored to replace the President in the event of his demise, incapacity or resignation, until the election of a new President.

THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices, and may sit *en banc* or in two divisions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Batasang Pambansa shall enact a local government code which shall establish a more responsive and accountable local government structure.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS

These are the Civil Service Commission, the Commission on Elections and the Commission on Audit. The Commission on Elections enforces and administers all laws relating to the conduct of elections and registers and accredits political parties.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The Batasang Pambansa shall establish a National Economic and Development Authority which shall recommend co-ordinated social and economic plans to the Batasang Pambansa and all appropriate governmental bodies. Various provisions relating to the public interest in economic matters are set forth.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments and revisions to the constitution may be proposed by the Batasang Pambansa upon a vote of three-quarters of its members, or by a constitutional convention. Any amendment or revision is valid when ratified by a majority of votes cast in a plebiscite.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ferdinand Edralin Marcos (inaugurated 30 December 1965; re-elected November 1969, term of office extended by referendum July 1973; re-elected June 1981).

THE CABINET

(March 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: César E. A. Virata.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government: José A. Roño.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: (vacant).
Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General: Manuel Garcia.
Minister of Agriculture and Food: Salvador Escudero III.
Minister of Public Works and Highways: Jesus S. Hipolito.
Minister of Education, Culture and Sports: Jaime Laya.
Minister of Labor and Employment: (vacant).
Minister of National Defense: Juan Ponce Enrile.
Minister of Health: Dr Jesus Azurin.
Minister of Agrarian Reform: Conrado F. Estrella.
Minister of Social Services and Development: Sylvia P. Montes.
Minister of Tourism: José D. Aspiras.
Minister of Trade and Industry: Roberto Ongpin.
Minister of Natural Resources: Rodolfo del Rosario.
Minister of Energy: Geronimo Z. Velasco.

Minister of Human Settlements and Community Development: Imelda R. Marcos.

Minister of Transportation and Communications: José Dans.

Minister of Cultural Communities: Simeon Datumanong.

Officials with Cabinet Rank

Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority: Vicente Valdepeñas.

Director-General of the Office of Media Affairs: Gregorio Cendaña.

Director-General of the National Science and Technology Authority: Emil Javier.

Commissioner of the Office of the Budget and Management: Manuel Alba.

Presidential Adviser on Food: Jesus T. Tanchanco.

Director-General of the Philippine Coconut Authority: Rolando dela Cuesta.

Presidential Executive Assistant: Juan C. Tuvera.

Presidential Adviser: Alejandro Melchor.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: 152 Dr J. P. Laurel St, Metro Manila; tel. 472131.

Ministry of Agrarian Reform: Philippine Tobacco Authority Bldg, Elliptical Rd, Diliman, Quezon City; tel. 997031.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food: MOA Bldg, Elliptical Rd, Diliman, Quezon City; tel. 998741.

Ministry of Community Development: 11th Floor, Quezon City Hall Annex Bldg, Diliman, Quezon City; tel. 977061.

Ministry of Cultural Communities: Metro Manila.

Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports: Palacio del Gobernador, Gen. Luna St, cnr Aduana St, Intramuros, Manila.

Ministry of Energy: Energy Center, Merritt Rd, Fort Bonifacio, Metro Manila; tel. 853811.

Ministry of Finance: Finance Bldg, Agrifina Circle, Metro Manila; tel. 482677.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bldg, Padre Faura St, Metro Manila; tel. 502081.

Ministry of Health: San Lazaro Hospital Compound, Rizal Ave, Santa Cruz, Metro Manila; tel. 266556.

Ministry of Human Settlements: 4th Floor, Agustin I Bldg, Emerald Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila: tel. 6731936.

Ministry of Justice: Ministry of Justice Bldg, Padre Faura St, Metro Manila; tel. 592948.

Ministry of Labor and Employment: MOLE Bldg, Gen. Luna St, cnr Muralia St, Intramuros, Metro Manila; tel. 484852.

Ministry of Local Government: 11th Floor, Quezon City Hall Annex Bldg, Diliman, Quezon City; tel. 977061.

Ministry of National Defense: Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City; tel. 786921.

Ministry of Natural Resources: Ministry of Natural Resources Bldg, Visaya Ave, Diliman, Quezon City; tel. 976626.

Ministry of Public Works and Highways: 2nd St, Port Area, Metro Manila; tel. 408371.

Ministry of Social Services: Batasan Complex, Quezon City; tel. 8221811.

Ministry of Tourism: MOT Bldg, Rizal Park, Metro Manila; tel. 599031; telex 40183.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: Trade and Industry Bldg, 361 Gil J. Puyat Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8165701; telex 45466.

Ministry of Transportation and Communications: Philcomcen Bldg, Ortigas Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila: tel. 795640; telex 42219.

Legislature

BATASANG PAMBANSA

Under the amended transitional provisions of the 1973 constitution, an interim Batasang Pambansa, with some members elected and some appointed by the President, was convened in June 1978. A full Batasang Pambansa was elected in May 1984.

Speaker: Nicanor Yniguez.

General Election, 14 May 1984

	Seats
New Society Movement	114
Coalition Opposition*	59
Independents	10
Representatives of sectoral organizations†	17
Total	200

* Comprises Nacionalista Party (Roy faction), PDP-Laban, Mindanao Alliance, Concerned Citizen Aggrupation, Pinahig-usa, Pusyon Visaya.

† Appointed by the President.

Political Organizations

After the proclamation of martial law in September 1972, no political parties were authorized to operate. The ban was lifted in January 1978 and elections for an interim Batasang Pambansa were held in April. Taking part were the New Society Movement, Lakas Ng Bayan—Laban and Pusyon Visaya Party. All political parties were allowed to take part in the general election of May 1984, following the lifting of martial law in 1981.

Labour Party of the Philippines: f. October 1983 by labour and peasant organizations; Chair. of Exec. Cttee Maniloto Paran, Joseph Strachan.

Mindanao Alliance: Cagayan de Oro, Mindanao; f. 1978; supports economic development of Mindanao and the protection of civil and human rights; Leader Gov. Homobono Adaza.

New Society Movement (Kilusan Bagong Lipunan—KBL): f. 1978 by supporters of the fmr Nacionalista Party and the Marcos govt; Leader Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Union for Democracy and Liberty: f. 1979; Leader Jovito Salonga.

United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO): f. 1982, regd as a political party 1983; coalition of 12 opposition groups; Pres. Salvador P. Laurel; Sec.-Gen. Abraham Sarmiento; includes the following political parties:

Lakas Ng Bayan—Laban (People's Power Movement—Fight): f. 1978; opposition grouping comprising many mems of the fmr Liberal Party and other anti-Marcos elements, led by Benigno S. Aquino, Jr until his assassination in August 1983; boycotted the 1980 provincial, municipal and local elections in protest against martial law; merged with the PDP in February 1983; Chair. Lorenzo Tanada.

Liberal Party: Manila; f. 1946; represents the centre-liberal opinion of the fmr Partido Nacionalista, which split in 1946; boycotted the 1980 provincial, municipal and local elections in protest against martial law; Pres. Sen. Gerardo Roxas.

Nacionalista Party: Manila; f. 1907; represents the right wing of the fmr Partido Nacionalista, which split in two in 1946; split into two factions in 1981; Pres. (majority faction) José Laurel; Pres. (minority faction) José Roy.

National Union for Liberation (NUL): f. 1979; Leader Diosdado Macapagal.

Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP): f. 1982 by fmr mems of the Mindanao Alliance and other parties; merged with Laban in February 1983; Leader Aquilino Pimentel.

Pusyon Visaya Party: f. 1978; won 13 seats in the Visayas region of the central Philippines in 1978 elections; split into two factions in 1981; Leaders Bartolome Cabangbang, Mariano Logarta.

Social Democratic Party (SDP): f. 1981 by mems of the Batasang Pambansa allied to the Nacionalista (Roy faction), Pusyon Visaya and Mindanao Alliance parties; Leaders Mariano Logarta, Francisco Tatad, Reuben Canoy.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

Argentina: 8th Floor, Oledan Bldg, 131–133 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 875655; Ambassador: Enrique Benjamín Vieyra.

Australia: 3rd and 5th Floor, China Bank Bldg, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 874961; Ambassador: Roy R. Fernandez.

Austria: 117 Rada St, Prince Bldg, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8179191; Ambassador: Friedrich Posch.

Bangladesh: 5th Floor, JEG Bldg, 150 Legaspi St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8175010; Chargé d'affaires: A. N. M. Nuruzzaman.

Belgium: 6th Floor, Don Jacinto Bldg, cnr de la Rosa and Salcedo Sts, Legaspi Village, POB 968, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 876571; Ambassador: Gaston Jenebelly.

Brazil: 3rd Floor, Dominga Bldg, 162 Legaspi St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888181; Ambassador: Joaryton Martins Cahu.

Brunei: Manila; Ambassador: Awang Ahmad.

Bulgaria: 1212 Tamarind Rd, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Ambassador: Angel S. Angelov.

Burma: Dao II Bldg, Alvarado St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8172373; Ambassador: U Hla Maung.

Canada: 9th Floor, Allied Bank Bldg, 6754 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 876536; Ambassador: Hardy Dorret.

Chile: 2nd Floor A, Gammon Centre Bldg, 126 Alfaro St, Salcedo Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8160395; telex 45222; Ambassador: Agustín Toro Dávila.

China, People's Republic: 4896 Pasay Rd, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 572555; Ambassador: Chen Songlu.

Colombia: Progressive Bank Bldg, Araneta Center, Cubao, Quezon City; tel. 997031; Ambassador: Ramiro Zambrano Cárdenas.

Cuba: 51 Paseo de Roxas, Urdaneta Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8171192; Ambassador: Ana María Gonzalés Suárez.

Czechoslovakia: 14 La Salle St, Greenhills Village, San Juan, Metro Manila; tel. 709097; Ambassador: Gustav Smid.

Denmark: Citibank Center, 10th Floor, 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Metro Manila; tel. 864380; telex 23066; Ambassador: Erik Skov.

Egypt: 13th Floor, Cibeles Bldg, 6780 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; Ambassador: Mohamed Esmat Reda.

Finland: 14th Floor, Bank of the Philippines Bldg, Ayala Ave, cnr Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8162105; telex 22694; Ambassador: Pasi Rutanen.

France: 2nd Floor, Filipinas Life Assurance Bldg, 6786 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 859133; Ambassador: Jacques Leclerc.

Gabon: 2nd Floor, Zeta Bldg, 191 Salcedo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 887109; telex 22653; Ambassador: Deis Danque-Ruvaka.

German Democratic Republic: 2209 Paraiso St, cnr Acacia Rd, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 891046; Ambassador: Kurt Merkel.

Germany, Federal Republic: 5th Floor, Citibank Center, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 864906; Ambassador: Klaus Zeller.

Holy See: 2140 Taft Ave, Metro Manila (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 583072; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr Bruno Torpigliani.

India: 2190 Paraiso St, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 872445; telex 63595; Ambassador: Ramesh N. Mulye.

Indonesia: Indonesian Embassy Bldg, Salcedo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 855061; Ambassador: Mudjono Poerbonagono.

Iran: 4th Floor, Don Jacinto Bldg, cnr Salcedo and de la Rosa Sts, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 871561; Chargé d'affaires: Siroos Nassaji.

Israel: Metropolitan Bank Bldg, 6813 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 885329; Ambassador: Jakob Aviad.

Italy: 6th Floor, Zeta Bldg, 191 Salcedo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 887632; Ambassador: Mario Crena.

Japan: LC Bldg, 375 Buendia Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 893441; Ambassador: Kiyoshi Sumiya.

Korea, Republic: 3rd Floor, ALPAPI Bldg, 140 Alfaro St, Salcedo Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8175705; Ambassador: Kim Chang-Hoon.

Libya: 4928 Pasay Rd, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8173461; Ambassador: Moustafa M. Dreiza.

Malaysia: Tordesillas St, Salcedo Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8174581; Ambassador: Datuk Ismail bin Budin.

Malta: 1 Narra Ave, Forbes Park, Makati, Metro Manila; Ambassador: Ernesto Lagdameo.

Mexico: 814 Pasay Rd, San Lorenzo Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 857263; telex 23459; Ambassador: Armando Cantú.

Netherlands: Metropolitan Bank Bldg, 6813 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 887753; Ambassador: W. Hellema.

New Zealand: 10th Floor, Bankmer Bldg, 6756 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8180916; telex 63059; Ambassador: David G. Holborow.

Nigeria: 2211 Paraiso St, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila 3117; tel. 8173836; Ambassador: Dr Ahmed Beita Yusuf.

Norway: 6th Floor, ERECHEM Bldg, cnr Salcedo and Herrera Sts, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 881111; telex 22503; Ambassador: Knut Mørkved.

Pakistan: 3rd Floor, CMI Bldg, 6799 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8172776; Ambassador: Ahmad Khan.

Panama: 5th Floor, Victoria Bldg, 429 United Nations Ave, Ermita, Metro Manila; tel. 5211233; Ambassador: Joaquín Mesa Icara.

Papua New Guinea: Ground Floor, Pacific Bank Bldg, 6776 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 880386; Chargé d'affaires: Teipauli Ugava.

Peru: 6th Floor, F & M Bldg, Legaspi St, cnr Herrera St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8187209; Ambassador: Fortunato Isasi Cayo.

Romania: 1233 Acacia Rd, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Ambassador: Magdalena Filipaş.

Saudi Arabia: 8th Floor, Insular Life Bldg, 6781 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8173371; Ambassador: Faud Mohamed Hassan Faki.

Singapore: 6th Floor, ODC International Plaza Bldg, 219 Salcedo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 894596; Ambassador: Aziz Mahmood.

Spain: 2515 Leon Guinto, cnr Estrada St, Metro Manila; tel. 8183561; Ambassador: Pedro Ortiz y Armengol.

Sri Lanka: 4th Floor, Sarmiento Bldg, Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8184142; Ambassador: N. M. M. I. Hussain.

Sweden: 15th Floor, Citibank Center, 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 858746; Ambassador: Cecilia Ang Nettlerentt.

Switzerland: 5th Floor, V. Esguerra Bldg, 140 Amorsolo St, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 865591; Ambassador: Bernard de Riedmatten.

Thailand: 6th Floor, Oledan Bldg, 131 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 876491; Ambassador: Dr Prajit Rojanaphruk.

USSR: 1245 Acacia Rd, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 595639; Ambassador: Yuri Sholmov.

United Kingdom: Electra House, 115–117 Esteban St, cnr Herrera St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila 3116; tel. 891051; telex 63282; Ambassador: Robin McLaren.

USA: 1201 Roxas Blvd, Metro Manila; tel. 5217116; Ambassador: Stephen Bosworth.

Viet-Nam: 554 Vito Cruz, Malate, Metro Manila; tel. 500364; Ambassador: Hoang Hoan Nghinh.

Yugoslavia: 2157 Paraiso St, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 879701; Ambassador: Miloš Beljić.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: Composed of a Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices. The Court sits *en banc* and in two divisions. Cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty, law or executive agreement are decided *en banc*. To declare a treaty, law or executive agreement unconstitutional, or to impose the death penalty, at least 10 Justices must concur. In other cases heard *en banc*, the concurrence of at least eight Justices is required for a decision. Cases heard by division are decided by the concurrence of at least five Justices; if the required number is not obtained, the Chief Justice sits with the division concerned.

The Court's powers include the supervision of the administration of all courts and their personnel; the promulgation of rules on pleading, practice and procedure in all courts; admission to the practice of law and the integration of the Bar which, however, may be repealed, altered or supplemented by the Batasang Pambansa.

In August 1981 the Court of Appeals and lower courts were abolished and replaced by special trial and new appeal courts. There are 13 Regional Trials Courts, created to replace the Courts of First Instance. President Marcos was given the power to appoint new judges.

Chief Justice: Enrique M. Fernando.

Intermediate Appelate Court: Consists of a Presiding Appelate Justice and 49 Associate Appelate Justices.

Presiding Justice: Ramon Gaviola.

Religion

Over 90% of the population are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. There is an Islamic community, and an estimated 43,000 Buddhists. Animists and persons professing no religion number approximately 400,000.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Caceres: Most Rev. Leonardo Legazpi, Archbishop's House, Naga City 4701; tel. 3273.

Archbishop of Cagayan de Oro: Most Rev. Patrick H. Cronin, Archbishop's House, Cagayan de Oro City; tel. 3296.

Archbishop of Capiz: Most Rev. Antonio F. Frondosa, Archbishop's House, Roxas City 5701; tel. 210452.

Archbishop of Cebu: Most Rev. Ricardo J. Vidal, Archbishop's House, POB 52, Cebu City 6401; tel. 72232.

Archbishop of Cotabato: Most Rev. Philip Smith, Archbishop's House, POB 186, Cotabato City 9301; tel. 2918.

Archbishop of Davao: Most Rev. Antonio Mabutas y Lloren, Archbishop's House, Fr. Torres St, POB 138, Davao City; tel. 75992.

Archbishop of Jaro: Most Rev. Artemio G. Casas, Archbishop's House, Jaro, Iloilo City; tel. 72575.

Archbishop of Lingayen-Dagupan: Most Rev. Federico G. Limón, Archbishop's House, Dagupan City 0701; tel. 2716.

Archbishop of Lipa: Most Rev. Mariano Garcés Gaviola, Archbishop's House, Lipa City 4216, Batangas; tel. 6561715.

Archbishop of Manila: HE Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, Archbishop's House, 1000 General Solano St, POB 132, San Miguel, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila; tel. 481867.

Archbishop of Nueva Segovia: Most Rev. José T. Sanchez, Archbishop's House, Vigan, Ilocos Sur 0401; tel. 3027.

Archbishop of Ozamis: Most Rev. Jesus A. Dosado, Archbishop's House, POB 42, Ozamis City 9101; tel. 20127.

Archbishop of Palo: Most Rev. Cipriano Urgel Villahermosa, Archbishop's House, 187 Zamora St, Tacloban City, I-246 Leyte.

Archbishop of San Fernando (Pampanga): Most Rev. Oscar V. Cruz, Archbishop's House, San Fernando, Pampanga 2001; tel. 2907.

Archbishop of Tuguegarao: Most Rev. Teodulfo S. Domingo, Archbishop's House, Tuguegarao, Cagayan 1101; tel. 4461663.

Archbishop of Zamboanga: Most Rev. Francisco R. Cruces, Archbishop's House, POB 1, Zamboanga City 7801; tel. 3329.

Other Christian Churches

Convention of Philippine Baptist Churches: POB 263, Iloilo City 5901; tel. 73874; Gen. Sec. Dr Domingo Diel, Jr; Pres. Dr Johnny V. Gumban.

Iglesia Filipina Independiente (Philippine Independent Church): 1500 Taft Ave, POB 2484, Ermita, Metro Manila; f. 1902; 3.9m. mems; Head Bishop Abdias R. de la Cruz.

Iglesia ni Cristo: Central Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; f. 1914; Exec. Minister Brother Eraño G. Manalo.

Lutheran Church: 4461 Old Sta Mesa, Sampaloc, Manila; tel. 605041; f. 1946; Pres. Dr Thomas P. Batong, POB 16, Baguio City 0201; tel. 4426025.

Union Church of Manila: cnr Rodriguez and Legaspi Sts, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 889981; Pastor Alexander B. Aronis.

United Church of Christ in the Philippines: POB 718, Manila 2801; tel. 996241; f. 1948; Gen. Sec. Bishop Mercurio M. Serina; 300,000 mems.

ISLAM

There are about 2.8m. Muslims in the southern Philippines.

Imam: Hadji Madki Alonto, Governor of Lanao del Sur.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 4323, Manila; tel. 500404; mems resident in 7,344 localities.

The Press

The Philippines had a large and diverse press, with about 15 metropolitan dailies and 175 weeklies, before the imposition of martial law by President Marcos in September 1972, when all newspapers and radio stations were shut down. A number of reporters, editors and publishers were arrested, and before publication could be resumed the government's Mass Media Council (MMC) had to screen staff and give its authorization. The strict controls on content and comment were gradually relaxed, and the MMC was replaced in May 1973 by a Media Advisory Council (MAC), composed of representatives of the various media. In November 1974 controls were further relaxed with the abolition of the MAC and its replacement by the all-civilian Philippine Council for Print Media (PCPM). In January 1981 this too was abolished, coinciding with the lifting of martial law.

METRO MANILA

Dailies

Ang Pahayagang Malaya: 70 Serrano Laktaw, Quezon City; English; Publr José G. Burgos; circ. 55,000.

Balita: Liwayway Bldg, 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888671; f. 1972; morning; Pilipino; publ. by Liwayway Publishing Inc; Editor Domingo M. Quimlat; circ. 137,000.

Bulletin Today: Bulletin Publishing Corpn, Muralla St, cnr Recoletos St, Intramuros, Metro Manila; tel. 473621; f. 1972; English; Editor Pat Gonzales; circ. 290,000.

Business Day: 807 Epifanio de los Santos Ave, Quezon City; tel. 9228761; telex 42295; f. 1967; 5 a week; English; Editor Raul L. Locsin; circ. 50,000.

Daily Tribune: 1 Ponte St, Marie de la Paz Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1972; English and Pilipino; publ. by NTR Publishing Inc; circ. 35,000.

Manila Evening Post: 20th St and Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; tel. 472786; telex 2510; afternoon; English; publ. by Oriental Media Inc; Editor Kerima P. Tuvera; circ. 70,000.

Metro Manila Times: 20th St, cnr Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; tel. 472786; telex 2510; English; publ. by Oriental Media Inc; Editor Kerima P. Tuvera; circ. 90,000.

The Orient News: Railroad and 13th Sts, Port Area, Manila; tel. 472694; f. 1974; English and Chinese; publ. by Oriental Media Inc; Editor George Chen; circ. 26,000.

People's Journal: Times Journal Bldg, Railroad St, cnr 19th and 20th Sts, Port Area, Manila; tel. 487511; English and Pilipino; publ. by Philippines Journalists Inc; Editor Augusto B. Villanueva; circ. 508,000.

People's Tonight: Times Journal Bldg, Railroad St, cnr 19th and 20th Sts, Port Area, Manila; tel. 487511; f. 1978; English and Pilipino; publ. by Philippines Journalists Inc; Editor Augusto B. Villanueva; circ. 500,000.

Philippines Daily Express: 371 Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; tel. 478261; f. 1972; English and Pilipino; Editor Enrique P. Romualdez; circ. 105,000.

Tempo: Bull Publishing Corpn, Recoletos St, Intramuros, Metro Manila; English and Pilipino; Editor Pat Gonzales; circ. 129,000.

The Times Journal: Times Journal Bldg, Railroad St, cnr 19th and 20th Sts, Port Area, Manila; tel. 487511; English; publ. by Philippine Journalists Inc; Editor Manuel Salak; circ. 75,000.

United Daily News: 818 Benavides St, Binondo, Manila; tel. 219806; f. 1973; Chinese and English; publ. by United Daily News Corpn; Editor Sy Yinchow; circ. 24,000.

Selected Periodicals

Weeklies

Bannawag: Liwayway Bldg, 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888671; f. 1934; weekly; Ilocano; publ. by Liwayway Publishing Inc; Editor Dionisio S. Bulong; circ. 45,000.

Bisaya: Liwayway Bldg, 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888671; f. 1934; weekly; Cebu-Visayan; publ. by Liwayway Publishing Inc; Editor Nazario Bas; circ. 55,000.

Focus Philippines: 200 Second St, Port Area, Manila; f. 1972; English; general interest; Editor Kerima P. Tuvera; circ. 70,000.

Liwayway: Liwayway Bldg, 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888671; f. 1922; Pilipino; Editor Rodolfo Salandanan; circ. 159,000.

Observer: Journal Bldg, Railroad St, cnr 19th and 20th Sts, Port Area, Manila; English and Pilipino; publ. by Times Journal; circ. 20,000.

Philippine Panorama: Recoletos St, Intramuros; f. 1968; English; Editor Domini Torrevillas Suarez; circ. 367,000.

Sports News: 1526 Constancia St, Sampaloc, Manila; f. 1975; Editor Rudy Navarro; circ. 50,000.

Veritas Weekly: Manila; Editor Felix Bautista; circ. 80,000.

Weekend: Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; Man. Editor Neal Cruz.

Who: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888671; weekly; Editor Cielo Buenaventura; circ. 34,000.

Woman's Home Companion: 70–18th Ave, Murphy, Quezon City; tel. 793770; English; Editor Doris Trinidad; circ. 97,000.

Women's Journal: Chronicle Bldg, Meralco Ave, Tektite Rd, Pasig, Metro Manila; English; Editor Luisa H. A. Linsangan; circ. 80,000.

Monthlies

Asia Mining: 7514 Bagtikan, cnr Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; English; Editor Ernesto O. Rodriguez; circ. 14,000.

Farming Today: Room 201, Catalina Bldg, New York St, Cubao, Quezon City; f. 1974; English; Editor Bernardita Azurin Quimpo; circ. 20,000.

National Observer: 407 Leyba Bldg, Dasmariñas, Manila.

Philippine Law Gazette: 13 Mapayapa, UP Village, Diliman, Quezon City; Editor Vicente B. Foz.

Sunburst: 2nd Floor, 215 Buendia Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1973; English; Publr J. Noble Soriano; circ. 138,000.

SELECTED REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Bicol Region

Naga Times: 801 Ojeda IV, Naga City; f. 1959; weekly; English; Editor Ramon S. Tolaram; circ. 5,000.

Sorsogon Today: 2nd Floor, Gabarda Bldg, Sorsogon; f. 1977; weekly; Publr and Editor Marcos E. Paras, Jr; circ. 2,000.

Cagayan Valley

Cagayan Star: Arellano St, Tuguegarao; Sunday.

The Valley Times: Daang Maharlika, San Felipe, Ilagan, Isabela; f. 1962; weekly; English; Editor Diogenes M. Fallarme; circ. 5,000.

Central Luzon

Palihan: Diversion Rd, cnr Sanciangco St, Cabanatuan City; f. 1966; weekly; Pilipino; Editor and Publr Nonoy M. Jarlego; circ. 5,000.

The Tribune: Maharlika Highway, Cabanatuan City 2301; f. 1960; weekly; English and Pilipino; Editor and Publr Orlando M. Jarlego; circ. 8,000.

Ilocos Region

Baguio Midland Courier: 16 Kisad Rd, POB 50, Baguio City; English and Ilocano; Editor Sinai C. Hamada.

Mindanao

Mindanao Star: 44 Kolambagohan-Capistrano St, Cagayan de Oro City; weekly; Editor Romulfo Sabamal.

The Pagadian Times: Margosatubig and Brueg, Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur; weekly; Editor Jacinto Lumbay.

The Voice of Islam: POB 407, Davao City 9501; tel. 5403; f. 1973; English and Arabic; official Islamic news journal; Editor and Publr Muhammad Al'Rashid.

Zamboanga Times: Campaner St, Zamboanga City; 3 a week; Man. Rene Fernandez.

Southern Tagalog

Bayanihan Weekly News: P. Guevara Ave, Santa Cruz, Laguna; f. 1966; Pilipino and English; Editor Arthur A. Valenova; circ. 3,000.

The Quezon Times: 180 Quezon Ave, Lucena City; English; Editor Ven Zoleta.

Visayas

The Aklan Reporter: 1227 Rizal St, Kalibo, Aklan; f. 1971; weekly; English and Aklanon; Editor Roman A. de la Cruz; circ. 2,000.

Ang Bagong Kasanag: Bonifacio Drive, Iloilo City; Publr Mariano M. Diolosa; Editor Douglas K. Montero.

Bohol Chronicle: 56 Mabini St, Tagbilaran City, Bohol; f. 1954; weekly; English and Cebuano; Editor Zoilo Dejaresco; circ. 4,000.

Cebu Advocate: T. Padilla St, Cebu City; tel. 93737; daily; Editor Danny M. Gonzales; circ. 4,000.

Cebu Daily Times: 135 P. Gonzales St, Cebu City; Editor Wilfredo Veloso.

The Kapawa News: 10 Jose Abad Santos St, POB 365, Bacolod City; tel. 21073; f. 1966; weekly; Thursday; Hiligaynon and English; Editor Natalio V. Sitjar; circ. 4,000.

Morning Times: V. Gullas and D. Jacosalem Sts, POB 51, Cebu City; f. 1942; daily (except Monday); English and Visayan; Editor Pedro D. Calomarde; circ. 8,000.

The Visayan Tribune: 826 Iznart St, Iloilo City; weekly; English; Editor Norberto C. Baylen; circ. 1,000.

The Weekly Negros Gazette: Broce St, San Carlos City, Negros Occidental, 6033; f. 1956; weekly; Editor Nestorio L. Layumas, Sr; circ. 5,000.

Weekly Scope: 28 Rosario St, Bacolod City; Man. Aurelio Servando, Jr.

NEWS AGENCIES

Philippines News Agency: Media Center, Maharlika Broadcasting System, Bohol Ave, Quezon City; f. 1973; Man. Editor José Pavia.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 3rd Floor, VIP Bldg, 1140 Roxas Blvd, POB 1019, Ermita, Manila; tel. 503142; Bureau Chief Teodoro C. Benigno.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 4226 Dandelion Rd, Sun Valley, Parañaque, Metro Manila; tel. 8272584; telex 40404; Bureau Chief José R. Rodríguez.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Paris Appartment 42, Paris St, cnr Leon Guinto, Malate, Manila; tel. 589332; Correspondent Aby Tan.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): S & L Bldg, 3rd Floor, 1500 Roxas Blvd, Ermita, Manila; tel. 574616; Bureau Chief David Briscoe.

Far East News Agency (FENA) (Taiwan): Veterans Bank Bldg, Bonifacio Drive, Metro Manila; tel. 400981; telex 40800; Bureau Chief Frank P. C. Fang.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): Room 200, VIP Bldg, 1140 Roxas Blvd, Ermita, Metro Manila; tel. 505295; telex 40389; Correspondent Jun Takahashi.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): c/o Reuters, Room 277, Manila Hilton Hotel, United Nations Ave, Ermita, Manila; tel. 598469; telex 7540313; Bureau Chief Kazuyoshi Nishikura.

Reuters (UK): Room 277, Manila Hilton Hotel, United Nations Ave, Ermita, Manila; tel. 5210331; telex 63982; Bureau Chief Graham Lovell.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 1821 Suntan St, Dasmariñas Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Correspondent Sergei Almazov.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Veterans Bank Bldg, 8th Floor, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; tel. 400874; Bureau Chief Fernando del Mundo.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 2008 Roxas Blvd, Metro Manila; tel. 500974; Chief Correspondent Chen Jiayong.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

National Press Club of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1952; Pres. Antonio Nieva; 562 mems.

Manila Overseas Press Club: HRAP Restaurant, Philtrade Exhibits, CCP Complex, Roxas Blvd, Manila; Pres. Domingo H. Soriano.

Publishers

Abiva Publishing House Inc: 851 G. Araneta Ave, Quezon City; tel. 615403; f. 1949; history, reference and textbooks; Chair. L. Q. Abiva, Jr.

Associated Publishers Inc: 459 Quezon Ave, Quezon City, POB 449, Manila; f. 1952; law, medical and educational; Pres. Magdangal Enna.

Bookman Publishing House: 373 Quezon Ave, Quezon City; tel. 614631; f. 1945; textbooks, reference, educational; Pres. CEFERINO M. PICACHE.

Bustamante Press Inc: 155 Panay Ave, Quezon City; f. 1949; textbooks on English, sciences and mathematics; Pres. PABLO N. BUSTAMANTE, Jr.

Capitol Publishing House Inc: 54 Don Alejandro A. Roces Ave, Quezon City, Metro Manila; tel. 997061.

R. M. Garcia Publishing House: 903 Quezon Ave, Quezon City; tel. 999847; f. 1951; textbooks; Pres. and Gen. Man. ROLANDO M. GARCIA.

Heritage Publishing House: 6 St William, cnr Lantana, Cubao, Quezon City; art, anthropology, history, political science; Pres. MARIO R. ALCANTARA; Man. Dir RICARDO S. SANCHEZ.

Liwayway Publishing Inc: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888671; magazines.

G. Miranda & Sons: 844 N. Reyes St, Manila; tel. 274867; textbooks, comics, reprints; Pres. ELISA D. MIRANDA.

Modern Book Co Inc: 922 Rizal Ave, POB 632, Manila 2800; tel. 274318; f. 1945; history, social science, textbooks; Man. Dir EXEQUIEL VILLACORTA.

Mutual Books Inc: 425 Shaw Blvd, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila; tel. 797538; f. 1959; textbooks on accounting, management and economics; Pres. ALFREDO S. NICDAO, Jr.

Philippine International Publishing Co: 1789 A. Mabini St, Ermita, Manila.

Phoenix Publishing House Inc: 927 Quezon Ave, Quezon City 3008; tel. 9213788; f. 1958; sciences, languages, religion, literature, history; Pres. J. E. SIBAL.

Regal Publishing & Printing Co: 1729 J. P. Laurel St, San Miguel, Manila 2804; tel. 7415427; f. 1958; Philippine literature; Vice-Pres. CORINNA BENIPAYO MOJICA.

Sinag-Tala Publishers Inc: POB 536, Greenhills Post Office, Rizal 3113; tel. 582966; f. 1969; educational textbooks; business, professional and religious books; Man. Dir LUIS A. USON.

University of the Philippines Press: Gonzalez Hall, Diliman, Quezon City 3004; fiction, art, religion, business, science, educational; Dir L. D. BELTRAN.

Vera-Reyes Inc: 40 Valencia St, New Manila, Quezon City 3008; tel. 783976; telex 63199; f. 1964; art and culture; Man. Dir L. O. REYES.

West Design Studio: 48 West Ave, Quezon City; f. 1973; publishing services; Exec. Editor JUAN T. GATBONTON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Philippine Educational Publishers' Assn: 927 Quezon Ave, Quezon City; tel. 9213788; Pres. JESUS ERNESTO R. SIBAL; Vice-Pres. ESTHER A. VIBAL.

Publishers' Association of the Philippines Inc: Bulletin Today Bldg, Muralla St, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1974; a non-profit corpn comprising all newspaper, magazine and book publrs in the Philippines; Exec. Dir ROBERTO M. MENDOZA.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were approximately 2.2m. radio receivers and 1.1m. television sets in use.

National Telecommunications Commission: David-Gutierrez Bldg, cnr Scout Reyes and Panay Aves, Quezon City, Metro Manila; tel. 981160; telex 64912; f. 1979; supervises and controls all private and public telecommunications services; some supervision of govt and military communications; Commr Gen. CEFERINO S. CARREON.

RADIO

There are 270 broadcasting radio stations (commercial and non-commercial). The following are the principal operating networks:

Banahaw Broadcasting Corpn: Broadcast City Complex, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; tel. 977661; 14 stations; Officer-in-Charge VICTORINO VIANZON (acting).

Far East Broadcasting Co Inc: POB 1, Valenzuela, Metro Manila; tel. 356611; f. 1948; 28 stations; operates a home service 23 hours a day, a classical music station, an overseas service throughout Asia, the Middle East and Africa in 88 languages; Pres. BOB BOWMAN; Man. Dir FRED M. MAGBANUA, Jr.

Manila Broadcasting Co: 5th Floor, Salarin Bldg, Salcedo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila 3117; tel. 882234; f. 1946; 10 stations; Pres. FRED J. ELIZALDE, Sr; Gen. Man. EDUARDO L. MONTILLA.

Nation Broadcasting Corpn: 3rd Floor, Jacinta Bldg, 914 Pasay Rd, Makati, Metro Manila 3117; tel. 867936; f. 1963; 25 stations; Pres. and Gen. Man. ABELARDO L. YABUT, Sr.

Newsounds Broadcasting Network: Florete Bldg, 2406 Nobel, cnr Edison St, Makati, Metro Manila 3117; tel. 899990; 10 stations; Pres. REGELIO FLORETE; Consultant MIGUEL C. ASIGNACION.

Office of Media Affairs Radio Network: Media Center, Bohol Ave, Quezon City; 21 stations; Dir-Gen. GREGORIO S. CENDAÑA.

Philippines Broadcasting Service (PBS): Media Center, Bohol Ave, Quezon City; tel. 479254; overseas service of Bureau of Broadcasts, Office of Media Affairs; Dir-Gen. GREGORIO S. CENDAÑA.

Philippine Federation of Catholic Broadcasters: 2307 Pedro Gil, Santa Ana, POB 2722, Manila 2802; tel. 584828; 19 radio stations and one TV channel; Pres. Bishop JULIO XAVIER LABAYEN.

Radio Mindanao Network Inc: Suites 402–403, State Condominium I Bldg, Salcedo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 861220; 37 stations; Pres. HENRY R. CANOY; Chair. TEODORO F. VALENCIA.

Radio Philippines Network: Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City; tel. 977661; telex 63886; f.1969; 26 stations; Pres. EXEQUIEL B. GARCIA; Gen. Man. FELIPE G. MEDINA, Jr.

Republic Broadcasting System Inc: E. de los Santos Ave, Diliman, Quezon City; tel. 997021; telex 63467; f. 1950; Chair. FELIPE J. GOZON; Pres. and CEO MENARDO R. JIMENEZ.

Tinig ng Pilipinas: Metro Manila; Dir GREGORIO CENDAÑA.

TELEVISION

There are five major television networks operating in the country with 19 carrying and seven relay stations. The following are the principal operating television networks:

Banahaw Broadcasting Corpn: Broadcast City Complex, Capitol Hills, Quezon City, Metro Manila; Officer-in-Charge VICTORINO VIANZON (acting).

GMA Radio Television Arts: E. de los Santos Ave, Quezon City, Metro Manila; Chair. FELIPE L. GOZON; Pres. and CEO MENARDO JIMENEZ.

Inter-Island Broadcasting Corpn: Broadcast City Complex, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; tel. 965147; 19 stations; Gen. Man. JOSÉ JALANDOON.

Kanlaon Broadcasting System, Inc: Broadcast City Complex, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; tel. 977661; manages the Banahaw Broadcasting Corpn and the Radio Philippines Network; Chair. ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO.

Maharlika Broadcasting System: Media Center, Bohol Ave, Quezon City, Metro Manila; tel. 961713; telex 42220; jointly operated by the Bureau of Broadcasts and the National Media Production Center; Dir R. T. REYES.

Radio Philippines Network, Inc: Broadcast City, Capitol Hills, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; tel. 977661; telex 63886; 7 primary TV stations, 20 relay stations; Gen. Man. FELIPE MEDINA, Jr; Asst Gen. Man. for Programmes CASEY FRANCISCO.

ASSOCIATION

Kapisanan ng Mga Brodkaster Sa Pilipinas (KBP) (Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines): Manila; tel. 8151989; Chair. ANDRE S. KAHN; Pres. RINO BASILIO.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

The Central Bank of the Philippines supervises the entire financial system. The structure consists of: (1) the banking system: commercial banks, thrift banks (savings and mortgage banks, stock savings and loan associations and private development banks), regional unit banks (rural banks), and specialized and unique government banks; (2) non-bank financial intermediaries: investment houses and companies, securities dealers, financing com-

panies, fund managers, pawnshops and lending investors. In 1984 there were 36 commercial banks, 45 private development banks, eight savings banks and 13 investment banks. Only four foreign banks are permitted by law to operate full branches. Legislation passed in September 1976 permitted the establishment of offshore banks in the Philippines. By mid-1982 25 foreign banks had been authorized to operate offshore banking units.

Central Bank

Central Bank of the Philippines: A. Mabini, cnr Vito Cruz, Malate, Metro Manila; tel. 507051; tel. 27550; f. 1949; cap. 10,000m., dep. 35,970m. (1982); Gov. and Chair. (Monetary Board) José Fernandez, Jr; mems César Virata, Roberto Ongpin, Vicente Valdepeñas, César Buenaventura.

Government Bank

Philippine National Bank (PHILNABANK): POB 1844, PNB Bldg, Escolta, Metro Manila 2804; tel. 402051; telex 63292; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 4,016.8m., dep. 25,136m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Placido L. Mapa, Jr; Chair. Jaime Laya; 203 brs.

Principal Commercial Banks

Allied Banking Corpn: Allied Bank Centre, 6754 Ayala Ave, cnr Legaspi St, Makati, Metro Manila, POB 2009; tel. 8187961; telex 45567; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 592m., dep. 4,861m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Lucio C. Tan; Pres. Romeo Y. Co; 101 brs.

Associated Bank: 411 Quintin Paredes St, Binondo, Manila; cap. p.u. 122m., dep. 957m. (1981); Chair. Leonardo K. Ty; Pres. Jesus P. Estanislao; 33 brs.

Bank of the Philippine Islands: BPI Bldg, Ayala Ave, cnr Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8185541; telex 22481; f. 1851; propr of Family Bank & Trust Co; cap. p.u. 874m., dep. 8,390m. (June 1984); Pres. Xavier P. Loinaz; Chair. (vacant); 127 brs.

China Banking Corpn: cnr Dasmariñas and Juan Luna Sts, POB 611, Binondo, Metro Manila 2804; tel. 407061; telex 63298; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 470m., dep. 2,664m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Robert Dee Se Wee; Chair. Marcelo Nubla; 28 brs.

Citytrust Banking Corpn: Buendia Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 521m., dep. 1,322m. (1983); Pres. José R. Facundo; Chair. Henry S. Brinco; 35 brs.

Commercial Bank of Manila: 6764 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 210m., dep. 322m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. José H. V. Ferro; Chair. Roman S. Cruz, Jr; 10 brs.

Consolidated Bank & Trust Corpn: SOLIDBANK Bldg, cnr Juan Luna and Dasmariñas Sts, Binondo, Manila; tel. 494310; telex 27467; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 358m., dep. 2,702m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Jose P. Madrigal; Pres. Wilfredo C. Tecson; 57 brs.

Equitable Banking Corpn: 262 Juan Luna St, Binondo, Manila; tel. 407011; telex 63286; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 461m., dep. 1,804m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Peter Go Pailian; Pres. Manuel L. Morales; 37 brs.

Family Bank & Trust Co: 8753 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 850851; telex 23480; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 544m., dep. 3,854m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Pres. Mercedes T. Gotianum; 120 brs.

Far East Bank and Trust Co: FEBTC Bldg, Muralla St, Intramuros, Metro Manila 2801; tel. 401021; telex 20221; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 752m., dep. 4,582m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Rodrigo de los Reyes; Chief Operating Officer Octavio V. Espiritu (acting); 53 brs.

Insular Bank of Asia & America: Paseo de Roxas, cnr de la Rosa St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8172076; telex 22569; f. 1974; cap. p.u. 356m., dep. 2,498m. (1983); Chair. Luis M. Aboitiz, Jr; Pres. Andrew L. Gotianum; 69 brs.

The International Corporate Bank: 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 609m., dep. 1,128m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Alfredo M. Velayo; Pres. Jovencio F. Cinco; 31 brs.

Manila Banking Corpn: 6772 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 855961; telex 22661; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 684m., dep. 4,912m. (1983); Chair. Eugenio G. Puyat; Pres. Vicente G. Puyat; 71 brs.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co: Metrobank Plaza, Gil J. Puyat Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 859911; telex 45344; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 664m., dep. 7,346m. (1983); Chair. George S. K. Ty; Pres. Edgardo B. Espiritu; 142 brs.

Pacific Banking Corpn: 460 Quintin Paredes St, Binondo, Metro Manila; tel. 499731; telex 27656; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 316m., dep. 2,541m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. S. Antonio Roxas Chua, Jr; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer José F. Unson; 43 brs.

Philippine Bank of Communications: 214-216 Juan Luna St, Binondo, Manila; tel. 489561; telex 63264; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 339m., dep. 1,706m. (Dec. 1983); Chair Ralph Nubla; Pres. Edward S. Go; 24 brs.

Philippine Banking Corpn: Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 212m., dep. 1,698m. (1983); Chair. Dominador Aytona; Pres. José M. Laurel; 46 brs.

Philippine Commercial International Bank: 1 PCIBank Towers, Makati Ave, cnr H. V. de la Costa St, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8171021; telex 63265; f. 1938; cap. p.u. 818.9m., dep. 5,014.3m. (1983); Chair. César Zalamea; Pres. Antonio H. Ozaeta; 80 brs.

Philippine Veterans Bank: PVB Bldg, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Metro Manila; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 100.0m., dep. 2,331m. (1982); 30 brs.

Philtrust Bank (Philippine Trust Co): United Nations Ave, cnr San Marcelino St, Manila; tel. 573961; telex 27416; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 199.1m., dep. 994.2m. (May 1984); Pres. Conrado S. Janairo; Chair. Emilio T. Yap; 22 brs.

Pilipinas Bank: MSE Bldg, Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 862911; f. 1980; cap. p.u. 240m., dep. 574m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Victor C. Macalincag; Pres. Tirso D. Antiporda, Jr; 20 brs.

Producers' Bank of the Philippines: Producers' Bank Centre, 8737 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 884483; telex 40044; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 216m., dep. 1,389m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Henry L. Co; Pres. Reynaldo G. David; 55 brs.

Prudential Bank: Prudential Bank Bldg, Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8178981; telex 44516; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 275m., dep. 2,311m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Augusto A. Santos; Pres. Pio Pedrosa; 50 brs.

Republic Planters' Bank: Legaspi Towers 300, Roxas Blvd, cnr Vito Cruz, Metro Manila; tel. 573851; telex 27737; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 435m., dep. 3,078 (1983); Chair. Roberto S. Benedicto; Pres. Mario Y. Consing; 60 brs.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corpn: 333 Buendia Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 863061; telex 22207; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 326m., dep. 2,930m. (1983); Chair. A. T. Yuchengco; Pres. Chester Babst; 43 brs.

Security Bank and Trust Co: 6778 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 253m., dep. 2,918m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. and Chair. Rolando C. Gafud; 54 brs.

Traders Royal Bank: Kanlaon Towers, Roxas Blvd, Pasay City, Metro Manila; tel. 8312821; telex 63254; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 366m., dep. 3,137m. (1983); Chair. José Africa; Pres. Dominador R. Pangilinan; 60 brs.

Union Bank of the Philippines: UBP Bldg, Pasay Rd, Makati, Metro Manila; cap. p.u. 344m., dep. 1,594m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Gilberto O. Teodoro; Pres. Augusto M. Barcelon; 23 brs.

United Coconut Planters Bank: UCPB Bldg, Makati Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8188361; telex 23068; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 1,635m., dep. 6,020m. (1983); Chair. Juan Ponce Enrile; Pres. Eduardo M. Cojuangco, Jr; 73 brs.

Rural Banks

Small private banks established with the encouragement and assistance (both financial and technical) of the government in order to promote and expand the rural economy in an orderly manner. Conceived mainly to stimulate the productive capacities of small farmers, small merchants and small industrialists in rural areas, and to combat usury, their principal objectives are to place within easy reach and access of the people credit facilities on reasonable terms and, in co-operation with other agencies of the government, to provide advice on business and farm management and the proper use of credit for production and marketing purposes. The nation's rural banking system consisted of 1,156 units in December 1984.

Development Banks

Development Bank of the Philippines: DBP Bldg, Buendia Ave, Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8189511; telex 22197; f. 1946 as the Rehabilitation Finance Corpn; government-owned; provides long-term loans for agricultural and industrial developments; cap. 4,265.7m., dep. 7,068.5m. (1982); Chair. César C. Zalamea; Vice-Chair. Jose R. Tengco, Jr, Don M. Ferry; 66 brs.

Land Bank of the Philippines: 6th Floor, BF Condominium Bldg, Aduana St, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1963; provides financial support in all phases of the govt's agrarian reform programme; cap. p.u. 2,529m., dep. 2,081m. (1982); Chair. César E. A. Virata; Pres. Basilio Estanislao; 21 brs.

Philippine Amanah Bank: I. Magna St, Zamboanga City; f. 1974; based on Islamic concept of banking; promotes the socio-economic development of Mindanao; cap. p.u. 50m., dep. 144m. (1981); Chair. Romulo S. Espaldon; Pres. Michael O. Mastura; 8 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): BA-Lepanto Bldg, 8747 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 850911; telex 45049; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 4,353m., dep. 1,531m. (Dec. 1983); Vice-Pres. and Man. RICHARD ARENDT.

Citibank (USA): Citibank Center, 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 875011; telex 5445; f. 1902; cap. p.u. 6,714m., dep. 3,642m. (1983); Sr Vice-Pres. RAFAEL B. BUENAVENTURA; 2 brs.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): Cibeles Bldg, Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 877031; telex 22361; dep. 642m. (1983); CEO A. D. E. DAWSON; 1 br.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): 7901 Makati Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 850961; telex 63674; f. 1872; cap. p.u. 1,168, dep. 527m. (1983); Man. R. O. YOUNG; 2 brs.

Major Offshore Banks

American Express International Banking Corpn (USA): 3rd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. VICENTE L. CHUA.

The Bank of California, NA (USA): 2nd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. BENITO A. GONZALES, Jr.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd (Cayman Islands): Pioneer House, 108 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; Country Man. MOHAMMAD OMAR KHAN.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): 2nd Floor, Pioneer House, 108 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Man. ANTONIO D. ADAN.

The Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): 3rd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Gen. Man. KYOJI NAGAYOSHI.

Bankers Trust Co (USA): 3rd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; Sr Country Officer JAMES A. WIGGINTON.

Banque Indosuez (France): Ground Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Gen. Man. JEAN MALLET.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): 7th Floor, Citibank Center, 8741 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8158821; telex 63707; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Deputy Man. ALAIN GAILLARD.

Barclays Bank International Ltd (UK): 4th Floor, Dolmer Gold Tower Bldg, 87 Alvarado St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. (02) 8159291; telex 63768; f. 1977; Sr Vice-Pres. and Man. GERALD S. SHELTON.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): 18th Floor, Filinvest Financial Centre Bldg, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. G. ROBERT HESS.

Chemical Bank (USA): 19th Floor, Filinvest Financial Centre Bldg, 8753 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man MICHAEL R. TAYLOR.

Crédit Lyonnais (France): 14th Floor, China Bank Bldg, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8171616; telex 63893; f. 1982; Man. JEAN-YVES LE PAULMIER.

Crocker National Bank (USA): 9th Floor, Metrobank Bldg, Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. JAMES ROGERS.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): 17th Floor, Filinvest Financial Center Bldg, 8753 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8172961; telex 63625; f. 1977; Man. E. D. C. THOMSON.

First Interstate Bank of California (USA): 12th Floor, Metrobank Plaza, Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. SCOTT STEVENSON.

First National Bank of Chicago (USA): 17th Floor, SOLIDBANK Bldg, 777 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; Asst Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JUERG H. VONTOBEL.

International Bank of Singapore: Ground Floor, Bancom III Bldg, cnr Rada and Legaspi Sts, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Man. ALAN NG.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd (UK): 6813 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Officer-in-Charge D. J. HUTCHINSON.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co (USA): 4th Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. STEPHEN KINYON.

Rainier National Bank (USA): 2nd Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Vice-Pres. and Man. WILLIAM K. GILMORE.

Security Pacific National Bank (USA): 11th Floor, Metrobank Plaza, Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1977; Gen. Man. J. B. GREENHALGH.

Société Générale (France): Ground Floor, Corinthian Plaza, Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 856061; telex 4047; f. 1980; Gen. Man. MICHEL SEVIN-ALLOUET.

Wells Fargo Bank, NA (USA): 3rd Floor, GF & Partners Bldg, 139 H. de la Costa St, Salcedo Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Asst Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. SYLVIA JALANDONI.

Banking Association

Bankers Association of the Philippines: Room S-314, 3rd Floor, Secretariat Bldg, Philippine International Convention Center, CCP Complex, Roxas Blvd, Metro Manila; Pres. BASILIO M. ESTANISLAO.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Makati Stock Exchange: Makati Stock Exchange Bldg, Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1963; 44 mems; Pres. EDUARDO LIM; Exec. Sec. VICTOR C. GELLA.

Manila Stock Exchange: Manila Stock Exchange Bldg, Muelle de la Industria and Prensa Sts, Binondo, Manila; tel. 471125; f. 1927; 53 mems; Pres. FRED C. HAGEDORN; Sec. GEORGE UY-TIOCO.

Metropolitan Stock Exchange: SEC Bldg, E. de los Santos Ave, Greenhills, Mandaluyong, Metro Manila; f. 1974; Pres. TEOFILO REYES, Jr; 34 mems.

Securities and Exchange Commission: SEC Bldg, E. de los Santos Ave, Greenhills, Metro Manila; tel. 780931; Chair. MANUEL G. ABELLO.

INSURANCE

In 1983, 131 private insurance companies were authorized to operate in the Philippines. Of these, 23 were life insurance companies, 103 non-life insurance and five professional reinsurers.There is also a state-owned insurance company which provides automatic life insurance cover for government employees and non-life insurance for government property.

Principal Domestic Companies

Capital Insurance and Surety Co Inc: POB 1613, Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; fire, casualty, marine, life; Pres. J. G. GARRIDO; Chair. J. MUÑOZ.

Central Surety & Insurance Co: 2nd Floor, UniversalRe Condominium Bldg, 106 Paseo de Roxas St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1945; bonds, fire, marine, casualty, car; Pres. CONSTANCIO T. CASTAÑEDA, Jr.

Commonwealth Insurance Co: Warner Barnes Bldg, 2900 Faraday St, cnr South Expressway, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 894061; f. 1935; Chair. JESUS P. TAMBUNTING; Pres. LOUIS DA COSTA.

Co-operative Insurance System of the Philippines: Room 300, Delta Motor Sales Bldg, Quezon Ave, cnr West Ave, Quezon City; Chair. DOMINGO TUTAAN; Gen. Man. EDUARDO T. MALINIS.

Domestic Insurance Co of the Philippines: Domestic Insurance Bldg, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; f. 1946; tel. 492111; Exec. Vice-Pres. AUGUSTO HIDALGO.

Empire Insurance Co: 2nd and 3rd Floors, Prudential Life Plan Bldg, 118 Gamboa St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8159561; telex 40404; f. 1949; fire, bonds, marine, accident, extraneous perils; Chair. SERGIO CORPUS.

Equitable Insurance Corpn: 4th Floor, Equitable Bank Bldg, 262 Juan Luna St, Binondo, POB 1103, Metro Manila; tel. 498991; f. 1950; fire, marine, personal accident, car, bond; Pres. GEORGE L. GO; Vice-Pres. ELMA R. BONDAD.

FGU Insurance Corpn: Insular Life Bldg, 6781 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8170971; telex 4448; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 61m. (1983); Pres. ENRIQUE CLEMENTE, Jr; Chair. VICENTE R. AYLLÓN.

Filipinas Life Assurance Co: Filipinas Life Bldg, 6786 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 881351; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 80m. (1983); Pres. ISAGANI DE CASTRO.

First Continental Assurance Co Inc: Licaros Bldg, Intramuros, Manila; tel 497021; f. 1960; fire, marine, motor car, accident, worker compensation, bonds; Pres. G. B. LICAROS, Jr.

First National Surety & Assurance Co Inc: Insurance Center Bldg, 633 Gen. Luna St, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1950; general, insurance; Pres. DANIEL L. MERCADO, Sr.

Insular Life Assurance Co Ltd: Insular Life Bldg, 6781 Ayala Ave, cnr Paseo de Roxas, Makati, POB 128, Metro Manila; tel. 8173051; telex 2123; f. 1910; cap. p.u. 298m. (1983); Pres. and Chair. VICENTE R. AYLLÓN.

Makati Insurance Co Inc: 4th Floor, Builders Centre Bldg, 170 Salcedo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 859902; telex 23312; f. 1965; non-life; Pres. and Chair. VICENTE R. JAYME.

Malayan Insurance Co Inc: 4th Floor, Yuchengco Bldg, 500 Quintin Paredes St, Manila; tel. 487561; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 83m. (1983); industrial and bonds; Pres. HELEN Y. DEE.

Manila Surety & Fidelity Co Inc: 66 P. Florentino, Quezon City; f. 1945; Pres. Dr PRECIOSO S. PEÑA; Vice-Pres. Dr ELISA V. PEÑA.

Mercantile Insurance Co, Inc: Mercantile Insurance Bldg, cnr Gen. Luna and Beaterio Sts, Intramuros, Metro Manila; tel. 493791; cap. p.u. 35m. (1983); Pres. EDMUNDO F. UNSON, Jr.

Metropolitan Insurance Co: Elizalde Bldg, 141 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 888811; telex 22459; f. 1933; non-life; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. F. M. TIMOTEO.

National Life Insurance Co of the Philippines: National Life Insurance Bldg, 6762 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 880341; f. 1933; Pres. BENJAMIN L. DE LEON; Sr Vice-Pres. JOSÉ L. BURGOS.

National Reinsurance Corpn of the Philippines: 101 Aguirre St, cnr Trasierra St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 878501; telex 64130; f. 1978; Pres. FIDEL ALFONSO; Chair. ROMAN CRUZ, Jr.

Paramount Insurance Corpn: 5th Floor, Paramount Bldg, 434 Quintin Paredes St, Binondo, Metro Manila; tel. 472061; f. 1950; fire, marine, casualty, car; Pres. HERNAN P. SAN LUIS.

People's Surety & Insurance Co Inc: 1111 Trinidad Bldg, cnr A. Mabini and UN Aves, Manila; f. 1950; non-life, surety, fidelity; Pres. and Chair. CONCHITA L. DE BENITEZ.

Philippine American General Insurance Co Inc: AIU-philamgen-Philhome Bldg, Dela Rosa, cnr Alvarado Sts, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8178726; telex 12328; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 184m. (1983); non-life; Pres. B. M. ARAGON; Chair. M. CAMPOS.

Philippine Prudential Life Insurance Co Inc: Philippine Prudential Life Bldg, 633 Gen. Luna St, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1963; life, health and accident; Pres. D. L. MERCADO.

Philippine Reinsurance Corpn: 2nd Floor, Asian Reinsurance Bldg, cnr Gamboa and Salcedo Sts, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8186626; telex 63706; f. 1958; reinsurance in all branches; Pres. NICANOR JACINTO, Jr; Gen. Man. AMANDO E. DOMINGO, Jr.

Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corpn: Pioneer House, 108 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8179071; telex 45495; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 76m. (1983); Pres. and Chief Exec. José Halili Co.

Reinsurance Co of the Orient Inc: 2nd Floor, Rico House, 126 Amorsolo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1956; all classes; Pres. LUIS PANLILIO.

Rico General Insurance Corpn: 2nd Floor, Rico House, 126 Amorsolo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8162752; f. 1964; Chair. Justice ESPERANZA P. ALVENDIA; Pres. FELICISIMO G. ALVENDIA.

Rizal Surety and Insurance Co: Kalaw-Ledesma Bldg, 117 Gamboa St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 867601; f. 1939; fire, bond, marine, car, accident, extraneous perils; Pres. and Chair. SERGIO CORPUS.

Standard Insurance Co Inc: 5th Floor, Cardinal Bldg, 999 Pedro Gil St, cnr F. Agoncillo St, Metro Manila; tel. 509006; telex 63366; f. 1958; Pres. and Chair. LOURDES T. ECHAUZ.

State Bonding & Insurance Co Inc: 375 Escolta St, Binondo, Manila; tel. 475512; f. 1949; Pres. and Gen. Man. NICANOR JACINTO, Jr.

Tabacalera Insurance Co Inc: Tabacalera Bldg, 900 Romualdez St, Paco, Manila; tel. 508026; f. 1937; Pres. ALEJANDRO ROS DE LACOUR; Chair. MANUEL P. MANAHAN.

Universal Reinsurance Corpn: UniversalRe Bldg, 106 Paseo de Roxas, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8178556; telex 22073; f. 1971; life and non-life; Chair. VICENTE R. AYLLÓN; Pres. MAURO B. BLARDONY, Jr.

World-Wide Insurance & Surety Co Inc: 4th Floor, Cardinal Bldg, cnr Pedro Gil and F. Angoncillo Sts, Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; affiliated with Standard-Cardinal Life Insurance Companies; fire, marine, car, accident, workmen's compensation, loans, mortgages, bonds, aviation; Pres. EDUARDO T. ECHAUZ.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber of Commerce Foundation Bldg, Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Metro Manila 2801; tel. 403082; telex 27181; f. 1977 by merger of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines and the Philippine Chamber of Industries; Pres. FELIX MARAMBA, Jr; Dir-Gen. QUINTIN S. DOROMAL.

Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Philippines: 5th Floor, Rico House, Amorsolo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; Pres. ALFREDO MONTELIBANO.

Chamber of International Trade: Room 904, L&S Bldg, No. 1, 1414 Roxas Blvd, Ermita, Metro Manila; Pres. RAMON P. TAMBUNTING.

European Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines Inc.: POB 763, 6th Floor, Jardine Davies Bldg, 222 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 854747; telex 45170; f. 1978; 185 mems; Pres. H. J. SCHUMACHER; Vice-Pres A. GILMOUR, J. A. M. ROMME.

Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry Inc.: POB 23, 6th Floor, Federation Center, Muelle de Binondo St, Metro Manila; Pres. RALPH NUBLA.

STATE TRADING CORPORATIONS

Construction and Development Corpn of the Philippines (CDCP): TFC Bldg, 355 Gil J. Puyat Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 876061; telex 45538; f. 1966; 90% govt-owned since 1983; Pres. and Chair. ROBERTO V. ONGPIN.

National Steel Corpn: 377 Gil J. Puyat Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 897061; telex 22523; f. 1974; steel mfrs; Pres. José Ben R. LARAYA; Chair. ROBERTO V. ONGPIN.

Philippine Cement Corpn (Philcemcor): Cocho-Gonzales Bldg, Makati, Metro Manila.

Philippine International Trading Corpn (PITC): Tordesillas St, Salcedo Village, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8189801; telex 63745; f. 1973; govt-owned stock corpn to conduct bulk trade in general merchandise, agri-based products, industrial and construction goods, raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods; export services; buying agent; Pres. JAIME C. GONZALEZ.

Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom): Quezon City, Metro Manila; f. 1977; govt organization conducting research into, and development and marketing of, sugar; Chair. of Board of Commrs ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO; Vice-Chair. JOSÉ A. UNSON.

Wenagro Industrial Corpn: 92 Mindanao Ave, Quezon City, Metro Manila; producer and exporter of Philippine products; took over Philippine Exporters Trading Corpn (PETCOR) in 1980; Man. Dir FRANCISCO C. WENCESLAO.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA): Amber Ave, Pasig, Metro Manila; tel. 6931776; f. 1973; central planning and policy formulation body of the Philippines, to ensure the optimum utilization of scarce resources and to increase economic efficiency; Dir-Gen. VICENTE VALDEPEÑAS, Jr.

National Development Co (NDC): Goodland Bldg, 377 Buendia Ave Ext., Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1919; govt-owned corpn engaged in the organization, financing and management of subsidiaries and corpns incl. commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural and other enterprises which may be necessary or contributory to the economic development of the country, including joint industrial ventures with other ASEAN countries; Chair. ROBERTO V. ONGPIN; Gen. Man. ANTONIO L. CARPIO.

Private Development Corpn of the Philippines (PDCP): PDCP Bldg, Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1963 with World Bank assistance; assists private enterprise development in the Philippines, especially of capital markets and managerial skills; Chair. ROBERTO T. VILLANUEVA; Pres. VICENTE R. JAYME.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Employers' Confederation of the Philippines: Chamber of Commerce Foundation Bldg, Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila 2801; telex 27181; f. 1975; Pres. AURELIO PERIQUET, Jr; Exec. Dir ANTONIO A. INOCENTES.

Filipino Shipowners' Association: Magsaysay Bldg, T. M. Kalaw St, Ermita, Metro Manila; tel. 598662; f. 1950; 33 mems; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Exec. Sec. HERMELO E. CABAUATAN.

Philippine Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers' Association: Heritage Condominium Bldg, Metro Manila; Pres. RALPH NUBLA.

Philippine Coconut Producers' Federation, Inc: 2nd and 3rd Floors, Lorenzo Bldg, cnr Taft Ave and Vito Cruz, Metro Manila; Pres. MARIA CLARA L. LOBREGAT.

Philippine Copra Exporters' Association Inc: 943 Gabaldon Bldg, J. Llanes Escode St, Ermita, Metro Manila; Pres. MANUEL J. IGUAL.

Philippine Sugar Association: Room 1402, 14th Floor, Pacific Bank Bldg, 6776 Ayala Ave, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 8151279; f. 1922; 16 mems; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Treas. EDGARDO F. Q. YAP.

Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association Inc: Room 606, Katigbak Bldg, A. Mabini St, cnr T. M. Kalaw St, Ermita, Manila; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCISCO P. MONGE.

Sugar Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Inc: 7th Floor, Kalayaan Bldg, cnr Salcedo and de la Rosa Sts, Makati, POB 3839, Metro Manila; Pres. A. U. BENEDICIO; Sec., Dir CIRO LOCSIN.

Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, Inc (TMAP): Alexander House, 132 Amorsolo St, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro Manila; f. 1956; 34 mems; Pres. RAMON L. SIY.

Textile Producers' Association of the Philippines, Inc: Rm 513, Downtown Center Bldg, 516 Quintin Paredes St, Binondo, Metro Manila; Pres. ALFREDO ESCAÑO; Exec. Sec. ROBERT L. TAN.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

In 1983 there was a total of 1,659 trade unions registered with the Minstry of Labor and Employment, with about 4.73m. members.

Associated Marine Officers and Seamen's Union of the Philippines (AMOSUP): Seaman's Center, cnr Cabildo and Sta Potenciana Sts, Intramuros, Metro Manila; f. 1960; 23 affiliated unions and 15,000 mems; Pres. GREGORIO S. OCA.

Confederation of Citizens Labor Unions (CCLU): 312 Forum Bldg, Rizal Ave, cnr Lope de Vega St, Sta Cruz, Manila; f. 1951; 49 affiliated unions and 45,766 mems; Pres. LEON O. TY.

Federation of Free Farmers (FFF): 41 Highland Drive, Blue Ridge, Quezon City; f. 1953; 200,000 mems; Pres. JEREMIAS MONTEMAYOR.

Federation of Free Workers (FFW): 2nd and 4th Floors, S. M. Lazo Bldg, cnr J. Nakpil and Taft Ave, Malate, Metro Manila; f. 1950; affiliated to the Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unionists and the WCL; 390 affiliated unions and 134,500 mems; Pres. JUAN C. TAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. EFREN P. ARANZAMENDEZ.

Katipunang Manggagawang Pilipino (KMP-TUCP) (Trade Union Congress of the Philippines): 7th Floor, Cardinal Bldg, 999 Pedro Gil, cnr F. Agoncillo, Ermita, Manila; tel. 508293; f. 1975; 1.5m. mems; Pres. DEMOCRITO T. MENDOZA; Exec. Vice-Pres. ANDRES L. DINGLASAN, Jr; Gen. Sec. ERNESTO F. HERRERA; 35 affiliates including:

Alliance of Land Transport Workers Organization of the Philippines (ALLTOP): 13th and Boston Sts, Port Area, Manila; tel. 481691; f. 1983; 50,000 mems; Pres. ROBERTO M. OCA, Jr; Sec. BETTY BASNILLO.

National Congress of Unions in the Sugar Industry of the Philippines (NACUSIP): Seventh St, Capitol Subdivision, Bacolod City; 18 affiliated unions and 25,062 mems; Pres. ZOILO V. DELA CRUZ, Jr.

National Labour Union (NLU): 3199 Magsaysay Blvd, Manila; f. 1929; Pres. EULOGIO R. LERUM; Sec. ANTONIO V. POLICARPIO; 106 affiliated unions and 43,270 mems.

Philippine Congress of Trade Unions (PHILCONTU): Elliptical Rd, cnr Maharlika St, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila; 13 affiliated unions and 480,200 mems; Pres. DEMOCRITO MENDOZA.

Philippine Transport and General Workers' Organization-ITF (PTGWO-ITF, TUCP): 13th and Boston Sts, Port Area, Manila; tel. 481691; f. 1953; 99 affiliated unions and 35,000 mems; Pres. ROBERTO M. OCA, Jr; Sec. PACIFICO V. CULVA.

Philippines Trade Union Council (PTUC): Suite 528, FEMII Bldg, Aduana St, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1954; 10 affiliated federations and 291,952 mems; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. AURELIO S. INTERTAS; Gen. Sec. GABRIEL M. GATCHALIAN.

Port Workers Union of the Philippines (PWUP): 13th and Boston Sts, Port Area, Manila; tel. 481691; f. 1979; 15,000 mems; Pres. ROBERTO M. OCA, Jr; Sec. DEOGRACIAS T. DAGUM.

National Association of Trade Unions (NATU): Suite 401, San Luis Terraces, T. M. Kalaw St, Ermita, Manila; f. 1954; 75 affiliated unions and 30,000 mems; Pres. MARCELINO LONTOK, Jr.

Philippines Association of Free Labour Unions (PAFLU): 1233 Tecson Ave, cnr J. Abad Santos Ave, Tondo, Manila; f. 1977; 43 affiliated unions and 27,143 mems; Pres. ONOFRE P. GUEVARA; Exec. Sec. WILFRIDO GUEVARA.

Trade Unions of the Philippines and Allied Services (TUPAS): Suite 203–204, Med-dis Bldg, Solana St, cnr Real St, Intramuros, Manila; tel 493449; 515 affiliated unions and 250,000 mems; Pres. NAPOLEON MACULADA; Sec.-Gen. BONIFACIO TUPAS.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Light Rail Transit System (Metrorail): Manila; man. by Light Rail Transit Authority (LRTA) and operated by Meralco Transit Org. (METRO); electrically-driven mass transit system; south line began operations December 1984 (Baclaran to Manila), north line (Manila to Monumento) was due to open June 1985.

Philippine National Railways: 943 Claro M. Recto Ave, Metro Manila; tel. 209375; f. 1892; govt-owned; over 1,028 km of tracks (1982); the northern line runs from Manila to San Fernando, La Unión and the southern line from Manila to Camalig, Albay; a Camalig-Legaspi line is under construction; Chair. JOSÉ DANS; Gen. Man. SEBASTIAN B. ARRASTIA.

Phividec, Inc: POB 300, Lapuz, Iloilo City, Panay; tel. 74806; f. 1906 as Panay Railways, Inc; operates an isolated line (116 km) from Iloilo to Roxas on Panay Island; Chair. ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO; Gen. Man. CARLOS V. SIBUG.

ROADS

In December 1982 there were 154,684 km of roads in the Philippines, of which 87,545 km were earth roads and 45,597 km were surfaced roads.

Ministry of Public Works and Highways: 2nd St, Port Area, Manila; tel. 408371.

Philippine Motor Association: 683 Aurora Blvd, Quezon City; POB 999, Manila; tel. 7215761; f. 1931; Pres. CONRADO R. AYUYAO; Vice-Pres. ANDRES NARVASA.

SHIPPING

Philippine Ports Authority (PPA): 5th Floor, BF Condominium, Aduana St, Intramuros, Metro Manila; tel. 479204; telex 40404; f. 1977; supervises all 94 national ports, 528 municipal ports and 240 regd private ports; Gen. Man. E. S. BACLIG, Jr.

Domestic Lines

Aboitiz Jebsen Bulk Transport Corpn: 110 Legaspi Bldg, Legaspi St, Makati, Metro Manila; tel. 875061; f. 1966; 11 vessels; services world-wide; Pres. JON R. ABOITIZ; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir ELIAS KOPPEN.

Aboitiz Shipping Corpn: 169 Juan Luna St, Cebu City; tel. 72511; telex 64363; 30 vessels; Pres. J. ABOITIZ; Chair. LUIS ABOITIZ.

American President Lines Ltd: 2nd Floor, Mary Bachrach Bldg, Port Area, Metro Manila; tel. 498831; container services between the USA, Canada, the Caribbean, Asia and the Middle East; Dir Capt. BONIFACIO LOMOTAN, Jr.

Candano Shipping Lines, Inc.: 6th Floor, Victoria Bldg, 429 United Nations Ave, Ermita, Metro Manila; tel. 503306; inter-island chartering, cargo shipping; Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSÉ CANDANO.

Carlos A. Gothong Lines, Inc.: Pier 10, North Harbour, Metro Manila; tel. 214141; Vice-Pres. JOAQUIN G. MUNEZ.

Eastern Shipping Lines, Inc: ESL Bldg, 54 Anda Circle, Port Area, Manila; tel. 401081; telex 40712; f. 1957; owners/managers of 15 vessels; services to Japan; brs in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka; Pres. JAMES L. CHIONGBIAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. ERWIN L. CHIONGBIAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Capt. AMADO V. ROMILLO.

Escaño Lines: Pier 16, North Harbour, Tonde, Metro Manila; tel. 217682; three cargo vessels and four passenger vessels; Pres. JUANITO MACACHOR.

Lorenzo Shipping Corpn; Pier 10, North Harbour, Manila; tel. (02) 203435; 18 vessels; Pres. JOSÉ GO, Sr.

Luzteveco (Luzon Stevedoring Corpn): Tacoma and Second Sts, Port Area, POB 582, Manila; tel. 492131; telex 40261; f. 1909; two brs; freight-forwarding, air cargo, world-wide shipping, broking,

stevedoring, salvage, chartering and oil drilling support services; fleet of 70 tugs, 165 barges and 10 cargo vessels; Pres. JOVINO G. LORENZO; Vice-Pres. AMBROSIO J. MAKALINTAL, Jr.

Maritime Co of the Philippines: 105 Dasmariñas St, POB 805, Metro Manila; tel. 404401; eight cargo liners, eight reefer ships; Chair. and Pres. JOSÉ P. FERNANDEZ; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLIAM R. PALOU.

National Galleon Shipping Corpn: Knights of Rizal Bldg, Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; tel. 473631; five multi-purpose cargo and three general cargo vessels; services to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, USA; Pres. PANFILO W. CASTRO, Jr.

Northern Lines Inc: FEMII Bldg, Aduana St, Intramuros, Metro Manila; tel. 409571; telex 27434; 10 bulk carriers and conventional vessels; services world-wide; Gen. Man. RICARDO ZARAGOZA.

Philippine Ace Lines Inc: POB 3567, Ground Floor, Mary Bachrach Bldg, cnr Chicago and 24th Sts, Port Area, Metro Manila; tel. 492434; telex 40175; five vessels; cargo and liner services to Japan, Europe, South America and the USA; Pres. RUFINO GUY SU SIM; Man. Dir LOPE O. ANGANGCO.

Philippine President Lines, Inc: PPL Bldg, 1000–1046 United Nations Ave, Metro Manila; tel. 509011; telex 27719; 10 cargo vessels; trading world-wide; Chair. EMILIO T. YAP; Pres. EMILIO C. YAP, Jr.

PNOC Shipping and Transport Corpn: 7th Floor, S & L Bldg, 1500 Roxas Blvd, Ermita, Metro Manila; tel. 574781; telex 64393; f. 1979; subsidiary of the Philippine National Oil Corpn; domestic tanker and bulk oil transportation services; 16 tankers, 18 barges and 12 tugs; Pres. G. Z. VALASCO; Vice-Pres. and Gen Man. E. F. VERANO.

Sulpicio Lines, Inc: 415 San Fernando St, Binondo, Metro Manila; tel. 477675; Vice-Pres. EUSEBIO S. GO.

Sweet Lines Inc: 41 Arellano Blvd, Cebu City; tel. 92401; telex 2397; f. 1937; 6 passenger and multi-purpose vessels; Pres. L. POH; Vice-Pres. ALFRED CASA LIM.

Transocean Transport Corpn: 8th Floor, Magsaysay Bldg, 520 T. M. Kalaw St, Ermita, Manila; tel. 506611; telex 40560; 14 vessels; Pres. and Gen. Man. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Vice-Pres. EDUARDO U. MANESE.

United Philippine Lines, Inc: UPL Bldg, Santa Clara St, Intramuros, POB 127, Metro Manila; tel. 498961; services to Japan, Hong Kong and USA; Pres. RENATO TANSECO.

William Lines, Inc: Gotlaco Bldg, P. Burgos St, POB 147, Cebu City; tel. 92471; telex 48031; f. 1949; 12 brs; passenger and cargo inter-island services; 20 passenger/cargo vessels; Pres. V. S. CHIONGBIAN; Chair. W. L. CHIONGBIAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

In 1984 there were 86 airports in the Philippines. In addition to the international airports at Manila and Mactan (Cebu), there are four alternative international airports: Laoag City, Ilocos Norte; Davao City; Zamboanga City; Puerto Princesa City.

Bureau of Air Transportation: Manila International Airport, Pasay City, Metro Manila D-3110; tel. 8321961; in charge of technical and operational side of aviation, establishes policies, rules and regulations for the efficient operation and control of civil aviation; Dir-Gen. JESUS Z. SINGSON.

Aero Filipinas: Aero Filipinas Bldg, Old Manila International Airport, MIA Avenue, Pasay City, Metro Manila; telex 45592; f. 1981; passenger charter flights from Manila to Dubai, Hong Kong, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Qatar and Singapore; Chair. ERNESTO MAGBOO; Pres. JOSÉ C. ALVAREZ; fleet of 2 Boeing 707.

Philippine Airlines Inc (PAL): PAL Bldg, Legaspi St, Legaspi Village, Makati, POB 954, Metro Manila; tel. 8188174; f. 1941; domestic and international services to Australia, Bahrain, the People's Republic of China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, UK and USA; Chair. EDUARDO Z. ROMUALDEZ; Pres. and CEO ROMAN CRUZ, Jr; fleet of 4 DC-10-30, 6 HS-748, 12 BAC 1-11-500, 7 Nihon YS-11, 4 B-747, 2 B-727, 5 A-300.

Tourism

Ministry of Tourism: Agrifina Circle, Rizal Park, POB 3451, Manila; tel. 599031; telex 40183; f. 1973; operates the Philippine Tourism Authority; Gen. Man. BERNARDO VERGARA.

Atomic Energy

The opening of the Philippines' first nuclear power station, at Morong (Bataan Province) with a capacity of 620 MW, scheduled for January 1985, was delayed following an inspection of the plant.

Philippine Atomic Energy Commission: Don Mariano Marcos Ave, Diliman, Quezon City, D-505; f. 1958; the official body, under the National Science and Technology Authority, dealing with nuclear energy activities. It has a 1,000 kW swimming pool reactor for research, training and production of radioisotopes. Its research centre conducts studies in agriculture, biology, medicine, chemistry, physics and nuclear engineering. It provides technical services utilizing nuclear techniques to research agencies, educational institutions and hospitals. Technical assistance is received mainly from International Atomic Energy Agency, United States Agency for International Development, Colombo Plan and through bilateral agreements with other nations. Commr MANUEL EUGENIO; Assoc. Commrs ALEJANDRO VER ALBANO, GUILLERMO CORPUZ.

PUERTO RICO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico comprises the large island of Puerto Rico, together with Vieques, Culebra and many smaller islands, lying about 80 km (50 miles) east of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) in the Caribbean Sea. The islands have a maritime-tropical climate, with an average annual temperature of 24°C (75°F) and a normal range between 17°C (63°F) and 36°C (97°F). The official language is Spanish, but English is also widely spoken. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and about 85% are Roman Catholics. The Commonwealth flag (proportions 5 by 3) has five alternating red and white horizontal stripes of equal width, with a blue triangle, in the centre of which is a five-pointed white star, at the hoist. The capital is San Juan.

Recent History

Puerto Rico was ruled by Spain from the 16th century until 1898, when it was ceded to the USA at the conclusion of the Spanish–American war, and administered as an 'unincorporated territory' of the USA. In 1917 Puerto Ricans were granted US citizenship, and in 1947 Puerto Rico was given the right to elect its own Governor. The Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) won the elections to the Senate in 1940 and gained control of the House of Representatives in 1944. In July 1952, with the US Congress, it promulgated a Constitution whereby Puerto Rico was given the Status of a 'Commonwealth', or Estado Libre Asociado, in its relation to the USA, and became self-governing.

The PPD remained in power until 1968, when, following a split within the party, the Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP) gained a small majority in the House of Representatives. This followed a plebiscite in 1967, when 60.5% of voters had ratified a continuation of Commonwealth status in preference to independence (0.6%) or incorporation as a State of the USA (38.9%). In the general elections of 1972 the PPD, under the leadership of Rafael Hernández Colón, regained the governorship and legislative control from the PNP, only to lose them again in 1976. The victorious PNP was led by Carlos Romero Barceló, an advocate of statehood, who became Governor in January 1977.

Romero Barceló, who had promised a referendum on statehood if re-elected for a further term in 1980, abandoned this plan following the election, in which he defeated former Governor Hernández Colón by a margin of only 3,500 votes in a poll of 1.6m., and the opposition PPD gained control of the Senate and the House of Representatives. During 1981 eight Cabinet Secretaries and numerous senior government officials resigned, leading to rumours of dissension within the PNP and dissatisfaction with Romero Barceló's leadership. In February 1983 these divisions, between supporters and opponents of Romero Barceló, became more distinct. The Vice-President of the party, Angel Viera Martínez, refused to support Romero Barceló as a candidate for re-election as Governor and also asked him to relinquish his presidency of the PNP. Romero Barceló's supporters countered by removing Viera from his position as PNP leader in the House of Representatives, and forcing his resignation from the party. The other PNP candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, Hernán Padilla Ramírez, the Mayor of San Juan, broke with the party and formed a new political grouping, the Partido de Renovación Puertorriqueño (PRP).

The 1984 gubernatorial election, in which Romero Barceló, Hernández Colón, Padilla Ramírez and Fernando Martín García of the pro-independence Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) were candidates, was contested mainly on economic issues. There were, however, damaging allegations of corruption within the Romero Barceló administration, and the conduct of the Government's investigation of the killing by police of two radical students in 1978 also emerged as a major campaign issue. Hernández Colón won the election by a narrow margin, with the PPD retaining control of both legislative chambers by substantial majorities.

The question of eventual independence for Puerto Rico has been a politically sensitive issue for over 50 years. With the PPD supporting the continuation and enhancement of Commonwealth status and the PNP advocating Puerto Rico's inclusion as a State of the USA, mainstream party encouragement of independence aims has come mainly from the PIP and other left-wing groups. A small, and occasionally violent, terrorist faction, the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional (FALN), also exists, operating principally from the US mainland and with little apparent support on the island.

In 1978, following a two-year postponement because of objections by the USA, a debate on Puerto Rican independence was held by the UN Decolonization Committee, which approved a resolution recognizing 'the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence' and called for the US to withdraw from Puerto Rico prior to any plebiscite on the island's future. In August 1981 the Committee resolved that the UN General Assembly should consider whether Puerto Rico should be viewed as a 'non self-governing territory' whereby the US could be required to submit to a yearly review of its treatment of the island. In September 1982, however, the General Assembly overwhelmingly defeated a Cuban-sponsored motion to confer colonial status on Puerto Rico. In August 1984 the Committee passed a further resolution supporting independence for the island.

Government

Executive power is vested in a Governor, elected by universal adult suffrage for a four-year term. The Governor is assisted by an appointed Cabinet of 15 Secretaries. Legislative power is held by the bicameral Legislative Assembly, comprising the Senate (with 27 members) and the House of Representatives (51 members). The members of both chambers are elected by direct vote for four-year terms. A Resident Commissioner, also elected for a four-year term, represents Puerto Rico in the US House of Representatives, but is permitted to vote only in committees of the House. Puerto Ricans are citizens of the USA, but those resident in Puerto Rico, while able to participate in national primary elections, may not vote in presidential elections.

Defence

The USA is responsible for the defence of Puerto Rico. The US Navy has training facilities on the island of Vieques. Puerto Rico has a paramilitary National Guard, which is funded mainly by the US Department of Defense.

Economic Affairs

Puerto Rico has few natural resources, although deposits of copper and nickel have been located. Prospects exist for petroleum exploration, and in 1980 the US Government gave Puerto Rico jurisdiction to 18.5 km (10 nautical miles) offshore. Government-financed exploration of potential onshore petroleum deposits was announced in 1981. An intensive government-sponsored programme of industrialization has ended the country's economic dependence on agriculture, and manufacturing has become the main source of income, with pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, processed food products, textiles, clothing, electrical and electronic equipment and rum as the main products.

In the agricultural sector, income from dairy produce and other livestock products has overtaken earnings from sugar cane, the territory's principal crop. Tobacco, coffee, pineapples, tropical plants, coconuts and sugar products, such as rum and molasses, are also important. Puerto Rico's imports of food have, however, remained at a high level (amounting to more than 50% of the island's food consumption in 1978), and

supplementary measures to improve agricultural land use have included the replanting of some sugar areas with rice, the introduction of plantain trees over large areas of unproductive hill land, and the cultivation of fresh vegetables and fruit for export. Commercial fishing is conducted on a small scale.

The high level of foreign investment in recent years, encouraged by tax incentives and by duty-free access to the USA, has levelled off since the 1970s, although the USA has continued as the predominant source of Puerto Rican imports and the principal market for the island's exports. The attraction of Puerto Rico to foreign investors as a source of cheap labour has declined since 1977, with the phased introduction of US wage minima to the island. In 1983 the minimum hourly rate in industry was $3.35, rising to $5 in skilled sectors such as electronics.

In 1978 the Government introduced a new programme of industrial incentives, aimed at encouraging domestic reinvestment of profits and long-term capital investment. Additional incentives were extended to agriculture in 1982, and to tourist hotels in 1983. A free foreign trade zone near Mayagüez was to be augmented by a second in the San Juan port area, following US Government permission in 1982.

The US federal aid programme accounted for 30.7% of the island's GNP in 1984, and, despite the threat of federal spending cuts, expenditure on entitlement programmes, such as food assistance and social security, has increased. In 1984 about 50% of the population were receiving food stamps, the most widely-used welfare programme. In 1984 it was hoped that, as the recession in the USA ended, economic aid would once more increase. Puerto Rico is very densely populated, with a persistent unemployment problem. The unemployment rate reached a peak of 25% in January 1983 but declined to 22% in 1983, and to 21% in 1984, when 62% of the population were reported to be living below the official US poverty line, compared with 15.2% on the mainland USA.

Transport and Communications

The only railway on Puerto Rico is owned by the sugar corporation. In 1982 there were 13,762 km (8,551 miles) of paved roads. The territory has nine major ports, of which San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez are the most important. Internal and international air services are provided by more than 30 domestic US and foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Puerto Rico is included in the US social security programme, and also has a local system covering health, accidents, disability and unemployment. In 1979 the territory had 129 hospital establishments, with a total of 13,172 beds, and in 1980 there were 4,057 physicians.

Education

The public education system is centrally administered by the Department of Education. Education is compulsory for children between six and 16 years of age. In the academic year 1983/84 there were 712,889 pupils attending public day schools and 85,194 pupils attending accredited private schools. The 12-year curriculum is subdivided into six grades of elementary school, three years at junior high school and three years at senior high school. Vocational schools at the high school level and kindergartens also form part of the public education system. Instruction is conducted in Spanish but English is a required subject at all levels. There are 34 public and private institutions of higher education. The State University system consists of three principal campuses and six regional colleges.

Tourism

Tourism has traditionally provided a major source of income ($681m. in 1983/84). Puerto Rico's attractions include mountain scenery in the interior, fine beaches and game fishing in coastal waters. In 1983/84 the territory received almost 1.5m. visitors, of whom over 75% were from the USA.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Memorial Day), 24 June (San Juan Day), 4 July (US Independence Day), 16 July (Birthday of Luis Muñoz Rivera), 27 July (Birthday of José Celso Barbosa), 26 August (Constitution Day), 2 September (Labor Day), 14 October (for Columbus Day), 11 November (Veterans' Day), 19 November (Discovery of Puerto Rico), 28 November (Thanksgiving Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), 11 January (Birthday of Eugenio María de Hostos), 17 February (for Birthday of George Washington), 22 March (Emancipation of the Slaves), 28 March (Good Friday), 16 April (Birthday of José de Diego).

Weights and Measures

The US system is officially in force. Some old Spanish weights and measures, as well as the metric system, are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rate

United States currency:
100 cents = 1 US dollar.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = US $1.159.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Puerto Rico Planning Board, San Juan, 00940-9985.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	8,860*
Population (census results)	
1 April 1970	2,712,033
1 April 1980	
Males	1,556,727
Females	1,639,793
Total	3,196,520
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	3,261,000
1983	3,267,000
1984	3,274,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1984	369.5

* 3,421 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1980 census)

San Juan (capital)	434,849	Caguas	117,959
Bayamón	196,206	Mayagüez	96,193
Ponce	189,046	Arecibo	86,766
Carolina	165,954		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (rates per 1,000)

	1980	1981	1982
Births	24.3	22.8	21.2
Marriages	10.4	9.8	9.3
Deaths	6.5	6.4	6.6

EMPLOYMENT ('000 persons aged 16 years and over)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	35	37	39
Manufacturing	134	131	142
Trade	141	136	144
Government	171	170	176
Other	238	229	241
Total	719	703	742

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1982	1983	1984*
Sugar (raw) ('000 tons)	111.9	99.2	95.8
Coffee ('000 cwt)	286.0	345.0	260.0
Tobacco ('000 cwt)	5.0	3.4	8.5
Pineapples (tons)	38.9	42.3	42.8

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK (at January each year)

	1982	1983	1984*
Cattle	535,840	576,312	591,972
Pigs	215,964	204,739	202,764
Chickens	6,368,881	6,073,730	6,351,259

* Preliminary.

Fishing

	1982	1983	1984
Total catch (metric tons)	2,206	2,537	1,256

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1982	1983	1984*
Molasses ('000 gallons)	11,779	10,507	6,611
Distilled spirits ('000 proof gallons)	29,194	29,986	27,265
Beer ('000 proof gallons)	14,415	9,963	9,155
Cement ('000 barrels of 376 lb)	6,123	5,139	5,112
Electricity (million kWh)	12,404	11,807	12,281

* Preliminary.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
United States currency: 100 cents = 1 US dollar (US $).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Sterling Equivalent (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = US $1.159; US $100 = £86.28.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1982	1983
Goods and services:		
Merchandise	529	221
Transport	−351	−391
Travel	268	254
Investment income	−4,083	−4,378
Miscellaneous	186	254
Total	−3,451	−4,040
Net interest of the Commonwealth and municipal governments	−132	−138
Transfer payments	3,457	3,476
Current balance	−126	−702
Capital and monetary gold:		
Long-term loans and investments	456	1,485
Short-term loans and investments	−328	−797
Capital balance	128	688
Net errors and omissions	−2	14

BUDGET (US $ million, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84
Surplus brought forward	104	138
Property taxes	158	157
Income taxes	1,192	1,248
Inheritance and gift taxes	20	8
Excise taxes	531	598
Federal excise taxes	293	365
Licences, permits, fees, business charges	33	36
Lottery proceeds	47	47
Miscellaneous	123	187
US Grant-in-aid	651	688
Bonds	125	225
Customs	46	74
Total	3,323	3,771

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84
General government	175	254
Education	961	1,031
Health and welfare	978	1,180
Industrial, agricultural, commercial and other economic development	248	240
Public safety and protection	292	337
Transportation and communications	58	87
Debt service*	262	272
Other	211	287
Total	3,185	3,685

* Principal and interest.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1982/83, US $'000—USA only)

	Imports	Exports*
Animal and vegetable products	1,316,910	972,359
Wood, paper and printed matter	397,103	28,213
Textile fibre and textile products	467,119	573,215
Chemical and related products	1,134,670	2,986,925
Non-metallic minerals and products	141,860	98,698
Metals and metal products	1,032,899	1,391,298
Specified products, miscellaneous and non-enumerated products	639,779	948,288
Special classification products	78,532	86,486

* Domestic exports (products of Puerto Rico) only.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $'000)

	1981/82		1982/83	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Bahamas	133,479	279	202,789	—
Brazil	58,449	13,334	105,706	10,012
Dominican Republic	87,142	222,982	86,681	175,722
Ecuador	28,911	2,215	168,704	6,084
France	50,315	37,819	58,100	56,074
Japan	338,705	3,186	426,027	20,941
Netherlands	42,293	109,074	47,069	58,716
Netherlands Antilles	256,613	81,473	415,159	69,271
Trinidad and Tobago	193,391	77,402	106,413	109,019
United Kingdom	35,719	30,599	130,972	62,726
USA	5,441,942	7,484,866	5,208,872	7,117,360
US Virgin Islands	91,627	249,604	21,831	207,757
Venezuela	620,309	53,694	401,656	31,875
Total (incl. others)	8,490,488	8,881,671	8,506,753	8,521,242

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use)

	1982	1983	1984
Cars			
Private	960,454	980,942	1,005,527
For hire	12,072	12,329	12,638
Trucks			
Private	12,892	13,167	13,497
For hire	3,633	3,710	3,804
Light trucks	130,912	133,705	137,055
Other vehicles	52,037	53,147	54,479
Total	1,172,000	1,197,000	1,227,000

SHIPPING (year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Passengers arriving	15,710	16,866	18,277
Passengers departing	15,710	16,866	18,277
Cruise visitors	444,148	411,150	436,008

CIVIL AVIATION (year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Passengers arriving	2,644,443	2,559,101	2,515,075
Passengers departing	2,677,740	2,603,534	2,552,735
Freight (tons)	130,025	145,998	165,268

Tourism

(year ending 30 June)

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Total visitors	1,563,676	1,529,791	1,496,420
From USA	1,148,180	1,136,194	1,127,049
From other countries	415,496	393,597	369,371
Expenditure ($ million)	699	691	681
Rooms available*	7,101	6,464	5,650

* Not including rooms occupied by hotel personnel, rooms out of order and rooms of hotels not operating up to June of each fiscal year.

Education

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Total number of students	924,375	940,262	948,511
Public day schools	711,748	708,673	709,135
Private schools (accredited)	78,094	87,970	85,194
University of Puerto Rico	51,159	51,273	53,816
Private colleges and universities	83,374	92,346	100,366
Number of teachers*	31,821	32,845	32,247

* School teachers only.

Directory

The Constitution

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE USA

On 3 July 1950 the Congress of the United States adopted an Act (Public Law No. 600) which was to allow 'the people of Puerto Rico to organize a government pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption'. This Act was submitted to the voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum and was accepted in the summer of 1951. A new Constitution was drafted in which Puerto Rico was styled as a commonwealth, or estado libre asociado 'a state which is free of superior authority in the management of its own local affairs', though it remained in association with the United States. This Constitution, with its amendments and resolutions, was ratified by the people of Puerto Rico on 3 March 1952, and by the Congress of the United States on 3 July 1952; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established on 25 July 1952.

Under the terms of the political and economic union between the United States and Puerto Rico, United States citizens in Puerto Rico enjoy the same privileges and immunities as if Puerto Rico were a member state of the Union. Puerto Rican citizens are citizens of the United States and may freely enter and leave that country.

The Congress of the United States has no control of, and may not intervene in, the internal affairs of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico is exempted from the tax laws of the United States. While it has no representation in the United States Congress, the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner to the United States, directly elected for a four-year term, enjoys the privileges of membership, without voting, of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

There are no customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico. Foreign products entering Puerto Rico—with the single exception of coffee, which is subject to customs duty in Puerto Rico, but not in the United States—pay the same customs duties as would be paid on their entry into the United States.

The United States social security system is extended to Puerto Rico except for unemployment insurance provisions. Laws providing for economic co-operation between the Federal Government and the States of the Union for the construction of roads, schools, public health services and similar purposes are extended to Puerto Rico. Such joint programmes are administered by the Commonwealth Government.

Amendments to the Constitution are not subject to approval by the US Congress, provided that they are consistent with the US Federal Constitution, the Federal Relations Act defining federal relations with Puerto Rico, and Public Law No. 600. Subject to these limitations, the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Puerto Rican Legislature and by the subsequent majority approval of the electorate.

The Constitution starts with a definition of democracy and continues with a Bill of Rights.

BILL OF RIGHTS

No discrimination shall be made on account of race, colour, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas. Suffrage shall be direct, equal and universal for all over the age of 18. Public property and funds shall not be used to support schools other than State schools. The death penalty shall not exist. The rights of the individual, of the family and of property are guaranteed. The Constitution establishes trial by jury in all cases of felony, as well as the right of habeas corpus. Every person is to receive free elementary and secondary education. Social protection is to be afforded to the old, the disabled, the sick and the unemployed.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislative Assembly consists of two houses, whose members are elected by direct vote for a four-year term. The Senate is composed of 27 members, the House of Representatives of 51 members. Senators must be over 30 years of age, and Representatives over 25 years of age. The Constitution guarantees the minority

parties additional representation in the Legislature, which may fluctuate from a quarter to a third of the seats in each House.

The Senate elects a President and the House of Representatives a Speaker from their respective members. The sessions of each house are public. A majority of the total number of members of each house constitutes a quorum. Either house can initiate legislation, though Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. Once passed by both Houses, a Bill is submitted to the Governor, who can either sign it into law or return it, with his reasons for refusal, within ten days. If it is returned, the Houses may pass it again by a two-thirds majority, in which case the Governor must accept it.

The House of Representatives, or the Senate, can impeach one of its members for treason, bribery, other felonies and 'misdemeanours involving moral turpitude'. A two-thirds majority is necessary before an indictment may be brought. The cases are tried by the Senate. If a representative or senator is declared guilty, he is deprived of his office and becomes punishable by law.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor, who must be at least 35 years of age, is elected by direct suffrage and serves for four years. Responsible for the execution of laws, the Governor is commander-in-chief of the militia and has the power to proclaim martial law. At the beginning of every regular session of the assembly, in January, the Governor presents a report on the state of the treasury, and on proposed expenditure. The Governor chooses Secretaries of Departments as assistants, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. These are led by the Secretary of State, who replaces the Governor at need.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The island is divided into 78 municipal districts for the purposes of local administration. The municipalities comprise not only urban areas but also the surrounding neighbourhood. They are governed by a mayor and a municipal assembly, both elected for a four-year term.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Governor: Rafael Hernández Colón (inaugurated 2 January 1985).

EXECUTIVE

(March 1985)

Governor: Rafael Hernández Colón.

Secretary of State: Héctor Luis Acevedo.

Secretary of Justice: Héctor Rivera Cruz.

Secretary of the Treasury: Juan Agosto Alicea.

Secretary of Education: Awilda Aponte Roque.

Secretary of Labour and Human Resources: Juan Manuel Rivera.

Secretary of Transportation and Public Works: Darío Hernández.

Secretary of Health: Luis Izquierdo Mora.

Secretary of Agriculture: Antonio J. González Chapel.

Secretary of Commerce: Atilano Cordero Badillo.

Secretary of Social Services: Carmen Sonia Zayas.

Secretary of Housing: Jaime Torres Gaztambide.

Secretary of Natural Resources: Alejandro Santiago.

Secretary of Drug Addiction Services: Ramón López la Vallette.

Secretary of Consumer Affairs: Carlos López Feliciano.

Secretary of Recreation and Sports: Leonardo González Rivera.

Resident Commissioner in Washington: Jaime B. Fuster.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

All government offices are in San Juan.

Gubernatorial Election, 6 November 1984

Candidate	Votes	%
Rafael Hernández Colón (PPD)	822,793	47.6
Carlos Romero Barceló (PNP)	768,742	44.5
Hernán Padilla Ramírez (PRP)	69,865	4.0
Fernando Martín García (PIP)	65,878	3.8

Legislature

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Senate

(27 members)

President of the Senate: Miguel Hernández Agosto.

Election, 6 November 1984

Party	Seats
PPD	18
PNP	8
PIP	1

House of Representatives

(51 members)

Speaker of the House: José R. Jarabo.

Election, 6 November 1984

Party	Seats
PPD	33
PNP	17
PIP	1

Political Organizations

Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño (PCP) (Puerto Rican Communist Party): San Juan; f. 1934; advocates independence and severence of ties with the USA.

Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (PIP) (Puerto Rican Independence Party): 963 Roosevelt Ave, San Juan; f. 1946; moderate left-wing; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico as a socialist democratic republic; c. 6,000 mems; Leader Rubén Berríos Martínez.

Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP) (New Progressive Party): POB 5192, Puerta de Tierra Station, San Juan, 00906; f. 1967; advocates eventual inclusion of Puerto Rico as a federated state of the USA; c. 225,000 mems; Pres. Carlos Romero Barceló; Sec. Rafael Rodríguez Aguayo.

Partido Popular Democrático (PPD) (Popular Democratic Party): 403 Ponce de León Ave, Puerta de Tierra, POB 5788, San Juan, 00906; tel. (809) 724-1984; telex ITT 0601; f. 1939; liberal; advocates social reform; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico; c. 660,000 mems; Pres. and Leader Rafael Hernández Colón.

Partido de Renovación Puertorriqueño (PRP) (Puerto Rican Renewal Party): San Juan; f. 1983; breakaway group from the PNP; Leader Hernán Padilla Ramírez.

Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño (PSP) (Puerto Rican Socialist Party): 256 Padre Colón St, Río Piedras, San Juan, 00925; f. 1971; seeks independence and the establishment of a socialist republic; c. 6,000 mems; Pres. Carlos Gallisá; Leader and Sec.-Gen. Juan Mari Bras.

The Fuerzas Armadas de Liberación Nacional (FALN) (Armed Forces for National Liberation) and other entities favouring Puerto Rican independence are not organized or registered as political parties and advocate the achievement of independence through non-electoral means.

Judicial System

The Judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court and other courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The lower Judiciary consists of Superior and District Courts and Municipal Justices equally appointed.

There is also a Federal District Court, whose judges and attorney are appointed by the President of the United States.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: José Trías Monge.

Federal District Judges: Raymond L. Acosta, Héctor M. Laffite, Juan Pérez-Giménez, Gilberto Gierbolini-Ortiz, Carmen Consuelo Cerezo, Jaime Pieras, Jr.

US Attorney for the District of Puerto Rico: Daniel López-Romo.

Religion

There is no established church in Puerto Rico. About 85% of the population belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The Protestant churches represented include the Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Seventh-day Adventist, Lutheran and Christian Science. There is a small Jewish community in San Juan.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of San Juan: Cardinal Luis Aponte Martínez, Arzobispado, POB S-1967, San Juan, 00903; tel. (809) 727-7373.

Other Christian Churches

Episcopal Church of Puerto Rico: POB C, Saint Just, 00750; tel. (809) 761-9800; Bishop Rt Rev. Francisco Reus-Froylán.

Evangelical Council of Puerto Rico: POB C, Río Piedras Station, 00928; Pres. Rev. Miguel A. Morales; Exec. Sec. Félix M. Cintrón-Cruz.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Spiritual Assembly: POB 11603, Santurce Station, 00910; tel. (809) 727-8740.

JUDAISM

Jewish Community Center: 903 Ponce de León Ave, Santurce Station, San Juan, 00907; f. 1953; conservative congregation with 250 families; Rabbi (vacant).

The Press

Puerto Rico has good readership of its few newspapers and magazines, as well as of mainland United States periodicals. However, radio and television are well organized, maintaining mainland US standards, and offer a popular alternative. Several newspapers have large additional readerships among the immigrant communities in New York.

DAILIES

El Mundo: Avda F. D. Roosevelt 383, POB 2408, San Juan, 00936; f. 1919; morning; independent; Pres. and Publr Argentina S. Hills; Exec. Editor John Virtue; circ. 132,000.

El Nuevo Día: POB S 297, San Juan, 00902; f. 1908; morning (except Sunday); Spanish; independent; Publr and Editor Antonio Luis Ferre; circ. 175,000.

El Reportero: POB 4234, San Juan, 00905; tel. (809) 721-2560; telex 9228; f. 1980; morning (except Sunday); Pres. José A. Montes; Man. Editor Celeste Benítez; circ. 38,000.

The San Juan Star: POB 4187, San Juan, 00936; f. 1959; morning; English; independent; Editor Andrew T. Viglucci; circ. 43,000.

El Vocero de Puerto Rico: POB 3831, San Juan, 00904; f. 1974; morning (except Sunday); Publr Gaspar Roca; Asst Editor Pedro Julio Burgos; circ. 192,000.

PERIODICALS

Angela Luisa: POB 1807, Hato Rey Station, 00919; f. 1967; monthly; Spanish; Dir Angela Luisa Torregrosa; circ. 20,000.

Bohemia: POB 1522, Hato Rey Station, 00919; weekly; Spanish; Editor Carlos Romero González; circ. 55,000.

Camino al 80: POB 5192; Puerta de Tierra Station, San Juan, 00906; monthly; organ of New Progressive Party; circ. 25,000.

Claridad: 256 Padre Colon St, San Juan, 00923; weekly; organ of the Socialist Party.

Educación: Dept of Education, Hato Rey Station, San Juan, 00917; f. 1960; quarterly; Spanish; Editor Edelmira González Maldonado; circ. 25,000.

Industrial Puerto Rico: 721 Hernández St, Miramar Towers, Santurce Station, San Juan, 00907; bi-monthly; English; industry and business; circ. 5,000.

Qué Pasa: POB 4435, Old San Juan Station, San Juan, 00905; tel. (809) 721-2400; f. 1948; monthly; English; tourist guide; Editor Mary Anne Hopgood; circ. 60,000.

El Pueblo: San Juan; monthly; organ of the Communist Party; circ. 3,000.

Revista Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico: POB 1900, San Juan, 00903; f. 1914; quarterly; Spanish; law; Editor Dr Carmelo Delgado Cintrón; circ. 5,000.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: POB 4184, San Juan, 00905; f. 1958; quarterly; Spanish; arts, literature, history, theatre, Puerto Rican culture; Editor Srta Yudit de Ferdinandy; circ. 2,000.

La Torre: POB X, UPR Station, San Juan, 00931; telex 9171; publ. by University of Puerto Rico; quarterly.

Vea (TV Guide): POB 240, Hato Rey Station, San Juan 00919; tel. (809) 721-0095; f. 1969; weekly; Spanish; Editor Enrique Pizzi; circ. 88,000.

El Yunque: 403 Ponce de Leon Ave, Puerta de Tierra Station, San Juan, 00906; monthly; organ of the Popular Democratic Party; circ. 50,000.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

Agencia EFE (Spain): Room 213, James T. Barnes Plaza, Parada 23, POB 11138, San Juan, 00910; Man. Emilio Oliva Ordoñez.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): POB 5829, Puerta de Tierra Station, San Juan, 00906; tel. (809) 724-2424; telex 325354; Chief Kernan R. Turner.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): POB 9655, Santurce Station, San Juan, 00908; Bureau Chief Virgilio Espetia.

Publishers

Ediciones Huraeán Inc: Gonzalez 1002, Río Piedras Station, San Juan, 00925; tel. (809) 763-7407; f. 1975; textbooks, literature, social studies, history; Dir Carmen Rivera Izcoa.

Editorial Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños: POB 582, San Juan, 00902.

Editorial Club de la Prensa: POB 4692, San Juan, 00905; travel, fiction, folklore, essays.

Editorial Coquí: POB 21992, UPR Station, San Juan, 00931.

Editorial Cordillera, Inc: Calle O'Neill 157, POB 170, Hato Rey Station, San Juan, 00919; tel. (809) 767-6188; f. 1962; Pres. Héctor Serrano; Treas. Miguel Serrano.

Editorial Cultural Inc: POB 21056, Río Piedras Station, San Juan, 00928; tel. (809) 765-9767; f. 1949; general literature; Dir F. Vázquez-Alamo.

Editorial Edil, Inc: Amalia Marín 6, POB 23088, Río Piedras Station, San Juan, 00931; tel. (809) 763-2958; f. 1967; university texts, literature, technical and official publications; Dir Norberto Lugo Ramírez.

Editorial Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: POB 4184, San Juan, 00905; tel. (809) 723-2115; telex 3859686; f. 1955; general literature, history, poetry, music, textbooks; Man. Dir Carmen T. Ruiz de Fischler.

University of Puerto Rico Press (EDUPR): POB X, UPR Station, San Juan, 00931; tel. (809) 763-0812; telex 9171; f. 1932; general literature, law, philosophy, science, educational; Dir Félix Rodríguez García.

Government Publishing House

División Editorial Departamento de Instrucción Pública: Avda Teniente César González, esquina Calaf, Urb. Tres. Monjitas, Hato Rey Station, San Juan 00917; Dir Adrian Santos Tirado.

Radio and Television

There were 66 radio stations and 10 television stations operating in 1984. The only non-commercial stations are the radio station and the two television stations operated by the Puerto Rico Department of Education. The US Armed Forces also operate a radio station and three television channels. All television services are in colour. There were an estimated 2m. radio receivers and 810,000 television receivers in use in 1984.

Asociación de Radiodifusores de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rican Radio Broadcasters' Assn): POB 1807, Hato Rey Station, 00919; f. 1947; 72 mems; Pres. Alan Mejía; Exec. Sec. José Luis Torregrosa.

Broadcasters' Association of Puerto Rico: POB Q, Hato Rey Station, San Juan, 00919; 49 mems; Pres. Héctor Reichard.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; brs = branches; amounts in US dollars)

BANKING

Government Bank

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico: POB 42001, San Juan, 00940; f. 1942; cap. 154.4m., dep. 1,065m. (June 1982); an autonomous govt agency; acts as fiscal (borrowing) agent to the Commonwealth Govt and its public corpns and provides long- and medium-term loans to private businesses; also handles cheque clearing for Puerto Rico's commercial banks; Pres. JULIO PIETRANTONI.

Commercial Banks

Banco de Ahorro del Oeste: POB 816, Mayagüez, 00708; Pres. ELISEO E. FONT.

Banco Central Corp.: 221 Ponce de León Ave, San Juan, 00917; f. 1977; cap. 59.3m. (Sept. 1982); Pres. ANTONIO C. CAMPOS; 15 brs.

Banco Comercial de Mayagüez: POB AC, Mayagüez, 00708; Pres. ROBERTO POMBO DE LA TORRE.

Banco Cooperativo de Puerto Rico: POB AY, San Juan, 00936; f. 1974; Pres. OSVALDO DOMENECH.

Banco Mercantil: POB BM, San Juan, 00936.

Banco de Ponce: Plaza Degetau, Ponce, 00731; tel. (809) 842-8000; telex RCA 2649; f. 1917; cap. and res 103.2m., dep 1,224.4m. (Dec. 1982); Chair and CEO ROBERTO DE JESÚS TORO; Pres ALBERTO M. PARACCHINI; 34 brs in Puerto Rico.

Banco Popular de Puerto Rico: Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, POB 2708, San Juan, 00936; tel. (809) 765-9800; telex RCA 2320; f. 1893; cap. and res 179.1m., dep. 2,208.2m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. RAFAEL CARRIÓN, Jr; Pres. HÉCTOR LEDESMA; 110 brs in Puerto Rico.

Banco de San Juan: POB 4208, San Juan, 00936; f. 1927; a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada; cap. 29m., dep. 404m. (Sept. 1982); Pres. MARIANO J. MIER; 17 brs.

Banco de Santander Puerto Rico: Ponce de Léon, 207 Hato Rey, 00919; Pres. BENITO CANTALAPIEDRA.

Banco de la Vivienda: POB 345, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; tel. (809) 765-2537; f. 1961; housing bank and finance agency; helps low-income families to purchase houses; cap. 8.1m., res 43.5m. (June 1984); Pres. FRANCISCO J. FANTAUZZI; 7 brs.

First National Bank of Puerto Rico: POB 2139, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1972; cap. 32.9m., dep. 28.7m. (1976); CEO PABLO FUENTES.

Roig Commercial Bank: POB 457, Carreras and Georgetti Sts, Humacao, 00661; tel. (809) 852-1010; telex 3857762; f. 1922; cap. 12.7m., dep. 141.9 (Dec. 1982); Chair. and Pres. ADALBERTO ROIG; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. COLÓN OLIVIERI; 10 brs.

Scotiabank de Puerto Rico: 1 Mercantil Plaza, Hato Rey, 00918; f. 1979; cap. 32m., dep. 490m., total assets 548m. (Sept. 1981); 8 brs.

Savings Banks

Caribbean Federal Savings Bank of Puerto Rico: POB CF, Carolina, 00628; tel. (809) 762-5050; f. 1974; cap. 42m. (1984); Pres. RAUL PEÑAGARÍCANO.

Central Federal Savings Bank: Ave José de Diego 66, Arecibo, 00612; total assets, 136.7m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. RAMÓN R. LUGO BEAUCHAMP.

First Federal Savings Bank: POB 9146, Santurce, 00908; f. 1948; dep. 761.8m., total resources 1,139m. (July 1984); Pres. MARIANO J. MIER; 22 brs.

Ponce Federal Bank, FSB: Villa esq. Concordia, Apdo 1024, Ponce, 00733; tel. (809) 844-8100; f. 1958; cap. 29.1m., dep. 277m. (1984); Pres. RAMIRO LUIS COLÓN, Jr; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSÉ F. BLASINI; 21 brs.

US and Canadian Banks in Puerto Rico

The Chase Manhattan Bank NA: 254 Muñoz Rivera Ave, Hato Rey, 00918; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. TERRENCE WADSWORTH; 11 brs.

Citibank of Puerto Rico: POB 4106, San Juan, 00936.

Royal Bank of Canada: 252 Ponce de León Ave, San Juan, 00918; District Man. D. MICHIE; 9 brs.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Bayamon Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: 60-1435, Bayamón, 00621; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 606m.; Chair. ANTONIO LÓPEZ JIMÉNEZ; Pres. J. J. DUMONT; 18 brs.

Caguas Federal Savings of Puerto Rico: POB 7199, Caguas, 00626; tel. (809) 746-1916; f. 1959; assets 800m.; Pres. LORENZO MUÑOZ FRANCO.

United Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: POB 2647, San Juan, 00936; f. 1957; cap. 145.2m., surplus and res 6.2m., total resources 164.1m.; Pres. GUILLERMO S. MARQUÉS; 8 brs.

Western Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: Call Box WFS, Mayagüez, 00709; cap. 15m., dep. 198m. (1984); Pres. MIGUEL A. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ; 17 brs.

Banking Organization

Asociación de Bancos de Puerto Rico: Ave Muñoz Rivera, Popular Center, Suite 820, Hato Rey, 00918; Pres. HÉCTOR LEDESMA.

INSURANCE

American International Life Insurance Co of Puerto Rico: POB 9172, Santurce Station, 00908; Pres. ROBERTO CARROLL, B.

Atlantic Southern Insurance Co: POB 2889, San Juan, 00936-2889; f. 1945; Pres. ROGER P. GONSALVES; Chair. W. W. GOODNER.

Caribbean Bankers Life Insurance Co: POB 3324, San Juan, 00936.

Cooperativa de Seguros de Vida de Puerto Rico: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency Inc, POB 3428, San Juan, 00936; life.

La Cruz Azul de Puerto Rico: POB 6068-G, San Juan, 00936; health.

Puerto Rican-American Insurance Co: POB S-112, San Juan, 00902; f. 1920; total assets 80m.; Pres. RAFAEL A. ROCA; Sec. CARLOS CEBOLLERO.

Security National Life Insurance Co: POB 1873, Hato Rey Station, 00919; Pres. HÉCTOR M. CRUZ DE CHOUDENS.

There are numerous agents, representing Puerto Rican, US and foreign companies.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico: Chamber of Commerce Bldgs, Tetuán 100, POB 3789, San Juan, 00904; tel. (809) 721-6060; f. 1913; 1,300 mems; Pres. CRUZ IRIZARRY.

Chamber of Commerce of Bayamón: POB 2007, Bayamón, 00619; 325 mems; Pres. LUIS PÉREZ FONSECA; Exec. Sec. MARIO CRUZ ORTIZ.

Chamber of Commerce of Ponce and the South of Puerto Rico: POB 7455, Ponce, 00732-7455; tel. (809) 842-1265; f. 1885; 400 mems; Pres. ERIC ROSALY; Exec. Dir CUCA MÉNDEZ.

Chamber of Commerce of Río Piedras: 1057 Ponce de León Ave, San Juan, 00923; f. 1960; 300 mems; Pres. NEFTALÍ GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ.

Chamber of Commerce of the West of Puerto Rico: POB 9, Mayagüez, 00709; f. 1962; c. 450 mems; Pres. ENRIQUE GÓMEZ.

Official Chamber of Commerce of Spain: POB 894, San Juan, 00902; tel. (809) 724-0527; telex 3450529; f. 1966; promotes Spanish goods; gives information to Spanish exporters; 290 mems; Pres. JUAN R. BAUZÁ; Gen. Sec. ANTONIO TRUJILO.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Government of Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration—EDA: POB 2350, San Juan, 00936; 268 Ponce de León Ave, Hato Rey, 00918; public agency, with the Industrial Development Company and the Government Development Bank, in charge of the govt-sponsored industrial development programme; Admin. José R. MADERA.

PROFESSIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Industriales de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Manufacturers' Assn): Apdo 777, Hato Rey, 00919; f. 1934; 900 mems; Pres. VICENTE DORDAL; Exec. Dir HÉCTOR JIMÉNEZ JUARBE.

Asociación de Productores de Azúcar de Puerto Rico (Sugar Producers' Assn): San Juan; f. 1909; 3 mems; Pres. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ; Sec. and Treas. PURA E. PADILLA.

Home Builders' Association of Puerto Rico: 1605 Ponce de León Ave, Condominium San Martin, Santurce, 00909; 150 mems; Pres. FEDERICO F. SÁNCHEZ; Exec. Dir RICARDO A. RODRÍGUEZ.

Puerto Rico Bar Association: POB 1900, San Juan, 00903; tel. (809) 721-3358; telex 9580; f. 1840; 6,529 mems; Pres. ABRAHAN DÍAZ GONZÁLEZ; Exec. Dir ANTONIO J. BENNAZAR.

Puerto Rico Farm Bureau: Condominio San Martín, 4to Piso, Ponce de León 1605, Pda 23, Santurce, San Juan, 00909; f. 1925; over 8,000 mems; Pres. LUIS A. BECERRA.

Puerto Rico Institute of Engineers and Surveyors: POB 3845, San Juan, 00936; f. 1938; 6,395 mems; Pres. JOSÉ A. OJEDA.

Puerto Rico Medical Association: POB 9387, Santurce, 00908; f. 1902; 2,300 mems; Pres. Dr ANTONIO DE THOMAS.

Puerto Rico Rum Producers' Association, Inc.: POB 3266, San Juan, 00904; f. 1943; 5 mems; Pres. ADOLFO COMAS-BACARDI; Exec. Sec. CARLOS L. YORDÁN.

Puerto Rico Teachers' Association: POB 1088, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; f. 1911; 23,115 mems; Pres. JOSÉ ELIGIO VÉLEZ; Exec. Sec. AGUSTÍN GARCÍA ESTRADA.

Puerto Rico United Retailers Center: POB 127, Hato Rey, San Juan, 00919; tel. (809) 759-8405; f. 1891; 8,000 mems; Pres. ANDRÉS CASTILLO ORTIZ.

Co-operatives

Cooperativa de Cafeteros de Puerto Rico (Coffee Growers' Co-operative): POB 1511, Bo. Cuatro Calles, Ponce, 00731; f. 1924; 4,080 mems; Chair. DIEZ URRUTIA; Gen. Man. and Sec. RAMIRO L. COLÓN, Jr.

Puerto Rico Co-operative League: POB 707, San Juan, 00936; f. 1948; 372 mems; Chair. LYDIA H. FÉLIX DE SANTANA.

TRADE UNIONS

American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO): 804 Ponce de León Ave, San Juan, 00907; Regional Dir AGUSTÍN BENÍTEZ.

Confederación General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico: 620 San Antonio St, San Juan, 00907; f. 1939; Pres. FRANCISCO COLÓN GORDIANY; 35,000 mems.

Federación del Trabajo de Puerto Rico (AFL-CIO): POB S-1648, San Juan, 00903; f. 1952; largest labour union in the country, affiliated with the ORIT and with the ICFTU; Pres. HIPÓLITO MARCANO; Sec.-Treas. CLIFFORD W. DEPIN; 200,000 mems.

Puerto Rico Industrial Workers' Union, Inc: POB 22014, UPR Station, San Juan, 00931; Pres. DAVID MUÑOZ VÁZQUEZ.

Sindicato Empleados de Equipo Pesado, Construcción y Ramas Anexas de Puerto Rico, Inc (Construction and Allied Trades Union): Calle Hicaco 95–Urb. Milaville, Río Piedras, San Juan, 00926; f. 1954; Pres. FÉLIX MORALES; 800 mems.

Sindicato de Obreros Unidos del Sur de Puerto Rico (United Workers' Union of South Puerto Rico): POB 106, Salinas, 00751; f. 1961; Pres. JOSÉ CARABALLO; 52,000 mems.

Unidad General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico: Calle Cerra 611, Parada 15, San Juan, 00907; f. 1948; Pres. ADOLFO MARTÍNEZ; 2,500 mems.

Unión de Trabajadores de la Industria Elétrica y Riego: San Juan; Pres. LUIS LAUSELL HERNÁNDEZ; 6,000 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no passenger railways in Puerto Rico.

Ponce and Guayama Railway: Aguirre, 00608; owned by the Corporación Azucarera de Puerto Rico; transports sugar cane over 96 km of track route; Exec. Dir JOSÉ A. MASINI; Gen. Man. C. V. RODRÍGUEZ.

ROADS

The system of paved roads totalled 13,762 km (8,551 miles) in 1982. A modern highway system links all cities and towns along the coast and cross-country. In response to the demand for road expansion due to industrial growth, the Highways Authority was created in 1965 to design and build roads, highways and bridges.

SHIPPING

There are nine major ports in the island, the principal ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. San Juan, one of the finest and longest all-weather natural harbours in the Carribbean, is the principal port of entry for foodstuffs and raw materials and for shipping finished industrial products. Ocean passenger traffic is limited to tourist cruises of which there are more than 700 vessels per year. Other ports include Guayama, Guayanilla, Guánica, Yabucoa, Aguirre, Aguadilla, Fajardo, Arecibo, Humacao and Arroyo.

Puerto Rico Maritime Shipping Authority (Navieras): San Juan; govt-owned; weekly cargo services to US Atlantic and Gulf ports, US Virgin Islands, Haiti, Dominican Republic.

Puerto Rico Ports Authority: POB 2829, San Juan, 00936-2829; tel. (809) 723-2260; telex 9464; manages and administers all ports and port facilities in Puerto Rico; Exec. Dir CARLOS SOLER AQUINO.

Agents for Foreign Lines

Antilles Shipping Corporation: POB 3827, San Juan, 00904; f. 1955; agents for over 50 cos in liners, tankers, barges and cruise ships; Pres. HANS HEITKONIG; Vice-Pres. HANS MEIJER.

B. & C. Shipping Co, Inc (Marítima Santo Domingo): POB 5126, Puerta de Tierra Station, San Juan 00906.

Caribe Shipping Company: POB 3267, San Juan, 00904; agents for numerous shipping cos, cruise lines and cargo ships.

Colón y Villalón, Inc: POB 5224, Puerta de Tierra Station, San Juan, 00906.

Continental Shipping, Inc: POB S-2467, San Juan, 00903.

Costa Line (Puerto Rico) Inc: POB 4351, San Juan, 00905.

Fred Imbert, Inc: POB 4424, San Juan, 00905; agents for Belfran Line, Fabre Line, French Line, Horn Line, Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd, Suriname Navigation Co Ltd.

Intermar Shipping Inc: POB 3408, San Juan, 00904.

International Shipping Agency, Inc: POB 2748, San Juan, 00903; agents for: Compañía Transatlántica Española, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Saguenay Shipping, Transportación Marítima Mexicana, Delta Steamship Co-Líneas Agromar, Compagnie Maritime d'Affrètement, Trans Freight Lines.

Puerto Rico Marine Line, Inc: POB S-3472, San Juan, 00904.

San Juan Mercantile Corporation: POB 4352, San Juan, 00905; f. 1923; agents for: Seaboard Shipping Co, "K" Line, Paal Wilson, Westship International Inc, The East Asiatic Co Inc, Continental Line, Montemar SA.

Universal Shipping Corporation: POB 737, San Juan, 00902.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at San Juan and Aguadilla.

Puerto Rico is served by the following airlines: Aerovías Quisqueyanas (Dominican Republic), Air France, Air Jamaica, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), American Airlines (USA), Avianca (Colombia), British Caledonian, BWIA (Trinidad), Delta (USA), Eastern Air Lines (USA), Iberia (Spain), Mexicana, Pan Am (USA), Viasa (Venezuela) and others.

Tourism

Puerto Rico Hotel and Tourism Association: 1120 Ashford Ave, Santurce, 00907; tel. (809) 725-2944; 100 mems; Pres. JAG MEHTA; Exec. Vice-Pres. MIGUEL A. DOMENECH.

Puerto Rico Tourism Company: POB BN, Banco de Ponce, San Juan, 00936.

Puerto Rico Tourist Bureau: POB 3968, San Juan.

Tourism Development Corporation: POB 3072, San Juan Station, San Juan, 00903; f. 1970; Exec. Dir FRANCES RÍOS DE MORÁN.

Atomic Energy

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center: c/o University of Puerto Rico, POB 4984-G, San Juan, 00931; tel. (809) 765-6590; f. 1957; operated by the University of Puerto Rico for the US Atomic Energy Commission; graduate-level research and training centre for Latin Americans and advanced training in radiation therapy, radiological physics, clinical uses of radioisotopes, radioecology, radiobiology and virology, radiation chemistry and physics; Dir LAWRENCE RITCHIE.

QATAR

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Qatar occupies a peninsula, projecting northwards from the Arabian mainland, on the west coast of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf. It is bordered, to the south, by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The archipelago of Bahrain lies to the north-west. On the opposite side of the Gulf lies Iran. The climate is exceptionally hot in the summer, when temperatures may reach 49°C (120°F), with high humidity on the coast. Conditions are relatively mild in the winter. Rainfall is negligible. The official language is Arabic, though English is also spoken in business and official circles. Almost all of the inhabitants are adherents of Islam. Native Qataris, who form less than one-third of the total population, belong mainly to the strictly orthodox Wahhabi sect of Sunni Muslims. The national flag (proportions 30 by 11) is maroon, with a broad vertical white stripe at the hoist, the two colours being separated by a serrated line. The capital is Doha.

Recent History

Qatar was formerly dominated by the Khalifa family of nearby Bahrain. The peninsula became part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire in 1872, but Turkish forces evacuated Qatar at the beginning of the First World War (1914–18). The United Kingdom recognized Sheikh Abdullah al-Thani as Ruler of Qatar, and in 1916 made a treaty with him, providing British protection against aggression in return for supervision of Qatar's external affairs. A 1934 treaty extended fuller British protection to Qatar.

In October 1960 Sheikh Ali al-Thani, who had been Ruler of Qatar since 1949, abdicated in favour of his son, Sheikh Ahmad al-Thani. In 1968 the British Government announced its intention to withdraw British forces from the Persian Gulf area by 1971. As a result, Qatar attempted to associate itself with Bahrain and Trucial Oman (now the United Arab Emirates) in a proposed federation. In April 1970 the Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad, announced a provisional constitution for Qatar, providing for a partially elected consultative assembly. Effective power remained, however, in the monarch's hands. In May 1970 the Deputy Ruler, Sheikh Khalifa al-Thani (a cousin of Sheikh Ahmad), was appointed Prime Minister. After the failure of attempts to agree terms for union with neighbouring Gulf countries, Qatar became fully independent on 1 September 1971, when the Ruler took the title of Amir. The 1916 treaty was replaced by a new treaty of friendship with the United Kingdom.

In February 1972 a bloodless coup by Sheikh Khalifa, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, deposed the Amir during his absence abroad. Claiming support from the royal family and the armed forces, Sheikh Khalifa proclaimed himself Amir, while retaining the premiership. He has since adopted a policy of wide-ranging social and economic reform. The previous extravagance and privileges of the royal family have been curbed. Qatar is closely allied with Saudi Arabia, with which it signed a bilateral defence agreement in 1982, and is usually considered to be one of the more moderate Arab states. In 1979 Qatar opposed the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel. Qatar has supported Iraq since the outbreak of its conflict with Iran in September 1980. The country also supports the peace proposals for the Middle East which were adopted by the Arab summit conference at Fez, Morocco, in September 1982.

In early 1981 Qatar joined the newly-established Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC, see p. 127). By May 1983 member countries were implementing new GCC regulations, including the abolition of import tariffs between member states, reduced restrictions on travel between GCC countries and more favourable investment conditions for business. Co-operation in defence is also an important aim, and in 1983 and 1984 Qatari forces participated in the GCC's 'Peninsula Shield' joint military exercises. In November Qatar was the venue of a three-day GCC summit meeting, at which the establishment of a unified defence system was a major topic of discussion. Qatar also hosted the GCC summit of November 1984, at which a major concern was the restoration of peace between Iran and Iraq. Although Qatar's own defences are weak, it did not seem as vulnerable as some of its neighbours to the effects of increased hostility in the Gulf war during early 1984.

Government

Qatar is an absolute monarchy, with full powers vested in the Amir as Head of State. A provisional constitution took effect in 1970. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, which is appointed by the Head of State, who is also Prime Minister. An Advisory Council was set up in April 1972, with 20 nominated members, and was expanded to 30 members in December 1975. Qatar has no legislature or political parties.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces comprised 6,000 men: an army of 5,000, a navy of 700 and an air force of 300. Estimated defence expenditure for 1984/85 was QR1,186.6m.

Economic Affairs

Qatar is largely an arid and barren country, with stony or sandy soil that is unsuitable for arable farming. In the past, the inhabitants traditionally depended on pearl-diving, fishing and nomadic herding of livestock. Qatar was formerly one of the poorest and most desolate regions of Arabia, but the exploitation of large reserves of high-quality petroleum, both onshore and offshore, has dramatically transformed the economy of the peninsula. In recent years Qatar has become one of the richest countries in the world, measured in terms of average income. In 1980 and 1981 Qatar's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1979–81 prices, was estimated by the World Bank to be US $28,950 and $27,720, respectively: in each year this was the highest figure in the world. Reduced petroleum output and lower prices caused a marked decline, by 1982, to $21,880 per head (at average 1980–82 prices), although this remained the world's second highest figure. GNP per head is estimated to have increased, in real terms, by an average of 2.6% per year between 1960 and 1980. In the 1970–80 period, rapid expansion of the population, mainly due to an influx of immigrant labour, produced a decline in GNP per head of 0.2% per year. Current indicators reflect the vital role played by petroleum in Qatar's economy: between 1979 and 1981, gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by an average of 28% per year in real terms. In 1982 and 1983, however, reduced revenues from petroleum led to a decline of 12.3% and 15.5%, respectively.

Exploration for petroleum began in Qatar in 1937, and the first discovery was made in 1939. As a result of the Second World War (1939–45), further development was delayed. Oilfield activities resumed after the war, and a drilling programme was completed by 1949, when production of crude petroleum began. The Government secured a 100% interest in crude oil operations in early 1977. Petroleum provided 84.5% of government income in 1982. At 1984 levels of production, Qatar's petroleum reserves, calculated at 4,500m. barrels, were expected to be exhausted by the year 2024, and a policy of industrial diversification is being pursued.

Qatar's production of petroleum reached a peak in 1973, when output was 208.2m. barrels. It fluctuated in subsequent years, falling to 158.8m. barrels in 1977. Production recovered to 184.8m. barrels in 1979, but fell, as a result of the world oil glut, to 147.8m. barrels in 1981. Prices remained high over these years, so government revenues were sustained. By 1982, however, world oil prices had begun to fall. Output for the year

totalled 119.7m. barrels, and petroleum revenue fell to QR 14,939m., compared with QR 17,322m. in 1981.

As a member of OPEC, Qatar is bound to observe the organization's recommendations on petroleum production levels and pricing. In March 1983 a production 'ceiling' of 300,000 barrels per day (b/d) was accorded to Qatar. However, throughout the year, weak markets prevented the country from attaining this level. Production ran at 210,000 b/d in the early months of the year, rising only to 298,000 b/d in the later months, when barter agreements had been reached, whereby money owing for work on development projects could be replaced by crude petroleum. Total output for the year was only 107.3m. barrels, and revenues from exported petroleum fell by 43.7% from the 1982 level. Production during the first half of 1984 was substantially increased, reaching 507,000 b/d in June. This was partly due to the effect of increased aggression in the Gulf War, which dissuaded some importers from buying petroleum from oil-producing countries located further up the Gulf. In October, however, when over-production and falling prices led to a temporary lowering of production quotas by OPEC countries, Qatar agreed to produce no more than 280,000 b/d.

Development projects in 1982 and 1983 were delayed, as reduced revenues led to reductions in capital expenditure. In 1984 and 1985, however, increased revenues, following the expansion in production of petroleum, were to be used to finance major development. One particularly important plan was to exploit offshore reserves of natural gas, thought to be among the world's largest, in the North Field. The development of these reserves is crucial to Qatar's future, as existing sources of gas are expected to last only until 1988. By 1984 several 'downstream' and other industrial ventures had been established in Qatar. The manufacture of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and fertilizers, plus the petrochemical industry, all recorded some growth during 1983. Construction of an ethane recovery plant, to be completed in 1985, was under way. This would protect the petrochemical industry from an excessive dependence on petroleum for its supply of feedstock. A new petroleum refinery, with a capacity of 50,000 b/d, was inaugurated in 1983. Steel, cement and construction have also become important activities, although all suffered in 1983 from the relative recession affecting the Gulf region. A primary objective in development was to diversify the country's economic base against dependence on petroleum. The non-oil sector contributed 54.9% of GDP in 1983, compared with 45.7% in 1982, but this increase in significance was seen to result more from inactivity in the petroleum sector than from growth elsewhere.

As Qatar's only source of water is an aquifer in the north of the country, which by 1984 was becoming seriously overdrawn, progress in agriculture is dependent upon the expansion and development of new methods of irrigation, using treated sewage or desalinated water. By 1984, however, some progress had been made in the cultivation of vegetables, with local production meeting about 60% of domestic demand for vegetables and animal feed, and some vegetables were exported to other Gulf countries. Fishing in Qatar accounted for about 80% of domestic consumption in that year. Progress has been achieved in developing the country's infrastructure, including a new general hospital, airport building, electricity and desalination plants, roads and a variety of government buildings. The programme of development was undergoing rationalization during 1983, when actual capital expenditure fell to QR 2,978m., compared with QR 3,742m. in 1982. Higher levels of petroleum production led to a projected increase of 26.8% in capital expenditure, to QR 4,069m., in 1984. One possible project was the construction of a steam turbine station and desalination plant, together costing US $2,500m., at Al-Wusail. In both 1983 and 1984, budget deficits were predicted: in 1983 this was actually smaller than forecast, totalling QR 505m., but in 1984 the deficit was expected to reach QR 3,682m. This would be financed from the country's reserves.

Qatar's major trading partner in 1983 was Japan, which provided 21.8% of imports and took 46.9% of exports of crude petroleum. The Federal Republic of Germany provided 16.7% of imports, and the USA 9.1%. Other important purchasers of crude petroleum were Italy (7.4%) and France (6.5%). The surplus on the current account of Qatar's balance of payments narrowed from a peak of QR9,679m. in 1980 to QR1,491m. in 1983.

Transport and Communications

Surfaced roads link northern Qatar with Doha and the oil centres of Dukhan and Umm Said. There is a connection with the road network of Saudi Arabia, and a link with Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. The main ports are Doha and Umm Said. Qatar has a share in Gulf Air, the Bahrain-based airline, and there is an international airport at Doha.

Social Welfare

Free health services are provided to all residents, whether Qatari or non-Qatari, and fixed monthly allowances are paid to widows, divorcees, orphans and the elderly. Government hospitals had 747 beds in 1979, and there were 307 physicians working in the country in 1980. The Hamad General Hospital has 660 beds.

Education

Education is free at all levels, although not compulsory, and has been expanding at a rapid rate since the inception of a state educational system in 1956. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12, also lasts for six years, divided into two equal cycles. In 1982 the enrolment at primary schools was 91% of children in the relevant age-group (93% of boys; 89% of girls), while secondary enrolment was 59% (boys 54%; girls 65%). In the academic year 1982/83 there were 3,851 students at the University of Qatar, while 1,099 students were sent abroad on scholarships. A newly constructed campus for the University, just outside Doha, was dedicated in February 1985. It is planned that the campus will eventually accommodate 6,000 students.

Public Holidays

1985: 21 May* (Ramadan begins), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 3 September (National Day), 16 September* (Islamic New Year).

1986: 22 February (Anniversary of the Amir's Accession), 7 April* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

* Religious holidays, which are dependent on the Islamic lunar calendar, may differ by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been adopted legally, but imperial measures are still used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 dirhams = 1 Qatar riyal (QR).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 4.219 riyals;
US $1 = 3.640 riyals.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 11,437 sq km (4,416 sq miles).

Population (survey, October 1981): 244,534 (males 155,578; females 88,956), of whom approximately 70,000 were native Qataris. In 1983 the population was estimated at 270,000, a density of 23.6 people per sq km.

Capital: Doha (estimated population 180,000 at January 1980).

Births and Deaths (1983): Live births 8,261; Deaths 621.

Labour Force (persons aged 15 years and over, October 1981): Employed 111,264 (males 102,335; females 8,929); Unemployed 1,521 (males 1,320; females 201).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 metric tons, 1982): Cereals 1.4; Vegetables 17.9; Fruit and Dates 9.5; Forage crops 42.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, 1982): Horses 3; Cattle 10; Camels 10; Sheep 51; Goats 57; Poultry 380 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Livestock Products ('000 metric tons, 1982): Meat 2.4; Cows' milk and dairy products 6.2; Sheep's milk 2*; Goats' milk 9*; Eggs 0.3. * FAO estimates.

Fishing (catch in metric tons, 1982): Marine fishes and crustaceans 2,315.

MINING

Production (1983): Crude petroleum ('000 barrels): 107,300 (offshore 47,200, onshore 60,100); Liquefied natural gas (metric tons): Ethane-rich gas 419,000, Propane 305,000, Butane 216,000, Condensate: 184,000.

INDUSTRY

Production ('000 barrels, 1981): Liquefied petroleum gas 82.9; Super petrol 16.4; Premium petrol 1,127.8; Jet fuel 480.6; Kerosene 33.0; Diesel oil 1,110.6; Cement 257,000 metric tons; Electricity 2,756.9 million kWh; Nitrogenous fertilizers (year ending 30 June) 264,500 metric tons (nitrogen content).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 dirhams = 1 Qatar riyal (QR). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 dirhams. *Notes:* 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 riyals. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 4.219 riyals; US $1 = 3.640 riyals; 100 Qatar riyals = £23.70 = $27.47. *Exchange Rate:* Since June 1980 the rate has been fixed at US $1 = QR3.64.

Budget (QR million): 1983/84 (actual figures): *Revenue:* 11,521 (incl. crude petroleum 9,745); *Expenditure:* 12,026 (recurring 9,048, major projects 2,978); 1984/85 (estimates): *Revenue:* 11,971 (incl. crude petroleum 10,349); *Expenditure:* 15,653 (recurring 11,584).

International Reserves (US $m. at 31 December 1983): IMF special drawing rights 9.1; Reserve position in IMF 38.9; Foreign exchange 336.1; Total 384.1. Figures exclude gold reserves ($34.6m. at 31 December 1982). (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Money Supply (QRm. at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 1,068.3; Demand deposits at commercial banks 2,556.1; Total money 3,624.4.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (estimates, QR million at current prices, 1983): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 200; Mining and quarrying 10,714; Manufacturing 1,389; Electricity, gas and water 108; Construction 1,666; Trade, restaurants and hotels 1,559; Transport, storage and communications 499; Finance, insurance and real estate 2,111; Other services 5,119; Total 23,365.

Balance of Payments (estimates, QR million, 1983): Exports f.o.b. 12,002; Imports c.i.f. −5,299; Trade balance 6,703; Services and private transfers (net) −5,212; Current balance 1,491; Capital movements (net) −3,660; Total −2,169.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (QR million, 1983): *Imports c.i.f.:* Food and live animals 673.4; Chemicals 260.9; Basic manufactures 1,038.9; Machinery and transport equipment 2,328.6; Miscellaneous manufactured articles 678.7; Total (incl. others) 5,298.7. *Exports f.o.b.:* Crude petroleum 10,893; Liquefied gas 655; Total (incl. others) 12.002.

Principal Trading Partners (QR million, 1983): *Imports:* France 261.3; Federal Republic of Germany 435.1; Italy 266.1; Japan 1,156.5; United Kingdom 885.0; USA 482.5; Total (incl. others) 5,298.7. *Exports* (petroleum only): France 708.0; Federal Republic of Germany 403.0; Italy 806.0; Japan 5,119.7; Spain 620.9; Total (incl. others) 10,893.

TRANSPORT

Shipping (international sea-borne freight traffic, '000 metric tons, 1983): *Vessels handled:* 833 (incl. 163 tankers); *Goods loaded:* Crude petroleum 13,247.2; Other cargo 1,674.5. *Goods unloaded:* 1,776.9.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers: 120,000 in use (1982).

Television Receivers: 125,000 in use (1982).

Telephones: 81,778 (1982).

Book Titles Published: 337 (incl. 219 school textbooks) in 1980.

Daily Newspapers: 4 in 1984.

Non-daily Newspapers: 16 in 1982.

EDUCATION

Pre-primary (1982): 28 schools; 131 teachers; 3,178 pupils.

Primary (1982): 106 schools; 2,508 teachers; 34,805 pupils.

Secondary (1982): 2,139 teachers (2,053 in general education, 86 in vocational education); 18,864 pupils (18,346 general, 518 vocational).

Higher (1982): 215 teachers; 4,015 students.

Directory

The Constitution

A provisional constitution was adopted on 2 April 1970. Executive power is vested in the Amir, as Head of State, and exercised by the Council of Ministers, appointed by the Head of State. The Amir is also assisted by an appointed Advisory Council of 20 members (increased to 30 in December 1975), whose term was extended for six years in May 1975, for a further four years in May 1978, and for a further four years in 1982. All fundamental democratic rights are guaranteed. In December 1975 the Advisory Council was granted power to summon individual ministers to answer questions on legislation before promulgation. Previously the Advisory Council was restricted to debating draft bills and regulations before framing recommendations to the Council of Ministers.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

Amir: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-THANI (assumed power 22 February 1972).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(February 1985)

Prime Minister: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Heir Apparent, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Maj.-Gen. Sheikh HAMAD BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI.

Minister of Finance and Petroleum: Sheikh ABDUL-AZIZ BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh SUHAIM BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Education, Culture and Youth: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Public Health: KHALED BIN MUHAMMAD AL-MANA.

Minister of the Economy and Commerce: Sheikh NASSIR BIN KHALID AL-THANI.

Minister of Electricity and Water: Sheikh JASSIM BIN MUHAMMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Justice: (vacant).

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh KHALID BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Industry and Agriculture: Sheikh FAISAL BIN THANI AL-THANI.

Minister of Public Works: KHALID BIN ABDULLAH AL-ATIYYAH.

Minister of Information: ISSA GHANIM AL-KAWARI.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: (vacant).

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ALI BIN AHMAD AL ANSARI.

Minister of Transport and Communications: ABDULLAH BIN NASSIR AL-SUWAIDI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Sheikh AHMED BIN SAIF AL-THANI.

Adviser to the Amir: Dr HASAN KAMEL.

MINISTRIES

Technical Office of the Amir: POB 923, Doha; tel. 415888; telex 4297.

Ministry of Defence: Qatar Armed Forces, POB 37, Doha; tel. 334111; telex 4153.

Ministry of Economy and Commerce: POB 1968, Doha; tel. 434888; telex 4488.

Ministry of Education, Culture and Youth: POB 80, Doha; tel. 413444; telex 4316.

Ministry of Electricity and Water: POB 41, Doha; tel. 426658; telex 4478.

Ministry of Finance and Petroleum: POB 36, Doha; tel. 326244; telex 4315.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 250, Doha; tel. 427767.

Ministry of Industry and Agriculture: POB 1966, Doha; tel. 412525; telex 4096.

Ministry of Information: POB 1836, Doha; tel. 831333; telex 4552.

Ministry of the Interior: POB 2433, Doha; tel. 330000; telex 3883.

Ministry of Justice: POB 4696, Doha; tel. 325844.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: POB 201, Doha; tel. 321955; telex 4227.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs: POB 2727, Doha; tel. 413535; telex 4476.

Ministry of Public Health: POB 42, Doha; tel. 418555.

Ministry of Public Works: POB 38, Doha; tel. 321580; telex 4438.

Ministry of Transport and Communications: POB 3416, Doha; tel. 324101; telex 4800.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Advisory Council was established in April 1972, with 20 nominated members. It was expanded to 30 members in December 1975.

Chairman: ABDEL AZIZ BIN KHALED AL-GHANEM.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN QATAR

Bangladesh: POB 2080, Doha; tel. 671927; telex 5102; Ambassador: KHALE QUZZAMAN CHOWDHURY.

France: POB 2669, Doha; tel. 425216; telex 4280; Ambassador: FERNAND BREJON DE LAVERGNÉE.

Gabon: POB 3566, Doha; telex 4054; Ambassador: (vacant).

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 3064, Doha; tel. 671101; telex 4528; Ambassador: Dr THEODER MEZ.

India: POB 2788, Doha; tel. 672025; telex 4646; Ambassador: Prof. S. BASHIRUDDIN.

Iran: POB 1633, Doha; tel. 321930; telex 4251; Ambassador: MOHAMMAD TAQI MASHAYEKH.

Iraq: POB 1526, Doha; tel. 863871; telex 4296; Ambassador: KHALID OSMAN AL-RAWY.

Japan: POB 2208, Doha; tel. 831224; telex 4339; Ambassador: YUZO HATANO.

Jordan: POB 2366, Doha; tel. 425146; Ambassador: KHALID OBAIDAT.

Korea, Republic: POB 3727, Doha; tel. 320158; Ambassador: YUNG KWON KIM.

Kuwait: POB 1177, Doha; tel. 832111; telex 4113; Ambassador: ABDUL RAHMAN AHMED AL-BAKR.

Lebanon: POB 2411, Doha; tel. 325193; Ambassador: JOHN MALHA.

Mauritania: POB 3132, Doha; tel. 328831; telex 4379; Ambassador: SEDNA ALI WELD SAGHIRI.

Morocco: POB 3242, Doha; tel. 329182; telex 4473; Ambassador: ABDUL HADI BIN JALOON AL-ANDALUSSI.

Oman: POB 3766, Doha; tel. 329113; telex 4341; Ambassador: ISSA AHMED.

Pakistan: POB 334, Doha; tel. 425117; Ambassador: JAHANSIB ARBAB.

Saudi Arabia: POB 1255, Doha; tel. 427144; telex 4483; Ambassador: ABDUL MOHSEN BIN SULEIMAN AL-ZAID.

Somalia: POB 1948, Doha; tel. 325758; telex 4275; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD SABAN NOUR.

Sudan: POB 2999, Doha; tel. 422627; Ambassador: AHMED AL-TAYEB AL-KORDONFANI.

Syria: POB 1257, Doha; tel. 421873; telex 4447; Ambassador: (vacant).

Tunisia: POB 2707, Doha; tel. 421694; telex 4422; Ambassador: SIDI MOHAMMED EL-MAHERZI.

Turkey: POB 1977, Doha; tel. 865885; telex 4406; Ambassador: USTUN DINCMEN.

United Kingdom: POB 3, Doha; tel. 321991; telex 4205; Ambassador: JULIAN F. WALKER.

USA: POB 2399, Doha; tel. 870701; Ambassador: CHARLES DUNBAR.

Yemen Arab Republic: POB 3318, Doha; tel. 671050; telex 5130; Chargé d'affaires: ABDUL HAMID HIZAM AL-TOUKI.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by five courts (Higher Criminal, Lower Criminal, Commercial and Civil, Labour and the Court of Appeal) on the basis of codified laws. In addition the Sharia Court decides on all issues regarding the personal affairs of Muslims, and civil disputes where the parties elect to have them adjudicated upon, by recourse to Islamic Law of the Holy Quran and the Prophet's Sunna or tradition. Non-Muslims are invariably tried by a court operating codified law. Independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the provisional Constitution.

Presidency of Sharia Courts and Islamic Affairs: POB 232, Doha; tel. 321044; telex 4629; Pres. ABDUL BIN SAID AL-MAHMOUD.

Chief Justice: AL-FATEH AWOUDA.

Religion

The indigenous population are Muslims of the Sunni sect, most being of the strict Wahhabi persuasion.

The Press

Al-Ahad: POB 2531, Doha; tel. 424281; f. 1957; weekly magazine; Arabic; published by ABDULLAH YOUSIF AL-HUSSAINI; circ. 7,500.

Al Arab: POB 633, Doha; tel. 24282; daily; Arabic; published by Arabian Newspaper Printing and Publishing House.

Al-Dawri: POB 310, Doha; tel. 320476; weekly; sport; published by RASHID BY WAIDAH AL-THANI.

Al-Doha Magazine: Ministry of Information, POB 2324, Doha; tel. 321275; telex 4521; f. 1969; monthly; Arabic; Chief Editor RAJAA AL-NAKKASH; circ. 3,000.

Al-Jawhara: POB 2531, Doha; tel. 414575; telex 4920; monthly; Arabic; women's magazine; published by ABDULLAH YOUSIF AL-HUSSAINI.

Al-Mash'al: Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (Offshore Operations), POB 47; Doha; tel. 402623; telex 4201; monthly; Arabic and English.

Al-Ouroba: POB 663, Doha; tel. 321612; f. 1957; daily; published by Arabian Newspaper Printing and Publishing, Doha; Proprietor and Editor-in-Chief ABDULLA HUSSAIN NAAMA; circ. 13,500.

Al-Saqer: POB 4925, Doha; tel. 323427; telex 4153; weekly; Arabic; sports magazine.

Al-Tarbbia (Education): POB 80, Doha; tel. 326614; f. 1970; every 2 months; published by Qatar National Commission for Education, Culture and Science; circ. 5,000.

Al-Umma: POB 893, Doha; tel. 417510; telex 4999; monthly magazine; published by Presidency of Sharia Courts and Islamic Affairs; circ. 90,000.

Arrayah: POB 2888, Doha; tel. 321230; telex 4600; daily; Arabic; political; published by Gulf Publishing and Printing Organization; Editor NASSER AL-OTHMAN; circ. 20,000.

Aswaq Al-Khaleej: POB 3344, Doha; tel. 410931; monthly; Arabic; published by Dar Annabaa Press, Printing and Publishing.

Daily News Bulletin: Qatar News Agency, POB 3299, Doha; tel. 322725; telex 4394; daily; English and Arabic editions; Dir and Chief Editor ALI SAEED AL-KAWARI.

Diaruna Wal Alam: Ministry of Finance and Petroleum, POB 3534, Doha; tel. 422162; f. 1974; monthly; English and Arabic.

Gulf Times: POB 533, Doha; tel. 418811; telex 5005; daily and weekly editions; English; f. 1978; circ. 10,000; Editor BRIAN NICHOLLS.

NEWS AGENCY

Qatar News Agency (QNA): POB 3299, Doha; tel. 322725; telex 4394; f. 1975; Dir and Chief Editor ALI SAEED AL-KAWARI.

Radio and Television

In 1982 an estimated 120,000 radio receivers and 125,000 television receivers were in use.

Ministry of Information: POB 1414, Doha; tel. 327327; telex 4229.

RADIO

Qatar Broadcasting Service: POB 3939, Doha; tel. 894444; telex 4597; government service transmitting in Arabic, English, local language and Urdu; Dir ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MADHADI.

TELEVISION

Qatar Television: POB 1944, Doha; tel. 418220; telex 4040; f. 1970; 200 kW transmitters began transmissions throughout the Gulf in 1972. Colour transmissions began in 1974. Channel 11, with two 5 kW transmitters, began to operate in June 1980, and Channel 37 (UHF) with two 20kW transmitters, was launched in February 1982; Dir MANA AL-HAJRI; Controller of Programmes MOHAMMED JASSIM AL-ALI.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Qatar riyals unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Qatar Monetary Agency: POB 1234, Doha; tel. 321150; telex 4335; f. 1966 as Qatar and Dubai Currency Board; became Qatar Monetary Agency in 1973, when Qatar issued its own currency, the Qatar riyal; cap. p.u. 281.7m. (June 1984); currency in circulation (1983) 1,131.5m.; Dir-Gen. MAJED MOHAMMED AL-MAJED AL-SAAD.

Commercial Bank of Qatar Ltd: POB 3232, Doha; tel. 321010; telex 4351; f. 1975; cap. 45m., dep. 457m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. FINLAY MOODIE; 3 brs.

Doha Bank Ltd: POB 3818, Doha; tel. 435444; telex 4534; f. 1979; cap. 52.5m., dep. 877.1m. (1983); Gen. Man. SAYED FAYEZ HUSSAIN; 3 brs.

Qatar Al-Ahli Bank: POB 248, Doha; tel. 436633; telex 5126; f. 1984; cap. p.u. 30m.; Man. Dir Sheikh MOHAMMAD AL-THANI; Gen. Man. MOJHTAR A. EL-MAGHRABI.

Qatar Islamic Bank (QIB): POB 559, Doha; tel. 438000; telex 5177; f. 1983; assets 370m. (1984); Man. QASIM M. QASIM.

Qatar National Bank, SAQ: POB 1000, Doha; tel. 413511; telex 4636; f. 1965; controls state reserves and acts as government bank; owned 50% by government of Qatar and 50% by Qatari nationals; cap. and res 538.7m. (1984); Chair. Sheikh ABDUL-AZIZ BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI; Gen. Man. H. A. ALAMI; 11 brs.

Foreign Banks

Arab Bank Ltd (Jordan): POB 172, Doha; tel. 321570; telex 4202; f. 1957; assets 820.5m. (1982); Regional Man. Dr MUHAMMAD M. ABDUL HADI.

Bank Al-Mashrek, SAL (Lebanon): POB 388, Doha; tel. 411820; telex 4257; Gen. Man. Y. M. HAMZA.

Bank of Oman Ltd (UAE): POB 173, Doha; tel. 413213; telex 4235; Man. M. MUBASHAR AHMAD.

Bank Saderat Iran: POB 2256, Doha; tel. 424440; telex 4225; f. 1970; Man. M. H. BASHMI.

Banque Paribas (France): POB 2636, Doha; tel. 426291; telex 4268; f. 1973; Man. F. CAZE.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): POB 57, Doha; tel. 423124; telex 4204; f. 1954; assets 760.2m. (1982); Man. T. V. HUNT.

Citibank NA (USA): POB 2309, Doha; tel. 326611; telex 4884; f. 1970; assets 301.9m. (1983); Man. MATLOOB A. KHAN.

Dar al-Maal al-Islami (Islamic House of Funds): POB 5888, Doha; tel. 432494; telex 4829; Islamic bank; 2 brs.

Grindlays Bank PLC (UK): POB 2001, Doha; tel. 327711; telex 4209; f. 1956; assets 644.3m. (1982); Gen. Man. D. B. CRANE.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): POB 29, Doha; tel. 414252; telex 4217; f. 1950; assets 337.7m. (1982); Gen. Man. R. D. DOWIE.

United Bank of Pakistan: POB 242, Doha; tel. 424400; telex 4222; f. 1970; Gen. Man. and Vice-Pres. MOHAMMED YOUSUF.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Qatar Banks' Association: c/o QMA, POB 1234, Doha.

INSURANCE

Alkhaleej Insurance Co SAQ: POB 4555, Doha; tel. 414151; telex 4692; f. 1978; authorized and cap. p.u. 6m. (1983); all classes; Gen. Man. Rifat Rateb Abdo.

Qatar General Insurance and Reinsurance Co SAQ: POB 4500, Doha; tel. 417800; telex 4742; cap. QR15m.; all classes.

Qatar Insurance Co SAQ: POB 666, Doha; tel. 426186; telex 4216; f. 1964; cap. 24m.; the government has a majority share; Man. Fathi I. Gabr; brs in Dubai and Riyadh.

COMMERCE

Qatar Chamber of Commerce: POB 402, Doha; tel. 423677; f. 1963; 13 mems appointed by decree; Pres. Ahmed Muhammad al-Sowaidi; Dir-Gen. Kamal Ali Saleh.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT

Industrial Development Technical Centre (IDTC): POB 2599, Doha; tel. 832121; telex 4323; government-owned; conducts research, development and supervision of new industrial projects; Dir-Gen. Mohammed Said Mish'al.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC): POB 3212, Doha; tel. 491491; telex 4343; f. 1974; cap. QR4,000m.; the State of Qatar's interest in companies active in petroleum and related industries has passed to the Corporation. In line with OPEC policy, the government agreed a participation agreement with the Qatar Petroleum Company and Shell Company of Qatar in 1974 to secure Qatar's interest and obtained a 60% interest in both. In late 1976, under two separate agreements, the government secured a 100% interest in both companies. The Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority (QPPA) was established in 1976 as a subsidiary, wholly owned by the Corporation, to carry out all operations previously conducted by the two companies. In February 1980 the QPPA was merged with the Corporation.

Qatar General Petroleum Corporation wholly or partly owns: National Oil Distribution Co (NODCO), Qatar Fertilizer Co Ltd (QAFCO), Qatar Petrochemical Co Ltd (QAPCO), Compagnie Petrochemique du Nord (COPENOR), Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Co Ltd, Arab Petroleum Pipelines Co (SUMED), Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Co, Arab Petroleum Services Co and Arab Petroleum Investments Corpn (APICORP); Chair. Sheikh Abdul-Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani (Minister of Finance and Petroleum); Man. Dir Ali Muhammad Jaidah; Deputy Man. Dir Sheikh Rashid O. al-Thani.

National Oil Distribution Co (NODCO): POB 10033, Umm Said; tel. 770651; telex 4324; operates a refinery with a capacity of 12,000 b/d; responsible for the nationwide distribution of petroleum products; a new refinery (capacity of 50,000 b/d) was inaugurated in 1983; wholly owned by QGPC; Gen. Man. Mahmoud H. el-Hifnawi.

Qatar Fertilizer Co (QAFCO) SAO: POB 10001, Umm Said; tel. 770252; produces about 1,800 tons of ammonia and 2,000 tons of urea per day; QGPC has a 75% share, Norsk Hydro holds the remaining 25%; Chair. Mohammed Said Mish'al; Man. Dir Ingulf Skogestad.

Qatar Gas Co: POB 2954, Doha; tel. 86252; telex 4500; utilizes and extracts natural gas liquids from associated gas; QGPC owns 70% of the shares, Shell International holds the remaining 30%; Chair. Mohammed al-Amin Ali Orabi.

QGPC (Onshore Operations): Doha; tel. 343287; telex 4253; produces and exports crude petroleum from the Dukhan oilfield and processes and exports natural gas liquids from the onshore and offshore oilfields in Qatar; also responsible for the internal distribution of fuel gas; back-up services and personnel are provided by the Dukhan Service Co; production in 1983 was 60m. barrels; Man. Dir Ali Muhammad Jaidah; Exec. Man. A. K. Howard.

QGPC (Offshore Operations): POB 47, Doha; tel. 422511; telex 4201; state-owned organization for offshore oil/gas exploration and production; average production is over 260,000 b/d; production in 1982 was 62.7m. barrels; Man. Dir Ali M. Jaidah; Exec. Man. Menno Schepers; Deputy Exec. Man. Ahmed Hassan Bilal.

Qatar Petrochemical Co (QAPCO): POB 756, Doha; tel. 321105; telex 4361; f. 1974; QGPC has an 84% share; the remaining 16% is held by CdF Chimie (France); total assets QR2,600m.; operation of petrochemical plant at Umm Said (tel. 770111; telex 4871) producing 280,000 tons of ethylene, 140,000 tons of low-density polyethylene, and 46,000 tons of solid sulphur per year; Gen. Man. Yves Michaux.

Qualigas: Doha; f. 1984 to develop North Dome field of unassociated gas; QGPC has a 70% share; BP and Cie Française des Pétroles hold 7.5% each; Chair. Sheikh Abdul-Aziz Bin Khalifa al-Thani (Minister of Finance and Petroleum).

Qatar Flour Mills Co: POB 1444, Umm Said; tel 770452; f. 1969; production started in 1972 of about 30,480 metric tons of wheat flour per year; Chair. Sheikh Jaber bin Mohammed al-Thani.

Qatar General Poultry Establishment: POB 3606, Doha; tel. 740042; telex 4348; produces between 1m. and 2.5m. broiler chickens, and between 10m. and 25m. eggs, per year; Dir Rateb al-Dababneh.

Qatar National Cement Co: POB 1333, Umm Bab; tel. 412691; telex 4337; f. 1965; produces about 330,000 tons of Portland cement per year; expansion was under way in 1984; Chair. Ahmed A. Rahman al-Mana; Man. Dir Rashid M. al-Mannai.

Qatar Steel Co (QASCO): POB 10090, Steel Mill, Umm Said; tel. 770011; telex 4606; the plant was completed in 1978, and produces about 450,000 tons of reinforced steel bars per year; the Government owns a 70% share, with Kobe Steel (20%) and Tokyo Boeki (10%); Chair Mohammed Said al-Mishal; Gen. Man. Motomi Kano.

Transport

ROADS

There are some 1,080 km (671 miles) of surfaced road linking Doha and the petroleum centres of Dukhan and Umm Said with the northern end of the peninsula. A 105-km (65-mile) road from Doha to Salwa was completed in 1970, and joins one leading from Al Hufuf in Saudi Arabia, giving Qatar land access to the Mediterranean. A 418-km (260-mile) highway, built in conjunction with Abu Dhabi, links both states with the Gulf network. Road construction is a continual process.

PIPELINES

Petroleum is transported by pipeline from the oilfields at Dukhan to the loading terminal at Umm Said. Natural gas is brought by pipeline from Dukhan to Doha, where it is used as fuel for a power station and water distillation plant.

SHIPPING

Qatar National Navigation and Transport Co Ltd (QNNTC): POB 153, Doha; tel. 22245; telex 4206; f. 1957; 100%-owned by Qatari nationals; sole shipping agents for all dry cargo and passenger vessels.

Doha Port: In 1981 there were 4 berths of 9.14 m depth and 5 berths of 7.5 m depth. Total length of berths is 1,699 m.

Umm Said Harbour: The Northern Deep Water Wharves consist of a deep-water quay 730 m long with a dredged depth alongside of 15.5 m; and a quay 570 m long with a dredged depth alongside of 13.0 m. The General Cargo Wharves consist of a quay 400 m long with a dredged depth alongside of 10.0 m. The Southern Deep Water Wharves consist of a deep water quay 508 m long with a dredged depth alongside of 13.0 m.

Department of Ports: POB 313, Doha; tel. 414626; telex 4378; Dir of Ports Abdulrehman Jaber Muftah.

CIVIL AVIATION

Doha international airport is equipped to receive jumbo jets; its runway was extended to 15,000 ft in 1970. Plans for a new civil airport, to have one of the longest runways in the world (14,993 ft), were postponed in early 1980. In 1980 a total of 522,000 passengers used the airport.

Department of Civil Aviation: POB 3000, Doha; tel. 321290; telex 4306; Dir of Civil Aviation Omran al-Kawari.

Gulf Air Co Ltd: POB 3394, Doha; tel. 321677; jointly owned by Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman (see Oman—Civil Aviation).

Gulf Helicopters: POB 811, Doha; tel. 433991; telex 4353; owned by Gulf Air Co GSC; fleet of six Bell 212; Chair. Abdulla bin Hamad al-Attiya.

RWANDA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Rwandese Republic is a land-locked state in central Africa, just south of the equator, bounded by Zaire to the west, by Uganda to the north, by Tanzania to the east and by Burundi to the south. The climate is tropical, although tempered by altitude. It is hot and humid in the lowlands, but cooler in the highlands. The average annual rainfall is 785 mm (31 in). The main rainy season is from February to May. French and Kinyarwanda, the native language, are both in official use. About one-half of the population follow animist beliefs. Most of the remainder are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. There are Protestant and Muslim minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes, of red, yellow and green, with a black letter R in the centre of the yellow stripe. The capital is Kigali.

Recent History

Rwanda became part of German East Africa in 1899. In 1916, during the First World War, it was occupied by Belgian forces from the Congo (now Zaire). From 1920 Rwanda was part of Ruanda-Urundi, administered by Belgium under a League of Nations mandate and later as a UN Trust Territory. Tribal dissensions have long been rife, and in 1959 led to a rebellion and the proclamation of a state of emergency. In September 1961 it was decided by referendum to abolish the monarchy and to establish a republic. Internal autonomy was granted in 1961 and full independence followed on 1 July 1962. Tribal strife broke out again in December 1963, and large-scale killings (estimated at 20,000) were carried out by the Hutu against their former overlords, the Tutsi. During 1964–65 large numbers of displaced Rwandans were resettled in neighbouring countries. In 1969 Grégoire Kayibanda, the country's first President, was re-elected, and all 47 seats in the Legislative Assembly were retained by the governing party, the Mouvement démocratique républicain (also known as Parmehutu).

At the end of 1972 tension between Hutu and Tutsi flared up again and continued throughout February 1973. In July 1973 the Minister of Defence and head of the National Guard, Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana, led a bloodless coup against President Kayibanda, proclaimed the Second Republic and established a military administration known as the Committee for National Peace and Unity. This ruled until August, when a new Council of Ministers, with Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana as President, was formed. The normal legislative processes were held in abeyance, and all political activity was banned until July 1975, when a new ruling party, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), was formed. Its establishment was preceded by an extensive government reshuffle in which several military ministers were replaced by civilians. The first national congress of the MRND was held in January 1976.

A national referendum in December 1978 approved a new constitution, aimed at returning the country to normal government in accordance with Maj.-Gen. Habyarimana's declaration in 1973 to end the military regime within five years. Elections were held to the National Development Council in December 1981. In October 1982 Rwanda closed its border with Uganda after an influx of 45,000 refugees, most of whom were Rwandan exiles fleeing Ugandan persecution. A further 32,000 refugees collected in camps on the Ugandan side of the border. In March 1983 Rwanda agreed to resettle more than 30,000 refugees, but Ugandan persecution of ethnic Rwandans continued, and in December 1983 thousands crossed into Tanzania. In July 1984 it was reported that Uganda and Tanzania had signed an agreement on the repatriation of 10,000 refugees to Uganda.

In December 1983 Habyarimana was re-elected President. Elections to the National Development Council in the same month were followed by a government reshuffle in January 1984.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the President, assisted by an appointed Council of Ministers, and legislative power is held by the President in conjunction with an elected National Development Council. The country is divided into 10 Prefectures and subdivided into 143 communes or municipalities, each administered by a governor, who is appointed by the President and assisted by an elected council of local inhabitants. In December 1978 a referendum approved a new constitution, intended to return the country to civilian government (see section on Constitution). Rwanda is a one-party state.

Defence

All armed services form part of the army. In July 1984 the total strength of the army was 5,150 (including 150 air force personnel), and paramilitary forces totalled 1,200 men. Estimated defence expenditure in 1982 was US $30m.

Economic Affairs

About 90% of the working population are engaged in agriculture, mainly at subsistence level, but the agricultural sector's contribution to Rwanda's gross domestic product (GDP) declined from 47.5% in 1980 to only 30.7% in 1981. Development is hampered by the high density of Rwanda's population, which is increasing at an annual rate of about 2.5%, and the great distance from the sea. Since 1977 the amount of new land made available yearly for subsistence crops has declined, while the yield from many worked areas is falling, owing to erosion and over-intensive traditional farming methods. However, a determined programme of reafforestation was proceeding at a rate of 10,000 ha per year in 1983. The principal cash crops are coffee, tea and pyrethrum, of which the most important is coffee, which provided 65.7% of total export earnings in 1983. An ambitious programme to increase the output of tea began in 1970, and in 1978 the African Development Fund provided a loan of US $1.1m. for the Ramba-Gaseke tea project, to expand the plantation and to set up a factory. Tea contributed 11.3% of total export earnings in 1983. The Government is trying to expand pyrethrum growing, and in 1980 opened a pyrethrum flower refinery. By 1977 rice plantations had been established in the marshy plains, while sugar cane plantations were being developed as new agricultural ventures. Hides and skins are also exported.

Minerals, particularly cassiterite (tin ore), are the main export after coffee. There are also reserves of tungsten, gold, tantalite and beryl, and work has begun on the exploitation of natural gas reserves beneath Lake Kivu, which are believed to be among the largest in the world. Manufacturing is on a small scale. Apart from the processing of foodstuffs, there are small textile, brewing, chemical and engineering interests, but development of these is very slow. Rwanda's first metal-processing factory, a tin-smelting plant at Karuruma, opened in 1981, and plans were being made in 1982 to build tungsten and iron foundries at Kigali. Rwanda depends almost entirely on hydroelectric power for its energy requirements. By 1980 about one-tenth of the country's estimated potential of 200 MW had been harnessed. All but one of the seven thermal plants were closed down in 1979, when the national electricity supply was connected to the Mururu station in Zaire, which now provides more than one-half of Rwanda's electricity. A large hydroelectric scheme (the Ruzizi-II project) on the Rwanda–Zaire border, being developed jointly with Burundi and Zaire, was due to be completed in 1987.

The priorities of Rwanda's second Development Plan, covering 1977–81, were to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and the modernization of agriculture, the improvement of land links with other countries and the restructuring of the educational system. In the industrial sector the aim was to increase production by 16.5% and to create 40,000 new jobs. The aims of

the third Development Plan (1982–86) were generally similar to those of the second Plan, with GDP expected to rise by about 6% per year and agricultural production by 3.3% annually.

Rwanda's principal trading partners are neighbouring African states, Belgium and other EEC countries, Japan and the USA. About 90% of Rwandan exports and imports are carried via Uganda to the coast at Mombasa, in Kenya, and the temporary closure of the border in 1976 and during the 1978–79 Tanzania–Uganda war severely disrupted trade. In 1981 Rwanda joined a number of other southern and eastern African countries in forming a Preferential Trade Area (see p. 218).

Development loans from abroad were equivalent to about 24% of ordinary budget revenue in 1980, while 33% of budget expenditure was allocated to development. As a signatory to the Lomé Convention (see p. 149), Rwanda receives aid from the EEC. Other sources of assistance include Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Arab League, UN agencies and various development banks and corporations. The Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), founded by Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire in 1976, established a joint development bank in 1980. In 1977 Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania formed an organization (later joined by Uganda) to develop the water, power and mineral resources of the Kagera river basin.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, although in 1984 plans were being considered for the construction of a line passing through Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, to connect with the Kigoma–Dar es Salaam line in Tanzania. A programme of asphalting the main roads is being undertaken, with foreign aid, and there are asphalted highways linking Rwanda with Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania. In 1983 there were 6,820 km of roads, of which 2,120 km were main roads and 539 km were metalled. The rivers are not navigable but there is traffic on Lake Kivu. There are four airfields and two international airports, at Kigali-Kanombe and Kamembe.

Social Welfare

State schemes cover family allowances, accidents and pensions. All wage-earners must take part in the Social Security Scheme. The Government-assisted Native Welfare Fund provides community centres and medical services. Religious missions also provide socio-medical services. In 1980 Rwanda had 248 hospital establishments, with a total of 7,889 beds, and there were 164 physicians working in the country.

Education

Since the initiation of the wide-ranging Schools Reform Programme in 1979, primary education has been free and, officially, compulsory for all children between seven and 14 years of age. Schools are run by the State and by Missions but provided education for only 761,955 pupils at primary schools in 1983/84 (the 1981/82 figure, of 743,067, included 68% of children in the primary age-group), while pupils at secondary schools numbered 14,761. The national university, with campuses at Butare and Ruhengeri, enrolled 1,317 students in 1982/83, and a further 603 Rwandans went to universities abroad. In 1984 27.5% of the state budget was allocated to education.

Tourism

Tourism is developing slowly. Attractions include national parks, Lake Kivu and fine mountain scenery. In 1980 1,160 hotel beds were available in Rwanda.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 27 May (Whit Monday), 1 July (National Holiday, anniversary of independence), 5 July (National Peace and Unity Day, anniversary of 1973 coup), 15 August (Assumption), 25 September (Kamarampaka Day, anniversary of 1961 referendum), 26 October (Armed Forces Day), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28 January (Democracy Day), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Rwanda franc.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 121.45 Rwanda francs;
US $1 = 104.79 Rwanda francs.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministère du Plan, BP 46, Kigali; tel. 52-33.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	26,338*
Population (census of 15–16 August 1978)	
Males	2,363,177
Females	2,468,350
Total	4,831,527
Population (official estimate at mid-1980)	5,046,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1980	191.6

* 10,169 sq miles.

PREFECTURES (1978 census)

	Area (sq km)	Population*	Density (per sq km)
Butare	1,830	601,165	328.5
Byumba	4,987	519,968	104.3
Cyangugu	2,226	331,380	148.9
Gikongoro	2,192	369,891	168.7
Gisenyi	2,395	468,786	195.7
Gitarama	2,241	602,752	269.0
Kibungo	4,134	360,934	87.3
Kibuye	1,320	337,729	255.9
Kigali	3,251	698,063	214.7
Ruhengeri	1,762	528,649	300.0
Total	26,338	4,819,317	183.0

* Figures are provisional. The revised total is 4,831,527.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1978 census)

Kigali (capital)	117,749	Ruhengeri	16,025
Butare	21,691	Gisenyi	12,436

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1976: Birth rate 51 per 1,000; death rate 22 per 1,000 (estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(persons aged 7 years and over, 1978 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,129,361	1,342,548	2,471,909
Mining and quarrying	11,563	252	11,815
Manufacturing	27,490	8,240	35,730
Electricity, gas and water	1,180	35	1,215
Construction	25,102	108	25,210
Trade, restaurants and hotels	22,522	3,724	26,246
Transport, storage and communications	6,484	226	6,710
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,041	160	1,201
Community, social and personal services	58,458	15,144	73,602
Activities not adequately defined	6,684	1,037	7,721
Total labour force	1,289,885	1,371,474	2,661,359

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics.*

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983*
Maize	85	92	95
Sorghum	193	214	235
Potatoes	254	269	273
Sweet potatoes	958	1,027	723
Cassava (Manioc)	537	592	490
Dry beans	192	214	242
Dry peas	36	35	44
Groundnuts (in shell)	18	19	14
Plantains	2,321	2,378	2,277
Coffee (green)	26	23	27
Tea (made)	6.8	6.9	7.1

* Estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forests, Kigali.

Source: Banque Nationale du Rwanda, Kigali.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983*
Cattle	611	627	647
Sheep	335	326	352
Goats	943	985	1,016
Pigs	140	129	139
Chickens	1,090	1,138	1,223

* Estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forests, Kigali.

Source: Banque Nationale du Rwanda, Kigali.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	11	11	12
Goats' meat	3	3	3
Other meat	9	10	10
Cows' milk	26	26	26
Goats' milk	9	10	10
Cattle hides	1.9	1.9	1.9

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	10	10	10
Other industrial wood*	50	50	50
Fuel wood	5,752	5,936	6,126
Total	5,812	5,996	6,186

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1971.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	1.2	1.0	1.2

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

(metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Tin concentrates*	1,788	1,646.4	1,526
Colombo-tantalite	57	62.4	50.2
Beryl	59	73.8	28.8
Tungsten concentrates†	521	600.6	428.7
Gold (kg)	37.5	8.9	2.9

* The estimated tin content (in metric tons) was: 1,287 in 1981; 908.3 in 1982; 1,110.4 in 1983.

† Figures refer to the estimated tungsten trioxide (WO_3) content of concentrates.

Natural gas: about 1 million cubic metres per year.

Source: mainly Banque Nationale du Rwanda, Kigali.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Beer ('000 bottles)	83,168.3	87,342.6	77,138.8
Lemonade and mineral water ('000 bottles)	34,475.9	41,160.2	41,576.0
Refined sugar (metric tons)	2,367.7	1,844.2	2,112.0
Soap (metric tons)	6,790.0	7,168	8,062.3
Tiles (metric tons)	212.2	198.6	n.a.
Plastic footwear ('000 pairs)	483.5	528.8	328.2

Electric Energy ('000 kWh): 56,678 in 1978; 64,221 in 1979; 69,243 in 1980.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centimes = 1 franc rwandais (Rwanda franc).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 121.45 Rwanda francs;
US $1 = 104.79 Rwanda francs;
1,000 Rwanda francs = £8.234 = $9.543.

Exchange Rate

The rate was fixed at US $1 = 92.84 Rwanda francs between January 1974 and September 1983. Since September 1983 the currency has been linked to the IMF special drawing right (SDR) at a mid-point rate of SDR1 = 102.71 Rwanda francs. The average exchange rate for 1983 was US $1 = 94.34 Rwanda francs.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
IMF special drawing rights	11.44	11.95	8.79
Reserve position in IMF	8.47	8.05	10.09
Foreign exchange	153.18	108.40	88.27
Total	173.10	128.40	107.15

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET (million Rwanda francs)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983*
Taxes on income and profits	4,222.6	3,114.7	2,921.3
Taxes on property	156.6	274.2	235.8
Taxes on goods and services	3,294.9	3,996.7	4,416.6
Import duties	3,484.6	3,998.8	3,849.8
Export duties	1,028.4	1,155.5	1,333.5
Other receipts	1,699.2	1,523.6	1,559.2
Total revenue	13,885.4	14,063.5	14,316.1

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983*
Presidency	517.7	718.2	745.0
National Development Council	—	88.9	94.6
National defence	2,499.4	2,622.4	2,692.7
Interior	360.9	285.4	427.8
Foreign affairs and co-operation	971.9	1,030.6	1,141.4
Economy and finance	2,214.1	2,624.6	2,005.8
Justice and the Supreme Court	679.2	738.1	749.2
Education	4,677.3	4,481.9	4,491.3
Planning	99.5	85.3	89.2
Public service and employment	103.8	105.9	71.6
Posts and communications	383.0	400.4	379.8
Public health	785.5	841.9	862.0
Agriculture and livestock	702.8	824.6	821.9
Social affairs and the Co-operative Movement	209.1	279.4	241.3
Public works	1,015.1	1,164.8	1,162.1
Youth and sport	142.6	175.3	141.9
Economy and commerce	69.3	79.5	77.5
Natural resources, mines and quarries	168.1	152.9	173.2
Total expenditure	15,599.3	16,700.1	16,368.3

* Provisional.

Development budget (million Rwanda francs): 2,113.2 in 1980; 3,500 in 1982; 3,450 in 1984.

Source: Ministère des Finances et de l'Économie, Kigali.

MONEY SUPPLY (million Rwanda francs at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	6,086	6,260	6,662
Demand deposits at commercial, savings and popular banks	5,191	4,777	5,056

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index, Kigali, medium-income wage-earners. Base: March–June 1982 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
All items	90.5	101.9	108.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million Rwanda francs at current prices)

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	46,218	49,506	31,059
Mining and quarrying	1,841	1,841	809
Manufacturing	14,789	16,482	19,036
Electricity and water	172	126	81
Construction and public works	3,713	4,818	5,389
Wholesale and retail trade	15,089	15,885	19,648
Transport and communications	1,656	2,292	3,247
Services	3,712	4,113	5,324
Administration, etc.	7,214	9,176	16,419
Sub-total	94,404	104,239	101,012
Import duties and taxes	3,034	3,752	3,485
Total	97,438	107,991	104,497

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	113.3	108.5	124.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−207.1	−214.7	−197.6
Trade balance	−93.8	−106.2	−73.6
Exports of services	62.6	49.4	36.5
Imports of services	−138.4	−139.7	−129.4
Balance on goods and services	−169.6	−196.5	−166.5
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−3.0	4.6	5.5
Government unrequited transfers (net)	99.1	105.2	112.3
Current balance	−73.5	−86.6	−48.7
Direct capital investment (net)	18.0	20.7	11.1
Other long-term capital (net)	27.4	20.9	25.4
Short-term capital (net)	6.5	11.0	−5.2
Net errors and omissions	14.9	−3.2	1.8
Total (net monetary movements)	−6.7	−37.3	−15.5
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	3.0	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−15.0	−3.1	−7.1
Exceptional financing (net)	6.7	—	—
Changes in reserves	−12.1	−40.3	−22.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Rwanda francs)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Consumer goods	13,395.4	15,155.2	15,199.9
Food	2,509.1	3,203.7	2,696.5
Clothing	2,886.5	2,714.3	2,729.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	3,941.6	4,261.7	4,848.5
Capital goods	5,389.6	5,994.1	6,351.3
Transport equipment	1,544.4	2,103.0	2,501.3
Machinery and tools	2,980.9	2,712.2	2,668.5
Semi-manufactures	4,990.6	4,517.3	3,902.8
Construction materials	2,768.2	2,423.0	2,174.3
Total	26,265.3	26,578.7	25,454.0

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Coffee (green)	6,342	6,344	7,693
Tea	1,025	1,053	1,405
Tin ores and concentrates	1,403	794	1,324
Pyrethrum	42	21	91
Quinquina	73	66	160
Total (incl. others)	10,520	10,069	11,706

Source: Banque Nationale du Rwanda, Kigali.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million Rwanda francs)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Belgium/Luxembourg	3,838.4	4,678.5	4,406.0
Burundi	146.4	189.5	185.8
France	2,958.3	2,108.1	1,320.9
Germany, Federal Republic	1,621.1	2,056.3	1,891.4
Iran	1,292.9	24.5	13.7
Italy	582.9	458.4	895.7
Japan	3,354.6	3,467.6	3,166.6
Kenya	3,410.7	6,516.6	5,428.1
Netherlands	577.3	427.4	766.0
United Kingdom	591.4	701.6	727.8
USA	1,226.1	1,117.5	1,215.7
Zaire	170.7	240.5	306.5
Total (incl. others)	26,265.3	26,578.7	25,453.9

Exports*	1981	1982	1983
Belgium/Luxembourg	606.9	1,167.8	1,260.7
Burundi	30.4	47.7	18.4
France	128.6	52.1	84.1
Germany, Federal Republic	56.7	107.4	28.4
Italy	257.5	278.3	143.5
Kenya	622.3	611.3	1.3
Netherlands	86.9	41.6	29.4
Uganda	26.9	30.2	907.2
United Kingdom	12.6	20.4	79.8
USA	6.8	12.9	31.5
Zaire	74.6	211.2	17.9
Total (incl. others)	7,621.5	8,401.6	7,500.8

* Figures refer to customs valuation and exclude goods consigned at Mombasa, in Kenya, for which the distribution by country is not known. Total exports (in million Rwanda francs) were: 10,520 in 1981; 10,069 in 1982; 11,706 in 1983.

Source: Banque Nationale du Rwanda, Kigali.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1979	1980	1981*
Motor cycles	1,902	2,666	2,579
Passenger cars	4,458	5,471	5,384
Other vehicles	6,859	8,947	10,568
Total	13,219	17,084	18,531

* Motor vehicles in use at 30 June.

Sources: Direction Générale des Impôts (Section Véhicules), Ministère des Finances et de l'Économie, Kigali, and Banque Nationale du Rwanda, Kigali.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1976	1977*	1978*
Freight loaded (metric tons)	806	6,584	11,257
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	2,611	1,336	7,994
Passenger arrivals ('000)	23	17	18
Passenger departures ('000)	24	21	22

* Figures relate to Kigali-Kanombe.

Tourism

In 1979 the total number of visitors who stayed in hotels was 68,372, of whom only 1,788 were tourists.

Communications Media

155,000 radio receivers in use (1983 estimate); 3,578 telephones in 1976.

Education

(1983/84)

	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	14,005	761,955
Secondary	1,082	14,761
Tertiary	186*	1,317*

Those studying at foreign universities go principally to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France or the USSR. In 1982/83 there were 603 students studying abroad.

* Figure is for 1982/83.

Sources: Ministère de l'Enseignement Primaire et Secondaire, Kigali, and Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique, Kigali.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Rwandese Republic was approved by referendum on 17 December 1978. The following is a summary of the main provisions.

THE REPUBLIC

Rwanda is a democratic, social and sovereign State. There is equality among citizens, who exercise national rights through their representatives.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Fundamental liberties, as defined in the Declaration of Human Rights, are guaranteed.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive power is exercised by the President, to whom the Government is responsible. He is elected for a five-year term of office and may be re-elected. The President shall be immune from censure and prosecution and the Secretary-General of the Mouvement révolutionnaire national pour le développement, the sole legal party, may act as his successor in the case of his incapacity. The President, who nominates and dismisses Ministers, presides over the Council of Ministers; negotiates and terminates all treaties; promulgates laws; exercises the prerogative of mercy; and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Exercised jointly by the President and the National Development Council, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Council may censure the head of government by a vote passed by four-fifths of its members but may not dismiss him. Such a vote would oblige the Government to change its policies or its ministers.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana (assumed power 5 July 1973; elected President on 24 December 1978 and re-elected on 19 December 1983).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(February 1985)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence: Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana.

Minister at the Presidency: Siméon Nteziryayo.

Minister in Charge of Institutional Relations: Edouard Karemera.

Minister of the Interior and of Community Development: Thomas Habanabakize.

Minister of Justice: Jean-Marie Vianney Mugemana.

Minister for the Civil Service and Vocational Training: François Habiyakare.

Minister of Finance and the Economy: Jean-Damascène Hategekimana.

Minister of Industry, Mines and Crafts: Mathieu Ngirira.

Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Forests: Anastase Nteziryayo.

Minister of Planning: Ambroise Mulindangabo.

Minister of Public Works and Energy: Joseph Nzirorera.

Minister of Transport and Communications: André Ntagerura.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: Col Aloys Nsekalije.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: Charles Nyandwi.

Minister of Youth and the Co-operative Movement: Augustin Ndindiliyimana.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: François Ngarukiyintwali.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: François Muganza.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: BP 15, Kigali; tel. 5432.

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forests: BP 621, Kigali; tel. 5324.

Ministry of the Civil Service and Vocational Training: BP 403, Kigali; tel. 5431.

Ministry of Finance and the Economy: BP 158, Kigali; tel. 5269.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: BP 179, Kigali; tel. 5257; telex 502.

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research: BP 624, Kigali; tel. 2320.

Ministry of Industry, Mines and Crafts: BP 73, Kigali; tel. 5465.

Ministry of the Interior and of Community Development: BP 446, Kigali; 6647.

Ministry of Institutional Relations: BP 790, Kigali; tel. 3481.

Ministry of Justice: BP 160, Kigali; tel. 6315.

Ministry of National Defence: BP 23, Kigali; tel. 5216; telex 578.

Ministry of Planning: BP 46, Kigali; tel. 5719.

Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education: BP 622, Kigali; tel. 5697.

Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs: BP 84, Kigali; tel. 5435.

Ministry of Public Works and Energy: Kigali; tel. 6649.

Ministry of Transport and Communications: BP 720, Kigali; tel. 5064.

Ministry of Youth and the Co-operative Movement: BP 044, Kigali; tel. 5356.

Note: Telex messages for Ministries without a telex number may be sent through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation (see above).

Legislature

CONSEIL POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT NATIONAL

The National Development Council, elected by universal adult suffrage, was provided for in the 1978 Constitution and replaced the previous National Assembly; 70 deputies were elected to the second Council in December 1983 out of 140 candidates chosen by the MRND.

President: Maurice Ntahobari.

Political Organization

Mouvement révolutionnaire national pour le développement (MRND): BP 1055, Kigali; f. 1975 by Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana as new ruling party; popular movement for the removal of intertribal conflict and for national reunification; works for a common goal of development; Leader Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana; Sec.-Gen. Bonaventure Habimana.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN RWANDA

Belgium: blvd de la Révolution, BP 81, Kigali; Ambassador: Frans Hintjens.

Burundi: rue de Ntaruka, BP 714, Kigali; Ambassador: Gérard Wakarerwa.

China, People's Republic: 44 blvd de la Révolution, BP 1345, Kigali; Ambassador: (vacant).

Cuba: Kigali; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Reinaldo Derivet Zarzabal.

Egypt: Kigali; Ambassador: Mohamed Mamdouh Ali.

France: ave Député Kamuzinzi, BP 53, Kigali; Ambassador: Robert Puissant.

Germany, Federal Republic: 8 rue de Bugarama, BP 355, Kigali; tel. 5222; telex 520; Ambassador: Dr Reinhart Bindseil.

Holy See: 49 ave Paul VI, BP 261, Kigali; tel. 5293; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr Giovanni Battista Morandini.

Kenya: Kigali; Ambassador: Reuben Musonye.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: BP 646, Kigali; Ambassador: Ryeum Oun Ok.

Switzerland: 38 blvd de la Révolution, BP 597, Kigali; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Benoît Frochaux.

Tanzania: ave Paul VI, Kigali; Ambassador: Crispin D. Mbapira.

Uganda: Kigali; Ambassador: A. Bazanyamaso.

USSR: ave de la Paix, BP 40, Kigali; Ambassador: Gennady Rykov.

USA: blvd de la Révolution, BP 28, Kigali; Ambassador: John Blane.

Zaire: ave Député Kamuzinzi, BP 169, Kigali; Ambassador: Kabala Kiseke Seka.

Judicial System

The judicial system was reorganized under the 1978 Constitution. It comprises a Council of State with administrative jurisdiction, a Court of Cassation, a Constitutional Court consisting of the Court of Cassation and the Council of State sitting jointly, a Court of Accounts responsible for examining all public accounts, and courts of appeal, courts of first instance and provincial courts.

Religion

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God 'Imana'. About half the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

In 1976 there were nearly 1.7m. adherents in Rwanda.

Archbishop of Kigali: Most Rev. Vincent Nsengiyumva, BP 715, Kigali; tel. 5769.

The Anglican Communion

There are about 120,000 adherents in Rwanda.

Archbishop of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire, and Bishop of Butare: Rt Rev. Justin Ndandali.

Bishop of Kigali: Rt Rev. Adoniya Sebununguri, BP 61, Kigali.

Bishop of Shyira: Rt Rev. Augustin Nshamihigo, BP 1, Vunga via Ruhengeri.

Other Protestant Churches

Eglise Baptiste: Nyantanga, BP 59, Butare; Pres. Rev. David Baziga; Gen. Sec. Eleazar Ziherambere.

There are about 250,000 other Protestants, including a substantial minority of Seventh-day Adventists.

ISLAM

There is a small Islamic community.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: BP 652, Kigali.

The Press

Bulletin Agricole du Rwanda: OCIR-Café, BP 104, Kigali-Gikondo; Pres. of Editorial Board L. Gahamanyi; circ. 800.

Coopérative Trafipro Umunyamulyango: BP 302, Kigali; monthly; French and Kinyarwanda; import and export business; circ. 10,000.

Le Diapason: Université Nationale du Rwanda, BP 117, Butare; Chief Editor F. X. Munyarugerero; circ. 300.

Etudes Rwandaises: Université Nationale du Rwanda, BP 117, Butare; termly.

Hobe: BP 761, Kigali; f. 1955; monthly; Kinyarwanda and French; for youth; Dir Silvio Sindambiwe; circ. 95,000.

Imvaho: Office Rwandais d'Information, BP 83, Kigali; tel. 5724; telex 557; f. 1960; weekly; Kinyarwanda; circ. 23,000.

Journal Officiel: President's Office, BP 15, Kigali.

Kinyamateka: 5 Blvd de l'OUA, BP 761, Kigali; tel. 6164; f. 1933; fortnightly; Editorial Dir Silvio Sindambiwe; circ. 11,000.

Nouvelles du Rwanda: Université Nationale du Rwanda, BP 117, Butare.

La Relève: Office Rwandais d'Information, BP 83, Kigali; monthly; in French.

Rencontres: BP 56, Butare; f. 1975; Chief Editor P.-Y. Grayet; circ. 110.

Revue Pédagogique: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, BP 622, Kigali.

La Source: Aumônerie BP 134, Butare or BP 117, Butare—U.N.R.; f. 1971; periodical of the Christian community of the National University of Rwanda; Man. Editor Déo Twagirayezu; circ. 300.

Urunana: Grand Séminaire de Nyakibanda, BP 85, Butare; f. 1967; religious.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence rwandaise de presse (ARP): 27 ave du Commerce, BP 83, Kigali; tel. 5665; telex 557.

Radio

There were an estimated 155,000 radio receivers in 1983. There is no television service in Rwanda.

Radiodiffusion de la République Rwandaise: BP 83, Kigali; tel. 5665; state-controlled; daily programmes in Kinyarwanda, Swahili and French; Chief of Programmes Fidèle Nkulikiyumukiza; Dir Gaspard Gahigi.

Deutsche Welle Relay Station Africa: Kigali; broadcasts daily in German, English, French, Hausa, Swahili and Amharic.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; amounts in Rwanda francs)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Nationale du Rwanda: BP 531, Kigali; tel. 4282; telex 508; f. 1964; cap. 1,000m. (1981); Gov. Jean Birara.

Commercial Banks

Banque Commerciale du Rwanda SARL: BP 354, Kigali; tel. 5591; telex 505; f. 1963; cap. 200m., res 56.1m., dep. 5,082.4m. (1981); Dir-Gen. E. Paquot; 10 brs.

Banque de Kigali SARL: 63 ave du Commerce, BP 175, Kigali; tel. 6931; telex 514; f. 1966; cap. 250m., res 35.2m., dep. 3,942.3m. (1981); Pres. J. M. U. Nyalihama; Man. Dir Léandre Degroot.

Development Banks

Banque Rwandaise de Développement: BP 1341, Kigali; f. 1967; development and investment bank; cap. 1,000m.; Gen. Man. Cléophas Mugaragu.

Banques Populaires du Rwanda: BP 1348, Kigali.

Savings Bank

Caisse d'Épargne du Rwanda: Kigali; f. 1964; Dir J. M. U. Ndimbira.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurance du Rwanda (Sonarwa): Kigali; f. 1975.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Rwanda: BP 319, Kigali; tel. 2319; telex 504; co-ordinates commerce and industry on national scale; Pres. Marc Hanyurwimfura; Sec.-Gen. Juvénal Uwilingiyimana.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

L'Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda (ISAR): BP 138, Butare; for the development of subsistence and export agriculture; Gen. Man. L. Gahamanyi; 6 centres.

Office des Cafés (OCIR-Café): BP 104, Kigali; f. 1978; development of coffee and other new agronomic industries; maintains a coffee stabilization fund; Dir Enoch Ruhigira.

Office du Pyrèthre au Rwanda (OPYRWA): BP 79, Ruhengeri; f. 1978; development of pyrethrum; Dir P. Husemakweri.

Office du Thé (OCIR THE): BP 1344, Kigali; development and marketing of tea; Dir M. Bagaragaza.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Syndicale des Travailleurs du Rwanda (COSTRAR): BP 295, Kigali.

Transport

ROADS

In 1983 there were 6,820 km of roads, of which 2,120 km were main roads. Rwanda is linked by road to the Tanzanian railways system.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are services on Lake Kivu between Cyangugu, Gisenyi and Kibuye.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are four aerodromes for the internal service and two international airports, at Kigali-Kanombe and Kamembe.

Air Rwanda: BP 808, Kigali; telex 554; f. 1975; Chair. Denis Amri; Gen. Man. Thaddée Ntakaburimvano; fleet of 1 Boeing 707-320C, 1 Twin Otter, 2 Islanders, 1 Aztec.

Tourism

Office rwandais du tourisme et des parcs nationaux (ORTPN): BP 905, Kigali; f. 1973; Dir Laurent Habiyaremye.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER* AND NEVIS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis is situated at the northern end of the Leeward Islands chain of the West Indies, with Saba and St Eustatius (both in the Netherlands Antilles) to the north-west, Barbuda to the north-east and Antigua to the south-east. Nevis lies about 3 km (2 miles) to the south-east of Saint Christopher, separated by a narrow strait. The tropical heat, varying between 17°C (62°F) and 33°C (92°F), is tempered by constant sea winds, and annual rainfall averages 1,400 mm (55 in) on Saint Christopher and 1,220 mm (48 in) on Nevis. English is the official language. The majority of the population belong to the Anglican Communion, and other Christian denominations are represented. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) comprises two triangles, one of green (with its base at the hoist and its apex in the upper fly) and the other of red (with its base in the fly and its apex in the lower hoist), separated by a broad, yellow-edged black diagonal stripe (from the lower hoist to the upper fly) bearing two five-pointed white stars. The capital is Basseterre, on Saint Christopher.

Recent History

Saint Christopher, settled in 1623, was Britain's first colony in the West Indies. The French settled part of the island a year later, and conflict over possession continued until 1783, when, after fierce battles, Saint Christopher was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Versailles. Nevis was settled by the British in 1628 and, although it came under both French and Spanish attacks in the 17th and 18th centuries, remained one of the most prosperous of the Antilles until the middle of the 19th century. In 1816 Saint Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands were united to form one colony, under the administration of a Captain-General and a Governor-in-Chief. Under the Leeward Islands Federation, formed in 1871, the unit was reduced to Saint Christopher and Nevis, although Anguilla was shortly rejoined to the territory. A Labour Party was formed in 1932, and campaigned for independence for the islands. In 1958 Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla became a member of the West Indies Federation and remained so until the Federation's dissolution in 1962. A new constitution, granted to each of the British territories in the Leeward Islands in 1960, provided for government through an Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council.

After an abortive attempt to form a smaller East Caribbean Federation, five of the colonies involved became Associated States in an arrangement which gave them full internal autonomy, while the United Kingdom retained responsibility for defence and foreign relations. Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, led by the pro-independence Labour Party, attained Associated Statehood in February 1967. The Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor, and the Chief Minister, Robert Bradshaw, leader of the Labour Party, became the state's first Premier. Three months later, Anguilla rebelled against government from Saint Christopher, and in 1971 reverted to being a *de facto* British dependency (see Anguilla, Vol. I, p. 1282), although this was strongly opposed by the Saint Christopher administration. Anguilla was formally separated from the other islands in December 1980.

General elections in 1971 returned Robert Bradshaw to the premiership, with the Labour Party gaining seven of the nine elective seats in the House of Assembly. The two seats for Nevis went to the opposition People's Action Movement (PAM) and the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), formed in 1970, which advocated the separation of Nevis from Saint Christopher. In the 1975 elections the Labour Party again won seven seats, while the NRP took both the Nevis seats. Bradshaw died in May 1978 and was succeeded by Paul Southwell, the Deputy Premier and Minister for Trade, Industry and Tourism. Southwell had been Chief Minister until 1966, and pledged to lead the country towards independence. He died in May 1979, however, and was replaced by Lee L. Moore, the former Attorney-General.

Elections in February 1980 produced the first break in Labour government for nearly 30 years, with four seats going to Labour, three seats going to the PAM and the NRP retaining the two Nevis seats. Despite the fact that the Labour Party won 58% of the popular vote, a PAM/NRP coalition government was formed under Dr Kennedy A. Simmonds, leader of the PAM. The change of government led to the suspension of a timetable for independence, which had been scheduled for June 1980. In 1982 a White Paper, containing proposals for a greater degree of autonomy for Nevis and for independence for the whole state, received approval from the House of Assembly, conscious of the need to retain support from the NRP, which held the balance of power. The Labour Party was against these proposals, stating that the coalition government did not have a mandate for its independence policy, and demanded that elections should be held before independence. This was rejected by the Government, and disagreements concerning the proposed independence constitution led to civil disturbances, with outbreaks of arson in 1982 and industrial unrest in 1983. Nevertheless, the plans continued, and Saint Christopher and Nevis became an independent state, under a federal constitution, on 19 September 1983. The Labour Party boycotted most of the celebrations, condemning the special provisions for Nevis in the Constitution (see below) as giving the island a powerful role in government which was disproportionate to its size and population. Upon independence, Saint Christopher and Nevis became a full member of the Commonwealth. In 1984 Saint Christopher and Nevis became a member of the OAS (see p. 191).

Early elections to an enlarged National Assembly were held in June 1984, and the ruling PAM/NRP coalition was decisively returned to power. The Labour Party won only two seats on Saint Christopher, and did not contest the three Nevis seats, which were won by the NRP. The PAM won a clear majority of the popular vote on Saint Christopher, and the NRP no longer held the balance of power in terms of seats in the National Assembly.

Government

Saint Christopher and Nevis is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and is exercised locally by the monarch's personal representative, the Governor-General, who acts in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, comprising the monarch and a National Assembly composed of the Speaker, three (or, if a nominated member is Attorney-General, four) nominated members, known as Senators (two appointed on the advice of the Premier and one appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition), and 11 elected members (Representatives), who are chosen from single-member constituencies for up to five years by universal adult suffrage. The Cabinet comprises the Prime Minister, who must be able to command the support of the majority of the members of the National Assembly, the Attorney-General (ex officio) and four other ministers. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible to Parliament.

The Nevis Island legislature comprises the Nevis Island Assembly and the Nevis Island Administration, led by the British monarch, represented on the island by the Deputy Governor-General. It operates similarly to the Saint Christopher and Nevis legislature but has power to secede from the

* While this island is officially named Saint Christopher as part of the state, it is often abbreviated to St Kitts.

Federation, subject to certain restrictions (see Constitution below).

Defence

The small army was disbanded by the Government in 1981, and its duties were absorbed by the Volunteer Defence Force and special tactical unit of the police. In 1984 the USA provided military equipment, including a coastguard patrol boat, worth US $1.5m.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, particularly the cultivation of sugar cane, and, more recently, tourism. The contribution of agriculture to the islands' gross domestic product (GDP) has fallen steadily, but still accounted for 24% of GDP in 1980. The sugar industry dominates the islands, accounting for about 60% of domestic exports and employing about 25% of the working population, but, with international sugar prices very low in recent years, it has been suffering financial deficits: losses totalled EC $18.4m. in 1981 and an estimated $13.5m. in 1983. The annual output of raw sugar has declined steadily from the 1960 peak of 50,000 tons, averaging about 32,000 tons in the 1970s and falling to 27,761 tons in 1983, mainly as a result of drought. Production increased, however, in 1984 to a total of 30,178 tons. The Government is attempting to halt a general economic decline by restructuring the industry, which was nationalized in 1975. The development and diversification of agriculture is geared to import substitution, to satisfy both local food markets and the tourist trade, and to provide raw materials for agro-industries. Traditional crops, such as sweet potatoes and yams, were to be grown in larger quantities, and the cultivation of groundnuts and coffee has also been encouraged. Sea-island cotton and coconuts have replaced the traditional sugar crop on the small-holdings of Nevis.

In 1983 only about 30% of domestic food requirements were met locally. However, it was believed that this proportion could be improved to 65%, thus reducing the massive bill for food imports, which in 1980 was EC $26m., equivalent to 41% of total earnings from domestic exports.

The main activities in the small industrial sector are sugar processing and the production of by-products, the manufacture of garments and footwear, the processing of beer and other beverages, and the assembly of electronic equipment. There are three industrial estates (two on Saint Christopher and one on Nevis). Under the Fiscal Incentives Act, the Government hopes to attract foreign investment in agro-industries which may qualify for tax concessions. The industries which were promoted in 1983 were mainly the processing and manufacturing of rum, confectionery, molasses, fruit, groundnuts, soap and oils from coconuts, and cottonseed processing.

Tourism is developing rapidly and receives considerable government support. Following the introduction of regular air services between Saint Christopher and the USA, the number of tourists arriving in the islands was estimated to have risen by 17% in 1981, to 39,367. A traditional Kittian village was opened in 1982 in the Frigate Bay area, and, despite set-backs due to fires, several hotels were under construction in 1983. New deep-water docking facilities at Basseterre have led to a dramatic increase in the number of cruise ships calling at Saint Christopher. The number of cruise passengers rose from 3,883 in 1981 to 19,195 in 1983. The Frigate Bay Development Scheme plans include condominiums and hotels, as well as recreational facilities, in the south-eastern peninsula of Saint Christopher.

In 1982 growth in the islands' GDP declined to 2% in real terms, and in 1983 GDP fell by 2.5% as a result of the drop in sugar production. The recovery in agriculture, tourism and construction during 1984 was expected to produce a rise of 3% in real terms. The 1984 budget, announced in November 1983, estimated recurrent revenue of EC $65.8m. and recurrent expenditure of $54.6m. Of total expenditure by the central administration, EC $11m. was to be allocated to Nevis. The Nevis budget was EC $39.9m., of which EC $2.4m. was for education, EC $1.7m. for health and EC 18.4m. for capital expenditure. A substantial part of the population has emigrated, especially from Nevis, and their remittances provide an important source of income, valued at about one-half of the total earnings from domestic exports.

Transport and Communications

There are 101 km (63 miles) of roads on Nevis and 97 km (60 miles) on Saint Christopher. A 58-km (36-mile) narrow-gauge light railway on Saint Christopher serves the sugar industry. A state-run motor boat service links the two islands. A new deep-water port was opened at Basseterre in 1981. Golden Rock Airport, 4 km (2½ miles) from Basseterre, is equipped to handle jet aircraft, and two regional airlines serve Newcastle airfield on Nevis, 11 km (7 miles) from Charlestown.

Social Welfare

In 1978 Saint Christopher and Nevis had seven hospital establishments, with a total of 380 beds. In 1980 there were 16 physicians working in the islands.

Education

Education is compulsory between five and 14 years of age, but no child is required to leave school until the age of 16. Primary education begins at five years of age and lasts for seven years. Secondary education, starting at the age of 12, comprises a first cycle of four or five years, followed by a second cycle of two years. There are 34 government, 14 private and 6 denominational schools.

Tourism

The introduction of regular air services to Miami and New York has opened up the islands as a tourist destination. Visitors are attracted by the excellent beaches on Saint Christopher and the spectacular mountain scenery of Nevis, the historical Brimstone Hill Fort on Saint Christopher and the islands' associations with Lord Nelson and Alexander Hamilton.

Public Holidays

1985: 6 May (Labour Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 8 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 5 August (August Monday), 19 September (Independence Day), 14 November (Prince of Wales' Birthday), 25–27 December (Christmas), 30 December (Carnival Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = EC $3.129.

US $1 = EC $2.700.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq km): 261.6 (St Christopher 168.4, Nevis 93.2).

Population: (Provisional result, census of 7 April 1970) 64,000*; (Provisional result, census of 12 May 1980) 44,404 (St Christopher 35,104, Nevis 9,300).

Density (1980): 169.7 per sq km.

Principal Town (1980 estimate): Basseterre (capital) 15,000.

Births and Deaths (1982): Registered live births 1,307 (birth rate 29.0 per 1,000); Registered deaths 503 (death rate 11.2 per 1,000).

* Includes Anguilla, which was part of the territory until December 1980.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 metric tons, 1982): Sugar cane (unofficial estimate) 368; Coconuts 2; Fruit and vegetables 1. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Livestock ('000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 8; Pigs 20; Sheep 24; Goats 15; Poultry 80. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1,850 in 1980; 1,880 in 1981; 1,880 in 1982. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = EC $3.129; US $1 = $2.700; EC $100 = £31.96 = US $37.04. *Exchange Rate:* Fixed at US $1 = $2.70 since July 1976.

Budget (estimates, EC $ million, 1984): Recurrent revenue 65.8; Recurrent expenditure 54.6.

Cost of Living (consumer price index; base: 1978 = 100): 144.8 in 1981; 153.3 in 1982; 157.6 in 1983.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (EC$ million in current prices, 1978): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 14.6; Mining and quarrying 0.3; Manufacturing 11.7; Electricity, gas and water 0.9; Construction 4.9; Trade, restaurants and hotels 9.2; Transport, storage and communications 6.3; Other services 30.9; Total (at factor cost) 78.8; Indirect taxes (less subsidies) 16.7; Total (in purchasers' values) 95.5.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1981 (EC $ million): Imports 86.7; Exports 43.9; Re-exports 1.5.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1978): 3,385 registered vehicles; 2,906 licensed vehicles.

Shipping (international sea-borne freight traffic, '000 metric tons, 1980): Goods loaded 44; Goods unloaded 56.

TOURISM

Visitors (1983): 57,108 (incl. 19,195 cruise-ship passengers).

EDUCATION

Primary: 28 state schools (1980); 331 teachers (1979); 8,320 pupils (1979).

Secondary: 6 state schools (1980); 254 teachers (1979); 4,496 pupils (1979).

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis took effect from 19 September 1983, when the territory achieved independence. Its main provisions are summarized below:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, every person in Saint Christopher and Nevis is entitled to the rights of life, liberty, security of person, equality before the law and the protection of the law. Freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association is guaranteed, and the inviolability of personal privacy, family life and property is maintained. Protection is afforded from slavery, forced labour, torture and inhuman treatment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General is appointed by the British monarch, whom the Governor-General represents locally. The Governor-General must be a citizen of Saint Christopher and Nevis, and must appoint a Deputy Governor-General, in accordance with the wishes of the Premier of Nevis, to represent the Governor-General on that island.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the British monarch, represented by the Governor-General, and a National Assembly, which includes a Speaker, three (or, if a nominated member is Attorney-General, four) nominated members (Senators) and 11 elected members (Representatives). Senators are appointed by the Governor-General; one on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and the other two in accordance with the wishes of the Prime Minister. The Representatives are elected by universal suffrage, one from each of the 11 single-member constituencies.

Every citizen over the age of 18 years is eligible to vote. Parliament may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and is exercised on the monarch's behalf by the Governor-General, either directly or through subordinate officers. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister that Representative who, in the Governor-General's opinion, appears to be best able to command the support of the majority of the Representatives. Other ministerial appointments are made by the Governor-General, in consultation with the Prime Minister, from among the members of the National Assembly. The Governor-General may remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of 'no confidence' in the Government is passed by the National Assembly and if the Prime Minister does not resign within three days or advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers. When the office of Attorney-General is a public office, the Attorney-General shall, by virtue of holding that office, be a member of the Cabinet in addition to the other Ministers. The Governor-General appoints as Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly that Representative who, in the Governor-General's opinion, appears to be best able to command the support of the majority of the Representatives who do not support the Government.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Saint Christopher and Nevis before independence who, immediately before independence, were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies automatically become citizens of Saint Christopher and Nevis. All persons born in Saint Christopher and Nevis after independence automatically acquire citizenship, as do those born outside Saint Christopher and Nevis after independ-

ence to a parent possessing citizenship. There are provisions for the acquisition of citizenship by those to whom it is not automatically granted.

THE ISLAND OF NEVIS

There is a Legislature for the island of Nevis which consists of the British monarch, represented by the Governor-General, and the Nevis Island Assembly. The Assembly consists of three nominated members (one appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the advice of the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, and two appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the advice of the Premier) and such number of elected members as corresponds directly with the number of electoral districts on the island.

There is a Nevis Island Administration, consisting of a Premier and two other members who are appointed by the Governor-General. The Governor-General appoints the Premier as the person who, in the Governor-General's opinion, is best able to command the support of the majority of the elected members of the Assembly. The other members of the Administration are appointed by the Governor-General, acting in accordance with the wishes of the Premier. The Administration has exclusive responsibility for administration within the island of Nevis, in accordance with the provisions of any relevant laws.

The Nevis Island Legislature may provide that the island of Nevis is to cease to belong to the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis, in which case this Constitution would cease to have effect in the island of Nevis. Provisions for the possible secession of the island contain the following requirements: that the island must give full and detailed proposals for the future Constitution of the island of Nevis, which must be laid before the Assembly for a period of at least six months prior to the proposed date of secession; that a two-thirds majority has been gained in a referendum which is to be held after the Assembly has passed the motion.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General: Sir Clement Arrindell (took office 19 September 1983).

CABINET

(February 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Home and Foreign Affairs: Dr Kennedy Alphonse Simmonds.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Labour and Tourism: Michael O. Powell.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and Development: Hugh Heyliger.

Minister of Natural Resources and the Environment: Simeon Daniel.

Minister of Communications, Works and Public Utilities: Ivor A. Stevens.

Minister of Education, Health and Community Affairs: Sydney Morris.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Fitzroy Jones.

Minister of Women's Affairs: Constance Mitcham.

Minister in the Ministry of Finance: Richard Caines.

Attorney-General: Tapley Seaton.

Minister without Portfolio: Unral Swanston.

MINISTRIES

Government Headquarters is at Church St, Basseterre; tel. 465-2521.

NEVIS ISLAND ADMINISTRATION

Premier: Simeon Daniel.

There are also two appointed members.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Herman Liburd.

Elected members: 11. Nominated members: 3.

Election, 21 June 1984

Party	Seats
People's Action Movement	6
Nevis Reformation Party	3
Labour Party	2

NEVIS ISLAND ASSEMBLY

Elected members: 5. Nominated members: 3.

The elections to the Nevis Island Assembly in August 1983 were contested by the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP). The NRP won all five seats.

Political Organizations

Labour Party (Workers' League): Church St, POB 239, Basseterre; f. 1932; socialist party; Chair. Fitzroy Bryant; Leader Lee L. Moore; Sec. Jos N. France.

Nevis Reformation Party (NRP): POB 480, Charlestown, Nevis; f. 1970; campaigns for secession for Nevis from St Christopher; Leader Simeon Daniel; Sec. Levi Morton; 10,000 mems.

People's Action Movement (PAM): Basseterre; f. 1965; Leader Dr Kennedy Alphonse Simmonds.

People's Democratic Party (PDP): Nevis; Leader Theodore Hobson.

Diplomatic Representation

There are no resident envoys in Saint Christopher and Nevis, but diplomatic relations with many countries are maintained at consular level.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, based in Saint Lucia and consisting of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. One of the seven puisne judges of the High Court is responsible for St Kitts and Nevis and presides over the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Magistrates' Courts deal with summary offences and civil offences involving sums of not more than EC $5,000.

Puisne Judge: Lloyd Williams.

Religion

There are Anglican, Methodist, Moravian, Roman Catholic, Seventh-day Adventist, Baptist, Pilgrim Holiness, Church of God, Apostolic Faith and Plymouth Brethren places of worship.

The Press

Democrat: POB 30, Cayon St, Basseterre; f. 1948; weekly on Saturdays; organ of PAM; Dir Capt. J. L. Wigley; Editor Fitzroy P. Jones; circ. 3,000.

The Labour Spokesman: Masses House, Church St, Basseterre; tel. 465-2229; f. 1957; Wednesdays and Saturdays; organ of St Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union; Editor Jos N. France (acting); circ. 6,000.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 21,100 radio receivers and 8,100 television receivers in use.

Radio Paradise: POB 423, Basseterre; tel. 465-3321; religious; Dir R. A. Mayer.

ZIZ Radio and Television: POB 555, Springfield, Basseterre; tel. 465-2621; commercial; radio from 1961, television from 1972; government-owned; Gen. Man. E. JOHN; Tech. Dir Z. JOSEPH.

Finance

BANKING

Central Bank

Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB): POB 89, Basseterre; tel. 465-2537; telex 6828; f. 1965 as East Caribbean Currency Authority; name changed 1983; responsible for issue of currency in Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Gov. CECIL A. JACOBS.

Local Banks

Nevis Co-operative Banking Co Ltd: Charlestown, Nevis; f. 1955; Man. Dir D. R. WALWYN.

St Kitts Bank of Commerce: POB 191, Basseterre; Man. Dir E. WALWYN.

St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Ltd: POB 343, Church St, Basseterre; tel. 465-2204; telex 6826; majority government-owned; total assets EC $129m. (Aug. 1984); Chair. WILLIAM LIBURD; Gen. Man. E. PISTANA; br. on Nevis.

Foreign Banks

Barclays Bank (UK): POB 42, Basseterre; tel. 465-2449; telex 6823; Man. A. SANFORD; br. on Nevis.

Bank of Nova Scotia: 5 Liverpool Row, Basseterre; tel. 465-4141; telex 6882.

Royal Bank of Canada: POB 91, Basseterre; tel. 465-2409; telex 6856; Man. F. V. BOWMAN.

Trade and Industry

Frigate Bay Development Corporation: POB 315, Basseterre; tel. 465-8339; promotes tourist and residential developments.

St Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): South Sq. St, POB 332, Basseterre; tel. 465-2980; telex 6822; incorporated 1949; 85 mems; Pres. W. KELSICK; Exec. Dir RICHARD O. SKERRITT.

National Agricultural Corporation (NACO): Church St, Basseterre; tel. 465-2498; f. 1975; government-owned; responsible for agricultural side of sugar industry; promotes crop diversification; Chief Exec. L. JAMES.

Nevis Cotton Growers' Association Ltd: Charlestown, Nevis; Pres. IVOR STEVENS.

TRADE UNIONS

St Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union: Masses House, Church St, Basseterre; tel. 465-2229 f. 1940; affiliated to Caribbean Maritime and Aviation Council, Caribbean Congress of Labour and ICFTU; associated with Labour Party; Pres. LEE L. MOORE; Gen. Sec. JOS N. FRANCE; about 4,000 mems.

United Workers' Union (UWU): Market St, Basseterre; tel. 465-4130; associated with PAM.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are 58 km (36 miles) of light railway on Saint Christopher, serving the sugar plantations.

ROADS

There are 101 km (63 miles) of road in Nevis and approximately 97 km (60 miles) in Saint Christopher.

SHIPPING

The Government maintains a commercial motor boat service between the islands and the following shipping lines call at the islands: Saguenay, Caribbean Shipping, Harrison, Booth, Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands, Athel, Atlantic, Booker, Grimaldi Siosa and Lauro.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve Golden Rock International Airport on Saint Christopher: Air BVI (British Virgin Islands), Air Mello, BWIA International (Trinidad and Tobago), Caribbean Airways (Barbados), LIAT (Antigua), Prinair (Puerto Rico), Sunjet International, Windward Islands Airways (Netherlands Antilles). Nevis is served by LIAT and Caribair.

Tourism

There were 57,108 visitors to Saint Christopher and Nevis in 1983.

St Kitts-Nevis Tourist Board: Treasury Pier, POB 132, Basseterre; tel. 465-4040; Main St, Nevis; Chair. COLIN PEREIRA.

St Kitts-Nevis Hotel Association: POB 67, Basseterre; tel. 452-8351; telex 6867.

SAINT LUCIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saint Lucia is in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, lying to the south of Martinique and to the north-east of Saint Vincent, in the Caribbean Sea. The island is volcanic, with spectacular mountain scenery. The average annual temperature is 26°C (79°F), with a dry season from January to April, followed by a rainy season from May to August. The average annual rainfall is 1,500 mm (60 in) in the low-lying areas, and 3,500 mm (138 in) in the mountains. The official language is English, although a large proportion of the population speak only a French-based patois. Almost all of the island's inhabitants profess Christianity, and between 85% and 90% are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) is blue, bearing in its centre a white-edged black triangle partly covered by a gold triangle rising from a common base. The capital is Castries.

Recent History

British settlers made an unsuccessful attempt to colonize the island in 1605. A further party of Englishmen arrived in 1638 but were murdered by the indigenous Carib population. France claimed sovereignty in 1642, and battles between French and Caribs continued until 1660, when a peace treaty was signed. Saint Lucia changed hands 14 times before it became a British colony in 1814, ceded by the French under the Treaty of Paris. It remained under British rule for the next 165 years.

Representative government was introduced in 1924. The colony was a member of the Windward Islands, under a federal system, until December 1959. It joined the newly formed West Indies Federation in January 1958 and remained a member until the Federation's dissolution in May 1962. From January 1960 Saint Lucia, in common with other British territories in the Windward Islands, was given a new constitution, with its own Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council.

In 1951 the first elections under adult suffrage were won by the St Lucia Labour Party (SLP), which held power until 1964, when John Compton of the newly-formed conservative United Workers' Party (UWP) became Chief Minister. In March 1967 Saint Lucia became one of the West Indies Associated States, gaining full autonomy in internal affairs, with the United Kingdom retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations only. The Legislative Council was replaced by a House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier. The UWP retained power until 1979.

In 1975 the Associated States agreed that they would seek independence individually. After three years of negotiations, Saint Lucia became independent on 22 February 1979, remaining within the Commonwealth. Compton became the country's first Prime Minister.

A general election in July 1979 returned the SLP to government with a clear majority, and its leader Allan Louisy, succeeded Compton as Prime Minister. In February 1980 a new Governor-General, Boswell Williams, was appointed. This led to disputes within the Government and contributed to a split in the SLP. Louisy's resignation was called for by 12 SLP members of the House, who wanted George Odlum, the Deputy Prime Minister, to take his place. This dispute continued until April 1981, when Odlum and three other SLP members of the House voted with the opposition against the Government's budget, and Louisy was forced to resign. In May Winston Cenac, the Attorney-General in the Louisy Government, took office as Prime Minister, with a parliamentary majority of one. Odlum and two other SLP members had broken away to form the Progressive Labour Party (PLP). Cenac upheld his declared intention not to call fresh elections, despite large demonstrations in Castries throughout May and June by striking civil servants, UWP supporters and PLP supporters demanding a change of government. The Cenac Government succeeded in getting its budget approved in July, and in September survived by one vote a motion of 'no confidence' , tabled jointly by the UWP and PLP, who accused the Government of political and economic mismanagement. In January 1982 a government proposal to alter legislation on MPs' expenses produced widespread accusations of corruption and triggered off a series of strikes. Demands for the Government's resignation grew from all sectors of the community, culminating in a general strike. Cenac resigned and an all-party caretaker administration was formed, under Michael Pilgrim of the PLP, pending the election. In May 1982 the UWP was returned to power with a strong majority. John Compton became Prime Minister again, promising to restore economic growth, to stimulate private investment, to expand tourism and to diversify agriculture. In December 1982 Sir Allen Lewis was reappointed Governor-General, following the dismissal of Boswell Williams because of his previous close association with the SLP.

In 1984 the opposition parties, which had been in disarray after their 1982 defeat, began to reorganize in order to present a more effective opposition to the UWP Government. In September 1984 Julian Hunte was elected leader of the SLP, while former leader Peter Josie was considering joining the PLP.

In October 1983 Saint Lucia, as a member of OECS (see p. 113), participated in the US-led invasion of Grenada.

Government

Saint Lucia is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and exercisable by the Governor-General, who represents the monarchy and is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, comprising the monarch, a 17-member House of Assembly, elected from single-member constituencies for up to five years by universal adult suffrage, and an 11-member Senate. The Senate is composed of six members appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, three on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and two appointed by the Governor-General acting on his own deliberate judgement. Government is effectively by the Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, the other Ministers. The Prime Minister must have majority support in the House, to which the Cabinet is responsible.

Defence

The Royal Saint Lucia Police Force, which numbers 300 men, is to be expanded for purposes of defence. It has been agreed to establish a joint regional coastguard and fisheries protection service serving Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, with assistance from the United Kingdom and the USA.

Economic Affairs

Saint Lucia's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which employs about one-third of the working population and accounts for 40% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Bananas are the most important crop. Saint Lucia lies within the hurricane belt and, consequently, suffers frequent devastations of its crops and infrastructure. Hurricane Allen, in August 1980, wiped out the entire banana crop. The production of coconuts, cocoa and local food crops was also severely affected. Banana production, however, has made a good recovery, with exports increasing steadily in 1981 and 1982. Exports of bananas were considerably higher in 1983, with shipments of 54,320 metric tons, valued at EC $52.8m. This was the highest figure for 14 years, despite crop damage from strong winds in January and September 1983. Production in 1984 increased substantially to a total of 64,583 tons. However, the depreciation of sterling against the US dollar limited the value of export revenues. Coconuts and cocoa are the other major crops. The

coconut industry, slower to recover than that of bananas, recorded some considerable progress in 1983, when production reached 3,500 tons, 46% higher than 1982. The pre-hurricane level was an average of 6,500 tons per annum. A number of agricultural diversification projects were under way in 1983: an EC $18m. development in the fertile Roseau valley, near Castries, was devoted to smallholdings producing tropical fruits and vegetables for export to Europe. A tree-crop diversification project involved the planting of about 200 acres with mangoes, avocados and grapefruit. The Government is also devoting attention to infrastructural improvements, land registration, agricultural credit and marketing, and it aims to achieve self-sufficiency in food, to increase banana production, to rehabilitate the coconut industry, to develop export crops for foreign exchange, and to provide sufficient raw materials to supply a viable agro-industrial sector.

Since 1972 there has been considerable expansion in the industrial sector, and by 1979 the manufacture of plastics, garments, beer and industrial gases, and the assembly of electronic components, were established industries. An official industrial programme has aimed to reduce Saint Lucia's dependence on agriculture, notably by attracting foreign investment. By 1976 the effects of the programme were apparent; exports of manufactured goods represented 48% of total exports, compared with 25% in 1974. Four major development projects, seen as critical to the island's economic recovery, are the construction of a dam in Roseau, a geothermal project in Soufrière, a free port zone in Vieux Fort and the construction of a road along the west coast, to be financed by foreign aid. A huge petroleum transhipment terminal, opened in 1982, would, it was hoped, earn about EC$8m. per annum. An agreement was signed with a Saudi Arabian concern in 1981 to build a second transhipment facility. Several major industrial plants were destroyed in the 1980 hurricane, temporarily inhibiting Saint Lucia's industrial growth.

Foreign investment, unforthcoming because of political unrest during the 1979–82 period, recommenced in 1983. Canada agreed to help to investigate Saint Lucia's potential for onshore and offshore deposits of petroleum and natural gas. In early 1984 Prime Minister Compton led a mission to the Far East to seek investment in industry and technical assistance, and an agreement was signed with Taiwan for technical assistance with fishing, agriculture and horticulture. Five industrial firms announced their intention of building factories in Saint Lucia.

Tourism is the third most important economic activity. The industry expanded rapidly in the mid-1970s, reaching a peak in the record year of 1978, when there were 107,000 visitors, including cruise passengers. Since then the annual average has been about 90,000, but improved marketing and direct flights from the USA have helped to increase the number of arrivals. In the first six months of 1984 tourist arrivals were 19% higher than the same period of the previous year.

According to estimates by the World Bank, in 1982 gross national product (GNP) per head was US $720, and between 1960 and 1982 GNP per head rose by an annual average of 3.4% (at 1980–82 prices). Saint Lucia's GDP increased strongly, in real terms, by an average of more than 10% per annum between 1976 and 1979, but growth came to a halt in 1980, when GDP fell slightly (by 0.13%), recovering to a more steady growth of 3% in 1981 and of 2.1% in 1982. The unemployment rate, which was more than 30% in 1981, improved to 27% in 1982, and to an estimated 22% in 1983. Inflation dropped dramatically, from 19.5% in 1980 to 15.1% in 1981, to 4.6% in 1982, and to only 1.5% in 1983.

The 1984/85 budget of EC $216m. included a large increase in capital expenditure to EC $85.9m., to be financed by borrowing, in order to create jobs and to boost the construction industry in anticipation of economic growth during 1985. The 1982/83 trade balance was EC $119.5m. in deficit.

Transport and Communications

Saint Lucia has about 800 km (500 miles) of roads. The main highway passes through every town and village on the island, and a direct route from Castries to the southern coast is under construction. Saint Lucia is served by numerous foreign shipping lines. The island's port at Castries is being extensively modernized, and there are plans to construct a second port, to serve the industrial free zone at Cul-de-Sac. The international airport at Hewanorra, 64 km (40 miles) from Castries, has been equipped to handle large jet aircraft. There is also an airstrip at Vigie, in Castries, which is capable of handling medium-range jets.

Social Welfare

There is a hospital in Castries (with 235 general beds and a separate ward for tuberculosis patients), a mental hospital with 162 beds, and a private hospital with 110 beds in the south of the island, at Vieux Fort. There are also 24 health centres and 18 community centres. Saint Lucia had 40 physicians in 1977.

Education

Education is compulsory for 10 years between five and 15 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of five and lasts for seven years. Secondary education, beginning at 12 years of age, lasts for five years, comprising a first cycle of three years and a second cycle of two years. Free education is provided in more than 90 government-assisted schools. Facilities for industrial, technical and teacher training are available at an educational complex at Morne Fortune, which also houses an extra-mural branch of the University of the West Indies.

Tourism

Saint Lucia is promoted as one of the last truly unspoilt Caribbean islands. It possesses spectacular, lush, mountainous scenery, a tropical climate and white sandy beaches. The sulphur baths at Soufrière are another attraction. However, it is only since 1966 that the island's tourism potential has been developed. In 1984 Saint Lucia received 87,610 visitors. The majority of tourists come from Canada, the USA and Europe.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 10 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 5 August (August Bank Holiday), 6 October (Thanksgiving Day), 13 December (Saint Lucia Day), 25–27 December (Christmas).

1986: 1–2 January (New Year), 22 February (Independence Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = EC $3.129;
US $1 = EC $2.700.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministries of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Castries.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 616 sq km (238 sq miles).

Population: 100,893 (census of 7 April 1970); 120,300 (males 56,818; females 63,482) at census of 12 May 1980; 126,000 (official estimate) at mid-1983.

Density (mid-1983): 205 per sq km.

Principal Towns: Castries (capital), estimated population 47,600 in 1978; other town Vieux Fort.

Births and Deaths (1983): Registered live births 3,914 (birth rate 31.0 per 1,000); Registered deaths 779 (death rate 6.2 per 1,000).

Economically Active Population (1980 census): 49,451 (males 22,152; females 27,299).

AGRICULTURE, ETC

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Roots and tubers 11; Bananas 59; Mangoes 44; Coconuts 34; Copra 6. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 11; Pigs 10; Sheep 14; Goats 10; Poultry 200. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing (metric tons, 1981): Total catch 2,404 (fishes 2,104; crustaceans 300). Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = EC $3.129; US $2.700; EC $100 = £31.96 = US $37.04. *Exchange Rate:* Fixed at US $1 = EC $2.70 since July 1976.

Budget (EC $ million, year ending 31 March 1983): Revenue 116.2 (taxation 100.7); Expenditure 152.2.

International Reserves (US $ million at 31 December 1983): IMF special drawing rights 0.01; Foreign exchange 8.86; Total 8.87. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Money Supply (EC $ million at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 30.26; Demand deposits at deposit money banks 28.17; Total money 58.43. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Cost of Living (Retail price index; base: 1970 = 100): 362.8 in 1980; 417.4 in 1981; 436.6 in 1982.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (EC $ million, at current prices, provisional 1978): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 28.5, Mining and quarrying 2.3, Manufacturing 14.1, Electricity, gas and water 4.6, Construction 32.4, Wholesale and retail trade 27.7, Restaurants and hotels 13.2, Transport, storage and communications 12.8, Finance, insurance and real estate 24.4, Public administration and defence 28.1, Other services 9.2, Total (at factor cost) 197.3, Indirect taxes (less subsidies) 30.0, Total (in purchasers' values) 227.3. Revised figures for total GDP (in EC $ million) are: 224.0 in 1978; 279.3 in 1979; 306.3 in 1980; 342.9 in 1981; 362.1 in 1982.

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1982): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 41.60; Merchandise imports f.o.b. −110.67; *Trade deficit* −69.07; Exports of services 51.76; Imports of services −31.34; *Balance on goods and services* −48.65; Private unrequited transfers (net) 13.36; Government unrequited transfers (net) 6.78; *Current balance* −28.51; Long-term capital (net) 25.69; Short-term capital (net) −0.73; Net errors and omissions 5.36; *Total* (net monetary movements) 1.81; Valuation changes (net) 0.29; Official financing (net) 0.50; *Changes in reserves* 2.60. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (EC $ million, 1982): *Imports:* Food and live animals 67.1; Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc 37.2; Basic manufactures 81.0, Machinery and transport equipment 54.6; Miscellaneous manufactured articles 28.2; Total (incl. others) 318.7. *Exports:* Food and live animals 48.4; Beverages and tobacco 9.7; Animal and vegetable oils and fats 10.8; Basic manufactures 15.1; Miscellaneous manufactured articles 11.3; Total (incl. others) 101.8.

Principal Trading Partners (EC $ million 1982): *Imports:* Canada 13.9; Japan 14.9; Netherlands Antilles 17.4; Trinidad and Tobago 34.7; United Kingdom 39.2; USA 116.7; Total (incl. others) 318.7 *Exports:* Dominica 7.6; Jamaica 13.0; Trinidad and Tobago 11.8; United Kingdom 43.2; USA 7.8; Total (incl. others) 101.8.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (registered vehicles, 1980, estimates): Cars 5,500; Others 2,500.

Shipping (international sea-borne freight traffic, '000 metric tons, 1982): Goods loaded 100; Goods unloaded 188. Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

TOURISM

Visitors (1984): 87,610 arrivals.

EDUCATION

Primary (1980): 957 teachers; 29,605 students.

Secondary (1980): 264 teachers; 4,607 students (general 4,306; teacher training 122; vocational 179).

Higher (1978): 51 teachers; 437 students.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution came into force at the independence of Saint Lucia on 22 February 1979. Its main provisions are summarized below:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, every person in Saint Lucia is entitled to the rights of life, liberty, security of the person, equality before the law and the protection of the law. Freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association is guaranteed and the inviolability of personal privacy, family life and property is maintained. Protection is afforded from slavery, forced labour, torture and inhuman treatment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The British monarch, as Head of State, is represented in Saint Lucia by a Governor-General.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the British monarch, represented by the Governor-General, an 11-member Senate and the House of Assembly, composed of 17 elected Representatives. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General: six on the advice of the Prime Minister, three on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and two acting on his own deliberate judgement. The life of Parliament is five years.

Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the Constitution.

At a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office, the Attorney-General is an ex officio member of the House.

Every citizen over the age of 21 is eligible to vote.

Parliament may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the British monarch and exercisable by the Governor-General. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister that member of the House who, in the Governor-General's view, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the House, and other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor-General may remove the Prime Minister from office if the House approves a resolution expressing no confidence in the Government, and if the Prime Minister does not resign within three days or advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers, and the Attorney-General as an ex-officio member at a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office.

The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General as that member of the House who, in the Governor-General's view, is best able to command the support of a majority of members of the house who do not support the Government.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Saint Lucia before independence who immediately prior to independence were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies automatically become citizens of Saint Lucia. All persons born in Saint Lucia after independence automatically acquire Saint Lucian citizenship as do those born outside Saint Lucia after independence to a parent possessing Saint Lucian citizenship. Provision is made for the acquisition of citizenship by those to whom it is not automatically granted.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir ALLEN LEWIS (took office December 1982).

CABINET

(February 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning, Foreign Affairs and Information: JOHN G. M. COMPTON.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism: W. GEORGE MALLET.

Minister of Education and Culture: MARGUERITA ALEXANDER.

Minister of Health, Housing and Labour: CLENDON MASON.

Minister of Community Development, Youth, Sports Social Affairs, Information and Broadcasting: ROMANUS LANSIQUOT.

Minister of Agriculture, Land, Fisheries and Cooperatives: IRA D'AUVERGNE.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: LEONARD RIVIERE.

Minister of Communications, Works, and Transport: ALLEN BOUSQUET.

Minister without Portfolio: CLARENCE RAMBALLY.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Castries; tel. 23980.

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries: Manoel St, Castries; tel. 22526.

Ministry of Communications, Works and Transport: Micoud St, Castries; tel. 21357.

Ministry of Community Development, Youth, Sport and Social Affairs: St Louis St, Castries; tel. 23276.

Ministry of Education and Culture: Laborie St, Castries; tel. 21357.

Ministry of Finance: Government Bldg, Castries; tel. 23773.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Brazil St, Castries; tel. 22181.

Ministry of Health, Housing and Labour: Chaussee Rd, Castries; tel. 22827.

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism: Brazil St, Castries; tel. 22627.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly

Speaker: W. ST CLAIR DANIEL.

Clerk: DORIS BAILEY.

Election, 3 May 1982

Party	Seats	Votes	%
United Workers' Party . .	14	27,052	56.4
St Lucia Labour Party . .	2	7,933	16.5
Progressive Labour Party .	1	13,014	27.1

Senate

The Senate has nine nominated members and two independent members.

President: HENRY GIRAUDY.

Political Organizations

Progressive Labour Party (PLP): New Dock Rd, Vieux Fort; tel. 46555; f. 1981 as a result of a split within the SLP; socialist party; Leader GEORGE ODLUM.

St Lucia Labour Party (SLP): POB 64, Castries; tel. 23927; telex 6338; f. 1946; socialist party; Leader JULIAN R. HUNTE; Chair CHARLES AUGUSTIN.

United Workers' Party (UWP): Castries; f. 1964; comprises members of dissolved National Labour Movement and People's Progressive Party; conservative; right-wing party; Leader JOHN G. M. COMPTON.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SAINT LUCIA

France: Castries; Ambassador: GILBERT BOCHET.

Venezuela: Vigie, Castries; tel. 24033; Ambassador: GONZALO SÁNCHEZ.

Judicial System

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

High St, Castries, tel. 22573.

The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was established in 1967 and was known as the Supreme Court of Grenada and the West Indies Associated States from 1974 until 1979, when it became the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court. Its jurisdiction extends to Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. It is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal. The High Court is composed of the Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal is presided over by the Chief Justice and includes two other Justices of Appeal. Jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States. Appeals from the Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: Judge L. L. ROBOTHAM.

Religion

Roman Catholics form at least 85% of the population; there are also Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Seventh-day Adventist, Pentecostal and Bethel Tabernacle Churches and other sects.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Castries: KELVIN EDWARD FELIX, Archbishop's House, POB 267, Castries; tel. 22416.

The Press

Etoile: Castries; f. 1981; organ of the St Lucia Labour Party.

The Castries Catholic Chronicle: POB 97, Castries; f. 1957; monthly; Editor Very Rev. PATRICK A. B. ANTHONY; circ. 2,500.

The Crusader: 19 St Louis St, Castries; tel. 22203; f. 1934; weekly; Editor EARL BOUSQUET; circ. 2,000.

The Midweek Voice: Odessa Bldg, Darling St, POB 104, Castries; tel. 22490; weekly.

The Star: Castries; Editor RICK WAYNE.

The Vanguard: Hospital Rd, POB 690, Castries; fortnightly; Editor ANDREW SEALY; circ. 2,000.

The Weekend Voice: Odessa Bldg, Darling St, POB 104, Castries; tel. 22490; Sundays; Editor GUY ELLIS; circ. 4,000.

Publisher

Caribbean Publishing Co Ltd: POB 104, Castries; tel. 22490; f. 1978; publishes telephone directories and magazines.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 90,000 radio receivers and 3,000 television sets in use.

RADIO

Radio Caribbean International: POB 121, Castries; tel. 22637; French, English and Creole services; Station Man. D. V. G. GARDNER; Station Eng. WINSTON FOSTER.

Radio Saint Lucia (RSL): Morne Fortune, POB 660, Castries; tel. 22337; government-owned; English and Creole services; Chair. HOLLIS D. BRISTOL; Man. DAVIS R. WILLIAMS.

TELEVISION

St Lucia Television Services Ltd: POB 950, Castries; f. 1967; commercial station; Chair. W. ST CLAIR DANIEL.

Finance

BANKING

Local Banks

National Commercial Bank of Saint Lucia: Bridge St, POB 1031, Castries; tel. 23561; telex 6300; f. 1981; cap. p.u. US $0.4m.; Man. MCDONALD DIXON.

St Lucia Co-operative Bank Ltd: POB 168, Castries; tel. 22880; telex 6308; incorporated 1937; auth. cap. $1,000,000; Pres. FRANCIS J. CARASCO; Man. E. A. THEODORE; Sec. MAJORIE JOSEPH; br. at Vieux Fort.

There is also a Government Savings Bank.

Development Banks

Caribbean Investment Corporation: 27 Brazil St, Castries; f. 1973; provides loan facilities for industrial, agro-industrial and tourism projects in the less developed countries of CARICOM; Chair. LESLIE CLARKE.

St Lucia Development Bank: Barnards Building, POB 1031, Castries; tel. 23561; telex 6300; f. 1981; merged with former Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank; provides credit for agriculture, industry, tourism, housing and workforce training; Chair. and Man. Dir GEORGE THEOPHILUS.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Nova Scotia Ltd (Canada): 6 William Peter Blvd, Castries; tel. 22292; Man. LLOYD MITCHEL; 3 brs.

Barclays Bank (UK): Bridge St, POB 335–336, Castries; tel. 23306; telex 6348; Man. P. A. WEATHERHEAD; 7 brs.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: William Peter Blvd, POB 350, Castries; tel. 23751; Man. G. NEWLANDS.

Royal Bank of Canada: William Peter Blvd, POB 280, Castries; tel. 22245; Man. L. F. SARDINHA; br. at Vieux Fort.

INSURANCE

There were 37 insurance companies operating in Saint Lucia in 1980.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

St Lucia Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: 2nd Floor, Monplaisir's Bldg, Brazil St, POB 482, Castries; tel. 23165; f. 1889; 85 mems; Pres. CHARMAINE GARDNER.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Caribbean Development Corporation (CDC): Reduit, Gros Islet, POB 619, Castries; telex 6222; invests in development projects, primarily agriculture, industry and public utilities.

National Development Corporation (NDC): POB 495, Monplaisir Bldgs, 27 Brazil St, Castries; tel 23614; telex 6387; f. 1971 to promote the economic development of Saint Lucia; owns and manages 4 industrial estates; Chair. LESLIE R. CLARKE; Gen. Man. HARRY JOSEPH.

STATE-OWNED ASSOCIATIONS

St Lucia Agriculturists' Association Ltd: Mongiraud St, POB 153, Castries; tel. 22494; Chair. and Man. Dir C. ALCINDOR; Sec. R. RAVENEAU.

St Lucia Banana Growers' Association: 7 Manoel St, POB 197, Castries; tel. 2251; f. 1953, became statutory corporation 1967; 8,000 mems; Chair. EDWARD W. ROCK; Deputy Chair. PERCIVAL B. COMBIE; Gen. Man. MICHAEL LANSIQUOT.

St Lucia Coconut Growers' Association Ltd: Manoel St, POB 259, Castries; tel. 22360; Chair. JOHANNES LEONCE; Man. N. E. EDMUNDS.

St Lucia Marketing Board: Conway, POB 441, Castries; tel. 23214; telex 6221; Chair. (vacant); Man. M. B. TOUSSAINT.

Windward Islands Banana Growers' Association (WINBAN): Compton Bldg, William Peter Blvd, Castries; tel. 22411; telex 6323; Pres. I. H. MATTHEW; Man. Dir C. T. MATTHEW.

TRADE UNIONS

Agricultural and General Workers' Union: 3 Park St, Reclamation Grounds, Castries; Pres. GEORGE F. L. CHARLES; Sec. C. DENIS; 244 mems.

Farmers' and Farm Workers' Union: St Louis St, Castries; Pres. Senator FRANCES MICHEL; Sec. RICHARD EDWIN; 3,500 mems.

National Workers' Union: POB 713, Castries; tel. 23664; telex 6227; affiliated to CLAT and WFTU; Pres. TYRONE MAYNARD; Sec. GEORGE GODDARD; 5,000 mems.

St Lucia Workers' Union: Reclamation Grounds, Castries; tel. 22620; f. 1939; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, IFPAAW, PTTI, ICGLWF, IUF and CCL; Pres. GEORGE LOUIS; Sec. TITUS FRANCIS; about 600 mems.

St Lucia Civil Service Association: Castries; Pres. GABRIEL CHARLES (acting); Sec. LAURIE AUGUSTE.

St Lucia Nurses' Association: POB 819, Castries; f. 1947; Pres. VIOLA JAMES; Gen. Sec. JACINTA SERIEUX; Treas. CLEMENT BAILEY.

St Lucia Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: Reclamation Grounds, POB 166, Castries; f. 1945; affiliated to ICFTU, IIF and CCL; Pres. PETER JOSIE; Sec. JULIA PHILLIPS; about 800 mems.

St Lucia Teachers' Union: POB 821, Castries; f. 1934; Pres. JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH; Sec.-Gen. ALFRED BAPTISTE.

Vieux Fort General Dock Workers' Union: POB 224, Theodore St, Vieux Fort; tel. 6422; f. 1954; Pres. HADRIAN MONROSE; Gen. Sec. MARCUS ANDREWS; 700 mems.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 31 co-operative societies.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Saint Lucia.

ROADS

There is a total of approximately 800 km (500 miles) of roads, of which 260 km (162 miles) are main roads and the remainder principally feeder roads. Internal transport is handled by private concerns.

SHIPPING

The ports at Castries and Vieux Fort are being fully mechanized. Castries has six berths with a total length of 2,470 ft; Vieux Fort will have two berths available, each 535 ft long. The port of Soufrière has a deep water anchorage, but no alongside berth for ocean-going vessels.

In 1983, 93 cruise ships called at Saint Lucia. Regular services are provided by the following lines: Atlantic, Booker, Booth, Federal, French, Geest, Harrison, Italia, Lamport and Holt, Royal Dutch Line, Saguenay, Seaway, Trafalgar Lines and West Indies Shipping Co.

Total cargo handled in 1977 was 3,444,000 tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airports in use: Vigie, near Castries, served by LIAT (1974), Saint Lucia Airways and Air Martinique; and Hewanorra International (formerly Beane Field), near Vieux Fort, served by Alitalia (Italy), Balair (Switzerland), British Airways, BWIA International (Trinidad), Eastern Air Lines (USA), LTU (Federal Republic of Germany) and Pan American (USA).

Saint Lucia Airways: POB 253, Castries; tel. 22686; telex 6393; private cargo and charter services; scheduled service between Vigie and Hewanorra airports.

Tourism

Saint Lucia Tourist Board: John Compton Highway, POB 221, Castries; tel. 25968; telex 6380; Chair. Peter Bergasse; Dir Maria Laville.

Saint Lucia Hotels Association: John Compton Highway, POB 221, Castries; Pres. Bill Stewart; Sec. Eileen Paul.

In 1983 there were 79,637 stay-over visitors to Saint Lucia.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is situated in the Windward Islands group, approximately 160 km (100 miles) west of Barbados, in the West Indies. The nearest neighbouring countries are Saint Lucia, to the north, and Grenada, to the south. As well as the main volcanic island of Saint Vincent, the state includes the smaller islands known as the Saint Vincent Grenadines, the northerly part of an island chain stretching between Saint Vincent and Grenada. The principal islands in that part of the group are Bequia, Canouan, Mustique, Mayreau, Isle D'Quatre and Union Island. The climate is tropical, with average temperatures of between 18°C and 32°C (64°F–90°F). Annual rainfall ranges from 1,500 mm (60 inches) in the extreme south to 3,750 mm (150 inches) in the mountainous interior of the island. English is the official language. Most of the inhabitants are Christians, mainly of the Anglican, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches. The national flag (proportions 7 by 4) has three vertical stripes, of blue, yellow and green, separated by narrow white stripes, with the coat of arms (a shield, showing two female figures, representing 'Peace' and 'Justice', attending an altar, with a cotton plant as a crest above the shield) superimposed on a breadfruit leaf, with the motto 'Pax et Justitia' below, on the broad central yellow stripe. The capital is Kingstown, on the island of Saint Vincent.

Recent History

The islands, under the collective name of St Vincent, became a British possession in the 18th century. With other nearby British territories, St Vincent was administered by the Governor of the Windward Islands, under a federal system, until December 1959. The first elections under universal adult suffrage were held in 1951. The islands participated in the West Indies Federation from its foundation in January 1958 until its dissolution in May 1962. From January 1960, St Vincent, in common with the other Windward Islands, had a new constitution, with its own Administrator and an enlarged Legislative Council.

After the failure of negotiations to form a smaller East Caribbean Federation, most of the British colonies in the Leeward and Windward Islands became Associated States, with full internal self-government, in 1967. This change of status was delayed in St Vincent because of local political differences. At controversial elections to the Legislative Council in 1966, the ruling People's Political Party (PPP) was returned with a majority of only one seat. Further elections were held in May 1967, when the St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP) won six of the nine seats in the Council. Milton Cato, leader of the SVLP, became Chief Minister in succession to Ebenezer Joshua of the PPP. On 27 October 1969, despite objections from the PPP, St Vincent became an Associated State, with the United Kingdom retaining responsibility for defence and foreign relations only. The Legislative Council was renamed the House of Assembly, the Administrator became Governor and the Chief Minister was restyled Premier.

Elections were held in April 1972 for a new House of Assembly, with a membership increased to 13. The PPP and the SVLP each won six seats, the remaining one going to James Mitchell, formerly a Minister in the SVLP Government, who stood as an independent. The PPP agreed to form a Government with Mitchell as Premier and Joshua as Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance. In September 1974 Joshua and his wife, Ivy (a Parliamentary Secretary), resigned after policy disagreements with the Premier. A motion expressing 'no confidence' in Mitchell's Government was approved, and the House dissolved. In the ensuing elections, held in December, the PPP and SVLP campaigned in a 'unity agreement'. The SVLP won 10 of the 13 seats, and the PPP two. Cato became Premier again, at the head of a coalition with the PPP, and committed his Government to attaining full independence from the United Kingdom.

After a constitutional conference in September 1978, the colony became fully independent, as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, on 27 October 1979. The Governor became Governor-General, while Cato, hitherto the Premier, took office as the country's first Prime Minister. The new state became a 'special member' of the Commonwealth, not represented at meetings of Heads of Government.

Cato's position was reinforced in the general elections of December 1979, when the SVLP won 11 of the 13 elective seats in the 19-member House of Assembly. Three days later, the new Government was forced to quell an uprising on Union Island, organized by members of the Rastafarian cult.

In May 1981 Randolph Russell, the Minister of Health, resigned his post and left the SVLP, claiming that the Government was to blame for the country's economic and social decline. The Government's attempt to introduce repressive new legislation on public order and labour relations in the essential services sector aroused unprecedented popular opposition. The National Committee in Defence of Democracy, formed in May with the support of various opposition parties, trade unions and other representative bodies, organized large demonstrations and a partially successful general strike in June. These events obliged the Government to withdraw the proposed legislation, pending review. In July it was agreed that the Leader of the Opposition, Calder Williams, should step down to allow Randolph Russell, now an independent member of the House, to assume the position. Russell subsequently formed a new party, the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP).

Attempts by the fragmented opposition parties to form a united opposition to the Government repeatedly failed. During 1982 and 1983 a possible merger of the two leading opposition parties, the New Democratic Party (NDP) and the United People's Movement (UPM), was proposed, but the scheme finally collapsed over differing attitudes to the US-led intervention in Grenada in October 1983. In May 1982 the UPM's leader, Dr Ralph Gonsalves, had resigned in protest at the UPM's growing Marxist orientation, and founded his own party, the Movement for National Unity (MNU). In June 1984 Prime Minister Cato announced an early general election, hoping to take advantage of the divided opposition in order to secure his return to power. However, the repercussions of recent scandals surrounding the Cato Government, and the economic and taxation policies of the SVLP, helped to produce an unexpected victory for the centrist NDP in the election held in July 1984. The NDP won nine of the 13 elective seats in the House of Assembly, and the party's leader, James Mitchell (who had been Premier in 1972–74), became Prime Minister. Five SVLP ministers lost their seats, and Cato announced his intention of retiring from politics. The left-wing parties also fared badly, gaining only 7.2% of the popular vote between them. The NDP intended to follow a policy of strengthening and diversifying the economy, and reinforcing democratic institutions.

Government

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a constitutional monarchy. Executive power is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and exercisable by the Governor-General, who represents the British monarch locally and who is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in Parliament, comprising the Governor-General and a House of Assembly composed of 19 members: six nominated Senators and 13 Representatives, elected for up to five years by universal adult suffrage. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General: four on the advice of the Prime Minister and two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. Government is effectively by the Cabinet. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister

and, on the latter's recommendation, selects the other Ministers. The Prime Minister must be able to command the support of the majority of the House, to which the Cabinet is responsible.

Defence

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is part of the regional security system that was agreed with the other independent East Caribbean states in 1982. Saint Vincent has been developing a small contingent of its police force of 489 for the purposes of defence.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, and bananas are the main crop. The damage caused by an eruption of the Soufrière volcano in 1979 reduced banana exports from 30,414 tons in 1978 to 22,692 tons in 1979, and in 1980 Hurricane Allen destroyed 95% of the crop. In 1981, 29,422 tons of bananas were harvested (about 10,000 tons more than in the previous year), and banana shipments earned EC $27.2m., more than 40% of total export earnings. In 1982 the value of banana exports declined to EC $24.3m. In 1984 production totalled 32,069 tons, a 15% increase over the previous year. The fall in the value of the pound sterling, however, reduced potential export earnings, which totalled EC $30m. The country is the world's leading producer of arrowroot, producing 2.1m. lb of starch in 1982 and 2.2m. lb in 1983. Exports of arrowroot totalled EC $1.6m. in 1983, most of which were to the United Kingdom. However, failure to sell sufficient arrowroot production in 1984 led to the stockpiling of 3m. lb. The sugar industry was revived in 1981 as a means of creating self-sufficiency in sugar and holding down imports. The first crop in 1981 produced only 500 metric tons of raw sugar. Output improved in 1982 to 1,762 metric tons, though fires destroyed 10,000 tons of cane, hindering throughput. In 1984 production had reached 2,746 metric tons, but the industry was still not economically viable, and was in debt by EC $42m. The NDP Government set up a consultative committee in late 1984 to investigate the future prospects of the industry. Carrots and plantains are also major cash crops, and the islands are an important regional producer of spices and exotic fruits. Tobacco has also been introduced with some success. The Government has pursued a policy of land reform, and attempted to revitalize the agricultural sector by improving techniques and marketing. Agriculture remains the principal employer, although its share of total GDP contracted from 40.3% in 1961 to 18.1% in 1978. Foodstuffs accounted for 80% of exports in 1983.

The small manufacturing sector has expanded slowly, and in 1983 accounted for 7.4% of the labour force. The main products include concrete, flour and furniture. To encourage growth in this sector, two industrial estates have been established, and the Government is offering incentives, such as tax exemption, to foreign concerns which establish operations on the islands. A national development corporation was founded in 1970 to promote joint ventures with foreign investors. One of these, a flour mill serving all four countries in the Windward Islands, opened in 1978 with 40% Canadian, 40% local and 20% government capital. A sugar factory was built at Mount Bentinck, and opened in 1981, financed with the help of the Caribbean Development Bank. Allegations of fraud have surrounded the country's small offshore banking industry, which has suffered from the lack of sufficient regulation and control.

Tourism, though little developed by regional standards, is growing in importance. Tourist arrivals increased by almost 50% in 1980, although figures fell in both 1981 and 1982. World-wide recession and inadequate air services were blamed, and serious attempts were being made to cultivate new markets in Latin America, as well as expanding existing ones. Priority has been given by the NDP Government to the construction of an international airport, to aid both trade and tourism. A feasibility study of the project was to be undertaken by the World Bank.

The loss of exports, owing to volcano and hurricane damage, led to a record trade deficit of EC $111.6m. in 1980. By 1982, however, this had been reduced to EC $77.1m. The recurrent budget deficit increased to EC $6.9m. in 1983, while borrowing to finance the Government's capital expenditure programme had increased the public debt to EC $190m. Unpopular taxes were introduced in 1983 to help to meet the deficit. The islands' gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 2% in real terms in 1980, and by 11.5% in 1981, owing to the recovery in agricultural production. GDP fell, however, by 2.5% in 1982. Unemployment was estimated at over 30% of the work-force in 1984, and the Government was planning development projects to create jobs. The new Government also hoped to improve the development of the Grenadine islands, which were estimated to receive less than 1% of the country's total budget.

Transport and Communications

There are 286 km (178 miles) of all-weather roads, 378 km (235 miles) of rough roads and 386 km (240 miles) of tracks and byways. The main port, at Kingstown, contains a deep-water wharf with accommodation for two ocean-going ships. A motor vessel service plies between the Grenadines and Saint Vincent three times a week. In 1978 the Government acquired two new cargo boats to improve shipping between the main island and the Grenadines. Exports are flown to Barbados to link up with international shipping lines. The airport at Arnos Vale was modernized in 1978 and can now handle night traffic. There are also three airstrips, on Mustique, Union Island and Canouan.

Social Welfare

There are 34 government-run clinics and dispensaries located throughout the islands, with more than 350 hospital beds, of which 211 are in the Central General Hospital. Expenditure on health services in 1982 was EC $8.4m.

Education

Free primary education, beginning at five years of age and lasting for seven years, is available to all children in government schools, although it is not compulsory and attendance is low. At secondary standard, government facilities are limited, with only one girls' high school and one co-educational school. Otherwise, secondary education is provided in 13 schools run by religious organizations with government assistance. There are six junior secondary schools. There is one teacher training college and one technical college. Adult literacy was about 85% in 1983.

Tourism

The country's greatest tourist asset is the island chain of the Grenadines, which offer superior yachting facilities. Tourism has been relatively slow in developing, owing mainly to the fact that the airport on Saint Vincent has not been served by international airlines. In 1983 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines received 86,350 tourists (including cruise ship passengers). Visitors are mainly from other Caribbean countries, the USA and the United Kingdom.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 2 July (Caricom Day), 3 July (Carnival), 6 August (Emancipation Day), 27 October (National Day), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 22 January (Discovery Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = EC $3.129;
US $1 = EC $2.700.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistical Unit, Ministry of Finance, Kingstown.

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area: 389.3 sq km (150.3 sq miles). The island of Saint Vincent covers 344 sq km (133 sq miles).

Population: (at census of 7 April 1960) 79,948; (at census of 7 April 1970) 87,305; (males 41,325; females 45,980); (estimate at 31 December 1982) 127,883.

Density (31 December 1982): 328.5. per sq km.

Principal Town: Kingstown (capital), population 24,764 (1982 estimate).

Births, Marriages and Deaths (registrations in 1982): Live births 3,352; Marriages 380; Deaths 745.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 lb, 1982): Bananas 70,000, Nutmeg and mace 142, Carrots 350, Plantains 4,383, Sweet potatoes 3,197, Arrowroot 2,106, Ginger 286, Groundnuts 400, Yams and other roots and tubers 18,603.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1983): Cattle 8, Pigs 7, Sheep 13, Goats 4, Poultry 153. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 581 in 1977; 698 in 1978; 547 in 1979 (Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC $). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = EC $3.129; US $1 = EC $2.700; EC $100 = £31.96 = US $37.04. *Exchange rate:* Fixed at US $1 = EC $2.70 since July 1976.

Budget (EC $'000, 1982): Revenue 65,954 (Import duties 11,768, Income tax 16,938); Recurrent expenditure 72,486 (Public works 11,013, Education 12,407, Health 8,413).

International Reserves (US $ million at 31 December 1983): IMF special drawing rights 0.01; Reserve position in IMF 0.37; Foreign exchange 5.32; Total 5.70. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Money Supply (EC $ million at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 20.14; Demand deposits at deposit money banks 20.81; Total money 40.95. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Cost of Living (retail price index; base: March 1964 = 100): 511.7 in 1980; 556.8 in 1981; 606.0 in 1982.

Gross Domestic Product (EC $ million in current purchasers' values): 197.0 in 1981; 223.8 in 1982; 248.2 in 1983.

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1983): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 42.0; Merchandise imports f.o.b. −64.9; *Trade balance* −22.9; Exports of services 21.7; Imports of services −21.2; *Balance on goods and services* −22.4; Private unrequited transfers (net) 16.0; Government unrequited transfers (net) 3.4; *Current balance* −3.0; Long-term capital (net) 5.6; Short-term capital (net) −1.3; Net errors and omissions −0.5; *Total* (net monetary movements) 0.8; Valuation changes (net) 0.1; Official financing (net) 0.3; *Changes in reserves* 1.2. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (EC $'000, 1982): *Imports:* Food and live animals 48,100 (Wheat 16,105); Beverages and tobacco 7,552; Crude materials (inedible) except fuels 5,922; Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. 6,376; Chemicals 17,561; Basic manufactures 34,829; Machinery and transport equipment 28,352; Miscellaneous manufactured articles 15,442 (Clothing 5,024); Total (incl. others) 164,526. *Exports:* Food and live animals 60,761 (Bananas 24,299, Flour 15,108, Tubers 7,432); Basic manufactures 8,169; Machinery and transport equipment 4,894; Miscellaneous manufactured articles 7,058; Total (incl. others) 84,826.

Principal Trading Partners (EC $'000, 1982): *Imports:* Barbados 6,014; Canada 10,831; Trinidad and Tobago 14,645; United Kingdom 27,967; USA 59,589; Total (incl. others) 164,526. *Exports:* Barbados 4,161; Saint Lucia 5,575; Trinidad and Tobago 25,865; United Kingdom 26,337; USA 7,778; Total (incl. others) 84,826.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic ('000 vehicles registered 1982): Passenger cars 4.1; Commercial vehicles 2.4, Motor Cycles 1.0.

Shipping ('000 tons, 1982): Cargo landed 74; Cargo loaded 46.

TOURISM

1983: 86,350 arrivals (incl. cruise ship passengers).

EDUCATION

Pre-primary (1981): 30 schools; 967 pupils.

Primary (1982): 62 schools; 1,208 teachers; 24,569 pupils.

Secondary (1982): 19 schools; 320 teachers; 5,123 pupils.

Teacher-Training College (1982): 1 institution; 105 students.

Technical College (1982): 1 institution; 1,229 students.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution came into force at the independence of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 27 October 1979. The following is a summary of its main provisions:

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

Regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, every person in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is entitled to the rights of life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law. Freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association is guaranteed and the inviolability of a person's home and other property is maintained. Protection is afforded from slavery, forced labour, torture and inhuman treatment.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The British Monarch is represented in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by a Governor-General.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament consists of the British Monarch, represented by the Governor-General, and a House of Assembly comprising 13 elected Representatives and six Senators. Senators are appointed by the Governor-General—four on the advice of the Prime Minister and two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The life of Parliament is five years. Each constituency returns one Representative to the House who is directly elected in accordance with the Constitution. At a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office, the Attorney-General is an ex-officio member of the House. Every citizen over the age of 18 is eligible to vote. Parliament may alter any of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested in the British Monarch and exercisable by the Governor-General. The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister that member of the House who, in the Governor-General's view, is the best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the House, and other Ministers on the advice of

the Prime Minister. The Governor-General may remove the Prime Minister from office if a resolution of no confidence in the Government is passed by the House and the Prime Minister does not either resign within three days or advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament.

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and other Ministers and the Attorney-General as an ex-officio member at a time when the office of Attorney-General is a public office. The Leader of the Opposition is appointed by the Governor-General as that member of the House who, in the Governor-General's view, is best able to command the support of a majority of members of the House who do not support the Government.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines before independence who, immediately prior to independence, were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies automatically become citizens of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. All persons born outside the country after independence to a parent possessing citizenship of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines automatically acquire citizenship as do those born in the country after independence. Provision is made for the acquisition of citizenship by those to whom it would not automatically be granted.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: JOSEPH LAMBERT EUSTACE (took office 28 February 1985).

CABINET

(March 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance: JAMES MITCHELL.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Industry and Agriculture: EDWARD GRIFFITH.

Minister of Tourism, Information and Culture: JOHN HORNE.

Minister of Housing, Labour and Community Development: DAVID JACK.

Minister of Education and Health: ALLAN CRUICKSHANK.

Minister of Communications and Works: BURTON WILLIAMS.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: EMERY ROBERTSON.

Ministers of State: HERBERT YOUNG, JEREMIAH SCOTT, MARCUS DE FREITAS.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Kingstown; tel. 61703.

All other Ministries are also in Kingstown.

Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: DENNIS WILSON.

Senators: 6.

Elected Members: 13.

Clerk: J. CLEMENT NOEL.

Election, 25 July 1984

Party	% of votes	Seats*
New Democratic Party (NDP)	51.4	9
St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP)	41.4	4
United People's Movement (UPM)	3.2	—
Movement for National Unity (MNU)	2.0	—
Progressive Democratic Party (PDP)	1.92	—

* At a by-election on 14 February 1985 the NDP gained a seat previously held by the SVLP, thereby increasing its representation in the House of Assembly to 10 elected members.

Political Organizations

Movement for National Unity (MNU): Kingstown; f. 1982 after split from UPM (see below); moderate, left-wing party; Leader Dr RALPH GONSALVES..

New Democratic Party (NDP): POB 619, Kingstown; f. 1975; democratic party supporting political unity in the Caribbean, social development and free enterprise; Pres. JAMES F. MITCHELL; Sec.-Gen. GEORGE OWEN WALKER; 7,000 mems.

Progressive Democratic Party (PDP): Kingstown; f. 1981; Leader RANDOLPH RUSSELL.

St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP): Kingstown; f. 1955; moderate socialist party advocating mixed economy, follows a conservative foreign policy; Leader HUDSON TANNIS.

St Vincent National Movement (SVNM): Kingstown; Leader Dr GIDEON CORDICE.

United People's Movement (UPM): Kingstown; f. 1979; formed from an alliance of the Democratic Freedom Movement, the leftist extra-parliamentary Youlou United Liberation Movement (Yulimu) and the rural leftist group Arwee; radical left-wing party (denounced as Communist by SVLP); Leader RENWICK ROSE.

Diplomatic Representation

There are no resident envoys in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, but diplomatic relations are maintained at consular level with many countries.

Judicial System

Justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, based in Saint Lucia and consisting of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. A puisne judge is resident in Saint Vincent. There are three Magistrates, one of whom acts as the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Puisne Judge: J. B. RENWICK.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of the Windward Islands and Archbishop of the West Indies: Most Rev. Sir GEORGE CUTHBERT MANNING WOODROFFE, Bishop's House, POB 128, Kingstown; tel. 61895.

Other Christian Churches

The Methodist, the Roman Catholic Church, Seventh-day Adventist, Baptist and other denominations also have places of worship.

The Press

PERIODICALS

Government Bulletin: Government Information Service, Kingstown; periodically; Chief Information Officer J. DURRANT LIVERPOOL; circ. 300.

Government Gazette: POB 12, Kingstown; f. 1868; Government Printer O. BENTINCK; circ. 370.

The New Times: Kingstown; f. 1984; Thursdays; organ of NDP.

The Star: POB 854, Kingstown; fortnightly; organ of the St Vincent Labour Party; Editor HUDSON K. TANNIS.

The Vincentian: St George's Place, POB 592, Kingstown; tel. 61123; f. 1919; weekly; independent; Man. Dir E. M. RICHARDS; Editor N. PEACOCKE; circ. 3,000.

Publisher

The Vincentian Publishing: POB 592, Kingstown; tel. 71479.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were 55,000 radio receivers and 8,000 television sets in use.

Radio Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: POB 705, Kingstown; tel. 61516; commercial, government-owned; Man. Jeanette Duncan.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch)

BANKING

Principal Banks

Co-operative Investment Bank: Egmont St, POB 839, Kingstown; tel. 71469; telex 7518; f. 1978; offshore banking; Man. J. A. McDowall.

National Commercial Bank of St Vincent: corner of Halifax and Egmont Sts, POB 880, Kingstown; tel. 71844; telex 7522; f. 1977; government-owned; cap. EC $10.4m.; dep. EC $67.1m.; Chair. Noel Venner; Man. Claude Samuel; 3 brs.

Saint Vincent Agricultural and Co-operative Bank: Bay St, Kingstown; government-owned; merged with Saint Vincent Development Corporation in 1982; finances agriculture, fisheries and related industries, and provides technical assistance; Chair. Oswald George.

Saint Vincent Agricultural and Credit Loan Bank: Kingstown; tel. 61873; Gen. Man. F. Jack.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Nova Scotia: 108 Halifax St, POB 237, Kingstown; tel. 71601; Man. Everette Christian.

Barclays Bank: Halifax St, POB 604, Kingstown; tel. 61708; telex 7520; Man. I. C. Layne; 5 brs.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: POB 212, Kingstown; Man. C. F. Davis.

Royal Bank of Canada: POB 118, Kingstown; tel. 61502; Man. M. E. P. Camacho; (assets acquired by Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and Neal and Massey Holding Ltd in February 1985).

INSURANCE

A number of foreign insurance companies have offices in Kingstown.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Saint Vincent Chamber of Commerce (Inc): Egmont St, POB 134, Kingstown; tel. 71464; Pres. Arthur R. Connell.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Saint Vincent Agricultural Development Corporation: Upper Bay St, Kingstown; tel. 71574; f. 1975 to stimulate agricultural development and to manage government estates; Chair. Edward Griffith.

Saint Vincent Development Corporation: POB 841, Kingstown; tel. 71358; telex 7522; f. 1970; finances industry, agriculture, fisheries and tourism; Chair. Oswald George.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Saint Vincent Arrowroot Industry Association: Kingstown; tel. 71511; f. 1930; producers, manufacturers and sellers; 186 mems; Chair. K. Browne; Gen. Man. Frederick Ollivierre.

Saint Vincent Banana Growers' Association: Lot 10, Sharpe St, Kingstown; tel. 716056; f. 1955; over 7,000 mems.; Chair. Errol Davis.

Saint Vincent Employers' Federation: POB 348, Kingstown; tel. 61853; Dir C. G. Huggins.

TRADE UNIONS

Commercial, Technical and Allied Workers' Union (CTUAW): POB 245, Kingstown; f. 1962; affiliated to Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL), ICFTU, FIET, PTTI, ITF and IUF; Pres. Cyril C. Roberts; Gen. Sec. J. Burns Bonadie; 3,100 mems.

Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union: Kingstown; f 1952; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. E. T. Joshua; Sec. Alma Johnson; about 3,000 mems.

Public Services Union of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: McKies Hill, Kingstown; tel. 71801; f. 1943; Pres. Cadman Lewis; Gen. Sec. Ellsworth John; Exec. Sec. R. I. Samuel; 738 mems.

The Teachers' Union: POB 304, Kingstown; members of Caribbean Union of Teachers affiliated to WCOTP and FISE; 1,000 mems.

CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

There are 26 Agricultural Credit Societies who receive loans from the Government and five Registered Co-operative Societies.

Transport

ROADS

There are 1,019 km (633 miles) of roads, of which 435 km (270 miles) are oiled, 310 km (193 miles) rough motorable and 273 km (170 miles) tracks and byways.

SHIPPING

The deep-water harbour at Kingstown can accommodate two ocean-going vessels and about five motor vessels. A weekly service to the United Kingdom is operated by Geest Industries. Monthly services are provided by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Co, James Nourse Line, Harrison Line, Atlantic Line, West Indies Shipping Co, Saguenay Shipping Ltd, Cacena Line and Blue Ribbon Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a civilian airport at Arnos Vale, situated about 3 km (2 miles) south-east of Kingstown, served by Caribbean Airways (Barbados), LIAT (Antigua), and Air Martinique. The islands of Mustique, Canouan and Union have landing strips for light aircraft only.

Tourism

There were 86,350 visitors (including cruise ship passengers) in 1983.

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Tourism, Information and Culture, Kingstown; tel. 71502; telex 7531; Dir of Tourism (vacant).

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe lies in the Gulf of Guinea, off the west coast of Africa. There are two main islands, São Tomé and Príncipe, and the rocky islets of Cabras, Gago Coutinho, Pedras Tinhosas and Rolas. The climate is warm and humid, with an average annual temperature of about 25°C (77°F). Portuguese is the official language, and native dialects are widely spoken. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and the overwhelming majority are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes, of green, yellow (one-half of the depth) and green, with a red triangle at the hoist and two five-pointed black stars on the yellow stripe. The capital is the town of São Tomé.

Recent History

A former colony, São Tomé and Príncipe became an overseas province of Portugal in 1951 and received local autonomy in 1973. A nationalist group, the Comissão de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (CLSTP), was formed in 1960 and became the Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (MLSTP) in 1972, under the leadership of Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa. Based in Libreville, Gabon, the MLSTP was recognized by the Organization of African Unity in 1973. After the military coup in Portugal in April 1974, the Portuguese Government recognized the right of the islands to independence, although negotiations did not take place until November 1974. Portugal then recognized the MLSTP as the sole representative of the people, and it was agreed that the islands should become independent. On 12 July 1975 independence was achieved, with Dr da Costa as the country's first President and Miguel Trouvoada as Prime Minister. In December 1975 a National People's Assembly was elected. In March 1978 the Prime Minister stated that an attempted coup by foreign mercenaries, supervised from Gabon by Carlos de Graça, the exiled former Minister of Health, and supported by opponents of agrarian reform, had been suppressed. Angolan troops were called in to support the Government, and in March 1979 the alleged conspirators were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. President da Costa took over the post of Prime Minister, and Trouvoada (regarded as one of the 'moderates' of the MLSTP) was arrested in September on charges of connivance in the attempted coups. He was released in 1981. Another alleged coup attempt was forestalled in November 1980. There were riots on Príncipe in December 1981, following distribution of pamphlets calling for that island's independence.

São Tomé and Príncipe maintains close links with the other former Portuguese African colonies, particularly Angola, and also with Portugal.

Government

The 1982 constitution proclaimed the MLSTP as the leading political force of the nation. The supreme organ of state is the National People's Assembly, a legislative body of 40 members (all nominees of the MLSTP) who are elected by People's District Assemblies and hold office for five years. Executive power is held by the President, assisted by an appointed Cabinet. The President is elected for a five-year term by the National People's Assembly on the proposal of the MLSTP.

Defence

About 1,500 Angolan troops are reported to have been stationed on the islands since 1977, and some 2,000 Cuban and Soviet troops are also reported to have been based on São Tomé since 1984.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on the export crops of cocoa, oil palm, bananas, coffee and coconuts. The islands' output of cocoa beans reached its peak at the beginning of the century, but production subsequently fell to about 10,000 metric tons per year, owing to poor soil, archaic techniques, plant disease and labour problems. Output fell drastically when plantation owners left the country after independence and the 28 main plantations were nationalized. Rehabilitation schemes, begun in 1978, enabled production to rise steadily to 8,000 tons in 1981, and cocoa still provides 80%–90% of export earnings. However, severe drought reduced production in 1982 and 1983 to 4,081 and 4,451 tons respectively. The concentration of agriculture on export commodities has forced São Tomé to import about 90% of its food requirements. Government plans include the replenishment of cocoa plantations, the creation of agricultural co-operatives, increased crop diversification, to reduce the economy's dependence on the fluctuating world cocoa market and imported foodstuffs, and cultivation of more bananas and cassava for local consumption. Incentives are provided to encourage foreign capital to establish small-scale industries and to develop tourism.

There is virtually no manufacturing industry except small processing factories producing soap, soft drinks, textiles and beer, which together account for only 4% of GDP. There are plans to develop a fishing and fish-processing industry to exploit the rich resources of tuna in nearby waters. A deep-water harbour, a cold-storage plant and extra boats are to be constructed. In June 1978 the Government established a fishing zone of 200 nautical miles (370 km) around the coasts. The total catch increased from 1,618 tons in 1979 to 3,600 tons in 1983. In 1983 the Government signed a fishing agreement with the EEC, which permitted French ships to operate off the islands in return for $154,000 annually in compensation. Similar agreements have also been signed with Portugal, Angola and the USSR.

GDP grew at an average annual rate of 1.2%, in real terms, between 1970 and 1980. GDP rose by 7.6% in 1979, and by 7.3% in 1980, but fell by 10.6% in 1981. São Tomé's trade balance was in surplus until 1979, but has since been in deficit, owing to a fall in the world price of cocoa and to drought. The trade deficit totalled Db 414m. in 1980. The overall balance-of-payments deficit declined from SDR 9.5m. in 1980 to SDR 5.9m. in 1981.

Portugal and the Netherlands are the islands' principal trading partners, and São Tomé has close relations with Angola. São Tomé receives foreign assistance, and became a member of the IMF in 1977, when the link with Portuguese currency was broken by the establishment of the dobra, whose value is tied to the IMF special drawing right.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. In 1973 there were 287 km of roads, and a tarred highway circling the island of São Tomé is being constructed. São Tomé airport has regular services to Príncipe, Angola and Cameroon, and work on an extension of the runway, to take long-range aircraft, was completed in 1984. The main port is at São Tomé, but it is not a deep-water harbour and large freighters have to be unloaded from their anchorage by barge. In 1978 Algeria agreed to build a telecommunications station and to train staff, while a ground satellite station was established in 1980.

Social Welfare

In 1978 São Tomé had 43 physicians, one dental surgeon, two pharmacists and 163 nurses and midwives. There were 16 health care institutions, with a total of 665 beds.

Education

Primary education is compulsory for children over six years of age, and there were 18,000 pupils in primary schools in 1979.

There are three secondary schools and a technical school on São Tomé, staffed mainly by foreign teachers. In 1980 the adult literacy rate was estimated at 5%–10%.

Tourism

São Tomé is a port of call for some cruise liners, and tourism is being gradually developed. Following the modernization of São Tomé airport, long-haul aircraft are now able to land, and this was expected to increase the number of tourists visiting the islands. In October 1984 the Government launched a new plan for the tourist sector, aimed at increasing hotel capacity to accommodate up to 400 tourists per week. A tourist centre is being developed at Praia das Concas.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cêntimos = 1 dobra (Db).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 53.504 dobras;
US $1 = 46.164 dobras.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 964 sq km (372 sq miles).

Population: 73,811 at census of 30 September 1970; 96,611 (males 48,031; females 48,580) at census of 1 August 1981.

Density (1981): 100.2 per sq km.

Births and Deaths (1982): Live births 3,326; Deaths 878.

Economically Active Population (1981 census): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 16,482; Mining, quarrying and manufacturing 1,622; Construction 1,802; Trade, restaurants and hotels 2,039; Community, social and personal services 5,888; *Total* (incl. others) 29,337 (males 20,131; females 9,206). Figures exclude persons seeking work for the first time, totalling 1,248 (males 532; females 716).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1981): Cocoa beans 8, Coconuts 42, Copra 5, Palm kernels 5, Bananas 3.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 3, Sheep 2, Goats 4, Pigs 3, Chickens 100, Ducks 20.

Forestry: Roundwood removals 5,000 cubic metres per year (FAO estimates, 1974-82).

Fishing ('000 metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1.8 in 1980; 2.2 in 1981; 2.7 in 1982.

INDUSTRY

Production (metric tons, 1975): Bread and biscuits 1,831, Wood 1,965 sq m, Soap 470, Palm oil 250 (estimate, 1981), Ice 191, Lime 22, Beverages 2,371, Maize flour 18.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cêntimos = 1 dobra (Db). *Coins:* 50 cêntimos; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dobras. *Notes:* 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dobras. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 53.504 dobras; US $1 = 46.164 dobras; 1,000 dobras = £18.69 = $21.66. *Average Exchange Rate* (dobras per US $): 38.85 (1981), 41.49 (1982), 42.86 (1983).

Budget (estimates, '000 dobras, 1983): Revenue 949,600, Expenditure 1,010,400.

Currency in Circulation ('000 dobras, 1983): Notes 368,271, Coins 12,029, Total 380,300.

Cost of Living (Base: 1974 = 100): 126.0 (1977), 139.0 (1978), 146.7 (1979).

Balance of Payments (SDR million, 1983): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 8.1, Merchandise imports f.o.b. −14.1, *Trade Balance* −6.0; Services and transfers (net) −5.1, *Current Balance* −11.1; Long-term capital (net) −3.0, Short-term capital (including net errors and omissions) 9.2, *Total* (net monetary movements) −4.9. *Source:* Banco Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (metric tons, 1983): *Imports:* Wines 182, Rice 860, Wheat flour 2,000, Sugar 440, Beer 100. *Exports:* Cocoa 3,188, Copra 3,761, Palm kernels 250.

Principal Trading Partners ('000 dobras, 1983): *Imports:* Angola 89,443, Belgium and Luxembourg 124,184, German Democratic Republic 186,858, Federal Republic of Germany 31,565, Netherlands 33,583, Portugal 214,072, United Kingdom 26,110, USSR 19,315; Total (incl. others) 779,864. *Exports:* Cameroon 11,739, German Democratic Republic 184,739, Federal Republic of Germany 10,356, Netherlands 109,407, Portugal 48,809; Total (incl. others) 365,550. *Source:* Banco Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (vehicles in use, 1975): Passenger cars 1,774, Lorries and buses 265, Motor cycles 418.

Shipping (1975): Vessels entered 70, Freight loaded 9,880 metric tons, Freight unloaded 26,693 metric tons, Passengers embarked 958, Passengers disembarked 1,605.

Civil Aviation (1975): Passenger arrivals 10,050, Passenger departures 9,240, Freight loaded 27,715 kg, Freight unloaded 163,515 kg.

EDUCATION

Nursery (1972/73): 3 schools; 5 teachers; 1,318 pupils (1977).

Primary (1977): 46 schools (1972/73); 527 teachers; 14,162 pupils.

Secondary (1977): 3 schools (1972/73); 111 teachers; 3,145 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution was approved by the National People's Assembly on 15 December 1982. The following is a summary of its main provisions:

The Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe is a sovereign, independent, unitary and democratic state. There shall be complete separation between Church and State. The MLSTP (Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe) is the leading political force of the nation.

The 40-member National People's Assembly is the supreme organ of the State. Candidates are proposed by a Candidature Commission, and are elected by the People's District Assemblies. The Assembly is elected for five years and meets in ordinary session twice a year. It may meet in extraordinary session on the proposal of the President, the Council of Ministers or of two-thirds of its members. The Assembly elects its own President. In the period between ordinary sessions of the Assembly its functions are assumed by a Permanent Commission elected from among its members.

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected for a period of five years by the National People's Assembly on the proposal of the MLSTP. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and is responsible before the National People's Assembly. In the case of the President's death, permanent incapacity or resignation, his functions shall be assumed by the President of the National People's Assembly until a new President is elected.

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals and courts. The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial authority and is only accountable to the National People's Assembly. Its members are appointed by the Assembly on the proposal of the MLSTP. The right to a defence is guaranteed.

The Constitution may be revised only by the National People's Assembly on the proposal of at least one-third of its members. Any amendment must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa (took office 12 July 1975).

CABINET

(March 1985)

President, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Planning and Minister of Defence and National Security: Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa.

Minister of National Defence: Óscar Aguiar Sacramento e Sousa.

Minister of Agriculture: Tomé Dias da Costa.

Minister of Co-operation: Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny.

Minister of Industry, Works and Housing: José Fret Lau Chong.

Minister of Commerce: Celestino Rocha da Costa.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Armindo Vaz de Almeida.

Minister of Information: Manuel Vaz Afonso Fernandes.

Minister of Justice: Francisco Fortunato Pires.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Fernando José Paquete da Costa.

Minister of Fishing: Aurélio do Espírito Santo.

Minister of Education and Culture: Lígia Silva do Espírito Santo Costa.

Minister of Health and Sport: Frederico José H. Sequeira.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture and Fishing: São Tomé; tel. 22714.

Ministry of Commerce: São Tomé; tel. 22372.

Ministry of Education and Culture: São Tomé.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: São Tomé; tel. 21446.

Ministry of Health and Sport: São Tomé; tel. 22182.

Ministry of Information: São Tomé; tel. 21592.

Ministry of Justice: São Tomé; tel. 22020.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security: São Tomé; tel. 21571.

Ministry of National Defence: São Tomé; tel. 21092.

Ministry of Planning: São Tomé; tel. 22142.

Ministry of Works, Housing, Transport and Industry: São Tomé; tel. 21571.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉIA POPULAR NACIONAL

The National People's Assembly has 40 members who serve for a term of five years. Candidates, who are all nominees of the MLSTP, are elected by People's District Assemblies.

President: Alda Neves Graça do Espírito Santo.

Vice-President: Maj. Raúl Bragança Neto.

Secretary: Pedro Gamboa Bragança Gomes.

Political Organization

Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (MLSTP) (Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe): São Tomé; f. 1972; Pres. Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa.

Political Bureau

Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, Alda Neves Graça do Espírito Santo, Leonal Mario d'Alva, Evaristo do Espírito Santo, Daniel Lima dos S. Daio, Maria de Nascimento da Graça Amorim, Maj. Raúl Bragança Neto, Tomé Dias da Costa, António A. Vaz, Osório U. Prazeres.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Angola: Avda Kwame Nkruma 45, São Tomé.

China, People's Republic: São Tomé; Ambassador: Liu Yufeng.

Cuba: São Tomé; Ambassador: Andrés Silva Díaz.

Gabon: 4 Avda das Nações Unidas, BP 157, São Tomé; tel. 143; telex 222; Ambassador: Cyprien Mounguengui.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: São Tomé; Ambassador: Kim Chung-Nam.

Portugal: Avda Marginal 12 de Julho, CP 173, São Tomé; tel. 21130; telex 201; Ambassador: Francisco Pessanho Quevedo Crespo.

USSR: São Tomé; Ambassador: Pyotr Nikitovitch Yevsyukov.

Judicial System

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals and courts. The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial authority.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of São Tomé e Príncipe: (vacant); Diocesan Administrator Alberto Rosado Fileno, Centro Diocesano, CP 104, São Tomé; tel. 21408; c. 90,000 adherents.

The Press

Diário da República: Imprensa Nacional, CP 28, São Tomé; f. 1836; weekly; Dir (vacant).

Revolução: São Tomé; weekly; publ. by Ministry of Information.

Radio

In 1984 there were an estimated 25,000 radio receivers in use. There is no television service.

Rádio Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe: avda Marginal de 12 de Julho, CP 44, São Tomé; tel. 530; f. 1958; state-controlled; home service in Portuguese; Dir JOÃO FERNANDO BARBOSA NETO.

Finance

BANKING

Banco Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe: São Tomé; f. 1975; central bank.

Caixa Popular: São Tomé; f. 1980; govt savings and loans institution for housing.

There is also a post office savings institution.

INSURANCE

Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários Públicos: São Tomé; insurance fund for civil servants.

Empresa Nacional de Seguros e Resseguros 'A Compensadora': São Tomé; f. 1980.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in São Tomé and Príncipe.

ROADS

In 1973 there were 287 km of roads, of which 199 km were asphalted.

CIVIL AVIATION

Linhas Aéreas de São Tomé: avda Marginal de 12 de Julho, CP 45, São Tomé; telex 216; f. 1949; scheduled passenger and cargo services to Príncipe and internal service; international services to Libreville, Malabo and Luanda; CEO ALEXANDRE QUIÑIAS; fleet: 1 Fokker F-27, 1 BN-2A Islander.

SAUDI ARABIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia occupies about four-fifths of the Arabian peninsula, in south-western Asia. It is bordered by Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait to the north, by the Yemen Arab Republic to the south-west, by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the south, by Oman to the south and east, and by Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to the north-east. Saudi Arabia has a long western coastline on the Red Sea, facing Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia, and a shorter coastline (between Kuwait and Qatar) on the Persian (Arabian) Gulf, with the Bahrain archipelago just offshore and Iran on the opposite coast. Much of the country is arid desert, and some places are without rain for years. In summer, average temperatures in coastal regions range from 38°C to 49°C (100°F–120°F), and humidity is high. Temperatures sometimes reach 54°C (129°F) in the interior. Winters are mild, except in the mountains. Annual rainfall averages between 100 mm (4 in) and 200 mm (8 in) in the north, but is even lower in the south. The official language is Arabic, which is spoken by almost all of the population. Except for some expatriates, virtually all of the inhabitants are adherents of Islam, the official religion, which originated in Arabia. About 85% of the population are Sunni Muslims, including the strictly orthodox Wahhabi sect, to which the indigenous inhabitants mainly belong. About 15% are Shi'a Muslims, principally in the east of the country. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green and bears, in white, an Arabic inscription ('There is no God but God and Muhammad is the prophet of God') above a white sword. The royal capital is Riyadh and the administrative capital is Jeddah.

Recent History

The whole of the Arabian peninsula became part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire in the 16th century. During the period of Turkish rule, the local tribal rulers enjoyed varying degrees of autonomy, although nominally under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Sultan. The puritanical Wahhabi movement, dedicated to the reform of Islam, was launched in the Najd (Nejd) region of central Arabia in the 18th century. A Wahhabi kingdom, ruled by the House of Sa'ud from its capital in Riyadh, quickly expanded to include the Hijaz (Hejaz) region on the west coast of Arabia. This first Sa'udi kingdom reached its zenith in c. 1800 but subsequently declined, although it survived in the interior until 1890, when the rival Rashidi family seized control of Riyadh.

In 1901 a member of the deposed Sa'udi family, Abdul Aziz ibn Abdur Rahman, set out from Kuwait, where he had been living in exile, to regain the family's former domains. In 1902, with only about 200 followers, Abdul Aziz captured Riyadh, expelled the Rashidi dynasty and proclaimed himself ruler of Najd. During subsequent years he recovered and consolidated the outlying provinces of the kingdom, defeating Turkish attempts to subjugate him. Having restored the House of Sa'ud as a ruling dynasty, Abdul Aziz became known as Ibn Saud. To strengthen his position, Ibn Saud instituted the formation of Wahhabi colonies, known as Ikhwan ('Brethren'), throughout the territory under his control. The first Ikhwan settlement was made in 1912, and about 100 more were established, carrying Wahhabi doctrines to scattered communities in remote desert areas, over the next 15 years.

During the First World War (1914–18), in which Turkey was allied with Germany, the Arabs under Ottoman rule rebelled. In 1915 the United Kingdom signed a treaty of friendship with Ibn Saud, who was then master of central Arabia, securing his co-operation against Turkey. Relations subsequently deteriorated as a result of the British Government's decision to support Hussein ibn Ali, who proclaimed himself King of the Hijaz in 1916, as its principal ally in Arabia. Hussein was also Sharif of Mecca (the holiest city of Islam), which had been governed since the 11th century by his Hashimi (Hashemite) family, rivals of the Sa'udis. Bitterness between the two groups intensified as the war progressed, and the rivalry was exacerbated by the post-war decision to nominate Hashemites to the thrones of Iraq and Transjordan (later renamed Jordan).

At the end of the war, following Turkey's defeat, the Ottoman Empire was dissolved. Continuing his conquests, Ibn Saud successfully campaigned against the rulers of four Arabian states (the Hijaz, Asir, Hayil and Jauf) between 1919 and 1925. His forces captured Mecca in September 1924, forcing Hussein to abdicate, and overran the whole of the Hijaz in 1925. In January 1926 Ibn Saud was proclaimed King of the Hijaz and Sultan of Najd. On 23 September 1932 the dual monarchy ended when the two areas were merged as the unified Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Exploration for petroleum, the basis of Saudi Arabia's modern prosperity, began in 1933, and commercially exploitable deposits were discovered in the Eastern Province in 1938. Saudi Arabia remained neutral during most of the Second World War (1939–45) but declared war on Germany and Japan in February 1945. After the war, the exploitation of the kingdom's huge reserves of petroleum was begun on a large scale. A consortium of American companies pioneered exploration, establishing close ties between Saudi Arabia and the USA. With the growing wealth from petroleum royalties, Ibn Saud developed and modernized Saudi Arabia's infrastructure and services.

Ibn Saud opposed the creation of the State of Israel, and a small Saudi Arabian force joined the armies of other Arab states in the war which followed. Generally acknowledged as an outstanding leader and the creator of modern Arabia, Ibn Saud remained in power until his death in November 1953. He fathered many children, including 43 sons, by his numerous wives, and all subsequent rulers of Saudi Arabia have been sons of Ibn Saud. The kingdom has remained an absolute monarchy, with no legislature or political parties, and has generally adopted conservative policies. Despite its great wealth, Saudi Arabia continues as a traditional Islamic society. The King is the supreme religious leader as well as the Head of State, and governs by royal decree. In foreign affairs, Saudi Arabia is strongly anti-communist and has historically been allied with the USA and other Western countries.

Ibn Saud's immediate successor was Sa'ud ibn Abdul Aziz, hitherto the Crown Prince, who had been appointed Prime Minister in October 1953. Another of the late King's sons, Faisal ibn Abdul Aziz, replaced Sa'ud as Crown Prince and Prime Minister. In March 1958, bowing to pressure from the royal family, King Sa'ud conferred on Crown Prince Faisal full powers over foreign, internal and economic affairs. Faisal adopted sound fiscal policies and curbed the extravagance of the royal family. The Crown Prince resigned as Prime Minister in December 1960, when King Sa'ud assumed the premiership himself. Faisal resumed office in October 1962, following the revolution in the neighbouring Yemen Arab Republic (YAR). The ensuing civil war in the YAR, in which Saudi Arabia supplied military equipment to the royalist forces of the deposed Imam, led to strained relations with the United Arab Republic (Egypt), whose troops supported the victorious republicans.

In November 1962 the Council of Ministers approved a series of social and administrative reforms, including the abolition of slavery and the freeing of all slaves. King Sa'ud relinquished power to Crown Prince Faisal in March 1964 and was forced by the royal family to abdicate in his favour in November. The new King Faisal retained the post of Prime Minister, and appointed his half-brother, Khalid ibn Abdul Aziz, to be Crown Prince in March 1965. In the Six-Day War of June 1967, Saudi Arabian forces collaborated with Iraqi and Jordanian troops in action against Israel. During his reign, King Faisal was the target of abortive coups, notably in September 1969, when a revolutionary group attempted to overthrow him. As a result

of the Arab–Israeli war of October 1973, Saudi Arabia led a movement by Arab petroleum-producers to exert pressure on Western countries by reducing supplies of crude oil. In subsequent years, however, Saudi Arabia has generally urged moderation in the pricing of petroleum as a means of attaining political objectives.

In March 1975 King Faisal was assassinated by one of his nephews, and was immediately succeeded by Khalid, hitherto Crown Prince. The new King Khalid also became Prime Minister, and appointed another brother, Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz (Minister of the Interior since 1962), to be Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister. Owing to Khalid's poor health, much executive responsibility was assumed by Crown Prince Fahd. The surge of religious fervour which was prevalent throughout the Middle East from the late 1970s affected Saudi Arabia in November 1979, when an armed group of about 250 Sunni Muslim extremists attacked and occupied the Grand Mosque in Mecca, the most important centre of pilgrimage for Muslims. The attack occurred on the eve of the Islamic year 1400, and it was reported that the insurgents intended to proclaim their leader as the Mahdi, a messianic figure whose return to earth is awaited by Muslims. The extremists were dislodged after a siege, which lasted two weeks, but the successful assault by Saudi Arabian troops resulted in many casualties, including about 200 deaths, among the insurgents, their hostages and the security forces. At the same time, but separately, there was a riot by members of the Shi'ite Muslim community in the Eastern Province. Partly as a result of the unease revealed by these disturbances, Prince Fahd announced in January 1980 that a consultative assembly would be formed to act as an advisory body. By early 1985, however, the proposed assembly had still not been established.

As a result of its dominant position as the world's leading exporter of petroleum, Saudi Arabia has emerged as the most influential country in the Arab world. Since the outbreak of the Iran–Iraq war in September 1980, Saudi Arabia has consistently provided Iraq with financial support. In May 1981 the kingdom joined five neighbouring states in establishing the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC, see page 127). In August 1981 Prince Fahd announced an eight-point plan for the settlement of the Arab–Israeli dispute. His proposals, by implication, recognized Israel as a legitimate state in the region.

King Khalid died suddenly in June 1982 and was succeeded by Fahd. Following precedent, King Fahd became Prime Minister and appointed a half-brother, Abdullah ibn Abdul Aziz (Commander of the National Guard since 1962), to be Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister. At a summit conference of Arab states in September 1982, the 'Fahd plan' formed the basis of an agreed proposal for the achievement of peace in the Middle East. During 1983 Saudi Arabia made repeated diplomatic missions within the region: the kingdom was instrumental in achieving a cease-fire between disputing factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Syria in November, and helped to construct the 'Comprehensive Security Agreement' which was considered in Lebanon in January 1984.

Mounting concern about the threat to Saudi Arabia from Iran, angered by the kingdom's support of Iraq in the Gulf war, was exacerbated in April and May 1984 by a series of attacks by warring Iraqi and Iranian aircraft on three Saudi Arabian tankers which were transporting petroleum through the Gulf. Saudi Arabia responded by urgently commissioning improved defence systems from the USA, by extending its air defence zone, and by mobilizing defences to patrol the region. An Iranian fighter aircraft which penetrated Saudi Arabia's airspace was shot down in June, but Saudi Arabia was unwilling to become militarily involved unless there was a serious threat, either to its territory or to the Strait of Hormuz, its major export outlet. The issue was complicated by Western countries, particularly the USA, which offered to intervene if the closure of the Strait threatened oil supplies. GCC policy countenances the intervention of a superpower only in urgent need, and the Gulf states have retained clear reservations in their otherwise good relations with the USA concerning, for example, US policy in Lebanon. Therefore, Saudi Arabia refused to grant the USA access to its onshore military facilities in the event of a major escalation of the war. Saudi Arabia's commitment to the policy of working towards a defence system independent of existing superpowers was ratified by an agreement, formalized at a GCC summit conference in November, to establish the Gulf's own 'rapid deployment force'.

Concern for the improvement of Saudi Arabia's defence systems was evident in agreements to purchase armaments and to co-operate on military training, signed with France, Brazil and the USA, during 1984. The most important of these was a plan to involve American companies in the establishment of a 'Peace Shield' air defence system, which was initiated in early 1985, at a cost of US $3,900m. A condition of participation in the scheme was that companies should invest a proportion of the value of their contracts in the establishment of high-technology industries within Saudi Arabia.

In April 1984 the Minister of Health, Dr Ghazi al-Ghosaibi, who had become popular and powerful, largely for his attacks on alleged corruption and greed within the royal family, was dismissed from the Council of Ministers, following a series of disagreements with various members of the royal family. In August the annual 'Hajj', or pilgrimage, to the mosque at Mecca, was disrupted by demonstrations by Iranian pilgrims, and a plot by armed Libyans to occupy the mosque was thwarted. In September a Saudi Arabian merchant vessel was among many ships damaged by mines planted in the Red Sea, for which a fundamentalist Islamic organization, Al-Jihad (Holy War), claimed responsibility. In what was seen as partly an attempt to reduce mounting tension in Saudi Arabia, further discussion concerning the introduction of a consultative assembly took place at the end of 1984.

Government

Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy, with no legislature or political parties, although a consultative council, with between 50 and 70 members, has been under active consideration since 1980. Constitutionally, the King rules in accordance with the Sharia, the sacred law of Islam. He appoints and leads a Council of Ministers, which serves as the instrument of royal authority in both legislative and executive matters. Decisions of the Council are reached by majority vote but require royal sanction.

Defence

In July 1984 military forces totalled 51,500 men: army 35,000, air force 14,000, navy 2,500. Military service is compulsory. There is a 25,000-man National Guard and an 8,500-man Frontier Force and Coastguard. The defence budget for 1984/85 was 79,900m. Saudi riyals.

Economic Affairs

Saudi Arabia consists largely of arid desert, although there is a relatively fertile fringe along the coast of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf. Climatic conditions are generally harsh and allow only limited cultivation. In the past, economic life depended, to a great extent, on the occurrence of oases, used both for settled agriculture and for the watering of livestock herds by nomadic desert-dwellers (bedouin). However, the exploitation of extensive reserves of petroleum, both onshore and offshore, has transformed Saudi Arabia and brought the country a high level of material prosperity. According to estimates by the World Bank, Saudi Arabia's gross national product (GNP) per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US $16,000 in 1982, having increased at an average rate of 7.5% annually, in real terms, since the 1960s. This level of average income is comparable with that of the most developed industrial countries, although below that of some smaller Gulf states; and the growth rate is one of the highest in the world. Between 1970 and 1982 the average annual growth of overall gross domestic product (GDP), in constant prices, was 9.8%.

This outstandingly rapid economic development has taken place despite a sharp rise in the country's population, owing partly to an influx of foreign workers who, by the early 1980s, were estimated to total 1.5m., outnumbering the native labour force. The growing wealth of Saudi Arabia, and the demands for labour to carry out development projects, attracted much expatriate labour, mainly from the poorer Arab states, the Indian sub-continent and the Far East.

The production of petroleum is, by far, the most important economic activity in Saudi Arabia. Between 1979 and 1984 the petroleum sector contributed nearly all export revenues, almost 85% of budget revenues, and about 60% of GDP. The extraction

of crude petroleum dominates the mining sector, and petroleum refining is the leading branch of the manufacturing sector.

Saudi Arabia possesses the world's largest known reserves of crude petroleum and, in recent years, has ranked second or third among producing countries, exceeded only by the USSR and, in some years, by the USA. However, Saudi Arabia is the world's leading exporter of petroleum and plays a major role in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC, see p. 197). Between 1978 and 1982 Saudi Arabia's production of crude petroleum was more than one-third of the total output of all OPEC countries, and about 14% of the world total. In 1981 the value of Saudi Arabia's total exports, almost all in the form of petroleum, reached a record US $120,000m. In that year Saudi Arabia ranked fourth in the world among exporting countries, behind only the USA, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. At the beginning of 1984 Saudi Arabia's proven reserves of crude petroleum were estimated to be 166,000m. barrels, or about 25% of the world total. At 1983 levels of production, the country's petroleum reserves will not be exhausted for a further 93 years.

Saudi Arabia's petroleum is produced from 14 major oilfields, all in the eastern region of the country, principally Ghawar (the world's largest oilfield), Abqaiq, Safaniya (the world's largest offshore field) and Berri. Exploration for petroleum in Saudi Arabia began in 1933, and commercially exploitable deposits were discovered in 1938. Further development was delayed by the Second World War (1939–45) but large-scale production began in the later 1940s. About 96% of the country's output is by the Arabian American Oil Co (Aramco). Through the General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PETROMIN), founded in 1962, the Saudi Arabian Government took a 25% share in Aramco in January 1973. This was increased to 60% by an agreement made in June 1974, retroactive to January. As a result of further protracted negotiations, completed in September 1980, the Government acquired a 100% interest in Aramco's concession rights, facilities and production, back-dated to January 1976. However, the four original Aramco partners, all US oil companies, retain control of Saudi Arabia's principal petroleum refinery, at Ras Tanura, which is also the site of the main terminal for petroleum exports.

Saudi Arabia's annual output of crude petroleum increased rapidly in the early 1970s, rising from 1,386.7m. barrels in 1970 to 3,095.1m. barrels, equivalent to 8.5m. barrels per day (b/d), in 1974. As this increase in production was accompanied by rising world prices for petroleum, the Government's revenue from royalties and taxes on the industry increased dramatically, from US $1,214m. in 1970 to $22,573.5m. in 1974. Depressed markets led to a fall in output, to 2,582.5m. barrels (7.1m. b/d) in 1975. It then recovered, fluctuating between 1976 and 1979, although it exceeded 3,000m. barrels in each year. Production reached a peak level of 3,623.8m. barrels (9.9m. b/d) in 1980. In the final quarter of the year, owing to the outbreak of the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq, Saudi Arabia's output averaged 10.3m. b/d. Production declined slightly in 1981, to 3,585.8m. barrels (9.8m. b/d), but government revenues rose to a record $101,813m., compared with $84,466m. in 1980.

Owing to world recession and the glut of petroleum on world markets, demand was sharply reduced in 1982, when Saudi Arabia's production of crude petroleum fell to 2,367m. barrels (6.5m. b/d), with government revenues of only $70,479m. Output fell even further in early 1983, when the price of crude petroleum was reduced from $34 to $29 per barrel. Although Saudi Arabia's position within OPEC is that of a 'swing producer', which will adjust output levels according to demand, the country's notional production 'ceiling' was 5m. b/d in March. Average output for the year was estimated at 5.0m. b/d, with revenues estimated at only $35,758m. Falling prices on the 'spot' market (outside OPEC control) further inhibited production during 1984. Output was estimated by the OECD's International Energy Agency to average 4.9m. b/d in the second quarter, falling in the third quarter, to 4.1m. b/d. In August the Government made a barter deal with Rolls-Royce, whereby jet aircraft and engines would be exchanged for barrels of crude petroleum, equivalent to their monetary value. A stockpile of petroleum was being built up, as a safeguard against any closure of the Strait of Hormuz, which could prevent exports, following an intensification of fighting in the Gulf War. Although these projects offered incentives for production, world demand and prices failed to improve. In October Saudi Arabia changed the composition of its blend of petroleum ('Arabian Light'), adding more of the cheaper 'heavy' crudes, in an attempt to increase sales. However, the price crisis deepened at the end of the month, and OPEC was forced to lower its overall production quota. Saudi Arabia agreed to limit production to between 4.1m. b/d and 4.353m. b/d. Average production was thought to be 3.8m. b/d in November, falling to 3.2m. b/d in December, and recovering to 3.8m. b/d by mid-January 1985. Revenues for the first half of 1984 reached only $16,420m. Finally, in February 1985, OPEC agreed to reduce the differential in the pricing of lighter and heavier crudes, and the cost of Arabian Light was reduced to $28 per barrel.

Since 1970 the development of Saudi Arabia's economy has been guided by a series of Five-Year Development Plans. The first Plan (1970–75) involved total investment of SR56,223m. Financed mainly by revenues from the petroleum industry, the early plans emphasized the provision of adequate infrastructure, health and education facilities. The second and third Development Plans (1975–80 and 1980–85) aimed to achieve major industrial development, in order to shift the balance of the economy away from a heavy dependence on sales of crude petroleum. The foundation of the industrialization programme lay in the construction of refineries and processing industries, to exploit reserves of petroleum and natural gas. (Proven reserves of gas in 1984 were about 3,200,000m. cu m.) It was hoped that Saudi Arabia's total refining capacity would increase to over 2m. b/d by 1990, compared with about 900,000 b/d in 1980. Other heavy industry, notably the manufacture of iron and steel, fertilizers, methanol, industrial gases and petrochemicals, was under rapid development during 1983 and 1984. These projects were controlled by the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC, see p. 2499), and most were established as joint ventures with foreign companies. Plans for the future included the development of a petrochemical manufacturing concern with Italy and Finland, and the establishment of a pharmaceuticals company. There were also plans to develop other mineral deposits. Minerals in production by 1984 included limestone (for the cement industry), gypsum, marble, clay and salt. Reserves of other minerals, including substantial deposits of bauxite, iron ore, copper, gold, lead, zinc, silver and some uranium, are known to exist. A new mine, thought to hold 1.2m. tons of ore (including gold), was inaugurated in 1983.

A primary objective of the 1985–90 Development Plan was to encourage the involvement of the private sector in industry; initial steps towards this end included the sale, in 1984, of 30% of SABIC's capital to the public. In order to sustain and encourage local and secondary industries, a 1984 law stipulated that at least 30% of work undertaken on major projects by foreign compaies should be sub-contracted, where possible, to local firms. The manufacturing sector (excluding petroleum refining) expanded by 15.9%, in real terms, in 1982/83.

The agricultural sector employed 30% of the working population in 1982/83, but contributed only 4.6% of GDP. Cultivation is hampered by a shortage of water, and improvements in farming and irrigation methods were a principal feature of the third Development Plan, under which SR7,975m. was allocated to agricultural improvement, together with SR52,979m. to develop water supplies. The eventual aim of the development programme was to attain near self-sufficiency in all foods. Determined efforts were made to increase wheat production in 1983, including a system of large subsidies, whereby the Government was prepared to pay up to 10 times the price of imported grain for locally produced wheat. As a result of these efforts, the 1984 wheat harvest reached 1.3m. metric tons, exceeding domestic demand. By 1983 Saudi Arabia was self-sufficient in milk (which it exported to neighbouring countries in 1984), and had reached near self-sufficiency in eggs and broiler chickens. Sorghum, maize, millet, barley and lucerne, and many species of fruit, grow in oases. Sheep and goats are bred for milk and wool. Further improvements were planned in the 1985–90 Development Plan, partly as an incentive to the development of rural areas, which would curb the drift of the population to the urban regions.

Following the rapid economic growth of the years leading up to 1981/82, lower revenues from petroleum resulted in an economic decline in 1982/83, when GDP declined by 10.7%, in real terms. Although a large budget surplus was recorded in the

fiscal year 1981/82, a deficit of SR23,766m. was projected in the 1983/84 budget, and some major development projects were suspended or cancelled. In the event, although actual expenditure was 14.2% less than originally estimated, revenues also fell 26.6% short of the first projected figure of SR260,000m., and an actual deficit of SR32,200m. was recorded. In the hope of reviving growth, the 1984/85 budget projected increased public expenditure, with the deficit rising to SR45,900m. Steps were also taken to increase government revenue, such as an increased tax on domestic sales of petroleum products. The deficit would be financed from reserves.

In 1982 Saudi Arabia's major trading partners were the USA, which supplied 17.8% of imports and took 7.8% of exports, and Japan, from which it received 19.1% of imports and which took 23.7% of exports. The Federal Republic of Germany supplied 10.9% of imports, and France took 8.9% of exports. A decline of 2.4% was recorded in imports in 1983, when they totalled SR136,000m. About 19.7% of trade was conducted with the USA, followed by Japan (19.5%), and the Federal Republic of Germany (9.9%). The current account of Saudi Arabia's balance of payments, which recorded a substantial surplus in 1981, showed a deficit of US $1,100m. in 1982, widening to $18,433m. in 1983.

Despite falling revenues from petroleum, Saudi Arabia continued to provide generous international aid, usually in the form of low-interest loans and grants. The value of Saudi Arabian aid reached an annual average of about US $5,000m. between 1979 and 1983.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway between Dammam, on the Persian (Arabian) Gulf, and Riyadh, via Dhahran, Hufuf and al-Kharj. Paved roads were extended under the 1975–80 Plan, and by 1983 there were 64,644 km (40,168 miles) of roads in Saudi Arabia. Saudia (Saudi Arabian Airlines) operates internal and external air services. The principal ports are Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and Ras Tanura and Dammam, on the Gulf.

Social Welfare

Revenues from the petroleum industry have enabled the Saudi Arabian Government to provide free medicine and medical care for all citizens and foreign residents. In 1978 there were 5,029 physicians working in the country. In 1983 Saudi Arabia had 78 hospitals (with a total of 16,990 beds) and 1,092 health centres (providing 8,057 beds). The King Faisal Medical City, on the outskirts of Riyadh, is claimed to be the most technically advanced unit in the world.

Education

According to estimates by UNESCO, adult illiteracy declined from 97.5% in 1962 to 75.4% (males 65.5%; females 87.8%) in 1980. Elementary, secondary and higher education is free but not compulsory. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education begins at the age of 12 and also lasts for six years, divided into two equal stages. Enrolment of children in the primary age-group increased from 32% in 1970 to 51% (boys 63%; girls 38%) in 1980. Over the same period, secondary enrolment rose from 9% to 22% (boys 27%; girls 17%). Government expenditure on education increased from SR12,941m. in 1975/76 to SR25,823m. in 1981/82. There were more than 13,400 schools in 1982/83. Enrolment at universities was estimated at 64,000 in 1981/82.

Tourism

All devout Muslims try to make at least one visit to the holy cities of Medina, the burial place of Mohammad, and Mecca, his birthplace. More than 900,000 pilgrims visited Saudi Arabia in the Islamic year 1404 (1983/84).

Public Holidays

1985: 20 June and subsequent six to eight days (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August and subsequent five days (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 25 September (Ashoura), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 7 April (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 halalah = 20 qurush = 1 Saudi riyal.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 4.143 Saudi riyals;
US $1 = 3.575 Saudi riyals.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, *Statistical Yearbook;* SAMA, *Annual Report.*

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	2,240,000*
Population (census of 9–14 September 1974)†	7,012,642
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)†	
1981	9,629,000
1982	10,025,000
1983	10,421,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	4.7

* 864,869 sq miles.

† Including Saudi Arabian nationals living abroad (73,000 in 1974).

SAUDI ARABIA-IRAQ NEUTRAL ZONE

The Najdi (Saudi Arabian) frontier with Iraq was defined in the Treaty of Mohammara in May 1922. Later a Neutral Zone of 7,044 sq km was established adjacent to the western tip of the Kuwait frontier. No military or permanent buildings were to be erected in the zone and the nomads of both countries were to have unimpeded access to its pastures and wells. A further agreement concerning the administration of this zone was signed between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in May 1938. In July 1975 Iraq and Saudi Arabia signed an agreement providing for an equal division of the diamond-shaped zone between the two countries, with the border following a straight line through the zone.

SAUDI ARABIA-KUWAIT NEUTRAL ZONE

A Convention signed at Uqair in December 1922 fixed the Najdi (Saudi Arabian) boundary with Kuwait. The Convention also established a Neutral Zone of 5,770 sq km immediately to the south of Kuwait in which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait held equal rights. The final agreement on this matter was signed in 1963. Since 1966 the Neutral Zone, or Partitioned Zone as it is sometimes known, has been divided between the two countries and each administers its own half, in practice as an integral part of the state. However, the oil wealth of the whole Zone remains undivided and production from the onshore oil concessions in the Zone is shared equally between the two states' concessionaires (Aminoil and Getty).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1974 census)

Riyadh (royal capital)	666,840	Hufuf	101,271
Jeddah (administrative capital)	561,104	Tabouk	74,825
Makkah (Mecca)	366,801	Buraidah	69,940
Ta'if	204,857	Al-Mobarraz	54,325
Al-Madinah (Medina)	198,186	Khamis-Mushait	49,581
Dammam	127,844	Al-Khobar	48,817
		Najran	47,501
		Ha'il (Hayil)	40,502

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 47.6 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 45.9 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 16.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 14.4 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Wheat	142	200†	400†
Barley	5	12	12
Millet	9	12	12
Sorghum	109	110	110
Sesame seed	1	1	1
Tomatoes	200	200	200
Onions (dry)	59	60	60
Grapes	57	60	60
Dates	342	350	400
Citrus fruit	40	30	30

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cattle	399	410	450
Sheep	2,949	3,000	3,000
Goats	2,240	2,300	2,300
Asses	105*	108	110
Camels	164	160	160
Chickens	5,500*	6,000	6,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	20	21	22
Mutton and lamb	77	102	102
Goats' meat	7	8	8
Poultry meat	30	35	40
Other meat	25	28	28
Cows' milk	220	240	250
Sheep's milk	100	100	100
Goats' milk	61	61	61
Hen eggs	22	23	24

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1978	1979	1980
Marine fishes	16.2	16.2	16.3
Crustaceans and molluscs	10.4	10.0	10.1
Total catch	26.6	26.2	26.4

1981–82: Annual catch as in 1980.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining*

	1981	1982	1983
Crude petroleum (million barrels)	3,585.8	2,367.0	1,865.7
Natural gas (terajoules)	40,000†	50,000†	n.a.

* Including 50% of the total output of the Neutral or Partitioned Zone, shared with Kuwait.
† UN estimate.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY COMPANY
(million barrels)

	Total	Aramco	Getty Oil	Arabian Oil
1938	0.5	0.5	—	—
1955	356.6	352.2	4.4	—
1974	3,095.1	2,996.5	29.8	68.7
1980	3,623.8	3,525.3	28.5	70.0
1981	3,585.8	3,513.2	27.0	45.6
1982	2,367.0	2,310.0	23.6	33.4
1983	1,865.7*	1,794.9	19.8	51.0

* Estimate.

GOVERNMENT OIL REVENUES BY SOURCE
(US $million)

	Total	Aramco	Getty Oil	Arabian Oil	Other Companies
1981	101,813.0	99,187.0	756.5	1,869.5	—
1982	70,478.8	67,895.8	671.9	1,910.9	—
1983	37,120*	35,758.5	n.a.†	n.a.†	—

* Estimate.
† Combined revenues from Getty Oil and Arabian Oil were estimated at $1,362 million in 1983.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1980	1981	1982
Fuel oil	'000 barrels	89,003	89,167	93,748
Diesel oil	'000 barrels	44,507	53,999	66,975
Gasoline and naphtha	'000 barrels	72,316	63,290	66,853
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 barrels	74,865	70,506	57,243
Jet fuel	'000 barrels	339	190	1,670
Kerosene	'000 barrels	11,691	12,020	10,244
Asphalt, etc.	'000 barrels	9,653	10,323	14,125
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,887.9	4,236.9	5,262.7
Gypsum	'000 metric tons	80.1	94.8	91.5
Electric energy*	million kWh	17,437	21,644	26,630

* Figures refer to Islamic years and cover only electricity generated in major cities.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 halalah = 20 qurush = 1 Saudi riyal (SR).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 halalah; 1*, 2* and 4* qurush (* being withdrawn).
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 riyals.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 4.143 riyals;
US $1 = 3.575 riyals;
100 Saudi riyals = £24.135 = $27.972.

Average Exchange Rate (riyals per US $)

1981	3.383
1982	3.427
1983	3.455

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(US $ million in December each year)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	186	177	168
IMF special drawing rights	248	638	510
Reserve position in IMF	3,990	5,098	9,321
Foreign exchange	27,998	23,813	17,457
Total	32,422	29,726	27,456

* Valued at 35 SDRs per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (million riyals at mid-year*)

	1982	1983	1984
Currency outside banks	30,421.1	35,280.6	34,654.9
Demand deposits at commercial banks	46,166.6	51,761.9	51,666.5
Total money	76,587.7	87,042.5	86,321.4

* Figures refer to the end of the sixth month in the Islamic year. The equivalent dates in the Gregorian calendar were: 23 April 1982, 13 April 1983 and 1 April 1984.

COST OF LIVING

(consumer price index for middle-income households; base: 1979 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food, drink and tobacco	113.3	114.8	115.0
Rent, fuel and water	100.9	99.7	103.0
Textiles and clothing	113.7	118.7	121.6
House furnishing	100.6	100.5	100.6
Medical care	101.1	114.9	122.1
Transport and communications	107.4	111.7	108.9
Entertainment and education	95.6	93.5	91.9
All items (incl. others)	106.6	107.8	108.7

BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

(million riyals, year ending 30 June)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Defence and security	92,889	75,733	79,900
Transport and communications	32,532	24,950	23,630
Human resources	31,864	27,791	30,460
Municipal facilities	26,224	19,070	17,460
Internal credits	23,382	20,000	16,000
Economic resources	22,045	13,209	17,560
Public administration	9,480	n.a.*	n.a.
Health and social services	17,010	13,591	18,080
Infrastructure	11,705	9,583	9,830
Local subsidies	11,162	9,020	10,525
Miscellaneous	35,107	47,053*	36,555*
Total expenditure	313,400	260,000	260,000
Actual expenditure	243,652	223,000	n.a.
Total revenue	313,400	225,000	214,100
Actual revenue	246,200	190,800	n.a.

* Figure for public administration amalgamated with all miscellaneous items.

PROJECTS BUDGET (planned expenditure in million riyals)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Council of ministers	13,964.0	18,983.7	37,208.7
Municipal and rural affairs	9,789.8	16,597.2	22,703.5
Public works and housing	3,022.5	5,573.8	6,308.4
Information	634.3	878.1	965.3
Civil aviation	6,804.6	10,644.6	11,044.5
Interior	4,131.9	5,507.2	7,551.1
Labour and social affairs	2,126.5	3,491.9	2,626.0
Health	1,822.0	2,420.0	2,793.0
Education	5,771.5	7,863.3	9,869.4
Communications	9,811.3	14,835.5	17,760.6
Finance and national economy	7,868.3	10,638.7	13,904.9
Industry, electricity and commerce	3,450.5*	3,027.3*	1,086.5
Agriculture and water resources	3,112.0	3,470.3	3,185.1
Public investment fund	4,250.0	7,500.0	10,000.0
Other	49,379.4	63,305.8	58,918.3
Less: Earmarked expenditure	−20,258.6	—	—
Total	105,680.0	174,737.4	205,925.3

* Including gathering and liquefaction of gas.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN—1980–85

(proposed expenditure in million riyals)

Education	101,171.0
Health and social services	42,405.7
Transport and communications	143,018.1
Desalination	39,602.0
Petromin	27,684.8
Saudi Basic Industries Corpn	25,564.0
Electricity	52,585.2
Agriculture	7,974.5
Public works	21,204.4
Other	320,790.3
Total	782,000.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million riyals at current prices, fiscal years*)

* Note: Data on national accounts relate to the 12 lunar months ending on the last day of the sixth month of the Islamic year. The corresponding dates in the Gregorian calendar are: 15 May 1980 to 4 May 1981; 5 May 1981 to 23 April 1982; 24 April 1982 to 13 April 1983.

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83†
Government final consumption expenditure	81,915	128,526	110,548
Private final consumption expenditure	114,905	126,514	138,776
Increase in stocks*	6,427	−19,802	12,981
Gross fixed capital formation	106,376	122,315	117,414
Total domestic expenditure	309,623	357,553	379,719
Exports of goods and services	368,425	354,919	223,413
Less Imports of goods and services	157,459	187,754	188,684
GDP in purchasers' values	520,589	524,718	414,448

* Including errors and omissions.
† Provisional figures.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83*
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,572	6,740	8,725
Mining and quarrying:			
Crude petroleum and natural gas	340,997	323,328	192,874
Other	1,676	1,969	1,785
Manufacturing:			
Petroleum refining	18,027	13,260	13,287
Other	7,721	9,124	10,685
Electricity, gas and water	339	−429	−850
Construction	50,348	58,181	54,903
Trade, restaurants and hotels	21,984	25,064	28,088
Transport, storage and communication	17,123	19,871	21,489
Finance, real estate, insurance and business services:			
Ownership of dwellings	11,973	12,562	13,312
Other	10,352	13,300	16,871
Community, social and personal services	5,504	6,813	8,408
Less Imputed bank service charges	−3,607	−3,968	−4,364
Sub-total	488,089	485,815	365,213
Producers of government services	29,905	36,361	46,585
GDP in producers' values	517,994	522,176	411,798
Import duties	2,595	2,542	2,650
GDP in purchasers' values	520,589	524,718	414,448

* Provisional estimates.

Source: Central Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, National Accounts.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	111,117	73,105	45,379
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−33,957	−34,452	−33,453
Trade balance	77,161	38,653	11,926
Exports of services	16,236	18,956	21,070
Imports of services	−45,232	−53,498	−46,193
Balance on goods and services	48,165	4,111	−13,197
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−4,100	−5,211	−5,236
Government unrequited transfers (net)*	−5,712	—	—
Current balance*	38,353	−1,100	−18,433
Direct capital investment (net)	6,448	11,137	3,653
Other long-term capital (net)	−30,323	−12,645	14,331
Short-term capital (net)	−4,909	300	−1,060
Total (net monetary movements)	9,568	−2,309	−1,509
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	90	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−859	−378	−753
Changes in reserves	8,799	−2,687	−2,262

* Beginning in 1982, official transfers are included in capital movements.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million riyals)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Foodstuffs	14,192	17,279	18,154
Non-metallic minerals	3,155	3,063	3,043
Chemical products, etc.	3,475	4,121	4,881
Wood and wooden articles	2,597	2,650	2,711
Textiles and clothing	6,571	7,294	8,251
Articles of stone, ceramics, glass, etc.	3,421	3,515	3,487
Base metals and metal products	14,611	17,443	20,716
Machinery (incl. electric)	24,534	30,323	35,536
Transport equipment	13,924	17,242	24,034
Optical and surgical instruments, etc.	3,616	4,313	4,666
Total (incl. others)	100,350	119,298	139,335

1983 (million riyals, preliminary figures): Total imports 133,409.

Exports	1981*	1982†	1983‡
Crude petroleum	359,560	235,160*	140,805
Refined petroleum	23,440	15,948	10,598
Others	340	n.a.	n.a.
Total	383,340	n.a.	n.a.

* Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.
† Revised figures. ‡ Preliminary figures.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million riyals)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Bahrain	n.a.	544	742
Belgium	1,574	1,751	2,397
France	5,440	6,845	7,451
Germany, Fed. Republic	9,112	11,395	15,310
India	993	917	1,087
Italy	7,346	8,010	8,463
Japan	17,992	21,825	26,658
Korea, Republic	2,408	3,451	3,745
Kuwait	391	491	538
Lebanon	1,246	1,284	1,075
Netherlands	3,177	3,151	3,484
Pakistan	509	653	635
Singapore	1,100	1,243	1,436
Spain	n.a.	1,796	2,007
Switzerland	1,741	2,301	2,751
Taiwan	2,238	2,677	2,911
United Kingdom	6,504	7,407	9,166
USA	20,086	25,567	29,193
Total (incl. others)	100,350	119,298	139,335

Exports*	1980	1981	1982†
Bahrain	7,150	9,101	6,906
Belgium	13,207	10,325	4,996
Brazil	9,479	11,919	10,913
Canada	7,183	7,219	916
France	33,525	38,640	24,321
Germany, Fed. Republic	11,029	16,987	11,656
Greece	8,129	8,043	3,217
Italy	22,305	28,738	13,412
Japan	63,274	69,542	64,434
Korea, Republic	11,784	12,047	10,626
Netherlands	24,754	22,615	12,942
Philippines	2,812	3,900	3,308
Singapore	14,109	19,362	14,412
Spain	10,569	13,272	7,548
Taiwan	5,961	6,435	6,843
Thailand	3,462	4,804	4,068
United Kingdom	12,844	13,795	7,741
USA	55,866	53,439	21,127
Total (incl. others)	362,886	405,481	271,090

* Figures for individual countries exclude bunker fuel.
† Provisional figures. Revised total is 251,102 million riyals.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger-km (million)	82	96	105
Freight ton-km (million)	261	272	393

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated freight traffic in '000 metric tons*)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	460,459	466,025	299,257
Goods unloaded	23,173	28,066	30,000

* Including Saudi Arabia's share of traffic in the Neutral or Partitioned Zone.
Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1978	1979	1980
Cars	136,447	159,272	197,029
Taxis	16,074	12,779	1,020
Lorries	104,482	115,679	142,423
Buses	2,933	2,477	4,413
Total	319,936	290,207	344,885

CIVIL AVIATION (total scheduled services)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown ('000)	67,000	78,600	91,300
Passengers carried ('000)	6,268	7,689	9,241
Passenger-kilometres (million)	6,771	8,540	9,938
Freight ton-km ('000)	136,500	155,300	165,500
Mail ton-km ('000)	5,500	7,600	9,400
Total ton-km ('000)	750,000	932,000	1,069,000

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Tourism

PILGRIMS TO MECCA FROM ABROAD*

Country of Origin	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Egypt	98,408	121,171	133,071
Indonesia	57,478	54,899	40,928
Iran	89,503	103,403	154,958
Nigeria	81,128	76,153	23,655
Pakistan	72,844	84,724	91,872
Yemen Arab Republic	63,241	110,473	65,279
Total (incl. others)	853,555	1,003,911	919,671

* Figures relate to Islamic lunar years. The equivalent dates in the Gregorian calendar are: 28 October 1981 to 17 October 1982; 18 October 1982 to 6 October 1983; 7 October 1983 to 25 September 1984.

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Education

(academic year 1981/82)

	Schools	Teachers†	Pupils
Kindergarten	244	1,487	35,326
Elementary	6,287	55,015	998,307
Intermediate	1,726	18,261	274,003
Secondary	638	6,902	116,089
Adult	3,307	743	146,192
Higher	71*	6,906	63,563
Special	27	843	2,196
Technical	29	1,023	7,969
Teacher training	157	2,151	19,475
Total (incl. others)	12,619	95,233	1,682,148

* Faculties.

† Full-time only. Most teachers in adult education work part-time; their number is not shown separately.

Directory

The Constitution

An eight-man committee under the Chairmanship of Prince Nayef, Minister of the Interior, was formed in March 1980 to draw up a 200-article basic 'system of rule', based entirely on Islamic principles. Plans, to which King Fahd has pledged his support, are also being made for the establishment of a Consultative Council, whose 50–70 members would be nominated.

Meanwhile, there is no written constitution for Saudi Arabia. The country is an absolute monarchy, with no legislature or political parties. The King rules in accordance with the Sharia, the sacred law of Islam. He appoints and leads the Council of Ministers, which serves as the instrument of royal authority in both legislative and executive matters. The King is also assisted by advisory councils, nominated or approved by him.

The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Councils and the tribal and village councils. A General Municipal Council is established in the towns of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Its members are proposed by the inhabitants and must be approved by the King. Functioning concurrently with each General Municipal Council is a General Administration Committee, which investigates ways and means of executing resolutions passed by the Council. There are also elected district councils under the presidency of local chiefs, consisting of his assistant, the principal local officials and other important persons of the district. Every village and tribe has a council composed of the sheikh, who presides, his legal advisers and two other prominent personages. These councils have power to enforce regulations.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

HM King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz (acceded to the throne 13 June 1982).

Crown Prince: Abdullah ibn Abdul Aziz.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

Prime Minister: HM King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard: HRH Prince Abdullah ibn Abdul Aziz.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Civil Aviation: HRH Prince Sultan ibn Abdul Aziz.

Adviser to the Minister of Defence and Civil Aviation (with Ministerial rank): Gen. Othman al-Humaid.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: HRH Prince Mutaib ibn Abdul Aziz.

Governor of Mecca (with Ministerial rank): HRH Prince Majed ibn Abdul Aziz.

Minister of the Interior: HRH Prince Nayef ibn Abdul Aziz.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HRH Prince Saud al-Faisal.

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Muhammad al-Ali al-Fayiz.

Minister of Higher Education: Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdullah al-Sheikh.

Minister of Communications: Sheikh Hussein Ibrahim al-Mansouri.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: Muhammad Ali Abdul-Khail.

Minister of Information: Ali Hassan al-Shaer.

Minister of Industry and Electricity: Abdul Aziz al-Zamil.

Minister of Commerce: Dr Sulaiman Abdul Aziz al-Sulaim.

Minister of Justice: Sheikh Ibrahim ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al-Sheikh.

Minister of Education: Dr Abdul Aziz al-Abdullah al-Khuwaiter.

Minister of Planning: Sheikh Hisham Nazer.

Minister of Pilgrimage (Hajj) Affairs and Waqfs (Religious Endowments): Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Ahmad Abdul Wasi.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs: Ibrahim bin Abdullah al-Anqari.

Minister of Agriculture and Water: Dr Abdul-Rahman ibn Abdul Aziz ibn Hasan al-Sheikh.

Minister of Health: Faisal ibn Abdul-Aziz al-Husailan.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications: Dr Alawi Darwish Kayyal.

Ministers of State: Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Masoud, Dr Muhammad Abdel Latif Milham, Abdullah Mohammad al-Omran, Omar Abdul-Qader Faqih.

President of Youth Welfare: HRH Prince Faisal ibn Fahd.

Ministers without Portfolio: Fayez Badr, Abdel-Hadi Taher.

Adviser to the Court with rank of Minister: Rashid bin Salih bin Khinayn.

Head of Girls' Education with rank of Minister: Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Awdah.

Deputy Minister of the Interior: HRH Prince Ahmad ibn Abdul Aziz.

MINISTRIES

Ministries in Saudi Arabia do not have full postal addresses. It is sufficient to indicate the city, followed by the postal code, which

carries the same suffix for all government departments; for Riyadh the postal code is 11151; for Jeddah it is 21151.

Riyadh (11151)

Council of Ministers: tel. (1) 404-4200; telex 201039.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water: tel. (1) 401-2777; telex 201108.

Ministry of Commerce: tel. (1) 401-2229; telex 201456.

Ministry of Communications: tel. (1) 404-3000; telex 201616.

Ministry of Defence and Aviation: tel. (1) 478-5900; telex 201188.

Ministry of Education: tel. (1) 404-2888; telex 201673.

Ministry of Finance and National Economy: tel. (1) 401-2666; telex 201021.

Ministry of Health: tel. (1) 401-2220; telex 201628.

Ministry of Higher Education: tel. (1) 441-2408; telex 201481.

Ministry of Industry and Electricity: tel. (1) 477-2722; telex 201154.

Ministry of Information: tel. (1) 401-4440; telex 202640.

Ministry of the Interior: tel. (1) 401-1944; telex 201622.

Ministry of Justice: tel. (1) 405-9927.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: tel. (1) 477-1480; telex 201043.

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs: tel. (1) 441-0434; telex 201063.

Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: tel. (1) 478-1661; telex 201058.

Ministry of Pilgrimage (Hajj) Affairs and Waqfs: tel. (1) 402-2200; telex 201603.

Ministry of Planning: tel. (1) 401-3800; telex 201075.

Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications: tel. (1) 404-0288; telex 201220.

Ministry of Public Works and Housing: tel. (1) 402-2268; telex 201142.

Jeddah (21151)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: tel. (2) 669-0900; telex 401104.

Most Ministries have regional offices in Jeddah.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SAUDI ARABIA

Note: Many embassies are expected to be relocated to Riyadh during 1985.

Algeria: POB 1613, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-0688; telex 402860; Ambassador: Dr Tejd N. Haddam.

Argentina: POB 5888, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-2666; telex 401466; Chargé d'affaires, a.i.: Hugo César González.

Australia: POB 4876, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-1107; telex 401016; Ambassador: Alan Brown.

Austria: POB 767, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-2548; telex 402387; Ambassador: Dr Anton Prohaska.

Bahrain: POB 5934, Jeddah; tel. (2) 669-2095; telex 401436; Ambassador: Ibrahim Ali Ibrahim.

Bangladesh: POB 6215, Jeddah; tel. (2) 688-2586; telex 401443; Ambassador: Mohammed Mohsin.

Belgium: POB 290, Jeddah 21411; tel. (2) 651-3592; telex 401456; Ambassador: Jacques Melsens.

Brazil: POB 4479, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-4876; telex 401028; Ambassador: Celso Diniz.

Burkina Faso: POB 8009, Jeddah; Ambassador: Dimbon Bamba.

Burundi: POB 9684, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-3716; Ambassador: I. Mangona.

Cameroon: POB 1140, Jeddah; tel. (2) 687-1782; telex 401234; Ambassador: Alhaji Hammadou Alim.

Canada: POB 5050, Jeddah 31422; tel. (2) 643-4900; telex 401060; Ambassador: Dwight W. Fulford.

Chad: POB 3057, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-4035; Ambassador: Djime Tougou.

China (Taiwan): POB 1114, Jeddah 21431; tel. (2) 665-9163; telex 401061; Ambassador: Tsai Wei-Ping.

Denmark: POB 5333, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-7743; telex 401034; Ambassador: Franz B. Howitz.

Djibouti: POB 7241, Jeddah; tel. (2) 689-1520; Ambassador: Adan Cheikh Hassan.

Egypt (Interests served by Sudan): POB 1669, Jeddah.

Ethiopia: POB 495, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-3013; telex 401900; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Teklehaimanot Abay.

Finland: POB 5382, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-5660; telex 401109; Ambassador: Unto Turunen.

France: POB 145, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-1233; Ambassador: Pierre Rocalve.

Gabon: POB 5442, Jeddah; tel. (2) 671-8553; Ambassador: Y. G. Megnier Mbo.

Gambia: POB 5458, Jeddah; tel. (2) 653-4233; telex 401467; Ambassador: Dr Omar Jah.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 126, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-7226; telex 401013; Ambassador: Walter Nowak.

Ghana: POB 1657, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-2779; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Kwaku Baawine.

Greece: POB 5108, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-4088; telex 401891; Ambassador: Emmanuel Kalpadakis.

Guinea: POB 4155, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-3718; telex 401457; Ambassador: Mamado Salio Silla.

India: POB 952, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-1601; telex 401261; Ambassador: T. T. P. Abdullah.

Indonesia: POB 10, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-7440; telex 400081; Ambassador: Ahmed Tirtosodeiro.

Iran: POB 1438, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-4291; telex 401146; Chargé d'affaires: Mujtabi Sayuid Ismail Hashimi.

Iraq: POB 12, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-3092; telex 401021; Ambassador: A. al-Yasin.

Ireland: POB 5134, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-8972; telex 401410; Ambassador: Seán OhUiginn.

Italy: POB 215, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-1451; telex 400508; Ambassador: Marcello Salimei.

Japan: POB 1260, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-3421; telex 401159; Ambassador: Toshiak Muto.

Jordan: POB 204, Jeddah; tel. (2) 671-5812; telex 400847; Ambassador: Gen. Mohammed Rasoul al-Keilani.

Kenya: POB 6347, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-6718; telex 401751; Ambassador: Ali Mohamed Abdi.

Korea, Republic: POB 4322, Jeddah; tel. (2) 669-0050; telex 401173; Ambassador: Kwang-soo Choi.

Kuwait: POB 5374, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-3237; telex 401531; Ambassador: Sheikh Saud Muhammad Alosaymi.

Lebanon: POB 987, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-5688; telex 401455; Ambassador: Zafer al-Hasan.

Libya: POB 987, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-1273; telex 401049; Chargé d'affaires: Mohammad M. el-Bahi.

Malaysia: POB 593, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-9443; telex 401033; Ambassador: Datuk Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ahmad.

Mali: POB 5379, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-5712; telex 400011; Ambassador: Sidi Muhamad Youssouf Djire.

Mauritania: POB 1784, Jeddah; tel. (2) 687-8171; telex 401142; Ambassador: Mohammed Abdul Kader Walk Deeden.

Mexico: POB 3665, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-7550; telex 401951; Ambassador: Francisco González de Cossio.

Morocco: POB 498, Jeddah; tel.(2) 665-2472; telex 401098; Ambassador: Muhammad Larbi el Alami.

Nepal: POB 7358, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-8161; telex 403731; Counsellor: (vacant).

Netherlands: POB 1776, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-9272; telex 401463; Ambassador: Jan F. E. Breman.

New Zealand: POB 13458, Jeddah 21493; tel. (2) 660-0708 (until end of 1985); POB 8135, Riyadh 11482; tel. (1) 476-2789; telex 205878 (from 1986); Chargé d'affaires: John B. Hayes.

Niger: POB 1709, Jeddah; tel. (2) 653-4811; telex 401247; Ambassador: Salujo Somila.

Nigeria: POB 655, Jeddah; tel. (2) 643-2533; telex 401079; Ambassador: Ado Sanusi.

Norway: POB 6251, Jeddah; tel. (2) 660-4394; telex 401471; Ambassador: Jon Atle Gaarder.

Oman: POB 2271, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-3619; telex 401089; Ambassador: Abdullah Ali al-Naggar.

Pakistan: POB 182, Jeddah; tel. (2) 669-2371; telex 402817; Ambassador: Najmul Saqib Khan.

Philippines: POB 4794, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-9233; telex 402856; Ambassador: Alejandro D. Yango.

Portugal: POB 9075, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-4402; telex 403963; Ambassador: Pedro Alves Machado.

Qatar: POB 313, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-3973; telex 401088; Ambassador: Abdullah Salih al-Maani'a.

Rwanda: POB 1268, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-9569; telex 405560; Ambassador: C. Munyakayanza.

Senegal: POB 1394, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-4465; telex 400680; Ambassador: Moustapha Cissé.

Sierra Leone: POB 7028, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-0146; telex 400010; Ambassador: Sulaiman Baba Timbo.

Singapore: POB 9296, Jeddah; tel. (2) 660-1635; telex 401952; Chargé d'affaires: Ong Keng Yong.

Somalia: POB 729, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-3903; telex 401461; Ambassador: Abdullah Haj Abdulrahman.

Spain: POB 453, Jeddah; tel. (2) 660-2916; telex 401313; Ambassador: Tomas Chavarri.

Sri Lanka: POB 9390, Jeddah; tel. (2) 672-9475; telex 403366; Ambassador: Mohammad Reyal Thassim.

Sudan: POB 480, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-0560; telex 401245; Ambassador: Issa Mustafa Salama; (Egyptian affairs) Ahmed Fathi Abulkheir.

Sweden: POB 2005, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-4735; telex 401464; Ambassador: Fredrik Bergenstråhle.

Switzerland: POB 1016, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-1032; telex 401470; Ambassador: Guy Ducrey.

Syria: POB 657, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-1804; telex 401465; Ambassador: Muhammad Tali.

Thailand: POB 2224, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-5317; Ambassador: Suvat Senivongs na Ayuthya.

Tunisia: Sharia Badana, Mecca Rd, Kilo 3, Jeddah; tel. (2) 687-3590; telex 401518; Ambassador: Kacem Bousnina.

Turkey: POB 70, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-4873; telex 402631; Ambassador: Umut Arik.

Uganda: POB 4838, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-6016; telex 401092; Chargé d'affaires: Abubakar Nadduli.

United Arab Emirates: POB 5451, Jeddah; tel. (2) 651-5436; telex 401458; Ambassador: Ahmed Mohammad bu-Rehaima.

United Kingdom: POB 393, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-2000; telex 402399; Ambassador: Sir Patrick Wright.

USA: POB 9041, Riyadh; Ambassador: Walter Leon Cutler.

Uruguay: POB 8186, Jeddah; Ambassador: José D. Lissidini.

Venezuela: POB 1406, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-1124; telex 401445; Ambassador: José Rafael Domínguez.

Yemen Arab Republic: POB 2793, Jeddah; tel. (2) 687-4291; Ambassador: Ahmed Ali al-Mihani.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: POB 6346, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-6592; Ambassador: Omar bin Sahl.

Zaire: relations broken off, May 1982; interests served by Belgium.

Zambia: POB 7677, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-3896; telex 402410; Ambassador: Matiya Ngalande.

Judicial System

Judges are independent and governed by the rules of Islamic Sharia. The following courts operate:

Supreme Council of Justice: consists of 11 members and supervises work of the courts; reviews legal questions referred to it by the Minister of Justice and expresses opinions on judicial questions; reviews sentences of death, cutting and stoning.

Court of Cassation: consists of Chief Justice and an adequate number of judges; includes department for penal suits, department for personal status and department for other suits.

General (Public) Courts: consist of one or more Judges; sentences of public courts are issued by a single judge, with the exception of death, stoning and cutting, which require the decision of three judges.

Summary Courts: consist of a single judge or more; sentences are issued by a single judge.

Specialized Courts: Article 26 of the judicial system stipulates that the setting up of specialized courts is permissible by Royal Decree on a proposal from the Supreme Council of Justice.

Religion

ISLAM

Arabia is the centre of the Islamic faith, and Saudi Arabia includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Except in the Eastern Province, where a large number of people follow Shi'a rites, the majority of the population are Sunni Muslims, including the strictly orthodox Wahhabi sect, to which most of the indigenous inhabitants belong. The Wahhabis originated in the 18th century but first became unified and influential under Abdul Aziz (Ibn Saud), who became the first King of Saudi Arabia. They are now the keepers of the holy places and control the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mecca: Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad, seat of the Great Mosque and Shrine of Ka'ba, visited by about 1m. Muslims annually.

Medina: Burial place of Muhammad, second sacred city of Islam.

The Press

Since 1964 most newspapers and periodicals have been published by press organizations administered by boards of directors with full autonomous powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law. These organizations, which took over from small private firms, are privately owned by groups of individuals widely experienced in newspaper publishing and administration (see Publishers).

There are also a number of popular periodicals published by the government and by the Arabian American Oil Co and distributed free of charge. The press is subject to no legal restriction affecting freedom of expression or the coverage of news.

DAILIES

Arab News: POB 4556, Jeddah; tel. (1) 683-1888; telex 40570; f. 1975; English; publ. by Saudi Research and Marketing Co; Editor-in-Chief Khaled A. al-Maeena.

al-Bilad: King Abdul Aziz St, Jeddah; f. 1934; Arabic; publ. by al-Bilad Publishing Corpn; Editor Abdul Majid al-Shubukshi; circ. 30,000.

al-Jazirah: POB 354, Riyadh; tel. (1) 402-1022; telex 201479; Arabic; Dir-Gen. Saleh al-Ajroush; Editor-in-Chief Mohammed ibn Nassir ibn Abbas; circ. 150,000.

al-Madina al-Munawara: POB 807, Jeddah; tel. (2) 688-0344; telex 401356; f. 1937; Arabic; publ. by al-Madina Press Establishment; Editor Osman Hafez; circ. 55,000.

al-Nadwah: El Jafally Bldg, El Ghaza, Mecca; tel. (2) 574-8150; telex 440039; f. 1958; Arabic; publ. by Mecca Press and Information Org.; Editors Hamed Mutawi'e, Saleh Mohammed Jamal; circ. 35,000.

Okaz Newspaper: POB 1508, Jeddah; tel. (2) 643-2166; telex 401360; f. 1960; Arabic; Editor-in-Chief Abdullah Ahmed al-Dary; circ. 35,000.

al-Riyadh: POB 1798, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-0411; Arabic; publ. by al Yamamah Press Org.; Editor Turki A. al-Sudari; circ. 140,000 (Sat.-Thurs.), 90,000 (Friday).

Saudi Gazette: POB 5576, Jeddah; tel. (2) 672-3040; telex 400920; f. 1975; English daily; publ. by Okaz Org.; Dir-Gen. Iyad A. Madani; Editor Abdullatif A. Almaimanee; circ. 22,500.

Saudi Review: POB 4288, Jeddah; tel. (2) 653-3400; telex 402687; f. 1966; English; daily newsletter from Saudi newspapers and broadcasting service; Publ. and Chief Editor Muhammad Salahuddin; Man. Dir Shaker al-Santawi; circ. 5,000.

al-Yaum (Today): POB 565, Dammam; tel. (3) 833-1906; telex 601109; f. 1964; Dir Mansour M. al-Hassan; circ. 25,000.

WEEKLIES

Arabian Sun: Aramco, POB 1839, Dhahran; English; publ. by the Arabian American Oil Co, Dhahran.

Child: POB 1508, Jeddah; f. 1976; circ. 5,000.

al-Dawa: POB 626, Islamic University, Shahrah Ibn Khaldun, Riyadh; f. 1965; Arabic.

Iqraa: Al-Bilad Publishing Corpn, POB 6360, Jeddah; f. 1974; Editor Dr Abdullah Manaa; circ. 32,000.

Al Mujtama: POB 354, Riyadh; f. 1964; Dir-Gen. Saleh Salem.

Rabitat al Alam Islami (Journal of Muslim World League): POB 537, Mecca; tel. (2) 536-3995; weekly and monthly in both Arabic and English; Editor-in-Chief Hassan al-Ahdal; Editors Abdullah al-Dhari (Arabic), Sayyid Hasan Mutahar (English).

Saudi Business: POB 4556, Jeddah; telex 40570; f. 1975; English; publ. by Saudi Research and Marketing Co; Editor-in-Chief Dr Talal K. Hafiz.

Saudi Economic Survey: POB 1989, Jeddah 21441; tel. (2) 651-4952; f. 1967; English; a weekly review of Saudi Arabian economic and business activity; Publisher S. A. Ashoor; Sr Ed. Zakaria Ghaith.

Al-Yamamah: Al-Yamamah Press Establishment, POB 1798, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-0411; f. 1952; Dir Ahmed el-Hosham; circ. 40,000.

MONTHLIES

Ahlan Wasahlan (Welcome): POB 620, Jeddah; flight journal by Saudi Arabian Airlines; Gen. Man. Yarub A. Balkhair; Editorial Consultant Iyad Amin Madani; circ. 150,000.

Al-Arab: King Faisal St, Riyadh; Editor Hamdul Janir.

Al-Lequ'a: POB 812, Riyadh; Editor Ibrahim al-Ulai al-Maiman.

Al-Manhal: POB 2925, Riyadh; f. 1937; Arabic; literary and cultural; Editor Abdul Qudoos Ansari.

Mujalla al-Iqtisad wa al-Idara (Journal of Economics and Administration): Research and Development Center, King Abdulaziz University, POB 9031, Jeddah; Chief Editor Dr Muhammad M. N. Quotah.

Oafla-e-Zaid (Oil Caravan): Aramco, Bldg 1724, Dhahran; f. 1952; publ. by Arabian American Oil Company.

Al-Sharkiah-Elle (Arab Women's Magazine): POB 6, Riyadh; telex 20112; Editor Samira M. Khashaggi.

Al-Soqoor (Falcons): POB 2973, Riyadh; air-force journal; cultural activities; Editor Anwar Muhammad al-Qadheb.

Al-Tadhamon Al-Islami (Islamic Solidarity): Ministry of Pilgrimage (Hajj) Affairs, Riyadh 11151; Editor Dr Mustaaf Abdul Wahid.

al-Tijarah: POB 1264, Jeddah; f. 1960; for businessmen; publ. by Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Chair. Sheikh Ismail Abudawood; Gen. Man. Wahab Abuzinada; circ. 8,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Saudi Press Agency: c/o Ministry of Information, Riyadh 11151; tel. (1) 402-3065; telex 201074; f. 1970; Dir-Gen. Abdulla Hilail.

Publishers

al-Bilad Publishing Organization: King Abdul Aziz St, Jeddah; publishes *al-Bilad* and *Iqra'a*; Dir-Gen. Abdullah Dabbagh.

Dar al-Yaum Press, Printing and Publishing Ltd: POB 565, Dammam; tel. (3) 833-1906; telex 601109; f. 1964; publishes *al-Yaum*; Dir-Gen. Mansour M. al-Hassan.

al-Jazirah Corporation for Press, Printing and Publishing: POB 354, Riyadh; tel. (1) 402-1022; telex 201479; f. 1964; 27 mems; publishes *al-Jazirah* (daily), *Al-Massaeah*; Dir-Gen. Saleh al-Ajroush; Editor-in-Chief Mohammed Ben-Nassir Ben-Abbas.

al-Madina Press Establishment: POB 807, Jeddah; tel. (2) 688-0344; telex 401356; f. 1937; publishes *al-Madina al-Munawara*; Admin. Man. A. S. al-Ghamdi; Gen. Man. Ahmed Salah Jamjoom.

Mecca Printing and Information Establishment: El Jhafally Bldg, El Ghaza, Mecca; tel. (2) 574-8150; telex 440039; publishes *al-Nadwah* daily newspaper; Man. Dir Abbas A. Zowawi.

Okaz Organization for Press and Publication: POB 5941, Jeddah; tel. (2) 660-0789; telex 402645; publishes *Okaz*, *Saudi Gazette* and *Child*; Gen. Man. Ali H. Shobokshi.

Saudi Publishing and Distributing House: Al-Jouhara Bldg, POB 2043, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-4043; telex 402687; books in Arabic and English; Chair. Muhammad Salahuddin; Gen. Man. Muhammad Ali al-Wazir.

al-Yamamah Press Establishment: POB 1798, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-0411; publishes *al-Riyadh* and *al-Yamamah*; Dir-Gen. Abdullah Qar'awi.

Radio and Television

In 1982 there were an estimated 3,025,000 radio receivers and 2,541,000 television receivers in use.

RADIO

Saudi Arabian Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Information, POB 570, Riyadh; tel. (1) 401-4440; telex 201040; 30 stations including Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and Abha, broadcast programmes in Arabic and English; overseas service in Urdu, Indonesian, Persian, French, Somali and Swahili; Dir-Gen. Khalid H. Ghouth.

Aramco Radio: POB 96, Dhahran; broadcasts music and programmes in English for the entertainment of employees of Arabian-American Oil Company; Chief Engineer M. B. Skowronski.

TELEVISION

Saudi Arabian Government Television Service: Ministry of Information, Riyadh 11151; tel. (1) 401-4440; telex 202640; 81 stations; those at Riyadh, Jeddah, Medina, Dammam, Qassim, Abha, Hail, Albaha, Sakaka, Al-Qurayat, Wadiadda-Wasir and Tabuk operate 8 hours daily; Dir-Gen. Mohammad al-Fhaid.

Dhahran-HZ-22, TV, Channel 3 TV: POB 96, Dhahran; tel. 46618; non-commercial; started 1957, since 1970 English language film-chain operation only; Man. (Media Production and Operations) A. A. al-Hamid.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Saudi riyals unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

The Saudi Arabian banking system consists of: the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, as central note-issuing and regulatory body; 12 commercial banks (two national and 10 foreign banks); and three specialist banks. There is a policy of 'Saudization' of the foreign banks.

The rising volume of oil revenues imposed a need for a central monetary authority and in 1952 the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) was established in Jeddah. SAMA's functions include: bankers to the government; stabilization of the value of the currency; administration of monetary reserves; issue of coin and notes; and regulation of banking.

Central Bank

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA): POB 1169, Riyadh; tel. (1) 478-7400; telex 201734 (English), 201466 (Arabic); f. 1952; total assets and liabilities 519,678m. (1982); Gov. Hamad Saud al-Sayyari; 10 brs.

National Banks

National Commercial Bank: POB 3555, Jeddah; tel. (1) 644-6644; telex 401086; f. 1938; cap. and res 3,200m., dep. 51,619.6m. (Sept. 1984); Partners Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Mosa Kaaki, Sheikh Abdulaziz Mohammad Kaaki, Sheikh Salim bin Mahfooz (Gen. Man.); 170 brs including international representative offices.

Riyad Bank: POB 1047, King Abdul Aziz St, Jeddah 21431; tel. (2) 647-4777; telex 401006; f. 1957; cap. and res 3,436m., dep. 26,225m., total assets 32,337m. (1984); Chair. Sheikh Abdullah bin Adwan; Man. Dir Ahmed Abdulatif; Gen. Man. Sheikh Ibrahim M. S. Shams; 130 brs.

Specialist Banks

Arab Investment Co SAA: POB 4009, Riyadh; tel. (1) 482-3444; telex 201011; f. 1974 by 15 Arab countries for investment and banking; cap. US $300m., dep. $286.4m. (1983); Chair. Dr Abdulaziz al-Dukheil, Dir Gen. Jad A. Suidan; 5 brs throughout Middle East.

Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank (SAAB): POB 5898, Riyadh; tel. (1) 402-3911; telex 201184; f. 1964; cap. 31.5m.; Contoller-Gen. Abdullah Saad al-Mengash; Gen. Man Abdul-Aziz Mohammed al-Manqur.

Saudi Credit Bank: POB 3401, Riyadh; tel. (1) 402-9128; f. 1973; provides interest-free loans for specific purposes to Saudi citizens of moderate means; Chair. Osama Jaafar Faqeeth.

Saudi Investment Bank (SAIB): POB 3533, Riyadh 11481; tel. (1) 477-8433; telex 201170; f. 1977; provides a comprehensive range of traditional and specialized banking services to business and individuals; foreign shareholders, incl. Chase Manhattan Bank, Commerzbank, Industrial Bank of Japan and J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd, have provided 35% of capital; cap. and res 197m., dep. 4,843m. (1983); Dir and Gen. Man. Anthony E. Aston.

Banks with Foreign Interests

Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Fransi (Saudi French Bank): POB 1, Jeddah 21411; tel. (2) 660-5863; telex 403879; f. 1977; Saudi Arabia 60% participation; cap. and res 808m. (1983); Man. Dir YVES AUGUSTE MAX; Deputy Man. Dir A. ABU AL-SAMH; 45 brs.

Albank alsaudi Alhollandi (Saudi Dutch Bank): POB 6677, Jeddah 21452; tel. (2) 665-2690; telex 400324; a joint-stock co f. in 1977 to take over the activities of Algemene Bank Nederland NV in Saudi Arabia; ABN have 40%, Saudi citizens have 60% participation; cap. 210m., dep. 6,285m. (1983); Chair. MOHAMED ABDULRAHMAN A. AL-FRAIH; Man. Dir TH. J. BARK; 21 brs.

Al-Bank al-Saudi al-Tejazi al-Muttahed (United Saudi Commercial Bank): POB 4857, Riyadh; tel. (1) 401-1212; telex 205332; f. 1983 by merger of Saudi branches of Bank Melli Iran, Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer and United Bank Ltd of Pakistan; Saudi nationals have 60% participation; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 834.7m. (1983); Gen. Man. PETER J. JACOBS; 4 local brs.

Arab National Bank SAS: POB 41090, Riyadh 11521; tel. (1) 477-6434; telex 202660; f. 1979; formerly Arab Bank, Jordan, but Saudi public acquired 60% participation; cap. and res 1,030m., dep. 7,512m. (Dec. 1984); Chair. HE Dr ABDELLAH AL-OMRAN; Man. Dir FAROUK ABDEL MAJEED.

Bank al-Jazira: POB 6277, Jeddah; tel. (2) 631-3968; telex 401574; formerly National Bank of Pakistan, Jeddah, but Saudi nationals acquired 65% participation in 1976; cap. p.u. 100m., total assets and liabilities 7,451.8m. (1983); Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ ABDULLAH AL-SULAIMAN; Gen. Man. ATHAR HUSAIN.

Saudi American Bank (Samba): POB 833, Riyadh 11421; tel. (1) 477-4770; telex 200195; formerly Citibank, Saudi Arabia acquired 60% interest in 1980; cap. 300m., dep. 9,900m. (1983); Chair. ABDULLAH ABDULAZIZ AL-SUDAIRY; Man. Dir ROBERT D. BOTJER; 28 brs.

Saudi British Bank (Al Bank al Saudi al Britani): POB 9084, Riyadh 11413; tel. (1) 405-0677; telex 202349; a joint-stock co f. in 1978 when Saudi citizens acquired a 60% interest in British Bank of the Middle East; cap. p.u. 300m., dep. 5,774m. (1983); Chair. Sheikh SULIMAN SALEH OLAYAN; Man. Dir D. F. L. TURNER; 26 brs.

Saudi Cairo Bank: POB 496, Jeddah; tel. (2) 653-4140; telex 400205; formerly Banque du Caire, but Saudi nationals acquired 60% participation in 1979; cap. p.u. 150m., total assets and liabilities 8,311.4m. (1981); Chair. Sheikh ABDULLAH AL-DABBAGH; Man. Dir HAMID M. HENAIDI; 24 brs.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Al-Alamiya Insurance Co Ltd: POB 2374, Jeddah; tel. (2) 643-6151; telex 40091; managed by Sun Alliance, London; Gen. Man. T. A. HAYES.

Credit and Commerce Insurance Co (Saudi) Ltd: POB 5248, Jeddah 21422; tel. (2) 643-3288; telex 401299; f. 1977; life and general; Chief Exec. and Dep. Man. Dir ISHAQUE KHAN.

Independent Insurance Co of Saudi Arabia Ltd: POB 1178, Jeddah 21431; tel. (2) 651-7732; telex 404291; all classes of insurance; Exec. JULIAN D. SHARPE.

National Insurance Co SA: POB 5832, Jeddah; all classes.

Pan Arabian Insurance Co: POB 276, Dammam; f. 1976; majority shareholder Sheikh ABDUL KARIM EL-KHEREIJI; Gen. Man. M. M. JISHI.

Red Sea Insurance Co Ltd: Attar Bldg, King Abdul Aziz St, Jeddah; f. 1974; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir AHMED ENAN; Gen. Man. MOHAMED SAID EL EZABY.

Saudi United Insurance Co Ltd: POB 933, Al-Khobar; tel. 864-2863; telex 671335; f. 1976; all classes; majority shareholding held by Ahmed Hamad Algosaibi & Bros; Man. Dir ABDUL AZIZ ALGOSAIBI; Gen. Man. A. M. SABBAGH; 6 brs.

United Commercial Agencies Ltd (Saudi Arabia): POB 5019, Jeddah; f. 1974; Chair. GHAITH PHARAON; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACQUES G. SACY.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT

General Investment Fund (Public Investment Fund): c/o Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Riyadh 11151; tel. (1) 401-2666; provides government's share of capital to mixed capital cos; 100% state-owned; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; Sec.-Gen. SULEIMAN MANDIL.

Industrial Studies and Development Centre (IDTC): POB 1267, Riyadh; f. 1966 in accordance with an agreement on technical assistance with UN Special Fund; responsible for research and development of comprehensive industrial policy; Chair. ABDUL AZIZ AL-ZAMIL (Minister of Industry and Electricity).

National Agricultural Development Co (NADCO): f. 1981; comprises a dairy farm and 4,000 ha for wheat cultivation; the government has a 20% share; chief agency for agricultural development.

National Industrialization Co (NIC): f. 1983 to develop private investment in industry; to begin operations by 1985; cap. 600m. Saudi riyals; 86% of cap. owned by Saudi nationals, 1985; Chair. MAHSOUN JALAL.

Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu: POB 5964, Riyadh; tel. (1) 479-4445; telex 201386 (Latin), 204560 (Arabic); f. 1975; to create the basic infrastructure for new industrial cities at Jubail and Yanbu; Sec.-Gen. Dr FAROUK MUHAMMAD AKHDAR; Dir-Gen. for Jubail Dr JAMIL AL-JISHI, for Yanbu Dr YUSIF AL-TURKI.

Saudi Fund for Development; POB 50483, Riyadh 11523; tel. (1) 464-0292; telex 201145; f. 1974 to help finance projects in developing countries; cap. p.u. SR16,500m. (1982); financed 23 projects in 1982/83; total commitments amounted to 2,089.3m.; Chair. Sheikh MOHAMMED ALI ABALKHAIL; Man. Dir. MOHAMMED A. AL-SUGAIR.

Saudi Industrial Development Fund: POB 4143, Riyadh 11149; tel. (1) 477-4002; telex 201065; f. 1974; supports and promotes industrial and electrical development in the private sector, providing long-term interest-free loans to industry; also offers marketing, technical, financial and administrative advice; cap. p.u. 700m. (1984); Dir-Gen. SALEH AL-NAIM.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Council of Saudi Arabian Chambers of Commerce: POB 16683, Riyadh; tel. (1) 405-4277; telex 201054; comprises two delegates from each of the 14 chambers of commerce in the Kingdom; issues a commercial directory of registered members; Pres. Sheikh SULEIMAN OLAYAN; Sec.-Gen. Shaikh SALEH ABDULLAH AL-TOAIMI.

Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Jeddah, POB 1264; tel. (2) 402-3535; telex 401069; f. 1950; Pres. Sheikh ISMAIL ABU DA'UD; Man. WAHAB ABUZINADA.

Dammam Chamber of Commerce: POB 719, Dammam; tel. (3) 832-1134; telex 601086; Pres. Sheikh FAHAD MOHAMMED AL-MUAJIL.

Mecca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 1086, Mecca; tel. (2) 574-5775; telex 44011; f. 1945; Pres. SALEH MOHAMED JAMAL; Sec.-Gen. FOUAD A. HIMDY.

Medina Chamber of Commerce: POB 443, Medina; tel. (4) 822-1590; telex 47009; Pres. Sheikh HABEEB MAHMOUD AHMAD SAB.

Riyadh Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 596, Riyadh; tel. (1) 404-0044; telex 201054; f. 1961; acts as arbitrator in business disputes, information centre; Pres. Sheikh MOHAMED A. AL-FRAIH; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh SALEH ABDULLAH AL-TOAIMI; 12,000 mems.

Yanbu Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 58, Yanbu; tel. (4) 322-4257; telex 461036; Pres. Sheikh ABDULLAH SAEDI; Sec.-Gen. ALI IBN SAGHEER AL-ARWA.

PETROLEUM

General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PETROMIN): POB 757, Riyadh; tel. (1) 476-1113; telex 201490; f. 1962; responsible for petroleum refining, domestic marketing and distribution of petroleum products, and some exports of petroleum and LPG; after the completion of negotiations for the take-over of Aramco in September 1980, is taking steps to become Saudi National Oil Co; Gov. ABDUL HADI TAHER.

Arabian Drilling Co: POB 932, Riyadh; f. 1964; shareholding 51%, remainder French private capital; undertakes contract drilling for oil, minerals and water both inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Arabian Geophysical and Surveying Co (ARGAS): POB 2109, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-1342; telex 401786; f. 1966; shareholding 51% owned by PETROMIN; remainder provided by Cie Générale de Géophysique; geophysical exploration for oil, minerals and ground water, as well as all types of land, airborne and marine surveys; Man. Dir FADLULLAH FAROUQ; Tech. Dir YVES SERRES.

Arabian Marine Petroleum Co (MARINCO): POB 50, Dhahran Airport; tel. (3) 864-3831; telex 670047; f. 1968; shareholding 51%, remainder held by McDermott Co of New Orleans, USA; undertakes marine construction work (pipelines, rigs, sea terminals, etc.); Chair. ALI I. AL-RUBAISHI..

Jeddah Oil Refinery Co (JORC): POB 1604, Jeddah; tel. (2) 636-7811; telex 401867; f. 1968; shareholding 75%, remainder held by Saudi Arabian Refining Co (SARCO); the refinery at Jeddah, Japanese-built, has a capacity of 105,000 b/d; total production 33.4m. barrels (1983); responsible for distribution in the Western Province.

Jubail Export Refinery: POB 67, Dhahran Airport; tel. (3) 864-0851; capacity 250,000 b/d; operated by PETROMIN and Shell; exports to start early 1985; Chair. Abdul-Aziz Showail.

Jubail Lube Oil Refinery: POB 67, Dhahran Airport; tel. (3) 864-3663; operated by PETROMIN, Texaco and Chevron; Chair. Shehata S. Abu al-Jadayil.

Petromin Lubricating Oil Co (PETROLUBE): POB 1432, Jeddah 21431; tel. (2) 636-6420; telex 401675; f. 1968; PETROMIN has a 71% share, Mobil Oil Investment owns 29%; for the refining, processing and manufacture of lubricating oils and other related products; also marketing and distribution; Chair. Mahmoud A. Sultan; Man. Dir, Riyadh Mohammed al-Rasheed al-Jabr.

Petromin Lubricating Refinery (LUBREF): POB 1604, Jeddah; tel. (2) 636-6949; telex 402781; f. 1975; owned 70% by PETROMIN and 30% by Mobil; has initial production capacity of more than one million barrels of lubricating oil per year; production 1,452,000 barrels (1981); Chair., Man. Dir Ahmed M. al-Khereisi.

Petromin Marketing (PETMARK): POB 50, Dhahran Airport; tel. (3) 864-3833; telex 67009; f. 1967; wholly-owned by PETROMIN; operates the installations and facilities for the distribution of petroleum products in the Eastern, Central, Southern and Northern provinces of Saudi Arabia; Exec. Man. Dir (Marketing Affairs) S. S. Abu al-Jadayil.

Petromin Services Department (PETROSERV): POB 2329, Jeddah; tel. (2) 636-6309; telex 401867; f. 1975; operates all types of services in medical care, social and sports activities, telecommunications, computers, housing, security and training; Gen. Man. Awad A. Jalal.

Petromin Tankers and Mineral Shipping Co (PETROSHIP): POB 1600, Jeddah 21441; tel. (2) 636-7411; telex 401150; f. 1968; wholly owned by Petromin; operates tanker fleet, total tonnage 109,490 dwt (1983); Gen. Man. Abdul Latif A. Sultan.

Riyadh Refinery (PRR): POB 3946, Riyadh; tel. (1) 498-0995; telex 201015; f. 1974; wholly owned by Petromin; expansion of the refinery to a production capacity of 120,000 b/d was completed in 1981; total production 43.6m. barrels (1983); Exec. Man. Dir Mohammed S. Mufarrih.

Yanbu Domestic Refinery: POB 7621, Jeddah; tel. (2) 665-0789; f. 1983, with an initial capacity of 170,000 b/d; average production 150,824 b/d (1983); Exec. Dir Yaha A. al-Said.

Saudi Basic Industries Corpn (SABIC): POB 5101, Riyadh; tel. (1) 476-9700; telex 201177; f. 1976; to foster the petrochemical industry and other hydrocarbon-based industries through joint ventures with foreign partners, and market their products; cap. SR 10,000m.; 30% of shares sold to Saudi nationals in 1984; Chair. Abdul Aziz A. al-Zamil (Minister of Industry and Electricity); Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir Ibrahim bin Salamah.

Projects under development during 1984 were as follows:

Al-Jubail Fertilizer Co (Samad): POB 174, Al-Jubail; telex 632011; capacity of 500,000 tons per year of urea; jt venture with Taiwan Fertilizer Co; Pres. S. C. Lu.

Al-Jubail Petrochemical Co (Kemya): Jubail; began production 260,000 tons per year of linear low density polyethylene in 1985; jt venture with Exxon Corpn, USA.

Arabian Petrochemical Co (Petrokemya): Jubail; to produce 500,000 tons per year of ethylene by 1985; wholly-owned subsid. of SABIC.

Eastern Petrochemical Co (Sharq): Jubail; to produce linear low-density polyethylene, ethylene glycol; total capacity 425,000 tons per year by mid-1985; a Japanese consortium led by Mitsubishi has a 50% share.

Jeddah Steel Rolling Mill (Sulb): POB 1826, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-6215; telex 402127; f. 1981; capacity of 140,000 tons per year of steel rods and bars; Pres. Ian Smith.

National Gases Co (Gas): Jubail; to produce oxygen and nitrogen, total capacity of 584,000 tons per year by 1985; jt venture with Saudi private sector.

National Methanol Co (Ibn-Sina): Jubail; began production of chemical grade methanol in June 1984; capacity 650,000 tons per year; jt venture with CTE Petrochemicals Co (USA).

National Plastics Co (Ibn-Haiyan): Jubail; to produce 300,000 tons per year of vinyl-chloride-monomer (VCM) and 200,000 tons per year of PVC by 1986; jt venture with Lucky Group, S. Korea.

Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Co (Safco): Jubail; to produce urea, sulphuric acid, melamine; total capacity of 450,000 tons per year when expansion completed in early 1985; Saudi private sector has a 59% share.

Saudi-European Petrochemical Co: Jubail; f. 1984; to produce 500,000 tons per year of methyl-tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) from 1988; SABIC has a 70% share, Enichem, Nesté Corpn, Apicorp each have 10%.

Saudi Iron and Steel Co (Hadeed): POB 136, Al-Jubail; tel. (3) 341-7500; telex 632011; capacity of 800,000 tons per year in 1984; Pres. G. Post.

Saudi Methanol Co (Ar-Razi): POB 199, Al-Jubail; tel. (3) 833-3000; telex 632023; capacity of 600,000 tons per year; total methanol exports in 1983 were 515,740 tons; jt venture with a consortium of Japanese cos; Pres. Y. Itoh.

Saudi Petrochemical (Sadaf): Jubail; to produce ethylene, ethylene dichloride, styrene, crude industrial ethanol and caustic soda; total capacity of 2,063,000 tons per year by mid-1985; Shell (Pecten) has a 50% share.

Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical Co (Yanpet): POB 17512, Riyadh; tel. (1) 478-8955; telex 203393; to produce ethylene, linear low-density polyethylene, high-density polyethylene, ethylene glycol; total capacity 970,000 tons per year by 1985; Mobil has a 50% share; Pres. B. W. Harrell; brs in Dammam, Jubail.

Foreign Concessionaires

Arabian-American Oil Co (Aramco): Dhahran; Man. Aramco Affairs, POB 319, Riyadh; tel. (1) 464-1055; telex 201084; f. 1933; holds the principal working concessions in Saudi Arabia, covering approx. 85,000 sq miles; production 6.3m. b/d (1982); Saudi Government in 1980 increased from 60% to 100% its interest in Aramco's crude oil concession rights, facilities and production; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer John J. Kelberer; Pres. Ali Naimi.

Arabian Oil Co Ltd (AOC): POB 335, Riyadh (Head Office in Japan); f. 1958; holds concession for offshore exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half-interest in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone; total oil production 91,000 b/d (1982); Chair. Sohei Mizuno; Pres. Jin Miyazaki.

Getty Oil Co: POB 363, Riyadh; also office in Kuwait; f. 1928; holds concession for exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half-interest in the Saudi Arabia-Kuwait Neutral Zone; onshore total Zone production 65,000 b/d (1982).

Transport

RAILWAYS

The Saudi Government Railroad is a single track, standard gauge line 571 km long. In addition, the total length of spur lines and sidings is 170 km. The main line connects Dammam Port at the Arabian Gulf with Riyadh, and passes Dhahran, Abqaiq, Hufuf, Harad and al-Kharj. A 322-km direct line from Hufuf to Riyadh was under construction in 1983: the first section, 150 km long, opened in 1984, and the line was due for completion in 1985.

Saudi Rails: POB 92, Dammam; tel. (3) 871-3001; telex 601050; an independent entity with a Board of Directors headed by the Minister of Communications; Pres. Faysal M. al-Shehail.

ROADS

Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca, Jeddah to Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Ta'if to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hufuf as well as the principal communities and certain outlying points in Aramco's area of operations. Work is proceeding on various other roads, including one which will link Medina and Riyadh. A road from Ta'if to Jizan in the south, near the Yemeni border, was officially opened in 1976. The trans-Arabian highway, linking Dammam, Riyadh, Ta'if, Mecca and Jeddah, was completed in 1967. Between 1970 and 1983, the length of paved roads expanded at an annual average rate of 10.6%. In 1983 there were 26,000 km of tarmac roads and 38,644 km of dirt roads. Metalled roads link all the main population centres.

Saudi Public Transport Co (SAPTCO: POB 10667, Riyadh; tel. (1) 465-0100; telex 202414; operates a public bus service throughout the country; the Government holds a 20% share; Dir-Gen. Dr Samir A. Ghonaim.

National Transport Company of Saudi Arabia: POB 7280, Jeddah; specializes in inward clearance, freight forwarding, general and heavy road haulage, re-export, charter air freight and exhibitions; Man. Dir A. D. Blackstock; Operations Man. I. Croxson.

SHIPPING

The ports of Jeddah, Dammam, Yanbu, Gizan, Jubail Commercial and King Fahd Industrial Port in Jubail, as well as a number of minor ports, are under the exclusive management of the Ports Authority. In 1983 the total capacity of Saudi ports (excluding oil terminals) was 49m. tons per year.

Jeddah is the principal port and the main point of entry for pilgrims bound for Mecca. It has general cargo, container, ro-ro, bulk cement and bulk-grain berths, with draughts ranging from 8 m to 14 m. The port also has a 200-ton floating crane.

Dammam is the second largest port and has general cargo, container, ro-ro, bulk cement and bulk grain berths. Draughts at this port range from 9 m to 14 m; and it has a 200-ton floating crane.

Yanbu is Saudi Arabia's nearest major port to Europe and North America, and is the focal point of the most rapidly growing area, in the west of Saudi Arabia. It has general cargo, ro-ro and bulk cement berths. The draughts range from 10 m to 12 m.

Gizan is the main port for the southern part of the country. It has general cargo, ro-ro, bulk cement and container berths with draughts ranging from 8 m to 12 m.

Jubail has two ports, commercial and industrial. The commercial port has general cargo and container berths with ro-ro facilities. Draughts range from 12 m to 14 m. The industrial port has bulk cargo and ro-ro berths, and an Open Sea Tanker Terminal. Draughts range from 6 m to 30 m.

In addition to these major ports, there are a number of minor ports suitable only for small craft, including Khuraiba, Haql, Alwajh, Umlujj, Rabigh, Al Lith, Qunfoudah, Farasan and Alqahma on the Red Sea coast and Alkhobar, Qatif, Uqair, Darin and Ras Al Khafji on the Arabian Gulf coast. Ras Mishab on the Arabian Gulf coast is operated by the Ministry of Defence and Aviation.

Seaports Authority (SEAPA): POB 5162, Riyadh; tel. (1) 476-0600; telex 201158; Pres. and Chair. Dr Fayez Badr; Dir Gen. Muhammad A. Bakr.

Nashar Saudi Lines: POB 6697, Jeddah; tel. (2) 642-3600; telex 401156; owners of livestock carriers trading in Arabian Gulf, Red Sea, Mediterranean and Black Sea.

National Shipping Company of Saudi Arabia (NSCSA): POB 8931, Riyadh; tel. (1) 478-5454; telex 203040; regular container, ro-ro and general cargo service from USA to the Middle East and Far East; Man. Dir Dr Abdulaziz al-Turki.

Saudi Arabian Maritime Co (SAMARCO): POB 5746, Jeddah; tel. (1) 643-8143; telex 401877; tanker operations.

Saudi Lines: POB 66, Jeddah; regular cargo and passenger services between Red Sea and Indian Ocean ports; Pres. M. A. Bakhashab Pasha; Man. Dir A. M. Bakhashab.

CIVIL AVIATION

In April 1981 a new international airport in Jeddah, the King Abdul Aziz International Airport, was opened. It has three terminals, one of which is specifically designed to cope with the needs of the many thousands of pilgrims who visit Mecca each year. This is one of three airports being built under the auspices of the International Airports Projects of Saudi Arabia, founded in 1976. The King Khalid International Airport, at Riyadh, opened in 1983: with four terminals, it should handle 7.5m. passengers per year initially, and by the year 2000 its capacity should have doubled. The third, the New Eastern Province Airport, is planned for the Eastern Province. In 1983, plans for a further international airport, at Dhahran, were finalized, along with expansion projects for Ta'if, Tabuk, Medina and Al Jawf. Expansion of domestic airports began in 1984.

Presidency of Civil Aviation (PCA): POB 887, Jeddah; tel. (2) 667-3664; telex 400171 (English), 401093 (Arabic); Pres. Sheikh Hamzah Dabbagh.

Saudia—Saudi Arabian Airlines: Saudia Bldg, POB 167, Jeddah; tel. (2) 684-2000; telex 401007; f. 1945; regular internal services to all major cities of Saudi Arabia; regular international services to Abu Dhabi, Aden, Algiers, Amman, Asmara, Athens, Baghdad, Bahrain, Bangkok, Beirut, Bombay, Cairo, Casablanca, Damascus, Dhaka, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Kano, Karachi, Khartoum, Kuwait, London, Madrid, Muscat, Nairobi, New Delhi, New York, Paris, Port Sudan, Rome, Sana'a, Seoul, Sharjah, Shiraz, Singapore, Teheran, Tripoli, Tunis; fleet of more than 80 aircraft including 11 Boeing 747, 19 Boeing 737 and 6 Boeing 707, 11 Airbus; Chair. Sultan ibn Abdul Aziz (Minister of Defence and Civil Aviation); Dir-Gen. Sheikh Ahmed Mattar: Exec. Vice-Pres. (Finance and Admin.) Ahmed Bobshait.

Tourism

Saudi Hotels and Resort Areas Company: POB 5500, Riyadh; Saudi Government has 22% interest.

Atomic Energy

Saudi Arabia joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in January 1963. Radio isotopes are used in the oil industry and are being introduced into state-controlled agricultural schemes.

SENEGAL

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa, bordered to the north by Mauritania, to the east by Mali, and to the south by Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. In the southern part of the country, The Gambia forms a narrow enclave extending some 320 km (200 miles) inland. The climate is tropical, with a long dry season followed by a short wet season. The average annual temperature is about 29°C (84°F). French is the official language but the three main language groups, with their principal languages, are: Senegalo-Guinean (Wolof, Serer and Diola), Mandé (Bambara and Sarakolé) and Peulh (Toucouleur and Peul). About 90% of the population are Muslims and about 5% Christians, mostly Roman Catholics. The remainder follow traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes, of green, gold and red, with a five-pointed green star in the centre of the gold stripe. The capital is Dakar.

Recent History

In November 1958, after 300 years as a French colony, Senegal became a self-governing member of the French Community. The formation in April 1959 of a Mali Federation, linking Senegal with the former French Sudan, was not successful, and the entity had only two months of independence before being dissolved when Senegal seceded, to become a separate independent state, on 20 August 1960. The Republic of Senegal was proclaimed on 5 September, with Léopold Sédar Senghor elected to be the country's first President. Relations with France remain close, and France maintains military bases in Senegal.

In 1962 President Senghor removed the Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia, from office and took over the post himself. After a decisive win for his party, the Union progressiste sénégalaise (UPS), in the National Assembly elections of 1963, President Senghor gradually absorbed or outlawed other political parties to create a one-party state by 1966. However, Senghor recreated the office of Prime Minister in 1970 and appointed to it a young man, Abdou Diouf, who in 1976 was made Senghor's constitutional successor. In 1973 Senghor, the sole candidate, was re-elected as President.

President Senghor fulfilled his promise of a gradual return to multi-party democracy by freeing all political prisoners in 1974 and by amending the Constitution in March 1976 to allow three parties to contest elections. The first multi-party elections under the new provisions were held in November 1976, when voting took place for municipal councils in two regions. In December the UPS was re-formed as the Parti socialiste (PS), which became the democratic socialist party provided for in the Constitution. The Parti démocratique sénégalais (PDS) was recognized as the liberal democratic party. The Parti africain de l'indépendance (PAI) was accepted as the Marxist-Leninist faction, but the more widely-based Rassemblement national démocratique (RND) was refused recognition. In December 1978 the Mouvement républicain sénégalais (MRS) was granted recognition as a right-wing party. There was support within the PS and from the marabouts (the leaders of the Islamic sects who represent 80% of the total population and whose influence increased after the Iranian revolution) for a more flexible political system.

The first nationwide elections under the three-party system were held in February 1978. The PS won 83 of the 100 seats in the National Assembly, the remainder being won by the PDS. In the concurrent presidential election, Senghor overwhelmingly defeated the leader of the PDS, Abdoulaye Wade. A new Government was formed in March. Diouf carried out a reshuffle in September, dismissing his rival, Babacar Ba.

In November 1980 Senegal sent troops into The Gambia, under a mutual assistance accord, to protect the Gambian Government from an alleged threat of invasion by Libyan forces, but the Senegalese were withdrawn shortly afterwards. President Senghor retired in December 1980. The former Prime Minister, Abdou Diouf, succeeded him as Head of State and reorganized the Council of Ministers. He also declared an amnesty for political offenders, and amended the Constitution to allow the existence of more than four political parties. Elections in February 1983 brought overwhelming victory for Diouf, who received 83.5% of the presidential vote, and for his PS, which won 111 of the 120 seats in the National Assembly. The PDS won eight seats, and the RND only one. Disputing the results, the Government's opponents decided to boycott meetings of the Assembly. After a five-month protest, most opposition members responded to the President's appeal for national unity and were present at the Assembly's opening session in November 1983. In a government reshuffle in April 1983, Diouf continued his purge of the more established party 'barons', and assumed greater powers for his own office by abolishing the post of Prime Minister. Habib Thiam, the former Prime Minister, was appointed President of the National Assembly.

Following an attempted coup against the Gambian Government in July 1981, Senegalese troops again intervened in The Gambia, and in August plans to merge the two countries were announced. The confederation of Senegambia thus came into being on 1 February 1982 (see p. 1695), and in January 1984 the Council of Ministers and Confederal Assembly held their inaugural meetings. Negotiations on economic and monetary union were in progress in 1985.

Growing resentment against the Government of Senegal in the southern province of Casamance, which is virtually cut off from the rest of Senegal by the neighbouring territory of The Gambia, erupted in December 1983, when there were violent clashes between the police and members of the Casamance separatist movement in the provincial capital of Ziguinchor. At least 25 people were killed in the disturbances, which followed the imprisonment of 32 members of the Casamance Movement of Democratic Forces (MFDC) who had been involved in anti-government demonstrations in December 1982. After an Extraordinary Congress of the PS in January 1984, the Casamance and Sine Saloum regions were divided into smaller administrative areas, in a move towards greater political representation.

A two-month boycott of classes by university students in Dakar ended in May 1984, after the Government pledged to introduce measures to curb graduate unemployment. In April 1984 Habib Thiam resigned as President of the National Assembly, following the Assembly's approval of a constitutional amendment reducing the mandate of its President from five years to one. Amidst growing dissension within the PS, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Moustapha Niasse, was dismissed from the Government in October 1984. Tension within the regional party bases also became evident, as moves to replace veteran PS members in key local positions with people who were more committed to President Diouf led to outbreaks of violence in several towns.

At elections for municipal and regional councils in November 1984, the PS won 96% of the total vote and took control of every council in the country. The elections were boycotted by the PDS and other major opposition parties, who declared them undemocratic and demanded electoral reform. A minor government reshuffle was carried out in January 1985, following the resignation from the Government of two ministers who had been elected as mayors in the local elections.

Government

Legislative power rests with the unicameral National Assembly, with 120 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is held by the President, also directly elected for five years at the same time as the Assembly. The

President appoints and leads a Council of Ministers. The post of Prime Minister was abolished in 1983. Senegal comprises 10 regions, each with an appointed Governor, an elected local assembly and a separate budget.

Defence

In July 1984 Senegal had an army of 8,500 men, a navy of 700 and an air force of 500. There were 6,800 men in paramilitary forces. Under the Senegambia confederation pact, integration with the forces of The Gambia is envisaged. Military service is selective and lasts for two years. France provides technical and material aid, and there are 1,300 French troops stationed in Senegal. Estimated defence expenditure in 1983/84 was US $53.5m.

Economic Affairs

About 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture and stock rearing. Agriculture normally provides almost one-half of Senegal's export earnings and is responsible for one-third of GDP. The economy is dominated by the production and processing of groundnuts, which were grown on approximately 40% of the country's total cultivated land area in 1984. Groundnuts and groundnut oil together normally provide about one-third of export earnings. Attempts to diversify the range of crops grown and to become self-sufficient in foodstuffs include the development of rice and tomato cultivation, with the aid of EEC funds, and investment in livestock. Large imports of rice and wheat were needed to meet food deficits in the late 1970s. The 1980 groundnut crop failed, as a result of drought and poor-quality seed, but rainfall returned to normal in 1981 and 1982, and the 1982/83 groundnut crop totalled 1,091,000 metric tons, the highest level for six years. The 1983 Sahel drought severely affected agricultural production in Senegal, and the Government launched an urgent appeal for international food aid to help to alleviate the shortfall in cereal needs, estimated at 300,000 tons. Production of cotton, Senegal's other major cash crop, fell to 30,500 tons in 1983/84, compared with 47,081 tons in the previous season, and the groundnut harvest was only 590,000 tons. However, this drop was largely offset by a recovery in world groundnut prices: earnings from groundnut exports totalled 54,800m. francs CFA in 1983/84, compared with 55,800m. francs CFA in 1982/83. A further cereal shortfall, estimated at 150,000 tons was forecast for 1984/85, and the Government renewed its appeal for food aid.

A scheme to develop the Senegal River basin (in a joint project with Mali and Mauritania) was begun in 1981. The scheme aims to control seasonal flooding and to irrigate 375,000 ha of land, of which 240,000 ha are in Senegal. The project includes construction of the Diarra dam, near St Louis, which was scheduled for completion in 1985, and will allow 120,000 ha of land to be irrigated. The fisheries sector is being developed, and has become a major source of export revenue, earning 45,000m. francs CFA in 1983. An industrial fisheries complex, with an annual capacity of 36,000 metric tons, has been constructed in Casamance, and began production in 1982. A national reafforestation campaign was begun in 1984, and aims to reverse the desertification process by replanting 140,000 ha per year for the next 25 years.

Senegal exploits deposits of lime phosphate and aluminium phosphate, both near Thiès, and the Government has a 50% share in each of the two operations. A chemical complex, built by Industries Chimiques du Sénégal, was opened in 1984, comprising a phosphatic fertilizer plant at Mbao and two factories for the production of sulphuric and phosphoric acids at Darou Khoudou. The complex processes phosphates mined at Thaiba, and has an annual capacity of 580,000 tons of sulphuric acid and 220,000 tons of phosphoric acid. Further phosphate deposits, estimated at 40m. tons, were discovered in 1984 at Matam in north-east Senegal. There are plans to exploit the extensive deposits of iron ore at Falémé, and work on a new rail link to Tambacounda and a port at Bargny is scheduled to begin in 1987. Proven reserves total 371m. tons, and production is expected to begin in 1990 with proposed annual output of 6m. tons of ore. Gold deposits have been discovered at Sabodala, and the Société Minière de Sabodala planned to start production in early 1985. Prospecting in the north for further phosphate deposits and in the east for uranium continues. Deposits of petroleum have been discovered off the coast, with indicated reserves of about 300m. metric tons. However, exploration activities have been hindered by disputes with Guinea-Bissau over maritime borders. A national oil company, Petrosen, was set up in 1981. Natural gas was discovered offshore in 1977.

The manufacturing sector is becoming increasingly developed and includes textiles, chemicals, building materials and various light industries, including food processing. The 1981–85 Plan envisaged the development of heavy industries such as steel, engineering and transport equipment. In 1981 industrial production accounted for about 15% of GDP. With the aim of attracting foreign companies and providing employment, an Industrial Free Zone was established near Dakar, but with limited success. Foreign firms operating there are free of taxes, duties and bureaucratic controls. A new bonus system was introduced in 1981, in an attempt to stimulate investment. A lack of skilled labour is, however, proving to be a major problem. In the rest of Senegal, on the other hand, a policy of 'Senegalization' is increasing state control and native management of affairs.

Senegal remains heavily dependent on foreign aid and investment. International aid totalled 170,000m. francs CFA in 1983, mainly from France, the Middle East and the USA. The high cost of imported energy, together with the drop in world phosphate prices, has aggravated Senegal's balance-of-payments situation, and in 1982 the persistent trade deficit reached 135,640m. francs CFA. The financial situation further deteriorated in 1983. Since 1980, Senegal has increased its dependence on foreign aid, particularly from the IMF, and at the end of 1983 foreign public debt totalled 720,000m. francs CFA. Agreement to reschedule part of Senegal's debt was reached with the 'Paris Club' of creditors in January 1985, following the announcement of an 18-month IMF stand-by arrangement worth SDR 76.6m. The 1983/84 economic and financial programme, supported by the IMF, succeeded in reducing the country's fiscal deficit to 4.7% of GDP, compared with 8.2% of GDP in 1982/83. As part of the programme, austerity measures were imposed, which included a reduction in state subsidies on imported staple foods, increased import taxation, and a restriction on wage increases. Further increases in the price of basic commodities, including petrol and rice, were implemented in 1984, in response to IMF pressure. An austerity plan, launched in 1984, aimed to reduce the external current account deficit to around 9.2% of GDP in 1984/85, and to 6.9% of GDP in 1985/86. State intervention in the agricultural sector was to be reduced as part of the Government's plan, and in January 1985 two state agricultural agencies were dissolved.

The sixth Development Plan (1981–85) envisaged that the annual growth rate in GDP would not exceed 4% (compared with 3% in 1980). The Plan was revised in 1983, with total proposed investment increased from 464,000m. to 667,000m. francs CFA. A seventh five-year plan was to be launched in July 1985. Senegal's high level of unemployment, estimated at 20%–30% of the labour force in 1984, is a cause of concern to the Government. An emergency plan for employment was announced in August 1984: measures included loans for job creation schemes and a revision of the investment code in favour of labour-intensive enterprises. Job creation for university graduates is a major priority. Private investment in industry is being encouraged, particularly for small and medium-sized businesses, and the tourist industry is being developed. In an attempt to reduce the petroleum import bill, alternative sources of energy (such as peat, lignite and uranium) are to be exploited.

Transport and Communications

The main railway line runs east from Dakar into Mali, while another line runs north to St Louis along the coast, with a branch to Linguera, totalling 1,034 km. Major upgrading of parts of the main line began in 1983. The road network is good, with a total length in 1981 of 14,500 km, of which over 7,000 km were passable at all seasons. A total of 462 km of new roads is to be built, financed by the UN Development Programme and foreign aid. Upgrading of 800 km of feeder roads in the east was scheduled to begin in 1984, funded by the International Development Association at an investment cost of US $3.6m. The Senegal River is used to transport goods by both Senegal and Mauritania. Dakar is the second largest port in West Africa and serves both Senegal and Mauritania. There is an international airport at Dakar, and Senegal also has numerous small

airports. An extensive telecommunications plan was adopted in 1983, and the Office des Postes et Telecommunications (OPT) aims to increase telephone density from 0.33 line to one line per 100 inhabitants by 1986. Plans to set up a national telex network have been announced.

Social Welfare

Social services include a state medical service and certain family and maternity benefits for workers. In 1978 Senegal had 44 government hospitals, with a total of 5,827 beds, and there were 391 physicians working in the country.

Education

Primary education, beginning at six years of age and lasting for six years, is officially compulsory. In 1981, however, the total enrolment at primary schools of children in the relevant age-group was only 39% (boys 47%; girls 31%). The Government aims to reach 100% school attendance for primary-age children by 1995, and extra provision was made for education expenditure in the 1983/84 budget. Since 1971 education has been reorientated towards practical subjects. Pupils in secondary education, which begins at the age 12 and lasts for up to seven years, have been encouraged to follow science-based courses, and school-leavers have been directed to take up professional training in fields where personnel are needed. In line with the policy of 'negritude', Dakar University specializes in local studies, and almost 50% of its teachers are Africans. Construction of a second university, near St Louis, began in 1975. The faculty of Law and Economics was due to open in 1984.

Tourism

There is a reserve for wild animals in the Nikolo-Koba National Park, a total of five National Parks and a bird sanctuary at Djoudi. Senegal also has fine beaches. The island of Goré, near Dakar, is of great historical interest. Revenue from tourism totalled 25,000m. francs CFA in 1983, when there was a total of 240,000 visitors. Around 40% of visitors come from France. Under the 1981–85 Plan, there was to be an expansion in hotel accommodation, including the development of the resort of Sali Portudal, and in 1983 plans were announced to build a 247-room Hilton hotel in Dakar. Senegal is a member of the Office Inter-Etats du Tourisme Africaine.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension Day), 26 May (Whit Sunday), 20 June (Korité, end of Ramadan), 14 July (Day of Association), 15 August (Assumption), 27 August (Tabaski, Feast of Sacrifice), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 1 February (Confederal Agreement Day), 28 March (Good Friday), 31 March (Easter Monday), 4 April (National Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Economiques, Dakar.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	196,192*
Population (census of 16 April 1976)†	
Males	2,501,502
Females	2,583,886
Total	5,085,388
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1979	5,550,000
1980	5,703,000
1983‡	6,316,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	32.2

* 75,750 sq miles.
† Figures refer to the *de jure* population. The *de facto* population at the 1976 census was 4,907,507.
‡ Figures for 1981 and 1982 are not available.

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS

1960 census: Wolof 709,000, Fulani 324,000, Serer 306,000, Toucouleur 248,000, Diola 115,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 40.7 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 47.8 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 22.7 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 22.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	780	605	1,385
Industry	96	18	114
Services	183	56	239
Total labour force	1,059	680	1,739

* Data are based on a UN population estimate (3,925,000 at mid-1970) which has not been revised in the light of the 1976 census.

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture etc. 1,786; Total 2,440 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Mid-1983 (official estimates): Total labour force 2,893,000 (males 1,691,000; females 1,202,000).

REGIONS (population at 1976 census)

	Area (sq km)*	Population	Density (per sq km)	Capital	Estimated population
Cap-Vert†	550	984,660	1,790.3	Dakar	800,000
Casamance	28,350	736,527	26.0	Ziguinchor	73,000
Diourbel	33,547	425,113	25.1	Diourbel	51,000
Louga		417,137		Louga	n.a.
Fleuve‡	44,127	528,473	12.0	Saint-Louis	88,000
Sénégal Oriental§	59,602	286,148	4.8	Tambacounda	n.a.
Sine Saloum	23,945	1,007,736	42.1	Kaolack	106,000
Thiès	6,601	698,994	105.9	Thiès	117,000
Total	196,722	5,085,388	25.9		

* The total area was later revised to 196,192 sq km.
† Re-named Dakar in 1984.
‡ Re-named Saint-Louis in 1984.
§ Re-named Tambacounda in 1984.

Note: In July 1984 Casamance region was divided into Ziguinchor and Kolda regions; Sine Saloum region was divided into Kaolack and Fatick regions.

Source: mainly Société Africaine d'Edition, *Le Sénégal en chiffres.*

Principal Towns (estimated population, 1979): Dakar (capital) 850,000; Thiès 120,000; Kaolack 110,000. (Source: *L'Afrique Noire Politique et Economique, 1983.*)

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	65	103	100†
Maize	54	54	55
Millet and sorghum	540	736	650
Potatoes*	6	6	6
Sweet potatoes*	7	8	8
Cassava (Manioc)*	28	25	28
Pulses	35	26	30*
Groundnuts (in shell)†	489	900	700
Cottonseed	14†	30†	21*
Cotton (lint)†	8	15	8
Palm kernels*	6.0	6.1	6.2
Tomatoes*	20	20	25
Dry onions*	29	30	32
Other vegetables*	40	37	40
Mangoes*	32	32	33
Oranges*	19	20	20
Bananas*	6	6	6
Other fruit*	17	22	23
Coconuts*	4	4	4
Sugar cane	473†	565†	600

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	2,500	2,238	2,300*
Sheep	1,947	2,069	2,100*
Goats	973	1,034	1,050
Pigs	136	136	150
Horses	225	200	220
Asses	236	236	240
Camels	7	6	6
Poultry	7,497	8,423	9,000*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	32	40	42
Mutton and lamb	6	7	7
Goats' meat	3	4	4
Pig meat	5	5	6
Poultry meat	12	13	15
Cows' milk	88	81	85
Sheep's milk	7	8	8
Goats' milk	10	10	11
Hen eggs	6.0	6.7	7.2
Cattle hides	6.2	7.4	7.5
Sheep skins	1.4	1.5	1.5

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	20	20	20
Other industrial wood	461	473	487
Fuel wood	3,200	3,160	3,299
Total	3,681	3,653	3,806

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch*	250.2	206.7	212.9

* Figures cover the artisanal Senegalese fishery, the industrial Senegalese tuna fishery, the industrial Senegalese and French trawler fishery, and the industrial Senegalese sardine fishery.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Natural phosphates	1,651	1,408	1,792
Clay	13	4	5*
Sea salt	140	140*	140*

* Estimated or provisional figure.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Groundnut oil†	'000 metric tons	147	90	n.a.
Palm oil (sales)*	'000 metric tons	6	6	6
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	93	76	n.a.
Cigarettes	metric tons	2,518	2,703	2,400
Beer	'000 hectolitres	270	211	n.a.
Aerated beverages	'000 hectolitres	472	376	n.a.
Canned fish	metric tons	11,900	13,000	15,200
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	47	39	n.a.
Cotton yarn (marketable)	metric tons	600	600	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 metres	3,473	4,855	n.a.
Footwear (excl. rubber)	'000 pairs	14,071	5,478	n.a.
Paints	metric tons	3,500	2,600	n.a.
Soap	metric tons	35,100	34,200	n.a.
Acetylene	metric tons	100	100	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	380	371	386†
Nitrogenous fertilizers	'000 metric tons	9	5†	6†
Jet fuel	'000 metric tons	110	116	110
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	140	125	125
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	28†	21	20†
Distillate fuel oils†	'000 metric tons	180	185	180
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	300	300	310
Liquefied petroleum gas†	'000 metric tons	6	6	6
Electric energy	million kWh	636	559	599

* Crop-year production estimates. † Estimated production.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATE

Monetary Units

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents
(31 December 1984)

1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	12.2	12.4	11.2
IMF special drawing rights	4.4	5.4	3.9
Reserve position in IMF	—	1.0	1.0
Foreign exchange	4.3	5.0	7.3
Total	20.9	23.8	23.4

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY ('000 million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	73.61	84.49	78.28
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	85.12	98.73	106.06
Checking deposits at post office	4.04	5.29	4.81
Total money*	163.23	189.00	189.15

*Including also private-sector deposits at the Central Bank.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million francs CFA, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Ordinary receipts	98,623	107,411	119,593
Fiscal receipts	94,540	104,907	113,999
Direct taxes	20,429	22,763	22,137
Indirect taxes	69,596	77,150	86,425
Stamp duty and service taxes	4,515	4,995	5,437
Non-fiscal receipts	4,083	2,504	5,594
Income from property	1,627	707	2,003
Revenue from industry and services	2,013	1,475	3,422
Contributions, etc.	438	322	169
Other income	5	—	—
Extraordinary receipts	2,847	5,515	15,276
Total	101,470	112,926	134,869

Expenditure	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Current expenditure	90,976	100,526	122,690
Public debt	179	93	82
Personnel	43,906	50,450	68,543
Equipment	17,892	20,592	21,725
Maintenance	3,407	3,778	3,011
Transfers	16,169	15,771	17,746
Various expenses	8,489	8,909	10,631
Special expenses	934	933	952
Capital expenditure	5,838	10,943	23,811
Research and development	245	961	781
Water projects	889	602	1,660
Agriculture and fisheries production	468	258	653
Transport and telecommunications	73	103	3,599
Social and community projects	587	2,891	4,366
Administration	1,298	2,988	3,204
Non-agricultural production	89	519	340
Other	2,189	2,621	9,208
Total	96,814	111,469	146,501

Source: *La Zone Franc et L'Afrique.*

1980/81: budget balanced at 193,092 million francs CFA.
1981/82: budget balanced at 220,169 million francs CFA (recurrent budget 125,493 million francs CFA, capital budget 55,602 million francs CFA, special treasury expenses 39,074 million francs CFA).
1982/83: budget balanced at 230,200 million francs CFA (investment budget 23,000 million francs CFA).
1983/84: draft budget balanced at 273,984 million francs CFA (investment budget 20,000 million francs CFA).
1984/85: draft budget balanced at 301,875 million francs CFA (investment budget 16,000 million francs CFA).

SIXTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1981–85
(proposed expenditure in million francs CFA)

Investment	
Primary	106,652
Agriculture	55,169
Livestock	10,977
Fisheries	11,414
Forestry and nature conservancy	10,665
Rural water supply	10,703
Irrigation	7,724
Secondary	151,851
Energy	25,044
Industry and mining	123,562
Crafts	3,245
Tertiary	99,281
Trade	2,000
Tourism	12,396
Transport and telecommunications	84,885
Quaternary	89,620
Urban development	700
Housing	16,000
Urban water supply and sanitation	14,973
Health and social welfare	7,715
Education	22,449
Reform schools	451
Human development	6,800
Culture	406
Youth and sports	3,000
Information	1,626
Study and research	10,000
Administrative facilities	5,500
Total for national projects	447,404
Total for local projects	16,443
Grand Total	463,847

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer price index, Dakar. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	293.1	353.3	393.6
Fuel and light	206.9	241.4	244.9
Clothing	258.1	294.5	344.2
Rent*	225.8	248.0	273.8
All items	276.9	325.0	362.8

* Including expenditure on the maintenance and repair of dwellings.

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics.*

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million francs CFA at current prices)

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1979	1980	1981
Government final consumption expenditure	111.0	136.3	147.2
Private final consumption expenditure	460.1	497.6	542.9
Increase in stocks	26.7	1.7	12.8
Gross fixed capital formation	82.6	108.6	129.5
Total domestic expenditure	680.4	744.2	832.4
Exports of goods and services	186.6	165.8	182.3
Less Imports of goods and services	285.9	267.2	325.3
GDP in purchasers' values	581.1	642.8	689.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	139.6	120.1	121.0
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing	109.0	168.2	192.2
Electricity, gas and water			
Construction	32.1		
Trade, restaurants and hotels	135.2		
Transport, storage and communications	36.6	354.5	376.2
Other services	129.4		
Total	581.9	642.8	689.4

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	401.8	547.2	481.0
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−744.3	−852.3	−972.7
Trade balance	−342.5	−305.1	−491.7
Exports of services	285.1	353.8	409.5
Imports of services	−298.4	−384.7	−475.2
Balance on goods and services	−355.8	−336.0	−557.4
Private unrequited transfers (net)	8.1	−18.0	−19.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	111.9	104.6	135.1
Current balance	−235.8	−249.3	−442.1
Direct capital investment (net)	−5.5	5.5	12.9
Other long-term capital (net)	130.3	97.4	312.9
Short-term capital (net)	49.2	162.1	83.2
Net errors and omissions	2.2	−42.7	−25.1
Total (net monetary movements)	−59.7	−27.0	−58.2
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	—	5.6	5.8
Valuation changes (net)	−0.4	−0.1	1.4
Exceptional financing (net)	18.3	13.9	11.8
Official financing (net)	−1.2	−0.1	−9.1
Changes in reserves	−43.0	−7.7	−48.3

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980
Wheat	2,855	5,377	4,966
Rice	12,610	14,796	18,102
Sugar	3,708	3,351	5,369
Petroleum products	23,881	32,644	58,228
Paper, paperboard, etc.	4,449	5,274	5,109
Base metals	4,940	5,081	4,005
Industrial machinery	24,815	27,110	28,138
Pharmaceutical products	3,280	4,733	5,252
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	9,684	8,336	9,571
Passenger cars and buses	6,631	7,093	5,945
Lorries and vans	3,951	2,239	1,561
Total (incl. others)	170,314	197,979	222,256

Petroleum imports (million francs CFA): 55,400 in 1981; 44,300 in 1982.
Total imports (million francs CFA): 292,340 in 1981; 325,940 in 1982.

Exports f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Groundnut products	23,539	42,254	17,571
Crude groundnut oil	13,033	27,046	11,324
Refined groundnut oil	3,425	3,772	1,585
Oilcakes	6,286	12,466	4,197
Fresh fish	5,690	6,288	7,157
Crustaceans and molluscs	5,351	6,079	6,437
Tinned fish	6,622	6,352	7,310
Phosphates	13,713	15,564	16,465
Fertilizers	673	2,834	4,316
Petroleum products	13,639	14,344	18,924
Raw cotton	3,415	2,943	2,168
Sea salt	3,134	2,576	3,172
Total (incl. others)	95,259	113,858	100,767

Exports of groundnuts and groundnut oil (million francs CFA): 6,490 in 1981; 34,800 in 1982.
Total exports: 135,880 in 1981; 180,040 in 1982; 190,300 in 1983.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f.	1978	1979	1980
Algeria	5,767	5,786	7,415
Brazil	3,263	3,406	n.a.
China, People's Republic	2,732	3,615	4,118
France	66,812	75,730	74,950
Germany, Fed. Republic	7,910	8,741	7,467
Iraq	7,939	12,775	12,998
Italy	6,902	8,991	6,919
Ivory Coast	6,033	6,484	6,316
Luxembourg	2,982	4,014	3,399
Netherlands	3,927	4,483	5,901
Nigeria	4,733	6,965	16,338
Pakistan	4,764	3,787	3,080
Spain	3,189	4,769	3,153
Thailand	2,368	11,096	13,358
United Kingdom	5,966	6,462	11,936
USA	13,192	9,349	9,610
Total (incl. others)	170,314	197,979	222,256

Exports f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
France	39,699	50,703	32,276
The Gambia	856	700	1,200
Germany, Fed. Republic	2,043	2,408	2,531
Greece	2,399	1,903	2,352
Guinea-Bissau	—	—	3,297
Italy	1,226	5,316	1,946
Ivory Coast	6,426	5,073	7,578
Japan	1,828	1,669	2,301
Mali	5,368	4,620	5,920
Mauritania	3,028	4,539	5,969
Netherlands	1,081	979	—
Niger	532	540	939
Nigeria	2,097	1,139	1,433
Portugal	709	1,747	1,575
United Kingdom	5,476	8,171	5,706
Total (incl. others)	95,259	113,858	100,767

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-km (million)	188	155	180
Net ton-km (million)	182	198	164

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

1979/80: 732,000 passenger journeys, 99.9 million passenger-km.; 1.7 million tons carried, 308 million ton-km. (Source: *Railway Directory and Yearbook 1983*).

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1979	1980	1981
Passenger cars	78,043	79,258	82,308
Buses and coaches	6,309	6,994	n.a.
Goods vehicles	21,671	22,696	n.a.
Tractors*	1,866	1,911	1,961
Motor cycles and scooters	4,025	4,296	n.a.

* Excluding agricultural tractors.
Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Goods loaded	2,690	1,967	1,811
Goods unloaded	1,983	1,691	1,834

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1978	1979	1980
Km flown (million)	2.5	2.6	3.2
Passengers carried ('000)	137	142	113
Passenger-km (million)	167	180	196
Freight ton-km (million)	14.7	17.2	18.0
Mail ton-km (million)	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total ton-km (million)	30	34	36

* Including a portion of the traffic of Air Afrique.
Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Education

	Schools (1981)	Teachers (1981)	Pupils 1980 males	Pupils 1980 females	Pupils 1980 total	Pupils 1981 males	Pupils 1981 females	Pupils 1981 total
Primary	1,795	10,586	252,835	166,913	419,748	273,085	179,594	452,679
Secondary	n.a.	4,834	64,297	31,307	95,604	68,845	34,976	103,821
Higher	n.a.	684*	11,053	2,507	13,560	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* 1980 figure.

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of Senegal was promulgated on 7 March 1963. It was subsequently amended. The main provisions are summarized below:

PREAMBLE

Affirms the Rights of Man, liberty of the person and religious freedom. National sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term and is eligible for re-election. He holds executive power and conducts national policy with the assistance of ministers chosen and nominated by himself. He is Commander of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He may, after consultation with the President of the National Assembly and with the Supreme Court, submit any draft law to referendum. In circumstances where the security of the State is in grave and immediate danger, he can assume emergency powers and rule by decree. The President of the Republic can be impeached only on a charge of high treason or by a secret ballot of the National Assembly carrying a three-fifths majority.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term at the same time as the Presidential election. The Assembly discusses and votes legislation and submits it to the President of the Republic for promulgation. The President can direct the Assembly to give a second reading to the bill, in which case it may be made law only by a three-fifths majority. The President of the Republic can also call upon the Supreme Court to declare whether any draft law is constitutional and acceptable. Legislation may be initiated by either the President of the Republic or the National Assembly. Should the Presidency fall vacant, the President of the National Assembly is automatic successor to the Head of State.

AMENDMENTS

The President of the Republic and Deputies to the National Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution. Draft amendments are adopted by a three-fifths majority vote of the National Assembly. Failing this, they are submitted to referendum.

JUDICIAL POWER

The President appoints the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, on the advice of the Superior Court of Magistrates, which determines the constitutionality of laws. A High Court of Justice, appointed by the National Assembly from among its members, is competent to impeach the President or members of the government.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Senegal is divided into 10 regions, each having a Governor and an elected Local Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There is no limit to the number of political parties.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Abdou Diouf (took office 1 January 1981, following resignation of President Léopold Senghor; elected President on 27 February 1983).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ibrahima Fall.

Minister of Defence: Medoune Fall.

Minister of the Interior: Ibrahima Wone.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Mamoudou Toure.

Minister of Equipment: Robert Sagna.

Minister of Culture: Abdel Kader Fall.

Minister of National and Higher Education: Dr Iba Der Thiam.

Minister of Rural Development: Bator Diop.

Minister of Industrial Development and Crafts: Serigne Lamine Diop.

Minister of Scientific and Technical Research: Moussa Daffe.

Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs: Hamidou Sakho.

Minister of Trade: Abdourahmane Toure.

Minister of Planning and Co-operation: Cheikh Hamidou Kane.

Minister of Information and Telecommunications: Djibo Ka.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: Doudou Ndoye.

Minister of the Civil Service, Employment and Labour: Andre Sonko.

Minister of Health: Thierno Bâ.

Minister of Social Affairs: Mme Maimouna Kane.

Minister of Water Resources: Samba Yella Diop.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Landing Sane.

Minister of the Environment: Cheikh Cissoko.

Minister of Emigration: Mme Fambaye Fall Diop.

Minister of Tourism: Momar Talla Cissé.

Secretary of State for Decentralization: Moussa Ndoye.

Secretary of State for Technical and Professional Training: Mme Marie Sarr Mbodj.

Secretary of State for Rural Development and Fisheries: Bocar Diallo.

Secretary of State for Employment: Alioune Diagne Coumba Aita.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Dakar.

Ministry of Equipment: BP 822, Dakar.

Ministry of Tourism: Immeuble Kébé, 97/99 ave André Peytavin, BP 4049, Dakar; tel. 22-22-26.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 27 February 1983

	Votes	% of total
Abdou Diouf (PS)	908,879	83.45
Abdoulaye Wade (PDS)	161,067	14.79
Mamadou Dia (MDP)	15,150	1.39
Dr Oumar Wone (PPS)	2,146	0.20
Majhemouth Diop (PAI)	1,833	0.17

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: Daouda Sow.

Secretary-General: Dam Ndiaye.

General Election, 27 February 1983

Party	Votes	% of total	Seats
PS	869,107	79.92	111
PDS	151,970	13.98	8*
RND	28,520	2.62	1*
MDP	12,447	1.14	—
LD-MPT	12,204	1.12	—
PIT	5,929	0.55	—
PAI	5,146	0.47	—
PPS	2,128	0.20	—

* The opposition party representatives did not take up their seats in the National Assembly until later in the year, in protest at alleged electoral malpractice at the general election.

Political Organizations

Ligue communiste des travailleurs (LCT); Dakar; f. 1982; Trotskyist; Leader Mahmoud Saleh.

Ligue démocratique-Mouvement pour le parti du travail (LD-MPT): BP 10-172, Dakar; tel. 22-67-06; registered 1981; independent Marxist; Leaders Abdoulaye Bathily, Mbaba Guissé.

Mouvement démocratique populaire (MDP): Dakar; registered 1981; socialist; Leader Mamadou Dia.

Mouvement républicain sénégalais (MRS): Dakar; f. 1977; right-wing conservative; Sec.-Gen. Boubacar Guèye.

Mouvement révolutionnaire pour la démocratie nouvelle/And Jëf (MRDN): Dakar; registered 1981; Maoist; Leader Landing Savane.

Organisation socialiste des travailleurs (OST): Dakar; f. 1982; independent Marxist-Leninist; Leader Mbaye Bathily.

Parti africain de l'indépendance (PAI): BP 820, Dakar; f. 1957, reconstructed 1976; Marxist; Pres. Majhemouth Diop; Vice-Pres. Balla Ndiaye; Sec.-Gen. Bara Goudiaby.

Parti africain pour l'indépendance du peuple (PAIP): Dakar; f. 1982; Marxist-Leninist; Sec.-Gen. Aly Niane.

Parti démocratique sénégalais (PDS): 7 rue de Thiong, BP 5, Dakar; f. 1974; liberal-democratic; Sec.-Gen. Abdoulaye Wade.

Parti de l'indépendance et du travail (PIT): Dakar; registered 1981; pro-Soviet Marxist-Leninist; Leaders Seydou Cissokho, Amath Dansoko.

Parti populaire sénégalais (PPS): Dakar; registered 1981; populist; Leader Dr Oumar Wone.

Parti pour la Libération du Peuple (PLP): Dakar; f. 1983 by RND dissidents; anti-imperialist and neutralist; Sec.-Gen. Babacar Niang; Asst Sec.-Gen. Abdoulaye Kane.

Parti socialiste sénégalais (PS): BP 12010, Dakar; f. 1958; former Union progressiste sénégalaise (UPS); ruling party; socialist and democratic; Sec.-Gen. Abdou Diouf; Political Sec. Daouda Sow (acting).

Rassemblement national démocratique (RND): Dakar; f. 1976, legalized 1981; progressive; Sec.-Gen. Cheikh Anta Diop.

Union démocratique sénégalaise: Dakar; f. 1985 by PDS dissidents; nationalist, progressive; Leader Mamadou Fall.

Union pour la démocratie populaire (UDP): Dakar; registered 1981; pro-Albanian Marxist-Leninist; comprises former supporters of And Jëf; Leader Hamédine Racine Guisse.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SENEGAL

Algeria: 5 rue Mermoz, BP 3233, Dakar; Ambassador: Rachid Haddad.

Argentina: Immeuble BIAO, 1er étage, place de l'Indépendance, BP 3343, Dakar; Ambassador: (vacant).

Austria: 24 blvd Pinet-Laprade, BP 3247, Dakar; Ambassador: Gerhard Pfanzelter.

Bangladesh: BP 403, Dakar; tel. 22-50-17; telex 298; Ambassador: A. N. M. Nuruzzaman.

Belgium: route de la Corniche-Est, BP 524, Dakar; tel. 22-47-20; telex 265; Ambassador: Alain Rens.

Brazil: Immeuble BIAO, 2e étage, place de l'Indépendance, BP 136, Dakar; Ambassador: Renato Denys.

Bulgaria: Point E, rue 6, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Rayno Novakov.

Cameroon: Dakar; Ambassador: Jerome Mendouga.

Canada: Immeuble Daniel Sorano, 45 blvd de la République, BP 3373, Dakar; Ambassador: Marius-Jean Bujold.

Cape Verde: 1 rue de Denain, BP 2319, Dakar; Ambassador: A. H. S. Araújo.

China, People's Republic: Fann résidence, ave des Ambassadeurs, BP 342, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Zhu Xiansong.

Czechoslovakia: BP 3253, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Kazimir Podkonicky.

Egypt: Immeuble Daniel Sorano, 45 blvd de la République, BP 474, Dakar; Ambassador: Saad Aboulkheir.

Ethiopia: 24 blvd Pinet-Laprade, 2e étage, BP 379, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Wessen Beshah.

France: 1 rue Assane Ndoye, BP 4035, Dakar; tel. 22-28-17; Ambassador: Claude Harel.

Gabon: 36 rue Assane Ndoye, BP 436, Dakar; tel. 21-15-29; telex 475; Ambassador: Léonard Badinga.

Gambia: 11 rue de Thiong, BP 3248, Dakar; High Commissioner: Babou Ousman Jobe.

Germany, Federal Republic: 43 ave Albert Sarraut, BP 2100, Dakar; Ambassador: Dr Norbert Lang.

Guinea: km 4.5, route de Ouakam, Dakar; Ambassador: Momo Keita.

Guinea-Bissau: Point E, rue 6, Dakar; Ambassador: (vacant).

Haiti: BP 1552, Dakar; Ambassador: Gérard M. Laurent.

Holy See: rue Aimé Césaire, angle Corniche, Cité Fann, BP 5076, Dakar; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr Luigi Dossena.

India: BP 398, Dakar; Ambassador: Roop K. Anand.

Indonesia: Immeuble Residence Excellence, 4 ave Roume X rue Carnot, Dakar; Ambassador: Taufik R. Soedarbo.

Iraq: point E, rue 6 XB, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Dr Osama el-Gailani.

Italy: rue El-Seydou Nourou Tall, BP 348, Dakar; tel. 321-36; Ambassador: Claudio Moreno.

Ivory Coast: 2 ave Albert Sarraut, Dakar; Ambassador: Jules Hié Néa.

Japan: Immeuble Electra, 2 rue Malan, BP 3140, Dakar; Ambassador: Chiyuki Hiraoka.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dakar; Ambassador: Hwang Chol-Su.

Korea, Republic: 66 blvd de la République, BP 3338, Dakar; Ambassador: M. K. Chang.

Kuwait: 36 rue Calmeite, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Mohamed al-Ghadiri.

Lebanon: 18 blvd de la République, BP 234, Dakar; Ambassador: Dr Adib Kantar.

Mali: BP 478, Dakar; Ambassador: Mamadou Diawara.

Mauritania: 37 blvd du Général de Gaulle, BP 12019, Dakar; Ambassador: El Hanchi Ould Saleh.

Mexico: Immeuble Sorano, 45 blvd de la République, Dakar; tel. 21-51-23; telex 235; Ambassador: Héctor Cardenas Rodríguez.

Morocco: route de Ouakam, BP 490, Dakar; Ambassador: Mohamed Mekouar.

Netherlands: 37 rue Kléber, BP 3262, Dakar; Ambassador: Count L. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg.

Niger: route de Ouakham, Dakar; Ambassador: Alzouma Tiécoura.

Nigeria: rue 1X Fa, Point E, BP 3129, Dakar; tel. 21-69-22; telex 404; Ambassador: Zamani Lekwot.

Pakistan: km 6, route de Ouakam, BP 2635, Dakar; Ambassador: M. H. Khan Khaishji.

Philippines: 41 rue Assane Ndoye, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Zupo Zeyva.

Poland: BP 343, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Piotr Kowalski.

Portugal: 5 ave Carde, Dakar; Ambassador: Carlos de Mattos Taquenho.

Romania: BP 3212, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Stefan Popescu.

Saudi Arabia: 33 rue Kléber, BP 3109, Dakar; Ambassador: Abdullah A. Altobaishi.

Somalia: BP 156, Dakar; Ambassador: Ibrahima Haji Mussa.

Spain: Immeuble SAIH, 45 blvd de la République, BP 2091, Dakar; Ambassador: José Antonio López Zatón.

Switzerland: rue Rene Ndiaye, BP 1772, Dakar; Ambassador: Yves Berthoud.

Syria: 66 blvd de la République, Dakar; Ambassador: Fayez Nehlaoui.

Thailand: route de Ouakham, Dakar; Chargé d'affaires: Narouk Khemayodhin.

Tunisia: rue El-Hadj Seydou Nourou Tall, BP 3127, Dakar; tel. 220-85; Ambassador: Anouar Berraies.

Turkey: Immeuble BIAO, place de l'Indépendance, BP 6060, Etoile, Dakar; Ambassador: Tanju Ülgen.

USSR: ave Jean-Jaurès, BP 3180, Dakar; Ambassador: Yuri Belsky.

United Kingdom: 20 rue du Dr Guillet, BP 6025, Dakar; tel. 21-73-92; telex 548; Ambassador: Peter O'Keeffe.

USA: ave Jean XXIII, BP 49, Dakar; Ambassador: Charles W. Bray.

Zaire: Immeuble Daniel Sorano, 2e étage, BP 2251, Dakar; Ambassador: Kama Budiaki.

Zimbabwe: route de Ouakham, Dakar; Ambassador: Timothy Ndhlovu.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: f. 1960; Pres. Kéba M'Baye; Sectional Pres. Menoumbé Sar, Laïty Niang, El Hadj Diouf.

High Court of Justice: f. 1962; composed of mems of the National Assembly.

High Council of the Magistrature: f. 1960; Pres. Abdou Diouf (President of the Republic); Vice-Pres. Alioune Badara Mbengue.

Court of Appeal: Dakar; Pres. Gilbert Anché.

Religion

About 90% of the population are Muslims. Of the remaining 10%, about one-half follow traditional beliefs and about one-half are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics.

ISLAM

There are four main Islamic brotherhoods: the Mourides, the Tijiyyanes, the Layennes and the Qadiriyas.

Grand Imam: Alhaji Maodo Sylla.

National Association of Imams: Dakar; f. 1984; Pres. Alhaji Maodo Sylla.

CHRISTIANITY

Protestant Church: 49 rue Thiers, BP 847, Dakar; Pastor: Rev. Samuel Vauvert Dansokho.

The Roman Catholic Church: BP 1908, Dakar; tel. 22-59-18; Archbishop of Dakar: Cardinal Hyacinthe Thiandoum.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: BP 1662, Dakar; tel. 22-30-28; registered 1975; mems resident in 194 localities.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS

Le Soleil: Société sénégalaise de presse et de publication, BP 92, Dakar; tel. 21-46-92; telex 431; f. 1970; govt daily; Editor Bara Diouf; circ. 40,000.

Takusaan (Evening): Dakar; f. 1983; 3 a week; organ of opposition PDS; publ. by Interafricaine d'édition and Candida Publ.; Dir Farah Ndiaye.

Zone II: Société sénégalaise de presse et de publication, BP 92, Dakar; tel. 21-46-92; telex 431; f. 1979; sport, leisure, culture; Editor Bara Diouf.

PERIODICALS

Africa: 12 rues Bourgi et Dr Thèze, BP 1826, Dakar; tel. 21-08-80; f. 1962; 10 issues a year; political, social and economic review of west and equatorial Africa; Editor J. Decupper; circ. 35,000.

Afrique Documents: Dakar; monthly.

Afrique Histoire: BP 5113, Dakar/Fann; Dir Sekene Mody Cissoko; circ. 17,500 (5,000 in Senegal).

Afrique Médicale: 10 rue Abdou Karim Bourgi, Dakar; tel. 21-08-80; f. 1960; monthly; medical review; Editor Joël Decupper; circ. 6,000.

Afrique Nouvelle: 9 rue Paul Holle, BP 283, Dakar; tel. 22-51-22; f. 1947; weekly; African and third-world issues; Catholic; Dir Alexis Gnonlonfoun; circ. 15,000.

Amina: BP 2120, Dakar; women's magazine.

Ande Soppi (Union for Change): Dakar; f. 1977; political monthly aiming to unite opposition to PS; Editor Mamadou Dia.

Bingo: 17 rue Huart, BP 176, Dakar; f. 1952; illustrated monthly; Editor E. Soelle; circ. 110,750.

Le Démocrate: 10 rue de Thiong, Dakar; f. 1974; organ of PDS; monthly.

Ethiopique: BP 260, Dakar; f. 1974; organ of PDS; monthly.

Journal Officiel de la République du Sénégal: Rufisque; f. 1856; weekly; government paper.

La Lutte: BP 820, Dakar; f. 1977; organ of PAI; quarterly; Editor Bara Goudiaby; circ. 1,000.

Momsareew: BP 820, Dakar; f. 1958; monthly; organ of PAI; Editor-in-Chief Malamine Badji; circ. 2,000.

Notes Africaines: BP 206, Dakar; f. 1939; quarterly; published by Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire.

L'Observateur Africain: 29 rue Paul Holle, BP 2824, Dakar; Dir Alioune Diop.

L'Ouest Africain: 58 rue Carnot, BP 2047, Dakar; monthly; Editor Obeye Diop; circ. 10,000.

Le Politicien: 92 ave Georges Pompidou, Dakar; f. 1977; 2 a month; independent satirical; Editor Mam Less Dia.

Revue Française d'Etudes Politiques Africaines: Société africaine d'édition, BP 1877, Dakar; f. 1966; monthly; Dir P. Biarnes; Editor-in-Chief P. Decraene.

Sénégal d'Aujourd'hui: 58 blvd de la République, BP 4027, Dakar; published by Ministry of Information; circ. 5,000.

The Senegambian Sun: Société sénégalaise de presse et de publication, BP 92, Dakar; tel. 21-46-92; telex 431; f. 1983; weekly tabloid.

Terre Sénégalaise: BP 269, Dakar; monthly; Dir J. B. Graulle.

Taxaw: f. 1977; monthly; organ of opposition party RND; Editor Prof. Cheikh Anta Diop.

L'Unité Africaine: BP 22010, Dakar; f. 1974; monthly; organ of PS.

La Voix de l'Afrique: weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence de Presse Sénégalaise: 72 blvd de la République, BP 117, Dakar; f. 1959; state-owned; Dir Amadou Dieng.

Pan-African News Agency (PANA): BP 4056, Dakar; tel. 22-61-20; telex 3307; f. 1979; delivers news to 31 African countries; Dir-Gen. Cheick Ousmane Diallo.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 363, Immeuble Maginot, Dakar; Dir J. Lacotte.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): c/o Reuters, 27 ave Jean-Jaurès, Dakar; Correspondent Justin Mendy.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): BP 3180, angle ave Jean-Jaurès et rue Carnot, Dakar; Dir Nikolai N. Stepanov.

Reuters (UK): 27 ave Jean-Jaurès, Dakar.

Wikalat al-Maghreb al Arabi (Morocco): 4ème étage, 15 rue Galandou Diouf, Dakar; tel. 21-97-13; Dir. Mohamed Khayate.

AP (USA), dpa (Federal Republic of Germany), EFE (Spain), TASS (USSR) and UPI (USA) also maintain bureaux in Dakar.

Publishers

Africa Editions: BP 1826, Dakar; tel. 21-08-80; f. 1958; general, reference, telephone directory; Man. Dir Joël Decupper.

Centre sénégalais d'éditions et de diffusion: 31 rue Wagane Diouf, BP 1745, Dakar; tel. 269-94; general, legal, educational and medical; Chief Executive J. Coudon Jaefus.

Clairafrique: rue Sandiniery 2, BP 2005, Dakar; politics, law, sociology.

Codesria: Fann Residence, BP 3304, Dakar; tel. 23-02-11; telex 3339; f. 1973; Co-ordinates African social and economic research; publs *Africa Development, Africana Newsletter* (quarterly), *Africa Development Research Annual,* etc.; Dir Abdalla S. Bujra.

Enda: BP 3370, Dakar; third-world environment and development.

Grande imprimerie africaine: 9 rue Assane Ndoye, BP 51, Dakar; f. 1917; law, administration; Dir Daniel Belli.

Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire (IFAN): BP 206, Dakar; scientific and humanistic studies of black Africa.

Nouvelles éditions africaines: 10 rue A. Assane Ndoye, BP 260, Dakar; tel. 21-13-81; f. 1972; wide range of material; Pres. Mamadou Seck.

Société africaine de presse, d'édition et de publicité (SAPRESSE): 58 rue Carnot, Dakar.

Société d'edition 'Afrique Nouvelle': BP 283, 9 rue Paul Holle, Dakar; tel. 22-38-25; f. 1947; information, statistics and analyses of African affairs; Man. Dir Athanase Ndong.

Société nationale de Presse, d'édition et de publicité (SONAPRESS): Dakar; f. 1972; Pres. Obeye Diop.

Government Publishing House

Société sénégalaise de presse et de publications (SSPP): route du Service géographique, BP 92, Dakar; tel. 21-46-92; telex 431; f. 1970; publ. *Le Soleil, Zone II* and *The Senegambian Sun;* 54% govt-owned; Pres. Bara Diouf.

Radio and Television

In 1982 there were an estimated 370,000 radio receivers and 5,000 television receivers in use.

RADIO

There are two radio networks broadcasting in French, Portuguese, Arabic, English and six vernacular languages from Rufisque, St Louis, Ziguinchor, Kaolack and Tambacounda.

TELEVISION

Educational television began in 1973. There are 10 kW transmitters at Dakar and Thiès.

Office de radiodiffusion-télévision du Sénégal (ORTS): BP 1765, Dakar (radio), BP 2375, Dakar (television); tel. 21-56-89; telex 634; state radio and television broadcasting authority; Man. Dir M. Ndione; Dir (Radio) Racine Sy; Dir (Television) Pathe F. Dieye.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO): ave du Barachois, BP 3108, Dakar; tel. 21-16-15; telex 3154; bank of issue and central bank for states of the Union monétaire ouest africaine (UMOA), comprising Benin, Burkina Faso, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo; f. 1962; cap. and res 49,257m. (1982); Gov. Abdoulaye Fadiga; Commercial Branch: BP 3159, Dakar; tel 22-13-30; telex 536; Dir Magatte Sene.

Commercial Banks

Banque de l'Habitat du Sénégal (BHS): BP 229, Dakar; tel. 22-63-21; telex 3275; f. 1979; development bank; cap. 1,100m.; Pres. and Man. Dir Abdoul Mbaye.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal (BICI-SENEGAL): 2 ave Roume, BP 392, Dakar; tel. 22-07-57; telex 504; f. 1962; 42% state-owned; cap. 2,500m.; Pres. Coumba Ndoffene Diouf; Man. Dir Babacar Ndoye.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Sénégal (BNDS): 7 ave Roume, BP 319, Dakar; tel. 22-29-91; telex 643; f. 1964; 73% state-owned; cap. 2,400m.; Pres. Famara Ibrahima Sagna; Man. Dir Aristide Alcantara.

Banque Sénégalo-Koweitienne (BSK): BP 2096, Dakar; tel. 21-17-80; telex 497; f. 1973; cap. 2,000m.; Pres. Babacar N'Diouga Kébé; Dir Slaheddine Mouelhi.

Caisse National de Crédit Agricole du Senegal (CNCAS): Dakar; f. 1984; affiliated to BNDS; cap. 2,300m.

Société Financière Sénégalaise pour le Développement de l'Industrie et du Tourisme (SOFISEDIT): BP 2003, Dakar; tel. 21-68-12; telex 3329; f. 1974; cap. 1,300m.; Pres. and Man. Dir Youssoupha Niang.

Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal SA (SGBS): 19 ave Roume, BP 323, Dakar; tel. 23-10-60; telex 534; f. 1962; cap. 2,156m., res. 911.3, dep. 76,765.8 (1982); Chair. Idrissa Seydi; Man. Dir Ousmane Noël M'Baye; 7 brs.

Union Sénégalaise de Banques pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (USB): 17 blvd Pinet-Laprade, BP 56, Dakar; tel. 23-10-08; telex 506; f. 1961; cap. 2,000m., res. 320.2, dep. 74,174.5 (1982); 62% state-owned; Pres. Amadou Cledor Sall; Man. Dir Tanor Thiandella Fall; 9 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) (Cayman Islands): BP 2060, Dakar; tel. 22-72-62; telex 3318; Man. Dir B. M. Brao.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (BIAO-Senegal) (France): place de l'Indépendance, BP 129, Dakar; tel. 23-10-00; telex 526; cap. 3,077m.; Dir in Senegal Mouhamadou Diop; 9 brs.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): BP 475, Dakar; tel. 21-00-88; telex 653; f. 1941; Dir in Senegal Pierre Pétré.

Citibank (USA): 2 place de l'Indépendance, BP 3391, Dakar; tel. 21-29-81; telex 296; Man. Dir in Senegal Riccardo di Lorenzo.

Crédit Foncier et Immobilier (France): BP 146, Dakar; Dir in Senegal Maurice Petiot.

Masraf Faisal Islami (Senegal): Dakar; f. 1983; subsidiary of Dar al-Maal al-Islami (DMI); provides Islamic banking services; cap. US $20m.

Banking Association

Association Professionnelle de Banques et des Etablissements Financiers du Sénégal: c/o SGBS, BP 323, Dakar; 10 mems; Pres. Louis Franceschini.

INSURANCE

Assurances Générales Sénégalaises (AGS): 43 ave Albert Sarraut, BP 225, Dakar; tel. 22-49-94; telex 647; f. 1977; cap. 230m; Man. Dir A. Sow.

Comité des Sociétés d'Assurances du Sénégal: 43 ave Albert Sarraut, Dakar; Pres. Dioulde Niane; Sec. Jean-Pierre Cairo.

Compagnie Sénégalaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 5 place de l'Indépendance, BP 182, Dakar; tel. 21-64-75; f. 1972; cap. 315m.; 49.8% state-owned; Pres. Ibrahima Ndiaye; Man. Dir Cheikh Hamidou Kane.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: BP 508, Dakar; tel. 21-64-75; telex 503; f. 1945; cap. 9m.; Dir Bernard Libourel.

La Nationale d'Assurances: 5 ave Albert Sarraut, Dakar; tel. 22-34-20; f. 1976; cap. 300m.; Man. Dir Amsata Diouf.

Société Nationale d'Assurances Mutuelles (SONAM): 45 ave Albert Sarraut, BP 210, Dakar; tel. 21-50-81; telex 571; f. 1973; cap. 100m.; Pres. M. Fofana.

Trade and Industry

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Société d'Aménagement et d'Exploitation des Terres du Delta de Fleuve Sénégal (SAED): Route de Khor, BP 74, St Louis; tel. 61-15-33; telex 7764; f. 1981; controls the agricultural development of 30,000 ha around the Senegal river delta; Pres. Kassimou Dia; Dir. Roger Goudiard.

Société de Développement des Fibres Textiles (SODEFITEX): 30 ave Jean-Jaurès, BP 3216, Dakar; f. 1974; responsible for planning and development of cotton industry; cap. 750m. francs CFA; 80% state-owned; Man. Dir Bator Diop.

Société de Développement et de Vulgarisation Agricole (SODEVA): 92 rue Blanchot, BP 3234, Dakar; tel. 21-61-30; f. 1968; development of intensive farming methods and diversified livestock breeding; 55% state-owned; Pres. and Dir-Gen. El Hadj Omar Touré.

Société d'Exploitation des Ressources Animales du Sénégal: km 2, 5 route de Rufisque, BP 14, Dakar; f. 1962; livestock development; Dir Dr Mamadou S. Diallo.

Société Nationale de Commercialisation des Oléagineux du Senégal (SONACOS): 32/36 rue du Dr Calmette, BP 639, Dakar; tel. 23-10-52; telex 418; f. 1975; cap. 4,800m. francs CFA; semi-state body; monopoly of marketing of oil-seed products; Man. Dir Abdoulaye Diop.

Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielle: 4 rue Maunoury, BP 100, Dakar; f. 1969; cap. 55m. francs CFA; Chair. and Man. Dir Cheikh Tidiane Sakho.

Société Nationale d'Exploitation des Eaux du Sénégal: 97 ave André Peytavin, BP 400, Dakar; f. 1972; water works and supply; Pres. Minister of the Interior; Man. Dir Edmond Latrilhe.

Société Nationale du Monde Rural (SONAR): Dakar; f. 1980 to replace the former Office National de Coopération et d'Assistance pour le Développment (ONCAD) as the state organization responsible for agriculture.

Société Nouvelle des Etudes de Developpement en Afrique: 142 rue de Bayeux, BP 2084, Dakar; f. 1974; Pres. Abdourahmane Sow; Man. Dir Oumar Souleymane Thiaw.

Mission française de coopération: BP 2014, Dakar; telex 3103; centre for administering bilateral aid from France according to the agreements signed in March 1974; Dir Georges Martres.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région de Casamance: BP 26, Ziguinchor; tel. 91-13-10; f. 1908; Pres. Youssouph Seydi; Sec.-Gen. Mamadi Diatta.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Dakar: BP 118, Dakar; tel. 21-71-89; telex 3112; f. 1888; Pres. Issa Diop; Sec.-Gen. Makhan Danfakha.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région de Diourbel: BP 7, Diourbel; tel. 71-12-03; Pres. Cheikh N'Diongue; Sec.-Gen. Alioune Diop.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région du Fleuve Saint-Louis: rue Bisson, BP 19, St Louis; tel. 61-10-88; f. 1869; Pres. El Hadji Momar Sourang; Sec.-Gen. Massamba Diop.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région de Kaolack: BP 203, Kaolack; tel. 41-20-52; telex 7474; Pres. Idrissa Gueye; Sec.-Gen. Tenguella Ba.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région de Tambacounda: BP 127, Tambacounda; tel. 81-10-46; Pres. Abdoul Aziz Ly; Sec.-Gen. Ousmane N'Diaye.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Région de Thiès: ave Lamine Gueye, BP 20, Thiès; tel. 51-11-02; f. 1883; 21 mems; Pres. Alioune Palle M'Baye; Sec.-Gen. Abdoul Khadre Kamara.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la République du Sénégal (SCIMPEX): 12/14 ave Albert Sarraut, BP 806, Dakar; tel. 21-36-62; Pres. Youssoupha Diop; Sec.-Gen. Moumar Sakho.

Syndicat Patronal de l'Ouest Africain des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises et des Petits et Moyennes Industries: 41 blvd Pinet-Laprade, BP 3255, Dakar; tel. 21-35-10; Pres. Babacar Seye; Sec. Mamadou Makhtar Diagne.

Syndicat Professionnel des Agents Généraux d'Assurances du Sénégal: 43 ave Albert Sarraut; BP 1766, Dakar; Pres. Etienne Berbinau; Sec. Jean-Pierre Cairo.

Syndicat Professionnel des Entrepreneurs de Bâtiments et de Travaux Publics du Sénégal: 12 ave Albert Sarraut, BP 593, Dakar; tel. 22-43-73; telex 3167; f. 1930; 130 mems; Pres. Pierre Lavie.

Syndicat Professionnel des Industries du Sénégal (SPIDS): 12 ave Albert Sarraut, BP 593, Dakar; tel. 22-43-73; telex 3167; f. 1944; 23 mems; Pres. Guy Lepinette.

Union Intersyndicale d'Entreprises et d'Industries du Sénégal (UNISYNDI): 12 ave Albert Sarraut, BP 593, Dakar; tel. 22-43-73; telex 3167; f. 1944; nine affiliated asscns; Pres. Claude Scheffer.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Sénégalais (CNTS): 15 rue Escarfait, BP 937, Dakar; f. 1969; affiliated to PS; Sec.-Gen. Madia Diop.

Syndicat Unique des Enseignants du Sénégal (SUDES): teachers' union; affiliated to PDS; Sec.-Gen. Madior Diouf.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are 1,034 km of main line including 70 km of double track, and 152 km of secondary line. One line runs from Dakar north to St Louis (262 km) with a branch to Dahra (88 km); the main line runs to Bamako (Mali) and to Niger (645 km in Senegal). All the locomotives are diesel-driven.

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Sénégal (RCFS): BP 175, Cité Ballabey, Thiès; tel. 51-10-13; telex 7789; Gen. Man. Ibrahima Niang.

ROADS

In December 1981 there were 14,500 km of roads, of which 7,000 km were passable in all seasons and 3,400 km were tarred.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Senegal has three navigable rivers: the Senegal, navigable for three months of the year as far as Kayes (Mali), for six months as far as Kaédi (Mauritania) and all year as far as Rosso and Podor, and the Saloun and Casamance.

SHIPPING

Dakar is the second largest port in west Africa, after Abidjan. Its port installations can serve vessels of up to 100,000 tons, and it has extensive facilities for fishing vessels and fish processing.

Port Autonome de Dakar: blvd de la Libération, BP 3195, Dakar; tel. 22-45-45; telex 406; f. 1865; state-owned port authority; Pres. Abdoulaye Diouf; Dir Issa Diop.

Société pour le Développement de l'Infrastructure de Chantiers Maritimes du Port de Dakar (DAKARMARINE): BP 438, Dakar; tel. 21-36-88; telex 3104; f. 1971 to set up facilities for the repair of giant tankers and other large vessels;

cap. 1,255m. francs CFA; 96% state-owned; Pres. and Man. Dir Faly Ba.

Compagnie Sénégalaise de Navigation Maritime (COSENAM): 48 ave du Président Lamine Gueye, BP 683, Dakar; tel. 21-55-80; telex 3301; f. 1979; river and ocean freight transport; Senegal has an 84% share, with French, Federal German and Belgian interests; Man. Dir Saliou Sarr.

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes-Sénégal (SOAEM): blvd. Pinet Laprade, BP 835, Dakar; tel. 22-57-43; telex 508; f. 1959; agents for SCADOA, Dafra Lines, CMZ, Zim Lines, Lloyd Brasileiro, NAYLOMAR, NAVROM and NYK; Pres. and Man. Dir Michel Fiemeyer.

Union Sénégalaise d'Industries Maritimes (USIMA): 8–10 allées Robert Delmas, BP 164, Dakar; tel. 22-56-82; telex 513; f. 1937; agents for Cie de Navigation Parquet (CNP), Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux, Compagnie Fabre-SGTM, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Compagnie des Croisières Paquet, Elder Dempster Lines, Cie Navale des Chargeurs de l'Ouest, Deutsche Afrika Line (Hamburg), Gulf West Africa Line (Oslo), SITRAM, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Woermann Line; Pres. Patrice Vieljeux; Dir Gaston Guillabert.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is Dakar-Yoff which can accommodate large jet aircraft, and there are other major airports at St Louis, Ziguinchor and Tambacounda, in addition to about 12 smaller aerodromes.

SONATRA—Air Sénégal: Aéroport Dakar-Yoff, BP 8010, Dakar; telex 449; f. 1971; 50% state-owned, 40% Air Afrique; extensive internal services linking Dakar with all parts of Senegal; fleet of 1 DC-3, 2 Twin Otter, 2 Aztec, 2 HS.748, 3 Pawnee; Gen. Man. Fernand Brigaud.

Air Afrique: BP 3132, Dakar; tel. 23-10-45; Senegal has a 7% share in Air Afrique; see under Ivory Coast; Dir at Dakar Bakar Ould Ahmedou.

Tourism

There were an estimated 240,000 foreign visitors in 1983.

Ministère du Tourisme: Immeuble Kébé, 97/99 ave André Peytavin, BP 4049, Dakar; tel. 22-22-26.

SEYCHELLES

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Seychelles comprises more than 100 islands, widely scattered over the western Indian Ocean. Apart from the Seychelles archipelago, the country contains several other island groups, the southernmost being about 210 km (130 miles) north of Madagascar. The climate is tropical, with small seasonal variations in temperature and rainfall. The average temperature in Victoria is nearly 27°C (80°F) and average annual rainfall 236 cm (93 in). In 1981 Creole, spoken by virtually all Seychellois, was made the official language, replacing English and French. Almost all of the inhabitants are Christians, of whom about 90% belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes: a broad green band separated from a narrower red band by an undulating white band. The capital is Victoria (formerly Port Victoria), on the island of Mahé.

Recent History

Seychelles was uninhabited until annexed by France in the 18th century. It was ceded to the United Kingdom in 1814 and administered as a dependency of Mauritius until 1903, when it became a Crown Colony.

Several political parties were formed in the 1960s, of which the most important were the Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP), led by James Mancham, and the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP), led by Albert René. In response to their demands, a new constitution was promulgated in 1967, establishing a Governing Council with a majority of elected members. This, however, received the backing of neither party and, following a constitutional conference in London in 1970, a ministerial system of government was introduced. At a general election in November 1970, the SDP won 10 seats in the Legislative Council, while the SPUP gained five, and Mancham was appointed Chief Minister.

The SPUP, supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), demanded immediate independence for Seychelles, while Mancham favoured integration of the colony within the United Kingdom. In the campaign for the April 1974 election, however, the parties were united on the independence issue. The results caused bitter controversy. The SDP, which polled 52% of the votes, won 13 seats in the Legislative Council, while the SPUP, with 48% of the votes, received only two. At another constitutional conference in London, in March 1975, it was agreed that Seychelles should have internal self-government from October, and the two parties formed a coalition under Prime Minister Mancham. An independence constitution was agreed in January 1976 and Seychelles became a sovereign republic, within the Commonwealth, on 29 June, under a coalition government with Mancham as President and René as Prime Minister. Under the independence agreement, the United Kingdom returned to Seychelles the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches, detached in 1965 to form part of the British Indian Ocean Territory and subsequently leased to the USA. In 1982 the Aldabra group, which (including its lagoon) represents about one-third of Seychelles' total area, was designated by UNESCO as a world heritage site.

On 4–5 June 1977 some supporters of the SPUP, led by René, staged an armed coup while Mancham was in London for a Commonwealth conference. René was declared President, the National Assembly was dissolved and the constitution suspended, although it was reintroduced with major modifications in July. René assumed power to rule by decree. In May 1978 the SPUP was renamed the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF). A new constitution, proclaimed in March 1979, established a one-party state. In June elections for a new National Assembly were held, contested only by members of the SPPF. René was the sole candidate in the concurrent presidential election. New elections for the National Assembly were held in August 1983, and these were again open only to SPPF members. Presidential elections were held in June 1984. René, the sole candidate, won 92.6% of the vote and was therefore elected for a second five-year term of office. Following the election, Dr Maxime Ferrari, the Minister of Planning and External Relations, asked to leave the Government, and his portfolio was assumed by President René.

There have been several attempts to overthrow René's socialist Government, using foreign-backed mercenaries. Tanzania has provided defence support since the second of these coup attempts in November 1979. The most serious assault took place in November 1981, when 44 mercenaries, mainly South Africans, flew to join rebels already on the islands. When the plot was thwarted, most of the mercenaries escaped by hijacking an Air India plane back to South Africa, where several of the mercenaries were later tried and imprisoned. In August 1982 there was a brief, unsuccessful mutiny by a small group of Seychellois soldiers, in which nine people died, but this was later stated to have been directed against certain army officers and not President René. However, in October 1982 and November 1983 two further coup plots were discovered. Both were believed to have been organized by the same Seychellois exiles who planned the 1981 attempt, and the plot discovered in October 1982 was again alleged to involve foreign mercenaries.

Seychelles follows a policy of non-alignment in international affairs, and supports movements for the creation of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean area. Until recently, all naval warships wishing to dock at Seychelles had to provide a guarantee that they were not carrying nuclear weapons. The United Kingdom and US Governments refused to agree to this condition, and their respective naval fleets were therefore effectively banned from using Seychelles port facilities. However, this requirement was lifted in September 1983, although Seychelles still theoretically refuses entry to ships carrying nuclear weapons. The Indian Ocean Commission, comprising Seychelles, Madagascar and Mauritius, was established in January 1983 with the aim of promoting co-operation in the region.

Government

Under the 1979 constitution, Seychelles is a one-party state. Executive power is vested in the President, who is Head of State and Head of Government. The President is elected for a five-year term by direct popular vote. The President appoints and leads the Council of Ministers, and also appoints the holders of certain public offices and the judiciary. The legislature is the unicameral National Assembly, with 25 members: 23 directly elected for five years and two appointed by the President.

Defence

A Seychelles People's Liberation Army and a volunteer People's Militia, open to those aged between 16 and 60 years, were formed in 1977. A small naval force was formed in 1980. Of a total armed forces of about 1,200 in July 1984, the army numbered 1,000, the navy 100 and the air force 100. Tanzania provides military advisers and additional personnel, and there are also some 100 North Korean troops based on the islands. There are paramilitary forces numbering about 900. Estimated defence expenditure in 1982 was US $8.3m.

Economic Affairs

Since the early 1970s, the Seychelles economy, traditionally based on subsistence agriculture, has become increasingly dependent on tourism and the growth of related infrastructure and services. In 1975 tourism overtook agriculture as the major contributor to GDP. Tourism generally accounts for about 20%, and agriculture for about 10%, of GDP. The tourism sector employs about one-third of the working population and supplies around 90% of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

About one-half of the land area is cultivable, although tree crops, such as coconuts, limit the arable land area. Food imports constituted 20% of total imports in 1981, 18% in 1982, and around 16% in 1983. The most important cash crop is coconuts, the source of copra, which accounted for 43% of domestic export earnings in 1982, and about 45% in 1983. However, production of copra and of the second cash crop, cinnamon bark, has fallen since 1973. A new plant for distilling cinnamon leaves was opened in 1984, and it was hoped that this would enable Seychelles to begin marketing high-quality cinnamon essence in the near future. Small quantities of tea, sweet potatoes, cassava, yams, sugar cane and bananas are grown for local consumption, although the staple food, rice, is imported in bulk.

In an attempt to diversify the economy away from tourism, the fishing industry is being modernized and expanded. In December 1978 the Government unilaterally declared an economic zone extending for 200 nautical miles (370 km) around the islands to protect Seychelles' waters from unlicensed foreign fishing vessels. Studies on the zone's fisheries potential have been carried out by Norwegian and French companies, and in 1983 and 1984 the Government signed separate agreements allowing Spanish and EEC tuna-fishing vessels to operate in the economic zone, in return for licence fees and financial aid. Licence fees from fishing were expected to bring in at least US $4m. in 1984. A joint fishing company is to be established with Spain, and talks have also been held with France with a view to establishing a similar company. In 1984 a major port and fisheries development project was launched. New unloading and fish-processing facilities are to be constructed at Victoria port to handle the anticipated increase in catch. The total annual catch was about 5,200 metric tons in 1981 but is expected to rise to 14,000 tons when development is completed.

There are no mineral resources except guano. In 1977 the Government signed a petroleum exploration agreement, covering an offshore concession area of 16,000 sq km, with an oil consortium, which undertook seismic surveys during 1978 and 1979. Test drilling began in March 1980, and at the end of the year it was reported that some gas had been found. In March 1982 the agreement was extended to allow five additional offshore wells. A three-year survey of the economic zone, started in 1980, revealed the presence of nodules, containing deposits of various metals, on the sea-bed. Further surveys of the area, to be undertaken in collaboration with India, were being planned in 1983. The manufacturing sector, which includes boat-building, printing and furniture-making, is inhibited by the lack of natural resources and is largely organized on a family basis.

The economy grew rapidly, mainly because of the expansion of tourism, after the opening of the international airport in 1971. The number of visitors reached a peak of 78,900 in 1979, from only 1,622 in 1970, but had fallen to 47,280 by 1982 because of world recession, an increase in air fares, the ban on landings by South African Airways and uncertainties following the 1981 coup attempt and the army mutiny in 1982, in which a number of tourists were reportedly threatened. However, at the end of 1981 a campaign to revive tourism was launched, with a budget of US $1m. for 1982. By 1983 there was evidence of an improvement in the sector, as the number of visitors had risen to 55,867. In 1984 a long-term joint tourism promotion project was agreed with Kenya and is to be financed by the European Development Fund (EDF).

The ability to offset a growing visible trade deficit, which totalled US $79.2m. in 1982 and $69.2m. in 1983, depends, in part, on the country's continuing access to foreign capital, both aid and private investment. Foreign exchange receipts, however, suffered from the slump in tourism, and in November 1982 the Government increased certain import duties by 100% in a move to narrow the current deficit on the balance of payments. Following a 15% revaluation of the rupee in March 1981 and the imposition of strict price controls, inflation was reduced from a record 16.2% in May 1981 to only 0.4% in 1982. The World Bank approved a credit for infrastructural development of between US $6m. and $8m. in 1984, and French credits worth about $4.4m. were to be provided for various projects in 1984/85.

In June 1978 the Government announced a five-year development plan, subject to annual revision: in 1982 total investment for 1982–86 was set at SR2,320m., of which 19% was allocated to agriculture and fishing, 24% to infrastructural development, 21% to public utilities and 27% to social services and housing. A new five-year national development plan, launched in 1985, projected expenditure of US $380m. The Development Bank of Seychelles was formed in 1978, and in 1983 it was reported that, since its foundation, the Bank had invested some SR40m. in 985 ventures. Almost 40% of the loans had financed trade operations, 33% had been invested in tourism schemes, and 15% in fisheries development projects, with the remainder financing agricultural projects. The Seychelles National Investment Corporation was founded in 1979 as a holding company covering important sectors of the economy. In 1983 Seychelles agreed with Madagascar and Mauritius on the terms of a constitution for the Indian Ocean Commission (see p. 217), which aims to increase co-operation in the region, particularly in the field of trade.

Transport and Communications

Most investment in transport has been put into the islands of Mahé, Praslin and La Digue, which contain 98% of the population. These islands have 254 km of roads, mostly surfaced. A road improvement programme is under way, and a new road is to be built from Victoria to Mahé international airport. There are no railways. Mahé is well served by a number of international airlines, and the airport there has been expanded at a cost of SR25m., financed with aid from the African Development Bank (ADB). Airstrips were built on Farquhar and Desroches in 1978 and 1980 respectively, bringing the total number of airstrips in the islands to 10. Inter-island transport is mostly by sea but small aircraft also provide a regular service. International shipping services have declined since the airport was opened in 1971. A major port and fisheries development project was launched in 1984. The commercial port at Victoria is to be enlarged, and the fishing port is to have new unloading and processing facilities. The project is to cost around $28m. (with finance coming from a number of international agencies, including the World Bank and BADEA), and work was due to start in early 1985.

Social Welfare

In 1980 there were 17 clinics and five hospitals, and a new 250-bed general hospital was under construction; there were 20 doctors, five dentists and 100 other medical staff. Health services are free for all residents. There is government welfare provision for children and mothers in need, and for workers' insurance against injury or death. In 1979 an old-age pension scheme was introduced. Unemployment benefit is provided in exchange for manual work.

Education

In 1984 there were 14,293 children in 26 primary schools and 2,605 in three secondary schools. In 1979 free and compulsory primary education was introduced, and in 1980 the Government launched a programme of educational reform, based on the British comprehensive system. A voluntary National Youth Service, launched in February 1981, now caters for the secondary education of most children between 15 and 17 years of age. Nine years of compulsory free education are received in primary schools. In addition, there is a special education school with 77 pupils, 38 crèches with 3,110 children, a Polytechnic with 1,284 students, a Technical College and a Teacher Training College. A number of students study abroad, principally in the United Kingdom. In 1971 adult illiteracy averaged 42.2%.

Tourism

Seychelles is renowned for its excellent climate, its fine beaches and attractive scenery. There are more than 500 varieties of flora and many rare species of birds. The Government is determined that development of tourism shall not destroy the environment, and strict laws govern the building of hotels. In 1983 55,867 tourists visited Seychelles. There were 2,770 hotel beds in 1983. Most of the industry is concentrated on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue, although there are plans to develop tourism in some of the other islands. Receipts from tourism totalled SR289m. in 1981, and about SR201m. in 1982.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 5 June (Liberation Day), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 29 June (Independence Day), 15 August (Assumption), 1 November (All Saints' Day), 8 December (Immaculate Conception), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1–2 January (New Year), 28–29 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is being replaced by the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Seychelles rupee (SR).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 8.554 rupees;
US $1 = 7.381 rupees.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Information Department, Ministry of Education and Information, Union Vale, POB 321; tel. 22541; telex 2305.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 453 sq km (174.9 sq miles) (308 sq km excl. Aldabra lagoon).

Population: 61,898 (males 31,171; females 30,727) at census of 1 August 1977; 64,335 (estimate for mid-1983); 64,718 (estimate for mid-1984).

Density (mid-1984): 142.9 per sq km.

Principal Town: Victoria (capital), population 23,334 (incl. suburbs) at 1977 census.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (registered in 1981): Live births 1,802 (28.1 per 1,000); Marriages 305 (4.8 per 1,000); Deaths 442 (6.9 per 1,000). In 1983 there were 1,662 live births (25.8 per 1,000) and 452 deaths (7.0 per 1,000).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (metric tons) 1981: Coconuts 29,000*, Copra 3,136†, Bananas 1,000*, Tea (green leaf) 171, Cinnamon bark 419†. 1982: Coconuts 29,000*, Copra 2,176†, Bananas 1,000*, Tea (green leaf) 146, Cinnamon bark 810† (*FAO estimates. †Exports).

Livestock (1981): Cattle 418, Pigs 5,759, Goats 4,000*, Chickens 130,000*, Ducks 5,000*. (1982): Cattle 2,000*, Pigs 11,000*, Goats 4,000*, Chickens 134,000*, Ducks 5,000*. (*FAO estimates).

Fishing (1981): Estimated catch 5,200 metric tons. (1982): Total catch 4,100* (*FAO estimate).

MINING AND INDUSTRY

Mining (1981): Guano 1,440 metric tons (exports).

Industrial Production (1983): Soft drinks 33,700 hectolitres, Beer 38,720 hectolitres, Cigarettes 51,600,000, Electric energy 56,700,000 kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 Seychelles rupee (SR). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1 and 5 rupees. *Notes:* 10, 25, 50 and 100 rupees. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 8.554 rupees; US $1 = 7.381 rupees; 100 Seychelles rupees = £11.69 = $13.55. *Average Exchange Rate* (Seychelles rupees per US $): 6.3149 in 1981; 6.5525 in 1982; 6.7676 in 1983.

Budget (SR million, 1983): *Expenditure* 555.6 (Recurrent 434.6, Capital 121.0); *Revenue* (recurrent only) 386.9.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (SR million at constant 1976 prices, 1982): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 27.9, Mining, manufacturing and crafts 32.4, Electricity and water 9.6, Construction 27.4, Transport, distribution and communications 133.5, Hotels and restaurants 25.1, Finance and business services 68.3, Government services 90.0, Private non-profit institutions 2.5, Other services 9.2; Total 425.9.

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1983): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 5.2, Merchandise imports f.o.b. −74.3, *Trade balance* −69.2; Exports of services 65.0, Imports of services −32.9, *Balance on goods and services* −37.1; Private unrequited transfers (net) −2.8, Government unrequited transfers (net) 14.2, *Current balance* −25.7; Direct capital investment (net) 4.4, Other long-term capital (net) 10.5, Short-term capital −0.4, Net errors and omissions 8.7, *Total* (net monetary movements) −2.4; Valuation changes (net) −0.7, *Changes in reserves* −3.1.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (SR '000, 1983): *Imports c.i.f.:* Food and live animals 92,458, Beverages and tobacco 13,155, Crude materials (inedible) except fuels 8,152, Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. 148,485, Animal and vegetable oils and fats 7,188, Chemicals 33,492, Basic manufactures 88,311, Machinery and transport equipment 135,761, Miscellaneous manufactured articles 64,849; Total (incl. others) 594,082. *Exports f.o.b.:* Copra 11,346, Cinnamon bark 3,250, Fish 9,188, Coconuts 147, Turtle and tortoise shells and scales 494; Total (incl. others) 25,250. Figures exclude re-exports (SR79,786,000 in 1982).

Principal Trading Partners (SR '000, 1983): *Imports:* Australia 7,677, Bahrain 84,435, Djibouti 9,836, France 27,760, Hong Kong 11,659, India 13,891, Italy 58,261, Japan 35,526, Kenya 21,095, Singapore 50,122, South Africa 54,584, United Kingdom 78,313, USA 19,198; Total (incl. others) 594,082. *Exports* (excl. re-exports): Algeria 925, Japan 3,961, Mauritius 329, Pakistan 13,130, Réunion 4,564, Singapore 293, United Kingdom 561; Total (incl. others) 25,250.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Shipping (sea-borne freight traffic, 1983): Vessels entered 112 (General cargo 98, Bulk cargo 14); Freight ('000 metric tons): Loaded 5.0, Unloaded 163.5.

Civil Aviation (international traffic, 1983): Aircraft movements 1,480; Passengers ('000): Arrivals 53, Departures 55; Freight (metric tons): Unloaded 830, Loaded 214.

Tourism (1983): Visitors 55,867, Hotel beds available 2,770, Gross receipts (estimate) SR201m. (1982).

EDUCATION

Primary (1984): 26 schools, 14,293 pupils.

Secondary (1984): 3 schools, 2,605 pupils. (The voluntary National Youth Service caters for the education of most children between the ages of 15 and 17.)

Polytechnic (1984): 1,284 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

The independence Constitution, which came into effect on 29 June 1976, was suspended after the coup in June 1977 but reintroduced in July with important modifications. Provisions relating to the Prime Minister, the National Assembly and the Public Services Commission were removed. The President was empowered to rule by decree. During 1978 a constitutional council presented proposals for a new constitution, providing for the protection of fundamental human rights and for the establishment of a Council of Ministers, a National Assembly and an independent judiciary. The new Constitution was proclaimed on 26 March 1979.

Under the provisions of the Constitution, the President is elected by popular vote simultaneously with elections for the National Assembly. The President fulfils the functions of Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and may hold office for a maximum period of three consecutive five-year terms. All candidates standing for the National Assembly are required to be members of the SPPF, the sole permitted political organization, and elections are on a constituency basis. The Assembly consists of 23 elected members and two presidential appointees who represent the Inner and Outlying Islands. The Council of Ministers is appointed by the President and acts in an advisory capacity to him.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: France Albert René (assumed power 5 June 1977; elected President 26 June 1979; re-elected 18 June 1984).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Minister of Administration, of Finance and Industries, of Planning and External Relations, and of Transport: France Albert René.

Minister of National Development: Jacques Hodoul.

Minister of Youth and Defence: Ogilvy Berlouis.

Minister of Education and Information: James Michel.

Minister of Health: Esmé Jumeau.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Joseph Belmont.

DEPARTMENTS AND MINISTRIES

Department of Finance and Industries: POB 313, Central Bank Bldg, Independence Ave, Victoria; tel. 21790; telex 2363.

Department of Information: POB 321, Union Vale, Victoria; tel. 22541; telex 2322.

Department of Planning and External Relations: National House, Victoria; tel. 22041.

Department of Transport: POB 47, New Port; tel. 22541; telex 2320.

Ministry of Education: POB 48, Mont Fleuri; tel. 21330; telex 2305.

Ministry of Health: POB 52, Mont Fleuri; tel. 22031.

Ministry of Labour and Social Security: POB 190, Palm St, Victoria; tel. 22321.

Ministry of National Development: Independence House, POB 199, Victoria; tel. 22881; telex 2312.

Ministry of Youth and Defence: Independence Ave, Victoria; tel. 21188.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In the elections for the National Assembly held in August 1983, 59.3% of the electorate voted. As in June 1979, the elections were again open only to members of the SPPF (the country's only legal political organization). As before, 23 members were elected, 17 of whom were unopposed, and two others were appointed to represent migrant people on the outer islands. The total number of votes cast was 20,705, out of the 34,908 eligible for registration as voters.

Political Organizations

Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF): POB 91, Victoria; socialist; formerly the Seychelles People's United Party; renamed in May 1978 and declared the sole political party; the former Seychelles Democratic Party was stated to have 'disappeared'; Sec.-Gen. France Albert René.

Reported opposition groups in exile include Le Mouvement pour la Résistance and the Seychelles Popular Anti-Marxist Front.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN SEYCHELLES

China, People's Republic: Cemetery Estate, Mont Fleuri; Chargé d'affaires: Mrs Yu Bing.

Cuba: Bel Eau; Ambassador: (vacant).

France: POB 478, Arpent Vert, Mont Fleuri; Ambassador: Georges Vinson.

German Democratic Republic: Victoria; Ambassador: Dieter Klinkert.

India: Francis Rachel St, Victoria (High Commission); Chargé d'affaires: Ram Tishan.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Victoria; Ambassador: Yi Yong-yon.

Libya: Villa Laurel, Mont Fleuri; Secretary of People's Bureau: Habib Deeb.

USSR: POB 632, St Louis, Victoria; tel. 21590; Ambassador: M. G. Orlov.

United Kingdom: POB 161, Victoria House, Victoria; tel. 23055; telex 2269; High Commissioner: Colin Mays.

USA: Victoria House, Victoria; tel. 23921; Ambassador: David J. Fischer.

Judicial System

There are three Courts, the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Court of Appeal hears appeals from the Supreme Court in both civil and criminal cases. The Supreme Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts as well as having jurisdiction at first instance. There is also an industrial court and a rent board.

Chief Justice: Dr E. E. Seaton.

President of the Court of Appeal: A. Mustafa.

Justices of Appeal: Sir Eric Law, Sir Isaac Hyatali, H. Goburdhun, A. Sauzier.

Puisne Judges: F. Wood, R. Proag.

Attorney-General: Pesi Pardiwala.

Master and Registrar: A. R. Perera.

Religion

Almost all the inhabitants are Christians, 90% of them Roman Catholics and about 8% Anglicans.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Seychelles (also Archbishop of the Province of the Indian Ocean): Most Rev. French K. Chang-Him, POB 44, Victoria; tel. 24242.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Port Victoria: Rt Rev. Felix Paul, POB 43, Victoria; tel. 22152.

The Press

L'Echo des Iles: POB 138, Victoria; fortnightly; publ. in French, Creole and English; Roman Catholic; Editor P. SYMPHORIEN; circ. 2,800.

The People: Victoria; monthly; publ. in Creole, French and English; organ of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; circ. 1,000.

Le Seychellois: POB 32, Harrison St, Victoria; f. 1943; daily except Sunday; publ. in English and French on alternate days; organ of the Seychelles Farmers' Assn; Editor and Man. GUSTAVE DE COMMARMOND; circ. 300.

The Seychelles Nation: Dept of Information, POB 321, Victoria; tel. 22541; telex 2320; daily except Sunday; publ. in English, French and Creole; Chief Editor RONNIE JUMEAU; circ. 3,100.

The Seychelles Weekend Nation: Dept of Information, POB 321, Victoria; tel. 22541; telex 2320; weekly; Chief Editor RONNIE JUMEAU.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Ocean Gate Bldg, POB 267, Victoria; tel. 78551; telex 2257; Representative G. MARIO RICCI.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 16,000 radio receivers and 3,500 television receivers in use in 1984. A television service began regular transmissions in January 1983.

Radio Television Seychelles (RTS): POB 321; tel. 22541 (radio), 21903 (TV); Dir ANTONIO BEAUDOUIN; Chief Engineer JAMES PALMYRE.

RADIO

RTS Radio: POB 321, Union Vale, Victoria; tel. 22541; telex 2320; f. 1941; Head of Gen. Programmes MARJORIE BAKER; Head of News JOHN LABLACHE; programmes in Creole, English and French.

TELEVISION

RTS TV: POB 321, Hermitage, Mahé; tel. 21093; telex 2320; f. 1983; Chief Editor News IBRAHIM AFIF; programmes in Creole, English and French.

Finance

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Seychelles (CBS): Independence Ave, POB 701, Victoria; tel. 21580; telex 2301; f. 1983 to replace Seychelles Monetary Authority.

National Banks

Development Bank of Seychelles: POB 217, Victoria; tel. 24471; f. 1978; cap. 27.5m. rupees.

Seychelles Savings Bank: POB 531, Independence House, Victoria; tel. 21921; for deposit, savings and combined savings and current accounts; brs on Praslin and La Digue.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Baroda (India): POB 124, Albert St, Victoria; tel. 23038; telex 2241; f. 1978.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International SA (Luxembourg): POB 579, Victoria; tel. 22303; f. 1976; 1 agency.

Banque Française Commerciale (France): POB 122, Albert St, Victoria; tel. 23096; telex 2261; f. 1978; 3 agencies.

Barclays Bank (United Kingdom): POB 167, Independence Ave, Victoria; tel. 24101; telex 2225; f. 1959; Man. N. BRENTNALL; 7 brs and agencies.

Habib Bank Ltd (Pakistan): POB 702, Victoria; tel. 24371; telex 2242; f. 1976; Man. AZHAR HUSSAIN KHAN.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC (United Kingdom): POB 241, Kingsgate House, Independence Ave, Victoria; tel. 22111; f. 1970.

INSURANCE

All private insurance companies were nationalized in 1983, and their businesses transferred to the State Assurance Corporation.

State Assurance Corporation of Seychelles (SACOS): POB 636, Pirates Arms, Victoria; tel. 21949; f. 1980; insurance of govt property and personnel; all local insurance companies must be reinsured with SACOS; Gen. Man. Mrs MARTHA RENÉ.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Seychelles Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 38 Premier Bldg, POB 443, Victoria; tel. 21368.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Seychelles Farmers' Marketing Co-operative Society: POB 97, Independence Ave, Victoria; tel. 22857.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Seychelles National Investment Corporation: Investment House, POB 574, Mont Fleuri; tel. 23357; f. 1979; holding company for state-owned enterprises and govt investments; Chair. GUY MOREL; Gen. Man. DAVID WORKMAN.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fishing Development Company (FIDECO): POB 71, Victoria; tel. 21241; f. 1978 as Seychelles National Fishing Company (SNAFIC) to encourage development of a modern fishing industry.

Seychelles Agricultural Development Corporation (SADECO): POB 172, Victoria; tel. 21344; f. 1980; Gen. Man. MAXIME DELPECHE.

Seychelles National Commodity Company (SEYCOM): POB 252, Victoria; tel. 21190; telex 2328; state trading organization with subsidiaries in fisheries development, shipbuilding and agro-industries.

Seychelles Timber Company (SEYTIM): Grand Anse, Mahé; tel. 78343; carries out reafforestation programme and operates sawmill at Grande Anse.

TRADE UNION

National Workers' Union: Maison du Peuple, Latanier Rd, POB 154, Victoria; tel. 21040; f. 1978 by the amalgamation of all existing trade unions under the SPPF; 25,500 mems; Chair. OLIVIER CHARLES; Sec. MICHAEL A. MEMEE.

Transport

ROADS

There are 192 km of roads on Mahé, 130 km of which are tarmac roads. Praslin has about 18 km of tarmac roads and 31 km of earth roads. La Digue has 4 km of surfaced and 12 km of unsurfaced roads.

SHIPPING

Thrice-weekly ferry services between Victoria and the islands of Praslin and La Digue are run by private licensed schooner operators.

Hunt, Deltel and Co Ltd: POB 14, Victoria House, Victoria; tel. 23301; telex 2249.

Mahé Shipping Company: POB 336, Victoria; tel. 22109; agents for P & O and 14 other shipping companies.

The Union Lighterage Company Ltd: POB 38, Victoria; tel. 22424; telex 2219; f. 1929; stevedoring, shipping, clearing and forwarding agents.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Seychelles: POB 386, Victoria House, Victoria; tel. 76501; telex 2314; f. 1979; operates scheduled passenger services to Praslin and Frigate Islands and charter flights to Bird and Denis Islands, and weekly flights between London (Gatwick) and Mahé via Amsterdam, Frankfurt and Rome, using Martinair DC 10-30 series aircraft; fleet of 2 Trislanders, 1 Islander; Chair. G. MOREL; Exec. Dir W. JACKSON.

Tourism

Seychelles Tourist Board: Independence House, POB 92, Victoria; tel. 22881; parastatal body; Man. Mrs E. ETIENNE.

SIERRA LEONE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa, with Guinea to the north and east, and Liberia to the south. The climate is hot and humid, with an average annual temperature of 27°C (80°F). The rainy season lasts from May to October. English is the official language, while Krio (Creole), Mende, Limba and Temne are also widely spoken. The vast majority of the population follow animist beliefs, and there are Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of green, white and blue. The capital is Freetown.

Recent History

Sierra Leone was formerly a British colony and protectorate. A new constitution, providing for universal adult suffrage, was introduced in 1951. Elections were won by the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP), led by Dr (later Sir) Milton Margai, who became Chief Minister in 1953 and Prime Minister in 1958. Sierra Leone achieved independence, as a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth, on 27 April 1961. The SLPP retained power at elections in May 1962. Sir Milton Margai died in April 1964 and was succeeded as Prime Minister by his half-brother, Dr (later Sir) Albert Margai, previously Minister of Finance.

Following disputed elections in March 1967, the army assumed control and set up a National Reformation Council. The Governor-General was forced to leave the country. A second army revolt in April 1968 led to the restoration of civilian government and the return to power of the Prime Minister elected in 1967, Dr Siaka Stevens, leader of the All-People's Congress (APC). In April 1971 a republican constitution was introduced and Dr Stevens became executive President.

The 1972 by-elections were not contested by the opposition SLPP, and SLPP candidates withdrew from the general election held in May 1973 after the nominations of 12 of their candidates were declared null and void. This left no official opposition in the House of Representatives. In 1976 President Stevens was unanimously re-elected for a second five-year term of office. Elections in May 1977 resulted in victory for the APC but were accompanied by violence and allegations of corruption and intimidation. The APC was encouraged by its large majority to renew its demands for a one-party state, and in July the Speaker ruled that the SLPP was not capable of undertaking the government of the country, and was thus not the official opposition party. A new constitution, providing for a one-party system, was promulgated in May 1978, approved in a national referendum and adopted by the House of Representatives in June. The APC thus became the only legal party. President Stevens was sworn in for a seven-year term on 14 June 1978. He subsequently released political detainees and gave Government posts to several former SLPP members.

The Government faced mounting opposition in 1981 over the 'Vouchergate' scandal, which involved government officials and several Cabinet ministers in the misappropriation of public funds, and in August a state of emergency was declared to curb a general strike against rising prices and food shortages. In December President Stevens temporarily assumed the additional post of Minister of Finance after a second financial scandal implicating senior civil servants.

Legislative elections took place in May 1982 amid outbreaks of heavy violence. Of the 85 elective seats in the House of Representatives, 13 remained vacant until June because of gross irregularities in the May poll (one result being annulled a second time).

In February 1983 relations between Sierra Leone and Liberia were adversely affected by an article in a Freetown newspaper which offended the Liberian Head of State. He retaliated by recalling the Liberian ambassador from Freetown and by moving 2,000 troops to the border, which was temporarily closed. In May a disputed election result provoked inter-tribal violence in the Pujehun district. Many people were forced to flee to neighbouring states, and it was reported that more than 4,000 refugees had arrived in Liberia alone. Disturbances continued throughout the year, and in November troops had to be sent to the area to quell violence. Rioting broke out in Freetown in January 1984, provoked by students from Fourah Bay College, who were protesting about food shortages and rising prices. Four people were killed in the riots, and the college was subsequently closed for two months.

A presidential election was due to take place in June 1985, and there was much speculation about whether President Stevens would stand for another seven-year term of office. Although Stevens was believed to be around 80 years of age, he had not designated a successor, which resulted in considerable political uncertainty about the future, particularly as the First Vice-President, Sorie Koroma (who, under the terms of the Constitution, would take over the presidency should Stevens be incapacitated) was himself in poor health and was expected to retire from politics.

Government

Legislative power is held by the unicameral House of Representatives, with 104 members: 85 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage, 12 Paramount Chiefs (one from each District) and seven members appointed by the President. Executive power is held by the President. Under the 1978 Constitution, the President, formerly elected by the House, is elected for a seven-year term by the National Delegates' Conference of the All-People's Congress, the only authorized political party. The President appoints and leads the Cabinet, including two Vice-Presidents but no Prime Minister. The country is divided into four regions: the Northern, Eastern and Southern Provinces, and the Western Area. These are administered through the Ministry of the Interior and divided into 147 Chiefdoms, each controlled by a Paramount Chief and a Council of Elders, known as the Tribal Authority.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces comprised an army of 3,000 men and a navy of 100. Paramilitary forces number about 800. Estimated defence expenditure in 1982 totalled US $22m.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture employs about two-thirds of the working population, mainly on smallholdings, and provides up to 30% of export earnings. Rice is the staple crop, but imports are still necessary in spite of government attempts to achieve self-sufficiency. Cocoa and coffee are the main export crops, and production of palm oil, groundnuts, sugar, fruit and vegetables is also being encouraged. There is much potential for developing fishing and forestry. Major fishing projects are under way, including the expansion of the fishing fleet and of port and storage facilities, and the Government aims to make the country self-sufficient in fish by 1986.

Minerals earn more than one-half of the country's foreign exchange, and mining contributes 15% of gross domestic product (GDP). Production of iron ore ceased in 1975 but was resumed in 1982, when the Marampa mines were reactivated, with an annual production target of 1m. tons. However, this target has proved impossible to attain, as the mines have often been closed, owing to strikes and shortages of equipment. Production of iron ore totalled only 64,000 tons in 1982/83, but rose to 147,000 tons in 1983/84. Diamonds usually account for more than one-half of export receipts, although production declined from 921,904 carats in 1971 to 176,143 carats in 1981, owing to smuggling and to the depletion of easily accessible alluvial deposits. However, stringent anti-smuggling laws have

been introduced, resulting in a rise in diamond exports, by value, from US $17m. in 1983 to an estimated $38.6m. in 1984. The exploitation of bauxite (at Makanji) and rutile (titanium ore) is of growing importance. Annual exports of bauxite increased from 630,700 tons in 1982 to 758,200 tons in 1983, and to an estimated 1m. tons in 1984. Sierra Rutile started production in 1979, but was forced to cease temporarily in 1982 because of a drastic fall in world demand. Exports of rutile totalled 71,000 tons in 1983, rising to an estimated 91,000 tons in 1984.

Manufacturing is on a small scale, covering palm oil, furniture, weaving and agro-based industries. In 1973 Sierra Leone and Liberia concluded the Mano River Agreement (to which Guinea became party in 1980) to establish an economic union, and in 1981 the three countries became a single customs area.

Sierra Leone's economy has been badly affected by the rise in import prices for petroleum, machinery, manufactures and food since 1976. Consequently, the trade deficit and inflation rate have increased, and foreign exchange reserves are scarce. The average annual rate of inflation rose from 23.3% in 1981 to 31.1% in 1982, and to 69.7% in 1983, while the trade deficit rose from Le 132.4m. in 1981 to Le 231.5m. in 1982, but fell to Le 90.5m. in 1983. The leone was devalued in November 1978 by being linked to the IMF special drawing right and not to the pound sterling; this link was severed in December 1982, when a dual exchange system was introduced to conserve foreign exchange and to curb trading on the 'black market'. However, this two-tier exchange rate proved largely unsuccessful, and was abandoned in July 1983 in favour of a new fixed exchange rate. A further devaluation, of around 58%, was implemented in February 1985.

Between 1978 and 1980 GDP grew by between 3% and 4% annually but in 1980/81 growth was only about 1%. Export earnings fell drastically, owing to depressed world markets, and the current deficit on the balance of payments was over Le 200m. in 1982/83. An IMF-approved investment and stabilization programme for 1981–84 projected total expenditure of Le 560.8m. and stressed self-sufficiency in staple foods, the development of an efficient infrastructure and increased mineral production. The need was recognized for strict measures to combat declining production, growing fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits and increasing internal and external debts. Sierra Leone was involved in negotiations with the IMF throughout 1983, and agreement was finally reached in February 1984. Sierra Leone was to receive $51.9m. in SDRs. At the same time, the Government rescheduled $50m. of the $400m. outstanding foreign debt. Negotiations for a further IMF loan were under way in 1985.

Transport and Communications

The railway system is being reactivated. An 84-km line links Pepel port and the iron ore mines at Marampa. The road network is being considerably expanded. There were 7,395 km of roads in 1978, of which less than one-fifth was paved. A road linking Freetown to Monrovia, in Liberia, is under construction, as one of the Mano River Union development schemes. In 1983 Sierra Leone was granted an $8m. loan from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, to assist in financing its section of the Freetown-to-Monrovia highway. Inland waterways total 789 km, much of them navigable for only three months in the year. The chief ports are Freetown, Pepel and Bonthe. Internal air transport is well developed, while international air services are provided by Sierra Leone Airlines. There is an international airport at Lungi.

Social Welfare

In 1982 there were 50 hospitals, 50 health centres, 54 dispensaries and 23 maternal and child health centres. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides community development centres, youth clubs and maternity welfare centres. Missions and voluntary organizations play an important part. The People's Republic of China provides medical personnel.

Education

Sierra Leone has both private and government-owned schools but education is not compulsory, and facilities are insufficient to meet the country's educational needs. Primary education begins at five years of age and lasts for seven years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12, also lasts for up to seven years. In 1980 the total enrolment at primary schools was equivalent to 40% of children in the relevant age-group, while secondary enrolment was equivalent to 13%. In 1982 there were 1,182 primary schools, 165 secondary schools, four trade and technical institutes, six teacher training colleges and a university. Adult illiteracy is estimated at 85%. In 1983 the Government launched a new education programme, under which 500 classrooms were to be built to provide primary education for 22,500 children in remote areas, and a new teacher training college was to be established in Freetown.

Tourism

The Tourist Board was set up in 1962 to develop Sierra Leone's tourist potential, and several projects are under way. The main attractions are the beaches, the mountains, jungle and game reserves. In 1980 there were 46,000 foreign visitors, and tourist receipts were estimated at $10m.

Public Holidays

1985: 25 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 1 September* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 1 December* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25–26 December (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter), 19 April (Republican Anniversary).

*Islamic religious holidays, dependent on the lunar calendar, may differ slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 leone (Le).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.909 leones;
US $1 = 2.510 leones.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bank of Sierra Leone, POB 30, Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; tel. 26501; telex 3232.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	71,740*
Population (census results)†	
1 April 1963	2,180,355
8 December 1974	
Males	1,358,321
Females	1,375,838
Total	2,735,159
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1981	3,352,000
1982	3,411,000
1983	3,472,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	48.4

* 27,699 sq miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been 5% in 1963 and 10% in 1974. The adjusted total for 1974 (based on a provisional total of 2,729,479 enumerated) is 3,002,426.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Freetown (capital), population 274,000 (census of December 1974); Koidu 80,000; Bo 26,000; Kenema 13,000; Makeni 12,000.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1975–80)

Average annual birth rate 47.8 per 1,000; death rate 31.9 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	451	303	755
Industry	141	16	156
Services	94	50	144
Total	686	369	1,055

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 862; Total 1,353 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Maize	12	12†	13*
Millet*	11	10	11
Sorghum*	11	11	11
Rice (paddy)	513	500	550†
Sweet potatoes*	12	13	13
Cassava (Manioc)*	95	95	97
Tomatoes*	12	14	16
Dry broad beans*	1	1	1
Citrus fruit*	60	60	62
Mangoes*	4	4	4
Palm kernels	30†	30*	30*
Palm oil*	47	48	48
Groundnuts (in shell)	10†	10†	15
Coconuts*	3	3	3*
Coffee (green)	10	9†	11†
Cocoa beans	7†	7*	10*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	343	348	350
Pigs	36	38	40
Sheep	260	268	275
Goats	144	150	158
Chickens	3,720	3,850	4,000
Ducks	63	64	65

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	5	6	6
Poultry meat	5	6	6
Other meat	6	4	5
Cows' milk	18	18	18
Hen eggs	4.3	4.4	4.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	38	41	41
Other industrial wood	120	120	120
Fuel wood*	7,365	7,565	7,785
Total	7,523	7,726	7,946

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Freshwater fish	15.0	17.4	20.1
Sardinellas	8.9	10.4	12.0
Bonga	16.9	19.6	22.6
Other sea fish (incl. unspecified)	6.7	7.8	9.0
Crustaceans and molluscs	1.7	1.9	2.0
Total catch	49.2	57.0	65.5

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Diamonds ('000 metric carats)	855	592*	595*
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)	687	747	610

* Estimate.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Wheat flour ('000 metric tons)	21	20	n.a.
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	296	566	474
Cigarettes (million)	1,539	1,711	1,774
Jet fuels ('000 metric tons)	12	15	15
Motor spirit (petrol) ('000 metric tons)	44	20	45
Kerosene ('000 metric tons)*	31	30	30
Distillate fuel oils ('000 metric tons)*	72	70	75
Residual fuel oils ('000 metric tons)	59	60	60
Rubber footwear ('000 pairs)	n.a.	n.a.	875
Electric energy (million kWh)*	230	235	235

* Estimated production.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 cents = 1 leone (Le).

Denominations

Coins: ½, 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.
Notes: 50 cents; 1, 2, 5 and 10 leones.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 2.909 leones;
US $1 = 2.510 leones;
100 leones = £34.375 = $39.841.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per leone)

1981 0.8639
1982 0.8078
1983 0.5958

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(Le million, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Direct taxes	43.8	43.3	49.6
Import duties	40.3	45.7	58.1
Export duties	14.0	10.6	31.4
Excise duties	42.0	45.6	49.3
Other sources*	44.5	32.8	40.0
Total	184.6	200.6	253.5

* Including licences, duties, fees and receipts for departmental services, receipts from posts and telecommunications royalties, and revenue from government lands, contributions from government corporations and companies, interest and loan repayments, etc.

Expenditure	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84*
Current budget	237.8	—	—
Education and social welfare	49.9	61.0	63.2
Health	18.0	22.1	25.9
General administration	51.7	48.7	98.4
Transport and communications	6.9	5.3	6.0
Police and justice	15.9	14.0	13.4
Defence	14.8	17.5	24.0
Agriculture and natural resources	14.0	14.1	19.6
Tourism and cultural affairs	0.8	0.6	0.7
Pensions and gratuities	6.6	6.8	7.4
Trade and industry	1.4	0.9	1.0
Construction and development	20.4	18.3	20.2
Housing and country planning	1.9	1.6	1.6
Other	35.5	7.9	9.0
Public debt charges	73.0	52.5	146.2
Total	310.8	271.3	436.6

* Estimates.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 1981–84 investment programme projected total expenditure of Le 560.8 million, of which Le 136.5 million was allocated to production of staple foods, Le 280.7 million to infrastructure development and Le 44 million to increasing mineral production.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
IMF special drawing rights	0.1	0.5	0.1
Reserves position in IMF	1.2	—	—
Foreign exchange	14.6	7.9	16.1
Total	16.0	8.4	16.2

MONEY SUPPLY (Le million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	86.18	121.11	197.35
Private sector deposits at central bank	2.54	4.49	5.85
Demand deposits at commercial banks	59.93	116.78	155.02
Total money	148.65	242.38	358.22

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	213.5	152.6	110.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−385.9	−282.0	−260.3
Trade balance	−172.4	−129.4	−150.0
Exports of services	55.8	54.7	38.3
Imports of services	−118.7	−111.6	−108.5
Balance on goods and services	−235.3	−186.3	−220.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	8.3	9.4	5.2
Government unrequited transfers (net)	44.3	34.0	45.2
Current balance	−182.7	−143.0	−169.8
Direct capital investment (net)	−18.7	7.5	4.7
Other long-term capital (net)	50.0	60.1	58.5
Short-term capital (net)	83.7	10.2	13.0
Net errors and omissions	−5.9	−35.3	29.0
Total (net monetary movements)	−73.5	−100.5	−64.6
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	4.3	4.0	—
Valuation changes (net)	0.2	0.1	5.2
Exceptional financing (net)	58.7	54.5	56.2
Changes in reserves	−10.4	−41.9	−3.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (Le '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	71,485	112,213	75,353
Beverages and tobacco	9,777	7,551	2.351
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6,391	4,306	6,040
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	62,668	82,516	94,609
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	10,177	7,520	5,113
Chemicals	24,079	19,536	17,274
Basic manufactures	73,793	56,338	37,325
Machinery and transport equipment	79,987	64,644	39,813
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20,334	13,848	9,045
Other items	1,738	n.a.	n.a.
Total	360,429	368,472	286,923

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Kola nuts	138	65	136
Coffee	19,655	18,018	14,895
Cocoa beans	15,812	18,072	19,282
Ginger	538	374	361
Palm kernels	3,336	1,931	8,986
Bauxite	12,612	13,458	35,765
Piassava	382	329	225
Diamonds	88,777	62,149	66,161
Rutile	22,552	13,587	34,407
Iron Ore	n.a.	n.a.	8,232
Other items	3,121	5,262	5,092
Re-exports	7,677	3,703	3,017
Total	157,625	136,948	196,559

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (Le '000)

Imports	1976	1978*
China, People's Republic	8,821	13,015
France	12,537	15,416
Germany, Fed. Republic	12,408	20,962
Italy	4,173	6,255
Japan	13,125	28,011
Netherlands	7,211	11,309
United Kingdom	36,419	63,598
USA	13,583	20,349
Total (incl. others)	n.a.	n.a.

* 1977 figures not available.

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Germany, Fed. Republic	10,534	10,346	20,720
Netherlands	19,162	14,836	20,616
Switzerland	4,688	—	—
United Kingdom	72,948	51,038	61,856
USA	32,664	26,083	29,025
Total (incl. others)	157,625	136,948	196,559

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1976	1977	1978
Passenger cars	16,830	24,280	27,529
Buses and coaches	447	646	3,474
Goods vehicles	3,329	2,518	2,247

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING* ('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Goods loaded	109	83	67
Goods unloaded (Freetown only)	503	447	423

* Including transhipments.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1980	1981	1982
Freight loaded (metric tons)	299	384	502
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	1,738	1,171	711
Passenger arrivals	42,946	43,087	31,735
Passenger departures	45,094	42,668	35,390

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Freetown.

Communications Media

	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	10,000	11,000	15,000
Radio receivers	61,000	62,000	n.a.
Television receivers	6,000	6,100	8,500

1984: 1 daily newspaper (circ. 12,000).
1984 (estimate): 100,000 radio receivers; 21,700 television receivers.

Education

(1982)

	Institutions	Teachers	Students
Primary	1,182	8,980	276,911
Secondary	165	2,942	66,464
Technical	4	92	950
Teacher training	6	216	2,201
Higher	1	286	1,863

Source: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Freetown, *Sierra Leone in figures.*

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Republic of Sierra Leone was approved by a national referendum on 5–12 June 1978. Its main provisions are as follows:

Sierra Leone is a sovereign Republic and recognizes a one-party form of government. The All-People's Congress (APC), established prior to the commencement of the Constitution, is deemed to be the one officially recognized party. The Constitution provides for an executive President, to be elected by members of the National Delegates' Conference of the APC, a First Vice-President, principal assistant of the President, and a Second Vice-President, both of whom shall be appointed by the President. The President may be elected for a period of seven years, and no one President may hold office for more than two consecutive terms. There shall be a 16-member Defence Council with the President as Chairman, to advise the President on all major matters of policy relating to defence and strategy, the role of the armed forces, and military budgeting and finance.

The House of Representatives, the supreme legislative authority, consists of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker, not fewer than 60 elected members of Parliament, whose nomination must be approved by the Central Committee of the Party, and not more than seven Presidentially-appointed members. Constitutional provisions are designed to safeguard certain fundamental democratic liberties concerning the House of Representatives, elections, appointments, the Supreme Court, the office of Paramount Chief and the independence of the judiciary. The President may at any time prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

Under the 1978 Constitution a referendum is required for approval of any fundamental constitutional change.

Previously existing laws may be applied with such modifications as will bring them into conformity with the 1978 Constitution.

In December 1981 a bill was passed allowing for primary elections to the House of Representatives, in which voters may choose between APC-approved candidates, and for which civil servants may stand.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr Siaka Probyn Stevens (took office 21 April 1971; inaugurated as President, following referendum approving new Constitution, 14 June 1978).

CABINET

(March 1985)

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Dr Siaka Probyn Stevens.

First Vice-President: Sorie Ibrahim Koroma.

Second Vice-President: Francis Misheck Minah.

Minister of Finance: Dr Abdulai O. Conteh.

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice: Abu Bakar Karama.

Minister of Development and Economic Planning: Salia Jusu Sheriff.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Sheka Kanu.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources: Dr Abass Bundu.

Minister of Trade and Industry: S. B. Kawusu-Konteh.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Dr A. F. Joe-Jackson.

Minister of Education: E. R. Ndomahina.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Dr S. S. Banya.

Minister of Health: Dr S. Fasuluku-Tamba.

Minister of Works: Dr Sheku Sesay.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Edward Kargbo.

Minister of Mines: Hassan G. Kanu.

Minister of Lands, Housing and Country Planning: Ibrahim Kamara.

Minister of Labour: S. B. Marah.

Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development: Sani Sesay.

Minister of Energy and Power: A. G. Sembu-Forna.

Minister of Tourism and Cultural Affairs: Dr I. M. Fofanah.

Minister of Establishment: H. T. T. Williams.

Regional Ministers: B. S. Massaquoi (Eastern Province); Bashiru Kamara (Southern Province); Abdul Karim Koroma (Northern Province).

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources: Tower Hill, Freetown; tel. 24821; telex 3418.

Ministry of Development and Economic Planning: Ministerial Bldg, George St, Freetown; tel. 25211.

Ministry of Education: New England, Freetown; tel. 40846.

Ministry of Energy and Power: 4th Floor, Electricity House, Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; tel. 22669.

Ministry of Finance: Secretariat Bldg, George St, Freetown; tel. 26911; telex 3363.

Ministry of Foreign Afairs: Gloucester St, Freetown; tel. 24778; telex 3218.

Ministry of Health: Gloucester St, Freetown; tel. 22161.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Wallace Johnson St, Freetown; tel. 22581.

Ministry of Internal Affairs: State Ave, Freetown; tel. 23447.

Ministry of Justice: Lamina Sankoh St, Freetown; tel. 26733.

Ministry of Labour: New England, Freetown; tel. 40718.

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning: New England, Freetown; tel. 40426.

Ministry of Mines: New England, Freetown; tel. 40043.

Ministry of Social Welfare: Soldier St, Freetown; tel. 23130.

Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs: Government Wharf, Freetown; tel. 25950.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: Ministerial Bldgs, George St, Freetown; tel. 25211,

Ministry of Transport and Communications: 5th Floor, Ministerial Bldg, George St, Freetown; tel. 25211.

Ministry of Works: New England, Freetown; tel.40271.

Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House has 104 members: 85 directly elected for five years, 12 Paramount Chiefs and seven members appointed by the President.

Elections were held on 1 May 1982, voters choosing between APC-approved candidates selected in the primary elections. Voting in 13 constituencies was annulled, however, owing to serious procedural irregularities.

Speaker: William Niaka Stephen Conteh.

Political Organizations

All-People's Congress (APC): 39 Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; f. 1960; only officially-recognised party, holds all 104 seats in the House of Representatives; Leader and Sec.-Gen. Dr Siaka Probyn Stevens.

Several unofficial opposition groups exist, mostly based abroad. These include the Sierra Leone Alliance Movement (SLAM) and the Sierra Leone Democratic Party (SLDP).

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN SIERRA LEONE

China, People's Republic: 29 Wilberforce Loop, Freetown; tel. 31797; Ambassador: Tian Ding.

Cuba: 49 Pademba Rd, Freetown; tel. 26084; telex 3440; Ambassador: Alphonso Herrera.

Egypt: 37 Percival St, Freetown; Ambassador: Mohamed A. Sarwat.

France: 13 Lamina Sankoh St, Freetown; tel. 22477; Ambassador: Jean Brouste.

Gambia: 6 Wilberforce St, Freetown; tel. 25191; High Commissioner: Alhaji Abdou Rahman Malleh Sallah.

Germany, Federal Republic: 10 Howe St, POB 728, Freetown; tel. 22511; Ambassador: Christian Nakonz.

Guinea: 4 Liverpool St, Freetown; tel. 22331; Ambassador: Mme Tiguidanke Diakhaby.

Italy: 32A Wilkinson Rd, POB 749, Freetown; tel. 31440; Ambassador: Dr Italo di Franco.

Ivory Coast: 1 Wesley St, Freetown; tel. 23983; Ambassador: (vacant).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 86 Kissy Rd, Freetown; Ambassador: Kim Yon Nye.

Korea, Republic: Wilberforce St, POB 1383, Freetown; tel. 26404; Ambassador: Lee Kyung-Hoon.

Lebanon: Leone House, Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; tel. 23513; Chargé d'affaires: Lactif Abou El Husn.

Liberia: 30 Brookfields Rd, POB 270, Freetown; tel. 40322; Ambassador: Dr Joseph Morris.

Nigeria: 21 Charlotte St, Freetown; tel. 22444; High Commissioner: Chief Gaius M. Anoka.

USSR: 13 Walpole St, POB 929, Freetown; tel. 23991; Ambassador: Yuri N. Meshkov.

United Kingdom: Standard Bank Bldg, Lightfoot-Boston St, Freetown; tel. 23961; telex 3235; High Commissioner: Richard Dennis Clift.

USA: Walpole-Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; tel. 26481; Ambassador: Arthur Lewis.

Judicial System

The Chief Justice heads the structure of the Supreme, Appeal, High, Magistrate and Local Courts. The laws applicable in Sierra Leone are local statutes, statutes of general application in England on 1 January 1880, and Common Law and Equity. There is provision also for some cases to be tried by a judge alone.

The Supreme Court: The highest and final judicial tribunal. Apart from its appellate jurisdiction, the Court has supervisory jurisdiction over all other courts and over any adjudicating authority in Sierra Leone, and also original jurisdiction, to the exclusion of all other courts, in all matters relating to the interpretation or enforcement of any provision of the Constitution.

Chief Justice: Eben Livesey Luke.

Justices of the Supreme Court: C. A. Harding, Agnes Awunor-Renner, Beccles S. Davies.

The Court of Appeal: The Court of Appeal has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from decisions of the High Court in both criminal and civil matters, and also from certain statutory tribunals. Any appeal against its own decisions may be made to the Supreme Court.

Justices of Appeal: S. C. E. Warne, C. S. Davies, F. A. Short, M. E. A. Cole, S. T. Navo, S. M. F. Kutubu, M. S. Turay, E. C. Thompson-Davis.

High Court: The High Court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters. It also has appellate jurisdiction against decisions of Magistrates' Courts.

Judges: O. M. Golley, D. E. M. Williams, M. O. Taju-Deen, M. O. Adophy, O. H. Alghalli, Virginia A. Wright, W. A. O. Johnson, N. D. Alhadi, R. J. Bankole Thompson, M. E. T. Thompson, C. J. W. Atere-Roberts (acting).

Magistrates' Courts: In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to summary cases and to preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence should be committed for trial.

Local Courts have jurisdiction, according to native law and custom, in all matters between natives which are outside the jurisdiction of other courts.

Religion

ISLAM

Sierra Leone Muslim Congress: Pres. Alhaj Mohamed Sanusi Mustapha.

Ahmadiyya Muslim Mission: 15 Bath St, Brookfields, POB 353, Freetown; Chief Missionary in West Africa Naseem Saifi.

Kankaylay (Sierra Leone Muslim Men and Women's Assen): POB 1168, 15 Blackhall Rd, Kissy, Freetown; f. 1972; 250,000 mems; Pres. Alhaj Ibrahim Bemba Turay, Haja Saramba Koroma; Sec.-Gen. Alhaji I. A. Turay.

CHRISTIANITY

United Christian Council of Sierra Leone: POB 404, Freetown; tel. 40568; Gen. Sec. Rev. Eustace L. Renner.

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of West Africa and Bishop of Liberia: Most Rev. George D. Browne (resident in Monrovia, Liberia).

Bishop of Freetown: Rt Rev. Prince Thompson, Bishopscourt, Fourah Bay Rd, Freetown.

Bishop of Bo: Rt Rev. Michael Keili.

The Baptist Church

Sierra Leone Baptist Convention: POB 64, Lunsar; Pres. Rev. Joseph S. Mans; Sec. Rev. N. T. Dixon.

The Methodist Church

Methodist Conference: POB 65, 4 King Harman Rd, Freetown; Pres. Rev. N. H. Charles; 29,129 mems.

United Methodist Church: UMC House, 31 Lightfoot-Boston St, Freetown; Presiding Bishop T. S. Bangura; 36,857 mems.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Freetown and Bo: Most Rev. Joseph Henry Ganda, Archbishop's House, Thunderhill, Kissy, POB 98, Freetown; tel. 50417.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Beliefs, rites and practices are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family.

The Press

DAILY

Daily Mail: 29–31 Rawdon St, POB 53, Freetown; tel. 23191; f. 1931; state-owned; appears irregularly; Editor ARIKA AWUTA-COKER; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS

Ahmadiyya Muslim News and Views: POB 353, Freetown; Editor NASEEM SAIFI.

The Flash: Lumley Rd, Lumley Village; appears irregularly; Editor DAISY BONA.

Focus: POB 862, Freetown; political and socio-economic; quarterly; Editor FRED AWUTA-COKER; circ. 5,000.

For di People: Freetown; weekly; independent; Editor PAUL KAMARA.

The Globe: 61A Maxwell St, Freetown; independent; Editor THEO WILLIAMS.

Leonean Sun: 49 Main Rd, Wellington, Freetown; f. 1974; monthly; Editor ROLAND MARTYN.

The Mirror: Freetown; f. 1983; independent; Editor W. B. OJUKUTU.

The New Shaft: 4 Lamina Sarkoh St, Freetown; independent; Editor (vacant).

The Oracle: 1 Bethel St, Freetown; independent; Editor ABDUL ALI BANGURA.

Progress: Freetown; weekly; independent; Editor FODE KANDE.

Seme Lokoi: Provincial Literature Bureau, POB 28, Bo; f. 1932; monthly; Mende; Editor DAVID LAMIN.

Sierra Leone Chamber of Commerce Journal: POB 502, Freetown; monthly.

Sierra Leone Outlook: POB 523, Freetown; 4 a year; English; publ. by the United Methodist Church; circ. 1,300.

Sierra Leone Trade Journal: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Wallace Johnson St, Freetown; f. 1961; quarterly; Editor IMRAM OBA BRIGHT; circ. 5,000.

The Voice: Water St, Congo Town; independent; Editor KABBA KARGBO.

We Yone: Old Railway Line, Brookfields, Freetown; fortnightly; in English; APC party newspaper; Man. Editor SAM J. E. METZGER; circ. 12,000.

Weekend Spark: Freetown; f. 1983; weekly; independent; Editor ROLAND MARTYN.

NEWS AGENCIES

Sierra Leone News Agency: c/o Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Wallace Johnson St, Freetown; tel. 22581; f. 1980.

Foreign Bureaux

Reuters (UK), TASS (USSR), Xinhua (People's Republic of China), United Press International (USA) and Agence France-Presse are represented in Freetown.

Publishers

Njala University Publishing Centre: Njala University College, PMB, Freetown; science and technology, university textbooks.

Sierra Leone University Press: Fourah Bay College, POB 87, Freetown; tel. 27300; f. 1965; biography, history, Africana, religion, social science, university textbooks; Chair. Prof. ELDRED D. JONES.

United Christian Council Literature Bureau: Bunumbu Press, POB 28, Bo; tel. 462; books in Mende, Temne, Susu; Man. Dir ROBERT SAM-KPAKRA.

Government Publishing House

Government Printer: New England, Freetown.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 100,000 radio receivers and 21,700 television receivers in use in 1984.

Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service: New England, Freetown; tel. 40311; telex 3334; f. 1934 and since 1958 has been operated by the government's Dept of Broadcasting; programmes mainly in English and the four main Sierra Leonean vernaculars, Mende, Limba, Temne and Krio; weekly broadcast in French; television service established 1963; colour transmissions since 1978; Dir-Gen. M. J. TUNIS (acting).

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; brs = branches; amounts in leone)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Sierra Leone: POB 30, Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; tel. 26501; telex 3232; f. 1964; cap. 1.5m.; res. 5.4m.; dep. 405m. (1982); Gov. JAMES FUNNA.

Other Banks

Barclays Bank of Sierra Leone Ltd: POB 12, 25–27 Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; tel. 22501; telex 3220; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 2.88m., res 3.5m., dep. 211.7m. (1982); Chair. S. B. NICOL-COLE; Man. Dir W. A. KINNEAR; 18 brs and agencies.

International Bank for Trade and Industry: 22 Wilberforce St, PMB 679, Freetown; tel. 23610; telex 3463; f. 1982; share cap. 1m.; Chair. MOHAMED REMILEKUN TEJAN-COLE; Man. Dir Mr DEKKI.

National Development Bank Ltd: Leone House, 21–23 Siaka Stevens St, PMB, Freetown; tel. 26791; f. 1968; provides medium- and long-term finance and technical assistance to enterprises likely to contribute to Sierra Leone's development; major shareholders include the Sierra Leone govt, African Development Bank, Bank of Sierra Leone, the Produce Marketing Board, commercial banks, and insurance, trading and mining companies in Sierra Leone; auth. cap. 10m.; Chair. J. T. SARJAH WRIGHT; Man. Dir E. S. PEARCE.

Sierra Leone Commercial Bank Ltd: 29–31 Siaka Stevens St, Freetown; tel. 25264; telex 3275; f. 1973; state-owned; cap. 1.2m.,res 5.8m., dep. 58m. (1983); Chair. G. C. C. JARRETT; Man. Dir C. J. SMITH; 7 brs.

Standard Bank Sierra Leone Ltd: 12 Lightfoot-Boston St, POB 1155, Freetown; tel. 25770; telex 3217; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 2m., res 5.9m. (1983); Chair. JOHN SMYTHE; Man. Dir A. C. DONATO; 15 brs.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Co Ltd: 18–20 Walpole St, PMB 84, Freetown; f. 1972; state-owned; Chair. MANILIUS GARBER; Man. Dir S. G. KAMARA (acting).

In February 1982 the government announced that a Sierra Leone Re-Insurance Company would be established. It was to have an authorized share capital of 6m. and be wholly state-owned.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone: Guma Bldg, Lamina Sankoh St, POB 502, Freetown; tel. 26305; f. 1961; 148 mems; Pres. T. TAYLOR-MORGAN.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Government Diamond Office: POB 421, Freetown; f. 1959; controls all diamond exports.

Mano River Union: Delco House, Lightfoot-Boston St, PMB 133, Freetown; tel. 22811; telex 3305; f. 1973; an economic co-operation project linking Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, comprising common external tariffs, research and development projects; Sec.-Gen. Dr AUGUSTINE F. CAINE (Liberia); Deputy Sec.-Gen. Dr AHMED DUMBUYA (Sierra Leone), SEKOU DOUMBOUYA (Guinea).

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB): POB 508, Cline Town, Freetown; telex 3211; f. 1949 to secure the most

favourable arrangements for the marketing of Sierra Leone produce and to stimulate agricultural development; took over control of the Rice Corpn in 1979, and set up two subsidiaries: SLAPCO (coffee and cocoa production) and NAPCO (groundnuts, ginger and chillies); Chair. Paramount Chief M. J. KUTUBU; Man. Dir Y. T. SESAY.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Sierra Leone Employers' Federation: POB 562, Freetown; Chair. D. J. S. FRAZER; Exec. Officer A. E. BENJAMIN.

Sierra Leone Chamber of Mines: POB 456, Freetown; comprises the principal mining concerns; Pres. D. J. S. FRASER; Exec. Sec. J. T. NOTTIDGE.

TRADE UNIONS

Artisans', Ministry of Works Employees' and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St, Freetown; f. 1946; 14,500 mems; Pres. IBRAHIM LANGLEY; Gen. Sec. TEJAN A. KASSIM.

Sierra Leone Labour Congress: 35 Lightfoot Boston St, POB 1333, Freetown; f. 1966; approx. 40,000 mems; Pres. IBRAHIM LANGLEY; Gen. Sec. KANDEH YILLA (acting).

Principal affiliated unions:

Clerical, Mercantile and General Workers' Union: 35 Wallace Johnson St, Freetown; f. 1945; 3,600 mems; Pres. Miss CAMPBELL; Gen. Sec. M. B. WILLIAMS.

Diminco African Senior Staff Association: National Diamond Mining Co (SL) Ltd, Spiritus House, Howe St, Freetown; f. 1973; 151 mems; Gen. Sec. E. O. BARBER.

Railway Workers' Union: The Technical Institute, 32 Dan St, Freetown; f. 1919; 510 mems; Gen. Sec. A. OMO-JONES; Pres. F. B. HAMILTON.

Sierra Leone Dockworkers' Union: 165 Fourah Bay Rd, Freetown; f. 1962; 2,650 mems; Pres. D. F. KANU; Gen. Sec. F. A. BRIMA.

Sierra Leone Motor Drivers' Union: 10 Charlotte St, Freetown; f. 1960; 1,900 mems; Pres. A. W. HASSAN; Gen. Sec. ALPHA KAMARA.

Sierra Leone Teachers' Union: 27 Goderich St, Freetown; f. 1951; 5,500 mems; Pres. B. A. BARRIE; Gen. Sec. E. A. FATOMA.

Sierra Leone Transport, Agricultural and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St, Freetown; f. 1946; 1,600 mems; Pres. S. O. SAWYERR-MANLEY; Gen. Sec. D. GARBER.

United Mineworkers' Union: 35 Wallace Johnson St, Freetown; f. 1944; 6,500 mems; Pres. H. M. BARRIE; Gen. Sec. S. D. GBENDA.

Also affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress: **General Construction Workers' Union, Municipal and Local Government Employees' Union, Provincial and General Workers' Union, Public Utility Employees' Union, Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union, Sierra Leone National Seamen's Union.**

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING BOARDS

In 1975 there were 1,024 primary co-operatives with a total membership of 46,762. There were 734 thrift and credit co-operative societies, 12 consumer co-operatives, 5 secondary societies, 270 marketing societies, 8 producer co-operatives, and a central bank for all co-operatives.

The Co-operative Department is a separate entity under the Ministry of Trade and Industry with the Registrar of Co-operatives as head of the Department and Co-operative movement. It is based in Freetown with eight area offices throughout the provinces.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Marampa Mineral Railway: Delco House, POB 735, Freetown; tel. 36500; telex 3422; 84 km of track linking iron ore mines at Marampa with Pepel port; under rehabilitation since reopening of mines in 1982; Gen. Man. Dr O. KORTAN.

ROADS

In 1978 there were 7,395 km of roads, of which 1,110 km were paved; 3,302 km were main or national roads. A new 140-km road linking Bo in Sierra Leone to the Mano River Bridge in Liberia is to be built with aid from the Federal Republic of Germany. The Freetown–Waterloo road has been completed and construction of the Makeni–Kabala road was nearing completion in 1984. Under the 1975–79 Development Plan, 816 km of feeder roads were planned. The 1981–84 programme stressed maintenance and rehabilitation.

Sierra Leone Road Transport Corpn: Blackhall Rd, POB 1008, Freetown; telex 3395; f. 1965; wholly state-owned; operates transport services throughout the country; Chair. Alhaji A. B. S. JANNEH; Gen. Man. A. R. SESSAY.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Recognized launch routes, including the coastal routes from Freetown northward to the Great and Little Scarcies rivers and southward to Bonthe, total almost 800 km. Although some of the upper reaches of the rivers are navigable only between July and September, a considerable volume of traffic uses the rivers.

SHIPPING

Sierra Leone National Shipping Co Ltd: 1 College Rd, POB 935, Freetown; tel. 50824; telex 3212; f. 1972; state-owned; shipping, clearing and forwarding agency; representatives for foreign lines; Gen. Man. G. M. DUNCAN.

Sierra Leone Ports Authority: Queen Elizabeth II Quay, PMB 386, Freetown; telex 3262; f. 1965; under the Ministry of Transport and Communications; operates the ports of Bonthe and Freetown, which have full facilities for ocean-going vessels; Man. Dir J. R. DONKER; Gen. Man. W. MELLING.

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Ltd: POB 74, Freetown; shipping agents for some 60 foreign shipping companies of which about 20 call regularly at Freetown; Gen. Man. CHRISTIAN COLE.

UMARCO (Freetown) Ltd: POB 417, Freetown; shipping agents; Gen. Man. R. HUGHES.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Lungi.

Director of Civil Aviation: S. D. M. HANCILES; Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministerial Bldg, George St, Freetown.

Sierra Leone Airlines: Leone House, Siaka Stevens St, POB 285, Freetown; telex 3242; f. 1982 to replace Sierra Leone Airways; 60% of shares owned by Sierra Leone govt, 20% by Alia (Royal Jordanian Airline) and 20% private interests; domestic services and flights to west Africa, France, the Canary Islands and the UK; fleet of 1 Boeing 707-320C, 2 Islander; Chair. Alhaji M. S. MUSTAPHA; Man. Dir Capt. K. YUSUFUDDIN.

Tourism

Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs: Government Wharf, Freetown; tel. 25950; Dir ALEX A. DUMBUYA.

Tourist and Hotel Board: 28 Siaka Stevens St, Freetown.

SINGAPORE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Singapore lies in South-East Asia. The country comprises one main island and several offshore islands, situated approximately 124 km (77 miles) north of the Equator, off the southernmost tip of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is linked by a causeway. The climate is equatorial, with a uniformly high daily and annual temperature varying between 24°C and 27°C (75°F–80°F). Relative humidity is high, and the average annual rainfall is 244 cm (96 in). There are no well-defined wet and dry seasons. There are four official languages—Malay (the national language), Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil and English. The language of administration is English. The principal religions are Daoism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity and Hinduism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has two equal horizontal stripes, of red and white, with a white crescent moon and five white stars in the upper hoist. The capital is Singapore City.

Recent History

In 1826 the East India Company formed the Straits Settlements by the union of Singapore and the dependencies of Penang and Malacca on the Malay Peninsula. They came under British rule in 1867 as a Crown Colony. Singapore was occupied by Japan for three years during the Second World War. At the end of the war, following Japan's defeat, Singapore was governed by a British Military Administration. When civil rule was restored in 1946, Singapore was detached from the other Straits Settlements and became a separate Crown Colony. A new constitution, adopted in February 1955, introduced some measure of self-government, and in June 1959 the state achieved complete internal self-government, with Lee Kuan Yew as Prime Minister. The Federation of Malaysia came into being in September 1963, with Singapore as a constituent state. On 9 August 1965 Singapore was separated from Malaysia and became a fully independent country. In October 1965 the new state joined the Commonwealth, and in December it became a republic, with a President as constitutional Head of State. In May 1973 the last major ties with Malaysia, concerning currency and finance, were broken. In September 1972 Lee Kuan Yew's ruling People's Action Party (PAP) won all the 65 parliamentary seats in the general election, also contested by five opposition parties. Singapore has achieved considerable political stability through the application of comprehensive legislation. The threat of communist subversion has been a major preoccupation.

After independence the Government supported a strong US military presence in South-East Asia. However, with the collapse of US influence in the area during 1974 and 1975, Singapore adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the People's Republic of China and its communist neighbours. The Government called for the removal of foreign bases from member-states of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and advocated a policy of neutrality. In 1976 and 1977 Singapore aimed to reduce tension in Indochina, and to consolidate its trade links with China, although diplomatic relations were not established until 1982. After the Vietnamese-backed take-over in Kampuchea in 1979, Singapore contributed to the UN decision to continue to recognize the Khmer Rouge government-in-exile, and in 1982, with the other members of ASEAN, Singapore supported the anti-Vietnamese tripartite coalition set up outside Kampuchea.

At the general election in December 1976, the PAP won all 69 seats in the enlarged Parliament, including 16 which were uncontested, and received 72% of the votes. The PAP won another sweeping victory at the general election in December 1980, when it gained all 75 parliamentary seats, including 37 unopposed. The PAP's 13-year monopoly of parliament ended in October 1981, however, when a candidate of the opposition Workers' Party won a by-election, resulting from the accession to the presidency of C.V. Devan Nair. This posed no direct threat but, among measures to reassert its authority, the Government increased its control over trade unions and restructured the ownership of major newspapers. In November 1982 the PAP approved amendments to the party constitution, redefining the PAP as a 'National Movement', and in October 1984, at the party conference, 11 of the 12 seats on the main policy-making body, the Central Executive Committee, were won by younger members, expected to appeal to the new young generation of Singaporean voters. In August 1984 Lee Kuan Yew announced his intention to step down as Prime Minister in 1988, when he would reach 65 years of age. In the same month he proposed constitutional changes to the office of President (at present a largely ceremonial post), suggesting an upgrading of the position by making it subject to election by popular vote (rather than by Parliament) and by granting to the presidency power to protect the country's foreign reserves by vetoing a future government's possible excessive spending. This move led to speculation that Lee himself intends to stand for President in 1988.

At the general election in December 1984 the PAP was again returned to power with a large majority in Parliament, but the party lost two of the 79 seats to opposition parties, and saw its share of the total votes reduced to 62.9% from 75% in 1980. Under a constitutional amendment that was approved in July 1984, allowing for the provision of up to three 'non-constituency' parliamentary seats for the opposition (with restricted voting rights) if none were won in the election, one extra seat was offered to the losing opposition candidate with the highest percentage of votes. This seat was refused, however, in January 1985 by the Workers' Party. In the new Cabinet, Goh Chok Tong, the Minister of Defence , was appointed to the additional post of First Deputy Prime Minister and emerged as Lee's likely successor. President Devan Nair resigned in March.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Parliament, with 79 members who are elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution) in single-member constituencies. The President is elected by Parliament for a four-year term as a constitutional Head of State. Effective executive authority rests with the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, which is appointed by the President and responsible to Parliament.

Defence

In July 1984 the Singapore armed forces had an estimated 55,500 troops: 45,000 in the army, 4,500 in the navy and 6,000 in the air force. Military service is compulsory for 30 months (24 months for officers). Paramilitary forces numbered 37,500. Defence expenditure for 1984/85 was S $2,260m.

Economic Affairs

Singapore has limited natural resources and relies on imports for most of its basic requirements. Its success in economic growth is based on entrepôt trade (chiefly in crude rubber, timber and pepper) and petroleum products, which account for about 70% of total trade, and its strategically situated port, the third busiest in the world. Singapore is the world centre of the rubber and tin markets. The services sector, including transport, communications, finance, storage and tourism, is important in providing foreign exchange and in financing the trade deficit.

To diversify the economy, Singapore has developed the manufacturing sector. The principal industries are petroleum refining, shipbuilding and repairing, textiles, electronics and sawmilling. Manufacturing employed 27.8% of the working population in 1983, and contributed 22.3% of GDP (scheduled to reach 31% by 1990). In 1982 the manufacturing sector suffered badly from the world recession, and output declined

by 5.6% in real terms (compared with an increase of 9.8% in 1981), but grew by 2.1% in 1983. The construction and financial and business sectors, however, are the most significant contributors to GDP growth, accounting for 20.3% and 34.1% of total growth, respectively, in 1983 and recording growth rates of 28.6% and 16.3%. The rate of unemployment fell to 2.6% of the labour force in 1982, but rose to 3.2% in 1983. The labour shortage, mainly in the industrial and construction sectors, makes it necessary to import foreign workers, principally from other ASEAN countries. It is intended to eliminate completely the need for foreign workers by 1992. In 1983 they accounted for about 10% of the labour force. In order to encourage employers away from low-skill, labour-intensive industries towards high technology and capital investment, the Government recommended average annual wage increases of 20% between 1979 and 1981, with an additional financial incentive for individual productivity. The rate of inflation averaged 8.2% in 1981 but dropped to 3.9% in 1982 and to only 1.1% in 1983, owing largely to domestic monetary policy. In 1984 it rose again, to nearly 3%.

Although Singapore has no petroleum reserves of its own, it has the third largest refining complex in the world, with a total capacity of 1.1m. barrels per day (b/d). Petroleum refining currently accounts for about 40% of manufacturing output. However, the world oil glut and the expansion of refining capacity in other countries, particularly Indonesia (a major supplier of crude petroleum) and Saudi Arabia, have made Singapore more vulnerable as a refining centre, and some cutbacks were made in 1984. Petroleum is the principal import, accounting for 31.3% of total imports in 1983 (compared with 34% in 1982), and petroleum products are the main export. Petroleum and petroleum products provided 27.7% of total export earnings in 1983, compared with 32.5% in 1982. The volume of crude petroleum processed in Singapore reached 263.8m. barrels in 1979, representing an annual increase of 6%, compared with 15% in 1978. A large petrochemicals complex began operations in early 1984.

Less than one-sixth of the land area is under cultivation, and the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP was only 1% in 1983. Agriculture, forestry and fishing employed just 1% of the working population in 1983. The main farming activities are pig and poultry farming, fruit and vegetable gardening and orchid cultivation.

Singapore enjoys one of the highest per caput incomes in Asia, standing at more than US $6,000 in 1983. Emerging from the world recession of 1974–75, with a recovery in manufacturing output and investment, Singapore recorded a steady increase in the real growth rate of GDP, achieving an annual average rate of 7.5% during the 1970s, and reaching 10.2% in 1980. The rate fell to 9.9% in 1981 and to 6.3% in 1982, but rose to 7.9% in 1983 and to 8.2% in 1984. The trade deficit widened in 1982 to a record S $15,772m., from S $13,957m. in 1981, owing to an increase of only 0.4% in the value of exports, while import costs rose by 3.4%. In 1983, however, the deficit narrowed to $13,349m., owing to a fall of 1.2% in the value of imports, while exports grew by 3.8%, leading to the lowest growth in foreign trade since 1975. Singapore's principal trading partners in 1983 were the USA, Malaysia, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. Singapore handles most of Peninsular Malaysia's external trade. The current deficit on the balance of payments fell from S $2,781.8m. in 1982 to S $2,019.9m. in 1983.

Singapore has a strong currency, backed 100% by gold and foreign assets. In July 1984 official foreign reserves stood at S $21,595m. The Government is promoting Singapore as an international banking centre. In 1978 certificates of deposits (CDs), denominated in US dollars, were introduced to attract more international funds to Singapore. The Singapore Gold Exchange, launched in 1978, was renamed the Singapore International Monetary Exchange (SIMEX) in 1983 and opened a market for trading in currency 'futures' in 1984.

Transport and Communications

Singapore is the world's third busiest port, and is used by more than 300 major shipping lines. In 1983 there were 2,552 km of roads. There is a railway link with the Malaysian railways system. Construction of a light rapid transit rail system began in 1984. The international airport at Changi has been operational since 1981.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department, aided by local voluntary bodies which are co-ordinated by the Singapore Council of Social Service, provides a wide range of welfare services to individuals and families in need. Singapore has no state social insurance systems but there is a Central Provident Fund into which contributions must be paid by employers and employees. In April 1980 Singapore had 13 government hospitals, with a total of 8,485 beds, and 1,826 physicians. There were also eight private hospitals, with a total of 1,261 beds.

Education

Primary and secondary education is available in the four official languages of Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English. In 1978, as part of a policy of bilingualism, examinations in English and Mandarin Chinese became compulsory for pupils wishing to enter secondary education. In 1983 the Government announced that, from 1987, English would become the medium of instruction in all schools. The New Education System (primary and secondary levels) allows less able pupils to complete their education over a longer period of time, if they choose. In May 1984 there were 460 schools, with a total enrolment of 473,773 pupils. Outside the school system there are several higher education centres and vocational institutes, providing craft and industrial training, and technical institutes providing advanced craft training. There is a technical college, a polytechnic and a teacher training college. The two universities were amalgamated in 1980 to form the National University of Singapore. Total enrolment in institutions of higher education was 30,991 in 1983. Adult education courses are conducted by a statutory board. Education is not compulsory but, among persons aged 10 years and over, 80% received some form of education in 1977.

Tourism

Singapore's tourist attractions include the blend of cultures and the excellent shopping facilities. Between 1977 and 1981 tourism expanded by more than 75%, but the number of tourists fell in 1983 for the first time in 20 years. In 1983 the 2,853,600 visitors spent an estimated S $2,303m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 3 June (Vesak Day), 20 June (Hari Raya Puasa), 9 August (National Day), 26 August (Hari Raya Haji), 11 November (Deepavali), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), February* (Chinese New Year), 28 March (Good Friday).

* From the first to the third day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

Conversion to the metric system was due to be completed during 1980. The following are local units:

Weight: 1 tahil = 1⅓ oz (37.8 grams).
16 tahils = 1 kati = 1⅓ lb (604.8 grams).
100 katis = 1 picul = 133⅓ lb (60.48 kg).
40 piculs = 1 koyan = 5,333⅓ lb (2,419.2 kg).

Capacity: 1 chupak = 1 quart (1.1365 litres).
1 gantang = 1 gallon (4.5461 litres).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Singapore dollar (S $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = S $2.525;
US $1 = S $2.1785.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): *Yearbook of Statistics* (Department of Statistics, Maxwell Rd, POB 3010, Singapore 9050; tel. 5336121; telex 20826).

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	618.1*
Population (census results)†	
22 June 1970	2,074,507
24 June 1980	
Males	1,231,760
Females	1,182,185
Total	2,413,945
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	2,471,800
1983	2,502,000
1984	2,529,100
Density (per sq km) at mid-1984	4,092

* 238.6 sq miles. Of the total, Singapore Island is 572.4 sq km (221 sq miles) and other islands 45.7 sq km (17.6 sq miles).

† Excluding transients afloat (5,553 in 1980) and non-locally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependants (5,187 in 1980).

Capital: Singapore City (population 1,327,500 at 30 June 1974).

ETHNIC GROUPS (official estimates, 30 June 1984)

Chinese	1,935,000
Malays	374,400
Indians	162,600
Others	57,100
Total	2,529,100

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Registered live births		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1981	42,250	17.3	12,863	5.3
1982	42,654	17.3	12,896	5.2
1983	40,585	16.2	13,321	5.3

EMPLOYMENT (at June 1983)*

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	11,800
Mining and quarrying	2,400
Manufacturing	324,900
Construction	84,100
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	8,500
Commerce	266,000
Transport, storage and communications	131,900
Services	338,400
Activities not adequately defined	1,600
Total	1,169,600

* Employed persons aged 10 years and over.

Source: Labour Force Survey.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Coconuts*	5	5	4
Fruits	8,065	8,090	8,070
Vegetables	42,861	41,388	35,326
Sugar cane	1,570	1,460	960

* Million nuts.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Mutton and lamb*	2	2	2
Pig meat	59	56	57
Poultry meat	55	55	56
Hen eggs†	535	525	515
Other poultry eggs†	50	44	45

* Metric tons. † Million.

Source: Primary Production Department.

Fishing

FISH LANDED AND AUCTIONED* (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Total	85,016	93,430	102,573

* Including fish landed in Singapore by non-Singapore vessels. The total catch (live weight) of Singapore vessels was 16,111 metric tons in 1981, 19,346 metric tons in 1982 and 19,549 metric tons in 1983.

Industry

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(estimated production in '000 metric tons)

	1979*	1980	1981
Liquefied petroleum gas	193	161	187
Naphtha	2,557	1,463	1,953
Motor spirit (petrol)	1,223	1,152	1,030
Kerosene	2,071	1,236	1,780
Jet fuel	2,963	2,473	2,223
Distillate fuel oils	6,566	4,619	6,490
Residual fuel oil	10,340	6,457	7,560
Lubricating oils	600	635	—
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	400	350	—

* Including amounts processed for overseas customers.

SELECTED OTHER PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983
Paints (kilolitres)	26,476.6	27,341.9	30,500.2
Broken granite ('000 cu m)	4,484.4	5,946.9	7,533.6
Bricks ('000 units)	170,618	188,850	263,955
Cigarettes and cheroots (metric tons)	3,203.3	3,792.2	3,164.8
Soft drinks ('000 litres)	189,641.7	182,027.1	193,418.2
Plywood, plain and printed ('000 sq m)	114,333.7	93,612.7	75,757.7
Vegetable cooking oil (metric tons)	98,179	124,588	77,260
Animal fodder (metric tons)	268,935	248,233	223,293
Electricity (million kWh)	7,441.9	7,859.5	8,625.9
Gas (million kWh)	625.6	624.8	605.4
Cassette tape recorders ('000 sets)	8,551	6,591	8,521

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Singapore dollar (S $).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 10,000 dollars.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = S $2.525;
US $1 = S $2.1785;
S $100 = £39.60 = US $45.90.

Average Exchange Rate (Singapore dollars per US $)

1981	2.1127
1982	2.1400
1983	2.1131

ORDINARY BUDGET
(S $ million—estimates for year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1984/85
Direct taxes	4,598.2
Indirect taxes and taxes on outlay	2,226.9
Reimbursements and sales on goods and services	1,114.5
Income from investments and property	1,035.4
Others	994.3
Total	9,969.3

Expenditure	1984/85
General services	588.1
Defence and justice	2,442.0
Social and community services	2,218.2
Economic services	369.7
Public debt	1,853.7
Unallocable	94.7
Add: Transfer to development fund	2,402.9
Total	9,969.3

OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS
(S $ million, valuation at cost, 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold and foreign exchange	15,242.5	17,607.3	19,419.5
Reserve position in the IMF	173.0	183.1	184.9
SDRs	75.6	127.5	150.9
Total	15,491.1	17,917.9	19,755.3

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(S $ million—estimates for year ending 31 March)

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
General services	424.9	441.4	524.4
General administration	380.0	393.5	453.5
Fiscal administration	11.6	11.7	12.5
General economic regulation	7.5	11.5	8.9
Conduct of foreign affairs	12.0	14.0	14.0
Others	13.8	10.7	35.5
Defence and justice	164.9	181.7	179.5
Defence	150.0	150.0	150.0
Justice and police	14.7	27.7	25.7
Others	0.2	4.0	3.8
Social and community services	3,201.9	4,188.5	5,094.2
Community	59.6	64.0	43.6
Environment	266.1	307.1	310.1
Education	500.2	577.1	630.0
Health	96.1	111.6	88.7
Housing	2,253.0	3,102.0	4,000.0
Others	26.9	26.7	21.8
Economic services	3,057.7	2,977.0	3,196.1
Land development	445.2	499.1	512.8
Agricultural and non-mineral resources	9.0	11.1	17.6
Industrial and commercial development	2,197.0	1,673.6	1,442.4
Tourism	4.5	—	1.2
Transport and communications	354.2	670.4	1,194.1
Public utilities	—	80.0	—
Others	47.8	42.8	28.0
Total	6,849.4	7,788.6	8,994.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (S $ million at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983*
Gross domestic product at factor cost	26,523.3	29,466.5	32,251.7
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	2,172.7	2,479.5	2,919.7
GDP in purchasers' values	28,696.0	31,946.0	35,171.4
Net factor income from abroad	−996.9	−899.5	−685.5
Gross national product (GNP)	27,699.1	31,046.5	34,485.9

* Provisional.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983*
Agriculture and fishing	338.4	329.2	326.7
Quarrying	102.0	126.4	147.5
Manufacturing	7,911.4	7,652.6	7,792.6
Electricity, gas and water	453.8	568.3	630.6
Construction	2,010.4	2,841.0	3,653.4
Wholesale and retail trade	6,037.2	6,618.7	6,907.9
Transport and communication	3,699.2	3,959.8	4,305.9
Finance and business services	5,125.5	6,163.1	7,392.6
Other services	2,624.0	3,317.3	3,721.0
Sub-total	28,301.9	31,576.4	34,878.2
Less Imputed bank service charge	1,778.6	2,109.9	2,626.5
GDP at factor cost	26,523.3	29,466.5	32,251.7

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (S $ million—estimates)

	1981	1982	1983*
Balance on current account	−2,920.5	−2,781.8	−2,019.9
Imports f.o.b.	64,333.5	66,956.8	66,676.7
Exports f.o.b.	61,543.0	64,420.1	64,875.9
Trade balance	−13,055.8	−14,586.9	−12,422.3
Service payments (net)	10,265.3	12,050.2	10,621.5
Total goods and services (net receipts)	−2,790.5	−2,536.7	−1,800.8
Transfers (net receipts)	−130.0	−245.1	−219.1
Total capital movements	4,823.3	4,738.6	5,738.1
Non-monetary sector (net)	3,828.4	4,022.7	2,912.1
Private	3,861.2	4,054.6	3,101.8
Official	−32.8	−31.9	−189.7
Monetary sector—commercial banks (net)	994.9	715.9	2,826.0
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	17.6	—	—
Net errors and omissions	18.0	560.7	−1,480.5
Net surplus or deficit	1,938.4	2,517.5	2,237.7

* Preliminary.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (distribution by SITC, S $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	3,270.5	3,601.9	3,503.9
Cereals and cereal preparations	754.0	823.4	636.7
Beverages and tobacco	282.2	339.5	416.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,775.5	2,306.1	2,624.8
Crude rubber, etc.	1,659.7	1,269.9	1,622.2
Wood, lumber and cork	388.0	360.4	353.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	19,831.1	20,479.6	18,611.7
Petroleum and petroleum products	19,819.2	20,471.4	18,601.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	721.8	671.5	632.1
Chemicals	2,756.1	2,790.7	2,981.6
Basic manufactures	8,079.7	8,407.4	8,089.5
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,905.0	1,923.7	2,052.4
Iron and steel	2,360.6	2,596.0	1,890.0
Machinery and transport equipment	16,474.9	17,219.3	18,046.1
Non-electric machinery	6,685.2	7,142.7	6,629.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	6,665.7	6,871.3	7,597.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,413.0	3,852.3	3,947.2
Other commodities and transactions	643.2	576.3	651.1
Total	58,248.0	60,244.6	59,504.2

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	2,124.8	2,388.0	2,025.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	659.2	745.5	720.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,665.3	2,781.1	3,388.5
Crude rubber, etc.	2,455.4	1,744.7	2,108.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	14,175.6	14,616.6	12,969.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	13,980.6	14,437.3	12,761.9
Chemicals	1,556.3	1,722.4	1,956.3
Basic manufactures	3,669.8	3,838.7	3,683.1
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	539.3	495.9	536.4
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	737.0	745.6	810.2
Machinery and transport equipment	11,779.4	11,546.2	14,677.9
Non-electric machinery	3,119.8	3,597.1	4,536.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	6,724.7	6,479.4	7,816.8
Transport equipment	1,934.9	1,469.6	2,324.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,919.1	2,831.5	3,083.7
Clothing (excl. footwear)	990.1	979.7	1,002.1
Total (incl. others)	44,290.8	44,472.8	46,154.9

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS* (S $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	1,207.5	1,400.3	1,123.4
China, People's Repub.	1,629.8	1,881.0	1,747.2
Germany, Fed. Repub.	1,610.4	1,912.4	1,619.7
Hong Kong	1,093.0	1,261.3	1,268.9
Iran	753.4	1,931.1	1,208.3
Japan	10,957.4	10,791.0	10,724.0
Malaysia:			
Peninsular Malaysia	6,164.5	6,343.7	6,745.9
Sabah and Sarawak	1,045.0	1,722.0	1,892.8
Saudi Arabia	10,771.8	9,408.3	6,507.6
Thailand	997.6	1,131.8	1,068.2
United Kingdom	1,742.9	1,708.4	1,644.2
USA	7,356.4	7,775.4	9,005.5

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	1,770.5	1,772.1	1,355.4
France	796.4	671.2	662.0
Germany, Fed. Repub.	1,126.2	974.6	1,071.7
Hong Kong	3,881.4	3,741.0	3,132.0
Japan	4,487.6	4,843.9	4,244.4
Malaysia:			
Peninsular Malaysia	5,346.5	6,355.1	6,886.4
Sabah and Sarawak	1,560.1	1,503.7	1,234.9
Thailand	1,864.6	1,708.0	1,994.7
United Kingdom	1,050.6	904.7	1,053.7
USA	5,848.7	5,593.3	8,373.7

* No figures are available for trade with Indonesia.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (registered vehicles)

	1981	1982	1983
Private cars	161,692	179,635	202,092
Motor cycles and scooters	127,722	136,899	141,569
Motor buses	6,950	7,585	7,985
Goods vehicles (incl. private)	87,752	96,889	105,090
Others	17,689	19,268	19,552
Total	401,805	440,276	476,288

SHIPPING (vessels of over 75 net registered tons)

	Ships Entered	Ships Cleared	Cargo Discharged ('000 metric tons)	Cargo Loaded ('000 metric tons)
1981	26,134	26,097	53,598.7	33,745.1
1982	27,957	27,892	59,995.9	35,665.0
1983	27,861	27,909	63,848.9	36,277.6

CIVIL AVIATION

	Passengers			Mail (metric tons)		Freight (metric tons)	
	Arrived	Departed	In Transit	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1981	3,597,104	3,578,108	976,946	4,291	4,244	100,931	96,172
1982	3,787,411	3,791,145	1,033,256	4,043	4,286	120,715	101,589
1983	3,830,720	3,855,604	992,828	4,322	4,708	144,722	116,203

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Tourist arrivals*	2,822,282	2,956,690	2,853,577
Tourist expenditure (S $ million)	2,319	2,384	2,303†

* Including visitors staying for less than 24 hours.
† Preliminary figure.

In December 1983 there were 48 gazetted tourist hotels, having 14,468 rooms in operation. Another 15,363 rooms are under construction and are expected to be completed by December 1989.

Source: Singapore Tourist Promotion Board.

Communications Media

(at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Radio licences issued	66,897	73,602	104,735
Radio and television licences issued	414,535	424,089	464,269
Rediffusion subscribers	110,792	110,348	95,030

Education

(December 1983)

	Institutions*	Students	Teachers†
Primary	305	290,800	10,274
Secondary	147	182,343	9,604
Technical and vocational institutes	16	15,610	1,060
Universities and colleges	5	30,991	2,965
Total	473	519,744	23,903

* A full school conducting both primary and secondary classes is treated as one primary and one secondary school.
† Including relief teachers but excluding teachers on national service, study leave, scholarship, secondment, etc.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution came into force on 3 June 1959, with the establishment of the self-governing State of Singapore. This was subsequently amended as a consequence of Singapore's affiliation to Malaysia (September 1963 to August 1965) and as a result of its adoption of republican status on 22 December 1965. The main provisions of the Constitution are summarized below:

HEAD OF STATE

The Head of State is the President, elected by Parliament for a four-year term. He normally acts on the advice of the Cabinet.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is appointed by the President and is responsible to Parliament.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of a Parliament of 79 members, presided over by a Speaker who may be elected from the members of Parliament themselves or appointed by Parliament although he may not be a member of Parliament. Members of Parliament are elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution) in single-member constituencies.

A 21-member Presidential Council, chaired by the Chief Justice, examines material of racial or religious significance, including legislation, to see whether it differentiates between racial or religious communities or contains provisions inconsistent with the fundamental liberties of Singapore citizens.

CITIZENSHIP

Under the constitution, Singapore citizenship may be acquired either by birth, descent or registration. Persons born when Singapore was a constituent State of Malaysia could also acquire Singapore citizenship by enrolment or naturalization under the constitution of Malaysia.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Wee Chong Jin (acting).

THE CABINET
(March 1985)

Prime Minister: Lee Kuan Yew.

Senior Minister, Prime Minister's Office: Sinnathamby Rajaratnam.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Goh Chok Tong.

Second Deputy Prime Minister: Ong Teng Cheong.

Minister of Law: Edmund William Barker.

Minister of National Development: Teh Cheang Wan.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Community Development: Suppiah Dhanabalan.

Minister of Finance, Minister of Education and Minister of Health: Dr Tony Tan Keng Yam.

Minister of the Environment: Dr Ahmad Mattar.

Minister of Communications and Information, Second Minister of Defence and Second Minister of National Development: Dr Yeo Ning Hong.

Minister of Home Affairs and Second Minister of Law: S. Jayakumar.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Dr Richard Hu.

Note: From April 1985 Dr Tony Tan Keng Yam was to be Minister of Trade and Industry and Dr Richard Hu was to be Minister of Finance.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Istana Annexe, Singapore 0923; tel. 7375133.

Ministry of Communications: 11th Floor, PSA Towers, Telok Blangah Rd, Singapore 0409; tel. 2707988; telex 25500.

Ministry of Defence: Tanglin Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 637744.

Ministry of Education: Kay Siang Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 639111.

Ministry of the Environment: Princess House, Alexandra Rd, Singapore 0315; tel. 635111.

Ministry of Finance: 79 Robinson Rd, 30th–41st Floors, CPF Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2229666; telex 34371.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 2nd Floor, City Hall, St Andrew's Rd, Singapore 0617; tel. 3361177.

Ministry of Health: Cuppage Rd, 09–00 Cuppage Centre, Singpore 0922; tel. 7347744.

Ministry of Home Affairs: Phoenix Park, Tanglin Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 2359111.

Ministry of Labour: Havelock Rd, Singapore 0105; tel. 5336141.

Ministry of Law: 3rd Floor, City Hall, St Andrew's Rd, Singapore 0617; tel. 3378191.

Ministry of National Development: National Development Bldg, Maxwell Rd, Singapore 0106; tel. 2221211; telex 28851.

Ministry of Social Affairs: Pearl's Hill Terrace, Singapore 0316; tel. 914111.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: 79 Robinson Rd, 40-00 CPF Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2229666; telex 24702.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng.

General Election, 22 December 1984

	Votes	%	Seats
People's Action Party	568,310	62.9	77†
Workers' Party	110,939	12.3	1
Singapore Democratic Party	32,102	3.6	1
Singapore United Front	87,197	9.7	—
United People's Front	27,217	3.0	—
Barisan Socialis	24,212	2.7	—
Singapore Justice Party	10,906	1.2	—
PKMS	4,768	0.5	—
Angkatan Islam	359	0.0	—
Independents	10,586	1.2	—
Total	902,949*	100.0	79

* Includes 26,384 spoilt votes.
† 30 seats were unopposed.

Political Organizations

Angkatan Islam (Singapore Muslim Movement): 52 Lorong H Telok Kurau, Singapore 1542; f. 1958; Pres Mohd bin Omar; Sec.-Gen. Ibrahim bin Abdul Ghani.

Barisan Socialis (Socialist Front): 436-c Victoria St, Singapore 0719; f. 1961 by fmr mems of People's Action Party; left-wing; seeks to abolish military service, provide free medical services for the poor, reduce taxes and relax the citizenship laws; Chair. Dr Lee Siew Choh; Sec.-Gen. Lim Chin Siong.

People's Action Party (PAP): 11 Napier Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 7379888; f. 1954; formed the first govt of Singapore in 1959; re-elected to power in every election since then; Chair. Ong Teng Cheong; Sec.-Gen. Lee Kuan Yew.

Pertubohan Kebangsaan Melayu Singapura (PKMS) (Singapore Malays' National Organization): 218-e, Room 1 (2nd Floor), PKM Bldg, Changi Rd, Singapore 1441; tel. 3455275; reorganized 1967; fmrly the United Malays' National Organization in Singapore; seeks to secure the special rights of Malays in Singapore, as stated in the constitution, to promote Islam and Malay culture, to encourage democracy and racial harmony; Chair. Haji Abdul Rahman Zin; Sec.-Gen. Sahid bin Sahooman.

Singapore Democratic Party: North Bridge Rd, 17–01 High Street Centre, Singapore 0617; f. 1980; Chair FOK TAI LOY; Sec.-Gen. CHIAM SEE TONG.

Singapore Justice Party: 436-C Victoria St, Singapore 0719; f. 1972; Pres. A. R. SUIB; Sec.-Gen. MUTHUSAMY RAMASAMY.

Singapore United Front: 67-A Lorong 8 Geylang, Singapore 1439; f. 1973; Chair. TAN CHEE KIAN; Sec.-Gen. SEOW KHEE LENG.

United People's Front (UPF): 42A Cross St, Singapore 0106; f. 1975; a coalition of several small parties; Chair. WOO KANG SENG; Gen. Sec. HARBANS SINGH.

Workers' Party: Block 145, Jalan Bukit Merah, 01-1112, Singapore 0316; tel. 2738109; f. 1957; seeks to establish a democratic socialist govt with a constitution guaranteeing fundamental citizens' rights; Chair. WONG HONG TOY; Sec.-Gen. J. B. JEYARETNAM.

Other parties are the Alliance Party Singapura, the National Party of Singapore, Partai Rakyat, the People's Front, United Democratic Party, People's Republican Party, Persatuan Melayu Singapura, Singapore Chinese Party, Singapore Indian Congress, United National Front and United People's Party.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN SINGAPORE

Argentina: 302 Orchard Rd, 10-04 Tong Bldg, Singapore 0923; tel. 2354231; Ambassador: RICARDO ANTONIO ELIZONDO.

Australia: 25 Napier Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 7379311; telex 21238; High Commissioner: WALTER HANDMER.

Bangladesh: Goldhill Sq., 101 Thomson Rd, 06-07, Singapore 1130; tel. 2506323; High Commissioner: Brig. FEROZE SALAHUDDIN.

Belgium: 10 Anson Rd, 09-24 International Plaza, Singapore 0207; tel. 2207677; telex 23301; Ambassador: (vacant).

Brazil: 302 Orchard Rd, 15-03/04 Tong Bldg, Singapore 0923; tel. 7343435; telex 36204; Ambassador: MURILLO GURGEL VALENTE.

Brunei: 7A Tanglin Hill, Singapore 1024; tel. 4743393; High Commissioner: Haji MOHD KASSIM Haji DAUD.

Bulgaria: 15 Scotts Rd, 09-09 Thong Teck Bldg, Singapore 0922; tel. 7371111; Ambassador: YULY Y. BAKHNEV.

Burma: 15 St Martin's Drive, Singapore 1025; tel. 2358763; Ambassador: U KO KO GYI.

Canada: 230 Orchard Rd, 09-230 Faber House, Singapore 0923; tel. 7371322; telex 21277; High Commissioner: GEORGE WESLEY SEYMOUR.

Chile: 101 Cecil St, 23-01/02 Tong Eng Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2238577; telex 34187; Chargé d'affaires: ARTURO GIGOUX CASTELLÓN.

Denmark: 101 Thomson Rd, 13-01 Goldhill Sq., Singapore 1130; tel. 2503383; telex 24576; Chargé d'affaires: HANS JÁKUP KASS.

Egypt: 75 Grange Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 7371811; Ambassador: HASSAN AMIN SHASH.

France: 5 Gallop Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 664866; telex 21351; Ambassador: JACQUES BERNIÈRE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 545 Orchard Rd, 14-01 Far East Shopping Centre, Singapore 0923; tel. 7371355; telex 21312; Ambassador: Dr RICHARD LOUIS.

India: India House, 31 Grange Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7376777; telex 25526; High Commissioner: A. N. GOPALAKRISHNA PILLAI.

Indonesia: 6B–6D Orange Grove Rd, Singapore 1026; tel. 7377422; telex 21464; Ambassador: Lt-Gen. RAIS ABIN.

Israel: 230 Orchard Rd, 11-230 Faber House, Singapore 0923; tel. 2350966; telex 21975; Ambassador: MOSHE BEN YAACOV.

Italy: 1 Robin Drive, Singapore 1025; tel. 7324822; telex 2177; Ambassador: Dr ALESSANDRO VATTANI.

Japan: 16 Nassim Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 2358855; telex 21353; Ambassador: HIROMU FUKADA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 25 Robin Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 7341797; telex 23455; Ambassador: YU YONG-HO.

Korea, Republic: Goldhill Sq., 101 Thomson Rd, 10-02/10-04, Singapore 1130; tel. 2561188; Ambassador: KIM KYUNG CHUL.

Malaysia: 301 Jervois Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 2350111; telex 21406; High Commissioner: (vacant).

Netherlands: 541 Orchard Rd, 13-01/04 Liat Towers, Singapore 0923; tel. 7371155; telex 21503; Ambassador: PIETER A. VAN BUUREN.

New Zealand: 13 Nassim Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 2359966; telex 21244; High Commissioner: JUDITH TROTTER.

Norway: 16 Raffles Quay, 18-01 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2207122; telex 21225; Ambassador: FINN KOREN.

Pakistan: 354 Orchard Rd, 06-10/11 Shaw House, Singapore 0923; tel. 7376621; telex 36777; Ambassador: AFZAL MAHMOOD.

Panama: 16 Raffles Quay, 41-06 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2218677; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: ALBIS A. DIAZ.

Philippines: 15 Scotts Rd, 06-05/06 Thong Teck Bldg, Singapore 0922; tel. 7373977; Ambassador: PRIVADO G. JIMENEZ.

Poland: 100 Beach Rd, 24-11/12 Shaw Towers, Singapore 0718; tel. 2942513; telex 26355; Ambassador: LUCJAN LIK.

Romania: 48 Jalan Harom Setangkai, Singapore 1025; tel. 4683424; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: GHEORGHE MIU.

Saudi Arabia: 10 Nassim Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 7345878; Chargé d'affaires: ABDUL RAHMAN I. AL-TOEIMI.

Sri Lanka: Newton Rd, 13-07/12 Goldhill Plaza, Singapore 1130; tel. 2544595; telex 26869; High Commissioner: CHANDRA MONERAWALA.

Sweden: Devonshire Wing, 111 Somerset Rd, 05-08 PUB Bldg, Singapore 0923; tel. 7342771; telex 23450; Ambassador: HAKAN BERGGREN.

Switzerland: 541 Orchard Rd, 17-03/04 Liat Towers, Singapore 0923; tel. 7374666; telex 21501; Chargé d'affaires: OTTO GRITTI.

Thailand: 370 Orchard Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7372158; telex 25168; Ambassador: SAROJ CHAVANAVIRAJ.

USSR: 51 Nassim Rd, Singapore 1025; tel. 2352070; telex 23071; Ambassador: FEDOR POTAPENKO.

United Kingdom: Tanglin Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 639333; telex 21218; High Commissioner: HAMILTON WHYTE.

USA: 30 Hill St, Singapore 0617; tel. 3380251; Ambassador: J. STAPLETON ROY.

Judicial System

A Supreme Court, consisting of the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the Court of Criminal Appeal, was established by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act. The High Court exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction and hears appeals from the Subordinate Courts. An appeal from the High Court lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal or the Court of Appeal which exercise appellate jurisdiction. In certain cases, a further appeal lies from the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal or Court of Appeal, as the case may be, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

The Subordinate Courts consist of Magistrates', Juvenile and District Courts which have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction and Coroners' Courts which conduct inquests.

Chief Justice: WEE CHONG JIN.

Senior Judge: T. S. SINNATHURAY.

Puisne Judges: LAI KEW CHAI, L. P. THEAN, PUNCH COOMARASWAMY, F. A. CHUA, A. P. RAJAH, A. WAHAB GHOWS.

Religion

The majority of Chinese are Buddhists or Daoists. The Malays and Pakistanis are almost all Muslims, while the Europeans and Eurasians are mainly Christian. Most of the Indian community are Hindu. In the 1980 census Buddhists were numbered at 529,140, Daoists at 580,535 (including followers of Confucius, Mencius and Lao Zi), Muslims at 323,867, Hindus at 72,401, Roman Catholics at 91,042 and Protestants at 112,475.

BUDDHISM

The Buddhist Union: 28 Jalan Senyum, Singapore 1441; tel. 4423280.

The Singapore Buddhist Federation: 50 Lorong 34 Geylang, Singapore 1439; tel. 4464635.

The Singapore Buddhist Sangha Organization: 50 Lorong 34 Geylang, Singapore 1439.

World Buddhist Society: 40 Pender Rd, Singapore 0409; tel. 2725306.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Singapore: The Rt Rev. Dr MOSES TAY, Bishopsbourne, 4 Bishopsgate, Singapore 1024; tel. 4741661.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Singapore: Most Rev. Gregory Yong Sooi Nghean, Archbishop's House, 31 Victoria St, Singapore 0718; tel. 3378818.

Other Christian Churches

Baptist Convention: c/o Baptist Book Store, 25 Goldhill Plaza, Singapore 1130; tel. 76021; Chair. Ng Seng Sum; Sec. Ray Frye.

Brethren Assemblies: Bethesda Hall, 77 Bras Basah Rd, Singapore 0718; f. 1864; Hon. Sec. Lim Tian Leong; Bethesda (Katong) Church, 17 Pennefather Rd, Singapore 1542; Hon. Sec. T. C. Koh.

Methodist Church in Singapore: 10 Mount Sophia, Singapore 0922; tel. 3375155; Bishop Ho Chee Sin, 50 Barker Rd, Singapore 1130; tel. 2564292.

Presbyterian Church: Moderator Rev. Tan Cheng Hock (acting), 'B' & 'C' Orchard Rd, cnr Penang Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 3376681; f. 1856; services in English, Chinese, Dutch, Indonesian and German; 1,500 mems.

HINDUISM

Hindu Advisory Board: c/o Ministry of Social Affairs, Pearl's Hill Terrace, Singapore 0316; tel. 914111; Chair. P. Selvadurai.

ISLAM

Majlis Ugama Islam Singapura: c/o Muslim Religious Council, Ministry of Social Affairs, Empress Place, Singapore 0617; tel. 3360603; f. 1968; Pres. Haji Ismail Mohd Said.

Muslim Missionary Society Singapore (Jamiyah): 31 Lorong 12 Geylang, Singapore 1439; tel. 4409544; telex 34725; Sec.-Gen. Jaafar Majori.

SIKHISM

Sikh Advisory Bd: c/o Ministry of Social Affairs, Pearl's Hill Terrace, Singapore 0316; tel. 914111; Chair. Harbans Singh.

The Press

In 1974 the government passed a bill providing for compulsory government vetting of newspaper management. It required all newspaper enterprises to become public companies.

DAILIES

English Language

Business Times: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7370011; telex 21239; f. 1976; Editor R. D. Mackie; circ. 18,000 (Singapore only).

International Herald Tribune: 3 Shenton Way, 15-02 Shenton House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2236478; telex 28749; f. 1983; circ. 3,000.

The Singapore Monitor: 2 Alexandra Rd, 03-01A Delta House, Singapore 0315; tel. 2735088; telex 38599; f. 1982; afternoon and evening; Chief Editor Seah Chiang Nee; circ. 37,000 (afternoon), 11,000 (evening).

The Straits Times: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7370011; telex 21239; f. 1845; Editor Cheong Yip Seng; circ. 240,000 (Singapore only).

Chinese Language

Lian He Wan Bao: 307 Alexandra Rd, Singapore 0315; tel. 635555; f. 1983; Propr Singapore News and Publications Ltd; evening; Chief Editor Chen Cheng; circ. 80,000.

Lian He Zao Bao: 307 Alexandra Rd, Singapore 0315; tel. 635555; f. 1983; Propr Singapore News and Publications Ltd; morning; First Chief Editor Mok Lee Kwang; circ. 185,000.

Min Pao Daily: 62 Bendemeer Rd, Singapore 1233; tel. 2982241; f. 1960; News Editor Chow Siew Lian; circ. 6,000.

Shin Min Daily News: 577 MacPherson Rd, 03-00, Singapore 1336; tel. 2809333; f. 1967; Editor Wong Tuck Wing; circ. 107,000.

Malay Language

Berita Harian: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7370011; f. 1957; morning; Editor Yatiman Yusof; circ. 38,567.

Malayalam Language

Malaysia Malayali: 12 Kinta Rd, Singapore 0821; f. 1938; only Malayalam daily outside Kerala State, India; Man. Editor V. P. Abdullah; circ. 3,500 (Singapore and Malaysia).

Tamil Language

Tamil Murasu: 139–141 Lavender St, Singapore 1233; tel. 2980249; f. 1936; Editor Jayaram Sarangapany; circ. 6,000 (daily), 10,000 (Sunday).

SUNDAY PAPERS

English Language

The Sunday Monitor: 2 Alexandra Rd, 03-01A Delta House, Singapore 0315; tel. 2735088; telex 38599; f. 1982; morning; Chief Editor Seah Chiang Nee; circ. 100,000.

Sunday Times: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7370011; telex 21239; f. 1845; Editor Tan Wang Joo; circ. 260,000 (Singapore only).

Malay Language

Berita Minggu: Times House, 390 Kim Seng Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7370011; f. 1957; Editor Yatiman Yusof; circ. 46,000.

PERIODICALS

About 300 periodicals are published in the various languages. The principal ones only are given here.

English Language

Asia Research Bulletin: Times Periodicals Pte Ltd, 1 New Industrial Rd, Times Centre, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 25713; monthly; political and economic; Editor John G. S. Drysdale.

Creative Homes: Times Periodicals Pte Ltd, 1 New Industrial Rd, Times Centre, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 25713; f. 1984; annual; decor and lifestyle; Editor Betty L. Khoo; circ. 20,000.

Decor Guide: Times Periodicals Pte Ltd, 1 New Industrial Rd, Times Centre, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 27513; quarterly; home-owners; Editor Betty L. Khoo; circ. 20,000.

Female: MPH Magazines (S) Pte Ltd, Room 5, 3rd Floor, 5 Stadium Walk, Singapore 1439; telex 20476; fortnightly; women's; Editor Norma O. Miraflor.

Go: Times Periodicals Pte Ltd, 1 New Industrial Rd, Times Centre, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 25713; f. 1980; monthly; women's; Editor Betty L . Khoo; circ. 20,000.

Her World: Times Periodicals Pte Ltd, 1 New Industrial Rd, Times Centre, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 25713; f. 1956; monthly; women's; Editor Betty L. Khoo; circ. 30,000.

Living: MPH Magazines (S) Pte Ltd, Room 5, 3rd Floor, 5 Stadium Walk, Singapore 1439; telex 20476; monthly; general interest; Editor Norma O. Miraflor.

Republic of Singapore Government Gazette: Singapore National Printers (Pte) Ltd, POB 483; weekly (Friday).

Singapore Business: Times Periodicals Pte Ltd, 1 New Industrial Rd, Times Centre, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 25713; f. 1977; monthly; Editor Arun Senkuttuvan; circ. 10,000.

Singapore Medical Journal: Singapore Medical Association, 4A College Rd, Singapore 0316; tel. 2231264; bi-monthly; Editor Dr Feng Pao Hsii.

Singapore This Week: Times Periodicals Pte Ltd, 1 New Industrial Rd, Times Centre, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 27513; tourist weekly; Editor Sheila Merchandani; circ. 15,000.

Teenscope: Educational Publications Bureau Pte Ltd, Block 162, Bukit Merah Central, 04-3545, Singapore 0315; monthly; Editor Valerie Barth; circ. 45,000.

Chinese Language

Min Chong Pao: People's Association, Kallang, Singapore 1439; fortnightly; Editor Lim Chin Teong.

Singapore Literature: Singapore Literature Society, 122B Sims Ave, Singapore 1438; quarterly; Editor Seah Khok Chua.

Young Generation: Educational Publications Bureau, Block 162, Bukit Merah Central, 04-3545, Singapore 0315; monthly; Editor Yeo Suat Kee.

Malay Language

Harapan: Educational Publications Bureau, 175A–179A Outram Park, Singapore 0316; 10 a year.

Punjabi Language

Navjiwan National Punjabi News: Albert St, 01-05 Albert House, Singapore 0718; tel. 3370471; f. 1951; fortnightly; for Sikhs in South-East Asia; Editor Dewan Singh Randhawa.

NEWS AGENCIES

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 24 Peck Seah St, 07-03/09 Nehsons Bldg, Singapore 0207; tel. 2228581; telex 21255; Dir (Singapore and Malaysia) PETER DAVID SPENCE.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): 116 University Rd, Singapore 1129; tel. 2566890; Correspondent ALEKSANDR SKORODUMOV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 37 Grove Lane, Singapore 1027; tel. 4690265; telex 38629; South-East Asia Correspondent GIULIO PECORA.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 12 Amber Gardens, 09-07 King's Mansion, Block B, Singapore 1543; tel. 3440074; telex 36527; Correspondent FRIEDER REINHOLD.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Shenton Way, 10-02 Robina House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2201849; Chief KENNETH L. WHITING.

Bernama (Malaysia): 15 Scotts Rd, 05-12 Thong Teck Bldg, Singapore 0922; tel. 2356521.

Central News Agency (CNA) (Taiwan): 52 Valley Mansion, Oxley Rd, Singapore 0923; tel. 7772130; Correspondent CLIFF LIN CHANG-SONG.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 1 Faber Walk, Singapore 0512; tel. 7772130; telex 25279; Correspondent WILDERICH LOCHOW.

Jiji Press Ltd (Jiji Tsushin-sha) (Japan): 10 Anson Rd, 26-05 International Plaza, Singapore 0207; tel. 2244212; telex 28538; Correspondent YOSHIMI INADA.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 70 Shenton Way, 13-03 Marina House, Singapore 0207; tel. 2233371; telex 36023; Chief YUJI ITO.

Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance (PANANEWS): 1 Finlayson Green, 14-12 Asia Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0207; tel. 2244837; Correspondent CHIN KAH CHONG.

Reuters (UK): 70 Shenton Way, 13-02 Marina House, Singapore 0207; tel. 2201282; telex 21290; Regional Man. MARTIN VICKERY.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 37A, 6 Nassim Rd, Singapore 1025; telex 21432.

United News of India (UNI): POB 768, Singapore 9015; tel. 2225964; Correspondent E. M. RASHEED.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Suite 110, Raffles Hotel, Beach Rd, Singapore 0718; tel. 3377836; telex 26083; Regional Man. PAUL F. WEDEL, Jr.

Publishers

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Addison-Wesley (S) Pte Ltd: 333 North Bridge Rd, 07-01 Choon Bee Bldg, Singapore 0718; tel. 918892; telex 20904; educational, computing and professional books.

Apa Productions Pte Ltd: 5 Lengkong Satu, Singapore 1441; tel. 4450751; telex 36201; f. 1971; travel guides and photography; Publr HANS HOEFER.

Chopmen Enterprises: 865 Mountbatten Rd, 05-28 Katong Shopping Centre, Singapore 1543; tel. 3441495; f. 1966; academic, children's and general; Man. Dir N. T. S. CHOPRA.

City Who's Who Pte Ltd: 100 Beach Rd, 14-06 Shaw Towers, Singapore 0718; tel. 2966311; f. 1979; reference and general; Man. GEORGE SITA.

Eastern Universities Press Sdn Bhd: 106 Boon Keng Rd, 07-05, Singapore 1233; tel. 2982077; telex 36176; f. 1958; biography, history, textbooks, fiction; Man. Dir GOH KEE SEAH.

Educational Publications Bureau Pte Ltd: Block 162, 04-3545 Bukit Merah Central, Singapore 0315; tel. 2780881; textbooks, general and reference; English and Chinese.

EVS Enterprises: 629 Upper Serangoon Rd, Singapore 1954; tel. 2830002; f. 1967; educational and children's; Propr SINGHAN EV.

Federal Publications (S) Pte Ltd: 2 Jurong Port Rd, Singapore 2261; tel. 2658855; telex 35846; f. 1957; educational and children's books; Gen. Man. H. H. CHIAM.

FEP International Pte Ltd: 348 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore 2261; tel. 2650311; telex 25601; f. 1960; textbooks, reference, children's dictionaries; Gen. Man. RICHARD TOH.

Gunung Agung (S) Pte Ltd: Block 231, Bain St, 04-35 Bras Basah Complex, Singapore 0718; tel. 3388650; telex 34500; f. 1980; educational and general books on ASEAN, especially Indonesia and books on Islam; Chair. and Man. Dir H. MASAGUNG.

Harper & Row Publishers, Asia Pte Ltd: 37 Jalan Pemimpin, 02-01 Union Industrial Bldg, Block A, Singapore 2057; tel. 2537577; telex 28212; f. 1983; educational, children's, professional, reference, medical and general; Man. Dir. STEVEN GOH.

Heinemann Educational Books (Asia) Ltd: 41 Jalan Pemimpin, 03-05, Singapore 2057; tel. 2521255; telex 24299; educational and general; Dir and Gen. Man. CHARLES CHER.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies: Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang Rd, Singapore 0511; tel. 7780955; telex 37068; f. 1968; scholarly works on contemporary South-East Asia; Dir Prof. KERNIAL S. SANDHU.

Intellectual Publishing Co: 113 Eunos Ave 3, 04-08 Gordon Industrial Bldg, Singapore 1440; tel. 7466025; f. 1971; Propr POH BE LECK.

Longman Singapore Publishers (Pte) Ltd: 25 First Lok Yang Rd, Jurong Town, Singapore 2262; tel. 2682666; telex 24268; educational; Man. Dir JAMES B. HO.

McGraw-Hill Book Co: 348 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore 2261; tel. 2654633; telex 36791; f. 1969; general educational; Man. Dir BEN D. JOHNSTON.

Macmillan Southeast Asia Pte Ltd: 41 Jalan Pemimpin, Singapore 2057; tel. 2521337; telex 23196; educational and general; Exec. Dir LOH MUN WAI.

Malayan Law Journal Pte Ltd: 3 Shenton Way, 14-03 Shenton House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2203684; telex 28904; f. 1932; law texts, journals and periodicals; Chair. and Chief Exec. AMIR MALLAL; Man. Dir and Man. Editor AL-MANSOR ADABI.

MPH Distributors (S) Pte Ltd: 601 Sims Drive, 03-21, 3rd Floor, PAN-1 Warehouse Complex, Singapore 1438; tel. 7471088; telex 20476; paperbacks, children's, trade, travel and general; Dir and Gen. Man. PATRICK MOWE.

Oxford University Press: 10 New Industrial Rd, Singapore 1953; tel. 2853766; telex 37960; f. 1955; educational, academic and general; Man. GOH TEOW HUAT.

PG Publishing Pte Ltd: 3 Mount Elizabeth, 06-09 Mount Elizabeth Medical Centre, Singapore 0922; tel. 2350006; telex 39967; medical; Gen. Man. K. C. ANG.

Prentice-Hall of Southeast Asia Pte Ltd: 77 Ayer Rajah Crescent, 03-04, Singapore 0513; tel. 7759085; telex 37270; f. 1975; educational; Gen. Man. RICHARD P. ESSIG.

Quins Ptd Ltd: 621 Aljunied Rd, 06-01 Lipo Bldg, Singapore 1438; tel. 7474725; f. 1975; law texts, magazines; Dir NIRMAL SINGH.

Singapore Book Emporium: 120 Hillview Ave, 05-07 Kewalram Hillview, Singapore 2366; tel. 4661388; telex 39255; f. 1961; textbooks, children's, reference, dictionaries, general; Man. Dir PEH CHIN HUA.

Singapore University Press Pte Ltd: National University of Singapore, Yusof Ishak House, Kent Ridge, Singapore 0511; tel. 7761148; f. 1971; scholarly; Editor and Man. Mrs ROSALIND CHAN.

Stamford College Publishers: 218 Queen St, Singapore 0718; tel. 3373144; telex 25596; f. 1970; general, educational and journals; Man. L. P. NICHOL.

Times Books International: Times Centre, 1 New Industrial Rd, Singapore 1953; tel. 2848844; telex 25713; political, social and cultural books, general works on Asia; Man. SHIRLEY HEW.

World Scientific Publishing Co Pte Ltd: 9 Kaki Bukit Rd, 03-01 Gordon Warehouse Bldg, Singapore 1441; tel. 3369937; telex 28561; f. 1980; academic texts and science journals; Man. DOREEN LIU.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Malaysia Press Sdn Bhd (Pustaka Melayu): 745–747 North Bridge Rd, Singapore 0719; tel. 2933454; f. 1962; educational; Man. Dir ABU TALIB BIN ALLY.

Pustaka Nasional Pte Ltd: 100 Beach Rd, 13-11 Shaw Towers, Singapore 0718; tel. 2941917; Malay literature and Islam; Man. Partner SYED AHMAD BIN MUHAMAD.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Shanghai Book Co (Pte) Ltd: 81 Victoria St, Singapore 0718; tel. 3360144; f. 1925; educational and general; Man. Dir Mrs CHEN MONG HOCK.

Shing Lee Book Store: 18 Pasir Panjong Rd, 08-09/12, Singapore 1231; tel. 2722372; educational and general; Man. PEH CHIN HUA.

Union Book Co (Pte) Ltd: 303 North Bridge Rd, Singapore 0718; tel. 3373733; educational and general; Man. CHOW LI-LIANG.

The World Book Co Pte Ltd: 315 Outram Rd, 08-10 Tan Boon Liat Bldg, Singapore 0316; tel. 2225755; educational and general; Gen. Man. TOMMY CHUNG.

Government Publishing House

Singapore Government Publications Bureau: 10 Anson Rd, 01-29 International Plaza, Singapore 0207; tel. 22308340.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Book Publishers' Association: POB 846, Colombo Court Post Office, Singapore 0617; tel. 2521255; telex 24299; Hon. Sec. CHARLES CHER.

Radio and Television

In August 1984 there were 584,225 radio and television licences.

Singapore Broadcasting Corpn (SBC): Caldecott Hill, Thomson Rd, Singapore 1129; tel. 2560401; telex 39265; f. 1980, taking over the functions of Radio-Television Singapore and the collection of radio and television licence fees; five radio services and three TV channels; Chair. WEE KIM WEE; Gen. Man. Mrs WONG-LEE SIOK TIN.

RADIO

Far East Broadcasting (FEBA Ltd): POB 751, Singapore 9015; f. 1960; Chair. YEO KOK CHENG; Exec. Dir JOHN B. LIN.

Rediffusion (Singapore) Pte Ltd: POB 608, 1 Jalan Selanting, Singapore 2159; tel. 3362211; telex 24114; f. 1949; commercial wired broadcasting service; broadcasts two programmes in Mandarin (18 hours daily) and English (24 hours daily) to over 95,000 subscribers (1983); Man. Dir J. SNOWDEN; Gen. Man. WONG BAN KUAN.

SBC—Radio Singapore: Maxwell Rd, POB 3002, Singapore 9050; f. 1936; operates five services, one for each of the official languages in English, Chinese (Mandarin and six dialects), Malay and Tamil, and an English-Chinese music service in FM stereo; broadcasts 648 hours per week; Gen. Man. Mrs WONG-LEE SIOK TIN.

TELEVISION

SBC—Television Singapore: Maxwell Rd, POB 1902, Singapore 9038; f. 1963; three channels; colour transmissions since 1974; total weekly average of 132 hours; education service of 9½ hours weekly; services in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English; Gen. Man. Mrs WONG-LEE SIOK TIN.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Singapore dollars)

BANKING

The Singapore monetary system is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and the Ministry of Finance. The MAS performs all the functions of a central bank, except the issuing of currency, a function which is carried out by the Board of Commissioners of Currency. In May 1984 there were 124 commercial banks (13 local, 111 foreign) and 57 representative offices in Singapore. Thirty-seven banks were fully licensed, 14 had restricted licences and 73 foreign banks had offshore banking licences. There were also 51 merchant banks.

Government Banks

Board of Commissioners of Currency: 79 Robinson Rd, 01-01, Singapore 0106; tel. 2222211; telex 24722; Chair. Dr RICHARD HU; Gen. Man. NG KOK SONG.

Government of Singapore Investment Corporation Pte Ltd (GSIC): c/o MAS, SIA Bldg, 77 Robinson Rd, Singapore 0106; tel. 2225511; telex 20484; f. 1981; Chair. LEE KUAN YEW; Man. Dir J. Y. M. PILLAY.

Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS): SIA Bldg, 77 Robinson Rd, Singapore 0106; tel. 2225511; telex 28174; dep. (from government and statutory boards) 7,500m. (March 1984); Chair. Dr RICHARD HU; Man. Dir. J. Y. M. PILLAY.

Domestic Full Commercial Banks

Asia Commercial Bank Ltd: ACB Bldg, 2 Mistri Rd, Singapore 0207; tel. 2228222; telex 21911; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 62.5m., dep. 443.3m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. LEE HEE SENG; Pres. ANG HONG CHOON; 4 brs.

Bank of Singapore Ltd: 101 Cecil St, 01-02 Tong Eng Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2239266; telex 27149; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 95.5m. (1983); Chair. RUNME SHAW; Vice-Chair. TAN TOCK SAN; Exec. Dir WEE ENG HOCK; Gen. Man. WEE CHEEH ENG; 4 brs.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd: 1 Bonham St, 01-00 UOB Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2228622; telex 22027; f. 1950; subsidiary of United Overseas Bank Ltd; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 1,822.6m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. WEE CHO YAW; Deputy Chair. ALLAN NG POH MENG; 15 brs.

Far Eastern Bank Ltd: 156 Cecil St, 01-00 Far Eastern Bank Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2225411; telex 23029; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 24.4m., dep. 268m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Datuk Sri NG QUEE LAM; Man. Dir NG ENG KIAT; Gen. Man. TAN POH SOON; 4 brs.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd: 19–25 Cecil St, Singapore 0104; tel. 2249898; telex 23670; f. 1906; cap. p.u. 50m., dep. 479m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. LEE HIOK SIANG; Dir and Gen. Man. GOH YONG SIANG; 3 brs.

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd: 2 Shenton Way, 01-01 ICB Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2211711; telex 21112; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 50m., dep. 932m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. TAN PEE CEE; Gen. Man. LAU HUI BU; 14 brs.

International Bank of Singapore: 50 Raffles Place, 01-02 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2234488; telex 23579; f. 1974; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 665m. (1983); Exec. Dir HENG CHIANG MENG; Gen. Man. JOHN CHAN CHO ONN.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd: 1 Bonham St, 01-00 UOB Bldg, Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; tel. 2258844; telex 21529; f. 1920; subsidiary of United Overseas Bank Ltd; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 669.7m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. WEE CHO YAW; Vice-Chair. RICHARD EU KENG MUN; 3 brs.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn Ltd: 65 Chulia St, 08-00 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 917222; telex 21209; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 412m., dep. 5,615m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and CEO YONG PUNG HOW; Dir and Gen. Man. TEO CHENG GUAN; 25 brs in Singapore; 33 overseas brs.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd: 60 Robinson Rd, Singapore 0106; tel. 2239611; telex 24475; f. 1947; cap. p.u. 253.2m., dep. 5,247m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Man. Dir LIEN YING CHOW; Man. Dir LEE HEE SENG; 63 brs.

Tat Lee Bank Ltd: 63 Market St, 06-00 Tat Lee Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 5339292; telex 26767; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 84m., dep. 1,158.5m. (1983); Chair. GOH TJOEI KOK; Pres. GOH ENG CHEW.

United Overseas Bank Ltd: 1 Bonham St, 01-00 UOB Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 919988; telex 21539; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 394.5m., dep. 4,813.5m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. WEE CHO YAW; Vice-Chair. RICHARD EU KENG MUN; 35 brs in Singapore, 5 overseas.

Savings Bank

Post Office Savings Bank: 73 Bras Basah Rd, Singapore 0718; tel. 339333; telex 25450; govt statutory body; Chair. TAN CHOK KIAN; Gen. Man. BERTIE CHENG; 123 brs.

Development Bank

The Development Bank of Singapore Ltd: DBS Bldg, 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; tel. 2201111; telex 24455; f. 1968; functions: general banking (short-, medium- and long-term loans, guarantees, equity participation, working capital financing, import and export (trade) financing, consumer financing, current, saving and time deposit accounts, remittances, negotiable certificates of deposit); investment banking (management and underwriting of securities, portfolio management, corporate finance advisory services); Treasury services (Asian Currency Unit facilities, bullion, foreign exchange, Euro and Asian bonds); corporate and consumer financing (lease and mortgage financing, fixed and call deposits, hire-purchase); cap. 232m., dep. 7,049m. (June 1984); Pres. CHUA KIM YEOW; Chair. HOWE YOON CHONG; Exec. Vice-Pres PATRICK YEOH, MICHAEL WEE; 27 local brs, 7 overseas.

Foreign Banks

Principal Full Commercial Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): 2 Cecil St, Singapore 0104; tel. 915511; telex 24396; Man. C. HAGOORT.

Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd (Malaysia): 15 Phillip St, 01-00 to 03-00, Singapore 0104; tel. 5337022; telex 24191; Chair. YEAP TEIK LEONG; Man. TAN BUCK KIN.

Bangkok Bank Ltd (Thailand): Bangkok Bank Bldg, 180 Cecil Street, Singapore 0106; tel. 2219400; telex 21359; Sr Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ATHIT WASANTACHAT.

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): Clifford Centre, 24 Raffles Place, Singapore 0104; tel. 913322; telex 24570; Vice-Pres. and Country Gen. Man. LAWRENCE W. BRIGGS.

Bank of Canton Ltd (Hong Kong): 6 Raffles Quay, 01-01 Denmark House, Singapore 0104; tel. 2243363; telex 23832; Regional Man. HAROLD C. H. FOD.

Bank of China (People's Republic of China): 4 Battery Rd, 01-00 Bank of China Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2242411; telex 23046; Gen. Man. LI CHUN-XU; Sr Dep. Gen. Man. JIANG JIA-MO.

Bank of East Asia Ltd (Hong Kong): 137 Market St, 01-00 Bank of East Asia Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2241334; telex 21049; Gen. Man. and Dir YUET FAI KAN.

Bank of India: 108 Robinson Rd, Singapore 0106; tel. 2220011; telex 21482; Chief Man. S. V. NIGHOSKAR.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: 3 Malacca St, Singapore 0104; tel. 5334375; telex 21749; Man. DJADJULI.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): 16 Raffles Quay, 01-06 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2208111; telex 24363; Gen. Man. KAZUTSUGU NAKAGAWA.

Banque Indosuez (France): 3 Shenton Way, 01-05 Shenton House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2207111; telex 24435; f. 1905; Man. P. CAVARD.

Chase Manhattan Bank NA (USA): 50 Raffles Place, 01-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2242888; telex 21370; Vice-Pres. and Country Man. PETER K. GROSS.

Citibank NA (USA): 5 Shenton Way, 06-00 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2242611; telex 24584; Vice-Pres. and Country Corporate Officer NICHOLAS P. GREVILLE.

First National Bank of Chicago (USA): 150 Cecil St, 01-00 Wing on Life Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2239933; telex 24530; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN R. G. PARSONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): 10 Collyer Quay, 01-01 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2243377; telex 21259; CEO J. A. P. HILL.

Indian Bank: 59 Robinson Rd, 00-01 Public Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2229433; telex 34885; Asst Gen. Man. M. E. S. RAGHAVAN.

Indian Overseas Bank: 5 Shenton Way, 01-01 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2251100; telex 23098; Asst Gen. Man. V. O. BALAGANGADHARAN.

Kwangtung (Guangdong) Provincial Bank (People's Republic of China): 60 Cecil St, 01-00 KPB Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2239622; telex 26166; Gen. Man. LI HE.

Malayan Banking Bhd: 2 Battery Rd, 01-00 Malayan Bank Chambers, Singapore 0104; tel. 2244466; telex 21036; Gen. Man. LIM JUN YING.

Malayan United Bank Bhd: 133 Cecil St, 01-01 and 02-01 Keck Seng Tower, Singapore 0106; tel. 2251366; telex 25416; Exec. Dir KHET KOK YIN.

The Mitsui Bank Ltd (Japan): 16 Raffles Quay, 01-04 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2209761; telex 21319; Gen. Man. TOSHIAKI NAGANO.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC: (UK): 6 Battery Rd, Chartered Bank Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2258888; telex 24290; Chief Man. M. K. BROWN.

United Commercial Bank (India): 140–142 Robinson Rd, 01-00 Chow House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2239722; telex 21682; Asst Gen. Man. R. A. BAGARIA.

United Malayan Banking Corpn Bhd: UMBC Bldg, 22 Malacca St, Singapore 0104; tel. 915122; telex 21769; Sr Gen. Man. KONG SIK HUNG.

Restricted Banks

American Express International Banking Corpn (USA): 4 Shenton Way, 01-04/05 Shing Kwan House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2202311; telex 21172; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. STEVEN K. ONG.

Banca Commerciale Italiana (Italy): 36 Robinson Rd, 03-01 and 04-01 City House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2201333; telex 24545; Chief Man. ADRIANO BISOGNI.

Bank of Communications Co Ltd (Taiwan): 4 Shenton Way, 08-01 Shing Kwan House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2239197; telex 22662; Sr Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. P. H. CHANG.

Banque Nationale de Paris (France): 50 Collyer Quay, Overseas Union House, Singapore 0104; tel. 2240211; telex 24315; Chief Man. FRANCIS VINCENT.

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale (Federal Republic of Germany): 30 Robinson Rd, 05-00 to 07-00 Tuan Sing Towers, Singapore 0104; tel. 2226925; telex 21445; Jt Chief Execs J. LANGMAACK, M. KING.

Crédit Suisse (Switzerland): 6 Shenton Way, 01-38 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2203233; telex 24650; Br. Man. and First Vice-Pres. F. W. SCHWEIZER.

Dresdner Bank AG (Federal Republic of Germany): 50 Raffles Place, 17-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2201961; telex 24440; Sr Man. HEINZ GUENTER JUNGJOHANN.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): 50 Raffles Place, Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2244677; telex 21189; Gen. Man. Dr HANS-MARTIN KONRAD.

First Commercial Bank (Taiwan): 5 Shenton Way, 01-02 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2215755; telex 24693; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. TSENG CHIEN-CHUNG.

Habib Bank Ltd (Pakistan): 141 Market St, 01-00 and 02-00 Harapan Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2230388; telex 21679; Sr Vice-Pres. and Chief Man. MEHBOOB ALI KHAN.

Korea Exchange Bank (Republic of Korea): 2 Finlayson Green, 01-00 Asia Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2241633; telex 21956; Gen. Man. CHUN NAM KYU.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd (Japan): 6 Shenton Way, 01-02 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2205666; telex 21913; Gen. Man. K. TANAKA.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd (UK): 50 Robinson Rd, MNB Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2209422; telex 21726; Man. Dir V. A. DROVOSSEKOV.

The Sumitomo Bank Ltd (Japan): 6 Shenton Way, 01-09 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2201611; telex 21656; Gen. Man. TAKAHIKO AKAMATSU.

Principal Offshore Banks

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV (Netherlands): 65 Chulia St, 36-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 5336101; telex 26778; Regional and Gen. Man. Baron R. H. DE VOS VAN STEENWIJK.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd (Australia): 10 Collyer Quay, 08-01 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 918355; telex 23336; Chief Man. A. E. ARCHER.

Banco do Brasil SA: 65 Chulia St, 38-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 911177; telex 25668; Gen. Man. CARLOS ALBERTO ALVARENGA.

Banco Urquijo Unión SA (Spain): 65 Chulia St, 28-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 916244; telex 33308; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. CARLOS ARIAS.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd (Malaysia): 150 Cecil St, 03-00, Wing On Life Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2222133; telex 34837; Gen. Man. ABU BAKAR BIN ABDULLAH.

Bank of Montreal (Canada): 5 Shenton Way, 28-01 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2201688; telex 20660; Man. E. J. ANSLEY.

The Bank of New York (USA): 10 Collyer Quay, 24-02 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 914522; telex 23055; Vice-Pres. and Br. Man. J. H. GOLTON.

Bank of New Zealand: 65 Chulia St, 31-05 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 915744; telex 22149; Sr Man. P. A. ANDERSON.

Bank of Novia Scotia (Canada): 10 Collyer Quay, 27-01/03 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 918688; telex 22177; Man. CLAUDE D. MORIN.

Bankers Trust Co (USA): 50 Raffles Place, 26-01/06 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2229191; telex 28626; Area Man. AFZAL A. RAZA.

Banque Paribas (France): 16 Raffles Quay, 39-01 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2226144; telex 20414; Gen. Man. PIERRE-YVES LEJEUNE.

Barclays Bank PLC (UK): 50 Raffles Place, 23-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2248555; telex 26877; Chief Man. P. A. PERRY.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: 105 Cecil St, 09-02/04 The Octagon, Singapore 0106; tel. 2208228; telex 24005; Man. PAUL MARION.

Chemical Bank (USA): 50 Raffles Place, 32-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2204944; telex 23022; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. CHRISTOPHER M. GETHING.

The Commercial Bank of Korea Ltd (Republic of Korea): 5 Shenton Way, 17-03 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2235855; telex 20465; Gen. Man. KIM YOUNG SIK.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co of Chicago (USA): 65 Chulia St, 21-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 916466; telex 22030; Regional Man. and Vice-Pres. ROBERT K. Q. STOUGHTON.

Crédit Lyonnais (France): 65 Chulia St, 37-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 919477; telex 27225; Chief Man. JACQUES BABONNEAU.

The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd (Japan): 16 Raffles Place, 01-02 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2206355; telex 21622; Gen. Man. TETSUJI FUKUDA.

Den Danske Bank af 1871 A/S (Denmark): 50 Raffles Place, 24-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2241277; telex 28030; Sr Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. PETER STRAARUP.

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank (Federal Republic of Germany): 30 Robinson Rd, 12-01 Tuan Sing Towers, Singapore 0104; tel. 2239711; telex 34559; Man. STEFAN ZIFFZER.

First City National Bank of Houston (USA): 10 Collyer Quay, 25-07 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2224903; telex 25478; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MICHAEL R. CONWELL.

First Interstate Bank of California (USA): 5 Shenton Way, 23-00 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2200377; telex 21798; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. STEVE FOX.

The First National Bank of Boston (USA): 21 Collyer Quay, 13-01 Hong Kong Bank Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2256088; telex 23689; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. PATRICK D. O'BRIEN.

Fuji Bank Ltd (Japan): 6 Shenton Way, 07-01 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2202033; telex 24610; Gen. Man. HIDEO SAITO.

Grindlays Bank PLC (UK): 6 Shenton Way, 23-01 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2208177; telex 21796; Area Gen. Man. ROGER ERIK NICKOLDS.

The Gulf Bank KSC (Kuwait): 21 Collyer Quay, 17-01 Hongkong Bank Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2243722; telex 22437; Gen. Man. HUGH BROWN.

Gulf International Bank BSC (Bahrain): 50 Raffles Place, 11-01/06 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2248771; telex 28096; Vice-Pres. and Man. P. K. WICKHAM.

The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd: 6 Shenton Way, 14-01 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2200133; telex 21880; Gen. Man. TAIRA TAGUCHI.

InterFirst Bank Dallas, NA (USA): 5 Shenton Way, 11-01 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2205755; telex 21961; Gen. Man. DONALD STUBBE.

Irving Trust Co (USA): 10 Collyer Quay, 14-01 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 919188; telex 23213; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ARTURO D. LAGUNA.

Kuwait Asia Bank EC (Bahrain): 10 Collyer Quay, 27-04 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2237477; telex 28451; Gen. Man. ROBERT TAN SIOK HUAT.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd (UK): 50 Raffles Place, 18-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2203222; telex 23023; Regional Man. MICHAEL GREEN.

The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd: 65 Chulia St, 22-01 to 22-04 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 919633; telex 23813; Gen. Man. MASAFUMI YAMAMURA.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co (USA): 50 Raffles Place, 33-00 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2245500; telex 25805; Vice-Pres. and Man. MARK C. WHEELER, Jr.

Marine Midland Bank, NA (USA): 4 Shenton Way, 16-01/12 Shing Kwan House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2205444; telex 24480; Vice-Pres., Regional and Gen. Man. JOSEPH F. DIPIAZZA.

Midland Bank PLC (UK): 65 Chulia St, 48-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 916188; telex 20035; Chief Man. JOHN C. MCLEAN.

The Mitsui Trust & Banking Co Ltd (Japan): 6 Shenton Way, 16-03 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2208553; telex 23796; Gen. Man. MASATAKA NAKAMURA.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York (USA): 6 Shenton Way, 30-01 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2208144; telex 24460; Sr Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FOCK SIEW WAH.

National Westminster Bank PLC (UK): 50 Raffles Place, 05-01/06 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2204144; telex 28491; Chief Man. R. J. LACEY.

Nordic Bank PLC (UK): 1 Shenton Way, 22-01 Robina House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2206144; telex 21737; Dir and Br. Man. BARRY GRANT.

Philippine National Bank: 180 Cecil St, 10-01/02 Bangkok Bank Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2228261; telex 21792; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. VALENTIN A. ARANETA.

Rainier National Bank (USA): 79 Robinson Rd, 21-03 CPF Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2220877; telex 23669; Vice-Pres. and Man. MARK D. EHLINGER.

RepublicBank Dallas, NA (USA): 3 Shenton Way, 14-08 Shenton House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2238222; telex 20681; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RONALD D. HAYDEN.

The Royal Bank of Canada (Asia) Ltd: 140 Cecil St, 01-00, PIL Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2245711; telex 26935; Man. Dir S. W. THAM.

The Saitama Bank Ltd (Japan): 16 Raffles Quay, 38-01 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2207075; telex 20371; Gen. Man. SABURO KADOTA.

Sanwa Bank Ltd (Japan): 50 Raffles Place, 25-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2249822; telex 28573; Gen. Man. MORIYASU KOBAYASHI.

Security Pacific National Bank (USA): 6 Raffles Quay, 08-00 Denmark House, Singapore 0104; tel. 2257022; telex 33731; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MARY ANNE MIDDLETON.

Société Générale (France): 30 Robinson Rd, 01-01 Tuan Sing Towers, Singapore 0104; tel. 2227122; telex 27213; Gen. Man. A. LARUE DE CHARLUS.

State Bank of India: 6 Shenton Way, 10-01 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2222033; telex 23184; Chief Man. PRIYA BRAT.

The Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co Ltd (Japan): 5 Shenton Way, 02-16 UIC Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2249055; telex 20717; Gen. Man. TAKASHI YAMAGUCHI.

Swiss Bank Corpn: 10 Collyer Quay, 15-03 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 5337904; telex 24140; Sr Vice-Pres. and Man. GUY DEMIERRE.

The Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd (Japan): 50 Raffles Place, 24-02 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2227871; telex 23058; Gen. Man. YOSHIHIRO KISHIMA.

The Tokai Bank Ltd (Japan): 24 Raffles Place, 22-01/06 Clifford Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 918222; telex 21848; Gen. Man. Y. TANAKA.

The Toronto-Dominion Bank (Canada): 3 Shenton Way, 01-04 Shenton House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2205322; telex 24020; Man. W. H. HUMPHRIES.

Union Bank of Switzerland: 50 Raffles Place, 30-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2203622; telex 21549; Vice-Pres. and Man. KARL W. PREISIG.

Westpac Banking Corpn (Australia): 65 Chulia St, 42-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 5338673; telex 21763; Chief Man. R. F. SPRING.

Association

Association of Banks in Singapore: 140 Cecil St, 02-00 PIL Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2244300; telex 29291; Dir ONG-ANG AI BOON.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Singapore International Monetary Exchange Ltd (SIMEX): 1 Maritime Sq., 09-39 World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409; tel. 2786363; telex 38000; gold and financial futures exchange, trading with contracts in gold, Eurodollars, Deutschemark and other futures contracts; 63 corp. mems; Chair. NG KOK SONG; Deputy Chair. FRANCIS YEO TENG YANG.

Stock Exchange of Singapore: 16 Raffles Quay, 16-03 Hong Leong Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2209455; telex 21853; f. 1930; 110 mems; Chair. ONG TJIN AN; Chief Exec. LIM CHOO PENG; Gen. Man. YEO ENG SWEE.

INSURANCE

The insurance system is supervised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (see Banking). In July 1984 there were 64 insurance companies (six life insurance, 52 general insurance, six life and general insurance), of which 23 were domestic companies and 41 foreign companies.

Export Credit Insurance Corpn of Singapore Ltd: 50 Raffles Place, 06-01 Shell Tower, Singapore 0104; tel. 2208344; telex 21524; f. 1976; equity participation; 50% state-owned, 47.5% by commercial banks, 2.2% by insurance companies and 0.3% by others; cap. issued 127m.; provides credit insurance facilities for trade and capital goods exports, unconditional guarantees to banks; CEO FOO KOK SWEE; Asst Gen. Man. KWAH THIAM HOCK.

Domestic Companies

Life Insurance

Asia Life Assurance Society Ltd: 2 Finlayson Green, 05-05 Asia Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2243181; telex 23971; f. 1948; Chair. TAN ENG CHIN; Man. Dir NG AIK HUAN.

Manulife (Singapore) Pte Ltd: 7500-A Beach Rd, 05-316 The Plaza, Singapore 0719; tel. 2960788; telex 36373; Gen. Man. DONALD P. RONAHAN.

Public Life Assurance Co Ltd: 57 Robinson Rd, 03-00 Public Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2222311; telex 23924; f. 1954; Chair. Datuk LEE CHEE SHAN; Man. Dir FUNG LOK NAM.

General Insurance

Allianz Insurance (Singapore) Pte Ltd: 124/126 Robinson Rd, 2nd and 3rd Floors, UOF Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2227733; telex 25094; Chair. HWANG SOO JIN.

Asia Insurance Co Ltd: 2 Finlayson Green, 03-00 Asia Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2243181; telex 23971; f. 1923; Chair. TAN ENG HENG.

Cosmic Insurance Corpn Ltd: 79 Robinson Rd, 15-03 CPF Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2239700; telex 20307; f. 1971; Gen. Man. TEO KWANG WHEE.

Industrial and Commercial Insurance Ltd: 2 Shenton Way, 01-03 ICB Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2223622; telex 20368; f. 1958; Chair. TAN PEE CEE; Gen. Man. TAN TECK BAK.

Kemper International Insurance Co (Pte) Ltd: 105 Cecil St, 21-01 The Octagon, Singapore 0106; tel. 2249477; telex 28327; Man. MARIO DEL ROSSO.

Malayan Motor and General Underwriters (Pte) Ltd: 36 Robinson Rd, 02-00 City House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2256111; telex 23207; f. 1954; Chair. N. T. GEOK; Chief Man. KAY KIM TECK.

Nanyang Insurance Co Ltd: 25–26 Circular Rd, Singapore 0104; tel. 914666; telex 22923; f. 1956; Exec. Dir and Prin. Officer TEO SOO CHEW.

Norwich Winterthur Insurance (Far East) Pte Ltd: 450–452 Alexandra Rd, 06-00 Inchcape House, Singapore 0511; tel. 625144; telex 33652; Gen. Man. W. J. CROSSEN.

Overseas Union Insurance Ltd: 22 Malacca St, 10-00 UMBC Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 5330111; telex 23737; f. 1956; Gen. Man. TAN HENG TONG.

People's Insurance Co Ltd: 6 Cecil St, 01-00 People's Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 911911; f. 1957; Chair. and Man. Dir NG ENG KIAT.

Public Insurance Co Ltd: 57 Robinson Rd, 03-00 Public Insurance Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2222311; telex 23924; f. 1950; Chair. Datuk LEE CHEE SHAN; Man. Dir FUNG LOK NAM.

Singapore Aviation and General Insurance Co (Pte) Ltd: 77 Robinson Rd, 13-00 SIA Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2241111; telex 28226; f. 1976; Gen. Man. LYE YUEN CHEW.

Sun Alliance Insurance (Singapore) Ltd: 124/126 Robinson Rd, 2nd and 3rd Floors, UOF Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2227733; telex 25094; Chair. HWANG SOO JIN.

Tat Lee Insurance Ltd: 63 Market St, 06-02 Tat Lee Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2246444; telex 22248; Chair. GOH TJOEI KOK.

The Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance Co (Singapore) Pte Ltd: 6 Shenton Way, 41-01 DBS Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2216111; telex 23975; Gen. Man. NOBORU MOCHIZUKI.

United Overseas Insurance Ltd: 124–126 Robinson Rd, 02-00 to 03-00 UOF Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2227733; telex 25094; f. 1971; Man. Dir and Prin. Officer HWANG SOO JIN.

Life and General Insurance

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co Ltd: 65 Chulia St, 18-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 5324331; telex 34421; f. 1908; Dir and Chief Gen. Man. N. N. HANDA.

Insurance Corpn of Singapore Ltd: 80 Marine Parade Rd, 17-00 Parkway Parade, Singapore 1544; tel. 3458555; telex 24857; f. 1969; CEO and Gen. Man. CHEW LOY KIAT.

NTUC Co-operative Insurance Commonwealth Enterprise Ltd (INCOME): 100 Beach Rd, 34-00 Shaw Towers, Singapore 0718; tel. 2954680; telex 26261; f. 1970; Gen. Man. TAN KIN LIAN.

Overseas Assurance Corpn Ltd: 5 Malacca St, Singapore 0104; tel. 915733; telex 21443; f. 1920; Gen. Man. and Sec. KOH BEE CHYE.

Associations

General Insurance Association of Singapore: 150 Cecil St, 07-01/04 Wing on Life Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2218788; Pres. TEO KWANG WHEE.

Life Insurance Association: 65 Chulia St, 18-01 OCBC Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 5324331; Pres. N. N. HANDA.

Numerous foreign insurance companies have offices in Singapore.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Singapore Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry: 47 Hill St, 03-01 Chinese Chamber of Commerce Bldg, Singapore 0617; tel. 3389761; telex 26228; f. 1978 by the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Singapore Malay Chamber of Commerce, the Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce, the Singapore International Chamber of Commerce and the Singapore Manufacturers' Association; Pres. LIM KEE MING; Sec.-Gen. LEE ONG PONG.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Development Board: 1 Maritime Sq., 10-40 World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409; tel. 2710844; telex 26233; f. 1961; statutory body planning and implementing the govt's industrialization programme; Chair. P. Y. HWANG; Alternate Chair. CHAN CHIN BOCK; Dep. Chair. I. F. TANG; Dir YEO SENG TECK.

Housing and Development Board: National Development Bldg, Maxwell Rd, POB 702, Singapore 9014; tel. 2254444; f. 1960; public housing authority; Chair. HSUAN OWYANG.

Jurong Town Corpn: Jurong Town Hall Rd, Singapore 2261; tel. 5600056; f. 1968; statutory body responsible for developing and maintaining industrial estates; Chair. I. F. TANG.

Trade Development Board: 1 Maritime Sq., Telok Blangah Rd, 03-01 World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409; tel. 2719388; telex 28617; statutory body; Chair. S. CHANDRA DAS; CEO NG POCK TOO; Dir-Gen. RIDZWAN DZAFIR.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: Collyer Quay, 25-08 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 5338827; f. 1957; controls pineapple cultivation, canning and marketing; Chair. WONG KUM CHOON.

Rubber Association of Singapore: 14 Collyer Quay, 13-00 Singapore Rubber House, Singapore 0104; tel. 913333; telex 20554; f. 1968 to regulate, promote, develop and supervise the rubber market in Singapore, including the establishment and dissemination of official prices for all grades and types of rubber; provides clearing facilities; endorses certificates of origin and licences for packers, shippers and mfrs; Chair. TAN ENG JOO; Exec. Sec. GNOH CHONG HOCK.

Singapore Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers (SASAR): 1 Maritime Sq., 09-50 World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409; tel. 2707883; telex 37706; f. 1968; 30 full mems, 10 hon. mems, 153 assoc. mems; Pres. LOH WING SIEW; Exec. Sec. ONG CHEW LIANG.

Singapore Manufacturers' Association: 1 Maritime Sq., Telok Blangah Rd, 02-18 World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409; tel. 2785211; f. 1932; Chair. ONG LENG CHUAN; Dep. Chair. TAY KWANG SENG, GOPINATH PILLAI.

CO-OPERATIVES

As at 31 December 1981, Singapore had 78 co-operative societies classified into 12 types, comprising 40 thrift and credit societies, eight consumer societies, 17 multi-purpose societies, three housing/land-purchase societies, one transport society, two producer societies, one insurance society, one medical society, two service societies, two school co-operative societies and one co-operative union. These societies had a combined membership of 273 institutional mems and 180,229 personal mems with paid-up share capital of S $53m. and a statutory reserve fund of S $10.7m.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Singapore Maritime Employers' Federation: POB 247, Singapore; f. 1955; Chair. F. D. MURPHY.

Singapore National Employers' Federation: 19 Tanglin Rd, 10-01/04 Tanglin Shopping Centre, Singapore 0923; tel. 2358911; f. 1948; Pres. JACK CHIA; Exec. Dir TAN PENG BOO.

TRADE UNIONS

In January 1982 there were 86 employees' unions (total membership 219,951) and 61 employers' unions (total membership 210,256), affiliated to SNTUC. In 1981 the two largest unions, the Pioneer Industries Employees' Union (PIEU) and the Singapore Industrial Labour Organization (SILO) were completely restructured, forming nine industrial unions.

Singapore National Trades Union Congress (SNTUC): Trade Union House, Shenton Way, Singapore 0106; tel. 2226555; telex 24543; f. 1964; 70 affiliated unions, 188,000 mems (Sept. 1984); Pres. PETER VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. ONG TENG CHEONG (until April 1985).

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1984 there were 26 km of 1 m-gauge railway, linked with the Malaysian railway system and owned by the Malayan Railway Administration. The main line crosses the Johore causeway and terminates near Keppel Harbour. Branch lines link it with the industrial estate at Jurong.

Construction began in 1984 on the Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system, to be completed by 1992 at a (1982) cost of S$5,000m. The network will consist of two lines, running east–west (32.6 km) and north–south (14.4 km). There is also a proposal to extend the system to the north-east of the island. Of the total proposed 70 km, the underground section will extend for 20 km, 10 km will be at street level and 40 km will be elevated.

Mass Rapid Transport Corpn: Thomson Plaza, 301 Upper Thomson Rd, 03-24 Thomson Plaza, Singapore 2057.

ROADS

In 1983 Singapore had a total of 2,552 km of roads of which 54 km were motorway and 382 km were main roads.

SHIPPING

Singapore's container terminal facilities comprise six main berths totalling 1,909 m (13.4 m LWOST), a feeder service berth of 238 m (10.8 m LWOST) and a cross berth of 213 m (10.4 m LWOST). Conversion of two berths at Keppel Wharves into container berths totalling 535 m was due to be completed in 1983/84. In addition, there are conventional wharves which include Keppel Wharves (5.0 km), Jurong Port (1.8 km), Pasir Panjang Wharves (2.7 km), and Sembawang Wharves (0.8 km). In 1982 Singapore's merchant shipping fleet totalled 1,780 vessels, with 7.7m. grt.

Port of Singapore Authority: PSA Towers, Maritime Sq., Singapore 9005; tel. 2712211; telex 21507; Chair. LIM KIM SAN; Gen. Man. WONG HUNG KHIM; Dir Operations LEE CHEE YENG; Dir Finance LIM TIAN LEONG; Dir Engineering PHILIP NG; Dir Admin. and Sec. BILLIE CHENG SHAO-CHI.

Major Shipping Lines

American President Lines Ltd: 19 Keppel Rd, 02-01 Jit Poh Bldg, Singapore 0208; tel. 2259966; telex 21337; container services to South-East Asia, the USA, the Persian Gulf and Canada; Man. Dir MICHAEL GOH.

Barber Wilhelmsen Agencies Pte Ltd: 10 Collyer Quay, 12-04 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 5322651; telex 23057; services to the USA and Canada; Dir KNUT S. BERENTSON.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd: 1 Maritime Sq., 11-21 World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409; tel. 2737744; telex 24300; container services to the Far East and Europe; Man. J. B. MATTINSON.

Chip Seng Co Pte Ltd: 151 Chin Swee Rd, 10-01 Manhattan House, Singapore 0316; tel. 7339911; telex 21451; services to the USA, Europe, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean Sea; Gov. Dir WEE MON-CHENG; Man. Dir NG SAU LONG.

Everett Steamship Corpn: 24 Raffles Place, 17-03 Clifford Centre, Singapore 0104; tel. 5325481; telex 21306; cargo services; Gen. Man. P. M. PANDOLFO.

Guan Guan Shipping Pte Ltd: 60 Cecil St, 03-00 Kwangtung Provincial Bank Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2219790; telex 21395; f. 1955; shipowners and agents; passenger/cargo services to East and West Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bengal Bay ports, Persian Gulf ports, Hong Kong and China; 17 vessels; T. E. GOH.

Korins Maritime Services Pte Ltd: 114 Anson Rd, 18-01 Tunas Bldg, Singapore 0207; tel. 2216322; telex 24133; three vessels; Chair. C. H. CHIN; Man. Dir CHEE SEOK YONG.

Lian Soon Shipping and Trading Co Pte Ltd: 50 Robinson Rd, 12-00 MNB Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2200811; telex 23259; services to Indonesia, East Malaysia, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and the Middle East; 15 vessels; Chair. DOLLY SEAH; Man. Dir DAVID ONG.

Maersk Line (Singapore) Pte Ltd: 1 Maritime Sq., 13-07 World Trade Centre, Singapore 0409; tel. 2733366; telex 23324; f. 1974; services to USA, Europe, AP Gulf; operates container vessels; Man. Dir N. J. IVERSEN.

Nedlloyd EAC Agencies Pte Ltd: 1 Finlayson Green, Nedlloyd House, Singapore 0104; tel. 2218989; telex 21261; f. 1963; agency for Nedlloyd Lines and Scandutch I/S partnership; Gen. Man. J. H. MEIJER.

Neptune Orient Lines Ltd: Neptune Bldg, 13 Trafalgar St, Singapore 0207; tel. 2223311; telex 24371; f. 1968; liner containerized services on the Far East/Europe, Far East/USA West and East Coasts, Straits/Australia, South Asia/Europe and South-East Asia, Far East/Mediterranean routes; tankers and dry cargo vessels on charter; 33 ships; Chair. M. WONG PAKSHONG; Man. Dir LUA CHENG ENG.

New Straits Shipping Co Pte Ltd: 51 Anson Rd, 10-57 Anson Centre, Singapore 0207; tel. 2201007; telex 23150; three vessels.

Pacific International Lines Pte Ltd: 140 Cecil St, 03-00 PIL Bldg, Singapore 0106; tel. 2218133; telex 24190; shipowners, agents and managers; liner services to Far East, India, Red Sea, Arabian Gulf and East Africa; container services to South-East Asia; world-wide chartering, offshore petroleum warehousing, freight forwarding; Man. Dir Y. C. CHANG.

Pacific Navigation Co Pte Ltd: 3 Shenton Way, 21-08 Shenton House, Singapore 0106; tel. 2225687; telex 26003; six vessels; Man. Dir B. FORSELL.

Seven Seas Maritime Co Pte Ltd: 10 Collyer Quay, 05-04/05-05 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 2249144; telex 23306; services to Europe, Middle East, Africa and South-East Asia; Man. Dirs WIM H. TIOMENA, T. H. TAN.

Singapore Islands Line: 10 Collyer Quay, 22-02 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; services to Middle East; Man. Dir KUA PHEK LONG.

Straits Steamship Co Ltd: 10 Collyer Quay, 16-02 Ocean Bldg, Singapore 0104; tel. 910066; telex 24420; f. 1890; holding company for container shipping agencies and regional and coastal shipping lines; main activities are shipping, property and engineering and oilfield services; also has interests in distributive trades, food importation, data processing, freight forwarding and warehousing, travel and tours, vehicle hire, insurance broking; Chair. SIM KEE BOON; Sec. CHOO CHIN TECK.

Yew Lian Shipping Co Pte Ltd: 20 Peck Seah St, Singapore 0207; tel. 2216655; telex 23429; four vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

Singapore's international airport at Changi was opened in 1981.

Singapore Airlines Ltd (SIA): Singapore Changi Airport, POB 501, Singapore 9181; tel. 5423333; telex 21241; f. 1972; passenger services to Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei, People's Republic of China, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the USA; fleet of 1 B-757, 18 B-747, 2 B-727, 8 A300-B4, 1 A310; Chair. J. Y. M. PILLAY; Dep. Chair. LIM CHIN BENG; Man. Dir CHEONG CHOONG KENG.

Tourism

Singapore Convention Bureau: 135 Tudor Court, Tanglin Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 2356611; telex 33375; f. 1974; a division of the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board; Dir JENNIE CHUA.

Singapore Tourist Promotion Board: 131 Tudor Court, Tanglin Rd, Singapore 1024; tel. 2356611; telex 33375; f. 1964; Chair. TAN I. TONG; Divisional Dir (Conventions) YUEN KUM CHUEN.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Solomon Islands is a scattered Melanesian archipelago in the south-western Pacific Ocean, east of Papua New Guinea. The country includes most of the Solomon Islands (those to the north-west being part of Papua New Guinea), Ontong Java Islands (Lord Howe Atoll), Rennell Island and the Santa Cruz Islands, about 500 km (300 miles) to the east. The climate is equatorial, with small seasonal variations, governed by the trade winds. In Honiara the average temperature is about 27°C (81°F) and the average annual rainfall about 2,160 mm (85 in). The official language is standard English, although pidgin English is more widely used and understood. More than 80 different local languages exist, and no vernacular is common to the whole country. More than 95% of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and most of the remainder follow traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) comprises two triangles, one of light blue (with its base at the hoist and its apex in the upper fly) and one of green (with its base in the fly and its apex in the lower hoist), separated by a narrow yellow diagonal stripe (from lower hoist to upper fly), with five white five-pointed stars (arranged to form a diagonal cross) in the upper hoist. The capital is Honiara, on the island of Guadalcanal.

Recent History

The northern Solomon Islands became a German protectorate in 1885 and the southern Solomons a British protectorate in 1893. Rennell Island and the Santa Cruz Islands were added to the British protectorate in 1898 and 1899. Germany ceded most of the northern Solomons and Ontong Java Islands to the United Kingdom between 1898 and 1900. The whole territory, known as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Western Pacific High Commission (WPHC), with its headquarters in Fiji.

The Solomon Islands were invaded by Japan in 1942 but, after a fierce battle on Guadalcanal, most of the islands were recaptured by US forces in 1943. After the Second World War the protectorate's capital was moved from Tulagi Island to Honiara. In January 1953 the headquarters of the WPHC also moved to Honiara. Meanwhile, elected local councils were established on most of the islands, and by 1966 almost the whole territory was covered by such councils.

Under a new constitution, introduced in October 1960, a Legislative Council and an Executive Council were established for the protectorate's central administration. Initially, all members of both bodies were appointed, but from 1964 the Legislative Council included elected members, and the elective element was gradually increased. Another constitution, introduced in March 1970, established a single Governing Council of 17 elected members, three ex officio members and (until the end of 1971) up to six public service members. A new Governing Council of 24 directly elected members was formed in 1973, when a ministerial system was introduced.

A further new constitution, adopted in April 1974, instituted a single Legislative Assembly, containing 24 members who chose a Chief Minister with the right to appoint his own Council of Ministers. A new office of Governor of the Protectorate was also created, to assume almost all of the functions previously exercised in the territory by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Solomon Mamaloni, leader of the newly founded People's Progress Party, was appointed the first Chief Minister in August 1974. The territory was officially renamed the Solomon Islands in June 1975, although it retained protectorate status.

In January 1976 the Solomon Islands received internal self-government, with the Chief Minister presiding over the Council of Ministers in place of the Governor. In June elections were held for an enlarged Legislative Assembly, and in July the Assembly elected one of its new members, Peter Kenilorea, to be Chief Minister. Solomon Islands (as it was restyled) became an independent state, within the Commonwealth, on 7 July 1978. The Legislative Assembly became the National Parliament and designated Kenilorea the first Prime Minister.

The main political issue confronting the new nation was the proposed decentralization of authority to the regions, support for which was particularly strong in the Western District, the most commercially developed part of the country. The first general election since independence was held in August 1980. Independents won more seats than any of the three parties. Parliament again elected Kenilorea Prime Minister by an overwhelming majority. In August 1981, however, Parliament approved a motion expressing 'no confidence' in Kenilorea, and chose Solomon Mamaloni to succeed him as Prime Minister. One of the first acts of the new Government was to create five ministerial posts with responsibility for provincial affairs. A major Cabinet reshuffle in February 1984 affected 12 of the 15 ministerial posts. In the same month, notice was given to foreign governments that no warship or military aircraft would be allowed to enter Solomon Islands' airspace or territorial waters, unless there had first been a written assurance that it was neither nuclear-powered nor carrying nuclear weapons. Relations with the USA became strained after the seizure and confiscation in June of a US fishing-boat which had been operating illegally in Solomon Islands' territorial waters.

After a scheduled general election to the National Parliament in October 1984, a majority among the minor parties and independent members was decisive in electing Sir Peter Kenilorea (as he had become) to the post of Prime Minister. The new Government consisted of a coalition of nine members of Kenilorea's Solomon Islands United Party, three from the newly formed Solomons Ano Sagufenua party and three independents. The five provincial ministries, established by Mamaloni, were abolished in line with Kenilorea's declared policy of restoring to central government control some of the powers held by the provincial governments. In February 1985 he ordered the release of the confiscated US fishing-boat, upon the payment of a fine of about US $770,000 by its owners.

Government

Under the 1978 Constitution, executive authority is vested in the British monarch, as Head of State, and is exercisable by the monarch's representative, the Governor-General, who is appointed on the advice of Parliament and acts on the advice of the Cabinet. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Parliament, with 38 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution) in single-member constituencies. The Cabinet is composed of the Prime Minister, elected by Parliament, and other Ministers appointed by the Governor-General on the Prime Minister's recommendation. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. The country comprises four Districts, within which there are eight local government councils, elected by universal adult suffrage. The Constitution provides for further devolution of power to provincial authorities.

Economic Affairs

According to estimates by the World Bank, Solomon Islands' GNP per head (at average 1979–81 prices) was US $560 in 1980, rising to US $640 in 1981. The figure was US $660 (at average 1980–82 prices) in 1982. Between 1970 and 1980, it was estimated, the country's GNP per head increased, in real terms, at an average rate of 2.9% per year.

About 90% of the population depend on subsistence agriculture, the main crops being coconuts, sweet potatoes, taro, yams, cassava, garden vegetables and fruit. Fishing is also a traditional subsistence activity. The principal commercial agricultural product is copra, which was for many years the islands'

main export. More than 60% of the country's copra production comes from smallholders, and the rest from plantations.

Since the 1960s the economy has been successfully diversified away from dependence on copra exports. In 1981 fish, particularly tuna, accounted for about 38% of total export earnings, while timber contributed almost 28%, copra 14% and palm oil and kernels a further 13%. Rice is also exported. Faced with an increasing trade deficit and poor prices for Solomon Islands' principal export commodities, the Government sought to encourage exports, and the production and consumption of import substitutes, by currency devaluations, of 6% in June 1981 and 10% in August 1982, and by selective duties on imports. However, GDP is estimated to have fallen by 2.3% in 1982, while the inflation rate was about 13%.

A heavily mineralized area at Betilonga and in the Sutakiki Valley, on Guadalcanal, has been investigated for gold, silver and copper, and there have been surveys of phosphate deposits, estimated at 10m. metric tons, on Bellona Island and of deposits of asbestos at Kumboro, on Choiseul, and high-grade bauxite on Rennell and Vaghena Islands.

Until independence, aid was mainly from the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, although Solomon Islands also received multilateral aid from the Asian Development Bank, the European Development Fund, the UN and its agencies and the IMF, which increased after 1978. The British Government agreed to provide a £23m. post-independence financial settlement over four years, and gave SI $13m. in aid in 1982/83.

The islands' transport facilities are seriously inadequate, which hampers agricultural and economic development, but the Government is trying to minimize these problems by emphasizing decentralized rural development to prevent a population drift to the capital. In the 1975–79 Development Plan, the Government allocated almost one-half of public capital expenditure to economic infrastructure projects. These were mainly road construction, the expansion and modernization of the Government shipping fleet and the construction of wharves and telecommunications, as well as a hydroelectric scheme on the Lungga River on Guadalcanal. The 1980–84 Development Plan was also concentrated on rural development, improved infrastructure and education, and devolution of power to the provinces. In January 1984 tax concessions were granted to a number of companies, which were expected to invest a total of more than $A9m. in new businesses in Solomon Islands.

Transport and Communications

Despite progress in road construction, shipping still plays by far the most important part in Solomon Islands transport between and around the islands. The main ports are Honiara, Yandina and Gizo. Three airports are open to international traffic, while 20 other airports handle internal traffic. In July 1979 a new satellite earth station in Solomon Islands greatly improved telecommunications.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health and Medical Services is responsible for Government health projects. In 1978 it maintained eight hospitals, with a total of 676 beds, and 33 rural clinics. There were also two church hospitals, with 144 beds. A National Provident Fund was established in 1976 to provide social security benefits to all persons in paid employment.

Education

Education is not compulsory, but it is estimated that more than two-thirds of school-age children receive formal education, mainly in state schools. Primary education begins at seven years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 13, lasts for up to five years. In 1976 and 1977 eight 'New Secondary Schools', now renamed Provincial Secondary Schools, were opened to provide courses of a practical and local nature, mainly in agriculture and development studies. There is one teacher-training school and a technical institute. Scholarships are available for higher education at various universities overseas. In 1977 the Solomon Islands Centre of the University of the Pacific opened in Honiara.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Whit Monday), 10 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 7 July (Independence Day), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28–31 March (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SI $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = SI $1.5572;

US $1 = SI $1.3435.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Office, Honiara; tel. 03-54; telex 66337.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 27,556 sq km (10,639 sq miles).

Population: Males 102,808, Females 94,015, Total 196,823 (census of 7 Feb. 1976); 244,000 (1982, official mid-year estimate); Honiara (capital) 18,346 (census of October 1979), 20,842 (1981 estimate).

Ethnic Groups (census of 7 Feb. 1976): Melanesians 183,665, Polynesians 7,821, Micronesians 2,753, Europeans 1,359, Chinese 452, Others 773.

Economically Active Population (1980, wage-earners only): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 6,833, Mining and manufacturing 2,082, Electricity and water 254, Construction 1,824, Wholesale and retail trade 1,863, Transport and communications 1,439, Financial services 303, Social and personal services 5,767, Total 20,365.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1982, metric tons): Copra 32,172, Cocoa 668, Rice (paddy) 10,538, Palm oil 19,238.

Livestock (1982, head): 23,671.

Forestry (Roundwood removals, 1982, '000 cu m, excluding bark, FAO estimate): 512.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Sea Fishing (1982, '000 metric tons, live weight): Skipjack tuna 18.0, Other marine fishes 15.1, Other aquatic animals 0.3, Total catch 33.4. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 Solomon Islands dollar (SI $). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents; 1 and 10 dollars. *Notes:* 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = SI $1.5572; US $1 = SI $1.3435; SI $100 = £64.22 = US $74.43. *Average Exchange Rate* (US $ per SI $): 1.1545 (1979), 1.1955 (1980).

Budget (1981, SI $ million): Expenditure 61.3; Revenue 34.8, Overseas aid 23.5.

Development Expenditure (1980, SI $ '000): Development sector 25,200 (Natural resources 6,500, Commerce and industry 4,500, Economic infrastructure 14,200), Social sector 20,000 (Education 5,100, Health 4,100, Culture and welfare 900, Administrative sector 9,900), Total 45,200.

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index for Honiara; base: 1978 = 100): 122.2 in 1980; 142.2 in 1981; 160.7 in 1982.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (SI $ '000, 1981): *Imports:* Food and live animals 7,047, Beverages and tobacco 2,400, Crude materials (inedible) except fuels 594, Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. 15,192, Animal and vegetable oils and fats 334, Chemicals 3,816, Basic manufactures 11,967, Machinery and transport equipment 19,149, Miscellaneous manufactured articles 5,029, Other commodities and transactions 252, Total 65,781; 1982 Total 58,600; 1983 Total 70,600. *Exports:* Fish 21,965, Copra 8,050, Timber (logs) 14,728, Sawn timber 1,342, Sea shells 403, Cocoa 893, Tobacco 95, Rice and rice products 901, Gold 520, Palm oil and kernels 7,527, Others 1,130, Total 57,555; 1982 Total 54,500; 1983 Total 71,200. In 1981 the main sources of imports were Australia (28.1%), Singapore (22.1%) and Japan (15.0%); the principal export markets were Japan (37.4%), the United Kingdom (11.9%), the Netherlands (11.9%) and Australia (7.8%).

TOURISM

There were 11,171 visitors to Solomon Islands in 1981, of whom 6,773 were tourists.

EDUCATION

Primary, Government (1980): 299 schools, 25,153 pupils.
Primary, Private (1980): 71 schools, 3,717 pupils.
Secondary (1980): 15 schools, 3,547 pupils.
Overseas centres (1979): 245 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

A new constitution came into effect at independence on 7 July 1978.

The main provisions are that Solomon Islands is a constitutional monarchy with the British sovereign (represented locally by a Governor-General, who must be a Solomon Islands citizen) as Head of State, while legislative power is vested in the unicameral National Parliament composed of 38 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), and executive authority is effectively held by the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister. The Governor-General is appointed for up to five years, on the advice of Parliament, and acts in almost all matters on the advice of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister is elected by and from members of Parliament. Other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General, on the Prime Minister's recommendation, from members of Parliament. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Emphasis is laid on the devolution of power to proposed provincial governments, and traditional chiefs and leaders have a special role within these arrangements.

The constitution contains comprehensive guarantees of fundamental human rights and freedoms, and provides for the introduction of a 'leadership code' and the appointment of an Ombudsman and a Public Solicitor. It also provides for 'the establishment of the underlying law, based on the customary law and concepts of the Solomon Islands people'. Solomon Islands citizenship was automatically conferred on the indigenous people of the islands and on other residents with close ties with the islands upon independence. The acquisition of land is reserved for indigenous inhabitants or their descendants.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General: Sir Baddeley Devesi (took office 7 July 1978; re-appointed in June 1983).

THE CABINET
(March 1985)

A coalition of the Solomon Islands United Party—SIUPA (with nine ministerial posts), the Solomons Ano Sagufenua—SAS party (with three posts) and independents (with three posts).

Prime Minister: Sir Peter Kenilorea.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs and Provincial Government: Ezekiel Alebua.
Minister of Finance: George Kejoa.
Minister of Agriculture and Lands: Sethuel Kelly.
Minister of Education and Training: Danny Philip.
Minister of Police and Justice: Swanson Konifilia.
Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry: Robert Bera.
Minister of Natural Resources: Daniel Sande.
Minister of Immigration and Labour: Jason Dorovolomo.
Minister of the Public Service: Seth Lekelalu.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Paul Tovua.
Minister of Energy, Works and Utilities: John Tepaika.
Minister of Transport and Communications: John Maetia.

Minister of Health and Medical Services: George Ngumi.
Minister of Economic Planning: Tony Harihiru.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: POB G1, Honiara; tel. 23111; telex 66311.
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands: Honiara.
Ministry of Economic Planning: Honiara.
Ministry of Education and Training: POB 584, Honiara.
Ministry of Energy, Works and Utilities: Honiara.
Ministry of Finance: POB G26, Honiara; tel. 22903.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB G10, Honiara; tel. 22300; telex 66311.
Ministry of Health and Medical Services: POB 349, Honiara; tel. 23620.
Ministry of Home Affairs and Provincial Government: POB G13, Honiara.
Ministry of Immigration and Labour: Honiara.
Ministry of Natural Resources: Honiara.
Ministry of Police and Justice: POB G3, Honiara; tel. 21181.
Ministry of the Public Service: Honiara.
Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry: Honiara.
Ministry of Transport and Communications: POB G8, Honiara; tel. 21141.

Legislature

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT

The 38-member National Parliament, established following independence in July 1978, replaced the former Legislative Assembly. At the most recent general election, on 24 October 1984, the Solomon Islands United Party (SIUPA) won 13 seats, the People's Alliance Party (PAP) 12 seats, the Solomons Ano Sagufenua party (SAS) 4 seats, the National Democratic Party (NADEPA) 1 seat, and independent candidates 7 seats; voting for the remaining seat was postponed.

Speaker: Maepeza Gina.
Leader of the Official Opposition: Solomon Mamaloni.

Political Organizations

Political parties are not very influential in Solomon Islands politics. The following parties represent the main groupings:

National Democratic Party (NADEPA): Honiara; f. 1976; Leader Bartholomew Ulufa'alu.
People's Alliance Party (PAP): POB 722, Honiara; f. 1979; a coalition of the People's Progressive Party and the Rural Alliance Party; Leader Solomon Mamaloni; Sec. E. Kingmele.
Solomons Ano Sagufenua (SAS): Honiara; f. 1984; Parl. Leader Sethuel Kelly.
Solomon Islands United Party (SIUPA): Honiara; f. 1979; Leader Sir Peter Kenilorea.

Diplomatic Representation

HIGH COMMISSIONS IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Australia: Mendana Ave, POB 589, Honiara; tel. 21561; telex 66325; High Commissioner: Trevor Sofield.
New Zealand: POB 697, Honiara; tel. 21502; telex 66322; High Commissioner: Rodney Denham.
Papua New Guinea: Honiara; High Commissioner: Jacob Kairi.
United Kingdom: Soltel House, Mendana Ave, POB 676, Honiara; tel. 21705; telex 66324; High Commissioner: George N. Stansfield.

Judicial System

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record with jurisdiction and powers as prescribed by the Solomon Islands Constitution or by any law for the time being in force in Solomon Islands. The Judges of the High Court are the Chief Justice, resident in Solomon Islands and employed by its government, and Puisne Judges, who are non-resident and visit the territory as and when necessary. Appeals from this Court go to the Court of Appeal of which the Chief Justice is President and other members are normally Judges from Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.

In addition there are Magistrates' Courts staffed by qualified and lay magistrates exercising limited jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. There are also Local Courts staffed by elders of the local communities which have jurisdiction in the areas of established native custom, petty crime and local government by-laws. In 1975 Customary Land Appeal Courts were established to hear land appeals from local courts, which have exclusive original jurisdiction over customary land.

Chief Justice of the High Court: Sir John White (acting).

Religion

More than 95% of the people are Christian, and the remainder follow traditional beliefs. According to the census of 1976, about 33% of the population adhered to the Church of Melanesia (Anglican), 19% were Roman Catholics, 17% belonged to the South Seas Evangelical Church, 11% to the United Church and 10% supported the Seventh-day Adventists.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of the Province of Melanesia: Most Rev. N. K. Palmer, POB 19, Honiara; tel. 21892.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Honiara: Most Rev. Daniel Stuyvenberg, POB 237, Honiara; tel. 22387.

Other Christian Churches

Assembly of God: Honiara; f. 1971; Gen. Supt Rev. S. Makini.
Christian Fellowship Church: Church, Paradise, PO Munda, Western Province; f. 1960; over 4,800 mems in 24 villages; runs five primary schools; Leader: Holy Mama (Job Duddley).
Seventh-day Adventist: Honiara; telex 66378; Pres. of Western Pacific Region Pastor Rex V. Moe; Sec. D. Bruce Mitchell.
South Sea Evangelical Church: Honiara; Gen. Supt Rev. Jezreel Filoa.
United Church of Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands: Munda, New Georgia, Western District; f. 1968; Bishop of Solomon Islands Region: Rev. L. Boseto.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 245, Honiara; tel. 22475.

The Press

Agricola: Ministry of Industry, Commerce and National Development, POB G13, Honiara; tel. 22262; quarterly; Editor Martin Todd.
Solomon Star: POB 255; Honiara; tel. 22913; f. 1982; weekly; Editor J. W. Lamari; circ. 4,000.
Solomons Toktok: POB 599, Honiara; f. 1977; independent; weekly; also publs monthly news magazine *The Observer*; Editor/Publr George Atkin; circ. 2,000.

Radio

In 1983 there were an estimated 24,000 radio receivers in use. There is no television service.

Solomon Islands Broadcasting Corporation: POB 654, Honiara; tel. 20051; f. 1976; daily transmissions are mainly in Pidgin with some English news bulletins and programmes; broadcasts total 116 hours per week; Chair. W. Bennett; Gen. Man. Ashley B. Wickham; Chief Engineer G. Richardson.

Finance

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Solomon Islands: POB 634, Honiara; tel. 21791; telex 66320; f. 1983; sole bank of issue; Gov. A. V. Hughes.

Commercial Bank

National Bank of Solomon Islands Ltd: Mendana Ave, POB 37, Honiara; tel. 21874; telex 66319; f. 1981; 49% govt-owned, 51% owned by The Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. SI$2m. (1981); Gen. Man. P. G. CRIDLAND; 3 brs.

Development Bank

Development Bank of Solomon Islands: POB 760, Honiara; tel. 595; f. 1978; cap. and dep. US $9.2m.; Gen. Man. KEVIN MISI.

Foreign Banks

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd: POB 10, Honiara; tel. 21835.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Mendana Ave, POB 12, Honiara.

INSURANCE

About 10 major British insurance companies maintain agencies in the territory.

Trade and Industry

Cattle Development Authority (CDA): POB 525, Honiara; f. 1977; Gen. Man. G. LUIALAMO.

Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: POB 64, Honiara; Chair. M. KELESI.

Solomon Islands Copra Board: POB 54, Honiara; sole exporter of copra; agencies at Honiara and Yandina; Gen. Man. S. ILALA.

Solomon Islands Plantations Ltd: POB 350, Honiara; tel. 21412; telex 66323; f. 1971; joint venture between Commonwealth Development Corporation, Solomon Islands Government Shareholding Agency and local landowners; major producer and exporter of palm oil, palm kernels and cocoa; Gen. Man. B. WOODHEAD.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1979 there were 238 primary co-operative societies working mostly outside the capital. There are two associations running and aiding co-operative societies in Solomon Islands: the Central Co-operative Association (CCA) and the Western General Co-operative Association (WGCA).

TRADE UNIONS

Solomon Islands National Union of Workers (SINU): Honiara; Pres. JOSES TUHANUKU.

Solomon Islands Public Employees' Union (SIPEU): Honiara; Pres. MOSLYN HABU.

Transport

ROADS

There are about 1,300 km of roads maintained by the central and provincial governments; in 1976, main roads covered 455 km. In addition, there are 800 km of privately maintained roads mainly for plantation use. Road construction and maintenance is difficult because of the nature of the country, and what roads there are serve as feeder roads to the main town of an island.

Honiara now has a main road running about 65 km each side of it along the north coast of Guadalcanal, and Malaita has a road 157 km long running north of Auki and around the northern end of the island to the Lau Lagoon, where canoe transport takes over; and one running south for 35 km to Masa.

On Makira a road has been built linking Kira Kira and Kakoranga, a distance of 35 km. Before it abandoned mining investigations in 1977, the Mitsui Mining and Smelting Company built 40 km of road on Rennell Island.

A study, due to be completed in March 1984 and backed by the Asian Development Bank, was to consider the laying or upgrading of 150 km of roads on Guadalcanal with the object of improving the infrastructure serving the main areas of agricultural production.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services (mainly cargo) exist between Solomon Islands and Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore and European ports. In 1981 internal shipping was provided by 34 ships of the government marine fleet and about 106 commercial vessels. The three main ports are at Honiara, Yandina and Gizo but a new deep-sea harbour is being planned for Noro on New Georgia to replace the port at Gizo. The ports are controlled by the Solomon Islands Ports Authority.

Solomon Islands Ports Authority: POB 307, Honiara; tel. 22646; telex 66348; f. 1956; Chair. D. KAUSIMAE; Gen. Man. JAMES VAUKEI; Sec. N. J. CONSTANTINE; Chief of Port Operations JOHN KWAEOTA; Harbourmaster Capt. JOHN KWALEMANU.

Tradco Shipping Ltd: POB 114, Honiara; tel. 22588; telex 66313; f. 1984; shipping agents, agents for Lloyds.

Shipping companies operating freight services to Solomon Islands include Sofrana-Unilines, Kyowa Line, PNG Shipping Corporation, Chief Container Service, China Navigation Service, Columbus Line, the Bank Line and Polskie Linie Oceaniczne. P&O and Sitmar Cruises are amongst the companies which operate passenger services to the islands. Solomon Islands withdrew from the Pacific Forum Line in 1983.

CIVIL AVIATION

Three airports are open to international traffic and a further 20 serve internal flights.

Solomon Islands Airways Ltd (Solair): POB 23, Honiara; tel. 20031; telex 6631; f. 1968; internal scheduled and charter services to 24 airstrips, and scheduled services between Honiara and Kieta (Papua New Guinea) and Espiritu Santo and Port Vila (Vanuatu); Gen. Man. R. P. C. BOBER; fleet of 1 Beechcraft Baron, 2 Britten-Norman Islander, 1 Beechcraft Queen-Air, 1 Metro II.

Tourism

Solomon Islands Tourist Authority: POB 321, Honiara; f. 1972; Chair. CHARLIE PANAKERA; Gen. Man. ROBERT BERA.

SOMALIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Somali Democratic Republic lies on the east coast of Africa, with Ethiopia to the north-west and Kenya to the west. There is a short frontier with Djibouti. Somalia has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, forming the 'Horn of Africa'. The climate is generally hot and dry, with an average annual temperature of 27°C (80°F). It is hotter in the interior and on the Gulf of Aden, but cooler on the Indian Ocean coast. Average annual rainfall is less than 430 mm (17 in). The national language is Somali but Arabic is also in official use. English and Italian are also widely spoken. The state religion is Islam, and the majority of Somalis are Sunni Muslims. There is a small Christian community, mostly Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is pale blue, with a large five-pointed white star in the centre. The capital is Mogadishu.

Recent History

Somalia was formed by a merger of two former colonial territories: British Somaliland, in the north, and its larger and more populous neighbour, Italian Somaliland. The United Kingdom established a protectorate in British Somaliland in 1886, following the withdrawal of Egyptian garrisons from the area. Italian Somaliland originated in 1889, when Italy concluded agreements with two local rulers, who placed their territories under Italian protection. Italy's occupation of the region was subsequently extended along the coast and inland, and Italian control was completed in 1927.

Italian forces in Somaliland and Eritrea invaded and occupied neighbouring Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in 1935–36. During the Second World War (1939–45) British Somaliland was temporarily conquered by Italian troops, but in 1941 it was recaptured by a British counter-offensive, which also forced the Italians to withdraw from Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. A British military administration was then established in British and Italian Somaliland.

Under the provisions of the post-war peace treaty of February 1947, Italy renounced all rights to Italian Somaliland. In December 1950, however, the pre-war colony became the UN Trust Territory of Somalia, with Italy returning as the administering power for a transitional period, fixed at 10 years, prior to independence. During the 1950s the Italian administration expanded education and other social services. Under Italian supervision, the territory's first general election on the basis of universal adult suffrage was held in March 1959, when 83 of the 90 seats in the Legislative Assembly were won by the Somali Youth League (SYL), a pro-Western party, founded in 1943 and led by the Prime Minister, Seyyid Abdullah Issa. The SYL favoured the creation of a single state embracing all Somali-inhabited areas, including those in French Somaliland (now Djibouti), Ethiopia and Kenya.

Meanwhile, British Somaliland reverted to civilian rule in 1948. The British colonial authorities prepared the territory for self-government, and the first general election took place in March 1959. Fresh elections, for a new Legislative Council, were held in February 1960, with all parties in favour of early independence and the unification of all Somali territories. Representatives of British Somaliland and the Trust Territory of Somalia met in April and agreed on a merger of the two territories in an independent republic. British Somaliland was granted independence on 26 June 1960, and the merger scheme received unanimous approval by the legislature on the following day.

Accordingly, the union of former British and Italian Somaliland took effect on 1 July 1960, when the independent Somali Republic was proclaimed. On the same day, representatives of the two component territories elected Aden Abdullah Osman, hitherto President of the Somalia Legislative Assembly, to be the first President of the new Republic. The legislatures of the two Somali regions merged to form a single National Assembly. The two dominant parties in former British Somaliland joined with the SYL to form a tripartite coalition government. Dr Abdirashid Ali Shermarke of the SYL became Prime Minister, following Issa's resignation.

During the 1960s the SYL remained the dominant party and pursued Somali territorial claims to parts of Ethiopia and Kenya. Somalia became increasingly dependent on aid from the USSR and other communist states. The frontier dispute between the United Kingdom and Somalia over Kenya's Northern Frontier District resulted in the severing of diplomatic relations by Somalia in 1963. A further dispute over frontiers with Ethiopia led to fighting in 1964. Following a general election in March 1964, Dr Shermarke resigned as Prime Minister in June. He was replaced by Abdirazak Haji Hussein, formerly the Minister of Works, who formed a Cabinet exclusively from members of the SYL. In June 1967, however, Dr Shermarke was elected by the National Assembly to replace President Osman. He appointed a new Cabinet, led by Mohamed Haji Ibrahim Egal, the former Prime Minister of British Somaliland. Diplomatic relations with Kenya and the United Kingdom were resumed in 1968, although relations with Ethiopia deteriorated as a result of Somalia's claim to the Ogaden district and its support for the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF).

On 15 October 1969, while the Prime Minister was abroad, President Shermarke was assassinated by a policeman. Egal quickly returned to Somalia but, six days after the murder, the army seized control in a coup on the eve of a planned presidential election. Power was assumed by the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Maj.-Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre. The 1960 constitution was suspended, political parties were abolished and the National Assembly dissolved. A new government was formed by a Supreme Revolutionary Council (SRC), chaired by Siad Barre, which proclaimed the Somali Democratic Republic. In October 1970 Siad Barre declared Somalia a socialist state and began a revolutionary programme of national unification and social and economic reform. In July 1976 the SRC dissolved itself, and power was transferred to the newly-formed Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP). All members of the SRC became members of the ruling party's Central Committee.

Somalia's relations with its neighbours have, in the past, been soured by continued insistence on the 'right to self-determination' of all Somalis, particularly those inhabiting the Ogaden, in Ethiopia, and Kenya's North-Eastern Province. In July 1977 the WSLF, supported by Somalia, launched an offensive in the Ogaden which brought to an end the close military, political and economic links with the USSR which had existed since the 1969 revolution. In November 6,000 Soviet personnel were expelled from Somalia. In early 1978 Ethiopia launched two counter-offensives, with Soviet and Cuban assistance, and the Somalis were forced to withdraw in March. Relations with Ethiopia remain deadlocked, but there has been a *rapprochement* with Kenya, culminating in 1984 in a series of agreements on, among other issues, trade, communications and technical co-operation. President Moi of Kenya has offered to act as mediator between Somalia and Ethiopia, but Siad Barre has refused to consider any dialogue with Ethiopia while Ethiopian troops continue to occupy border areas of Somalia (see below).

The sporadic fighting in the Ogaden, which has continued since 1978, and prolonged drought, from 1978 to 1981, created a crippling refugee problem. However, after heavy rainfall in 1981 some refugees returned to their traditional grazing lands in Ethiopia. In 1984 there was a new influx of refugees from Ethiopia; UN agencies estimated the population accommodated in refugee camps alone to be about 600,000.

In October 1981 the Somali Salvation Front, some of whose members had staged an unsuccessful military coup in 1978,

joined with two other opposition groups to form the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS). Together with another group, the Somali National Movement (SNM), and with substantial Ethiopian military support, DFSS guerrillas invaded the central border area of Somalia in July 1982. The invasion was contained by the Somali national forces but, despite military aid from the USA and from Italy, it was not possible to remove the rebel troops from the country. In May 1984, however, it was reported that some 200 DFSS fighters had surrendered, under the terms of a government amnesty. The USA has been slow to implement further military and technical aid, causing relations to become strained, and in 1984 Siad Barre called for a normalization of relations between Somalia and the USSR.

A new constitution came into force in September 1979. Elections were held in December for a new People's Assembly, which held its first session in January 1980, when Maj.-Gen. Siad Barre was elected President of the Republic. In October the President declared a state of emergency and reinstated the SRC, with extensive powers. By March 1982 the refugee position had improved sufficiently for the SRC to be dissolved. The accompanying government reshuffle was notable for the increasing influence of Siad Barre's Marehan clan at the expense of the northern Mijertyn and Isaaq clans, from which the DFSS and SNM draw their support. Arrests of prominent politicians in June further reduced the influence of the northern clans. During 1983 Siad Barre faced considerable opposition in the northern region, where a mutiny occurred in February and riots later in the year. Visits to the region, by the President in February and by a government delegation in June, did little to gain support for the regime. In November 1984 the hijacking of a Somali Airlines aircraft by dissidents focused international attention on unrest within the country. At the elections to the National Assembly, held in December, however, SRSP candidates received 99.9% of the votes.

Government

Government is by the Politburo of the SRSP, which is responsible for ministerial appointments. The President of the Republic, who is also the SRSP's Secretary-General, directs the Government with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers. The legislature is the People's Assembly, with 177 members: six nominated by the President and 171 directly elected for a five-year term.

Defence

Of total armed forces of 62,550 in July 1984, the army numbered 60,000 men, the navy 550 and the air force 2,000. In addition, there were 29,500 men in paramilitary forces and 20,000 members of the People's Militia. Compulsory military service of two years for all males aged between 18 and 40 years was introduced in January 1984. Estimated defence expenditure in 1983 was 2,602m. Somali shillings.

Economic Affairs

Since independence in 1960, Somalia's economic growth has failed to keep pace with the rise in the country's population, which has accelerated as a result of the influx of refugees. In 1982, according to estimates by the World Bank, Somalia's gross national product (GNP) per head, measured at average 1980–82 prices, was US $290. Between 1960 and 1982, it was estimated, GNP per head declined, in real terms, at an average rate of 0.1% per year. Between 1970 and 1980, however, it increased by 1.1% annually. The average real growth in overall gross domestic product was 1.0% per year in 1960–70, rising to 3.8% per year in 1970–82.

Somalia's economy is based mainly on the raising of livestock by nomads (who comprise about 60% of the country's inhabitants) and on subsistence agriculture, which together engage about 80% of the working population. In 1983 nearly 79% of the country's export earnings came from sales of live animals. The sector has been badly affected, however, by the embargo imposed in 1983 by Saudi Arabia (by far the major market) on livestock imports, pending vaccination and quarantine measures. In 1984 Somalia signed an agreement to export livestock to Egypt. Agricultural development is hampered by a shortage of skilled manpower. Of the 8m. ha of fertile soil in the area between the Juba and Shebelle rivers in the south, only about 1m. ha are cultivated. Agriculture consists of a large dry-farming sector, producing maize, sorghum and other food grains, and a smaller commercial sector, relying on irrigation for the cultivation of bananas, sugar cane and cotton. Bananas are the principal cash crop and the second most important export commodity. Favourable weather conditions in 1981 resulted in a 50% increase in production of maize and sorghum over 1980, and in 1982, despite a small decline, production was still the second highest on record. However, drought conditions in the second half of 1983 adversely affected agricultural production; all crops except sorghum, sesame and beans registered declines for the year, the worst hit crop being rice, which fell from 20,000 metric tons in 1982 to only 2,800 tons. Delayed rains in 1984 threatened an even worse result than the failures of 1983. The planned Badera dam, due for completion in 1989, would add 250,000 ha of irrigated land to the 1981 total of 150,000 ha. Fishing is to be encouraged in the northern coastal areas through the 1982–86 Development Plan.

Mineral resources, so far mostly unexploited, include salt, tin, zinc, copper, manganese, uranium and iron ore. In late 1984 work began on developing Somalia's uranium reserves, while petroleum prospecting has revealed potentially valuable deposits. The small agro-based industrial sector is formed principally by state-owned food-processing plants. The Government is, however, encouraging the growth of small-scale industries, and is keen to attract foreign private investment into agriculture, fishing, livestock and food-processing. A first cement plant was nearing completion in 1982, and a second, planned with Italian assistance, near Badera, would make Somalia self-sufficient in cement. The country's first pharmaceutical factory, built mainly with Italian aid, opened in 1984. A petroleum refinery which began operations in 1979 had to close in late 1980 when its source of crude oil was cut off by the Iran–Iraq war, but supplies were obtained from Saudi Arabia during 1982, enabling the refinery to start up again. Petroleum accounted for 31% of total import expenditure in 1983. Industrial production remained stagnant in 1983, owing to continued shortages of raw materials and spare parts.

After the 1973–75 drought had decimated the country's livestock, plans were made to diversify and stabilize the economy. The 1974–78 and 1979–81 Development Plans concentrated primarily on agriculture (especially crop farming), transport, communications and industry. A target of 4% annual growth was announced in the 1982–86 Development Plan, which had projected spending of 16,000m. Somali shillings. However, this, like previous Plans, was unlikely to realize its objectives, owing to heavy reliance on external financing, and the continuing problems of drought, the Ogaden conflict with Ethiopia, refugees, inflation and the cost of petroleum imports.

The Somali shilling was devalued by 48% in September 1984, and again by 29% in January 1985, and it was also announced that imports were to be restricted, and exporters given extra incentives. These measures were linked to negotiations with the IMF for new financing, agreed in February, following a successful conference of the principal Western aid donors. The economy receives about US $400m. each year in foreign aid. There was a considerable deterioration in the balance of payments in 1983. Exports fell by around 23%, owing mainly to the decline in livestock exports, while imports rose by around 13%. The trade deficit consequently increased from 3,988.1m. Somali shillings in 1982 to 5,147.6m. in 1983. The prospects for 1984 did not look promising, as the drought conditions continued and export performance remained stagnant. The annual inflation rate rose from 22.6% in 1982 to 36.4% in 1983, and to an estimated 92% in 1984. Somalia's external debt rose from US $754m. at the end of 1981 to $836m. at the end of 1982, and debt servicing represented about 16% of export earnings.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and roads, though generally poor, provide the principal means of transport. An extensive road development programme, which aimed to double the all-weather road network, was part of the 1979–81 Development Plan. The highway between Belet-Uen and Burao, completed in 1978, was the second largest Chinese aid project in Africa, costing an estimated 75m. Somali shillings. Nomads rely on pack transport. The ports of Mogadishu and Kismayu are connected by regular services with other East African ports and with Italy. Expansion

of the port of Mogadishu, financed by the IDA and the EEC, was completed in 1977. There are nine airfields, including an international airport at Mogadishu.

Social Welfare

There is no state system of social insurance but plans are under way for improving social welfare facilities. Medical treatment is free at government hospitals and dispensaries. In 1978 Somalia had 5,232 hospital beds, and in 1980 there were 279 physicians working in the country.

Education

All private schools were nationalized in 1972, and education is now free. The illiteracy rate, which was 90% before the introduction of the Somali script in 1972, fell below 40% following the 1974/75 literacy campaign, and in 1978 was estimated at about 25%. There were 285,000 children at school in 1979, compared with just over 55,000 in 1969, and university enrolment rose from 337 to 3,605 between 1969 and 1978. Primary education, lasting for eight years, is officially compulsory for children aged six to 14 years. In 1980, however, the total enrolment at primary schools of children in this age-group was only 22% (boys 28%; girls 16%). Secondary education, beginning at the age of 14, lasts for four years but is not compulsory. In 1980 the total enrolment at secondary schools of children in the relevant age-group was 6% (boys 9%; girls 4%). Formal education is being geared to the technical and economic needs of the country, and there are plans to create comprehensive training centres for nomads in 10 regions. UNESCO is assisting in the development of a countrywide library service.

Tourism

Tourism in Somalia is largely undeveloped, although the national park near Kismayu is rich in wildlife.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 26 June (Independence Day), 1 July (Foundation of the Republic), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 25 September (Ashoura), 21–22 October (anniversary of military coup in 1969), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric and imperial systems are both used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centesimi = 1 Somali shilling.

Exchange Rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 30.13 Somali shillings;
US $1 = 26.00 Somali shillings.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Economic Research and Statistics Department, Central Bank of Somalia, Mogadishu, and Central Statistical Department, State Planning Commission, POB 1742, Mogadishu; tel. 80385; telex 715.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	637,657*
Population (UN estimates at mid-year)	
1981	4,867,000
1982	5,085,000
1983	5,269,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	8.3

* 246,210 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Mogadishu (capital), population 350,000 (1973 estimate); Hargeisa 60,000 (1966); Kismayu 60,000 (1966); Merca 56,000 (1965); Berbera 50,000 (1966).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 45.7 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 46.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 22.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 19.9 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture	621	297	917
Industry	60	4	64
Services	82	21	103
Total	762	322	1,084

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,530; Total 1,937 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*)

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Maize	157.3	150.0	120.0
Sorghum	206.9	235.0	235.0
Rice	7.7	20.0	2.8
Cassava (Manioc)*	33.0	34.0	n.a.
Beans	2.5	5.9	20.8
Groundnuts	0.8	3.2	2.6
Sesame seed	27.1	57.0	59.5
Cotton	1.6	4.7	4.0
Sugar cane	378.2	483.2	449.7
Grapefruit*	6.0	6.0	n.a.
Bananas	59.0	78.7	98.9
Vegetables	20.3	102.2	82.0

* FAO estimates.

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture and National Banana Board, Mogadishu; and FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	3,900	3,950	4,000
Sheep	10,100	10,200	10,300
Goats	16,300	16,500	16,700
Pigs	9	9	10
Asses	23	24	24
Mules	22	22	22
Camels	5,500	5,550	5,600
Chickens	2,900	3,000	3,084

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Cows' milk	158,000	159,000	163,000
Goats' milk	284,000	286,000	288,000
Sheep milk	97,000	98,000	99,000
Beef and veal	45,000	46,000	47,000
Mutton and lamb	12,000	12,000	12,000
Goats' meat	53,000	54,000	54,000
Hen eggs	2,320	2,400	2,480
Cattle hides	8,200	8,360	8,500
Sheep skins	2,350	2,375	2,400
Goat skins	8,160	8,250	8,360

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	28	28	28
Other industrial wood	36	38	43
Fuel wood	4,366	4,606	4,862
Total	4,430	4,672	4,933

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1975.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Marine fishes	6.0	4.7	6.5
Crustaceans	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total catch	6.3	4.8	6.6

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Salt ('000 metric tons)	30	30*	27*

* Estimates.
Source: US Bureau of Mines.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Sugar	'000 metric tons	26.8	34.1	30.8
Canned meat	million tins	—	1.6	0.5
Canned fish	'000 metric tons	0.8	0.6	—
Pasta and flour	'000 metric tons	5.9	3.1	10.6
Canned fruit and vegetables	'000 metric tons	0.7	1.1	n.a.
Textiles	million yards	10.1	11.1	6.8
Boxes and bags	'000 metric tons	3.3	3.5	6.8
Cigarettes and matches	'000 metric tons	0.5	0.5	0.4
Petroleum products	'000 metric tons	—	179.3	226.7
Electricity	million kWh	69.1	75.7	91.9

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centesimi = 1 Somali shilling.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, and 50 centesimi; 1 shilling.
Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 30.13 Somali shillings;
US $1 = 26.00 Somali shillings;
1,000 Somali shillings = £33.185 = $38.462.

Average Exchange Rate (Somali shillings per US $)
1981 6.295
1982 10.750
1983 15.788

Note: In January 1985 a two-tier system of exchange rates was introduced. The official rate for imports was set at US $1 = 36.6 Somali shillings.

CURRENT BUDGET (million Somali shillings)

Revenue	1982	1983	1984*
Taxes on income and profits:	85.5	268.9	150.0
Income tax	44.4	94.4	80.0
Development levy	11.2	—	—
Profit tax	29.9	174.5	70.0
Taxes on production, consumption and domestic transactions	824.2	851.8	1,213.0
Taxes on international transactions:	1,312.6	2,213.6	1,686.0
Import duties	1,039.1	1,553.6	1,200.0
Total tax revenue	2,222.3	3,334.4	3,049.0
Fees and service charges	22.4	381.7	96.5
Income from government property	256.0	105.4	613.0
Other revenue	57.6	287.5	2,733.0
Total non-tax revenue	336.0	774.6	3,442.5
Total	2,558.3	4,109.0	6,491.5

Expenditure	1982	1983	1984*
Defence	902.0	1,324.8	1,830.8
Interior and police	147.4	211.5	269.8
Finance and central services	1,518.5	2,385.0	2,073.1
Foreign affairs	177.7	178.7	223.3
Justice and religious affairs	112.1	118.2	144.3
Presidency and general administration	41.6	59.2	35.2
Planning	10.0	8.2	22.6
National Assembly	8.4	10.1	46.4
Total general services	2,917.7	4,295.7	4,645.5
Transportation	66.3	70.0	85.3
Posts and telecommunications	39.7	85.9	101.2
Public works	33.0	44.6	124.8
Agriculture	50.8	294.5	341.7
Livestock and forestry	41.7	120.1	172.6
Mineral and water resources	22.5	120.1	163.6
Industry and commerce	8.4	32.4	33.0
Fisheries	4.8	46.3	69.6
Total economic services	267.7	813.9	1,091.8
Education	280.5	364.5	456.0
Health	102.1	128.7	165.5
Information	43.3	50.5	89.4
Labour, sports and tourism	24.0	33.7	43.3
Total social services	449.9	577.4	754.2
Total	3,634.8	5,687.0	6,491.5

* Estimates.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1979–81 (proposed expenditure)

	Million shillings	%
Agriculture	1,603.9	22.6
Transport and communications	1,500.0	21.2
Manufacturing	1,186.8	16.7
Livestock and rangelands	630.8	8.9
Education	522.5	7.4
Water resources	396.7	5.6
Fisheries	266.5	3.8
Regional development	228.4	2.9
Trade	168.4	2.4
Electricity and power	144.4	2.0
Health	101.4	1.4
Total (incl. others)	7,103.6	100.0

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	6.8	7.7	6.6
IMF special drawing rights	4.9	0.8	0.4
Foreign exchange	25.8	5.7	8.8
Total	37.5	14.2	15.8

* Valued at market-related prices.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million Somali shillings at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	1,891.0	1,455.7	1,355.5
Private sector deposits at central bank	89.7	155.7	163.9
Demand deposits at commercial banks	1,693.5	2,421.2	2,789.9
Total money	3,674.1	4,032.6	4,309.3

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer price index for Mogadishu at December each year; base: 1977 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	294.53	392.30	630.99
Rent, heating and water	340.44	393.94	478.61
Clothing	281.65	375.58	649.09
All items (incl. others)	316.17	422.86	630.64

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	175.4	170.8	90.1
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−370.5	−471.4	−362.1
Trade balance	−195.2	−300.5	−272.0
Exports of services	80.1	85.3	78.8
Imports of services	−148.9	−138.9	−124.0
Balance on goods and services	−264.0	−354.1	−317.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	53.6	13.7	19.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	127.1	162.9	148.2
Current balance	−83.4	−177.4	−149.9
Long-term capital (net) / Short-term capital (net)	44.6	138.2	76.6
Net errors and omissions	18.7	75.2	−4.4
Total (net monetary movements)	−20.1	36.0	−77.7
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	3.0	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−0.9	−11.3	4.7
Exceptional financing (net)	0.1	—	—
Official financing (net)	24.3	—	—
Changes in reserves	6.4	24.7	−73.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Somali shillings)

Imports*	1981	1982	1983
Foodstuffs	224.0	557.6	453.7
Beverages and tobacco	15.7	57.6	112.1
Textiles, household goods	23.7	22.5	36.2
Medicinal and chemical products	49.4	70.0	126.1
Manufacturing raw materials	48.2	75.9	127.4
Fertilizers	8.4	1.4	20.0
Petroleum	452.4	991.9	881.5
Construction materials	58.7	203.2	336.8
Machinery and parts	141.2	219.8	209.5
Transport equipment	128.2	157.4	211.3
Agricultural machinery	6.9	12.7	6.9
Total (incl. others)	1,198.7	2,424.0	2,844.4

* Figures cover only imports made against payments of foreign currencies. Total imports (in million Somali shillings) were: 2,681.0 in 1981; 5,824.4 in 1982; 6,570.6 in 1983.

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Livestock	1,001.9	1,516.9	1,122.1
Bananas	39.6	113.7	103.3
Meat	2.6	0.3	2.7
Fish	9.6	35.2	33.0
Hides and skins	18.5	56.2	20.9
Myrrh	28.8	50.5	89.9
Petroleum products	—	58.8	42.7
Total (incl. others)	1,103.9	1,836.9	1,423.0

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 Somali shillings)

Imports	1979	1980	1981
China, People's Republic	31,999	46,959	40,962
Ethiopia	45,205	43,743	146,853
Germany, Fed. Republic	111,408	104,117	430,548
Hong Kong	9,640	5,351	13,862
India	11,540	41,467	19,638
Iraq	9,612	2,812	67,746
Italy	529,575	756,800	662,839
Japan	13,245	28,900	54,789
Kenya	101,100	86,515	105,627
Saudi Arabia	82,754	120,208	160,583
Singapore	22,097	18,569	15,592
Thailand	1,073	19,296	40,527
United Kingdom	207,302	172,613	935,900
USA	18,664	201,662	141,823
Total (incl. others)	1,545,782	2,190,627	3,221,715

Source: Ministry of Planning, Mogadishu.

Exports	1979	1980	1981
Djibouti	1,253	6,640	3,209
Germany, Fed. Republic	4,224	11,376	1,956
Italy	85,084	107,661	58,975
Kenya	1,437	2,425	6,929
Saudi Arabia	510,905	583,768	803,631
Yemen, People's Dem. Republic	606	3,182	—
Total (incl. others)	703,872	844,012	960,050

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger cars	7,100	7,200	8,200
Commercial vehicles	4,700	4,800	5,200
Total	11,800	12,000	13,400

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services, '000, estimates)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	1,200	1,300	3,500
Passenger-km	22,000	24,000	140,000
Cargo ton-km	300	400	500

SHIPPING

Merchant Fleet (at 30 June)

	1979	1980	1981
Displacement ('000 gross registered tons)	55	46	35

1983: 18,775 grt.

International Sea-borne Freight Traffic ('000)

	1975	1976*	1977*
Vessels entered (net reg. tons)	2,318	n.a.	n.a.
Goods loaded (metric tons)	153	185	400
Goods unloaded (metric tons)	293	361	421

* UN estimates.

Shipping statistics are for the major harbours of Berbera, Mogadishu, Kismayu and Merca.

1981: Sea-borne shipping: Vessels entered 1,858,586 net reg. tons; Goods loaded 804,889 metric tons; Goods unloaded 952,636 metric tons.

Communications Media

	1979	1980	1981
Radio receivers ('000 in use)	80	87	120

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Education

(1980/81)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	791	4,553	174,083
Intermediate	634	3,712	9,710
Secondary	51	1,350	33,212
Teacher training	1	14	1,650
Vocational	25	535	7,624

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution was approved by referendum on 25 August 1979 and received presidential assent on 23 September 1979. In December 1984 amendments were adopted regarding the election and term of office of the President. The main provisions of the Constitution, as amended, are summarized below:

THE SOMALI STATE

The Somali Democratic Republic is a socialist state led by the working class. Islam is the state religion. All citizens, regardless of sex, creed, origin and language, have equal rights and duties before the law. The Republic upholds the principle of self-determination of peoples and, through peaceful and legal means, shall support the liberation of Somali territories under colonial occupation, and shall encourage the unity of the Somali people through their own free will. The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP) shall have supreme political and economic authority; no other political party or organization may be established.

THE PRESIDENT

The President shall be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Political leadership of Party and State are indivisible. The candidate for the Presidency shall be proposed by the Central Committee of the SRSP and shall be elected by direct universal suffrage. In the case of permanent incapacity or death of the President, a successor will be chosen by national referendum. The term of office shall be seven years. The President is empowered to appoint and dismiss ministers, chairs joint meetings of party and state institutions, may initiate referenda concerning decisions of national importance and may, after consultations with the National Defence Council, declare a state of emergency.

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

This shall be a legislative body consisting of 171 deputies elected by the people through direct secret ballot and an additional six presidential nominees. The normal life of the Assembly is five years. The People's Assembly is empowered to relieve the President of office. A two-thirds majority of the Assembly may amend the Constitution. No amendments to the Constitution may affect the republican system of the country, the adoption of the principle of socialism, territorial unity or the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizen.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Maj.-Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre (assumed power 21 October 1969; elected President by the People's Assembly on 26 January 1980).

Vice-Presidents: Lt-Gen. Mohamed Ali Samater, Maj.-Gen. Hussein Kulmia Afrah.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1985)

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Maj.-Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre.

Minister of Defence: Lt-Gen. Mohamed Ali Samater.
Minister of Agriculture: Brig.-Gen. Bileh Rafleh Guled.
Minister of Internal Affairs: Brig.-Gen. Ahmed Suleyman Abdulle.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Abderrahman Jama Barre.
Minister of Fisheries: Adan Mohamed Ali.
Minister of Ports and Sea Transport: Mahmud Gele Yusuf.
Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs: Hasan Abdullahi Farah.
Minister of Education: Abderrahman Abdulle Shuke.
Minister of Culture and Higher Education: Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein.
Minister of Labour and Sports: Col Mire Aware Jama.
Minister of Water and Mineral Resources: Col Ahmed Mahmud Farah.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Abdullahi Osobleh Siad.
Minister of Public Works: Abdulkasim Salad Hassan.
Minister of Livestock Development: Col Musa Rabileh Goud.
Minister of Finance: Brig.-Gen. Mohamed Sheikh Osman.
Minister of Health: Yusuf Hassan Elmi.
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: Jama Gaas Maawiye.
Minister of Tourism: Mahmud Said Mahmud.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: Maj.-Gen. Abdulle Mohamed Fadil.
Minister of Information and National Guidance: Col Mohamed Omar Jes.
Minister for Juba Valley Development: Ahmed Habib Ahmed.
Minister of National Planning: Maj-Gen. Husayn Kulmiye Afrah.
Minister of State for Labour and Social Affairs: Ahmad Jama Abdullah.
Minister of State for Internal Affairs: Mohammad Mohamoud Warsame.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Mohammad Ali Hamoud.
Minister of State for Economic and Political Affairs: Dr Abdullahi Ahmad Adow.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Mogadishu.

Legislature

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The unicameral legislature has 177 members: six presidential nominees and 171 elected by direct secret ballot for a term of five years. The most recent general election was held on 31 December 1984, when a single list of 171 SRSP candidates was presented and received 99.86% of the votes.

Chairman of the Standing Committee: Mohamed Ibrahim Ahmed.

Political Organizations

Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP): Mogadishu; f. 1976; the only legal party; Sec.-Gen. and Pres. of Politburo Maj.-Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre.

Central Committee

This had 51 members in October 1982; in 1984 it comprised 13 bureaux, each headed by a member of the Central Committee.

Bureaux Chairmen

Finance: Ali Husayn Abdullahi.
Economy: Husayn Abd al-Qadir Qassim.
Mobilization and Organization: Col Abdirazak Mohamoud Abubakr.
Social Affairs: Abd al-Qadir Haji Muhammad.
Foreign Relations: Maryan Yusuf Mahmud (acting).
Central Committee Affairs: Ahmed Ashkir Botan.
Co-operatives: Warsame Abdullahi Ali.
Technology, Spare Parts and Transport: Uthman Jama Ali.
Scientific Research: Mohamed Ali Warsame.
Central Committee Inspection: Abdi Warsame Issaq.
Central Committee Auditing: Abd ar-Rahman Uthman Umar (acting).
Officials and Personnel: Farah Wa'is Wajileh.
Propaganda and Ideology: Yusuf Ibrahim Ali Aburas.

The following opposition groups are banned in Somalia:

Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS): f. 1981; operates from Ethiopia; united front formed by mems of the Somali Salvation Front, the Somali Workers' Party and the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia; supported by Ethiopia, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; broadcasts on 'Radio Kulmis'; Chair. Col Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad; Vice-Chair. Sa'id Jama Husayn.

Somali National Movement (SNM): f. 1981; operates from Ethiopia; broadcasts on 'Radio Halgan'; Chair. Ahmad Muhammad Silanyo; Vice-Chair. Ali Muhammad Osobleh Wardigley.

Somalia First: f. 1983 in London; aims to unite opposition forces and launch an armed struggle against the Siad Barre govt; Chair. Mahmud Shaykh Ahmad (acting).

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SOMALIA

Algeria: POB 2850, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Mohamed Mellouh.
Bulgaria: Via Trevis, POB 119, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Vassil Atanasov Dimitrov.
China, People's Republic: POB 548, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Wang Shikun.
Czechoslovakia: Via Km 4, POB 1167, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Erik Simon.
Djibouti: Mogadishu; Ambassador: Omar Mohamed Kamil.
Egypt: POB 74, Mogadishu; Ambassador: El-Shafei Mekky.
France: Corso Primo Luglio, POB 13, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Jean Honnorat.
German Democratic Republic: POB 987, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Herbert Denzler.
Germany, Federal Republic: Via Mohamoud Harbi, POB 17, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Dr M. Florin.
India: Via Mogadishu, POB 955, Mogadishu; Ambassador: S. R. Chaudhuri.
Iran: Via Nazioni Unite, POB 1166, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Ali Amouei.
Iraq: Via Lenin, POB 641, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Saffa M. Ali.
Italy: Via Alta Jiuba, POB 6, Mogadishu; tel. 20544; Ambassador: Giorgio Stea Antonioni.
Kenya: Km 4 Via Mecca, POB 618, Mogadishu; tel. 80857; Ambassador: John Ole Siparo.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Via Km 5, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Chon Myong-Hui.
Kuwait: Via Lenin, POB 1348, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Mohamed Abdulaziz al-Rashid.
Nigeria: Via Km 5, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: A. O. Soyombo.
Oman: Via Afgoi, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Mohamed al-Harity.
Pakistan: Corso Somalia, POB 339, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Sultan Hayat Khan.
Qatar: Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Yussef Abdullah Bobesheat.
Romania: Lido, POB 651, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Gheorghe Manciu.
Saudi Arabia: Via Mecca, POB 603, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Mohamed Said Abdul Jawaad.
Sudan: Via Mecca, Mogadishu; Ambassador: (vacant).
Syria: Via Medina, POB 986, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Badi Hakki.
Turkey: Via Km 6, POB 2833, Mogadishu; tel. 80940; Ambassador: Nejat Taylan.

USSR: Via Repubblica, POB 607, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Boris I. Ilyichev.

United Arab Emirates: Via Afgoi, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Sultan al-Keito.

United Kingdom: Waddada Hassan Geedi Abtow, POB 1036, Mogadishu; tel. 20288; telex 617; Ambassador: William Fullerton.

USA: Via Primo Luglio, POB 574, Mogadishu; tel. 20811; telex 789; Ambassador: Peter Scott Bridges.

Yemen Arab Republic: Via Km 4, POB 264, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Mohamed Abdo al-Shotfa.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Via Km 5, POB 493, Mogadishu; Chargé d'affaires: Thabit bin Salim.

Yugoslavia: Via Mecca, POB 952, Mogadishu; Ambassador: Mirko Zarić.

Judicial System

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative powers. Laws and acts having the force of law must conform to the provisions of the Constitution and to the general principles of Islam.

The Supreme Court: Mogadishu; as highest judicial organ, has jurisdiction over the whole territory of the State in civil, penal, administrative and accounting matters.

Chairman: Sheikh Hassan Abdullah.

Military Supreme Court: established 1970 to try members of the armed forces.

Security Court: has general powers only.

Courts of Appeal: There are Courts of Appeal in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with two sections: General and Assize.

Regional Courts: There are eight Regional Courts, with two sections: General and Assize.

District Courts: There are 84 District Courts, with two sections: Civil and Criminal. The Civil Section has jurisdiction over all controversies where the cause of action has arisen under Sharia Law (Islamic Law) or Customary Law and any other Civil controversies where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 3,000 shillings. The Criminal Section has jurisdiction with respect to offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding 3,000 shillings, or both.

Qadis: Civil matters such as marriage and divorce are handled by District Qadis under Islamic Law.

Religion

ISLAM

Islam is the State religion. Most Somalis are Sunni Muslims.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Mogadishu: Mgr Salvatore Pietro Colombo, POB 273, Mogadishu; tel. 22013; c. 2,100 adherents.

The Press

All newspapers are published by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance.

Heegan (Vigilance): POB 1178, Mogadishu; f. 1978; weekly; English; Editor Mohamoud M. Afrah.

Horseed: Mogadishu; weekly, in Italian and Arabic.

New Era: POB 1178, Mogadishu; quarterly; in English, Somali and Arabic.

Xiddigta Oktobar (October Star): POB 1178, Mogadishu; in Somali; only daily newspaper.

NEWS AGENCIES

SONNA: Mogadishu; Somali National News Agency; Dir Muhammad Hasan Kahin.

Foreign Bureau

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 1748, Mogadishu; Representative Said M. Haji.

Publisher

Somalia d'Oggi: Piazzale della Garesa, POB 315, Mogadishu; law and reference.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 95,000 radio receivers, some of which are used for public address purposes in small towns and villages. Somalia's first television network, financed by Kuwait and the UAE, was inaugurated in 1983. Programmes in Somali and Arabic are broadcast for two hours per day, extended to three hours on Fridays and public holidays. Reception is currently limited to within a 30-km radius of Mogadishu, but there are plans to establish a second transmitter with a 200-km radius.

Radio Hargeisa: POB 14, Hargeisa; tel. 155; state-controlled station for the Northern Region; broadcasts in Somali, and relays Somali and Amharic transmission from Radio Mogadishu; Dir of Radio Idris Egal Nur.

Radio Mogadishu: Mogadishu; Dir Yusuf Mohamed Hayd.

Somali Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Information and National Guidance, Private Bag, Mogadishu; tel. 2455; main govt service; broadcasts in Somali, English, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Amharic, Galla and Afar; Dir of Broadcasting M. Ismail.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Somali shillings)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in May 1970.

Central Bank

Central Bank of Somalia: POB 11, Corso Somalia 55, Mogadishu; tel. 725; telex 604; f. 1960 as Banca Nazionale Somalia, name changed 1975; bank of issue; cap. and res 101.6m. (Dec. 1983); brs in Hargeisa and Kismayu; Gov. Omar Ahmed Omar; Dirs-Gen. Mohamed Mohamud Nur, Bashir Isse Ali.

Commercial Bank

Commercial and Savings Bank of Somalia: POB 203, Mogadishu; tel. 715; telex 602; f. 1975 as National Commercial Bank from the merger of the Somali Commercial Bank and the Somali Savings and Credit Bank, name changed 1977; cap. and res 14.5m. (Dec. 1982); 33 brs throughout the country; Chair. Said Mohamed Ali; Dirs-Gen. Abdullahi Mohamed Guled, Mohamed Abdulle Jamal.

Development Bank

Somali Development Bank: POB 1079, Mogadishu; telex 635; f. 1968; cap. and liabilities 412.4m. (Dec. 1983); brs in Hargeisa and Kismayu; Chair. Mahmud Muhammad Nur; Dir-Gen. Osman Yusuf Farah.

INSURANCE

Cassa per le Assicurazioni Sociali della Somalia: POB 123, Mogadishu; f. 1950; nine brs; workers' compensation; Dir-Gen. Hassan Mohamed Jama.

State Insurance Company of Somalia: POB 992, Mogadishu; f. 1974; brs throughout Somalia; Gen. Man. Abdullahi Ga'al.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: POB 27, Via Asha, Mogadishu; tel. 3209; Chair. Ali Farah Dhahar.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

National Agency of Foreign Trade: POB 602, Mogadishu; principal foreign trade agency; state owned; brs in Berbera and over 150 centres throughout the country; Dir-Gen. Jama aw Muse.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: POB 930, Mogadishu; f. 1971 by amalgamation of previous agricultural and machin-

ery agencies and grain marketing board; supplies farmers with equipment and materials at reasonable prices; buys Somali growers' cereal and oil seed crops; Dir-Gen. Mohamed Farah Anshur.

Livestock Development Agency: POB 1759, Mogadishu; brs throughout the country; Dir-Gen. Hassan Weli Scek Hussen.

Somali Oil Refinery: POB 1241, Mogadishu; Chair. Nur Ahmed Darawish.

Water Development Agency: POB 525, Mogadishu; Dir-Gen. Khalif Hagi Farah.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Somali Trade Unions: POB 1179, Mogadishu; Chair. Abdullahi Mohamoud Mire.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Somalia.

ROADS

In 1978 there were 19,380 km of roads of which 2,153 were asphalted, the rest mainly gravel. The World Bank is financing a project to build a road between Jowhar and Bulo Burti. Work has begun on the Hargeisa–Borama road. The International Development Association helped to finance a 216-km road project linking Afgoi (near Mogadishu) with Baidoa. A highway to link Belet-Uen with Burao, built with Chinese aid, was completed in 1978, while Hargeisa and Berbera are also linked by a Chinese-built road. The United Arab Emirates-financed 122-km road between Berbera and Burao was opened in 1981 and a 257-km road between Goluen and Gelib, completing a link between Mogadishu and Kismayu, was begun in 1977, with financial aid from the EEC and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

SHIPPING

Merca, Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayu are the chief ports. A new port with modern shipping berths was completed at Mogadishu in 1977.

Linea Messina, Medite Line and Lloyd Triestino provide regular services and other lines call irregularly.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mogadishu has an international airport. There are airports at Hargeisa and Baidoa and six other airfields.

Somali Airlines: Medina Rd, POB 726, Mogadishu; tel. 80487; telex 619; f. 1964; government-owned; operates internal passenger and cargo services and international services to Djibouti, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Kenya, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 1 Fokker F27-600; Pres. Mohamoud Mohamed Gulaid; Vice-Pres. Abdullahi Mohamoud Dirshe.

SOUTH AFRICA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of South Africa occupies the southern extremity of the African mainland. It is bordered by Namibia (South West Africa) to the north-west, by Botswana and Zimbabwe to the north, by Mozambique to the north-east, and by Swaziland to the east. Lesotho is completely surrounded by South African territory. The climate is generally sub-tropical, but with considerable regional variations. Temperatures in Cape Town are usually between 7°C (45°F) and 26°C (79°F), with an annual average of about 17°C (63°F). The official languages are Afrikaans and English, while the principal African languages are Xhosa, Zulu and Sesotho. Most of the inhabitants profess Christianity. About 40% of the white population belong to the politically influential Dutch Reformed Church. About one-fifth of the African Christians belong to African Independent Churches, and others are Methodists and Anglicans. There are small minorities of Hindus (nearly all Asians) and Muslims (mainly Coloureds and Asians). The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of orange, white and blue, and in the centre of the white stripe are small representations of three flags: the Union Flag of the United Kingdom (horizontal), the old Orange Free State flag (vertical), and the old Transvaal Vierkleur (horizontal). The administrative capital is Pretoria, the legislative capital is Cape Town and the judicial capital is Bloemfontein.

Recent History

On 31 May 1910 four British dependencies were merged to form the Union of South Africa, a dominion under the British Crown. Under the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in December 1931 and accepted by South Africa in June 1934, the Union was recognized as an independent country. From the establishment of South Africa until 1984, national administration was the exclusive preserve of Europeans, who form less than one-fifth of the population. A programme of constitutional reform, proposed by the President's Council in 1982, eventually resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution Bill, which was finally approved by the House of Assembly in September 1983, and by an exclusively white referendum in November. The new Constitution, which came into effect in September 1984, provides for the inclusion of Coloureds and Indians in a three-chamber parliament. Africans, who comprise more than 70% of the population, remain excluded from participation in central government.

The National Party came to power in 1948 and has ruled South Africa ever since. Following a referendum among white voters in October 1960, South Africa became a republic, and left the Commonwealth, on 31 May 1961. The main architect of apartheid (in theory the separate but equal development of all racial groups, in practice leading to white, particularly Afrikaner, supremacy) was Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, Prime Minister from 1958 until his assassination in September 1966. His successor was B. J. Vorster, formerly Minister of Justice, who continued Verwoerd's basic policies. Apartheid has been internationally condemned, with the result that South Africa has been increasingly ostracized. This has led to its expulsion from many international bodies.

The South African Government has established 'homelands', comprising some 13% of all land in the country, for African ethnic groups as an integral part of the apartheid policy, and promised to make them independent by stages. The Transkei homeland was granted its independence in October 1976, Bophuthatswana in December 1977, Venda in September 1979 and Ciskei in December 1981. In 1984 a committee, comprising members of the South African Government and representatives of the KwaNdebele homeland, was to begin considering the homeland's prospective transition to independence. South Africa has been the only country to accord diplomatic recognition to the 'independent' homelands. In 1982 the South African Government, with the support of the Swaziland Government, attempted to transfer the KaNgwane homeland, and the Ingwavuma area of the KwaZulu homeland, to Swaziland. However, the transfer was declared illegal in the Supreme Court of South Africa, and in August 1984 South Africa announced that it would grant 'self-government' to KaNgwane, a measure which suggested that Pretoria had finally abandoned the transfer attempt.

The numerous discriminatory laws which regulate the lives of the Republic's African, Coloured and Asian populations, combined with stringent security legislation, have led to the detention, without trial, of many of the Government's opponents, the banning of African political organizations outside the homelands, a large prison population and the forced removal of hundreds of thousands of Africans in accordance with the provisions of the Group Areas Act and the homelands policy. In a report that was published in early 1984, it was estimated that about 3.5m. people had been forcibly resettled since 1960. The Government denied this, but conceded that some 1.9m. people had been relocated during this period, and in April confirmed plans to resettle the black population of the Cape Town area, comprising 250,000–300,000 people, to a new township, Khayelitsha, by the year 2000. In 1976 Vorster used the executive's virtually limitless powers, conferred by the Internal Security Act, to crush riots and strikes in African urban areas. Several hundred people died in confrontations with the police, and many more were detained without trial. Allegations of police brutality culminated in international indignation at the death in detention of a black community leader, Steve Biko, in September 1977.

The parliamentary majority of the National Party (NP) increased in each election between 1948 and 1970, and in the 1974 elections the Nationalists won convincingly. The opposition United Party (UP) was dissolved in June 1977 and replaced by the New Republic Party. Subsequent policy disagreements led to the creation of a second grouping, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which became the official opposition after the November 1977 general election, at which the parliamentary majority of the NP was considerably strengthened. In the April 1981 general election the NP lost several seats in the House of Assembly to the PFP, while the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) quintupled its vote.

In September 1978 Vorster resigned as Prime Minister and was succeeded by Pieter Botha, hitherto the Minister of Defence. In government reshuffles in November 1978 and August 1980, Botha promoted several liberal members of the Executive Council (Cabinet). These promotions were a set-back for the conservative wing of the NP. During 1979 black trade unions were legalized, and some of the restrictions of 'petty' apartheid were lifted, and in that year Vorster resigned from the largely honorary post of State President. In 1981, following the abolition of the Senate, a President's Council was formed to consider constitutional reform. Its recommendations to include Coloureds and Indians (but not blacks) in a three-chamber parliament, with a multiracial government (led by an executive President), brought to a head the differences between the verligte (liberal) and verkrampte (hard-line) wings of the NP. In March 1982 Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the verkrampte wing, and 15 other extreme right-wing MPs were expelled from the NP, and subsequently formed a new party, the Conservative Party of South Africa (CPSA). Dr Cornelius Mulder (a former Minister of Information who had been expelled from the NP in 1979) swiftly merged his Conservative Party with the CPSA, which had a total of 18 MPs by June.

The CPSA gained further support at four by-elections in May 1983, when Dr Treurnicht retained his seat with an increased personal majority. Although the NP won three of the

four seats contested in the by-elections, Stephanus ('Fanie') Botha, then Minister of Manpower, retained his seat with a reduced majority, and in November, after allegations of financial irregularity were made against him, he resigned from both the Executive Council and the House of Assembly. A ministerial reshuffle was announced soon after his resignation, and was followed in February 1984 by a by-election in his constituency, which was won by the CPSA. In June the CPSA defeated the NP in one of two by-elections to the Transvaal Provincial Council, although the NP won the other by-election with an increased majority. In August the CPSA and the HNP concluded an electoral pact. As a result of this, it was expected that only one of the two parties would contest a constituency in future general elections and by-elections, in order to prevent a split in the extreme right-wing vote. The NP won three parliamentary by-elections in November, but the winning candidate's majority was reduced by the CPSA in two of the constituencies and by the HNP in the other.

Throughout 1983 and 1984, despite opposition from both the CPSA and the liberal PFP, the Prime Minister pursued his policy of constitutional reform. In January 1983 the Coloured Labour Party (LP) voted by an overwhelming majority to participate in the reform programme, although it condemned the programme's racialist basis. This decision caused divisions both within the LP and in the South African Black Alliance (SABA), which opposed the reforms. In February the LP's membership of the SABA was suspended, and the LP subsequently resigned from the Alliance in April. The Indian community was also divided in its response to the proposals, but in January 1983 the South African Indian Council (SAIC) agreed provisionally to the proposals, on condition that the Indian community approved them in a referendum. The SAIC's decision was opposed by the Transvaal Anti-SAIC Committee at its annual conference in January, and the Committee also resolved to revive the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) and to establish a United Democratic Front (UDF) to mobilize resistance on a national scale to Indian and Coloured participation in the constitutional reforms. The UDF was formally launched in August 1983, and by 1984 comprised between 560 and 600 affiliated organizations, including the TIC.

The reforms were submitted to the House of Assembly in May 1983. They were finally approved by the House in September, and by about 66% of voters in an all-white referendum in November. In the same month, the PFP decided to take part in the reformed system. The Prime Minister had previously agreed to test Coloured and Indian opinion on the reforms, but in January 1984 the LP voted to call for elections to the proposed Coloured parliamentary chamber without a preliminary referendum. In the same month, the SAIC voted in favour of holding a referendum to test Indian opinion on the reforms, but in February the Government announced that elections would be held for Indians and Coloureds in August 1984, without prior referendums. No referendum was held to test black opinion on the reform proposals, and the Prime Minister stated in 1983 that the reforms would not include a parliamentary chamber for black representation. In February 1983, however, a new seven-member committee of the Executive Council was appointed to evolve a policy for the country's estimated 9m. urban blacks. A new Black Authorities Act was later introduced, under which the black community councils were to be replaced by town councils along the lines of the white municipalities. The new councils theoretically offer the blacks greater powers in local government. The first elections to the councils were held in November and December 1983. Political groups which oppose the new constitution, such as the UDF, encouraged blacks to boycott the elections in protest against the constitutional reforms, and the turn-out for the elections averaged about 20% in most townships. In Soweto, the largest township, it was only 10.7%.

The final session of the all-white Parliament was permanently adjourned in July 1984, and elections to the Coloured chamber of the new Parliament, known as the House of Representatives, were held on 22 August. Both these and the elections to the Indian parliamentary chamber, the House of Delegates, were widely boycotted by the respective communities concerned. About 60% of the eligible Coloured population registered to vote in the elections to the House of Representatives but, of these, only about 29%–30% actually voted, representing effectively only some 18% of the Coloured population of voting age. The elections were contested by some 207 candidates, and the LP won 76 of the 80 directly-elected seats. In the elections to the House of Delegates, held on 28 August, approximately 83% of the Indian electorate registered to vote but, again, the actual turn-out was low: only about 20.3%, equivalent to some 16.6% of the total Indian population eligible to vote. Some 167 candidates contested the 40 directly-elected seats, with the National People's Party (NPP) winning 18 seats, and the Solidarity Party 17. The elections were marked by outbreaks of violence, and by boycotts of classes by thousands of Coloured and Indian pupils and students. On the eve of the Coloured elections, over 30 leading black, Coloured and Indian political activists were arrested, including virtually all the leaders of the UDF, and about 200 people were arrested on the two polling days.

In spite of the widespread boycott of the elections and the manifest discontent of large sectors of the black, Coloured and Indian populations with the new reforms, the new Constitution went into effect in September 1984. P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, was unanimously elected to the post of State President by the electoral college (see Constitution), and was inaugurated on 14 September. The President's Council, the new Cabinet (formerly Executive Council), and the three Ministers' Councils (see Government) were also appointed in September. The Cabinet comprised only two non-white members, the Chairmen of the Indian and Coloured Ministers' Councils, neither of whom was given a portfolio. The new Parliament was formally opened on 18 September, and went into recess shortly afterwards, having elected several standing committees. The first working session of the new Parliament began in January 1985.

The progress of the constitutional reforms took place against a background of considerable, widespread and persistent unrest, principally among the black communities. In addition to the disturbances surrounding the elections, during 1984 there were recurrent boycotts of classes by black students in protest at the inferior quality of black education. Riots occurred in September, partly as a result of rent increases, and included attacks on black township councillors. By early October, more than 60 people had died as a result of the violence, and in that month a combined force of 7,000 police and troops from the South African Defence Force sealed off townships and conducted house-to-house searches, resulting in hundreds of arrests. During 1984 there was also an increasing militancy among black trade unions, and in September some 64,000 people took part in the first legal strike by black workers, organized by the National Union of Mineworkers. The one-day strike was accompanied by violence in the major mining areas, and a number of miners were killed by police. Further violence occurred during a two-day 'stay-away' from work in November, organized by black unions and civic groups. Following pressure from residents, a number of black township councillors resigned their offices.

The position of the urban black population continued to be examined by the special cabinet committee in 1984–85, and during that period the Government took a number of steps towards further reforms. Several of the existing apartheid laws were to be reviewed by parliamentary committees, and, in response to the school boycotts of 1984, a number of educational reforms were to be introduced in January 1985. The President stated that there would be an 'informal, non-statutory forum' in which blacks could discuss constitutional reforms with government representatives. However, this proposal was dismissed as unacceptable by the UDF. In February the Government announced that the forced removal of blacks would be suspended, pending an extensive review of the resettlement programme. None the less, unrest continued during the early months of 1985, resulting in numerous deaths.

Among other difficulties facing the Government was the continuing conflict in Namibia (South West Africa), with frequent clashes between guerrilla groups of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and South African troops stationed in the territory. The South African army has also made long-distance raids across Namibia's border with Angola. Both the UN and the OAU recognize SWAPO as the 'authentic representative of the Namibian people', and the International Court of Justice and the UN have declared South Africa's presence in Namibia illegal. After the prolonged attempts to

reach a negotiated settlement on Namibia had apparently become deadlocked over South African and US insistence that Cuban troops must be withdrawn from Angola, and after the collapse of the semi-autonomous internal administration, South Africa resumed direct rule of Namibia in January 1983. In December 1982 South African troops raided Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, killing 42 people, in action against guerrillas of the banned African National Congress (ANC). In May and October 1983 South African forces made further raids on Maputo, in Mozambique, again aimed at destroying alleged bases of the ANC, and in December 1983 South Africa launched another invasion into Angola, allegedly aimed at preventing an incursion of SWAPO guerrillas into Namibia from supposed bases in Angola.

In 1984, despite the tension that was caused by these raids, relations between South Africa and both Angola and Mozambique improved. In February South Africa and Angola agreed on a cease-fire on the Angola–Namibia border, and set up a joint commission to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola. This agreement raised hopes that a settlement on Namibia might be reached in the near future, but talks on the independence issue, held in Lusaka, Zambia, in May, involving SWAPO, Dr van Niekerk (the territory's Administrator-General), and representatives of some of Namibia's internal political parties, ended inconclusively. During 1984 South Africa appeared to be seeking ways of reaching an internal settlement on Namibia's independence, outside the framework outlined by the UN, but neither these efforts nor further negotiations on the issue, with Angola and SWAPO, made much practical progress towards a settlement (see the chapter on Namibia, p. 2232). By early 1985, in spite of the agreement with Angola, South African troops remained within Angolan territory, allegedly because of continued SWAPO guerrilla activity in the area. South Africa's offer to withdraw completely from Namibia, providing one of the five members of the Western 'contact group' would take over the administration and defence of the territory (which the Republic is finding an increasing financial burden), met with an unfavourable response from the political leaders whom P. W. Botha visited during a tour of Europe in June 1984.

In March 1984 South Africa signed a mutual non-aggression pact with Mozambique, known as the Nkomati accord, in which each Government undertook to prevent opposition forces in its territory from launching attacks against the other. The pact effectively implied that South Africa would withdraw its covert support for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), while Mozambique would prevent the ANC from using its territory as a base for attacks on South Africa. However, while Mozambique effectively curbed ANC activity in its territory following the accord, MNR rebel attacks on Mozambique continued. South Africa insisted during 1984 that it was not supporting the rebels, and made unsuccessful attempts to secure a cease-fire between the Frelimo Government and the MNR. In March 1985 Mozambique and South Africa reaffirmed their commitment to the Nkomati accord, but MNR activity in Mozambique continued.

It has been alleged that South Africa supports subversive groups in most black-ruled southern African nations, and that the South African Government has been involved in several attempted coups in Seychelles. Attacks by ANC guerrillas on strategic buildings and installations, particularly power plants, in South Africa have increased in recent years, and Pretoria's attempts to secure non-aggression agreements with its neighbours appear to be partly aimed at reducing support for the ANC. Shortly after the signing of the Nkomati accord, Swaziland revealed that it had signed a similar security pact with South Africa in February 1982. Since that time, the ANC presence in Swaziland has been considerably reduced, and the Kingdom has developed increasingly close links with South Africa. During 1984 both Botswana and Lesotho claimed that their Governments had been subjected to increasing pressure from South Africa to sign non-aggression pacts.

In spite of the recent agreements with Angola and Mozambique, South Africa has become increasingly isolated politically, both in southern Africa and elsewhere, since Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) underwent the transition to democratic government. Zimbabwe severed diplomatic relations with South Africa in September 1980, although economic links were to be retained. Suggestions for wider unity in the region, centred on South Africa, have been rejected by neighbouring states in favour of plans to reduce economic dependence on South Africa. In 1979 the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC, see p. 205) was established to work towards this aim.

Government

Until 1984, legislative power rested with the unicameral Parliament (the Senate having been abolished in 1980), which was made up exclusively of European (white) members who held office for five years, subject to dissolution. Parliament was composed of the State President and the House of Assembly, of which most of the members were directly elected by Europeans. Only Europeans were eligible to vote and to be elected or nominated. Representation of Namibia (South West Africa) in Parliament ceased in 1977.

Legislation providing for a new and reformed constitution was finally approved by the House of Assembly in September 1983. Under the new Constitution, which came into effect in September 1984, legislative power is vested in the State President and a multiracial, tricameral Parliament, consisting of the House of Assembly (for the representation of whites), the House of Representatives (representation of Coloureds), and the House of Delegates (representation of Indians). The duration of Parliament is five years. The President, who combines the powers of Head of State and Prime Minister, is elected by an electoral college, presided over by the Chief Justice and composed of 88 members of Parliament (50 from the House of Assembly, 25 from the House of Representatives, and 13 from the House of Delegates). The President's term of office lasts for the duration of the Parliament from which the electoral college that elected him was constituted. The House of Assembly comprises 178 members: 166 directly elected by the white electorate, four (one from each of the provinces) nominated by the President, and eight elected by the directly-elected members. The House of Representatives comprises 85 members, of whom 80 are directly elected by the Coloured electorate, two are nominated by the President, and three are elected by the directly-elected members. The House of Delegates is composed of 45 members, of whom 40 are directly elected by the Indian electorate, two are nominated by the President, and three are elected by the directly-elected members. Each House is solely responsible for the legislation affecting matters deemed by the President to be the 'own' affairs of its particular population group, although all legislation is subject to the final approval of the President. Legislation for general (or national) affairs, concerning all population groups, is subject to the approval of all three Houses and the President. Disagreement between the Houses on general affairs is settled by the President's Council (see Constitution).

Executive power is vested in the State President, acting on the advice of the Ministers' Council concerned in the case of 'own' affairs, and in consultation with the Cabinet (formerly Executive Council) in the case of general affairs. The Cabinet is composed of the President (who acts as Chairman), and an unlimited number of ministers appointed by the President. There are three Ministers' Councils, one for each population group represented in Parliament (see Constitution). Blacks remain excluded from participation in central government.

Elections to the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates were held on 22 and 28 August 1984. The House of Assembly, which had been elected in 1981, remained in office. It was originally due for re-election in 1986 (under the terms of the previous Constitution), but its term was extended until 1989 in order to run concurrently with the terms of the other two Houses. The State President was elected in September 1984.

Each of the four provinces has an Administrator, who is appointed by the State President for five years, and a unicameral Provincial Council, whose members are elected by whites for five years.

The 'independence' of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei 'homelands' is recognized only by South Africa. Legislative Assemblies have been created for the other six homelands.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 83,400: army 67,400, navy 6,000 and air force 10,000. Military training is compulsory

for all male European citizens for a period of two years, and all men between 17 and 65 years of age were to be liable for conscription from 1982. A small proportion of the total armed forces is composed of Africans and Coloureds. In 1983 the Citizen Force reserve totalled 157,000, of whom the army had 130,000, the navy 2,000 and the air force 25,000. In 1984 the army had 53,300 conscripts, the navy 2,300 and the air force 1,000. Paramilitary forces numbered 90,000. A separate South West Africa Territory Force, under South African control and comprising 14,000 troops by 1984, was established in August 1980. Defence expenditure was estimated at R 3,100m. in 1983/84. The defence budget was R 3,755m. for 1984/85, and R 4,274m. for 1985/86.

Economic Affairs

Mining forms the basis of the modern South African economy. In 1979 it was estimated that the country held 81% of the world's reserves of chromium ore, 51% of gold, 78% of manganese, 75% of platinum and 49% of vanadium. Mining contributed 14.9% of South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1983. The value of mineral exports increased from R 11,570m. in 1981 to R 13,716m. in 1983, and this was expected to rise to R 16,700m., equivalent to over 70% of total export revenue, in 1984. It was estimated that in 1985 the value of total mineral exports could increase to about R 19,100m. Total earnings from minerals (including sales to the domestic market) were R 14,450m. in 1982, increasing to R 16,174m. in 1983, and expected to rise to R 19,589m. in 1984. South Africa is the world's leading producer of gold, which is the country's major mineral export and accounted for 12.9% of GDP in 1981. Between 1970 and 1981, South Africa's annual production of gold declined from over 1,000 metric tons to 656 tons, the lowest figure for 20 years. Output increased to about 680 tons in 1983, when earnings from gold exports were R 10,180m., equivalent to about 49% of total export earnings. Production was expected to increase to about 687 tons in 1984, when gold sales were projected to earn some R 11,500m., and output of gold was forecast to reach an estimated 703 tons in 1985, rising to about 720 tons per year by 1990. In April 1978 South Africa revalued its gold reserves in line with current market prices, raising the value of the Reserve Bank's holdings from R 287m. in 1977 to R 3,194m. in 1981. The price of gold reached a peak of US $850 per troy ounce in 1980, but fell to less than $300 per ounce in 1982, threatening the economic viability of several mines. The price recovered considerably during late 1982 and early 1983, but fell again during 1984, and was only $285 per ounce (its lowest level for more than five years) in February 1985. The international market for platinum has suffered a similar recession, but prices became slightly more buoyant during 1984, when it was projected that platinum exports could earn more than R 1,000m. After gold and platinum, iron ore is the most valuable metal export, earning an estimated R 275m. in 1980, and projected to earn about R 248m. in 1984. South Africa also produces considerable quantities of coal, exports of which earned R 1,240m. in 1983 and were forecast to earn R 1,600m. in 1984.

However, despite the importance of mining, manufacturing has been the principal sector of the economy for many years. Manufacturing provided 22.4% of GDP in 1983. The establishment of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) and the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) laid the foundations of the heavy engineering, chemical and petroleum industries. In 1979 Iran, from which South Africa had been importing 90% of its petroleum, ended supplies, leading to an intensified search for alternative fuel sources and drastic fuel-saving measures, including price increases of about 50%. South Africa's petroleum requirements are estimated at some 320,000 barrels per day (b/d). The Sasol 3 plant, designed to extract oil and gas products from coal, started production in 1983, and, together with the earlier Sasol 1 and 2 plants, is thought to provide more than 50% of South Africa's liquid fuel requirements. Exploration for petroleum deposits was started in 1965, and by 1984 some R 434m. had been spent on petroleum exploration. The first significant discovery was made during 1982, off the Cape coast, but even this was not of economic quantity. However, reserves of some 1,000,000m. standard cu ft of natural gas have been discovered in the offshore field of Mosselbaai, off the east coast, and in 1984 a R 2,000m. plan to convert the gas into liquid fuels was under consideration. It is thought that the reserves could be converted into fuel at the rate of 20,000 b/d over the next 20 years. Coal-based electricity has, so far, supplied most of South Africa's energy requirements, and this is to be supplemented by the country's first nuclear power station, at Koeberg. The plant began operating in March 1984, and the first of its two units was connected to the national grid in April, and reached full generating capacity in June. The second unit was expected to come into operation by mid-1985. The combined capacity of the two units, operating at their maximum potential, is 1,842 MW, and, when both units are in full operation, the plant will represent nearly 10% of South Africa's electricity generating capacity. In February 1985, however, the Koeberg plant was temporarily closed, following the discovery of defects.

Industrial development has been dependent on the white population for capital, management and higher technical skills, with the Africans, Coloureds and Asians providing most of the unskilled labour force. Statutory job reservation ensured that certain jobs were held only by Europeans. However, following the report of the Wiehahn Commission in 1979, some job reservation legislation was removed, but the 'homelands' policy and migrant workers' lack of rights continued to place severe restrictions on the black labour force. The discrepancy in wages between Europeans and Africans remains a source of discontent, and there were a number of strikes by black workers during 1984. Total European real earnings were seven times greater than African earnings in 1969, and remained five times greater in 1976.

Much livestock is reared in South Africa, and the country has valuable fruit, wine and fishing industries. Exports of wool, maize, sugar and karakul pelts are important, but severe drought between 1982 and 1984 resulted in a decline in the output of sugar and cereals, and also caused the death of many cattle. Agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed only 4.7% of GDP in 1983. Agricultural production declined by 7.5% in 1982, and by a further 15% in 1983. The output of maize, South Africa's main farm export, fell drastically from a record crop of 14m. metric tons in 1981 to 8.3m. tons in 1982, and was an estimated 3.9m. tons in 1983, the smallest maize crop for 10 years. Until 1982, South Africa had been the world's fifth largest maize exporter, but in 1983 all maize exports were cancelled, and about 2.4m. tons had to be imported. In that year, the drought was estimated to have cost R 1,500m. in lost exports and additional food imports. The situation did not improve during 1984, when the maize crop was about 4.1m. tons, and 4m. tons of maize were imported. However, the crop was expected to improve, to some 5.5m. tons, in 1985, following a slight amelioration in weather conditions.

The annual growth of GDP averaged about 3%, in real terms, during the 1970s, but rose to 7.8% in 1980, owing to increases in the value of exports and net gold output, and an expansionary budget policy. However, the growth rate declined to 4.9% in 1981, and GDP fell by 1.2% in 1982, after a sharp fall in gold prices and the onset of the drought. GDP declined by a further 3.2% in 1983. Growth, in real terms, was expected to be about 4% in 1984, but GDP was thought likely to decline during early 1985, and growth for that year was estimated at only 1%–2%.

The balance of payments has been affected by fluctuations in the gold price in recent years, and in 1981 the current deficit was about R 3,600m., compared with a surplus of R 2,800m. in 1980. Following the approval of an IMF loan of SDR 1,000m., and an improvement in the gold price towards the end of 1982, the deficit for that year fell to R 3,040m. The improvement also reflected a decline in the value of imports and an increase in the value of exports. A small current account surplus was registered in 1983. The inflation rate remained high during 1982 and 1983, although it fell from 14%–15% in early 1983 to about 11% by the end of the year. Inflation was 13.3% in the year to November 1984, and was about 14% by March 1985.

The overall decline in the growth rate of the economy, the rapid rise in the money supply, the persistently high rate of inflation, and continuing problems caused by the falling gold price and the drought have resulted in an increasingly conservative economic policy in recent years. Stricter monetary controls were introduced in the budgets of 1981/82 and 1982/83, and in August 1984 the new Finance Minister introduced austerity measures, designed to reduce imports and consumer spending.

to curb inflation, and to strengthen the rand. During the 1984–85 period the Government also increased tax rates and took steps to curb government expenditure, which has risen considerably in recent years. The 1985/86 budget aimed to prevent any further rise in government spending, and projected an increase in defence expenditure of only 8.1%, compared with a 21.4% increase in the 1984/85 budget. Total expenditure for 1985/86 was put at R 30,890m., compared with an estimated R 25,439m. in 1984/85.

The value of the rand has depreciated considerably since the mid-1970s, causing further economic decline. The Government ended the linking of the rand to the US dollar in 1979, after the rand had declined in value by 20% over the previous five years. The value of the rand is also affected by the varying gold price, and continued to decline during 1982–85, reaching a record low against the dollar in January 1985, partly as a result of the continuing strength of the dollar, and the adverse effect of this on the gold price. In that month the Government introduced a series of temporary measures in a bid to protect the rand from further decline. Purchases by the Government of gold from South Africa's mines were to be made in a mixture of currencies (one-half in dollars and one-half in rand), in order to control the flow of dollars, and curbs on commercial bank credit were also introduced.

To counteract recurrent threats of UN economic sanctions and the country's vulnerability to variable inflow of foreign investment capital, South Africa introduced strict controls on the outflow of foreign capital in 1960, which were reinforced in 1977. However, these controls were greatly relaxed in February 1983 in a measure to avert an increase in inflation as a result of the rising price of gold. The dual exchange rate for the rand was abolished, thereby effectively lifting foreign exchange controls for non-residents. This measure was followed in September by further changes in monetary policy, designed to develop a freer foreign-exchange market. The changes included the lifting of strict Reserve Bank controls on the rand, allowing it to 'float'.

Transport and Communications

Railways, ports, airways and harbours are administered by the state. There are no navigable rivers. Private bus services are regulated to complement the railways. The rail network is undergoing a major electrification programme, under which more than 4,000 km of track are to be electrified. Roads are good, and a national highway system is being built. There are many internal and international air services and considerable ocean shipping traffic. An 800-km railway line links Sishen, the site of a major iron mining project, with Saldanha Bay for the export of iron ore and associated products. A substantial extension has been made to the harbours at Richards Bay and Saldanha Bay, and to the rail link from Witbank to Richards Bay for the export of coal. In September 1983 South Africa signed an agreement with Swaziland, under which a new rail link will be constructed between Komatipoort (in the eastern Transvaal) and the Swaziland border. From the border, the link will then connect with the Swazi railway line.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services protect the old, the blind, the war disabled, the unemployed and those injured at work. Medical services are administered by the Provinces. These reach a high standard, although there is considerable disparity between health facilities available to whites and non-whites; in 1981 there was one hospital bed for every 61 whites, one for every 337 Africans and for every 505 Asians. In 1980 there were 15,663 medical practitioners, and 524 general hospitals with 101,126 beds.

Education

For Europeans, schooling is compulsory between the ages of seven and 16 in English-medium or Afrikaans-medium schools; for Coloureds, it is compulsory from seven to 16 in Natal and from seven to 14 in the Cape Province where possible; for Asians, attendance is compulsory where possible. In 1970 there were fewer than 10,000 African, Coloured and Asian graduates. Although in 1984 about 3.2m. Africans were at primary schools, about one-half of all pupils leave before their fifth year. In 1976 schooling was made compulsory for all Africans between the ages of seven and 11. Africans' education is in English and their own languages, and the curriculum is limited. There were 10 universities for whites, and eight universities for Africans, including one located in each of the four 'homelands', in 1984. Restrictions on admissions to 'white' universities have been relaxed, and they are now attended by significant numbers of African, Coloured and Indian students. There are also two further autonomous universities, one for Coloureds and one for Indians. The Government is committed to equality in education, and in 1983 and 1984 it put forward proposals for changes in the education system, aimed at providing 'separate but equal' education for the different race groups. A report on education in the Republic, compiled in 1984, estimated that 50% of the adult population were illiterate. The illiteracy rate was 7% among whites, 29% among Asians, 38% among Coloureds, and nearly 68% among blacks. The total education budget for 1985/86 was R 5,044m.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry, and there were 708,710 visitors to South Africa in 1981. In 1981/82 South Africa earned an estimated $630m. in foreign exchange from tourism. South Africa's attractions are the climate, the scenery and wildlife. The great game reserves, of which the Kruger National Park is the largest, attract thousands of visitors from Europe, America and Africa.

Public Holidays

1985: 16 May (Ascension), 31 May (Republic Day), 5 September (Settlers' Day), 10 October (Kruger Day), 16 December (Day of the Covenant), 25–27 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.2985 rand;
US $1 = 1.988 rand.

Statistical Survey

Source (except where otherwise stated): Central Statistical Services, Steyn's Buildings, Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY*

Area (sq km)	1,221,037†
Population (census results)‡	
6 May 1970	21,794,328
6 May 1980§	
Males	12,659,180
Females	12,226,780
Total	24,885,960
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1976	26,055,000
1980§	24,986,000
1981§	25,591,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1981§	22.6

* Excluding data for Walvis Bay (area 1,124 sq km or 434 sq miles, population 23,641 in 1970), which is an integral part of South Africa but was administered until August 1977 as if it were part of Namibia (South West Africa).

† 471,445 sq miles. Excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, the area is 1,134,000 sq km (437,840 sq miles).

‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration.

§ Excluding Transkei (population 2,186,000 at mid-1976), Bophuthatswana (population 1,178,000 at mid-1977) and Venda (population 309,000 at mid-1979). With these exceptions, the population at the 1970 census was 18,715,000.

ETHNIC GROUPS ('000, mid-1981 estimates, excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda)

Zulu	5,867	North Ndebele	274
Xhosa	3,084	Venda	197
North Sotho	2,423	Other Bantu	112
South Sotho	1,798	Whites	4,603
Tswana	1,401	Coloureds	2,671
Shangaan	1,036	Asians	838
Swazi	882	**Total**	25,591
South Ndebele	405		

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1975–80)

Average annual birth rate 38.2 per 1,000; death rate 15.2 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

PROVINCES AND BANTU HOMELANDS (population at 1980 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Cape	2,575,460	2,515,900	5,091,360
Natal	1,360,600	1,315,740	2,676,340
Transvaal	4,567,500	3,783,000	8,350,500
Orange Free State	1,039,220	892,640	1,931,860
Bantu Homelands*	3,116,400	3,719,500	6,835,900
Ciskei	318,340	359,480	677,820
Gazankulu	219,860	294,420	514,280
KaNgwane	71,760	89,400	161,160
KwaNdebele	70,660	85,720	156,380
KwaZulu	1,579,700	1,842,440	3,442,140
Lebowa	786,580	959,920	1,746,500
Qwaqwa	69,500	88,120	157,620
Total	12,659,180	12,226,780	24,885,960

* Excluding 'Homelands' granted 'independence' (Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1970 census)

	City Proper	Metropolitan Area
Pretoria*	543,950	561,703
Cape Town*	691,296	1,096,597
Durban	729,857	843,327
Johannesburg	654,682	1,432,643
Port Elizabeth	386,577	468,577
Germiston	210,298	n.a.
Vereeniging	169,553	n.a.
Benoni	149,166	n.a.
Bloemfontein*	148,282	180,179
Springs	141,820	n.a.
Umhlazi	121,160	n.a.
East London	118,298	123,294
Roodepoort	114,191	n.a.
Pietermaritzburg	113,747	158,921
Boksburg	104,745	n.a.
Kimberley	103,789	n.a.

* Pretoria is the administrative capital, Cape Town the legislative capital and Bloemfontein the judicial capital.

REGISTERED BIRTHS

	Number			Rate (per 1,000)		
	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds
1974	83,727	20,946	70,021	20.1	29.3	30.4
1975	80,026	20,298	67,537	18.8	27.6	28.7
1976	78,568	19,785	66,114	18.1	26.3	27.5
1977	74,037	18,881	65,114	16.8	24.4	26.4
1978	73,216	19,019	66,824	16.5	24.1	26.4
1979	73,090	19,233	72,127	16.3	23.9	28.0
1980	74,777	19,766	72,975	16.5	24.0	27.8

REGISTERED DEATHS

	Number			Rate (per 1,000)		
	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds
1974	34,974	4,795	29,479	8.4	6.7	12.8
1975	35,035	4,834	27,615	8.2	6.6	11.7
1976	36,508	4,883	28,650	8.4	6.5	11.9
1977	35,280	4,597	25,620	8.0	5.9	10.4
1978	35,877	4,381	22,716	8.1	5.5	9.0
1979	35,814	4,769	23,849	8.0	5.9	9.3
1980	37,664	4,865	23,985	8.3	5.9	9.2

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (Whites only)

	1979*	1980	1981
Immigrants			
Africa	10,738	13,992	15,881
Europe	6,936	13,581	23,740
Asia	245	789	854
America	419	598	746
Australasia	342	405	321
Total (incl. unspecified)	18,680	29,365	41,542
Emigrants			
Africa	809	925	1,624
Europe	9,837	5,975	3,276
Asia	888	264	163
America	1,678	1,511	1,351
Australasia	2,482	2,685	2,377
Total (incl. unspecified)	15,694	11,363	8,791

* Provisional.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1980 census, sample tabulation)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	982,420	317,420	1,299,840
Mining and quarrying	804,080	16,220	820,300
Manufacturing	1,097,860	358,900	1,456,760
Electricity, gas and water	73,200	6,040	79,240
Construction	431,500	20,940	452,440
Commerce and finance	778,240	515,940	1,294,180
Transport and communications	373,180	50,860	424,040
Other services	873,000	1,113,240	1,986,240
Unemployed and unclassifiable	446,460	406,200	852,660
Total	5,859,940	2,805,760	8,665,700

Mid-1982 estimate: Males 6,160,000; Females 2,823,000; Total 8,983,000.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Maize	10,790	14,660	8,320
Sorghum	695	545	286
Wheat	1,470	2,340	2,300
Barley	60	106	110
Oats	65	82	92
Dry beans	84	94	66
Seed cotton	165	151	117
Cottonseed	107	97	76
Cotton (lint)	59	55	42
Sugar cane	14,062	19,532	19,800*
Tobacco (leaves)	35	30	36
Potatoes	686	885	981
Groundnuts (in shell)	375	316	114
Sunflower seed	329	518	260
Apples	426	394	400*
Grapefruit and pomelo	110	114	120*
Grapes	1,273	1,360	1,300*
Lemons and limes	41	56	57*
Oranges	588	624	630*
Peaches and nectarines	211	166	170*
Pears	133	136	140*
Bananas	112	115*	120*
Apricots	39	38*	40*
Pineapples	222	227	230*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cattle	12,575	12,200	12,200
Pigs	1,317	1,320	1,330
Sheep	31,641	31,650	31,700
Goats*	5,320	5,330	5,340
Horses*	225	225	225
Asses*	210	210	210
Mules*	14	14	14
Chickens*	30,000	31,000	31,500

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	585	510†	520
Mutton and lamb	133	133*	134*
Goats' meat*	28	29	29
Pig meat	86	87*	87*
Poultry meat*	227	238	248
Cows' milk*	2,500	2,500	2,500
Butter	19.4	17.2	15.2
Cheese	33.6	32.3	34.7
Condensed and evaporated milk	31.6	41.4	36.9
Dried milk	8.6	12.9	13.5
Hen eggs*	160.0	168.0	176.0
Wool:			
greasy	102.9	100.8	106.3
clean	51.5	50.4	53.1
Cattle hides (fresh)*	90.2	75.0	75.0
Sheep skins (fresh)	25.6	26.0	26.2
Goat skins (fresh)	1.1	0.9	1.1

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

(including Lesotho and Namibia)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1976	1977	1978
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	3,281	3,084	3,113
Pitprops (mine timber)	2,437	2,528	2,533*
Pulpwood	4,004	3,837	3,777
Other industrial wood	412	414	335
Fuel wood†	6,960	6,980	7,000
Total	17,094	16,843	16,758

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimates.

1979–82: Annual production as in 1978 (FAO estimate), except for pitprops (1,736,000 cu metres in 1980, 1981 and 1982).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1978	1979*	1980†
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	1,541	1,541	1,867
Railway sleepers	14†	14	13
Total	1,555	1,555	1,880

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

1981–82: Annual production as in 1980.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing*

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Freshwater fishes	0.1	0.1	0.8
Cape hakes (Stokvisse)	150.2	143.9	156.9
Lanternfish	0.0	10.3	0.7
Cape horse mackerel (Maasbanker)	17.8	18.2	16.4
South African pilchard	51.5	47.4	37.5
Red-eye round herring	14.0	23.8	31.2
Cape anchovy	318.5	293.8	306.0
Snoek (Barracouta)	17.8	14.5	13.1
Chub mackerel	4.2	10.9	13.6
Other marine fishes (incl. unspecified)	26.6	30.7	36.1
Total fish	600.8	593.7	612.2
Other marine animals†	10.4	10.5	9.0
Aquatic bird guano	4.0	2.9	3.1
Total catch†	615.2	607.1	624.3

* Excluding landings at the Namibian port of Lüderitz and Walvis Bay, an integral part of South Africa which was administered until August 1977 as if it were part of Namibia (South West Africa).

† Excluding seals, recorded by number rather than by weight. The catch of Cape fur seals was: 66,521 in 1980; 68,605 in 1981; 91,425 in 1982. The total catch also excludes aquatic plants ('000 metric tons): 11.2 in 1980; 2.5 in 1981; 2.9 in 1982.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

(excluding Bophuthatswana)

		1979	1980	1981
Antimony*	'000 metric tons	12.5	13.1	9.8
Asbestos	'000 metric tons	249.2	276.7	235.9
Chromium ore†	'000 metric tons	3,297	3,414	2,870
Coal	'000 metric tons	103,673	115,120	130,267
Copper*	'000 metric tons	190.6	200.7	199.4
Fluorspar	'000 metric tons	451.1	523.6	496.5
Iron ore†	'000 metric tons	31,565	26,312	28,319
Manganese†	'000 metric tons	5,182	5,695	5,040
Phosphates (crude)	'000 metric tons	19,296.3	19,830.5	17,712.4
Kaolin	'000 metric tons	150	139	150
Diamonds	'000 carats	8,384	8,522	9,526
Gold (sales)	metric tons	703.5	672.8	655.7
Lime and limestone	'000 metric tons	19,127	21,851	23,358
Silver (sales)	metric tons	98.5	222.2	235.4
Salt (unrefined)	'000 metric tons	538.8	567.3	525.8
Magnesite (crude)	'000 metric tons	65.3	60.0	56.6
Silica	'000 metric tons	1,375.8	1,616.8	1,386.8
Tin concentrates*	metric tons	2,697	2,913	2,811
Uranium*	metric tons	5,539	6,087	n.a.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates mined.

† Figures refer to gross weight. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Chromium 1,451 in 1979, 1,571 in 1980, 1,320 in 1981; Iron 19,760 in 1979, 16,471 in 1980, 17,728 in 1981; Manganese 2,291 in 1979, 2,355 in 1980, 2,077 in 1981.

Lead (content of concentrates, '000 metric tons): 86.1 in 1980; 98.9 in 1981.

Nickel (content of matte and refined nickel, metric tons): 30,240 in 1979; 25,700 in 1980; 26,400 in 1981 (Source: US Bureau of Mines).

Vanadium (estimated content of ores and slag, metric tons): 12,300 in 1979; 12,700 in 1980; 12,790 in 1981 (Source: US Bureau of Mines).

Zinc (content of ores, '000 metric tons): 56.5 in 1979; 87.8 in 1980; 87.2 in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Wheat flour*	'000 metric tons	643	638	718
Sugar (refined)	'000 metric tons	1,042	1,077	1,112
Wine	'000 hectolitres	3,396	3,831	4,026
Beer	'000 hectolitres	6,023	7,508	9,203
Cigarettes	million	26,658	28,151	30,025
Pipe tobacco	metric tons	11,203	10,549	9,501
Cotton yarn (incl. mixed)	'000 metric tons	54.9	63.9	67.3
Woven cotton fabrics	million sq metres	190.8	195.2	226.4
Footwear	million pairs	36.5	42.5	48.5
Mechanical wood pulp†	'000 metric tons	152	152§	152§
Chemical wood pulp†	'000 metric tons	432	432§	437§
Newsprint paper†	'000 metric tons	226	226§	226§
Other paper and paperboard†	'000 metric tons	896	896§	896§
Synthetic rubber	'000 metric tons	31.2	38.7	36.5
Rubber tyres	'000	4,537	5,522	6,054
Nitrogenous fertilizers	'000 metric tons	683	742	710
Phosphate fertilizers	'000 metric tons	n.a.	644	825
Motor spirit (petrol)‡	'000 metric tons	3,600	3,700	3,900
Kerosene‡	'000 metric tons	430	450	460
Jet fuel‡	'000 metric tons	310	350	360
Distillate fuel oils‡	'000 metric tons	4,500	4,600	4,750
Residual fuel oils‡	'000 metric tons	3,380	3,500	3,600
Lubricating oils‡	'000 metric tons	340	350	360
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)‡	'000 metric tons	320	350	380
Coke-oven coke	'000 metric tons	5,338	5,566	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	6,199	7,125	8,095
Pig-iron	'000 metric tons	7,031	7,210	7,337
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	8,781	8,959	9,044
Refined copper (unwrought)	'000 metric tons	152.3	147.9	144.1
Radio receivers	'000	821	861	905
Television receivers	'000	134	338	400
Passenger motor cars (assembled)	'000	207	268	324
Lorries (assembled)	'000	85	97	131
Electric energy	million kWh	91,034	95,777	98,206

* Year ending 31 October. † Year beginning 1 April. ‡ Estimates by the US Bureau of Mines.
§ FAO estimate (production generally assumed to be unchanged from 1979).

Sources: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics;* Central Statistical Services, Pretoria.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 rand.
Notes: 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 rand.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 2.2985 rand;
US $1 = 1.988 rand;
100 rand = £43.51 = $50.30.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per rand)

1981	1.149
1982	0.923
1983	0.899

BUDGET (million rand, year ending 31 March)*

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85†
Income taxes:			
Gold mines	1,278	1,701	1,459
Other companies	3,862	3,408	3,627
Individuals	4,288	5,675	7,696
General sales tax	3,183	3,877	5,835
Goldmining leases	368	521	386
Interest and dividends	572	509	503
Customs duty	890	1,085	1,146
Surcharge on imports	598	226	—
Excise duty	1,625	1,710	1,902
Other revenue	1,415	1,474	1,303
Less Transfers to neighbouring countries	906	1,157	1,339
Total	17,173	19,029	22,518

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85†
Defence	3,073	3,795	4,279
Other general services	2,215	2,794	3,266
Community services	53	64	60
Education	1,957	2,329	2,725
Health	350	451	546
Other social services	1,133	1,396	1,496
Economic services	1,647	2,358	2,606
Transfer to provinces, national states and other government bodies	4,583	5,661	6,438
Interest on public debt	2,247	2,658	3,330
Other expenditure	1,397	1,486	693
Total	18,655	22,992	25,439

* Figures represent revenue and expenditure on State Revenue Fund. Accounts of the South African Transport Services and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications are not included.
† Forecasts.

Source: South African Reserve Bank, *Statistical/Economic Reviews*, with Budget speeches.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(million rand at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
SA Reserve Bank—gold reserves	3,194	3,309	3,250
SA Reserve Bank—exchange reserves	382	401	875
IMF special drawing rights	129	118	40
Total	3,705	3,828	4,165

MONEY SUPPLY (million rand at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Coin and banknotes in circulation	2,273	2,491	2,763
Demand deposits	9,026	10,634	13,850
Short- and medium-term deposits	9,075	10,795	11,251
Total	20,374	23,920	27,864

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index; annual averages; base: 1975 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	221.5	246.4	275.5
Clothing and footwear	172.9	198.4	218.0
Housing	180.8	210.9	248.3
All items	201.9	231.6	260.1

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million rand at current prices)

Note: Data on national accounts cover the whole of South Africa (including African 'homelands' that have been declared 'independent') and Namibia (South West Africa).

National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983
Compensation of employees	35,285	42,014	47,862
Operating surplus	20,004	18,584	20,065
Domestic factor incomes	55,289	60,598	67,927
Consumption of fixed capital	9,472	11,633	13,697
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	64,761	72,231	81,624
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	4,960	6,380	6,336
GDP in purchasers' values	69,721	78,611	87,960
Net factor income from abroad	−3,301	−3,568	−3,780
Gross national product	66,420	75,043	84,180
Less Consumption of fixed capital	9,472	11,633	13,697
National income in market prices	56,948	63,410	70,483

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	10,313	12,512	14,203
Private final consumption expenditure	37,763	44,103	49,969
Increase in stocks	4,188	−1,137	−996
Gross fixed capital formation	19,601	22,350	23,109
Statistical discrepancy	−101	764	−2,007
Total domestic expenditure	70,764	78,592	84,278
Exports of goods and services	20,584	21,833	23,173
Less Imports of goods and services	21,627	21,814	19,491
GDP in purchasers' values	69,721	78,611	87,960
GDP at constant 1975 prices	33,783	33,346	32,283

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (at factor cost)

	1981	1982	1983
Business enterprises:			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,726	4,534	3,886
Mining and quarrying	10,496	10,435	12,451
Manufacturing	15,387	16,730	18,683
Electricity, gas and water	2,422	3,145	3,762
Construction (contractors)	2,529	2,944	3,373
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	8,491	9,427	10,883
Transport, storage and communication	5,794	6,478	7,195
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7,593	9,263	11,269
Community, social and personal services	981	1,215	1,394
Sub-total	58,419	64,171	72,896
Less imputed bank service charges	1,097	1,014	1,864
Government services	6,023	7,432	8,749
Other producers (non-profit institutions and domestic servants)	1,416	1,642	1,843
Total	64,761	72,231	81,624

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	20,526	17,267	18,216
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−20,620	−16,683	−14,294
Trade balance	−94	584	3,921
Exports of services	3,529	3,236	3,179
Imports of services	−8,238	−7,193	−7,105
Balance on goods and services	−4,803	−3,373	−5
Private unrequited transfers (net)	90	117	139
Government unrequited transfers (net)	333	197	187
Current balance	−4,380	−3,059	320
Direct capital investment (net)	−574	348	—
Other long-term capital (net)	727	1,817	−413
Short-term capital (net)	1,767	850	1,709
Net errors and omissions	−260	−205	−1,283
Total (net monetary movements)	−2,199	−248	334
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	55	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−74	−223	−38
Exceptional financing (net)	1,145	−650	650
Official financing (net)	8	−2	12
Changes in reserves	−1,066	−1,123	959

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria.

External Trade

Figures refer to the Southern African Customs Union, comprising South Africa, Namibia (South West Africa), Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Trade between the component territories is excluded.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million rand)

Imports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	289.7	484.9	440.5
Beverages and tobacco	65.7	99.4	110.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels; Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	629.1	660.4	681.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	55.1	60.7	62.4
Chemicals	1,226.6	1,513.6	1,563.8
Basic manufactures	1,508.7	2,010.1	1,956.2
Machinery and transport equipment	5,484.9	7,740.8	7,873.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	819.2	1,205.0	1,246.7
Others	4,302.3	4,654.7	4,438.2
Total	14,381.3	18,429.8	18,373.7

Exports f.o.b. (excl. gold)*	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	1,641.4	1,640.9	1,627.0
Beverages and tobacco	41.2	32.2	31.4
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels; Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	2,230.8	2,751.7	2,930.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	35.8	62.2	40.3
Chemicals	443.7	411.2	480.8
Basic manufactures	3,079.1	2,556.2	2,946.9
Machinery and transport equipment	400.2	436.0	436.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	135.3	119.4	128.8
Others	1,767.3	1,858.2	1,875.1
Total	9,774.8	9,867.9	10,562.6

* Exports of gold (million rand): 10,140.6 in 1980; 8,338.6 in 1981; 8,640 (provisional) in 1982.

Source: South African Federated Chamber of Industries, Pretoria.

SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS* (million rand)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	148.8	184.5	172.4
Belgium	247.1	230.2	231.2
Canada	216.4	194.4	155.0
France	877.4	771.8	622.7
Germany, Federal Republic	2,365.8	2,708.7	2,236.0
Hong Kong	177.1	167.8	153.0
Italy	633.1	613.7	516.4
Japan	1,961.8	1,852.2	1,908.3
Netherlands	254.4	225.5	244.0
Sweden	179.0	187.0	163.7
Switzerland	314.5	317.8	288.8
United Kingdom	2,161.2	2,196.4	1,892.9
USA	2,655.3	2,679.0	2,467.0

* Separate figures for African countries are not available. Imports from all African countries (in million rand) were 318.4 in 1981.

Exports	1981*	1982*	1983*
Australia	91.9	88.8	103.4
Belgium	309.7	332.1	348.3
Brazil	61.1	84.8	17.8
Canada	204.8	137.2	119.1
Denmark	120.1	176.4	122.7
France	458.2	467.8	378.7
Germany, Federal Republic	775.1	865.4	753.4
Hong Kong	167.9	122.1	236.0
Italy	381.7	376.7	398.9
Japan	1,409.7	1,670.7	1,546.2
Netherlands	235.0	286.9	351.5
Spain	92.2	115.7	117.9
Switzerland	1,155.3	1,019.9	1,733.8
United Kingdom	1,193.0	1,432.6	1,324.1
USA	1,519.8	1,322.8	1,753.8

* Including exports of gold coin and bullion.

Exports to African countries (in million rand) were 1,037.9 in 1981.

Source: South African Federated Chamber of Industries, Pretoria.

Tourism

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS
(number of visitors by region of origin)

	1979	1980	1981
Africa	304,287	302,806	266,987
Europe	255,407	275,521	309,365
Asia	25,236	27,378	31,837
America	79,115	77,924	81,301
Australasia	18,152	19,160	19,220
Total (incl. unspecified)	682,198	702,794	708,710

Transport

RAILWAYS (year ending 31 March)

	1982	1983	1984
Freight traffic ('000 tons)	179,995	151,139	151,053
Passenger journeys ('000)	752,997	722,127	710,209

Source: South African Transport Services, Johannesburg.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 30 June)

	1981*	1982*	1983*
Passenger cars	2,448,968	2,632,080	2,727,202
Buses and coaches	104,183	115,947	125,573
Goods vehicles	924,629	994,045	1,028,084
Motor cycles	258,288	313,788	323,086

* Excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda.

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics.*

SHIPPING (year ending 31 March)

Cargo Handled ('000 metric tons)

	1982	1983	1984
Landed	16,762	12,247	14,242
Shipped	67,788	60,873	62,251
Total (including cargo transhipped)	85,429	73,764	77,176

Vessels Handled

	1982	1983	1984
Number	12,254	12,654	13,115
Displacement ('000 gross tons)	364,241	307,135	321,578

CIVIL AVIATION (year ending 31 March)

	1981	1982
Km flown	66,067,760	69,339,415
Passengers carried	4,003,955	3,976,559
Passenger-km ('000)	8,974,397	9,294,796
Freight ton-km ('000)	260,342	313,652

Source: South African Transport Services, Johannesburg.

Communications Media

	1979	1980	1981
Radio licences ('000)	2,184	2,117	2,171
Television licences ('000)	1,196	1,247	1,405
Telephones ('000 in use)	2,504	2,662	2,933
Daily newspapers:			
Number	22	22	23
Average circulation ('000)	1,134	1,033	1,141

Education

Students (1983)*

	Africans†	Whites	Coloureds‡	Asians
Primary	3,150,338	612,527	610,467	152,915
Secondary	678,511	401,796	163,420	78,288
Tertiary:				
University	29,356	120,911	9,397	13,577
Other	14,977	49,454	6,591	4,021

* Excluding Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda.

Teachers (1981): 83,819 Africans; 51,269 Whites; 26,298 Coloureds; 8,839 Asians.

In 1978 there were 18 provincial teacher training colleges with 1,223 teachers and 14,481 students.

† **1984:** African education: Students: primary 3,206,501; secondary 753,821; tertiary: University 19,231, other 18,769. Teachers: 95,539.

‡ In 1984 there were 780,677 Coloured pupils attending 2,060 schools.

Sources: Departments of National Education, and Education and Training, Pretoria; and Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, Cape Town.

Directory

The Constitution

Following approval by a referendum among white voters on 5 October 1960, South Africa became a republic on 31 May 1961. A new Constitution came into force on 3 September 1984. Its main points are as follows:

THE STATE PRESIDENT

The head of the Republic shall be the State President. The command-in-chief of the South African Defence Force is vested in the State President. The State President shall have power to address any House, or the Houses at a joint sitting; to confer honours; to appoint and to accredit, to receive and to recognize ambassadors, plenipotentiaries, diplomatic representatives and other diplomatic officers, consuls and consular officers; to pardon or reprieve offenders, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he may deem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties or forfeitures; to enter into and ratify international conventions, treaties and agreements; to proclaim or terminate martial law; to declare war and make peace; to make such appointments as he may deem fit under powers conferred upon him by any law, and to exercise such powers and perform such functions as may be conferred upon or assigned to him. The State President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college, consisting of up to 50 members of the House of Assembly designated by it by resolution; 25 members of the House of Representatives, and 13 members of the House of Delegates. The State President shall hold office during the continuance of the Parliament from which the electoral college that elected him was constituted, and shall be eligible for re-election.

OWN AFFAIRS AND GENERAL AFFAIRS

Matters which specially or differentially affect a population group in relation to the maintenance of its identity and the upholding and furtherance of its way of life, culture, traditions and customs are own affairs in relation to such population group. Matters which are not own affairs of a population group are general affairs. Any question arising as to whether any particular matters are own affairs of a population group shall be decided by the State President, who shall do so in such manner that the governmental institutions serving the interests of such population group are not by the decision enabled to affect the interests of any other population group, irrespective of whether or not it is defined as a population group in this Act. All such questions shall be general affairs.

THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Republic, in regard to matters which are own affairs of any population group, is vested in the State President acting on the advice of the Ministers' Council in question; in regard to general affairs, is vested in the State President acting in consultation with the Ministers who are members of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet shall consist of the State President, who shall preside at its meetings; the Ministers appointed to administer departments of State for general affairs; any Minister appointed to perform functions other than the administration of a department of State and designated by the State President as a member of the Cabinet; and any member of a Ministers' Council designated by the State President as a member of the Cabinet, whether for an indefinite period or for a particular purpose.

A Ministers' Council shall consist of the Ministers appointed to administer departments of State for own affairs of one and the same population group; any Minister who is a member of the population group in question and who has been appointed as a member of the Ministers' Council to perform functions other than the administration of a department of State; any Deputy Minister appointed to exercise or perform powers, functions and duties on behalf of any of the Ministers; and any Minister of the Cabinet who is a member of the population group in question and who has been co-opted by the Ministers' Council as a member thereof, whether for a definite or for an indefinite period or for a particular purpose. The State President shall designate a Minister who is a member of a Ministers' Council and who, at the time of the designation, in the opinion of the State President has the support of the majority in the House consisting of members of the population group in question, as the Chairman of such Ministers' Council.

Pretoria shall be the seat of the Government of the Republic.

THE LEGISLATURE

The legislative power of the Republic is vested in the State President and the Parliament of the Republic, which, as the sovereign legislative authority in and over the Republic, shall have full power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Republic.

If, during the same session of Parliament, one or two Houses pass a bill and the other Houses or House rejects it; or two Houses pass different versions of a bill and the other House rejects it; or two Houses pass a bill and the other House passes a different version of it; or each of the Houses passes a different version of a bill, the State President may during that session refer the bill or the different versions thereof which have been passed, as the case may be, to the President's Council for its decision.

Cape Town shall be the seat of the Legislature of the Republic.

Parliament

Parliament shall consist of three Houses, namely, a House of Assembly, a House of Representatives and a House of Delegates. There shall be a session of Parliament at least once in every year. The first session of Parliament after the general election of members of the Houses held in pursuance of a dissolution of Parliament, shall commence within 30 days after the polling day of the election. Every Parliament shall continue for five years from the day on which its first session commences. The State President may dissolve Parliament by proclamation at any time; and shall so dissolve Parliament, unless he resigns from office, if each House, during one and the same ordinary session of Parliament, passes a motion of no confidence in the Cabinet within any period of 14 days; or rejects any bill which appropriates revenue or moneys for the ordinary annual requirements or services of the departments of State controlled by members of the Cabinet.

The Houses

The House of Assembly (representation of whites) shall consist of 166 members, each of whom shall be directly elected; four members nominated by the State President, of whom one shall be nominated from each province; eight members elected by the members of the House of Assembly, according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote. The number of members of the House of Assembly to be elected in each province, shall be as follows: Cape of Good Hope 56, Natal 20, Orange Free State 14, and Transvaal 76.

The House of Representatives (representation of Coloureds) shall consist of 80 members, each of whom shall be directly elected; two members nominated by the State President; three members elected by the members of the House of Representatives, according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote. The number of members of the House of Representatives to be elected in each province, shall be as follows: Cape of Good Hope 60, Natal 5, Orange Free State 5, and Transvaal 10.

The House of Delegates (representation of Indians) shall consist of 40 members, each of whom shall be directly elected; two members nominated by the State President; three members elected by the members of the House of Delegates, according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote. The number of members of the House of Delegates to be elected in a province, shall be as follows: Cape of Good Hope 3, Natal 29, and Transvaal 8.

The number of members of any House to be elected in the various provinces shall not be altered until, in the case of the House of Assembly, a period of five years has elapsed from the last delimitation of its electoral divisions in terms of the previous Constitution; and in the case of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, a period of 10 years has elapsed for the first delimitation of the electoral divisions of the House in question in terms of this Act. The State President may make regulations in regard to the election of indirectly elected members of a House.

Every White person, Coloured person and Indian who is a South African citizen; and is of or over the age of 18 years; and is not subject to any disqualifications shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member of the House of Assembly, the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates, respectively, in the electoral division of the House in question. The Speaker of Parliament shall be the Speaker of each of the respective Houses and shall preside at a meeting of a House whenever he deems it necessary or desirable. A joint sitting of the House shall be called by the State President whenever he deems it desirable, and shall call such a joint sitting if requested to do so by all three Houses.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The judicial authority of the Republic is vested in a Supreme Court to be known as the Supreme Court of South Africa and consisting of an Appellate Division and such provincial and local divisions as may be prescribed by law. Bloemfontein shall be the seat of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. All administrative powers, duties and functions affecting the administration of justice shall be under the control of the Minister of Justice.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

There shall be a President's Council consisting of up to 20 members designated by resolution of the House of Assembly; 10 members of the House of Representatives; 5 members of the House of Delegates; and 25 members appointed by the State President, 10 of whom shall be members proposed by the Opposition in the three Houses. The President's Council shall elect a Chairman from among its members. It shall be dissolved by the first dissolution of Parliament following the constitution of that Council. The President's Council shall at the request of the State President advise him on any matter referred to it by the State President for its advice, and may, in its discretion, advise him on any matter (excluding draft legislation) which, in its opinion, is of public interest.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

An administrator is appointed in each province for a term of five years. In each province there is also a provincial council consisting of the same number of members as are elected in the province for the House of Assembly, but in any province which has fewer than 20 representatives in the House of Assembly, the provincial council consists of twice as many members as the number of representatives it has in the House of Assembly. A member of a provincial council ceases to be a member on being elected to the House of Assembly. The powers of the provinces, which relate chiefly to the administration of local affairs (mainly roads, hospitals and education) are subordinate to the powers of the Central Parliament and all provincial ordinances require the consent of the State President.

An executive committee of four persons, not necessarily members of the council, together with the administrator as chairman, is elected by the provincial council at its first meeting after each general election. The administrator must act on behalf of the State President in regard to all matters in respect of which no powers are reserved or delegated to the provincial council.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

State President: Pieter W. Botha (took office 14 September 1984).

CABINET

(March 1985)

State President, Chairman of the Cabinet, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Pieter W. Botha.

Minister of Transport Services: Hendrik Schoeman.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning: J. Christiaan Heunis.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Roelof F. Botha.

Minister of Home Affairs and National Education: Frederik W. de Klerk.

Minister of Law and Order: Louis le Grange.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: Dr Lourens A. P. A. Munnik.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Dr Cornelius V. van der Merwe.

Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education: Dr Gerrit van N. Viljoen.

Minister of Defence: Gen. Magnus de M. Malan.

Minister of Manpower: Pieter T. C. du Plessis.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Dr Dawid J. de Villiers.

Minister of Justice: Hendrik J. Coetsee.

Minister of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs: Jacob J. G. Wentzel.

Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs: Danie Steyn.

Minister of Finance: Barend J. du Plessis.

Minister of Environment Affairs and Tourism: John Wiley.

Chairman of the Ministers' Council (House of Representatives), and Member of the Cabinet for General Affairs: Rev. H. J. (Allan) Hendrickse.

Chairman of the Ministers' Council (House of Delegates), and Member of the Cabinet for General Affairs: Amichand Rajbansi.

MINISTERS' COUNCILS

House of Assembly

Dr Cornelius V. van der Merwe (Chairman and Minister of Health and Welfare).

S. A. S. Hayward (Agriculture and Water Supplies).

A. A. Ventner (Local Government, Housing and Works).

E. van der M. Louw (Budget).

J. C. G. Botha (Education and Culture).

House of Representatives

Rev. H. J. (Allan) Hendrickse (Chairman).

Dr D. M. Curry (Local Government, Housing and Agriculture).

A. A. Julies (Budget).

C. J. April (Health Services and Welfare).

Carter Ebrahim (Education and Culture).

House of Delegates

Amichand Rajbansi (Chairman).

K. Ramduth (Education and Culture).

Dr M. S. Padayachy (Health Services and Welfare).

E. Abramjee (Budget).

B. Dookie (Local Government, Housing and Agriculture).

MINISTRIES

Office of the State President: Pretoria.

Ministry of Agricultural Economics and Water Affairs: Dirk Uys Bldg, Hamilton St, Pretoria; tel. 28-4657.

Ministry of Communications and Public Works: Vermeulen St, Pretoria; tel. 293-1911.

Ministry of Constitutional Development and Planning: Union Bldgs, Private Bag X645, Pretoria; tel. 28-2665.

Ministry of Co-operation, Development and Education: Co-operation Bldgs, Jacob Maré St, Pretoria; tel. 28-5171.

Ministry of Defence: Armscor Bldg, 224 Visagie St, Pretoria; tel. 26-6717.

Ministry of Environment Affairs and Tourism: Residensie Bldg, 185 Schoeman St, Pretoria; tel. 299-8010.

Ministry of Finance: 240 Vermeulen St, Pretoria; tel. 26-0261.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Union Bldgs, Private Bag X152, Pretoria; tel. 28-6912.

Ministry of Health and Welfare: Civitas Bldg, Struben St, Private Bag X88, Pretoria; tel. 28-4773.

Ministry of Home Affairs and National Education: Civitas Bldg, Struben St, Private Bag X114, Pretoria; tel, 28-2551.

Ministry of Justice: Sanlam Centre, Pretoria; tel. 323-8581.

Ministry of Law and Order: Civitas Bldg, Pretoria; tel. 323-8880.

Ministry of Manpower: Laboria Bldg, Paul Kruger St, Pretoria; tel. 26-7731.

Ministry of Mineral and Energy Affairs: Dutch Reformed Church Synodal Centre, Visagie St, Pretoria; tel. 21-6745.

Ministry of Trade and Industry: Legal and General Bldg, 354 Pretorius St, Pretoria; tel. 323-0964.

Ministry of Transport Services: : Sanlam Centre, 252 Andries St, Pretoria; tel. 21-7555.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

House of Assembly

Speaker of Parliament: Johan Greeff.

Election, 29 April 1981

Party	Votes	%	Seats*
National Party	777,548	56.96	131†
Progressive Federal Party	265,297	19.43	26
Herstigte Nasionale Party	192,214	14.08	—
New Republic Party	106,764	7.82	8
National Conservative Party‡	19,419	1.42	—
Others	3,895	0.29	—

* In addition to the 165 elected members, 20 members were nominated by the State President.

† In March 1982 16 National Party MPs were expelled from the party and subsequently formed the Conservative Party of South Africa; by June they had been joined by a further two NP MPs.

‡ Subsequently dissolved, members joining the Conservative Party of South Africa.

Note: The number of elected members was increased to 166 in 1982. Following by-elections in February 1984, the 178 seats (166 directly elected, 8 indirectly elected and 4 nominated) were distributed thus: National Party 125; Progressive Federal Party 27; Conservative Party of South Africa 18; New Republic Party 8.

Under the previous Constitution, the House of Assembly was due for re-election in 1986, but in 1984 its term of office was extended until 1989, in order to run concurrently with the other two houses.

House of Representatives

Election, 22 August 1984

Party	Votes	%	Seats*
Labour Party	201,111	74.72	76
People's Congress Party	31,681	11.77	1
Freedom Party	15,080	5.60	—
Reformed Freedom Party	2,058	0.76	—
Independents†	19,209	7.14	2
Vacant‡	—		1

* In addition to the 80 directly-elected seats, two members were to be appointed by the President, and three more were to be elected by the members.

† In September 1984 one of the Independent members joined the Labour Party, and one joined the People's Congress Party, bringing the total number of seats held by these two parties to 77 (Labour Party) and 2 (People's Congress Party).

‡ A tie was recorded in the Bosmont (Johannesburg) constituency, between the Labour Party and Freedom Party candidates. As a result, a by-election was to be held at a later date.

House of Delegates

Election, 28 August 1984

Party	Votes	%	Seats*
Solidarity Party†	30,039	36.58	17
National People's Party	29,930	36.45	18
Progressive Independent Party	1,322	1.61	1
Independents	20,825	25.36	4

* In addition to the 40 directly-elected members, two members were to be appointed by the President, and three more were to be elected by the members.

† In December 1984 four members of the Solidarity Party who had secured seats in the election left the party, but remained in the House as Independents.

Political Organizations

African National Congress of South Africa (ANC): f. 1912; aims to establish a non-racial society in co-operation with left-wing and liberal orgs of other races; banned 1960; Life Pres. Nelson Mandela (detained for life); Pres. Oliver Tambo; Secs-Gen. Walter Sisulu (detained for life), Alfred Nzo; military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation).

Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO): Box 261525, Johannesburg; tel. (011) 230013; f. 1978; advocates the attainment of national self-determination and the establishment of a unitary, democratic, socialist republic in Azania (South Africa); 84 brs; Pres. Tiyani Lybon Mabasa; Sec.-Gen. George Wauchope.

Black People's Convention (BPC): f. 1972; membership limited to Africans; banned 1977; Pres. Kenneth Rachidi (detained); former Acting Pres. Mxolisi Mvovo.

Conservative Party of South Africa (CPSA): f. 1982 by extreme right-wing MPs expelled from National Party; supported by mems of former National Conservative Party; Leader Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Democratic Workers' Party (DWP): Cape Town; f. 1984 by breakaway faction of the People's Congress Party; Coloureds, but open to all races; Leader Dennis de la Cruz.

Freedom Party: Coloureds; Leader Arthur Booysen.

Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP): POB 1888, Pretoria 0001; f. Oct. 1969 by MPs expelled from National Party; advocates 'Christian Nationalism' and separate development of races (apartheid); believes that immigration must be controlled to strengthen white Western civilization; favours Afrikaans becoming the national language; Leader Jaap Marais.

Indian National Congress of South Africa: f. 1896; Indian organization working with the ANC in exile; Acting Pres. Dr Yusuf Dadoo.

Labour Party of South Africa: POB 87, Athlone 7760; mainly Coloured support; resigned from SABA in April 1983; advocates a democratic, multiracial society; Leader Rev. H. J. (Allan) Hendrickse; Deputy Leader Ismail Richards.

National Party (NP): POB 6308, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1912; aims to safeguard the white nation in its South African homeland; to lead the black nations in southern Africa to independence; to give all nations equal opportunity to develop the social and political orgs best suited to their own characteristics and aspirations; to raise living standards in white and black Homelands alike; Leader Pieter W. Botha.

National People's Party: Indians; Leader Amichand Rajbansi.

New Freedom Party of Southern Africa: Eendrag St 15, Bellville 7530; Coloured support; fmrly the Federal Party.

New Republic Party: POB 1539, Cape Town 8000, and POB 695, Durban 4000; f. 1977 by fmr mems of United Party after the regrouping of white opposition parties; seeks participation of all races in a power-sharing federal govt linking independent territorial units; supports self-govt for non-Homeland blacks; Leader (vacant).

Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC): f. 1959; splinter group from the ANC; believes that a democratic society can only come through African and not multiracial orgs; banned 1960; Chair. John Nyati Pokela; Admin. Sec. D. Mantshontsho.

People's Congress Party: f. Jan. 1983; Coloureds; Leader Peter Marais.

Progressive Federal Party (PFP): POB 1475, Cape Town 8000; f. 1977 after merger of Progressive Reform Party with a faction of the former United Party; advocates a federal constitution with self-governing states based on territorial not racial divisions, power-sharing among all races and abolition of discriminatory legislation; main opposition party since November 1977 elections; Leader Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert; Nat. Chair. C. W. Eglin.

Progressive Independent Party (PIP): Indians; Leader Faiz Khan.

Reformed Freedom Party: Coloureds.

Solidarity Party: Indians; Leader Dr J. N. Reddy.

South African Black Alliance (SABA): Cape Town; f. 1978; umbrella org. which includes Indian Reform Party, Inkatha Movement and Linkoanketla Party; claims 8m. supporters; Chair. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Indian Reform Party: official opposition in the South African Indian Council; Leader Y. S. Chinsamy.

Inkatha Movement: opposes apartheid; Leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi; Nat. Chair. Rt Rev. Alphaeus Hamilton Zulu.

Linkoanketla Party: main support from the South Sotho people of Qwaqwa; Leader Chief Kenneth Mopeli.

United Democratic Front: f. 1983; aims to mobilize resistance to participation by Coloureds and Indians in new constitutional reforms; umbrella organization with over 560 affiliated organizations; open to 'democrats of all races'; Leaders Albertina Sisulu, Oscar Mpetha, Archie Gumede.

Transvaal Indian Congress: refounded 1983; Pres. Dr Essop Jassat.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Argentina: 2nd Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St George's St, Cape Town 8000; Chargé d'affaires: A. A. Oliva Day.

Australia: 4th Floor, Mutual and Federal Centre, 220 Vermeulen St, PB X150, Pretoria; tel. 3237051; telex 322102; Ambassador: M. E. Lyon.

Austria: 10th Floor, Apollo Centre, 405 Church St, POB 851, Pretoria; Ambassador: Dr J. Plattner.

Belgium: 275 Pomona St, Muckleneuk, Pretoria; tel. 443201; telex 3-0508; Ambassador: G. Jacques.

Brazil: 182 Balmoral Ave, Arcadia, POB 3269, Pretoria; Chargé d'affaires: Mario Vilalva.

Canada: POB 26006, Arcadia, Pretoria 0007; tel. 287062; telex 22112; Ambassador: E. G. Lee.

Chile: 229 Antares St, Waterkloof Ridge, POB 2073, Pretoria; Ambassador: Maj.-Gen. Luis Joaquín Ramírez.

China (Taiwan): 11th Floor, Old Mutual Centre, 167 Andries St, POB 649, Pretoria; Ambassador: H. K. Yang.

Finland: 171 Esselen St, Sunnyside, POB 443, Pretoria; tel. 427140; telex 320715; Chargé d'affaires: E. Hagfors.

France: 807 George Ave, Arcadia, Pretoria; Ambassador: Pierre Boyer.

Germany, Federal Republic: 180 Blackwood St, Arcadia, POB 2023, Pretoria; Ambassador: Carl Lahusen.

Greece: 995 Pretorius St, Arcadia, Pretoria; tel. 743157; Ambassador: Dr Michel-Akis Papageorgiou.

Holy See: 800 Pretorius St, Pretoria 0002; tel. 432489; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Edward Cassidy.

Israel: Apollo Centre, 405 Church St, Pretoria; Ambassador: E. Lankin.

Italy: 796 George Ave, Arcadia, Pretoria; tel. 745541; Ambassador: G. Ivancich Biaggini.

Japan: Prudential Assurance Bldg, 28 Church Sq., Pretoria; Consul-General: K. Kimura.

Malawi: 1st Floor, Delta Bldg, 471 Monica Rd, Lynnwood, POB 11172, Brooklyn, Pretoria; Ambassador: T. S. Mangwazu.

Netherlands: 1st Floor, Nedbank Bldg, Church St, POB 117, Pretoria; Ambassador: Hugo Carsten.

Paraguay: 189 Strelitzia Rd, Waterkloof Heights, POB 3646, Pretoria; Ambassador: Gen. Carlos Jorge Fretes Dávalos.

Portugal: 261 Devenish St, Muckleneuk, Pretoria; Ambassador: Dr M. R. de Almeida Coutinho.

Spain: 240 Vermeulen St, Pretoria; Ambassador: F. Garayalde.

Sweden: Old Mutual Centre, 167 Andries St, POB 1664, Pretoria; Minister: A. Helleryd.

Switzerland: 818 George Ave, POB 2289, Pretoria; Ambassador: C. H. Bruggmann.

United Kingdom: Greystoke, 6 Hill St, Pretoria 0002; tel. 43-3121; telex 3-641; Ambassador: Patrick Moberly.

USA: 7th Floor, Thibault House, Pretorius St, Pretoria; Ambassador: H. Nickel.

Uruguay: 8th Floor, Vogue House, Thibault Sq., Foreshore, POB 4774, Cape Town; Chargé d'affaires: Dr R. G. Amato.

Judicial System

The common law of the Republic of South Africa is the Roman-Dutch law, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the time of the secession of the Cape in 1806. The law of England is not recognized as authoritative, though the principles of English law have been introduced in relation to civil and criminal procedure, evidence and mercantile matters. In all other matters, however, Roman-Dutch law prevails.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division; three Provisional Divisions and one Local Division in the Cape Province, one Provincial and one Local Division in each of the provinces of the Transvaal and Natal and one Provincial Division in the Orange Free State. Except for the fact that the local divisions in the Transvaal and Natal have no jurisdiction to hear appeals, they exercise within limited areas the same jurisdiction as Provincial Divisions.

The provinces are further divided into districts and regions with Magistrates' Courts, whose criminal and civil jurisdiction is clearly defined. From these courts appeals may be taken to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division.

THE SUPREME COURT

Appellate Division

Chief Justice: P. J. Rabie.

Provincial and Local Divisions

Judge President (Cape of Good Hope): G. G. A. Munnik.

Judge President (Transvaal): W. G. Boshoff.

Judge President (Natal): A. J. Milne.

Judge President (Orange Free State): H. W. O. Klopper.

Judge President (Eastern Cape): J. D. Cloete.

Judge President (Northern Cape): H. R. Jacobs.

Religion

The majority of the population is Christian.

CHRISTIANITY

The South African Council of Churches: Khotso House, 42 De Villiers St, POB 4921, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 282251; telex 86519; f. 1936; Pres. Bishop Manas Buthelezi; Gen. Sec. Rev. Beyers Naudé.

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Province of Southern Africa: Most Rev. Philip Russell, Bishopscourt, Claremont 7700; tel. 712531; province f. 1870; over 2m. mems; Provincial Exec. Officer Rt Rev. F. A. Amoore; Provincial Sec.-Treas. Dennis Woolacott, POB 1932, Cape Town 8000; tel. 247369.

The Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk—NGK)

In 1980 there were 1,693,640 white and 678,380 Coloured members of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa.

General Synod: POB 4445, Pretoria 0001; tel. 323-0325; Moderator Rev. J. E. Potgieter; Scribe Rev. D. J. Viljoen; CEO Dr. P. Rossouw.

Regional Synods

Eastern Cape: Moderator Rev. D. J. Marais.

Northern Cape: Moderator Rev. J. S. Marais.

Western Cape: Moderator Rev. G. S. J. Möller.

Natal: Moderator Rev. L. A. Kriek.

Orange Free State: Moderator Rev. D. S. Snyman.

Eastern Transvaal: Moderator Rev. N. J. Mostert.

Northern Transvaal: Moderator Prof. J. A. Heyns.

Southern Transvaal: Moderator Rev. G. J. Erasmus.

Western Transvaal: Moderator Rev. J. I. Roux.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church

In 1980 there were 39,620 white, 95,640 Coloured and 698,400 African members of the Lutheran Church in South Africa.

Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Southern Africa: POB 31434, Braamfontein 2017; f. 1966; Pres. Bishop D. P. Rapoo.

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa (ELCSA): POB 5394, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 3377113; telex 86519; f. 1975 by merger of four non-white churches; now the major Lutheran Church in southern Africa; 552,000 mems; Gen. Sec. Rev. Mervyn D. Assur. Six dioceses (one in Botswana):

Cape-Orange Diocese: Bishop D. S. Hart, POB 703, Kimberley 8300.

Central Diocese: Bishop M. Buthelezi, POB 32413, Braamfontein 2017.

Northern Diocese: Bishop S. E. Serote, POB 1186, Pietersburg 0700.

South-Eastern Diocese: Bishop L. E. DLAMINI, Private Bag 204, Mapumulo 4470, Natal.

Western Diocese: Bishop D. P. RAPOO, POB 536, Rustenburg 0300, Transvaal; tel. 2605-6.

White Churches

Cape Church: Präses C. BRANDT, Martin Luther House, 19 Buitengracht St, Cape Town 8001; tel. 252224.

Natal/Transvaal Church: Praeses L. T. K. MUELLER-NEDEBOCK, POB 873, Edenvale 1610; tel. 538603.

The Roman Catholic Church

In May 1980 there were 393,640 white, 264,820 Coloured, 21,160 Asian and 1,676,680 black members of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC): Khanya House, 140 Visagie St, POB 941, Pretoria 0001; tel. 3236458; telex 320776; f. 1951; Pres. Most Rev. Archbishop D. E. HURLEY, OMI; Sec.-Gen. Fr S. MKHATSHWA; 34 mems.

Archbishop of Bloemfontein: Most Rev. PETER JOHN BUTHELEZI, OMI; 9 Whites Rd, POB 362, Bloemfontein 9300; tel. 81-658.

Archbishop of Cape Town: Most Rev. STEPHEN NAIDOO; Cathedral Palace, 12 Bouquet St, Cape Town 8001; tel. 45-2419.

Archbishop of Durban: Most Rev. DENIS E. HURLEY; 408 Innes Rd, POB 217, Durban 4000; tel. 333-942.

Archbishop of Pretoria: Most Rev. GEORGE F. DANIEL; 125 Main St, Waterkloof, Pretoria 0181; tel. 462-048.

Other Christian Churches

There are a large number of Apostolics, Assemblies of God and other Pentecostalist groups, and more than 3,000 African independent Churches as well as the following more organized Churches.

Baptist Union of Southern Africa: POB 1085, Roodepoort 1725, Transvaal; tel. 766-1066; f. 1877; Pres. Rev. T. S. AKERS; Gen. Sec. Rev. T. M. SWART; 57,760 mems.

Black Dutch Reformed Church: POB 137, Bergvlei 2012; Leader Rev. SAM BUTI; c. 1m. mems.

Church of England in South Africa: POB 1530, Cape Town 8000; tel. 611992; separated from Anglican Church of the Province of Southern Africa in 1870; 33 European Churches (including 4 in Zimbabwe), 5 Coloured and over 150 African; Bishops: Rt Rev. D. T. FOORD, Rt Rev. S. C. BRADLEY, Rt Rev. W. D. DOUGLAS, Rt Rev. J. BELL, Rt Rev. J. NGUBANE.

Evangelical Presbyterian Church: POB 31961, Braamfontein 2017; Sec. Rev. S. NGOBE.

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa: Methodist Connexional Office, POB 2256, Durban, Natal; f. 1883; Pres. Rev. P. J. STOREY; Sec. Rev. M. S. MOGOBA; 383,560 mems.

Moravian Church: POB 11, Lansdowne 7780, Cape Province; f. 1737; Head Rev. MARTIN WESSELS; 48,223 mems.

Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika: POB 2368, Pretoria; tel. 3235201; governed according to Presbyterian Church regulations by a Gen. Church Assembly; Scribe Rev. J. C. DE LANGE, 224 Jacob Maré St, Pretoria; membership: 196,323 white, 23,392 Black.

Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa: POB 72057, Parkview, Johannesburg 2122; tel. 6433151; f. 1897; Moderator Rt Rev. Dr D. A. MAKER; Gen. Sec. and Clerk of the Assembly I. C. AITKEN; 75,000 mems.

Reformed Church in South Africa (Die Gereformeerde Kerk): POB 20004, North Bridge, Potchefstoom; f. 1859; Prin. Officer L. J. SWART; membership: 115,573 white, 2,370 Coloureds and 38,993 Africans.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: POB 31083, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 339-6729; f. 1799; Chair. Rev. E. S. DU PLESSIS; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH WING; 137,000 mems.

JUDAISM

There are about 125,000 Jews in South Africa.

South African Jewish Board of Deputies: POB 1180, Johannesburg; f. 1912; the representative institution of South African Jewry; is composed of all the important congregational and Jewish institutions in South Africa; Pres. A. SUZMAN; Chair. I. A. ABRAMOWITZ; Exec. Dir A. GOLDBERG.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 4252, Johannesburg 2000; mems resident in 509 localities.

The Press

The Press in South Africa is extremely vigorous, and an outspoken section of it supports the opposition. The English-language newspapers have considerable freedom of expression but in October 1974, the Newspaper Press Union amended its code of conduct under strong government pressure and empowered the South African Press Council to fine newspaper editors up to R 10,000 if they infringed it. The new amendments related to security matters and stirring up of inter-racial feeling, and were strongly criticized for their vagueness by some editors.

Under the Publications Act of 1974 the Publications Control Board had its powers extended, and appeal to the courts against its decisions was removed. This tightened still further the censorship prevailing in South Africa, particularly regarding reading material and the cinema. The Newspaper Press Union members were exempted from the provisions of the Act.

In February 1982 the Steyn Commission recommended the compulsory registration of all journalists, but this proposal of the Commission was abandoned later in the year in favour of self-discipline by an independent media council. The Protection of Information Act (June 1982) imposes penalties on the publication of matter prejudicial to national security.

Directorate of Publications: Private Bag 9069, Cape Town; f. 1974; administrative body responsible for application of Publications Act No. 42 (1974); arranges censoring of films and video cassettes and the examination of publs submitted to it for a finding; Dir Prof. Dr A. COETZEE.

South African Media Council: Johannesburg; f. 1983 by the Newspaper Press Union; self-disciplinary 'watchdog' body, dealing with complaints about the press; 14 media and 14 public representatives; Chair. LOUIS VAN WINSEN.

DAILIES

Cape Province

The Argus: 122 St George's St, POB 56, Cape Town 8000; tel. 231163; telex 55727383; f. 1857; evening; English; independent; Editor ANDREW DRYSDALE; circ. 106,476.

Die Burger: 40 Heerengracht, POB 692, Cape Town 8000; tel. 25-4850; telex 55727751; f. 1915; morning; Afrikaans; National Party; Editor W. D. BEUKES; circ. 80,820.

Cape Times: 77 Burg St, POB 11, Cape Town 8000; tel. 413361; telex 55727522; f. 1876; morning; English; independent Liberal; Editor A. H. HEARD; circ. 74,458.

Daily Dispatch: 33 Caxton St, POB 131, East London 5200; tel. 26141; telex 5250678; f. 1872; morning; English; independent Liberal; Editor G. A. FARR; circ. 35,032.

Diamond Fields Advertiser: POB 610, Kimberley 8300; tel. 26261; morning; English; circ. 8,247.

Eastern Province Herald: Newspaper House, 19 Baakens St, POB 1117, Port Elizabeth 6000; tel. 523470; telex 243351; f. 1845; morning; English; independent; Editor J. C. VIVIERS; circ. 31,050.

Evening Post: 19 Baakens St, POB 1121, Port Elizabeth 6000; tel. 523470; telex 5243047; f. 1947; afternoon; English; Editor N. M. WOUDBERG; circ. 28,158.

Oosterlig: 52 Cawood St, POB 525, Port Elizabeth 6000; tel. 54-2431; telex 242898; f. 1937; Afrikaans; National Party; Editor F. C. MOOLMAN; circ. 9,696.

Natal

The Daily News: 85 Field St, POB 1491, Durban 4000; tel. 324324; telex 5622301; f. 1878; evening; English; Editor M. J. GREEN; circ. 93,000.

Natal Mercury: 12 Devonshire Place, POB 950, Durban 4000; tel. 319331; telex 5622309; f. 1852; morning; English; Editor J. O. MCMILLAN; circ. 65,299.

Natal Witness: 244 Longmarket St, POB 362, Pietermaritzburg 3200; tel. 42021; telex 643385; f. 1846; morning; English; Editor R. S. STEYN; circ. 24,500.

Orange Free State

The Friend: POB 245, Bloemfontein 9300; tel. 70477; telex 5267604; morning; English; Man. Editor M. A. FIFORD; circ. 8,138.

Die Volksblad: POB 267, Bloemfontein 9300; tel. 73351; telex 52612; f. 1904; evening; Afrikaans; National Party; Editor J. H. VAN DEVENTER; circ. 27,969.

Transvaal

Beeld: POB 5425, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 402-1460; telex 487625; f. 1974; morning; Afrikaans; Editor W. J. WEPENER; circ. 96,000.

The Citizen: POB 7712, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 285070; telex 5424053; f. 1976; morning; English; Editor JOHNNY JOHNSON; circ. 68,799.

Pretoria News: 216 Vermeulen St, POB 439, Pretoria 0001; tel. 211451; telex 322174; f. 1898; evening; English; independent; Editor W. H. NUSSEY; circ. 27,926.

Sowetan: POB 6663, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 673-4160; telex 5425992; f. 1981; Mon.–Fri.; English; Editor J. M. S. LATAKGOMO; circ. 102,416.

The Star: 47 Sauer St, POB 1014, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 6339111; telex 87083; f. 1887; evening; English; independent; Editor H. W. TYSON; circ. 180,895.

Die Transvaler: 161 Mitchell St, POB 422, Pretoria 0001; tel. 284855; telex 320463; f. 1937; afternoon; Afrikaans; National Party; Editor JAN VAN VREDEN; circ. 21,200.

Die Vaderland: POB 845, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 776911; telex 422487; f. 1936; evening; Afrikaans; National Party; Editor H. PAKENDORF; circ. 47,063.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Cape Province

Cape Herald: 122 St George's St, POB 56, Cape Town 8000; tel. 242070; telex 55727383; weekly; Editor E. J. DOMAN; circ. 33,767.

Eikestadnuus: POB 28, Stellenbosch 7600; tel. 72840; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor C. P. GERBER.

Fair Lady: POB 1802, Cape Town 8000; fortnightly; English; Editor DENE SMUTS; circ. 221,837.

Die Gemsbok: POB 60, Upington 8800; tel. 4055; telex 558767; English and Afrikaans; circ. 12,058.

Grocott's Mail: 40 High St, POB 179, Grahamstown 6140; tel. (0461) 4861; f. 1831; 2 a week; English; independent; Editor ROB COOPER; circ. 4,200.

Huisgenoot: POB 1802, Cape Town 8000; tel. (021) 254850; telex 55727751; f. 1916; weekly; Editor NIEL HAMMANN; circ. 416,000.

Imvo Zabantsundu (Black Opinion): POB 190, King William's Town 5600; tel. 23550; telex 575462; f. 1884; weekly; Xhosa; Editor A. KRITZINGER; circ. 57,200.

Die Kerkbode: POB 1444, Cape Town 8000; f. 1849; official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa; Editor Rev. T. MÖLLER; circ. 14,881.

Paarl Post: 7 Jan van Riebeeck Drive, POB 248, Paarl 7620; tel. (02211) 611170; f. 1875; weekly; Afrikaans and English; independent; Editor LENIE BOSMAN.

Sarie Marais: POB 1802, Cape Town 8000; tel. 254850; telex 55727751; fortnightly; Afrikaans; women's magazine; Editor I. L. DE VILLIERS; circ. 193,382.

South African Medical Journal: Private Bag X1, Pinelands, Cape Town 7430; telex 55720378; f. 1926; weekly; organ of the Medical Assen of South Africa; Editor Dr S. S. B. GILDER; circ. 11,800.

The Southern Cross: POB 2372, Cape Town 8000; tel. 455007; f. 1920; weekly; English; Roman Catholic; circ. 13,098.

The Weekend Argus: POB 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; weekly; English; Editor ANDREW DRYSDALE; circ. 119,027.

Weekend Post: POB 1121, Port Elizabeth 6000; tel. 523480; telex 5243047; English; Editor N. M. WOUDBERG; circ. 46,571.

Natal

Darling: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; telex 5624422; f. 1952; fortnightly; women's magazine; Editor Mrs M. WASSERFALL; circ. 63,880.

Family Radio and TV: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; telex 5624422; f. 1975; weekly; Editor MIKE FISHER; circ. 115,421.

Farmers' Weekly: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; telex 5624422; f. 1911; weekly; agriculture and horticulture; Editor L. MUNDELL; circ. 37,480.

The Graphic: POB 4924, Durban 4000; f. 1950; weekly; English for Indians; Editor P. T. POOVALINGAM; circ. 6,593.

Ilanga: POB 2159, Durban 4000; tel. 68165; f. 1903; 2 a week; Zulu; Editor OBED KUNENE; circ. 106,453.

Keur: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; telex 5624422; f. 1967; Afrikaans; Editor HANNES CILLIERS; circ. 157,637.

Ladysmith Gazette: POB 500, Ladysmith 3370; tel. 2281; f. 1902; weekly; English, Afrikaans and Zulu; Editor T. FRIEND; circ. 4,500.

The Leader: POB 2471, Durban 4000; f. 1940; weekly; English; Indian independent; Editor S. S. R. BRAMDAW; circ. 8,635.

Post: POB 1491, Durban 4000; tel. 324324; telex 62301; f. 1935; weekly; English; general; Editor D. C. WIGHTMAN; circ. 43,019.

Rooi Rose: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; telex 5624422; Afrikaans; weekly; teenage girls' interest; Editor M. HYMAN; circ. 205,809.

Scope: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; tel. (031) 422041; telex 5624422; f. 1966; weekly; Editor THEO MARTINS; circ. 134,523.

Sunday Tribune: POB 1491, Durban 4000; tel. 324324; telex 5622301; f. 1937; English; independent; Editor IAN WYLLIE; circ. 125,251.

Umafrika: PO Mariannhill; tel. 728900; weekly; Zulu and English; f. 1911; Exec. Editor ANTHONY NDLOVU; circ. 20,000.

Orange Free State

Die Noordelike Stem/The Northern Times: Murray St, POB 309, Kroonstad 9500; tel. 23171; f. 1944; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor E. J. DE LANGE; circ. 3,543.

Vista: POB 1027, Welkom 9460; tel. 71304; f. 1971; 2 a week; English and Afrikaans; Editor P. J. SMITH; circ. 7,263.

Transvaal

African Jewish Newspaper: POB 6169, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1931; weekly; Yiddish; Editor LEVI SHALIT.

Die Afrikaner: POB 1888, Pretoria 0001; Wednesday; organ of Herstigte Nasionale Party; Editor Z. B. DU TOIT; circ. 15,000.

Benoni City Times en Oosrandse Nuus: POB 494, Benoni 1500; tel. 845-1680; English and Afrikaans; circ. 11,675.

Carletonville Herald: POB 450, Carletonville 2500; tel. 6693; f. 1963; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor E. VAN WYK; circ. 6,027.

Finance Week: POB 38743, Booysens 2016; tel. 8345921; telex 89788; circ. 9,930.

Financial Mail: POB 1138, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 7109111; telex 8921; English; Editor S. MULHOLLAND; circ. 30,804.

Jewish Times: POB 31015, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 339-1781; weekly; English-Jewish; Man. Dir R. SHAPIRO; circ. 4,345.

Mining Week: POB 8308, Johannesburg 2000; tel. (011) 7892144; telex 422125; f. 1979; fortnightly; Editor VAL PIENAAR; circ. 11,028.

Die Noord-Transvaler: POB 220, Ladanna, Pietersburg 0704; tel. 6506; telex 530588; weekly; Afrikaans; circ. 10,468.

Northern Review: POB 45, Pietersburg 0700; tel. 72371; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor P. WOLMARANS.

Potchefstroom Herald: POB 515, Potchefstroom 2520; tel. 8841; f. 1908; twice weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor W. LOUW; circ. 5,544.

Rapport: POB 8422, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 7255260; telex 5422027; f. 1970; weekly; Afrikaans; Editor WILLEM DE KLERK; circ. 413,793.

Rustenburg Herald: POB 2043, Rustenburg 0300; tel. 22235; telex 5430010; f. 1924; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor P. ROODT; circ. 6,565.

South African Digest: Private Bag X152, Pretoria 0001; publ. by Dept of Foreign Affairs; Editor JEANETTE MCKENNA.

South African Industrial Week: POB 8308, Johannesburg 2000; Man. Editor W. MASTINGLE; circ. 18,959.

Sowetan Sunday Mirror: POB 6663, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 6734160; telex 5425992; f. 1984; English; Editor J. M. S. LATAKGOMO; circ. 50,000.

Springs and Brakpan Advertiser: POB 138, Springs 1560; tel. 812-1600; English and Afrikaans; circ. 11,695.

Sunday Express: 171 Main St, POB 1067, Johannesburg 2000; telex 8921; f. 1934; English; independent; Editor KEN OWEN; circ. 72,594.

Sunday Times: 171 Main St, POB 1090, Johannesburg 2000; telex 88921; f. 1906; English; independent; Editor A. TERTIUS MYBURGH; circ. 481,131.

Vaalweekblad: POB 351, Vanderbijlpark 1900; tel. (061) 311610; Afrikaans; circ. 17,088.

Western Transvaal Record: POB 650, Klerksdorp 2570; tel. 21561; weekly; English and Afrikaans; circ. 10,400.

Zionist Record and SA Jewish Chronicle: POB 150, Johannesburg; weekly; circ. 7,500.

MONTHLIES

Cape Province

Car: POB 180, Howard Place 7450; tel. (021) 531391; telex 5726933; Editor D. J. TREBETT; circ. 123,074.

Finansies & Tegniek: POB 53171, Troyeville; tel. (011) 4026372; telex 487625; Afrikaans; Editor S. S. DE SWARDT; circ. 15,000.

Grassroots Publications: POB 181, Athlone 7760; tel. 452352; newsletter for black communities of the Western Cape.

SA Boxing World: POB 6288, Roggebaai 8012; tel. (021) 215740; Editor B. BLEWETT; circ. 11,562.

Die Unie: POB 196, Cape Town; tel. (021) 466340; f. 1905; educational; organ of the South African Teachers' Union; Editor M. J. L. OLIVIER; circ. 10,100.

Wynboer: K. W. V. Van ZA Bpkt, POB 528, Suider-Paarl 7624; tel. (02211) 22011; telex 57107; f. 1931; devoted to the interest of viticulture and the wine and spirit industry; Editor HENRY HOPKINS; circ. 11,500.

Natal

Bona: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; telex 564422; English, Sotho, Xhosa and Zulu; Editor R. C. VERMEULEN; circ. 283,000.

Femina: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; tel. (031) 422041; telex 624422; Editor P. GARLICK; circ. 134,245.

Home Front: POB 2549, Durban 4000; tel. 316148; f. 1928; ex-armed services magazine; Editor E. GRAY; circ. 14,059.

Living and Loving: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; telex 564325; English; Editor JUNE VIGOR; circ. 153,000.

Reality: POB 1104, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1969; every 2 months; liberal political.

South African Garden and Home: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; tel. (031) 422041; telex 5624422; f. 1947; Editor MARGARET WASSERFALL; circ. 155,368.

Wings over Africa: POB 35082, Northway, Durban 4065; tel. 526551; telex 620061; f. 1941; aviation sports; Editor T. CHALMERS; circ. 7,200.

World Airnews: POB 35082, Northway, Durban 4065; f. 1973; aviation news; Editor T. CHALMERS; circ. 11,100.

Your Family: POB 32083, Mobeni 4060; tel. 422041; telex 64422; f. 1973; English; cooking, crafts, DIY; Editor A. WALLER-PATON; circ. 267,000.

Orange Free State

Wamba: POB 1097, Bloemfontein; educational; publ. in seven Bantu languages; Editor C. P. SENYATSI.

Transvaal

Drum: POB 3413, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1951; English; Editor S. MOTJUWADI; circ. 163,729 in southern Africa; circ. 400,000 throughout the continent.

Nursing News: POB 1280, Pretoria 0001; tel. 443306; f. 1978; organ of the South African Nursing Asscn; circ. 110,000.

Pace: POB 2878, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 276081; telex 5426205; Editor M. MOSIMANE; circ. 153,055.

Postal and Telegraph Herald: POB 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1903; English and Afrikaans; Editor F. A. GERBER; circ. 13,000.

Reader's Digest (South African Edition): POB 4494, Cape Town 8000; English; Editor H. VAUGHAN-WILLIAMS; circ. 447,000.

SASSAR (South African Railways Magazine): POB 1111, Johannesburg; f. 1906; Editor A. G. OBERHOLZER; circ. 10,328.

Die Voorligter: POB 2406, Pretoria 0001; tel. 261107; f. 1937; Afrikaans; journal of Dutch Reformed Church; Editor W. L. MAREE; circ. 181,145.

Woman's Value: POB 7562, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 292421; English; Editor JANE KINGHORN; circ. 223,715.

QUARTERLIES

Cape Province

South African Law Journal: POB 30, Cape Town; tel. (2721) 711181; f. 1884; Editor ELLISON KAHN; circ. 2,500.

Transvaal

Curationis—South African Journal of Nursing: POB 1280, Pretoria 0001; tel. 443306; f. 1978; professional nursing journal; circ. 2,000.

Lantern: POB 1758, Pretoria; f. 1952; journal for the advancement of knowledge and culture publ. by the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology; Editor R. VAN GRAAN.

The Motorist/Die Motoris: POB 31245, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 281400; telex 424811; f. 1966; journal of the Automobile Assn of SA; Editor H. J. KLEYNHANS; circ. 424,811.

South African Journal of Economics: POB 31213, Braamfontein 2017; English and Afrikaans; Man. Editor Prof. D. J. J. BOTHA.

NEWS AGENCIES

South African Press Association: Mutual Bldgs, Harrison St, POB 7766, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 834-6611; telex 488061; f. 1938; 28 mems; Chair. P. W. MCLEAN; Man. W. J. H. VAN GILS; Editor E. H. LININGTON.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 37 Keyes Ave, Rosebank 2196, POB 3462, Johannesburg; Bureau Chief BERNARD AUBERT.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 6th Floor, Mutual Bldg, Dr Harrison and Commissioner Sts, POB 766, Johannesburg 2001; Chief José BUJANDA PAN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 52592, Saxonwold, Johannesburg; tel. 7883170; telex 426703; Rep. NINO ALIMENTI.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 7th Floor, Union Centre West, 52 Simmonds St, Johannesburg; tel. 838-7871; telex 487617; Chief ANDREW TORCHIA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 612 Ben Avon, Benmore Gardens, POB 78165, Sandton 2146, Transvaal; tel. 783-2428; telex 420948; Chief EDGAR DENTER.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: De Villiers and Banket Sts, Johannesburg.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 17th Floor, Glencairn Bldg, 73 Market St, POB 2662 (c/o Reuters), Johannesburg; tel. 237477; telex 9583680; Rep. HIROAKI IDAKA.

Reuters Ltd (United Kingdom): Glencairn, 73 Market St, POB 2662, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 296011; telex 5487021.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 16th Floor, African Life Bldg, 111 Commissioner St, POB 2385, Johannesburg; tel. 298328; telex 8777; Man. ERIK VAN EES.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: 320 3rd Floor, BP Centre, 36 Kerk St, POB 10537, Johannesburg; tel. 832-1681; telex 80043; f. 1882; 168 mems; Pres. J. D. PRINS; Gen. Mans P. G. ERASMUS, P. J. KOTZE.

Publishers

Academica Publishers: POB 558, Pretoria 0001.

Argus Printing and Publishing Co Ltd: POB 1014, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 633-2994; telex 87480; f. 1889; newspapers; Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir H. W. MILLER.

Balkema, A. A.: 93 Keerom St, POB 3117, Cape Town 8001; tel. 236721; science, literature, history, architecture, fine arts; Dir A. A. BALKEMA.

Bible Society of South Africa: POB 6215, Roggebaai 8012; tel. 212040; telex 5727964; f. 1820; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. E. VAN DER MERWE.

Bok Books International: POB 20194, Durban North 4016.

Book Promotions Ltd: POB 320, Claremont 7735.

Books of Africa (Pty) Ltd: POB 1516, Cape Town 8000; tel. (021) 888316; f. 1947; biography, history, Africana, art; Man. Dir T. V. BULPIN.

Brenthurst Press (Pty) Ltd: POB 87184, Houghton 2041; tel. (011) 646-6024; f. 1974; Africana; Man. Dir N. J. DIEMONT; Man. Editor C. KEMP.

Butterworth Publishers (Pty) Ltd: POB 792, Durban 4000; tel. 294247; Man. Dir A. MCADAM.

Bybelkor: POB 5, Wellington 7655; bible study courses.

C. F. Albertyn (Pty) Ltd: Andmar Bldg, Van Ryneveld St, Stellenbosch 7600; tel. 71202; f. 1961; Afrikaans children's encyclopaedia; Man. Dir J. J. VAN ROOYEN.

Chris van Rensburg Publications: POB 29159, Mellville 2109; tel. 726-4350; yearbooks, general; Man. Dir. C. VAN RENSBURG.

Collins Vaal (Pty) Ltd: POB 61342, Marshalltown 2107; tel. (011) 6161822; telex 423702; f. 1970; book distributors; Man. Dir R. W. FISHER.

CUM Books: POB 38, Roodepoort 1725; f. 1939; religious and children's books in colour; Chair. TIMO CROUS.

Da Gama Publishers (Pty) Ltd: 5th Floor, Harland House, 17 Loveday St, POB 61464, Marshalltown 2107; tel. 833-1556; telex 482837; weekly travel journal, annual travel trade directory; Man. Dir DAPHNE DE FREITAS.

Daan Relief Publishers: POB 876, Pretoria 0001; tel. 437731; children's books; Man. Dir M. A. C. JACKLIN.

David Philip, Publisher (Pty) Ltd: POB 408, Claremont 7735; tel. 644136; telex 5727566; f. 1971; general, academic, literature, reference; Dirs D. H. PHILIP, M. PHILIP.

De Jager-HAUM Publishers: POB 629, Pretoria 0001; tel. (012) 3234091; telex 322228; f. 1974; general, school textbooks and books in African languages; Gen. Man. P. SCHOLTZ.

Delta Books (Pty) Ltd: POB 41021, Craighall 2024; tel. 788-5030; f. 1973; Man. Dir A. DONKER.

Dreyer Printers and Publishers: POB 286, Bloemfontein 9300.

ELD Christian Publishers: POB 2115, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1946; CEO W. WESTENBORG.

Ena Murray Books: POB 230, Westville 3630.

Ernest Stanton (Publishers) (Pty) Ltd: Kearton Press Bldg, Nicholson St, Denver 2094; tel. 6162100; telex 420048 Johannesburg; general trade, politics, flora and fauna.

F.J.N. Harman Publishers: POB 17157, Sroenkloof 0027; educational; Man. Dir F. J. N. HARMAN.

Flesch, W. J., & Partners: 58 Burg St, POB 3473, Cape Town 8000; tel. 467472; telex 5727826; f. 1954; Prin. Officer W. J. FLESCH.

T. W. Griggs & Co: 341 West St, Durban 4001; tel. 328571; Africana.

HAUM: 58 Long St, POB 1371, Cape Town 8000; tel. 247405; juvenile, children's, fiction and non-fiction; Gen. Man. C. J. HAGE.

Heinemann Publishers S.A. (Pty) Ltd: POB 61581, Marshalltown 2107; tel. 216793; Man. Dir ANITA WOLFE-COOTE.

Hodder and Stoughton, SA (Pty) Ltd: POB 548, Bergvlei, Transvaal 2012; tel. 786-0001; telex 424235; Man. Dir J. BALL.

Human and Rousseau (Pty) Ltd: POB 5050, Cape Town 8000; tel. 251280; telex 5720294; f. 1959; English and Afrikaans; Gen. Man. J. J. HUMAN.

Hutchinson Group (SA) (Pty) Ltd: POB 337, Bergvlei, Transvaal 2012; tel. 786-2983; telex 423981; Chair. J. POTTER.

Interkerklike Uitgewerstrust: POB 2744, Pretoria 0001; tel. 215132; f. 1960; CEO B. R. BUYS.

John Malherbe Publishers: 8 Adderley St, POB 1207, Cape Town 8001; tel. 252294; telex 570261; f. 1956; Afrikaans children's and non-fiction; Man. Dir JOHN MALHERBE.

Jonathan Ball Publishers: POB 548, Bergvlei, Transvaal 2012; telex 424235; Man. Dir J. BALL.

Juta and Co Ltd: POB 123, Kenwyn 7790; tel. 711181; f. 1853; legal, technical, academic, educational; Man. Dir J. E. DUNCAN.

Juventus Publishers: POB 1151, Pretoria 0001.

Lovedale Press: Private Bag X1346, Alice 5700; tel. 167; f. 1841; Gen. Man. R. B. RAVEN.

Macdonald Purnell (Pty) Ltd: POB 98508, Sloane Park 2152; tel. 787-5830; telex 424985; South African flora, fauna, geography and history; Man. Dir J. ST C. WHITTAL.

McGraw-Hill Book Co: POB 371, Isando 1600, Johannesburg; tel. 361181; telex 89272; f. 1966; educational and general; Man. Dir A. BRICKER.

Macmillan SA Publishers (Pty) Ltd: POB 31487, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 339-4841; telex 425436; f. 1966; academic, educational and general; Man. Dir D. MITCHELL.

Maskew Miller Longman (Pty) Ltd: Howard Drive, Pinelands 7405, POB 396, Cape Town 8000; tel. 537750; telex 5726053; f. 1983 in a merger of Longman-Penguin Ltd and Maskew Miller Ltd; educational and general; Man. Dir M. A. PEACOCK.

Nasionale Boekhandel: POB 122, Parow 7500, Cape Province; tel. 591131; fiction, general, educational, academic; English and Afrikaans; Man. Dir G. J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Nasou Ltd: POB 105, Parow; tel. 591131; telex 7751; educational; Man. Dir G. J. J. ROUSSEAU.

N.G. Kerkboekhandel Transvaal: POB 245, Pretoria 0001; tel. 218401.

N.G. Kerk-Uitgewers: POB 4539, Cape Town 8000; tel. 215540; Exec. Chair. J. W. VAN ZIJL.

Oudiovista Productions Ltd: POB 122, Parow 7500; tel. 591131; Man. Dir G. J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Oxford University Press: 37 Barrack St, POB 1141, Cape Town 8000; tel. 457266; Gen. Man. N. C. GRACIE.

Perskor Publishers: POB 845, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 7769111; telex 83561; f. 1940; general and educational; Gen. Man. P. W. VAN HEERDEN.

President Publishers: POB 488, Krugersdorp 1740.

Pretoria Boekhandel (Pty) Ltd: POB 23334, Innesdale, Pretoria 0031; f. 1971; Prin. Officers L. S. VAN DER WALT, C. J. STEENKAMP.

Pro Rege Pers: POB 343, Potchefstroom 2520.

Ravan Press Ltd: POB 31134, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 642-5313; f. 1972; political, sociological, literary, theological, educational and children's; Dirs M. KIRKWOOD, P. RANDALL.

Saayman and Weber (Pty) Ltd: 27 Prospect Ave, Somerset West 7130; tel. 23924.

Shuter and Shooter (Pty) Ltd: POB 109, Pietermaritzburg 3200; tel. 58151; telex 643771; f. 1921; educational, general and African languages, general; Chair. M. N. PROZESKY.

C. Struik (Pty) Ltd Publishers: POB 1144, Cape Town 8000; tel. 216740; telex 5726713; Africana; Dirs G. STRUIK, P. STRUIK, P. BORCHERT, W. REINDERS.

Sunray Publishers: 96 Queen St, Durban 4001.

Tafelberg Uitgewers: Waalburg Bldg, Wale St, POB 879, Cape Town 8000; tel. 241320; telex 5721473; f. 1950; children's, fiction and non-fiction, historical; Gen. Man. D. J. VAN NIEKERK.

Thomson Publications, South Africa (Pty) Ltd: POB 8308, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 7892144; f. 1948; trade and technical; Man. Dir W. CORRY.

Timmins Publishers: 6th Floor, Sanso Centre, 8 Adderley St, Cape Town 8001; tel. 252292; telex 570261; f. 1936; southern Africana; Man. Dir A. E. ASHWORTH.

Treffer-Uitgewers: POB 3599, Pretoria 0001.

University of Natal Press: POB 375, Pietermaritzburg 3200; tel. 63320; telex 63719; Man. Dir M. P. MOBERLY.

University Publishers and Booksellers (Pty) Ltd: POB 29, Stellenbosch 7600; tel. 70337; educational and children's; Man. Dir B. B. LIEBENBERG.

Van der Walt en Seun, J.P. (Edms) Bpk: POB 123, Pretoria 0001; tel. 3236501; telex 320691; f. 1947; general; Man. Dir D. H. VAN DER WALT.

Van Schaik, J. L. (Pty) Ltd: POB 724, Pretoria 0001; tel. 212441; telex 32340; f. 1914; fiction, general, educational; English, Afrikaans and vernaculars; Man. Dir JAN J. VAN SCHAIK.

Verenigde Protestatse Uitgewers: POB 1822, Cape Town 8000.

Via Afrika Ltd: POB 114, Parow 7500; tel. 591131; f. 1970; educational and general; Man. Dir G. J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Witwatersrand University Press: 1 Jan Smuts Ave, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 7162023; f. 1923; academic; Head N. H. WILSON.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

South African Publishers' Association: 1 Meerendal, Nightingale Way, Pinelands 7405; tel. 533952; f. 1946; assn representing publishers in dealing with govt depts, local authorities and other institutions; Chair. W. R. VAN DER VYVER; Sec. P. G. VAN ROOYEN.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 8.3m. radio receivers and 2.1m. TV sets in use.

RADIO

South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC): POB 8606, Johannesburg; tel. 714-9111; telex 424116; f. 1936; statutory body; revenue from licences and advertising; operates 24 radio services broadcasting in 20 languages for 3,492 hours a week, and three TV channels; 18 internal radio services; Chair. of Board Prof. W. L. MOUTON; Dir-Gen. J. A. EKSTEEN.

Domestic Services

English Service; Afrikaans Service; Springbok Radio; Radio 5 (national services); Radio Highveld; Radio Port Natal; Radio Good Hope (regional advertising services); Radio Lotus (Indian), Radio Orion (all-night service).

Radio Services in Bantu Languages: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Ndebele, Swazi.

External Service

Radio RSA: POB 4559, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 7142600; telex 424116; f. 1966; broadcasts in English, Afrikaans, French, Portu-

guese, German, Dutch, Spanish, Swahili, Lozi, Tsonga and Chichewa to Africa, Europe, Middle East, and North and South America.

TELEVISION

SABC-Television: POB 8606, Johannesburg 2000; first television service opened in 1976; four television services in seven languages over three channels; English and Afrikaans programmes on Channel one. Channels two and three broadcast in Northern and Southern Sotho, Tswana, Xhosa and Zulu; Deputy Dir-Gen. P. F. M. DE BRUYN.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Rand)

BANKING

In May 1973 the government announced plans for increased local shareholdings in banks over the next 10 years though these have since been considerably modified. In November 1973 the Minister of Finance said that though foreign-controlled banks would be required to reduce foreign shareholdings in them to 50% by 1983, they would no longer be forced to reduce them further to 10%.

Central Bank

South African Reserve Bank: POB 427, Pretoria; tel. 213011; telex 322137; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 2,938.1m. (1984); Gov. Dr G. P. C. DE KOCK; Sr Deputy Gov. Dr C. L. STALS; Deputy Govs Dr B. VAN STADEN, Dr A. S. JACOBS.

Commercial Banks

Africa Bank: f. 1975 to operate in the Homelands; part-owned by the Gazankulu and KwaZulu administrations; Pres. SAM MOTSEUMYANE; 1 br.

Bank of Lisbon and South Africa Ltd: 1st Floor, Bank of Lisbon Bldg, 37 Sauer St, POB 11343, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 834-1163; telex 80076; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 3.1m., res 4.1m. (1982); Chair. Dr S. P. DU TOIT VILJOEN; Man. Dir D. F. MARQUES.

Bank of the OFS Ltd: Bankovs Bldg, 7 Elizabeth St, POB 18, Bloemfontein; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 8.5m.; dep. 361m.; Chair. D. P. S. VAN HUYSSTEEN; Man. Dir E. T. J. VAN RENSBURG.

Barclays National Bank Ltd: 84 Market St, POB 1153, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 832-2211; telex 87525; f. 1971; cap. 53.2m., res 304m., dep. 7,321.5m. (1982); Chair. B. E. HERSOV; Man. Dir CHRISTOPHER BALL.

Barclays Western Bank Ltd: Wesbank House, POB 1066, Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 725-0711; telex 422517; f. 1977; wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays National Bank Ltd; cap. p.u. 2.2m., dep. 448.9m. (1980); Chair. C. H. WATERSON; Man. Dir D. F. O'BRIEN.

Boland Bank Ltd: 333 Main St, POB 4, Paarl 7622; cap. p.u. 43m.; dep. 644m.; Chair. P. B. B. HUGO; Man. Dir G. Z. LIEBENBERG.

Breda Bank Ltd: 1 Van Riebeeck St, POB 19, Bredasdorp; cap. p.u. 114,650; dep. 27.5m.; Chair. J. J. UYS; Gen. Man. F. C. R. JORDAAN.

Citibank NA Ltd: 45 Commissioner St, POB 9773, Johannesburg 2000; a subsidiary of Citibank NA, New York (USA); Man. Dir C. T. WOOD.

Credcor Bank Ltd: York House, 46 Kerk St, POB 3212, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. 2.7m.; dep. 95.1m.; Chair. Dr B. H. HOLSBOER; Man. Dir A. DOWNING.

District Bank Ltd: 333 Main St, POB 4, Paarl 7620; f. 1882; mem. of Boland Bank group; cap. p.u. 97,700, dep. 113m. (1984); Chair. P. K. MORKEL; Gen. Man. C. J. DU PLESSIS.

Fidelity Bank and Trust Co Ltd: Fidelity House, 190/192 Main St, POB 32, Port Elizabeth; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; dep. 10m.; Chair. R. E. LIPPSTREU.

French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd: 4 Ferreira St, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 832-2433; telex 482896; f. 1949; subsidiary of Banque Indosuez, Paris; cap. p.u. 5.2m., dep. 381.4m. (1983); Man. Dir G. J. BOUVERET; 7 brs.

Nedbank Ltd: 81 Main St, POB 1144, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 6309111; telex 487533; f. 1888; subsidiary of Nedbank Group Ltd; cap. p.u. 14.7m., dep. 6,582m. (1983); Chair. Dr F. J. C. CRONJE; Man. Dir R. J. N. ABRAHAMSEN; 124 brs.

Nefic Ltd: 81 Main St, POB 7384, Johannesburg 2000; wholly-owned subsidiary of the Nedbank Group; cap. p.u. 4.8m.; provides medium- and long-term finance; Chair. G. S. MULLER; Man. Dir M. J. HOLMES.

The New Republic Bank Ltd: 6th Floor, Permanent Bldg, Cnr Field St and Commercial Rd, Durban 4001; tel. 3047544; telex 624003; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 1m.; dep. 26.9m.; CEO J. A. ROSSOUW; 3 brs.

Santambank Ltd: POB 8842, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1976; incl. Die Federale Bank Bpk, Santam Bank Ltd and Bank of Johannesburg Ltd; Man. Dir R. P. PEROLD.

The South African Bank of Athens Ltd: 116 Marshall St, POB 7781, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 832-1211; telex 86976; f. 1947; cap. 2.5m., dep. 50.2m. (1982); Chair. S. P. PANAGOPOULOS; Man. Dir A. PHILIPPIDES.

Standard Bank Investment Corporation Ltd: POB 7725, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 81.8m. (1983); Man. Dir Dr C. B. STRAUSS.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd: 78 Fox St, POB 7725, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 833-3611; telex 487185; f. 1962; cap. and res 369.5m., dep. 6,441.6m. (1983); Chair. Dr H. P. DE VILLIERS; Man. Dir J. DAVIDSON.

Syfrets Bank Ltd: 148 St George's St, POB 206, Cape Town; cap. p.u. 1.3m.; dep. 47.7m.; Chair. L. G. ABRAHAMSE.

The Trust Bank of Africa Ltd: Trust Bank Centre, 56 Eloff St, POB 7694, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 331-4411; telex 89399; f. 1954; cap. and res 146.9m., dep. 3,101.1m. (1982); Chair. Dr F. J. DU PLESSIS; Man. Dir C. VAN WYK.

Volkskas Group Ltd: 230 Van Der Walt St, POB 578, Pretoria 0001; tel. 295911; telex 30391; f. 1935; cap. 25m., dep. 3,600.3m. (1983); Chair. Dr A. J. DU TOIT; Man. Dirs Dr P. R. MORKEL, P. J. F. VENTER; 276 brs.

Merchant Banks

Barclays National Merchant Bank Ltd: 84 Market St, POB 7761, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 833-7835; telex 84025; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 2.7m., res 15.8m., dep. 139.7m. (1980); Chair. J. M. BARRY; Man. Dir J. R. ZANK.

Central Merchant Bank Ltd (Sentrale Aksepbank Bpk): Sanlamsentrum, Jeppe St, POB 2683, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 337-5340; telex 487310; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 11.0m.; dep. 401.2m.; Chair. Dr F. J. DU PLESSIS; Man. Dir E. F. PRETORIUS.

Finansbank Ltd: 20 Anderson St, Johannesburg, POB 62343, Marshalltown 2701; cap. p.u. and res 9.9m.; dep. 97m.; Chair. P. J. LIEBENBERG; Man. Dirs Dr L. A. PORTER, J. N. HAMMAN.

Hill Samuel (SA) Ltd: 10th Floor, The Corner House, 63 Fox St, POB 10024, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 281460; telex 87461; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 10.0m.; dep. 81.0m.; Chair. Sir MICHAEL EDWARDES; Man. Dir R. CRICK.

Mercabank Ltd: 1010 Sanlamsentrum, Jeppe St, POB 1281, Johannesburg 2000; cap. p.u. 14m.; dep. 190m.; Chair. Dr F. J. DU PLESSIS; Man. Dir Dr C. G. FERREIRA.

Rand Merchant Bank Ltd: POB 62391, Marshalltown 2107; tel. 8383081; telex 485930; cap. 674m., dep. 294m. (1983); CEO JOHANN P. RUPERT.

Standard Merchant Bank Ltd: 15th Floor, Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 636-9115; telex 487620; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 13.1m., dep. 760.2m. (1983); Chair. H. P. DE VILLIERS; Man. Dir D. R. GEERINGH.

UAL Merchant Bank Ltd: 42nd Floor, Carlton Centre, POB 582, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 3318971; telex 485384; f. 1955; mem. Nedbank group; cap. p.u. and res 43.2m., dep. 308.5m.; Chair. Dr F. J. C. CRONJE; Man. Dir G. F. RICHARDSON.

Savings Banks

British Kaffrarian Savings Bank Society: POB 88, King William's Town 5600; tel. 21478; telex 5250117; f. 1860; dep. 28.8m.; CEO D. E. DAUBERMANN.

The Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank: 117 St George's St, POB 2125, Cape Town; dep. 90.2m.; Chair. B. K. CORDER; Gen. Man. M. C. LAUBSCHER.

Pretoria Bank Ltd: Woltemade Bldg, 118 Paul Kruger St, POB 310, Pretoria; cap. p.u. 601,250; dep. 7.6m.; Chair. N. REINACH; Gen. Man. I. W. FERREIRA.

Spes Bona Bank Ltd: 39F Halt Rd, POB 176, Elsies River, Cape Town; cap. p.u. 1m.; dep. 6.4m.; Chair. A. S. MEYER; Gen. Man. J. R. VERSTER.

Staalwerkersspaarbank: 417 Church St, POB 1747, Pretoria; cap. p.u. 240,630; dep. 2.5m.; Chair. and Man. Dir L. J. VAN DEN BERG.

Discount Houses

The Discount House of South Africa Ltd: 66 Marshall St, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. 2m.; Chair. M. W. Rush; Man. Dirs A. P. Faure, I. Huddy.

Interbank Discount House Ltd: 108 Fox St, POB 6035, Johannesburg; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 5.0m., dep. 190.0m. (1984); Chair. Dr C. H. J. van Aswegen; Man. Dir M. van den Berg.

The National Discount House of South Africa Ltd: 1st Floor, Loveday House, 15 Loveday St, Johannesburg; f. 1961; auth. cap. 10.0m., dep. 669.1m. (1983); Chair. D. L. Keys; Man. Dir G. G. Lund.

Banking Organization

Institute of Bankers in South Africa: POB 10335, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1904; 20,345 mems; Sec.-Gen. Peter Kraak.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Johannesburg Stock Exchange: POB 1174, Johannesburg; f. 1887; Pres. P. R. A. Ferguson.

INSURANCE

AA Mutual Life Assurance Association Ltd: Nedbank Mall, 145 Commissioner St, POB 1653, Johannesburg; tel. 3310558; telex 485953; f. 1942; Chair. M. E. King; Man. Dir. B. C. Benfield.

Aegis Insurance Co Ltd: Norwich Union House, 91 Commissioner St, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. F. L. Bull.

African Mutual Trust & Assurance Co Ltd: 34 Church St, POB 27, Malmesbury; f. 1900; Chief Gen. Man. R. A. L. Cuthbert.

Anglo American Life: Life Centre, 45 Commissioner St, POB 6946, Johannesburg 2000; Exec. Chair. Dr Z. J. de Beer; Man. Dir Dr M. Bernstein.

Atlantic & Continental Assurance Co of South Africa Ltd: ACA Bldg, 102 Commissioner St, POB 5813, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Man. Dir R. C. Hellig.

Commercial Union Assurance Co of South Africa Ltd: Commercial Union House, Cnr Rissik and Main Sts, POB 222, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 836-1581; telex 87400; Man. Dir W. A. Rutherford.

Constantia Insurance Co Ltd: Automutual House, 20 Wanderers St, POB 9595, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 281380; telex 87665; f. 1953; managed by AA Mutual Insurance Assen Ltd; Chair. N. Kirsh.

Credit Guarantee Insurance Corpn of Africa Ltd: 31 Dover St, Randburg, POB 9244, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 7875702; telex 420508; f. 1956; Man. Dir J. J. Bouwer.

Federated Insurance Group: Federated Insurance House, 1 de Villiers St, POB 666, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 833-9611; telex 485395; f. 1944; incorporates Federated Life Assurance Co Ltd and Federated Insurance Co Ltd; Chair. N. G. Levey; Man. Dir J. N. Hamman.

General Accident Insurance Co of South Africa Ltd: POB 558, Cape Town; Gen. Man. D. A. Black.

Hollandia Reinsurance Co of SA Ltd: 2nd Floor, Property Centre, 3 Dorp St, POB 3238, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. S. H. Henstra; Man. T. L. Ternent.

Incorporated General Insurances Ltd: 162 Anderson St, POB 8199, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 281212; telex 80393; Man. Dir I. M. A. Lewis.

Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd: Liberty Life Centre, 1 Ameshoff St, Braamfontein, POB 10499, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 712-9111; telex 422530; f. 1958; Chair. D. Gordon; Man. Dir M. I. Hilkowitz.

Maritime and General Insurance Co Ltd: 3rd Floor, Howard House, 23 Loveday St, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. P. Gallimore.

Metropolitan Homes Trust Life Ltd: 38 Wale St, POB 93, Cape Town 8001; tel. 241134; telex 5720248; Chair. Dr A. D. Wassenaar; Man. Dir W. S. Pretorius.

Momentum Life Assurers Ltd: Volkskas Bldg, Van der Walt St, POB 27059, Sunnyside 0132; tel. 211381; telex 30821; f. 1967; Man. Dir Jouke van Wingerden.

Mutual & Federal Insurance Co Ltd: Mutual and Federal Centre, 69 President St, POB 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dir M. J. Levett.

National Employers' General Insurance Co Ltd: National Employers' House, 52 Anderson St, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. R. E. Cain.

Old Mutual (South African Mutual Life Assurance Soc.): Mutualpark, Jan Smuts Drive, POB 66, Cape Town; f. 1845; Chair. Dr J. G. van der Horst; Man. Dir F. Davin.

Phoenix Prudential Assurance of South Africa Ltd: Bank of Lisbon Bldg, 37 Sauer St, Johannesburg; POB 62141, Marshalltown 2107; Chair. Dr G. H. Hansmann; Gen. Man. P. H. Tomlinson.

President Insurance Co Ltd: 1st Floor, 111 Commissioner St, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. J. A. van der Walt.

Protea Assurance Co Ltd: Protea Assurance Bldg, Greenmarket Sq., POB 646, Cape Town; Man. Dir A. R. Crank.

The Rand Mutual Assurance Co Ltd: Chamber of Mines Bldgs, Main and Hollard Sts, POB 61413, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg; tel. 838-8211; f. 1894; Chair. G. Y. Nisbet; Gen. Man. B. S. Baker.

Reinsurance Union Ltd: 6th Floor, Sage Centre, Fraser St, POB 6325, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. G. S. Muller; Man. Dir T. N. Peace.

Santam Insurance Ltd: Burg St, POB 653, Cape Town 8000; tel. 242254; telex 5727822; f. 1918; Chair. Dr C. H. J. van Aswegen; Man. Dir C. J. Oosthuizen.

Shield Insurance Co Ltd: Shield House, Main Rd, Rosebank 7700; POB 1520, Cape Town; Gen. Man. E. W. Messenger.

Shield Life Insurance Ltd: Shield House, Main Rd, Rosebank 7700; POB 10142, Caledon Sq., Cape Town 7905; Gen. Man. Basil John Fussell.

South African Eagle Insurance Co Ltd: Eagle Star House, 70 Fox St, Johannesburg 2001; POB 61489, Marshalltown 2107, Transvaal; tel. 833-3311; telex 80370; Man. Dir F. N. Haslett.

South African National Life Assurance Co (SANLAM): Strand Rd, Bellville, POB 1, Sanlamhof 7532; tel. 9479111; telex 5720191; f. 1918; Chair. Dr F. J. du Plessis; Man. Dir Pierre Steyn.

South African Trade Union Assurance Society Ltd: Traduna Centre, 118 Jorissen St, Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2001; f. 1941; Chair. E. van Tonder; Gen. Man. A. Sumner.

The Southern Life Association Ltd: Great Westerford, Rondebosch, Cape Town; f. 1891; Chair. D. J. Loch Davis; CEO T. N. Chapman.

Standard General Insurance Co Ltd: Standard General House, 12 Harrison St, POB 4352, Johannesburg; tel. 836-2723; telex 487320; f. 1943; Chair. and Man. Dir C. G. Cavalieri.

Stenhouse Bankorp Brokers (Pty) Ltd: 8th Floor, Federated Insurance House, 320 Smith St, POB 2704, Durban 4000; f. 1983.

Swiss South African Reinsurance Co Ltd: 10th Floor, Swiss House, 86 Main St, POB 7049, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. P. G. Eggstein; Man. Dir W. Stricker.

UBS Insurance Co Ltd: 6th Floor, United Bldgs, Cnr Fox and Eloff Sts, Johannesburg; Chair. P. W. Sceales; Gen. Man. J. L. S. Hefer.

Westchester Insurance Co (Pty) Ltd: Mobil House, POB 747, Cape Town 8000; tel. 217140.

Association

The South African Insurance Assen: POB 2163, Johannesburg 2000; short-term insurers; Man. R. Schneeberger.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce: POB 91267, Auckland Park 2006; tel. 726-5309; telex 422497; f. 1892; 101 prin. chambers of commerce are mems; Pres. M. E. Weir; CEO R. W. K. Parsons.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd: POB 784055, Sandton 2146; tel. 783-2000; telex 427174; f. 1940; CEO M. T. de Waal.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

South African Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI): 4th Floor, Nedbank Plaza, Cnr Kerk and Beatrix Sts, POB 4516, Pretoria 0001; tel. 265351; telex 322680; f. 1917; Pres. J. R. Wilson; CEO Dr J. C. van Zyl.

Armaments Development and Production Corporation of SA Ltd: Krygkor Bldg, Visagie St, Pretoria 0002; tel. 292-9111; telex 30217; Exec. Gen. Man. F. J. Bell.

Border Chamber of Industries: POB 7156, East London 5200; tel. 26968; telex 250533; f. 1919; Sec. S. Hamilton; 75 mems.

Brick Development Assn of South Africa Ltd: Datakor House, Cnr Smit and De Beer Sts, Braamfontein 2001; Exec. Dir B. D. MOORHEAD.

Cape Chamber of Industries: POB 1536, 5th Floor, Broadway Industries Centre, Hertzog Blvd, Foreshore, Cape Town 8001; tel. 572-7409; telex 215180; f. 1904; Dir C. E. MCCARTHY; 1,178 mems.

Chamber of Mines of South Africa: 5 Hollard St, POB 809, Johannesburg; tel. 838-8211; telex 87057; f. 1889; Pres. G. Y. NISBET.

Corporation for Economic Development: Karl Schoeman Bldg, 179A Skinner St, POB 213, Pretoria 0001; tel. 283523; telex 3733; Man. Dir J. ADENDORFF.

Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM): POB 1091, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 800-8111; telex 424481; f. 1923; Chair. JAN H. SMITH.

Footwear Institute of South Africa (FISA): POB 444, Port Elizabeth 6000; f. 1939; Sec. R. N. CORCORAN; 411 mems.

Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa: POB 2228, North End 6056, Port Elizabeth; tel. 544540; f. 1944; Dir D. J. F. LINDE; 40 mems.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd: POB 784055, Sandton 2146; f. 1940; Chair. A. J. VAN DEN BERG; Man. Dir M. T. DE WAAL.

Industrial Rubber Manufacturers' Assn of South Africa: Secs: FCI, POB 4516, Pretoria 0001; tel. 265351; telex 322680; f. 1978; Chair. R. G. NICHOLSON.

Midland Chamber of Industries: SA Wool Board Bldg, Grahamstown Rd, Port Elizabeth 6001; tel. 544430; telex 242815; f. 1971; Dir B. MATTHEW; 477 mems.

Natal Chamber of Industries: POB 1300, Durban 4000; tel. 3043505; telex 620667; f. 1904; Dir R. V. FREAKES; 1,600 mems.

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa: 1st Floor, Nedbank Plaza, Cnr Church and Beatrix Sts, Arcadia, Pretoria 0002; POB 40611, Arcadia 0007; tel. 282296; telex 32336; f. 1935; Dir N. M. W. VERMEULEN.

National Chamber of Milling, Inc.: Cereal Centre, 11 Leyd St, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 725-2120; f. 1936; Sec. J. BARENDSE.

National Clothing Federation of South Africa: 6th Floor, Sterling House, 131 Pritchard St, POB 8107, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 291021; telex 487672; f. 1945; Dir F. H. WHITAKER.

National Textile Manufacturers' Association: POB 1300, Durban 4000; tel. 3043505; telex 620667; f. 1947; Sec. R. V. FREAKES; 13 mems.

Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries: Showground Office, Soutter St, Pretoria 0002; tel. 287348; telex 320245; f. 1929; Dir J. G. TOERIEN; 350 mems (secondary industries).

Orange Free State and Northern Cape Chamber of Industries: POB 1140, Bloemfontein 9300; tel. 79131; telex 267311; Dir L. SITTIG.

Phosphate Development Corporation Ltd: POB 1, Phalaborwa 1390; tel. (01542) 2251; telex 3421; Man. Dir T. G. J. PISTORIUS.

Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries: POB 637, Pietermaritzburg 3200; tel. 42131; telex 643174; f. 1910; Dir PAMELA REID; 240 mems.

Plastic Converters' Association of South Africa: POB 1128, Edenvale 1610; f. 1972; 180 mems.

Plastics Federation of South Africa: 18 Plantation Rd, Unit 2, Eastleigh, POB 1128, Edenvale 1610.

SASOL Ltd: POB 1, Sasolburg 9570; produces oil and chemicals from coal; Chair. D. P. DE VILLIERS; Man. Dir J. STEGMANN.

South African Cement Producers' Association: Private Bag XII, Halfway House 1685; Exec. Dir R. H. VAN SCHALKWYK.

South African Chamber of Baking: 832 Kingsley Centre, 448 Pretorius St, Arcadia 0083; tel. 448556; telex 322321; Dir J. A. G. DIPPENAAR.

South African Dried Fruit Co-op. Ltd: POB 508, Wellington 7657; tel. 31101; telex 5727115; f. 1908; 4,000 mems; Gen. Man. STEVE RAUTENBACH.

South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association (Pty) Ltd: 810–812 Tulbagh Centre, Hans Strydom Ave, POB 3484, Cape Town 8000; tel. 215486; f. 1953; Sec. G. S. GLENDINING; 27 mems.

South African Inshore Fishing Industry Association (Pty) Ltd: Pearl House, POB 2066, Foreshore, Cape Town; tel. 251500; telex 5727259; f. 1953; Chair. J. H. NEWMAN; Man. S. J. MALHERBE; 4 mems.

South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd (ISCOR): Iscor Headquarters, Wagon Wheel Circle, POB 450, Pretoria 0001; tel. 298-1111; telex 3791; Chair. F. P. KOTZEE; Man. Dir WILLEM VAN WYK.

South African Lumber Millers' Association: PB 686, Isando 1600; tel. 9741061; telex 429039; f. 1941; Dir D. H. ELOFF; 215 mems.

South African Oil Expressers' Association: 2nd Floor, Cereal Centre, 11 Leyds St, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 725-1280; f. 1937; Sec. Dr R. DU TOIT; 14 mems.

South African Paint Manufacturers' Association: 3rd Floor, Federated Insurance House, 320 Smith St, POB 1300, Durban 4000; tel. 3043505; telex 620667.

South African Printing and Allied Industries Federation: POB 1200, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 838-6656; f. 1916; Exec. Dir J. P. VAN DER LINDE; 1,270 mems.

South African Sugar Association: 800 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban 4001; tel. 311092; telex 622215; Gen. Man. P. SALE.

South African Tanners' Association: POB 2221, Port Elizabeth 6056; tel. 544430; telex 5242815; f. 1944; Sec. M. E. HOPPE; 14 mems.

South African Wool and Mohair Processors' Association: POB 2221, Port Elizabeth 6056; f. 1981; Dir M. E. HOPPE.

South African Wool Textile Council: POB 2221, Port Elizabeth 6056; tel. 544430; telex 242815; f. 1953; Dir B. J. WILSON.

Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (SOEKOR): POB 3087, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 285352; telex 422034; f. 1965; responsible for all aspects of oil prospecting in South Africa; Chair. N. STUTTERHEIM; Man. Dir Dr P. J. VAN ZIJL.

Transvaal Chamber of Industries: 8th Floor, Allied Bldg, Cnr of Bree and Rissik Sts, Johannesburg 2001; tel. 297552; telex 483692; f. 1910; CEO J. F. ROUX; 1,100 mems.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associated Commercial Employers of South Africa: POB 91267, Auckland Park 2006; f. 1944; Sec. G. A. V. BRETT; 5 mems.

Building Industries Federation (South Africa): POB 11359, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1904; Dir L. E. DAVIS; 3,200 mems.

Business Equipment Association of South Africa: 6th Floor, Allied Bldg, Cnr Bree and Rissik Sts, POB 4581, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 3371419; telex 83678; f. 1934; Exec. Dir J. L. R. WOOD; 270 mems.

Grain Milling Federation: POB 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. BARENDSE.

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa: 106 Diamond Exchange Bldg, Cnr De Villiers and Quartz Sts, Johannesburg; f. 1928; 44 mems.

Motor Industries Federation: POB 3478, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir J. H. VAN HUYSSTEEN; 6,500 mems.

Motor Transport Owners' Association of South Africa: 13th Floor, Nedbank East City, 120 End St, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Dir N. SOLOMON.

National Association of Grain Milling Employers: POB 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. BARENDSE; 96 mems.

National Federation of Hotel and Accommodation Establishments (Non-Liquor) of South Africa: POB 17684, Hillbrow 2038; tel. 6427665; f. 1941; Sec. J. R. WAKELING.

South African Brewing Industry Employers' Association: POB 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. G. EICHHORN; 2 mems.

South African Dairy Foundation: POB 14624, Verwoerdburg 0140; tel. 622741; telex 30022; f. 1945; Sec. E. J. F. VAN HUYSTEEN; 59 mems.

South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: POB 644, Bedfordview 2008; telex 420117; f. 1939; Dir K. LAGAAY; 275 mems.

South African Foreign Trade Organization (SAFTO): Westbank Bldg, 222 Smit St, Braamfontein, POB 9039, Johannesburg; telex 424111; f. 1963; Chair. P. K. HOOGENDYK; CEO W. B. HOLTES; 1,400 mems.

South African Ophthalmic Optical Manufacturers' Association: POB 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1945; 24 mems.

South African Wool Board: POB 1378, Pretoria; tel. 281711; telex 322151; f. 1946; 12 mems: 9 appointed by wool-growers and three by the Minister of Agriculture; Chair. P. W. VAN ROOYEN; Man. Dir S. P. VAN WYK.

Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1947; 3,700 mems; includes the following asscns:

Association of Electric Cable Manufacturers of South Africa: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 11 mems.

Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; 315 mems.

Engineers' and Founders' Association (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape): POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1945; 768 mems.

Iron and Steel Producers' Association of South Africa: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 11 mems.

Light Engineering Industries Association of South Africa: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; 342 mems.

Non-ferrous Metal Industries Association of South Africa: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1943; 26 mems.

Plastics Manufacturers' Association of South Africa: POB 4581, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1948; 97 mems.

Precision Manufacturing Engineers' Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1942; 120 mems.

Radio, Appliance and Television Association of South Africa: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; Metal Industries House, Cnr Simmonds and Marshall Sts, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 256 mems.

Sheet Metal Industries Association of South Africa: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1948; 165 mems.

South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1944; 35 mems.

South African Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 25 mems.

South African Electroplating Industries Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1942; 21 mems.

South African Radio and Television Manufacturers' Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 14 mems.

South African Reinforced Concrete Engineers' Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1944; 59 mems.

South African Tube Makers' Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 22 mems.

South African Wire and Wire-rope Manufacturers' Association: POB 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1943; 4 mems.

Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association: 1100 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban 4001; tel. 3043551; f. 1947; Chair. I. BALES-SMITH; Sec. D. M. EASTON.

Tobacco Employers' Organisation: POB 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. G. EICHHORN; 3 mems.

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association: POB 62361, Marshalltown, Transvaal 2107; telex 48500; f. 1907; Man. Dir L. H. M. WEISS.

TRADE UNIONS

All workers in South Africa enjoy full freedom of association. Amendments to labour legislation now allow for all trade unions to operate on either a racial or a multiracial basis, and an increasing number of unions are in the process of becoming multiracial. Trade unions that register with the Department of Manpower enjoy certain benefits, principally that of full participation in all industrial relations structures and procedures as set out in the Labour Relations Act. However, some black unions remain unregistered, and these are not illegal. In 1982 there were 199 registered and 28 unregistered unions. There are four major groupings of trade unions (CUSA, FOSATU, SACOL and TUCSA) and, in addition, a sizeable number of unions with no affiliation. Total membership of unaffiliated unions was over 300,000 in 1982.

Council of Unions of South Africa—CUSA: POB 10928, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 208031; 11 unions, registered and unregistered; Pres. A. MOSENTHAL; Gen. Sec. P. CAMAY; 200,000 mems (1983).

Affiliates with over 10,000 members

Building, Construction and Allied Workers' Union: POB 10928, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 238302; Pres. E. MOGANE; Sec. A. NTHINYA (acting); 12,000 mems.

National Union of Mineworkers: POB 10928, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 294561; Pres. J. MOTLATSI; Gen. Sec. C. RAMAPHOSA; 35,000 mems.

South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union: POB 3165, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 298507; Pres. ERIC A. MODISE; Sec. PHILLIP DLAMINI; 20,000 mems.

Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa: POB 61289, Marshalltown 2017; tel. 834-4771; Pres. L. MOLEFE; Gen. Sec. Mrs. J. HLONGWANE; 20,600 mems.

Federation of South African Trade Unions—FOSATU: 2 Goodhope St, Belville South 7530; POB 322, Kasselvlei; tel. 951412; telex 5721682; 9 registered unions; Pres. C. DLAMINI; Gen.-Sec. J. FOSTER; 100,000 mems.

Affiliates with over 10,000 members

Metal and Allied Workers' Union: POB 693, Benoni 1500; tel. 543388; Sec. T. NABE; 20,000 mems.

National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union: 102 Lotus Bldg, Cottrell St, POB 4097, Port Elizabeth 6000; tel. 46010; f. 1967; Pres. J. HARRIS; Sec. FRED SAULS; 19,400 mems (1982).

National Union of Textile Workers: POB 18361, Dalbridge 4014; tel. 65250; Pres. G. NGQAWANA; Sec. J. COPELYN; 16,000 mems.

South African Confederation of Labour—SACOL: POB 19299, Pretoria West 0117; f. 1957 (reconstituted 1968); 12 all-white unions with 127,000 affiliated mems (1982); Pres. B. CURRIE; Sec. L. N. CELLIERS.

Affiliates with over 10,000 members

Mineworkers' Union: POB 2525, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1903; Pres. P. DE JAGER; Sec. (vacant); c. 20,000 mems (1983).

South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union: 430 Church St West, POB 19299, Pretoria West 0117; tel. 793271; f. 1936; Pres. G. DIEDERIKS; Gen. Sec. H. FERREIRA; 38,000 mems (1983).

South African Railways and Harbours Salaried Staff Association: POB 6753, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 725-5700; f. 1918; Pres. B. L. CURRIE; Sec. G. P. PETERSEN; 29,274 mems (1983).

South African Transport Services Employees' Union: POB 1125, Cape Town 8000; tel. 437380; Pres. C. H. LOUW; Sec. J. H. COETZEE; 12,300 mems (1982).

Trade Union Council of South Africa—TUCSA: POB 5592, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 838-3824; f. 1954; Pres. R. H. BOTHA; Gen. Sec. (vacant); 420,000 mems from 47 unions (1984).

Affiliates with over 10,000 members

Artisan Staff Association: POB 31105, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 724-5265; Pres. J. ZURICH; Sec. W. VAN DER MERWE; 24,297 mems (1984).

Building Society Officials of South Africa: POB 61518, Marshalltown 2107; tel. 836-5761; Pres. M. MIA; Gen. Sec. C. J. VAN VUUREN; 16,143 mems.

Engineering Industrial Workers' Union of South Africa: POB 48, Athlone 7760; tel. 673621; f. 1961; Chair. A. BENN; Gen. Sec. A. E. POOLE; 19,186 mems (1983).

Garment Workers' Industrial Union (Natal): 127 Gale St, Durban 4001; POB 18359, Dalbridge 4014; tel. 61351; Chair. I. MUCKDOOM; Sec. F. HANSA; 48,000 mems (1984).

Garment Workers' Union of Western Province: POB 194, Salt River 7925; tel. 474570; Chair. P. HOLLOWAY (acting); Sec.-Treas. LOUIS A. PETERSEN; 58,693 mems (1984).

Mine Surface Officials' Association of South Africa: 41 Biccard St, POB 6849, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 3391078; telex 428346; Pres. J. H. M. MARITZ; Sec. R. H. BOTHA; 15,000 mems (1984).

National Union of Clothing Workers: Garment Centre, 75 End St, POB 7288, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 373740; Pres. S. NENE; Sec. Dr L. MVUBELO; 19,851 mems (1984).

National Union of Leather Workers: POB 3039, Port Elizabeth 6056; tel. 392162; Pres. F. SWARTZ; Sec. O. J. FOURIE; 26,480 mems (1984).

South African Society of Bank Officials: POB 31537, Braamfontein 2017; tel. 724-7374; telex 420212; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. B. J. SMITH; 30,000 mems (1984).

South African Typographical Union: SATU House, 166 Visagie St, POB 1993, Pretoria 0001; tel. 323-6097; f. 1898; Chair. C. J. LOUW; Gen. Sec. M. DEYSEL; 44,859 mems (1984).

Textile Workers' Industrial Union (SA): 203 Industria House, 350 Victoria Rd, Salt River 7925, POB 4141, Cape Town 8000; tel. 472674; f. 1934; Pres. F. Tiyo; Sec. N. Daniels; 20,000 mems (1984).

Transport Workers' Union of South Africa: POB 16038, Doornfontein 2028; tel. 290793; Pres. S. Tshabalala; Gen. Sec. G. H. van der Walt; 15,000 mems (1984).

Unaffiliated Unions with over 10,000 members

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa: 8 de Villiers St, POB 1168, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 834-5261; f. 1890; Chair. A. T. Allen; Gen. Sec. T. S. Neethling; 32,000 mems (1983).

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers: 2nd Floor, Trades Hall East, 90 Anderson St, POB 5378, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 834-7086; f. 1916; Chair. D. A. Putter; Gen. Sec. R. Beech; 19,700 mems (1982).

Chemical Workers' Union: POB 4990, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 237459; Pres. Lorraine Williams; Gen. Sec. D. Tau; 15,000 mems.

Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa: POB 7135, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 236127; Chair. I. Padi; Sec. Ms E. Mashinini; 30,000 mems.

Electrical and Allied Trades Union of South Africa: POB 9692, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 834-6781; Pres. P. P. van Oordt; Sec. B. Nicholson; 10,500 mems.

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union: 113 Trades Hall West, 88 Anderson St, Johannesburg; POB 25241, Ferreirasdorp 2048; tel. 838-5877; Pres. C. W. Johns; Gen. Sec. D. T. East; 25,748 mems (1983).

Motor Industry Staff Association: POB 35232, Northcliff 2115, Transvaal; tel. 678-4024; Pres. T. Anderson; Gen. Sec. J. Boon; 21,018 mems (1983).

National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers: POB 2040, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 291564; Pres. R. J. Tibshirany; National Sec. M. Lalaram; 28,736 mems (1983).

South African Association of Municipal Employees: POB 35343, Menlo Park, Pretoria 0102; tel. 466276; f. 1921; Pres. A. Nieuwoudt; Gen. Sec. M. Eybers; approx. 48,000 mems (1984).

South African Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Shipbuilders' and Welders' Society: 3rd Floor, Trades Hall West, 88 Anderson St, POB 9645, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1916; tel. 838-3341; Pres. G. Ahrends; Sec. A. J. van der Watt; 55,000 mems (1982).

South African Electrical Workers' Association: POB 9692, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 834-6781; f. 1937; Pres. J. J. Snyman; Sec. B. Nicholson; 23,000 mems (1983).

Underground Officials' Association of South Africa: 606 Fleetway House, 208 Bree St, POB 5965, Johannesburg 2000; tel. 836-9271; Pres. M. J. Henn; Gen. Sec. R. J. Coertze; 14,100 mems (1983).

Transport

RAILWAYS

With a few minor exceptions, the state-controlled South African Transport Services Board owns and operates all the South African railways systems (23,720 route-km in 1984, of which 2,340 km was in Namibia, 280 km in Transkei, 86 km in Bophuthatswana, 96 km in Ciskei and 2 km in Lesotho) and also operates an extensive network of road transport services, which serves primarily to develop rural areas, but also acts as feeder to the railways. The electrified lines totalled 16,271 track-km in 1984.

South African Transport Services Board: Private Bag X483, Pretoria 0001; Chair. Minister of Transport Services; Commrs A. S. D. Erasmus, P. L. S. Aucamp, J. T. Albertyn; Dir-Gen. Dr E. L. Grové, Private Bag X47, Johannesburg 2000.

ROADS

In 1981 the total road network was 183,651 km, excluding roads in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. This total comprised 1,331 km of motorways, 1,271 km of main roads, 44,966 km of secondary roads and 136,083 km of gravel roads, and 25.9% of the network was paved.

National Transport Commission: Dept of Transport, Private Bag X193, Pretoria 0001; responsible for location, planning, design, construction and maintenance of national roads.

SHIPPING

The principal harbours are at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. The country's first deep-water port, at Richards Bay, was opened in April 1976, and is being extended. Saldanha Bay is a major bulk-handling port.

More than 30 shipping lines serve South African ports. In 1983 South Africa's merchant fleet totalled 990 vessels with a tonnage exceeding 755,334.

South African Shipping Board: Secretariat: Dept of Transport, PB X193, Pretoria 0001; tel. 2902904; telex 3615; f. 1929; advises the Ministry of Transport Services on any matter connected with sea transport to, from or between any of the Republic's ports, particularly with regard to freight rates.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation is controlled by the Minister of Transport Services. The National Transport Commission is responsible for licensing and control of air services. Executive and administrative work of the National Transport Commission is carried out by the Department of Transport.

South African Airways (SAA): 21st Floor, Airways Towers, Wolmarans St, Johannesburg; telex 425020; f. 1934; state-owned; daily internal passenger services linking all the principal towns; regional services to Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Namibia (South West Africa); continental services to Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Athens, Frankfurt, Zurich, Vienna, Paris, Tel Aviv, Brussels, Amsterdam, London, Ilha do Sal, Perth, Sydney, Hong Kong, Taipei, Réunion, Rio de Janeiro, New York, Houston and Buenos Aires; CEO G. D. van der Veer; fleet of 2 Boeing 747 SUD, 6 Boeing 747SP, 18 737-200, 5 747-B, 2 747-244C, 4 Airbus A300B2, 2 A300B4, 1 A300C4; about 250,000 km of unduplicated route.

Air Cape (Pty) Ltd: PO D. F. Malan Airport, Cape Town 7525; f. 1963; scheduled internal air services and charters, engineering services and hangarage; Chair. Capt. M. J. Finlay; Exec. Dir J. Lourens; fleet of 1 HS 748, 1 DC-3, 1 CV 580.

COMAIR (Commercial Airways (Pty) Ltd): POB 7015, Bonaero Park, Transvaal 1622; tel. 9732911; telex 82375; f. 1967; internal scheduled services; Chair. D. Novick; Man. Dir P. Van Hoven; fleet of 4 Fokker Friendship F27, 2 DC-3, 2 Cessna 404.

Protea Airways (Pty) Ltd: POB 31184, Braamfontein 2017; f. 1959; charter services; CEO J. T. Morrison; fleet of 1 Viscount 700.

Safair Freighters (Pty) Ltd: POB 938, Kempton Park, Transvaal 1620; telex 8-3231; f. 1969; cargo charter flights; Chair. A. Lombard; Dir M. J. Finlay; fleet of 11 Lockheed L-100-30, 1 L-100-20.

United Air Services: POB 31184, Braamfontein 2017; a subsidiary of Sand River Safaris (Pty) Ltd; f. 1965; scheduled internal and charter services; CEO J. T. Morrison; fleet of 3 DC-3, 1 Navajo, 1 Aztec.

Tourism

In 1981 708,710 tourists visited South Africa.

South African Tourism Board: Menlyn Park, Cnr Menlyn Drive and Atterbury Rd, Menlo Park, Private Bag X164, Pretoria 0001; tel. 471131; telex 320457; f. 1947; 17 overseas brs; Dir S. V. F. Thomas.

Atomic Energy

South Africa was one of the first members of the International Atomic Energy Agency, but was excluded from the Board of Governors in June 1977. In July 1982 the Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Ltd was established, after a reorganization of state-funded atomic energy bodies. The country's first nuclear power station, Koeberg, situated at Duynefontein in the western Cape, began operating in March 1984. The pilot uranium enrichment plant at Valindaba, near Pretoria, is being extended into a production plant, and is due to come into operation in 1987. Production of enriched uranium was confirmed in April 1981 and, later that year, the French contractors building Koeberg announced that sufficient enriched uranium had been acquired for the first core-loading of the reactors. South Africa had not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by early 1984, but it pledged to

conduct its nuclear affairs in accordance with the spirit, principles, and goals of the treaty in February.

Atomic Energy Corporation of South Africa Ltd (AEC): POB 582, Pretoria 0001; tel. 284775; telex 321047; f. 1982; 9 mems; undertakes research and development in the field of nuclear energy and the production of nuclear energy, and the processing and enrichment of source material and special nuclear material; exercises control over certain nuclear activities, including the licensing thereof; Exec. Chair. Dr J. W. L. DE VILLIERS.

Nuclear Development Corporation of SA (Pty) Ltd (NUCOR): Private Bag X256, Pretoria 0001; tel. 213311; telex 322948; f. 1982; 5 mems; (previously known as Atomic Energy Board, f. 1948); conducts research into nuclear materials, nuclear power economics and reactor systems, and radioisotopes and their applications; Man. Dir Dr J. P. HUGO.

The National Nuclear Research Centre: Pelindaba, Private Bag X256, Pretoria 0001; tel. 213311; telex 322948; f. 1961; 20 MW ORR type research reactor (SAFARI-1) critical 1965; 3.75 MV Van de Graaff accelerator; small tokamak device for hot-plasma studies.

Uranium Enrichment Corporation of SA (Pty) Ltd (UCOR): POB 4587, Pretoria 0001; tel. 320805; telex 30805; f. 1970; undertakes the enrichment of uranium; Man. Dir Dr W. L. GRANT.

Council for Nuclear Safety: POB 284, Pretoria 0001; f. 1982; any application for a nuclear licence must be submitted to the Council for its recommendation with regard to the granting of the licence or otherwise, and the conditions subject to which a licence is granted; 14 mems; Chair. S. CRAIB.

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

Blacks within the Republic of South Africa are represented in their own homeland governments, established for various national units. The Bantu Authorities Act, 1951, provided for tribal, regional and territorial authorities, with matters such as educational institutions, roads and hospitals under their control. The Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959, established eight national units in respect of the black population and provided for the appointment of Commissioners-General to serve as links between the national units and the central government. The Transkei Territorial Authority was set up in 1962. As the next step to independence which the South African Government has promised the Homelands, the Transkei Constitution Act, 1963, provided for self-government for the Xhosa national unit with an Executive Council presided over by a Chief Minister elected by a Legislative Assembly. The Bantu Homelands Constitution Act, 1971, empowered the State President to promulgate constitutions for any Bantu area for which a Territorial Authority has been established. Territorial Authorities are disestablished when Executive Councils are constituted for such areas.

Bophuthatswana (June 1972), the Ciskei (August 1972), Lebowa (October 1972), Gazankulu (February 1973), KwaZulu (April 1973), Qwaqwa (November 1974) and KwaNdebele (October 1977) have since been granted 'self-government'. KaNgwane was granted a certain measure of 'self-government' in 1981, but did not receive formal 'self-governing' status until August 1984 (see below). Transkei was declared independent in October 1976, Bophuthatswana in December 1977, Venda in September 1979 and Ciskei in December 1981. In 1984 a committee, composed of members of the South African Government and representatives from KwaNdebele, was to begin considering that territory's prospective transition to independence. In 1982 the South African Government attempted to transfer KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma area of Kwazulu to the Kingdom of Swaziland, but this was disallowed by the Supreme Court. The proposed transfer was strongly opposed by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and by KaNgwane, and in June 1984 South Africa dissolved the commission which had been set up to examine the dispute over the transfer, and reportedly gave an assurance that the South African Government would not proceed with the transfer unless the move had the majority support of the people concerned. In August KaNgwane was formally granted 'self-government', a measure which was seen as an indication that South Africa had abandoned the transfer plans. Chief Buthelezi has strongly opposed the Homelands policy and called for majority rule in South Africa, and in October 1983 he and five other Homelands leaders rejected the constitutional reforms which had been adopted by the South African government, as they continue to exclude blacks from participation in central government. Chief Buthelezi and the Chief Ministers of both Lebowa and KaNgwane have stated that they will never accept full 'independence' from South Africa for their territories, and in June 1984 Buthelezi and the Lebowa Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, reportedly issued a statement condemning both apartheid and the new Constitution.

Area (incl. Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei): 162,510 sq km (62,745 sq miles).

Population (1980): 11,930,930.

ORGANIZATION
(March 1985)

Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education: Dr Gerrit van N. Viljoen.

Commissioners General:

KwaZulu: P. N. Hansmeyer.

Lebowa: P. V. J. E. Pretorius.

Gazankulu: J. A. Jordaan.

Qwaqwa: J. M. van Rooyen.

KaNgwane: T. N. H. Janson.

KwaNdebele: J. H. T. Mills.

Chief Ministers and Chief Executives of the Homelands:

KwaZulu (Zulu): Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Lebowa (Sepedi): Dr Cedric N. M. Phatudi.

Gazankulu (Shangaan-Tsonga): Prof. Hudson W. C. Ntsanwisi.

Qwaqwa (Seshoeshoe): Kenneth Mopeli.

KaNgwane (Swazi): E. J. Mabuza.

KwaNdebele (Ndebele): Simon S. Skosana.

BOPHUTHATSWANA

The Republic of Bophuthatswana was declared independent by South Africa on 6 December 1977. This independence has not been recognized by any government other than the South African Government, nor by the United Nations, and by March 1985 South Africa was the only country to have diplomatic links with Bophuthatswana.

Bophuthatswana consists of seven scattered land-locked enclaves surrounded by South Africa and Botswana. The administration is seeking to consolidate the territory and in September 1980 the town of Mafikeng (formerly Mafeking) was incorporated into Bophuthatswana, at the cost to the South African Government of an estimated R3m. in compensation to white inhabitants. Further consolidation proposals were announced by the South African Government in 1983, and in October the white town of Thaba Nchu was incorporated into Bophuthatswana. At independence the total area of the territory was 40,330 sq km (15,571 sq miles), but this had increased through consolidation to 44,000 sq km (16,988 sq miles) by 1983. The South African Government announced further consolidation plans for the territory in 1984. The population is predominantly Setswana-speaking but there are important Pedi, Shangana, Xhosa, South Sotho and Zulu minorities. The flag (proportions 3 by 2) is dark blue, divided by an orange diagonal stripe, from the lower hoist to the upper fly, with a white disc, containing a representation of a leopard's head, in the upper hoist. The capital is the newly-built city of Mmabatho.

Under the Status of Bophuthatswana Act, 1977, South Africa deprived all residents of the territory of South African citizenship, including two-thirds of the population living outside the territorial boundaries. Following the first general election since independence, the Bophuthatswana Democratic Party, which opposed this legislation and seeks territorial consolidation, holds all the seats in the Legislative Assembly. The majority of the inhabitants are dependent on mining and agriculture, although only 6.6% of the land area is arable. In 1984 Bophuthatswana was the world's largest producer of platinum, providing about 30% of total world production. Small industries are being established, but wage levels are lower than in South Africa, to which about 65% of the labour force travel daily to work. Of Bophuthatswana's total budget revenue, only 18% was provided from within the territory prior to independence. This proportion has since increased to 74%, thus reducing assistance from the South African Government to 26% of revenue. A new airport near Mmabatho was opened in June 1984.

Area (1984): 44,000 sq km (16,988 sq miles).

Population (1980 census): 1,300,000 (excl. 1,200,000 Batswana resident in South Africa).

Budget (million rand, 1984/85): Revenue 606.9; Expenditure 538.8.

Gross domestic product (million rand, 1982/83): Total 701 (mining and quarrying 250).

Education: (1983) 1,115 schools; 13,708 teachers; 485,680 pupils; (1984) University of Bophuthatswana: 1,269 students.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the provisions of the independence Constitution, executive power resides in the President, who is directly elected by general suffrage. The President appoints, and acts on the advice of, an Executive Council. There is a unicameral Legislative Assembly of 108 members, of whom 72 are elected by popular vote, 24 are nominated by regional authorities, and 12 are designated by the President. For the general elections held in October 1982, only 270,000 Bophuthatswanans registered to vote, including only 480 of those living in the Republic of South Africa. A second-tier system of local government provides for 76 tribal and community authorities represented in 12 regional authorities.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Kgosi (Chief) Lucas Manyane Mangope (took office 6 December 1977; re-elected 11 November 1984).

Executive Council
(March 1985)

Minister of Economic Affairs: Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope.

Minister of Education: L. G. Holele.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: T. M. Molatlhwa.

Minister of Public Works and Water Affairs: T. M. Tlhabane.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Kgosi E. M. Mokgoko.

Minister of Lands and Rural Development: D. C. Mokale.

Minister of Law and Order: Kgosi B. L. M. Motsatsi.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Rev. S. M. Seodi.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: K. C. A. V. Sehume.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Dr K. P. Mokhobo.

Minister of Defence: Brig. H. F. P. Riekert.

Minister of Finance: L. G. Young.

Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination: Rowan Cronje.

Minister of Transport: G. J. Makodi.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: S. L. L. Rathebe.

LEGISLATURE

National Assembly

There are 108 members, of whom 72 are elected by popular vote, 24 are elected by regional authorities, and 12 are designated by the President.

Speaker: M. S. E. Motshumi.

THE PRESS

Bophuthatswana Pioneer: Dept of Foreign Affairs, PB X2012, Mafikeng 8670; monthly; English; circ. 10,000.

The Eye Witness: Bophuthatswana Nursing Assen Bldg, Mmabatho; weekly; English.

The Mail: POB 102, Mafikeng 8670; weekly; English; circ. 3,550.

Morongwa Magazine: Dept of Foreign Affairs, PB X2012, Mafikeng 8670; monthly; English and Setswana; circ. 100,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio

Bophuthatswana Broadcasting Advisory Board: PB X2158, Mafikeng 8670; Chair. H. J. Howell.

Bophuthatswana Commercial Radio (Pty) Ltd: POB 203, Ga-Rankuwa 0208; Man. Dir I. Kirsh.

Radio Bophuthatswana: PB X2158, Mafikeng 8670; tel. 21116; state-controlled; Dir J. Ackermann.

Television

Bophuthatswana Broadcast Television: Private Bag X2150, Mmabatho 8670; tel. 22041; telex 82667; programmes in English and Setswana; Dir J. C. Neil.

FINANCE

Barclays National Bank Ltd: POB 109, Mafikeng; tel. 32061; telex 84574; Man. C. J. Browne; brs in Temba and Thabantsho.

Bophuthatswana Agricultural Bank: Private Bag X2105, Mafikeng 8670; Man. R. Barnett.

Standard Bank Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd: POB 3216, Mafikeng 8670; tel. 21970; Man. Dir F. Liebenberg.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation: POB 3011, Mmabatho 8681; tel. 22151; telex 88827; f. 1975; promotes economic development through investment in business enterprises; Chair. Beau Sutherland; Man. Dir Wynand van Graan.

CISKEI

The Republic of Ciskei was declared independent by South Africa on 4 December 1981 but (as with Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda) has not been recognized by any government other than South Africa's. Ciskeian independence was also opposed by the Transkei Government as it divided the Xhosa people of Ciskei and Transkei.

Ciskei is a small wedge-shaped territory of 8,500 sq km (3,280 sq miles) in the Eastern Cape, close to the western border of Transkei. The two Homelands are divided by a narrow strip of land containing the towns of East London and King William's Town, where many of the inhabitants of Ciskei work. The Van der Walt Commission on Bantustan land consolidation recommended that King William's Town be included in Ciskei, but the South African Government ignored the advice after a referendum among the town's white voters had overwhelmingly rejected cession. A new capital for Ciskei is being built at Bisho. The population of Ciskei at independence was about 660,000, but a further 1.4m. Africans were deprived of South African citizenship and declared Ciskei nationals, although permanently resident in the Republic of South Africa. Ciskei's national flag is a white diagonal band with a symbolic crane superimposed on a blue background. The official languages are Xhosa and English.

In July 1983 President Lennox Sebe curtailed a visit to Israel, following rumours that an attempted coup was being planned against him in Ciskei. On his return to the homeland, he accused his brothers, Gen. Charles Sebe, then Head of the Ciskei Central Intelligence Service (CIS) and Commander-in-Chief of Security, and Namba Sebe, then Minister of Transport, of plotting against him, and both were arrested. General Charles Sebe was stripped of his powers of arrest, and the CIS was dissolved. General Charles Sebe's previous powers over the army and the police were ceded to a newly-established Ministry of Defence and to the Ministry of Justice, both of which were subordinate to the new State Security Council, headed by President Sebe. General Charles Sebe was subsequently sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in June 1984. Shortly after this sentence was passed, Ciskei accused South Africa of interfering in its internal affairs, and alleged that the South African Foreign Minister had requested during a visit to Ciskei that the Ciskei Government act leniently towards Gen. Charles Sebe. President Sebe also accused the South African Government of failing to meet its obligations to Ciskei. South Africa denied both allegations, and reportedly threatened to end further economic aid and loans to Ciskei unless the financial management of the territory improved. In July, however, President Sebe claimed that differences between the two Governments had been resolved.

Early in 1985 relations with South Africa deteriorated once more when Ciskei suspended three officers of the South African Defence Force (SADF) who were seconded to the Ciskei Defence Force, following an inquiry into the deaths of two Ciskei soldiers at military bases in the homeland. In response to the suspension of the officers, in January the South African Government withdrew all SADF personnel on secondment to the Ciskei Defence Force. In the same month it was reported that a government reshuffle had taken place in Ciskei, following the findings of the inquiry into the deaths of the Ciskeian soldiers.

In August 1983 there was unrest in the township of Mdantsane, when thousands of commuters boycotted buses following a 10% fares increase. A state of emergency was declared in the area, and at least five people were killed when police attempted to break the boycott. The Government also banned the South African Allied Workers' Union, and in September it was reported that vigilantes had been deployed against the boycotters. By December the situation appeared to be more stable, and it was reported that President Sebe had proposed measures designed to placate the boycotters. However, the boycott continued during 1984, but in July prospects for a settlement of the issue improved when it was announced that the fares increase was to be abandoned.

Economically, Ciskei has limited natural resources and relies on the earnings of migrant labourers in South Africa for 65% of its national income. At independence South Africa provided 77% of the Ciskei Government's revenue in direct aid. The dry climate makes agriculture difficult and Ciskei is not self-sufficient in food, although pineapples are grown quite successfully. The Ciskeian National Development Corporation encourages industrial growth, the main centre being at Dimbaza. There are also small industrial complexes at Mdantsane and Zwelitsha. Construction work on an international airport, to be built some 10 km from Bisho at a cost of about US $20m., was to begin in May 1984.

Area: 8,500 sq km (3,280 sq miles).

Population (1981): 660,000 (*de jure* population 2,100,000).

THE CONSTITUTION

The Head of State is the President, who is elected by the National Assembly following general elections which are held every five years. However, in June 1983 the National Assembly granted President Sebe the position for life. In accordance with the provisions of the Republic of Ciskei Constitution Act of 1981, the President is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. A Vice-President and an Executive Council of 10 are appointed by the President. The President is empowered to establish such Departments of State as are deemed necessary for government, and shall appoint persons to administer them. The Assembly consists of 50 elected members and 37 hereditary chiefs. All Ciskeians over 18, whether they live inside the territory or not, are entitled to vote. The President can dissolve the Assembly at any time on the request of the Executive Council or National Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Chief Lennox L. Sebe (took office 4 December 1981; appointed President-for-Life June 1983).

Vice-President: Rev. W. M. Xaba.

Executive Council
(March 1985)

Minister of Manpower Utilization: Chief L. W. Maqoma.

Minister of Justice: Chief Z. P. Siwani.

Minister of Public Works: Chief D. M. Jongilanga.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Chief J. T. Mabandla.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs: L. M. Fani.

Minister of Finance and Economic Development: Chief M. E. P. Malefane.

Minister of Health: Dr C. H. J. van Aswegen.

Minister of Transport: Chief H. Zulu.

Minister of Internal Affairs: L. B. Williams.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: B. N. Pityi.

Minister of Defence: Chief D. N. Mavuso.

Minister of Education: W. M. Bokwana.

Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions: A. M. Tapa.

LEGISLATURE

National Assembly
Pre-independence election, 1978

All elected members belong to the Ciskei National Independence Party and since January 1980, when three hereditary chiefs joined the ranks of the government party, Ciskei has been a *de facto* one-party state.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Only parties with more than 10,000 members can register as official political parties.

Ciskei National Independence Party: all members of the National Assembly have allegiance to this party; Leader Chief Lennox L. Sebe.

Ciskei National Party: Leader Chief Justice Mbandla.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Ciskei has its own Supreme Court, but appeals are to the Appellate Division of the South African Division of the South African Supreme Court in Bloemfontein. There are magistrates' courts in each of the seven magisterial districts.

Ciskei Supreme Court: D. S. de Wet (Chief Justice), B. de V. Pickard.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ciskei Broadcasting Service: Dept of Foreign Affairs, Private Bag X, Zwelitsha 5608; tel. 24545; telex 750786; services in Xhosa, English and Afrikaans; Station Man. Chief S. M. Burns-Ncamashe.

A new television network was expected to begin broadcasts of religious and educational programmes in December 1985.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ciskei National Development Corporation Ltd: Private Bag X463, King William's Town 5600; Chair. Dr P. K. Hoogendyk; Gen. Man. F. S. Meisenholl.

Other Organizations

Ciskei Agricultural Marketing Board: Chair. B. J. Kenyon; Gen. Man. D. B. Le Roux.

Ciskei Agricultural Services (Pty) Ltd: Chair. D. G. Steyn; Gen. Man. Bowen-Davies.

Ciskei Rural Development Council: Chair. I. W. MacDonald.

TRANSKEI

The Republic of Transkei was declared independent by the Republic of South Africa on 26 October 1976. To the best of our knowledge no internationally recognized country other than the Republic of South Africa has yet recognized its independence by establishing diplomatic relations with it. Whenever the Iriphabliki Yetranskei is successful in securing such international recognition, the facts will, of course, be recorded in future editions of this book—ED.

The period following the proclamation of an independent Transkei has been one of persistent conflict with South Africa over two principal issues, those of the status of Transkei nationals resident in South Africa and of Transkei's claim to East Griqualand, a fertile agricultural region along the northern border with Natal, near Kokstad.

At independence, the 1.5m. people of Transkei origin living in South Africa were declared Transkei nationals by the South African Government. They were deprived of South African citizenship but were, none the less, still subject to pass laws and other racial legislation. Repeated objections by the Transkei Government to South Africa's treatment of this population as 'nothing more than a source of permanent black contract labour' has remained a serious cause of contention between the two Governments. In 1981 Transkei disputed South Africa's right to send Africans, allegedly Transkei nationals, living in squatter camps in the Cape Town area to Transkei.

The Transkeian claim on East Griqualand, which was finally dismissed by South Africa in, according to Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Matanzima, 'a contemptuous and brutal manner', led to Transkei's severing diplomatic relations with South Africa on 10 April 1978. In view of Transkei's heavy economic dependence on South Africa (which underwrote R113.5m. of the country's R328m. budget estimate for 1978/79), this move caused considerable scepticism in some international circles, which viewed the move as an attempt by Transkei to obtain independent diplomatic recognition and relieve internal dissension.

The break was accepted with surprisingly little reaction from Pretoria and was followed by the withdrawal of both sets of diplomatic representatives on 30 April. Ten days later, Transkei cancelled its non-aggression pact with South Africa and insisted that no South African military aircraft overfly its airspace and that no South African naval vessels enter its territorial waters. South Africa retaliated by cancelling its agreement to train Transkeian soldiers.

Following the break, Transkei indicated that it would accept economic aid from any country prepared to offer it. However, lacking a recognized international status, Transkei has no access to UN agencies or the World Bank. Transkei nevertheless decided to press forward with a wide range of infrastructural development schemes, including the construction of an international airport, a harbour and free port complex, and a new university. The Government was reported to have negotiated a long-term loan of R167m. from a consortium of private investors, thought to represent Middle East interests, to bridge the 1978/79 budget deficit. Transkei faced a budget deficit of R37m. in the 1979/80 financial year and approaches were made to private sources within South Africa itself to offset the shortfall. In October 1979 the National Assembly's Committee on Public Accounts reported a general breakdown of financial administration in various departments. In February 1980 Transkei announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with South Africa. In 1982/83 some 81% of Transkei's government revenue was provided by transfers from South Africa in direct grants, Customs Union and other payments.

Numerous African political and religious organizations have been banned, and a state of emergency was declared in June 1980 during a spate of unrest among school pupils, which was renewed in 1981 and 1982. At general elections held in September 1981 the ruling Transkei National Independence Party won all but one of the 75 elected seats. In May 1984 there was unrest at the University of Transkei, following the unexplained detention of some students. More than 1,000 of the university's 2,500 students boycotted lectures, in protest at the detentions, and police subsequently launched a baton charge on the campus and detained some 137 students. Six members of the academic staff of the university were deported, and, following an emergency meeting of the university council to discuss the troubles, classes at the university were suspended until July 1984. Two more members of the university's academic staff were deported in August.

Area: 41,002 sq km (15,831 sq miles).

Population (1980, *de facto*): 2,334,946 (incl. 5,367 whites, 5,927 Coloureds and 210 Asians).

Budget (R million): 1984/85: Estimated Expenditure 798.4 (Education 148).

THE CONSTITUTION

The independence Constitution provides for Umtata to be the seat of government. Executive power resides in the President, elected by the National Assembly for a seven-year term. He acts on the advice of an Executive Council, appointed by the President, of not more than 15 ministers. All powers, authorities and functions of the President of South Africa have been transferred to the President of Transkei, although certain matters (such as those relating to defence and customs and excise) are administered jointly with South Africa.

There is a unicameral National Assembly, with 150 members: 75 chiefs and paramount chiefs, who are co-opted by their peers, and 75 members who are elected for five years by universal suffrage of all Transkeian citizens aged 21 or over.

The National Assembly has repealed about 100 South African Acts, including the 1950 Group Areas Act, the 1953 Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and the 1964 Coloured Persons' Representative Council Act.

All citizens and residents of Transkei are 'assured of social, political and economic justice, freedom of speech, assembly and worship, and unimpeded access to and equality before the law'. (However, in 1977 legislation was introduced making it a capital offence to criticize Transkeian sovereignty or the officers of state.) Africans of Xhosa origin living outside Transkei are given the option of becoming citizens.

The official language is Xhosa, although Sesotho, Afrikaans and English are used for judicial, legislative and administrative purposes.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Paramount Chief KAISER DALIWONGA MATANZIMA (took office 19 February 1979).

Executive Council
(March 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Police and the Public Service Commission: Chief GEORGE MATANZIMA.

Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Welfare: Chief D. D. P. NDAMASE.

Minister of Justice and Prisons: TSEPO LETLAKA.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism: R. S. MADIKIZELA.

Minister of Health: Dr C. BIKITSHA.

Minister of Education, Sports and Culture: H. H. BUBU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information: M. LUJABE.

Minister of Local Government and Land Tenure: Chief G. S. NDABANKULU.

Minister of Finance: S. QABA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Miss S. N. SIGCAU.

Minister of Transport: A. N. JONAS.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: E. Z. BOOI.

Minister without Portfolio: H. D. MLONYENI.

LEGISLATURE

National Assembly
General election, September 1981

Elected Members: 75 (Transkei National Independence Party 74, Democratic Progressive Party 1).

Non-Elected Members: Five Paramount Chiefs, 70 office-holding Chiefs in nine regions.

Speaker: Chief S. S. MAJEKE.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Democratic Progressive Party: f. 1979; formed from coalition of three opposition groupings: Democratic Party, New Democratic Party and Transkei National Progressive Party; critical of apartheid and South African dominance; Leader CALEDON MDA.

Transkei National Independence Party (TNIP): f. 1964; stands for non-racialism; supports Transkeian independence and called for complete independence in its 1968 election manifesto; Leader Chief G. M. MATANZIMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court was established in 1973 as the Transkei High Court and became the Supreme Court in October 1976. It has jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the 28 magisterial districts comprising Transkei; the seat of court is at Umtata. Appeals are determined by the Appellate Division of the Court.

Transkei Supreme Court: PB X5017, Umtata; Chief Justice T. H. VAN REENEN; Puisne Judge D. J. LOMBARD (acting).

Appellate Division: Chief Justice T. H. VAN REENEN; Appeal Judges H. E. DAVIES, B. GOLDEN.

RELIGION

Transkei Council of Churches: Chair. Rev. S. B. NGCOBO; Sec. Mrs W. TSHANGELA, 29–31 Victoria St, POB 65, Umtata; tel. 25111.

Baptist Union of Transkei: Gen. Sec. Rev. Z. W. NKUHLU, POB 204, Umtata; tel. 23633.

Church of the Province of Southern Africa: Bishop of St John's Rt Rev. JACOB DLAMINI, POB 163, Umtata; tel. 25511.

Dutch Reformed Church in Africa (Synod of Transkei): Moderator Rev. E. S. FAAS, POB 71, Maluti Township, Via Matatiele.

Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa: Moderator and Gen. Sec. of Conference Rev. S. NGCOBO, 48 Eagle St, Umtata.

The Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Umtata Mgr A. Z. BROOK, POB 85, Umtata; tel. 26301.

United Methodist Church of Southern Africa: Pres. Rev. D. DABULA, POB 921, Umtata; tel. 22811.

THE PRESS

Intsimbi: POB 85, Umtata; tel. 23107; fortnightly; Editor Fr MICHAEL.

Transkei News: Dept of Foreign Affairs and Information, Umtata.

PUBLISHERS

Shooter and Shuter (Transkei) (Pty) Ltd: POB 648, Umtata; tel. 2786; telex 729; subsidiary of South African company.

Via Afrika (Transkei) Ltd: POB 259, Umtata; tel. 24405; Man. Dir D. R. PASIYA.

RADIO

Capital Radio (Transkei) Pty Ltd: POB 806, Umtata; tel. 22179; telex 509823; commercial; broadcasts in English; Man. Dir J. F. VAN HOOGSTRATEN (acting).

Radio Transkei: POB 794, Umtata; tel. 2373; state-controlled; broadcasts in Xhosa and English; Man. Dir T. MCINGA; Programme Man. O. S. MAYA.

There is also a relay service of South African Broadcasting Corporation programmes.

FINANCE

Banking

African Bank Ltd: 40 Sutherland Rd, POB 16, Umtata; tel. 3140; telex 714; Man. J. T. PHAAHLA.

Bank of Transkei Ltd: POB 30, Umtata; tel. 23361; telex 509720; Chair. J. L. J. VAN VUUREN; Man. T. N. G. BOSHOFF.

Barclays National Bank Ltd: 76 York Rd, POB 149, Umtata; tel. 22223; telex 509811; Man. R. L. DOLD; 4 brs.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd: POB 209, Umtata; tel. 22111; telex 50968722; Man. J. P. CONDERAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Transkei Development Corporation: POB 103, Umtata; tel. 26881; telex 711; f. 1976; parastatal statutory corporation investing in commercial and industrial developments in partnership with local and foreign investors; Chair. A. T. SIGCU; Man. Dir M. M. NTLOKO.

TRANSPORT

Shipping

Port facilities were to be constructed at Mngazana with an associated industrial zone as a free port in conjunction with a French company. Completion was due in 1985 at an estimated cost of R125m.

Civil Aviation

Transkei Airways Corporation (TAC): POB 773, Matanzima Airport, Umtata; tel. 24636; telex 509727; f. 1976; services to Johannesburg and Durban; Chair. K. A. FAURÉ; Man. Dir M. S. PIKE; fleet of 1 Beech King Air A100, 1 Beech King Air 200, 1 BN Islander, 1 Hawker Siddeley HS 748.

VENDA

The Republic of Venda was declared independent by South Africa on 13 September 1979. As with Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Ciskei, international recognition has not been forthcoming and the UN Security Council issued a statement on 21 September condemning the 'so-called independence of Venda' as 'totally invalid'.

Venda consists of two linked land masses in the north-east corner of the Transvaal with a total area of 6,500 sq km (2,510 sq miles), subject to further territorial consolidation. A narrow strip of land to the north separates Venda from the Limpopo River, the southernmost boundary of Zimbabwe. The population consists of a multiplicity of related tribal groups, but all speak the same language, Luvenda, which is one of the three official languages along with English and Afrikaans. The capital is Thohoyandou. The Status of Venda Act, which passed its final stages in the South African Parliament on 21 June 1979, contains citizenship provisions similar to those adopted when Transkei and Bophuthatswana were granted independence. Some 500,000 Vhavenda became citizens of the new state, about 170,000 of whom live permanently outside the territorial boundaries. Nearly 70% of Venda's male labour force work within the Republic of South Africa.

Domestic economic activity consists mainly of agriculture and forestry, although the Government is promoting agro-industries and small business. Important deposits of coal have been found in the west and north-east which are to be exploited when Venda's infrastructure has been sufficiently improved. By November 1982 28 small industries had been established through the Venda Development Corporation. The soil is fertile and rainfall plentiful, and cattle ranching and the production of subtropical fruit are areas of high economic potential.

Area: 6,500 sq km (2,510 sq miles).

Population (1980): 513,890 (*de facto*) (*de jure* figures not yet available).

Budget (R million): 1982/83: Expenditure 115.1.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the terms of the independence Constitution, which came into effect on 13 September 1979, executive power is vested in the President, who is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the National Force. The President is elected by the members of the National Assembly and holds office for a period not exceeding the five-year life of the Assembly, after which he becomes subject to re-election. The Assembly may be dissolved by the President at any time. The President appoints an Executive Council of Ministers of State who must all be members of the National Assembly.

The unicameral Assembly normally consists of 45 members elected by popular vote, 3 presidential appointees, 28 mahosi (chiefs) and 15 members designated by Venda's four regional councils. All existing tribal, community and regional authorities, such as those of the mahosi and magota (headmen), are retained with their traditional status and powers under the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Khosikhulu (Paramount Chief) PATRICK MPHEPHU (took office 13 September 1979).

Executive Council

(March 1985)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Khosi A. M. MADZIVHANDILA.

Minister of Economic Affairs: Gota F. N. RAVELE.

Minister of Education: Gota E. R. B. NESENGANI.

Minister of Urban Affairs and Land Tenure: Khosi C. A. NELWAMONDO.

Minister of Justice: Khosi J. R. RAMBUDA.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Khosi C. N. MAKUYA.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: G. M. RAMABULANA.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Khosi M. M. MPHAPHULI.

Minister of Transport, Works and Communication: A. A. TSHIVHASE.

LEGISLATURE

National Assembly

Pre-independence election, July 1978

Following the 1978 election, the Venda National Party formed the administration, as it had the support of the vast majority of the non-elected members.

Elected Members: 45.

Non-Elected Members: 28 mahosi (chiefs) and 15 members designated by the four regional councils; the President did not appoint the three nominees to which he is entitled by the constitution.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Venda Independence People's Party: POB 525, Meadowlands 1852; f. 1973; advocates democratic government and is opposed to the continued power of the mahosi and traditional élites; Leader G. M. BAKANE.

Venda National Party: PB X2313, Sibasa; seeks to preserve tribal institutions and traditional structures of society; Leader Khosikhulu PATRICK MPHEPHU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Venda Supreme Court acts as a court of appeal for the four magistrates' courts. Appeals from the Supreme Court are heard in the South African Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: J. J. STRYDOM (acting).

PRESS

Department of Information and Broadcasting: PB X2309, Sibasa; tel. (015582) 51; Dir-Gen. N. D. NETHONONDA.

RADIO

Radio Thohoyandou: PB X2309, Sibasa; tel. (01559) 21121; government-controlled; Dir-Gen. N. D. NETHONODA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Development Organizations

Venda Agricultural Corporation: PBX 2346, Sibasa; tel. (01559) 21141; telex 321402; f. 1981.

Venda Development Corporation: POB 9, Sibasa 0970; f 1975.

SPANISH NORTH AFRICA

Introduction

Spanish North Africa comprises mainly two enclaves within Moroccan territory: Ceuta, on the north African coast opposite Gibraltar, the Strait here being about 25 km wide; and Melilla, situated on a small peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean Sea. Attached to Melilla, for administrative purposes, are Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera, a small fort on the Mediterranean coast, and two groups of islands, Peñón de Alhucemas and the Chafarinas.

An ancient port and walled city, Ceuta was retained by Spain upon Moroccan independence in 1956. Having developed as a military and administrative centre for the former Spanish Protectorate in Morocco, Ceuta now functions as a bunkering and fishing port. In 1974 the town became the seat of the Capitanía General de Africa. Two-thirds of Ceuta's land area are used exclusively for military purposes.

Melilla was the first Spanish town to rise against the government of the Popular Front in July 1936, at the beginning of the Spanish Civil War. Like Ceuta, Melilla was retained by Spain when Morocco became independent in 1956. In addition to its function as a port, Melilla now serves as a military base, more than one-half of the enclave's land area being used solely for military purposes.

Spanish North Africa is administered as an integral part of Spain (Ceuta as part of Cádiz Province; Melilla and the other outposts as part of Málaga Province), although this arrangement is disputed in the territories. Ceuta, Melilla and the island dependencies are known as plazas de soberanía, fortified enclaves over which Spain has full sovereign rights. The population of the enclaves is overwhelmingly Spanish, although the proportion of Arab residents is increasing, particularly in Melilla. Those born in the territories are Spanish citizens and subjects. In both Ceuta and Melilla civil authority is vested in an official (Delegado del Gobierno) directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior in Madrid. He is usually assisted by a government sub-delegate. There is also one delegate from each of the Ministries in Madrid. Military authority is vested in a commandant-general. The enclaves are attached to the military region of Sevilla. Spain had 19,000 troops deployed in Spanish North Africa in July 1984.

The Spanish Government was embarrassed by remarks made in October 1984 by a senior general in the Spanish army, concerning the inadequacy of the enclaves' defences against any Moroccan attack. Following the opening of the Spanish frontier with the British dependent territory of Gibraltar, in early 1985 Morocco reiterated its claim to Ceuta and Melilla. King Hassan indicated, however, that he desired a political solution to the problem.

In 1984 there was increasing unease over Spanish North Africa's future. The riots in Morocco in January and the signing of the treaty of union between Libya and Morocco in August gave rise to disquiet. Both Ceuta and Melilla are free ports. High ferry-boat fares and the opening of the Spanish border with Gibraltar were expected to have an adverse effect on the enclaves' duty-free trade. Proposed defence cuts led not only to fears for Spanish North Africa's security but also to fears of losses in income from military personnel. Agricultural activity is negligible, and industry is on a limited scale. In December 1982 unemployment stood at 2,864 in Ceuta and at 1,813 in Melilla. Most of the population's food is imported, with the exception of fish which is obtained locally.

Upon the accession of Spain to the EEC, it is envisaged that Ceuta and Melilla will be considered as Spanish cities and European territory, and will join the Community as part of Spain.

CEUTA

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 19.5 sq km.

Population (March 1981, census): 70,864; (March 1984): 68,822.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (1983): Live births 938; Marriages 377; Deaths 386.

FINANCE

Spanish currency: 100 céntimos = 1 peseta. *Denominations:* coins: 50 céntimos; 1, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas; notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 pesetas. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 201.4 pesetas; US $1 = 173.3 pesetas; 1,000 pesetas = £4.966 = $5.770. *Average exchange rate* (pesetas per US $): 92.31 in 1981; 109.86 in 1982; 143.43 in 1983.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Ceuta is a duty-free port. Trade is chiefly with Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Melilla. In 1983 Ceuta supplied 337,685 metric tons of fuel and 86,499 metric tons of water to ships entering the port. Other exports include wood, cork, foodstuffs and beverages.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (vehicles registered, 1982): 2,453.

Shipping (1982): Ships entered 9,253; Goods loaded 247,000 metric tons; Goods unloaded 2,881,000 metric tons; Passenger departures 1,253,000; Passenger arrivals 1,317,000.

TOURISM

Visitors (1984): 1.2m.

EDUCATION

Primary (May 1981): 10,287 pupils.

Secondary (May 1981): 1,899 pupils.

Directory

Government

Delegación del Gobierno: Beatriz Silva s/n, Ceuta; tel. 51-25-23.

Mayor of Ceuta: Francisco Fraiz Armada.

Government Delegate in Ceuta: Manuel Peláez y López.

Deputy elected to the Congress in Madrid: Francisco Fraiz Armada.

Commandant-General: Francisco Arnaiz Torres.

Political Organization

Partido Nacional Ceuti: Ceuta; nationalist party; Leader Francisco Alcantera.

Religion

The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic; most Africans are Muslims; the Jewish community numbers several hundred.

The Press

Diario de Ceuta: Editora de Ceuta (EDICESA), Buenavista 1; morning; Dir ANTONIO DE LA CRUZ AGUSTÍ.

El Faro de Ceuta: Solís 4, Ceuta; tel. 51-10-24; f. 1934; morning; Dir LUIS AZNAR CABEZÓN; Publr Joaquín Ferrer y Cía; circ. 5,000.

Radio

Radio Ceuta: Virgilio Oñate 1, Ceuta; tel. 51-18-20; f. 1934; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión; Dir JOSÉ SOLERA BARCOS.

Radio Perla: Grupos Alfau, 4, 3° Izquierda, Ceuta; tel. 51-78-87; Dir JOSÉ RÍOS CLARO.

Finance

The following banks have branches in Ceuta:

Banco de Andalucía, Banco de Bilbao, Banco Central, Banco Comercial Español, Banco Español de Crédito, Banco Exterior de España (2 brs), Banco Hispano Americano, Banco Meridional, Banco Popular Español, Banco de Santander (2 brs), Banco Urquijo Unión and Banco de Vizcaya (2 brs).

Trade

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Muelle Cañonero Dato s/n, Ceuta; tel. 51-18-15; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA CAMPOS; Sec. FRANCISCO OLIVENCIA RUIZ.

Transport

Much of the traffic between Spain and Morocco passes through Ceuta; there are ferry services to Algeciras, Spain. There are plans for an airport.

Tourism

Visitors are attracted by duty-free goods. Ceuta has eight hotels.

MELILLA

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 12.5 sq km.

Population (March 1982): 54,741 (incl. Peñón de Alhucemas 61, Chafarinas 191, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera 60).

Births, Marriages and Deaths (1982, provisional): Live births 968; Marriages 343; Deaths 380.

FINANCE

Spanish currency (see Ceuta). 1985 budget: 2,700m. pesetas.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Melilla is a duty-free port. Most imports are from Spain but over 90% of exports go to non-Spanish territories. The chief export is fish.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (vehicles registered, 1982): 1,670.

Shipping (1982): Ships entered 1,093; Goods loaded 94,000 metric tons; Goods unloaded 226,000 metric tons; Passenger departures 157,000; Passenger arrivals 155,000.

Civil Aviation (1982): Goods loaded and unloaded 465 metric tons; Passenger departures and arrivals 120,150.

EDUCATION

Primary (1982/83): 10,311 pupils

Secondary (1982/83): 1,296 pupils

Higher, technical and vocational (1982/83): 1,010 pupils.

Directory

Government

Delegación del Gobierno: Plaza de España s/n, Melilla; tel. 68-14-51.

Mayor of Melilla: GONZALO HERNÁNDEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Government Delegate in Melilla: ANGEL HERNÁNDEZ CRAQUI.

Deputy elected to the Congress in Madrid: JOSÉ LUIS ESTRADA SÁNCHEZ.

Commandant-General: JOSÉ LUIS CARRASCO LANZOS.

Political Organization

Partido Nacionalista Español de Melilla: Melilla; nationalist party; Leader JUAN DÍEZ DE LA CORTINA.

Religion

As in Ceuta, most Europeans are Roman Catholic; there are about 20,000 Muslims.

The Press

El Telegrama de Melilla: Ejército Español 16, Melilla; tel. 68-43-28; morning; Dir EMILIO ALVAREZ CAÑIZARES; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL BLAYA MENGUAL.

Radio

Radio Melilla: Barrio de la Victoria, Melilla; tel. 68-17-08; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión; Dir AGUSTÍN MORICHE PÉREZ.

Finance

The following banks have branches in Melilla:

Banco de Bilbao, Banco Central, Banco Español de Crédito, Banco Hispano Americano, Banco Popular Español and Banco de Santander (2 brs).

Trade

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Cervantes 7, Melilla; tel. 68-48-40; Pres. FRANCISCO MARQUÉS; Sec. RAMÓN MARTÍNEZ JURADO.

Transport

There is a daily ferry service to Málaga and a service to Almería. Melilla airport is served by daily flights to Málaga and Almería, operated by Iberia.

Tourism

Melilla has 13 hotels.

PEÑÓN DE VÉLEZ, PEÑÓN DE ALHUCEMAS AND CHAFARINAS

These three rocky islets, situated respectively just west and east of Alhucemas and east of Melilla off the north coast of Morocco, are administered with Melilla. The Chafarinas Islands lie about 4 km off the Cabo de Agua. Peñón de Alhucemas is situated about 1 km from the coast opposite Ajdir. Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera is situated about 80 km farther west. In 1982 the populations of Peñón de Vélez, Peñón de Alhucemas and the Chafarinas were respectively 60, 61 and 191, mostly fishermen.

SRI LANKA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka lies in southern Asia. It comprises one large island and several much smaller ones, situated in the Indian Ocean, about 80 km (50 miles) east of the southern tip of India. The climate is tropical, with an average annual temperature of about 27°C (81°F) in Colombo. There is very little seasonal variation in temperature: the monthly average in Colombo ranges from 25°C (77°F) to 28°C (82°F). The south-western part of the island receives rain from both the south-west and the north-east monsoons: average annual rainfall in Colombo is 2,365 mm (93 in). Sinhala, Tamil and English are all recognized national languages. The official language, Sinhala, is spoken by over 70% of the people. Nearly 70% of the population are Buddhist, about 15% are Tamil-speaking Hindus and there are important Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) and Muslim minorities. The national flag (proportions 35 by 18) consists mainly of a dark crimson rectangular panel, with a yellow border, in the fly. In the centre of the panel is a gold lion, carrying a sword, while in each corner (also in gold) there is a leaf of the bo (bodhi) tree, which is sacred to Buddhists. At the hoist are two vertical stripes, also edged in yellow, to represent Sri Lanka's minorities: one of green (for Muslims) and one of orange (for Tamils). The capital is Colombo. The seat of government returned to the ancient capital of Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte in 1982, in preparation for the transfer of the capital.

Recent History

Sri Lanka, known as Ceylon until 1972, gained its independence from the United Kingdom in February 1948. From then until 1956, for a brief period in 1960 and from 1965 to 1970 the country was ruled, latterly in coalition, by the United National Party (UNP), which was concerned to protect the rights of the Tamils. The socialist Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), formed in 1951 by Solomon Bandaranaike, emphasized the national heritage, winning the support of groups that advocated the recognition of Sinhala as the official language and the establishment of Buddhism as the predominant religion. The SLFP won the 1956 elections decisively and remained in power, except for a three-month interruption in 1960, until 1965, having formed a coalition government with the Lanka Sama Samaj Party (LSSP), a Trotskyist group, in 1964. Following the assassination of Solomon Bandaranaike in 1959, his widow, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, took over the leadership of the SLFP. At the 1970 elections the SLFP became the leading partner of a United Front coalition government with the LSSP and the Communist Party (Moscow Wing).

In 1971 the United Front Government suppressed an uprising led by the left-wing Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (People's Liberation Front). A state of emergency was declared, and the party was banned. A new People's Liberation Front emerged, led by Mahinda Wijesekera. In 1976 the main Tamil party, the Federal Party, and other Tamil groups formed the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), calling for a separate Tamil state (Eelam) in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

In December 1976 the Communists supported strikes of transport unions which were initiated by the UNP and the LSSP (which had been expelled from the coalition in 1975). The strikes ended in January 1977, and in February Sirimavo Bandaranaike prorogued the National State Assembly until 19 May. Several members of the SLFP resigned, and seven members of the Communist Party left the coalition government, forming an independent group within the Opposition. The state of emergency was lifted in February 1977, and general elections were held in July, accompanied by widespread violence. The UNP won the elections, with an overwhelming majority, and Junius Jayawardene became Prime Minister. In August riots broke out between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority. The TULF, which had become the main opposition party, increased its demands for an independent Tamil state. In October a constitutional amendment was passed to establish a presidential system of government, and in February 1978 Jayawardene became the country's first executive President.

Continued violence and pressure from the Tamils during 1978 led the Government to make some concessions, such as the recognition of the Tamil language, in the new Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, which came into force in September 1978. In view of this, the Ceylon Workers' Congress joined the Government, but the TULF remained undecided, mainly for fear of reprisals by Tamil extremists. Continuing violence prompted the declaration of a state of emergency in July 1979 in Jaffna, where the Tamils are in a majority. At the same time, severe anti-terrorist legislation was passed in Parliament (as the National State Assembly had been renamed in 1978), and a presidential commission was established to study the Tamil problem.

In June 1980 a general strike, called by left-wing trade unions in a bid for higher wages, led to the declaration of a state of emergency between July and August, and more than 40,000 government workers lost their jobs.

In August 1980 the TULF agreed to the establishment of District Development Councils, providing for a wide measure of regional autonomy. Elections to these, held in June 1981, were boycotted by the SLFP, the LSSP and the Communist Party, and the UNP won control of 18 of the 24 Councils. Subsequent communal disturbances between Sinhalese and Tamils led to the imposition of a state of emergency in the north for five days in June, and throughout the country from August 1981 to January 1982. Tamil MPs proposed a motion of 'no confidence' in the Government and subsequently boycotted Parliament until November 1981, when a peace initiative to ease racial tension was proposed by the Government.

In October 1980 the former Prime Minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, was found guilty of having abused power by a special presidential commission, which deprived her of all civic rights and effectively prevented her from standing in the next elections. Family disputes within the SLFP culminated in December 1981, when Sirimavo Bandaranaike dismissed from the party her son, Anura, and several leading members. They formed a breakaway group but rejoined the SLFP in 1982.

In August 1982 Parliament approved an amendment to the 1978 Constitution which enabled President Jayawardene to call a presidential election before his term of office expired, i.e. after four years instead of six. Sri Lanka's first presidential election was held in October, and Jayawardene was returned to office with 53% of the votes cast. The SLFP candidate, Hector Kobbekaduwa, polled 39%, despite his party's disarray and Sirimavo Bandaranaike's loss of civic rights; she was unable to campaign, but her cause was helped when one of her trial judges was found guilty of corruption.

Following this success, the President announced, with the approval of Parliament and the Supreme Court, that, instead of a general election, a referendum would be held to decide whether to prolong the life of Parliament for a further six years after the session ended in July 1983. A state of emergency was in force between October 1982 and January 1983, and all opposition newspapers were closed by the Government. Sirimavo Bandaranaike was allowed to campaign in the referendum, which took place in December 1982 and resulted in approval of the proposal to prolong Parliament until 1989. On a 71% turnout, 55% (3.1m.) voted in favour, with the dissenting minority of 2.6m. being concentrated mainly in the northern Tamil state of Jaffna.

In May 1983 by-elections were held for seats where the UNP had fared badly in both the presidential election and the referendum, and the UNP won 14 of the 18 seats. This was accompanied by notable success in the local government elections held concurrently, although the TULF was successful in Tamil-speaking areas. The UNP had now consolidated its hold

on the electorate, having comprehensively defeated its opponents in four polls at national level between October 1982 and June 1983.

A state of emergency was declared in May 1983 to combat mounting terrorism, and in June Tamil terrorist activity led to army reprisals and the worst outbreak of violence for many years, with more than 400 deaths and particularly severe rioting in Jaffna and Colombo. A curfew and press censorship were imposed, and three left-wing parties were banned. In July the 16 TULF MPs resigned in protest at the extension of Parliament, as approved by the referendum. In August Parliament passed a 'no-separation' amendment to the constitution, depriving those espousing separatism of their civil rights. In October the 16 TULF MPs were found to have forfeited their seats because of their boycott. After much discussion and with the informal mediation of India, the All-Party Conference (APC) began in January 1984. The APC comprised representatives of the Buddhist, Christian and Muslim faiths as well as political leaders from the Sinhalese and Tamil communities. The TULF MPs participated, and in February made a major concession over separatism if an acceptable solution to the Tamil problem could be found. In return, the Government proposed to establish provincial councils, with some regional autonomy, throughout the country. Constitutional provisions for the use of the Tamil language would be implemented, and an amnesty would be offered to terrorists, while the army would be withdrawn from Jaffna if the violence ended, and a second parliamentary chamber would be established. The TULF demanded regional devolution which would enable the northern province, with its Tamil majority, to amalgamate with the eastern province where the Tamils were in a minority and thus create a Tamil state within the framework of a united Sri Lanka. The Sinhalese and the Muslims were implacably opposed to this proposal. The APC was finally abandoned in October 1984, without agreement on the crucial question of the extent of regional autonomy. However, a decision was reached on the plight of the stateless Tamils of Indian origin. The draft legislation concerning regional autonomy was abandoned in December.

Further violent outbursts in the northern part of the island in November and December led to the proclamation of another state of emergency. There were widespread accusations of gross military indiscipline, and there was condemnation of government-sponsored settlement of Sinhalese in Tamil areas. A restricted zone was established between Mannar and Mullaitivu, to prevent contact with the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, where many of the Tamil militants were based. This prohibition caused hardship by impeding coastal fishing in the area, which normally provided around 36% of Sri Lanka's total catch. In January 1985 President Jayawardene stated that he would not negotiate with any party advocating separatism.

In foreign policy, Sri Lanka has adopted a non-aligned role. Negotiations have been held with India since 1964 on the repatriation of stateless Tamils of Indian origin. In 1984 India granted citizenship to 600,000 people, while Sri Lanka agreed to accept the remaining 468,000 as citizens. Sri Lanka's relations with India were greatly strained with the outbreaks of violence in 1983, when there seemed to be a very real threat of Indian intervention. However, confidence was restored when India mediated informally between the Sri Lankan Government and the TULF MPs to bring about the multi-party talks. In 1984 President Jayawardene made official visits to the People's Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the USA, the United Kingdom and also India, where he drew attention to the problems posed by Tamil terrorists operating in Jaffna from bases in Tamil Nadu.

Government

A presidential form of Government was adopted in October 1977 and confirmed in the Constitution of September 1978. The Constitution provides for a unicameral Parliament as the supreme legislative body, its members being elected by a system of modified proportional representation. Executive powers are vested in the President, who is Head of State. He is directly elected for a term of six years, but he is not accountable to Parliament. He has the power to appoint or dismiss the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, and may assume any portfolio. He is empowered to dismiss Parliament. In 1982 the Constitution was amended, allowing the President to call a presidential election before his first term of office was completed. In 1983 the constitution was further amended to include a 'no-separation' clause, making any division of Sri Lanka illegal, and any advocates of separatism liable to lose their civic rights.

Sri Lanka comprises 24 administrative districts, each with an appointed Governor and elected Development Council.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 16,560: army 11,000, navy 2,960, air force 2,600. Defence expenditure for 1985 was an estimated Rs 3,000m., an eightfold increase on the 1977 figure. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

The predominantly rural population is concentrated in the wet south and south-west regions, where rubber, tea and coconuts are grown. About one-half of the working population are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, which together provided 26.6% of the gross domestic product (GDP), in 1983. In 1984 the State owned about 60% of the area under tea, about 30% of the rubber plantations and about 10% of the coconut trees. Company-owned tea estates, both foreign and domestic, were nationalized in 1975. Since then the annual output of made tea has never equalled the record harvest of 228,000 metric tons in 1965, mainly because of mismanagement, a slow replanting rate and a shortage of workers. Even so, Sri Lanka became the world's largest exporter of tea in 1978, when tea and rubber (plantation crops) and coconut (a smallholders' crop) together contributed about 70% of total export earnings. In 1983 earnings from the exports of the three primary products totalled Rs 12,557m., almost 50% of total visible export earnings. In 1985 the Government launched a five-year investment programme for the tea, coconut and rubber plantations at a cost of US $200m. In 1984 an estimated 208,000 tons of tea, 139,500 tons of rubber and 2m. tons of paddy rice were produced, compared with 179,000 tons of tea, 135,000 tons of rubber and 2.5m. tons of rice in 1983. Coconut production reached an estimated 1,820m. nuts in 1984, and was expected to increase to 2,500m. nuts in 1985. Rice is the staple diet, and the People's Republic of China was the main supplier for 27 years, but three record harvests meant that no rice was imported from China in 1979. By 1984 Sri Lanka was almost self-sufficient in rice. Production dropped in 1982, because of drought, but it recovered in 1983 and 1984. The annual output of paddy rice quadrupled from about 450,000 tons in the early 1950s to about 2m. tons in the early 1980s because of an increase in area under cultivation and an improvement in yields.

The Mahaveli Development Project has improved irrigation and, when it is completed in 1986, will provide hydroelectric power for the whole island and an estimated 200,000 jobs in agriculture and related services. The Rs 8,500m. Victoria Dam project, started in March 1980, aims to provide irrigation for some 100,000 acres of land. It was inaugurated in April 1985. The Maduru Oya reservoir project was completed in October 1984 and will irrigate 1,400 ha of land.

The only commercially important mineral is graphite, although there are also deposits of iron ore, monazite, ilmenite sands, limestone, clay and kaolin, and uranium deposits were discovered in coastal areas in 1980. Export earnings from gemstones rose from US $1.5m. in 1972 to an estimated US $30.6m. in 1983. Inshore and offshore petroleum exploration, begun in 1975, has not been successful, but contracts were signed with a group of international oil companies in 1980 to resume the search for offshore petroleum deposits. In 1983 about 30% of Sri Lanka's export earnings were spent on petroleum imports.

The public sector industries, which include cement, textiles, petroleum refining and fertilizers, are undertaken by state-sponsored corporations, and supply primarily the domestic market. Manufacturing output increased, in real terms, by about 6.3% per year in 1978–83, and the value of Sri Lanka's exports of manufactures (excluding petroleum products) increased seven-fold, from SDR 31m. to SDR 244m., between 1977 and 1983. However, the manufacturing sector accounted for only 15.7% of GDP in 1983. Sri Lanka's principal trading partners in 1983 were Japan, the USA and Iran.

Foreign aid for development projects has come from Middle East countries, Japan, the Netherlands, the USSR, the Federal

Republic of Germany, the USA, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia. According to government figures, Sri Lanka receives the highest level of foreign aid per head of population in the world, with total aid of $580m. in 1984/85. In 1982 acording to estimates by the World Bank, Sri Lanka's gross national product (GNP) per head was US $320 (at average 1980–82 prices), which was among the 30 lowest in the world.

Sri Lanka receives large remittances (an estimated Rs 6,000m. in 1982) from emigrant workers in the Middle East. Unemployment, which affected 13.5% of the labour force in 1980–81, and inflation are the country's main economic problems. GDP grew by 4.5% in 1984, compared with 4.9% in 1983 and 5.8% in 1982. The fall in growth was largely because import prices rose faster than exports. The annual rate of inflation reached 31% in 1980, fell to around 15% in 1982 and 1983, and rose to around 20% in 1984. Huge increases in investment spending by government ministries led to a doubling of the total budget deficit to more than 21% of GDP in 1980. After the IMF temporarily suspended disbursement of a $335m. loan, drastic cuts in government spending were imposed in the 1981, 1982 and 1983 budgets, and it was agreed that no new projects would be sanctioned. Sri Lanka's trade deficit was Rs 18,898.6m. in 1983, compared with Rs 17,998.9m. in 1982. However, export earnings were only 55% of import costs.

The total budget deficit fell to 13% of GDP in 1983, and to an estimated 10% in 1984, but government expenditure was still about twice as much as revenue. Foreign aid accounted for around 60% of government expenditure, which led to an increasingly high level of foreign borrowing. The cost of debt servicing was equivalent to 22% of exports of goods and services in 1983, but the ratio fell to 16% in 1984. The disbursed outstanding debt was around $3,000m. in December 1984. The economy was assisted by booming tea prices in 1984, a result largely of the Indian Government's ban on exports of certain grades of tea, which enabled Sri Lanka to record a balance-of-payments surplus of more than $220m., the highest in more than 20 years, and to avoid seeking another stand-by loan from the IMF. The Government forecast a surplus of Rs 1,700m. for the 1985 budget, which provided incentives to boost exports, more protection for efficient local industries and some personal tax relief.

In June 1984 the Government announced the 1984–89 Development Plan, envisaging a total outlay of Rs 202,000m., of which Rs 106,000m. will be spent on public sector investment and Rs 96,000m. on private sector investment. Average annual growth in GDP of 5.5% was forecast for the period.

An Investment Promotion Zone (IPZ) covering 500 acres has been established north of Colombo, attracting much-needed foreign capital and creating employment. Gross export earnings from the IPZ amounted to Rs 2,420m. in 1983. However, the prolonged civil disturbances in 1983 and 1984 caused foreign earnings to fall from Rs 7,500m. in 1983 to Rs 3,000m. in 1984.

Transport and Communications

Central Sri Lanka is hilly and thickly wooded, but good road and rail links make most parts of the island accessible. The railways, with more than 1,500 km of track, are state-owned. Air Lanka provides domestic and international flights. The port of Colombo is one of the most important in the Far East, and container facilities are being installed with Japanese aid.

Social Welfare

There is an island network of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, where treatment is free. There were 469 hospitals in 1978, with 41,513 beds. In 1980 there were 2,055 physicians registered with the Department of Health. Unemployment benefits were introduced in 1977.

Education

Education is officially compulsory for 10 years between five and 15 years of age, and it is free from lower kindergarten to university age. There are three types of school: state-controlled schools (mostly co-educational), denominational schools and Pirivenas (for Buddhist clergy and lay students). Primary education begins at the age of five and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at 11 years of age, lasts for up to seven years. In 1983 the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 76% of the school-age population. There are also 26 teacher-training colleges, six universities and two university colleges. Since 1977 there has been increased emphasis on informal education programmes for school leavers and special education programmes. There are also 13 polytechnic institutes, eight junior technical colleges and an open university. Adult illiteracy declined from 24.5% in 1963 to 14.0% (males 9.2%; females 18.8%) in 1981.

Tourism

As a stopping place for luxury cruises and by virtue of the spectacle of its Buddhist festivals, ancient monuments and natural scenery, Sri Lanka is one of Asia's most important tourist centres. Good motor roads connect Colombo to the main places of interest.

In 1982 there were an estimated 407,230 visitors to Sri Lanka, and earnings from tourism amounted to Rs 3,050m. In 1983 tourists arrivals fell by an estimated 17%, to 337,342, while earnings from tourism dropped to Rs 2,560.4m., as a result of the outbreak of intercommunal violence. Tourists arrivals were estimated to have fallen a further 40% in 1984.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (May Day), 4 May (Wesak Full Moon holiday), 22 May (National Heroes' Day), 2 June (Poson Poya Day), 20 June (Ramazan Festival Day), 30 June (special Bank Holiday), 1 July (Esala Poya Day), 31 July (Nikini Poya Day), 27 August (Hadji Festival Day), 29 August (Nikini Poya Day), 28 September (Binara Poya Day), 28 October (Vap Poya Day), 11 November (Deepavali), 25 November (Milad-un-Nabi, Birth of the Prophet), 27 November (Poya Day), 25 December (Christmas), 26 December (Poya Day), 31 December (special Bank Holiday).

1986: January (Tamil Thai Pongal Day, Durutu Poya Day), February (Navam Poya Day), 4 February (Independence Commemoration Day, Maha Sivaratri), March (Medin Poya Day), 28 March (Good Friday), April (Sinhala and Tamil New Year, Bak Poya Day).

There is a holiday every lunar month on the day of the full moon.

Note: A number of Hindu, Muslim and Buddhist holidays depend on lunar sightings.

Weights and Measures

Legislation in November 1974 provided for the introduction of the metric system but imperial units are still used for some purposes.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Sri Lanka rupee (R).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = 30.57 rupees;

US $1 = 26.38 rupees.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Census and Statistics, 6 Albert Crescent, PO Box 563, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 565291.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	65,610*
Population (census results)	
9 October 1971	12,689,897
17 March 1981	
Males	7,568,092
Females	7,280,269
Total	14,848,361
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1982	15,189,000
1983	15,416,000
1984	15,606,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1984†	238

* 25,332 sq miles. † Provisional.

ETHNIC GROUPS

	1971	1981†
Sinhalese	9,131,000	10,986,000
Ceylon Tamil	1,424,000	1,872,000
Indian Tamil	1,175,000	825,000
Ceylon Moors	828,000	1,057,000
Others	132,000	110,000
Total	12,690,000	14,850,000

† Provisional.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1978	404,831	28.5	119,006	8.4	93,971	6.6
1979	417,986	28.9	120,075	8.3	94,244	6.5
1980	418,373	28.4	119.528†	8.1†	91,020	6.2
1981†	420,255	28.0	121,668	8.1	89,275	6.0
1982†	407,164	26.8	123,270	8.1	92,931	6.1
1983†	403,746	26.2	n.a.	n.a.	94,064	6.1

* Data are tabulated by year of registration, rather than by year of occurrence. Registration of marriages is incomplete.
† Provisional.

DISTRICTS

	Area (sq km, excl. inland water)	Population* (1983 mid-year)	Density* (persons per sq km)
Colombo	652.4	1,761,000	2,699
Gampaha	1,398.8	1,427,000	1,020
Kurungela	4,772.8	1,269,000	266
Kandy	2,157.5	1,154,000	535
Jaffna	2,072.3	868,000	419
Kalutara	1,606.6	858,000	534
Galle	1,673.9	844,000	504
Ratnapura	3,238.8	826,000	255
Kegalle	1,662.8	700,000	421
Matara	1,246.5	677,000	543
Badulla	2,818.2	649,000	230
Anuradhapura	7,129.2	622,000	87
Puttalam Chilaar	2,976.9	520,000	175
Nuwara-Eliya	1,437.2	508,000	353
Hambantota	2,593.4	449,000	173
Amparai	4,539.2	411,000	91
Matale	1,988.6	373,000	188
Batticaloa	2,464.6	352,000	143
Moneragala	5,586.9	298,000	53
Polonnaruwa	3,403.8	278,000	82
Trincomalee	2,618.2	274,000	105
Mannar	2,002.1	113,000	56
Vavuniya	2,645.2	102,000	39
Mullativu	1,966.1	81,000	41
Total	64,652.0	15,416,000	238

* Provisional.
Source: Registrar General's Office.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (1982 mid-year estimates)*

Colombo (capital)	602,000	Jaffna	121,000
Dehiwala-Mount Lavinia	177,000	Kandy	107,000
		Galle	82,000

* Provisional.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (sample survey, 1980–81)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,693,083	681,787	2,374,870
Mining and quarrying	60,110	5,060	65,170
Manufacturing	357,273	173,792	531,065
Electricity, gas and water	17,127	1,872	18,999
Construction	215,945	7,805	223,750
Trade, restaurants and hotels	420,138	77,717	497,855
Transport, storage and communications	200,487	7,983	208,470
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	38,299	9,794	48,093
Community, social and personal services	426,873	224,108	650,981
Activities not adequately defined	266,357	43,735	310,092
Total employed	3,695,692	1,233,653	4,929,345
Unemployed	440,055	327,546	767,601
Total labour force	4,135,747	1,561,199	5,696,946

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	2,137	2,232	2,150*
Maize	21	23*	23*
Millet	15	16*	16*
Potatoes	51	50*	52*
Sweet potatoes	127	127*	127*
Cassava (Manioc)	340*	348*	355*
Dry beans	7	7*	7*
Sesame seed	13	13*	13*
Coconuts	1,540	1,716	1,716*
Copra	375†	376†	385†
Chillies	38	39†	38†
Onions	9	9†	9†
Sugar cane	275	350†	372†
Cashew nuts	826	850†	917†
Coffee	8	8†	8†
Cocoa beans	191	210	190†
Tea	245	244†	244†
Tobacco	8†	8†	8†
Natural rubber	133	124	135†

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending 30 September)

	1980	1981	1982
Buffaloes	843	898	920
Cattle	1,644	1,720	1,726
Sheep	28	30	30*
Goats	493	512	512*
Pigs	71	94	94*
Chickens	6,341	6,296	6,296*
Ducks	22	25	25*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	12	12*	12*
Buffalo meat*	6	6	6
Goats' meat*	1	1	1
Pig meat*	1	1	1
Poultry meat*	11	11	11
Cows' milk	184	184*	192
Buffaloes' milk	55	55*	57*
Goats' milk*	6	6	6
Hen eggs*	20.3	20.3	20.3
Cattle and buffalo hides*	4.6	4.6	4.6

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	184	145	162
Pulpwood	31	31*	31*
Other industrial wood*	462	471	480
Fuel wood*	7,180	7,323	7,476
Total	7,857	7,970	8,149

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu m)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	22	27	17
Railway sleepers*	4	4	4
Total	26	31	21

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing*

('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Inland waters:			
Freshwater fishes	29.6	33.0	36.0
Indian Ocean:			
Marine fishes	177.0	183.6	185.9
Crustaceans and molluscs	8.9	n.a.	n.a.
Total catch	215.5	216.6	221.9

* Excluding (a) quantities landed by Sri Lanka craft in foreign ports, and (b) quantities landed by foreign craft in Sri Lanka ports.

Source: Ministry of Fisheries.

Mining

	1981	1982	1983*
Natural graphite (exports) (metric tons)	7,453	8,803	5,870
Mica (crude) (metric tons)	182	308*	37
Salt (unrefined) ('000 metric tons)	104	176	128

Ilmenite, rutile and zircon (metric tons): 96,578 (1981); 75,494 (1982); 84,265 (1983).

* Provisional.

Source: Ceylon Mineral Sand Corporation.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1981	1982	1983*
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	53	63	72
Cigarettes (million)	5,539	5,803	5,859
Cotton yarn ('000 metric tons)	8.6	n.a.	n.a.
Cement ('000 metric tons)	706	574	506
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	25	24	22

* Provisional.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Sri Lanka rupee.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5 and 10 cents; 1 and 2 rupees.
Notes: 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rupees.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 30.57 rupees;
US $1 = 26.38 rupees;
1,000 Sri Lanka rupees = £32.71 = $37.91.

Average Exchange Rate (rupees per US $)

1981	19.246
1982	20.812
1983	23.529

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	14	13	11
IMF special drawing rights	23	7	1
Foreign exchange	300	339	305
Total	337	359	317

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon and IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million rupees at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	4,823	5,988	7,200
Demand deposits at commercial banks	5,111	5,665	7,334

Sources: Central Bank of Ceylon and IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index, Colombo. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1982	1983	1984
Food	329.7	370.6	437.8
Fuel and light	599.9	799.1	942.5
Clothing	199.3	212.0	224.0
Miscellaneous	246.1	283.1	324.3
All items	301.1	343.1	400.2

BUDGET (million rupees)

Revenue	1981	1982	1983*
General sales and turnover taxes	2,828.6	4,051.4	6,224.4
Selective sales taxes	2,027.5	2,273.1	3,230.1
Import levies	3,225.5	3,222.4	4,835.8
Export levies	3,685.0	2,483.5	2,458.6
Receipts from foreign exchange entitlement certificates	22.5	—	—
Income taxes	2,028.9	2,922.8	3,366.8
Gross receipts from government trading enterprises	1,131.0	1,247.0	1,456.8
Interest, profits and dividends	239.9	378.0	657.0
Sales and charges	268.3	458.0	349.8
Total (incl. others)	16,227.8	17,808.6	25,210.0

Expenditure	1981	1982	1983*
President, Prime Minister, Supreme Court Judges, etc.	140.0	165.0	261.1
Defence	1,050.9	1,117.0	1,758.2
Foreign affairs	167.5	196.9	240.3
Plan implementation	728.0	426.6	533.6
Lands and land development	875.5	1,016.0	1,361.7
Education	1,789.3	2,187.7	2,461.6
Higher education	285.4	395.2	489.3
Power	903.7	523.2	539.1
Public administration	915.9	1,183.9	1,664.5
Local government, housing and construction	2,237.5	1,933.9	2,426.5
Industries and scientific affairs	204.3	151.4	92.9
Finance and planning	7,132.6	10,521.8	12,772.3
Transport	1,070.8	1,068.4	1,248.3
Agricultural development and research	929.7	658.9	841.2
Mahaveli development	3,852.3	7,505.4	7,253.2
Rural industries development	145.8	143.4	117.7
Posts and telecommunications	772.5	830.3	970.7
Health	953.7	926.5	1,735.0
Food and co-operatives	1,717.7	1,683.5	1,760.2
Highways	350.5	433.5	337.1
Total (incl. others)	27,769.4	36,166.1	40,670.0

* Provisional.

Source: General Treasury, Central Bank of Ceylon.

In June 1984 the 1984–89 Development Plan was announced, envisaging a total outlay of Rs 202,000m., of which Rs 106,000m. will be spent on public sector investment and Rs 96,000m. on private sector investment.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million rupees at current prices)

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	22,787.1	25,257.9	30,467.6
Mining and quarrying	1,078.0	1,159.4	1,420.2
Manufacturing	14,027.8	14,643.8	17,932.8
Construction	8,037.3	8,650.6	9,902.1
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1,003.0	1,542.5	1,610.8
Transport, storage and communications	7,382.9	9,748.0	11,635.3
Wholesale and retail trade	16,168.1	19,731.6	23,900.6
Banking, insurance and real estate	2,463.0	3,616.9	4,896.6
Ownership of dwellings	1,947.2	2,038.5	2,063.0
Public administration and defence	4,162.3	5,378.9	7,259.5
Other services	2,244.8	2,537.0	3,277.2
Sub-total	81,301.5	94,305.1	114,365.7
Import duties	3,225.1	3,222.4	4,835.8
Total	84,526.6	97,527.5	119,201.5

* Provisional.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,062.5	1,013.9	1,061.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,694.5	−1,794.3	−1,725.6
Trade balance	−632.0	−780.4	−664.4
Exports of services	312.4	334.4	342.6
Imports of services	−495.5	−549.1	−593.8
Balance on goods and services	−815.1	−995.1	−915.6
Private unrequited transfers (net)	202.9	263.8	274.5
Government unrequited transfers (net)	159.1	161.6	170.1
Current balance	−453.1	−569.6	−470.9
Direct capital investment (net)	49.3	63.6	37.8
Other long-term capital (net)	314.2	454.9	370.9
Short-term capital (net)	18.7	−18.1	36.0
Net errors and omissions	31.5	21.3	19.6
Total (net monetary movements)	−39.4	−47.9	−6.7
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	15.4	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−19.9	19.2	−19.9
Exceptional financing (net)	1.6	0.6	0.2
Official financing (net)	−10.3	79.3	2.0
Changes in reserves	−52.6	−51.2	−24.5

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million rupees)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Rice	860	925	765
Flour	25	62	108
Sugar	2,662	955	1,985
Petroleum products	8,904	11,506	9,965
Machinery and equipment	5,106	5,604	7,879
Wheat	1,872	509	1,623
Total (incl. others)	35,530	36,876	42,021

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Tea	6,444	6,335	8,296
Rubber	2,895	2,420	2,852
Coconut oil	200	345	433
Copra	42	57	74
Desiccated coconut	768	600	902
Precious and semi-precious stones	634	685	941
Other exports	8,305	8,413	9,537
Total (incl. re-exports)	19,740	21,124	25,183

Source: Customs, Sri Lanka.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 rupees)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	1,067,846	870,325	539,497
Belgium	169,592	486,986	171,665
Burma	467,388	371,740	726,338
Canada	385,971	414,257	791,400
China, People's Republic	686,220	872,826	882,045
France	769,796	770,107	1,152,883
Germany, Federal Republic	1,741,543	1,589,228	1,766,403
India	1,459,640	1,519,967	2,709,337
Iran	2,349,793	4,288,844	4,409,791
Italy	241,339	254,087	289,528
Japan	4,969,895	5,600,427	7,460,610
Korea, Republic	1,556,433	742,771	844,211
Netherlands	398,309	463,093	631,721
Pakistan	328,996	408,822	319,580
Saudi Arabia	6,192,757	4,567,921	1,858,655
Singapore	1,904,475	2,210,858	3,499,794
USSR	43,699	79,173	85,309
United Kingdom	2,139,075	2,424,774	2,858,337
USA	2,488,590	2,321,604	2,698,511
Total (incl. others)*	35,407,233	36,792,999	41,955,019

* Excludes re-imports.

Source: Customs, Sri Lanka.

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Australia	210,920	261,432	187,949
Canada	255,621	266,280	431,421
China, People's Republic	860,738	174,979	375,386
France	322,110	322,212	346,247
Germany, Federal Republic	1,115,319	1,159,091	1,537,059
Iran	488,625	256,249	311,559
Iraq	588,376	975,789	1,147,825
Italy	324,074	446,895	433,345
Japan	685,928	1,040,529	1,130,380
Kuwait	339,834	119,806	206,928
Netherlands	455,880	693,423	738,037
Pakistan	1,073,681	796,815	697,941
Saudi Arabia	632,328	563,490	805,361
Singapore	457,186	780,488	844,424
South Africa	352,055	313,752	370,898
USSR	457,522	473,818	941,956
United Kingdom	1,290,502	1,368,599	1,226,869
USA	2,805,562	2,980,450	4,357,553
Total (incl. others)*	17,794,777	18,794,020	23,056,390

* Excludes re-exports and bunkers.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger-km (million)	2,985	3,121	2,522
Freight ton-km (million)	219	217	228

Source: Railway Department.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983‡
Cars and cabs	126,256	131,657	136,853
Motor cycles	96,851	107,545	121,840
Buses	23,092	26,172	30,438
Lorries and vans*	69,085	75,455	83,557
Agricultural tractors and engines†	58,826	62,185	66,973
Total	374,110	403,014	439,661

* Including ambulances and hearses.
† Including tractors and trailers. ‡ Provisional.

Source: Department of Motor Traffic.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING* (freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Goods loaded	1,342	1,536	1,684
Goods unloaded	2,379	2,395	3,195

* Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee.

Source: Customs returns, Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown (million)	2.5	2.4	7.5
Passengers carried ('000)	100	105	235
Passenger-km (million)	129	130	691
Freight ton-km (million)	0.5	1.8	9.7

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Tourism

FOREIGN VISITORS BY ORIGIN
(excluding cruise passengers and excursionists)

	1981	1982	1983
Western Europe	245,785	232,290	176,668
Asia	88,744	135,088	124,564
North America	13,947	15,528	14,740
Eastern Europe	5,311	4,160	4,456
Australasia	9,584	12,834	10,042
Others	7,371	7,330	6,872
Total	370,742	407,230	337,342

Tourist earnings (million rupees): 2,546.5 (1981); 3,050.4 (1982); 2,560.4 (1983).

Source: Ceylon Tourist Board.

Education

	1981	1982	1983*
Schools	9,879	9,901	9,911
Primary	3,948	4,036	4,043
Junior secondary	3,754	3,750	3,730
Senior secondary	1,890	1,824	1,824
Pirivenas	287	291	314
Pupils*	3,369,694	3,398,056	3,458,645
Teachers*	138,770	137,340	139,603

* Government only.

Source: Ministry of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was approved by the National State Assembly (renamed Parliament) on 17 August 1978, and promulgated on 7 September 1978. The following is a summary of its main provisions.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens, including freedom of thought, conscience and worship and equal entitlement before the law.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is Head of State. He exercises all executive powers including defence of the Republic. He is directly elected by the people for a term of six years, and is eligible for re-election. The President's powers include the right to:

(a) choose to hold any portfolio in the Cabinet;
(b) appoint or dismiss the Prime Minister or any other minister;
(c) preside at ceremonial sittings of Parliament;
(d) dismiss Parliament at will;
(e) submit to a national referendum any Bill or matter of national importance which has been rejected by Parliament.

LEGISLATURE

The Parliament is the legislative power of the people. It consists of such number of representatives of the people as a Delimitation Commission shall determine. The members of Parliament are directly elected by a system of modified proportional representation. By-elections are abolished, successors to members of Parliament being appointed by the head of the party which nominated the outgoing member at the previous election. Parliament exercises the judicial power of the people through courts, tribunals and institutions created and established or recognized by the Constitution or established by law. Parliament has control over public finance.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Religion

Buddhism has the foremost place among religions and it is the duty of the State to protect and foster Buddhism, while assuring every citizen the freedom to adopt the religion of their choice.

Language

The Constitution recognizes two national languages, Sinhala and Tamil. Sinhala remains the official language and all laws must be made or enacted in this language. Either of the national languages may be used by all citizens in transactions with government institutions.

Amendments

to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority in Parliament. In February 1979 the Constitution was amended by allowing members of Parliament who resigned or were expelled from their party to retain their seats, in certain circumstances. In January 1981 Parliament amended the Constitution to increase its membership from 168 to 169. An amendment enabling the President to seek re-election after four years was passed in August 1982. In February 1983 an amendment providing for by-elections to fill vacant seats in Parliament was passed. An amendment banning parties that advocate separatism was approved by Parliament in August 1983.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Junius Richard Jayawardene (sworn in 4 February 1978; re-elected October 1982).

CABINET
(March 1985)

President, Minister of Power and Energy, Higher Education, State Plantations, Plan Implementation and Chairman of the Janatha (People's) Estates Development Board: Junius Richard Jayawardene.

Prime Minister, Minister of Highways, Local Government, Housing, Construction and Emergency Civil Administration: Ranasinghe Premadasa.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: A. C. S. Hameed.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: D. B. Wijetunga.

Minister of Trade and Shipping: Lalith M. S. Amarasiri.

Minister of Defence and National Security: Lalith W. Athulathmudali.

Minister of Public Administration and Plantation Industries: W. G. Montague Jayawickrema.

Minister of Justice: Nissanka Wijeratne.

Minister of Finance and Planning: Ronald J. G. de Mel.

Minister of Labour: (vacant).

Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs: Denzil Fernando

Minister of Cultural Affairs: E. L. B. Hurulle.

Minister of Fisheries: M. Festus W. Perera.

Minister of Health: Dr R. K. P. Atapattu.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports: M. Vincent Perera.

Minister of Transport, Transport Boards, Private Omnibus Transport, Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs and Commercial and Industrial Security: M. H. Mohamed.

Minister of Agricultural Development and Research, Food and Co-operatives: Gamani N. Jayasuriya.

Minister of Textile Industries: Wijepala Mendis.

Minister of Home Affairs: K. W. Devanayagam.

Minister of Social Services: Asoka Karunaratne.

Minister of Education, Youth Affairs and Employment: Ranil Wickremasinghe.

Minister of Rural Industrial Development: W. E. K. R. S. Thondaman.

Minister of Rural Development: I. Wimala Kannangara.

Minister of Lands, Land Development and Mahaveli Development: Gamini Dissanayake.

Minister of Regional Development: C. Rajadurai.

Minister without Portfolio: Bakeer Markar.

Minister of State for Tourism, Broadcasting and Information: Ananda Tissa de Alwis.

MINISTRIES

President's Secretariat: Republic Sq., Colombo 1; tel. (1) 20315.

Prime Minister's Office: 58 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 36281.

Ministry of Agricultural Development and Research: 73/1 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 26346; telex 21434.

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: 212 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 85888.

Ministry of Defence: Republic Bldg, Colombo 1.

Ministry of Education: 255 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 83417.

Ministry of Finance and Planning: Galle Face Secretariat, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 23365; telex 21409.

Ministry of Fisheries: Crow Island, Mattakkuliya; tel. 590146; telex 21419.

Ministry of Food and Co-operatives: 330 Union Place, Colombo 2.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Republic Bldg, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 25371; telex 21139.

Ministry of Health: Galle Face, Secretariat Bldg, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 32361.

Ministry of Higher Education: 18 Ward Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 93916.

Ministry of Home Affairs: Secretariat, Independence Sq., Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596211.

Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs: 48 Sri Jinaratana Rd, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 27551; telex 21248.

Janatha Estates Development Board: 55/57 Vauxhall Rd, Colombo 2.

Ministry of Justice: Hulftsdorp, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 20781.

Ministry of Labour: 2nd Floor, Labour Secretariat, Narahenpita, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 81991.

Ministry of Lands and Land Development: 500 T. B. Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 36271.

Ministry of Local Government, Housing, and Highways: Trans-works House, Lower Chatham St, Colombo 1.

Ministry of Mahaveli Development: 500 T. B. Jayah Mawatha, Colombo 10.

Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Sports: 33 Torrington Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 94213.

Ministry of Plan Implementation: 7th and 8th Floors, North Tower, Central Bank Bldg, Colombo 1.

Ministry of Plantation Industries: 363 Galle Rd, Colombo 3.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: Old CTO Bldg, Lotus Rd, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 22591; telex 21490.

Ministry of Power and Energy: Ceylon Electricity Board Bldg, 50, 1st Floor, Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner, Mawatha, Colombo 2.

Ministry of Public Administration: Secretariat, Independence Sq., Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596211.

Ministry of Regional Development: 244 Galle Rd, Colombo 4; tel. (1) 580146.

Ministry of Rural Development: Independence Sq., Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596007.

Ministry of Rural Industrial Development: 273 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 22982.

Ministry of State Plantations: 14 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 31747.

Ministry of Social Services: 14 Barnes Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 94434.

Ministry of Textiles Industries: Torrington Sq., Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596675.

Ministry of Trade and Shipping: 21 Rakshana Mandlraya, Vauxhall St, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 35601; telex 21245.

Ministry of Transport, Muslim Religious and Cultural Affairs: 1 D. R. Wijewardena Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 31308.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment: 14 2nd Floor, Sir Baron Jayatilake Mawatha, Colombo 1.

President and Legislature

Presidential Election, 20 October 1982

Candidate	Percentage of votes
Junius Jayawardene (UNP)	52.91
Hector Kobbekaduwa (SLFP)	39.07
Rohana Wijeweera (JVP)	4.19
G. G. Ponnambalam (Tamil Congress)	2.67
Dr Colvin de Silva (LSSP)	0.90
Vasudeva Nanayakkara (NSSP)	0.26

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: E. L. Senanayake.

General Election, 21 July 1977*

Party	Seats
United National Party (UNP)	142
Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF)	16
Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP)	8
Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC)	1
Vacant	1
Total	168

* A referendum on 22 December 1982 approved an extension of Parliament's term by six years from August 1983. The distribution of seats in December 1982 was: UNP 143; TULF 15; SLFP 6; Communist Party 1; CWC 1; vacant 2.

Political Organizations

All Ceylon Tamil Congress: Congress House, 120 Main St, Jaffna; tel. (21) 22551; f. 1944; aims to secure Tamil self-determination; Pres. S. R. Kanaganayagam; Gen. Sec. G. G. Ponnambalam.

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Ananda Kumaraswamy Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 35248; f. 1940; represents the interests of Tamil workers on tea plantations; joined TULF in 1976; Pres. Savumyamoorthy Thondaman; Gen. Sec. Muthu Sangaralingam Sellasamy.

Communist Party of Sri Lanka (CP): 91 Cotta Rd, Colombo 8; tel. (1) 93855; f. 1943; pro-Moscow; seeks nationalization of banks, estates and factories; promotes use of national languages; banned Aug.–Oct. 1983; Chair. Peter Keuneman; Gen. Sec. K. P. de Silva.

Democratic Workers' Congress (Political Wing): 98A Mohideen Masjid Rd, POB 1009, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 35775; f. 1939 as trade union, f. 1978 as political party; aims to eliminate social and economic exploitation and inequality, represents all-round development of human personality; 250,000 mems. Pres. Abdul Aziz; Sec. Vythilingam Palanisamy Ganesan.

Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP) (People's Liberation Front): 73 Dharmarama Rd, Colombo 9; outlawed after an attempt to overthrow the govt in 1971, regained legal status in 1977, banned again in Aug. 1983; advocates a socialist society; Leader Rohana Wijeweera; Gen. Sec. Lional Bopage.

Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP) (Equal Society Party): 457 Union Place, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 596903; f. 1935; Trotskyist; stands for the principle of self-management; banned Aug.–Dec. 1983; Sec. Bernard Soysa.

Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (MEP) (Peoples United Front): 195 Kew Rd, Colombo 2; f. 1956; Sinhalese and Buddhist left-wing

party advocating a self-reliant national economy and socialism; Gen. Sec. DINESH P. R. GUNAWARDENE.

Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP) (New Equal Society Party): Colombo; f. 1982; Trotskyist splinter group; banned Aug.–Dec. 1983; Gen. Sec. VASUDEVA NANAYAKKARA.

Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP): 301 Darley Rd, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 92209; f. 1951; socialist; advocates a non-aligned foreign policy, nationalization of certain industries, Sinhala as the official language and safeguards for minorities; Pres. SIRIMAVO R. D. BANDARANAIKE; Leader ANURA BANDARANAIKE.

Sri Lanka People's Party (SLMP): 82 Sri Wajiragnana Mawatha, Colombo 9; tel. (1) 596038; f. 1984; left-wing splinter group of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party; in alliance with the LSSP, CP and the MEP; Founder and Leader Mrs CHANDRIKE KUMARANATUNGE; Gen. Secs. T. B. ILANGARATNE, VIJAY KUMARANATUNGE.

Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF): 238 Main St, Jaffna; tel. (21) 352; f. 1949; aims to establish a separate autonomous Tamil region, known as Eelam, with the right of self-determination; banned Aug. 1983; Pres. M. SIVASITHAMPARAM; Sec.-Gen. APPAPILLAI AMIRTHALINGAM.

United National Party (UNP): 532 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 32236; f. 1947; Democratic Socialist party; aims at a non-aligned foreign policy, Sinhala as the official language and state aid to denominational schools; Leader JUNIUS RICHARD JAYAWARDENE; Gen. Sec. HARSHA ABEYWARDENE.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN SRI LANKA

Australia: 3 Cambridge Place, POB 742, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 598767; High Commissioner: D. C. RUTTER.

Bangladesh: 207/1 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 95963; High Commissioner: A. H. F. K. SADIQUE.

Belgium: 7 Race Course Ave, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596609; Chargé d'affaires: MARCEL VAN DE KERCKHOVE.

Bulgaria: 29/9 Jayasinghe Rd, Kirillapone, Colombo 6; tel. (1) 73-3173; Chargé d'affaires: TODOR DIMITROV.

Burma: 23 Havelock Rd, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 587607; Ambassador: U MAUNG MAUNG GYI.

Canada: 6 Gregory's Rd, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 95841; High Commissioner: D. MARTIN COLLACOTT.

China, People's Republic: 191 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596459; Ambassador: ZHOU SHANYAN.

Cuba: 109 Kynsey Rd, Colombo 8; tel. (1) 95450; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: OLGA CHAMERA TRIAS.

Czechoslovakia: 47 & 47A Horton Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 94766; Ambassador: ZDENO LITAVSKY.

Egypt: 39 Dickmans Rd, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 86581; Ambassador: IBRAHIM AHMED AUF.

France: 89 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 93615; Ambassador: PIERRE MORIZOT.

German Democratic Republic: 101 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 93753; Ambassador: DIETER PHILIPP.

Germany, Federal Republic: 40 Alfred House Ave, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 580431; Ambassador: Dr GERHARD PEIFFER.

Holy See: 1 Gower St, Colombo 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. (1) 82554; Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev AMBROSE DE PAOLI.

India: 3rd Floor, State Bank of India, Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21604; High Commissioner: JYOTINDRA NATH DIXIT.

Indonesia: 1 Police Park Terrace, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 580113; Ambassador: SUFFRI JUSUF.

Iran: 6 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 29071; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: SIAVASH ZARGAR YAGHOUBI.

Iraq: POB 79, 19 Barnes Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596600; Ambassador: FARIS ABDUL K. Z. AL-ANI.

Italy: 55 Jawatte Rd, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 588622; telex 21449; Ambassador: FRANCO MICIELI DE BIASE.

Japan: 20 Gregory's Rd, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 93893; Ambassador: HEROSHI OHTAKA.

Korea, Republic: 98 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 91325; Ambassador: KIM EI MYUNG.

Libya: 30 Horton Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 94774; Secretary of the People's Bureau: ALI M. SHOREGY.

Malaysia: 63A Ward Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 94837; High Commissioner: ANTHONY YEO KEAT SEONG.

Maldives: 25 Melbourne Ave, Colombo 4; tel. (1) 86762; High Commissioner: AHMED ABDULLAH (acting).

Netherlands: 25 Torrington Ave, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 589626; Chargé d'affaires: J. H. DAMAN WILLEMS.

Pakistan: 17 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596301; Ambassador: TARIG MOHAMED MIR.

Philippines: 5 Torrington Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 96861; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: E. ESTENACTOC KODIKARA.

Poland: 120 Park Rd, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 81903; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: A. DROZDZ.

Romania: 71A Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 549819; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: ION PAŞOL.

Sweden: POB 1072, 315 Vauxhall St, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 20201; telex 21253; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: JARL TRANAEUS.

Switzerland: POB 342, 7 Upper Chatham St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 547663; telex 21666; Chargé d'affaires: CLAUDE R. OCHSENBEIN.

Thailand: 20 Gregory's Rd, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 597406; Ambassador: ANAT SUWANAWIHOK.

USSR: 62 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 26262; Ambassador: BORIS YEFREMOVICH KIRNASOVSKY.

United Kingdom: POB 1433, 190 Galle Rd, Kollupitiya, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 27611; telex 21101; High Commissioner: JOHN A. B. STEWART.

USA: 44 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 21271; Ambassador: JOHN H. REED.

Yugoslavia: 32 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 92624; Ambassador: VLADIMIR BABSEK.

Judicial System

The judicial system consists of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Primary Courts. The last four are Courts of the First Instance and appeals lie from them to the Court of Appeal and from there, on a question of law, to the Supreme Court. Appeals also lie from the Court of Appeal if special leave is granted by the Supreme Court. The High Court deals with all criminal cases and the District Courts with civil cases. There are also Labour Tribunals to decide labour disputes.

The Judicial Service Commission consists of the Chief Justice and two judges of the Supreme Court, nominated by the President. All judges of the Courts of First Instance (except High Court Judges) and the staff of all courts are appointed and controlled by the Judicial Service Commission. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and not fewer than six and not more than 10 other judges. The Court of Appeal consists of the President and not fewer than six and not more than 11 other judges.

Chief Justice: NEVILLE SUPPIAH SHARVANANDA.

Religion

The distribution of the population by religion, according to the provisional results of the 1981 census ('000), was as follows:

Buddhists	10,293
Hindus	2,296
Muslims	1,134
Roman Catholics	1,010
Other Christians	102
Others	15
Total	14,850

BUDDHISM

Seventy per cent of the population are Theravada Buddhist. There are 53,000 Buddhist Bhikkhus (monks), living in 6,000 temples.

All Ceylon Buddhist Congress: 380 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 91695; f. 1919; Pres. Prof. M. B. ARIYAPALA; Jt-Secs Col G. RANATUNGA, M. B. J. SILVA.

Sri Lanka Regional Centre of the World Fellowship of Buddhists: 380 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 83270; Pres. ALBERT EDIRISINGHE.

HINDUISM

The majority of the Tamil population are Hindus. The Hindu population numbers over 2m.

ISLAM

About 7% of the population are Muslims.

CHRISTIANITY

About 8% of the population is Christian.

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Colombo: SWITHIN FERNANDO; Bishop's House, 358/1 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 596208; diocese f. 1845.

Bishop of Kurunagala: ANDREW OLIVER KUMARAGE; Bishop's House, Kandy Road, Kurunagala; tel. (037) 22191; diocese f. 1950.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Colombo: Most Rev. NICHOLAS MARCUS FERNANDO; Archbishop's House, 976 Gnanarthapradeepaya Mawatha, Colombo 8; tel. (1) 595471; c. 1m. mems.

Other Christian Churches

Church of South India: mission f. in Jaffna in 1816; c. 6,000 mems; Bishop Rt Rev. D. J. AMBALAVANAR; Bishop's House, Jaffna Diocese, Vaddukoddai; tel. (21) 2161.

Dutch Reformed Church: 363 Galle Rd, Colombo 6; tel. (1) 85861; f. 1642; Moderator of Sri Lanka Presbytery Rev. D. H. R. THURING.

Methodist Church: Methodist Headquarters, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 24599; President of Conference Rev. S. K. PERERA.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Spiritual Assembly: POB 185, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 587360.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are published in Sinhala, Tamil and English. There are five main newspaper publishing groups:

Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; telex 22262; f. 1926; nationalized 1973; publr of five dailies, incl. *Daily News, Observer* and *Dinamina*, three Sunday papers, incl. *Silumina* and 10 periodicals; Chair. R. BODINAGODA; Sec. R. H. M. CHANDRASEKERA.

Express Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd: 185 Grandpass Rd, Colombo 14; tel. (1) 20927; publr of *Mithran, Virakesari* (dailies) and *Mithran Varamalar, Virakesari Vaaraveliyeedu* (Sunday); Editor A. SIVANESASELVAN.

Independent Newspapers Ltd: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23864; closed by the govt in 1974, restored to private ownership 1977; publr of *Dawasa, Dinapathi* and *Sun* (dailies), *Riviresa, Weekend, Chinthamani* and *Iranama* (weeklies) and *Sri* (monthly); Chair. PERCY GUNASENA.

The Times of Ceylon Ltd: 3 Bristol St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 24321; closed by the govt in 1973, reopened under state ownership 1977; publr of the dailies *Ceylon Daily Mirror* and *Lankadipa*, two Sunday papers *Sunday Times* and *Sri Lankadipa* and *Vanithavithi* (fortnightly); Dirs D. C. WIJESEKERA, D. S. PORAGE; closed by the Govt in Jan. 1985.

Upali Newspapers Ltd: POB 133, 223 Bloemendhal Rd, Colombo 13; tel. (1) 24001; telex 21198; f. 1981; publr of *The Island, Divaina* (dailies), two Sunday papers, *Sunday Island* and *Divaina*, two weeklies, *Navaliya* and *Chitra Mithra*; English and Sinhala; Chief Editor (English) VIJITHA YAPA, Chief Editor (Sinhala) EDMUND RANASINGHE; Man. Dir J. H. LANEROLLE.

Dailies

Aththa: 91 Cotta Rd, Colombo 8; tel. (1) 91450; f. 1965; Sinhala; progressive; Editor B. A. SIRIWARDENE; circ. 28,000.

Ceylon Daily Mirror: Times Bldg, 3 Bristol St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 24321; f. 1961; morning; English; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd; independent; Editor ELMO GUNARATNE (acting); circ. 30,000.

Ceylon Daily News: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1918; morning; English; publ. by Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor MANIK DE SILVA; circ. 65,000.

Dawasa: POB 226, 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23864; f. 1961; morning; Sinhala; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor Rohana Gamage; circ. 108,000.

Dinamina: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1909; morning; Sinhala; publ. by Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor G. S. PERERA; circ. 140,000.

Dinakara: 95 Maligakanda Rd, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 595754; f. 1978; morning; Sinhala; publ. by Rekana Publrs; Editor K. JAYALATH; circ. 12,000.

Dinapathi: POB 226, 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23884; telex 21306; f. 1966; morning; Tamil; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor S. T. SIVANAYAGAM; circ. 46,000.

Eelanadu: POB 49, 165 Sivan Kovil West Rd, Jaffna; tel. (21) 22389; f. 1959; morning; Tamil; Man. Editor N. SABARATNAM; Chair. K. C. Thangarajah; circ. 15,000.

The Island: 223 Bloemendhal Rd, Colombo 13; tel. (1) 24001; telex 21198; f. 1981; morning; English and Sinhala; publ. by Upali Newspapers; Editor VIJITHA YAPA; circ. daily 115,000.

Janatha: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1953; evening; Sinhala; publ. by Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor U. L. D. CHANDRATILEKA; circ. 6,000.

Lankadipa: Times Bldg 3 Bristol St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 24321; f. 1947; morning; Sinhala; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd; Editor ELMO GOONERATNE; circ. 67,000.

Mithran: 185 Grandpass Rd, Colombo 14; tel. (1) 20881; f. 1966; morning; Tamil; publ. by Express Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd; Editor K. SIVAPIRAGASAM; circ. 18,000.

Observer: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1834; evening (weekdays) and Sunday morning; publ. by Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor HAROLD J. M. PIERIS; circ. 10,000 (evening), 84,000 (Sunday).

Sun: POB 226, 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23864; f. 1964; morning; English; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor REX DE SILVA; circ. 18,000.

Thinakaran: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1932; morning; Tamil; publ. by Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor R. SIVAGURUNATHAN; circ. daily 14,000.

Virakesari: 185 Grandpass Rd, POB 160, Colombo 14; tel. (1) 20927; f. 1930; morning; Tamil; publ. by Express Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd; Editor A. SIVANESASELVAN; circ. 35,000.

Sunday Newspapers

Chinthamani: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23884; telex 21306; f. 1966; Tamil; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor S. T. SIVANAYAGAM; circ. 59,400.

Janasathiya: 47 Jayantha Weerasekara Mawatha, Colombo 10; f. 1965; Sinhala; publ. by Suriya Publishers Ltd; Editor SARATH NAWANA; circ. 50,000.

Mithran Varamalar: 185 Grandpass Rd, Colombo; tel. (1) 20881; f. 1969; Tamil; publ. by Express Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd; Editor K. SIVAPIRAGASAM; circ. 25,000.

Riviresa: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23864; f. 1961; Sinhala Weekly; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor ROHANA GAMAGE; circ. 317,000.

Silumina: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1930; Sinhala; publ. by Associated Newpapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor BANDULA SARACHCHANDRA; circ. 254,000.

Sri Lankadipa: 3 Bristol St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 34321; f. 1947; Sinhala; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd; Editor ELMO GOONERATNE; circ. 173,000.

Sunday Island: 223 Bloemendhal Rd, Colombo 13; tel. (1) 24001; telex 21198; f. 1981; English and Sinhala; publ. by Upali Newspapers; circ. 325,000.

Sunday Times: POB 159, 3 Bristol St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 34321; f. 1923; independent; English; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd; Editor RITA SEBASTIAN; circ. 40,000; closed by the Govt in Jan. 1985.

Thinakaran Vaaramanjari: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1948; Tamil; publ. by Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor S. SIVAGURUNATHAN; circ. 21,000.

Virakesari Vaaraveliyeedu: 185 Grandpass Rd, Colombo 14; tel. (1) 20881; f. 1931; Tamil; publ. by Express Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd; Editor K. SIVAPIRAGASAM; circ. 45,000.

Weekend: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23864; f. 1965; English; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor REX DE SILVA; circ. 56,000.

PERIODICALS

(weekly unless otherwise stated)

Business Lanka: Trade and Shipping Information Service, POB 1525, Colombo; tel. (1) 35277; f. 1981; quarterly journal with international circulation; data for visiting businessmen etc.; Editor Dir of Trade and Shipping Information Service.

Ceylon Medical Journal: 6 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 93324; f. 1887; quarterly; Editors Dr Lakshman Ranasinghe, Dr C. G. Uragoda.

Chitta Dharma Vidya: 150 Dutugemunu St, Dehiwala; tel. (1) 553994; f. 1978; Sinhala; monthly; science of the mind; Editor Sumanadasa Samarasinghe; circ. 6,000.

The Financial Times: POB 330, 323 Union Place, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 26181; quarterly; commercial and economic affairs; Man. Editor Cyril Gardiner.

Gnanarathapradeepaya: Colombo Catholic Press, 956 Gnanarathapradeepaya Mawatha, Borella, Colombo 8; tel. (1) 595984; Sinhala; Roman Catholic; Chief Editor Hector Welgampola; circ. 26,000.

Honey: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23882; f. 1976; illustrated family magazine; English; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor Jeanne Pinto; circ. 27,000.

Janakavi: 47 Jayantha Weerasekera Mawatha, Colombo 10; fortnightly; Sinhala; Assoc. Editor Karunaratne Amerasinghe.

Lanka Guardian: Union Place, Colombo 2; Editor Mervyn de Silva.

Mihira: Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; Sinhala children's magazine; Editor M. N. Pinto; circ. 145,000.

Navalokaya: Gampaha, WP; f. 1941; monthly; Sinhala; publ. by Communist Party of Sri Lanka; articles on literature, art, politics, education, science, etc.

Navayugaya: Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha 1, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1956; literary fortnightly; Sinhala; Editor Edwin Ariyadasa; circ. 57,000.

Pathukavalan: POB 2, Jaffna; tel. (21) 22300; f. 1876; Tamil; publ. by St Joseph's Catholic Press; Editor Rev. Fr Anton Matthias; circ. 5,000.

Priyavi: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23882; f. 1976; Sinhala; teenage pop scene; publ. by Independent Newspapers Ltd; Editor W. Waturegama; circ. 37,000.

Rasavahini: 3 Bristol St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 34321; f. 1956; Sinhala monthly; Editor Saman Tilakasiri.

Sarasaviya: POB 1168, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1963; Sinhala; Editor Granville Silva; circ. 56,000.

Sinhala Bauddhaya: Maha Bodhi Mandira, 13 Maligakanda Rd, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 95093; f. 1906; publ. by The Maha Bodi Society of Ceylon; Editor-in-Chief Raja V. Ekanayaka; circ. 25,000.

Sri Lanka Government Gazette: POB 507, Government Press, Colombo; tel. (1) 93611; f. 1802; official govt bulletin; circ. 54,000.

Sri Lanka News: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; telex 22262; f. 1938; digest of news and features; publ. by Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd; Editor W. G. Gooneratne.

Sri Lanka Today: Government Dept of Information, 7 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 28376; English; quarterly.

Subasetha: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1967; Sinhala; astrology and folk medicine; Editor Jayatilaka Ambuwangala; circ. 80,000.

Tharuni: POB 248, Lake House, D. R. Wijewardene Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; f. 1969; Sinhala; women's journal; Editor Sumana Saparamadu; circ. 117,000.

Tribune: 43 Dawson St, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 33172; f. 1954; English; news review; Editor S. P. Amarasingam.

Vanitha: Times Bldg, Colombo; tel. (1) 24321; f. 1957; women's magazine; Editor Chandra Ranasinghe; circ. 7,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Cesmos Economic News Agency: POB 908, Colpetty, Colombo.

Lankapuvath (National News Agency of Sri Lanka): Transworks House, Lower Chatham St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 33173; Chair. Ranapala Bodinagoda; Chief Editor U. L. D. Chandratilleke.

Press Trust of Ceylon: POB 131, Negris Bldg, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 31174; Chair. R. Bodinagoda; Sec. and Gen. Man. A. W. Amunugama.

Sandesa News Agency: 23 Canal Row, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21507; f. 1968; Dir Gamini Navaratne.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 20, 1/1 Regent Flats, Parsons Rd, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 21181; Correspondent Neville de Silva.

Iraqi News Agency: Dinakara, 301 Darley Rd, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 595323; Correspondent Sarath Cooray.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 53/25A Torrington Ave, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 92624; Correspondent Ladislav Bruner.

Press Trust of India (PTI): 20–22 Regent Flats, Colombo 2; Correspondent K. Dharmarajan.

Reuters (UK): POB 131, 1st Floor, National Mutual Bldg, Chatham St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 24972; Correspondent Dalton de Silva.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): c/o Independent Newspapers Ltd, POB 1257, 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 23864; Correspondent Iqbal Athas.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 21 Anderson Rd, Colombo; tel. (1) 589092; Correspondent Li Zheng.

The following are also represented: Prensa Latina (Cuba), TASS (USSR).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Press Association of Ceylon: Negris Bldg, POB 131, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 31174; Pres. K. Sivapiragasam; Gen. Sec. U. L. D. Chandratillake.

Sri Lanka Foreign Correspondents' Association: 20 1/1 Regent Flats, Sir Chittampalan Gardiner Marvatha, Colombo; tel. (1) 31224.

Publishers

Arts Council: Ministry of Cultural Affairs, 212 Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 85888; f. 1952; literature, art, culture; Chair W. Laduwahetty.

W. E. Bastian: POB 10, 23 Canal Row, Fort, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 32752; f. 1904; art, literature, technical; Dirs H. A. Munideva, K. Hewage, N. Munideva.

H. W. Cave: POB 25, 81 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 22675; telex 1241; f. 1876; history, arts, law, medicine, technical, educational; Man. Dir B. J. L. Fernando.

Colombo Catholic Press: 956 Gnanarathapradeepaya Mawatha, Borella, Colombo 8; tel. (1) 95984; f. 1865; liturgical books; publrs of *The Messenger, The Gnanarathapradeepaya, The Weekly;* Man. Rev. Fr Gregory Fernando.

M. D. Gunasena and Co Ltd: POB 246, 217 Olcott Mawatha, Colombo 11; tel. (1) 23981; telex 21306; f. 1913; educational and general; Chair M. D. Sepala Gunasena; Man. Dir M. D. Ananda Gunasena.

Hansa Publishers Ltd: Hansa House, Clifford Ave, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 24536; general.

Lake House Printers and Publishers Ltd: POB 1458, 41 W. A. D. Ramanayake Mawatha, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 3327; telex 21266; f. 1965; Chair. R. S. Wijewardene; Company Sec. L. C. Gooneratne.

Saman Publishers Ltd: 49/16 Iceland Bldgs, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 26144.

K. V. G. de Silva and Sons (Colombo) Ltd: 415 Galle Rd, Colombo 4; tel. (1) 84146; telex 21937; f. 1898; art and history; Chair. and Gov. Dir K. V. J. de Silva; Man. Ms Vimala Seneviratne.

The Union Press: POB 362, 169 Union Place, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 20485; f. 1942; Man. Dir A. H. Dhas.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Sri Lanka Publishers' Association: 61 Sangaraja Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21181; Sec.-Gen. Eamon Kariyakarawana

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 3m. radio sets and 51,000 television receivers in use.

RADIO

Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corpn: POB 574, Independence Sq., Colombo 7; tel. (1) 597491; telex 1408; f. 1967; under Ministry of

State for Broadcasting and Information; controls all broadcasting in Sri Lanka; regional stations at Anuradhapura, Kandy and Matara; transmitting stations at Ambewela, Amparai, Anuradhapura, Diyagama, Ekala, Galle, Jaffna, Kanthalai, Mahiyangana, Maho, Matara, Puttalam, Ratnapura, Seeduwa, Senkadagala, Weeraketiya, Welikada; Home Service in Sinhala, Tamil and English; Foreign Service also in Tamil, English, Hindi, Japanese, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali and Telugu; 863 broadcasting hours per week: 660 on domestic services, 178 on external services and 25 on education; Chair. Livy R. Wijemanne.

Trans World Radio: POB 364, Colombo; tel. (1) 589646; f. 1978; missionary radio station; broadcasts 4 hours every morning and 3 hours each evening to Indian sub-continent; Field Dir A. H. Remtema.

TELEVISION

Experimental television, broadcasting within a 50-km radius of Colombo, began in April 1979 and was taken over by the government in June 1979. A national television network was constructed, with stations at Mount Pidurutalagala, Kokavil and Kandy, and broadcasting began in December 1982.

Independent Television Network (ITN): POB 574, Colombo 7; station at Wickramsinghapura.

Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corpn: Independence Sq., Colombo 7; tel. (1) 580137; stations at Kandy, Kokaville, Pidurutalagala; Dir-Gen. A. Goonasekera; Dir of Programmes G. Rathinam.

Finance

(cap. p.u. = capital paid up; auth. = authorized; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in rupees)

BANKING

All domestic banks were nationalized in 1975.

Central Bank

Central Bank of Ceylon: POB 590, 34–36 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21191; telex 1176; f. 1950; cap. 15m., dep. 10,720.3m., res 68m. (1983); Gov. and Chair. of the Monetary Board Dr Warnasena Rasaputram; Sec. P. Wattegama.

National Banks

Bank of Ceylon: POB 979, York St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 28521; telex 21331; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 270m., dep. 15,812.6m., res 502.3m. (1983); Chair. Dr L. E. N. Fernando; Gen. Man. L. Piyadasa; 663 brs.

Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd: POB 148, 57 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 28193; telex 21274; f. 1969; cap. 30m., dep. 1,691.6m., res 137.2m. (1982); Chair. V. Manicavasagar; Man. Dir W. S. Chandraratne; 11 brs.

Hatton National Bank Ltd: POB 837, No. 10 R. A. de Mel Mawatha, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 21885; telex 22152; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 1,791.6m., res 100.6m. (1982); Chair. H. L. E. Coloray; Man. Dir M. Dharmaraja; 32 brs.

People's Bank: 75 Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 27841; f. 1961; auth. cap. 1,000m., dep. 15,539.5m., res 281.7m. (1983); Chair. Dr S. T. G. Fernando; Gen. Man. P. B. Ratnayake; 308 brs.

State Development Banks

Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corpn of Ceylon: POB 20, 292 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 23783; f. 1943; loan cap. 30m.; Chair. V. P. Vittachi; Gen. Man. H. S. F. Goonewardena.

Development Finance Corpn of Ceylon: POB 1397, 9 Horton Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 94416; telex 21681; f. 1955; development, consultancy and merchant banking; Chair. B. Mahadeva; Gen. Man. Dir and CEO M. R. Prelis.

The National Development Bank of Sri Lanka: POB 1825, 6th Floor, Ceylinco House, Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 23966; f. 1979; provides long-term finance for projects, equity financing and merchant banking services; Chair. C. A. Cooray; Gen. Man. V. K. Wickremasinghe.

State Mortgage and Investment Bank: POB 156, 91 Horton Place, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 595475; f. 1979; Chair. L. Piyasena; Gen. Man. M. P. B. Ekanayake.

Merchant Bank

People's Merchant Bank: Colombo; tel. (1) 549807; f. 1983; jt venture between the People's Bank, Colombo and Guinness Mahon Ltd, London; cap. p.u. 5m.; Man. Dir Robert Cosby.

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): POB 317, 41 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 20205; telex 21590; Man. Dir W. H. M. Struycken.

Amro Bank (Netherlands): POB 1329, 90 Chatham St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 23023; f. 1981; Gen. Man. P. Ch. M. van der Voort van Zijp.

Bank of America (USA): 1st Floor, Jewelarts Bldg, POB 308, 324 Kollupitiya Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 37372; telex 1481; Man. Rolf F. H. Bolt.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd (Cayman Islands): POB 410, 52 Mudalige Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21597; telex 1411; f. 1979; Man. Khalil A. Zobairi.

Bank of Oman Ltd: 67 Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 547216; Man. Khawaja Zafarullah.

Banque Indosuez (France): POB 303, 1st Floor, Ceylinco House, 69 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 36181; f. 1979; Man. G. Loubeyre.

Citibank NA (USA): POB 888, Iceland Bldg, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 26086; telex 1445; Vice-Pres. Topper Coronel; Asst Vice-Pres. Mavis B. Taintor.

Dubai Bank Ltd: POB 325, 48 Mudalige Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 33719; telex 21724; Man. S. Sambandam.

Grindlays Bank PLC (UK): POB 112, 37 York St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 32286; telex 21130; f. 1881; Chair. G. C. B. Wijeyesinghe; Gen. Man. D. R. Smith.

Habib Bank Ltd (Pakistan): POB 1088, 163 Keyzer St, Colombo; tel. (1) 26565; f. 1951; Man. Sheikh Ehsanuddin.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): 24 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 25435; telex 21152; Man. R. Thambiah.

Indian Bank (India): POB 624, 81, 91, 93 Main St, Colombo 11; tel. (1) 23402; telex 21348; Man. V. Srinivasan.

Indian Overseas Bank (India): POB 671, Steuart House, 45 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 24422; telex 21515; Man. V. Palaniappan; 2 brs.

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd (Hong Kong): POB 835, YMCA Bldg, 39 Bristol St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 547655; telex 21489.

Standard Chartered Bank PLC (UK): POB 27, 17 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo; tel. (1) 26671; f. 1853; Man. J. L. Bradley.

State Bank of India: POB 93, 16 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Fort, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 26133; telex 21286; f. 1955; Chief Man. M. Victor.

Union Bank of the Middle East Ltd (United Arab Emirates): POB 358, 69 Chatham St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 23467; telex 21769; Chief Man. Zia ul Hassan Kazmi.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Colombo Brokers' Association: Stock Market Trading Floor, Mackinnon Bldgs, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 546581; f. 1904; produce and share brokers.

INSURANCE

Insurance Corporation of Sri Lanka: Rakshana Mandiraya, 21 Vauxhall St, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 35301; f. 1961; all classes of insurance; Chair. R. Chanaka D. de Silva.

National Insurance Corpn: 660, 3rd Floor, Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 589427; general; Chair. T. M. S. Namayakkara; Sec. A. C. J. de Alwis.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ceylon Chamber of Commerce: POB 274, 127 Lower Chatham St, Colombo; tel. (1) 21745; telex 21494; inc. 1895; Chair. D. S. Jayasundera; Sec. S. S. Jayawickrama.

The National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka: POB 1375; 2nd Floor, YMBA Bldg, Main St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 25271; f. 1950: Pres. G. S. Chatoor, Admin. Sec. J. C. Savanadasa.

Sri Lanka National Council of the International Chamber of Commerce: 17 Alfred Place, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 549145; telex 21673; f. 1955; Chair. S. AMBALAVANER; Hon. Sec. H. E. P. COORAY.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Development Board of Ceylon: 615 Galle Rd, Katubedde, Moratuwa; tel. 72326; f. 1969; under Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs for the encouragement and development of industries; Chair. NAUFEL ABDUL RAHMAN; Gen. Man. N. SENANAYAKE.

All Ceylon Trade Chamber: 212/45, 1/3 Bodhiraja, Mawatha, Colombo 11; tel. (1) 32428.

Ceylon Association of Manufacturers: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, POB 274, 127 Lower Chatham St, Colombo; tel. (1) 21745; telex 21494; f. 1955; Chair. P. L. L. PRINS; Sec. S. S.. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Ceylon Hardware Merchants' Association: 449 Old Moor St, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 33162; Pres. R. JOSEPH.

Ceylon Merchants' Chamber: de Mel Bldg, Chatham St, Colombo; tel. (1) 26191; f. 1926.

Ceylon National Chamber of Industries: 20, 1st Floor, Galle Face Court, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 29038; f. 1960; 350 mems; Chair. D. S. MADANAYAKE; CEO Capt. A. G. DEVENDRA.

Ceylon Planters' Society: POB 46, Kandy; tel. (8) 24386; f. 1936; 1,740 mems; 20 branch and five regional organizations; Chair. K. M. G. M. HAPUGODA; Sec. A. R. RAJENDRAM.

Coconut Products Exporters' Association: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, POB 274, 127 Lower Chatham St, Colombo; tel. (1) 21745; telex 21494; f. 1925; Chair. H. SELVANATHAN; Sec. S. S. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Coconut Development Authority: 11 Duke St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21025; f. 1972; board appointed by Minister of Plantation Industries; Chair. D. WIJESINGHE; Marketing Dir D. J. EDIRISINGHE.

Colombo Rubber Traders' Association: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, POB 274, 127 Lower Chatham St, Colombo; tel. (1) 21745; telex 21494; f. 1918; Chair. H. S. DE SILVA; Sec. S. S. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Colombo Tea Traders' Association: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, POB 274, 127 Lower Chatham St, Colombo; tel. (1) 21745; telex 21494; f. 1894; 108 mems; Chair M. J. DE ZOYSA; Sec. S. S. JAYAWICKRAMA.

Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC): POB 1768, 14 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 34403; telex 21332; f. 1978 to promote investment and to administer the Export Processing Zones at Katunayake and Biyagama; Dir-Gen. TILAK SAMARASEKERA.

Mercantile Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon: 2nd Floor, 99-2/62 Gaffoor Bldg, Main St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21439; f. 1930; 350 mems; Pres. A. H. RAJKOTWALA.

Sri Lanka Export Development Board: 310 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 20516; telex 21457; Chair. VICTOR SANTIAPILLAI.

Sri Lanka Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Association: POB 1050, 26 Reclamation Rd, Colombo 11; tel. (1) 523854, telex 21494; f. 1955; Pres. J. OLIVER PERERA; Hon. Gen. Sec. HERBERT R. PERERA.

Sri Lanka Pharmaceutical Traders' Association: POB 875, Colombo 12; tel. (1) 31214; Pres. J. CAMILLUS.

Sri Lanka State Trading (Consolidated Exports) Corpn: POB 263, 68–70 York St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 26498; telex 26981; f. 1971; largest govt export organization; exports products manufactured, grown and mined in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Tea Board: POB 1750, 574 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 82236; telex 21304; f. 1976 for development of tea industry through research and promotion in Sri Lanka and in world markets; Chair. H. D. T. BODHIDASA; Dir-Gen. Dr R. L. DE SILVA.

Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka: St Coombs, Talawakele; tel. (0512) 601; f. 1925 to research into all aspects of tea production and manufacture, and to provide and publish information derived from this research; 5 brs; Dir Dr P. SIVAPALAN.

Trade and Shipping Information Service: POB 1525, 31 Galle Face Court 2, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 35277; f. 1981 to collect and disseminate commercial information and to provide advisory services to exporters; Dir HENRI DE SARAM.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The most important organizations in the consumer field are the Wholesale Stores Unions, which handle all foodstuffs and miscellaneous goods supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, as well as running a large number of retail stores. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the head of the consumer co-operative movement. It was founded in 1943 and is administered by an autonomous Board of Directors.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Employers' Federation of Ceylon: POB 858, 30 Sulaiman Ave, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 84323; f. 1928; mem. International Organization of Employers; 217 mems; Chair. H. L. E. COORAY; Vice-Chair. M. J. C. AMARASURIYA; Sec. S. R. DE SILVA.

TRADE UNIONS

All Ceylon Federation of Free Trade Unions (ACFFTU): 94 1/6 York Bldg, York St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 31847; 6 affiliated unions; 75,000 mems; Pres. W. K. WIJEMANNE; Gen. Sec. ANTONY LODWICK.

Ceylon Federation of Labour (CFL): 457 Union Place, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 94273; f. 1957; 16 affiliated unions; 155,969 mems; Pres. Dr COLVIN R. DE SILVA; Gen. Sec. R. WEERAKOON.

Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF): 123 Union Place, Colombo; tel. (1) 20365; f. 1941; 24 affiliated unions; 35,271 mems; Sec.-Gen. L. W. PANDITHA.

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Ananda Kumaraswamy, Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 35953; f. 1960; mainly plantation workers; 362,329 mems; Pres. SAVUMYAMOORTHY THONDAMAN; Gen. Sec. M. S. SELLASAMY.

Democratic Workers' Congress (DWC): 98A Mohideen Masjed Rd, Maradana, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 35775; f. 1962; 220,411 mems (1982); Pres. ABDUL AZIZ ; Gen. Sec. V. P. GANESAN.

Government Workers' Trade Union Federation (GWTUF): 457 Union Place, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 95066; 52 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.

Jathika Sevaka Sangamaya (JSS) (National Employees' Union) : 532 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 33755; f. 1959; 317,000 mems; largest multi-representative trade union in South Asia, which represents over 60% of the unionized white and blue collar workers of Sri Lanka; Pres. C. CYRIL MATHEW; Chief Organizer S. LESLIE FERNANDO. Sec. SIRINAL DE MEL.

Lanka Jathika Estate Workers' Union (LJEWU): 532 Galle Rd, Colombo 3; tel. (1) 36229; f. 1958; 370,000 mems; Pres. GAMINI DISSANAYAKE; Gen. Sec. RAJAH SENEVIRATNE.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation (PSWTUF): POB 500, Colombo; tel. (1) 31125; 100 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.

Sri Lanka Independent Trade Union Federation (SLITUF): 213 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; tel. (1) 92950; f. 1960; 35 affiliated unions; 65,132 mems; affiliated to Sri Lanka Freedom Party; Pres. HERBERT WICKRAMASINGHE; Gen. Sec. ANANDA DASSANAYAKE.

Union of Post and Telecommunication Officers: POB 15, 11/4 Duke St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 24100; f. 1945; Pres UPALI S. JAYASEKERA; Gen. Sec. K. S. KARUNRATNE.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Sri Lanka Railways: POB 355, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 21281; telex 21674; operates a network of 1,524 km of track, of which 60 km is narrow gauge and 1,464 km broad gauge (incl. 100 km of double track); there are 9 railway lines across the country and 168 stations, with 116 sub-stations (1984); Gen. Man. G. P. S. WEERASOORIYA.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 152,423 km of roads in Sri Lanka, of which 27,171 km were main roads. The road network accounts for about 90% of inland passenger and freight traffic. In 1979 road passenger transport was opened to the private sector, which operates about 1,500 vehicles with the approval of the Ministry of Private Omnibus Transport.

Department of Highways: Ministry of Highways, POB 1720, Lower Chatham St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 33786; the Ministry maintains 25,563 km of roads.

Sri Lanka Central Transport Board: POB 1435, 200 Kirula Rd, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 81121; f. 1958; nationalized organization responsible for road passenger transport services consisting of a central transport board and nine regional transport boards; operates a fleet of 7,593 buses from 99 depots (1984); Chair. R. V. RUPESINGHE; Sec. R. M. H. KOTUWEGEDERA.

SHIPPING

Colombo is one of the most important ports in Asia and is situated at the junction of the main trade routes. The other main ports of Sri Lanka are Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna. Trincomalee is the main port for handling tea exports.

Ceylon Association of Steamer Agents: 101 Vinayalankara Mawatha, Colombo 10; tel. (1) 94031; f. 1966; primarily a consultative organization; represents mems in dealings with govt authorities; 57 mems; Chair M. L. MACK; Hon. Sec. A. R. ROCHE.

Sri Lanka Ports Authority: POB 595, 19 Church St, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21231; f. 1979 (fmrly Ports (Cargo) Corpn, f. 1958); responsible for all cargo handling operations and harbour maintenance in the ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee; Chair. WIMAL AMARASEKERA; Gen. Man. K. S. C. DE FONSEKA.

Shipping Companies

Ceylon Ocean Lines Ltd: POB 1276, 284 2/2 Vauxhall St, Colombo 2; tel. (1) 546234; telex 21156; f. 1956; agents for Polish, Russian, East German, Romanian, Chinese and Bulgarian lines; also charter vessels and container services; Exec. Dir S. D. S. GUNASEKARA; Gen. Man. L. S. P. WEERASINGHE.

Ceylon Shipping Corpn: POB 1718, 6 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 28772; telex 21165; f. 1971 as a govt corpn; operates fully containerized service to the UK and Europe, Middle East, Far East, Red Sea, Mediterranean ports, USA and Canada; fleet of 7 dry-cargo, 11 fully-containerized vessels (1984); Chair. LIONEL FERNANDO.

Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd: POB 891, 33 3/1 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1)27052; telex 21113; subsidiary of Ceylon Shipping Corpn; shipping and travel agents, container depot and freight station operators, coastal shippers; Chair. D. F. WIJESINGHA; Man. Dir K. GUNASEKERA.

Colombo Dockyard (Pte) Ltd: POB 906, Port of Colombo, Colombo 15; tel. (1) 36461; telex 21269; f. 1974; 75% owned by the Ceylon Shipping Corpn, 25% by a Singaporean company; dry-docking, repair of ships of up to 30,000 dwt. and builders of steel vessels of up to 3,000 dwt.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are over 160 km of canals open for traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION

The control of Civil Aviation is in the hands of the Department of Civil Aviation. There are airports at Batticaloa, Colombo (Ratmalana Airport), Gal Oya, Jaffna, Katunayake and Trincomalee.

Air Lanka: Greater Colombo Economic Commission Bldg, 14 Sir Baron Jayatilleke Mawatha, Colombo 1; tel. (1) 21911; telex 1401; f. 1979; domestic flights and international services to Europe, the Middle East, Far East, and West and South-East Asia; Chair. Capt. RAKKHITA WIKRAMANAYAKE; Chief Operating Officer GUY H. GELY; Chief Marketing Officer ANDREAS HANSEN; fleet of 1 Boeing 737, 2 Lockheed Tristar L1011-500, 2 L1011-100, 1 L1011-1.

Tourism

Ceylon Tourist Board: POB 1504, 228 Havelock Rd, Colombo 5; tel. (1) 81801; telex 21867; f. 1966; Chair H. P. SIRIWARDHANA; Dir-Gen. H. M. S. SAMARANAYAKE.

SUDAN

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Sudan lies in north-eastern Africa. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, by the Red Sea and Ethiopia to the east, by the Central African Republic, Chad and Libya to the west, and by Kenya, Uganda and Zaire to the south. The climate shows a marked transition from the desert of the north to the rainy equatorial south. Temperatures vary with altitude and latitude. The annual average for the whole country is about 21°C (70°F). Arabic is the official language, although other languages are spoken and English is widely understood. Most northern Sudanese are Muslims, while in the south most of the inhabitants are animists or Christians. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, white and black, with a green triangle at the hoist. The capital is Khartoum.

Recent History

The Sudan (as the country was known before 1975) was ruled as an Anglo-Egyptian condominium from 1899 until achieving independence as a parliamentary republic on 1 January 1956. After a military coup in November 1958, the army took control of the state. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces was set up and ruled until October 1964, when it was overthrown in a civilian revolution. The governments that followed failed to improve the economic situation or to deal with the problem of the insurgent southern provinces, and in May 1969 power was seized by a group of officers led by Col Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, who assumed the rank of major-general. All existing political institutions and organizations were abolished, and the 'Democratic Republic of the Sudan' was proclaimed, with supreme authority in the hands of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC). In November 1970 the Presidents of Egypt and Libya and President Nimeri agreed in principle to political union between their countries, but internal opposition prevented Sudanese participation in the Federation of Arab Republics which was formed in January 1972, with Syria as the third member. In October 1971 a referendum confirmed Gen. Nimeri's nomination as President. A new Government was formed, the RCC was dissolved, and the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) was recognized as the only political party.

Since first coming to power, the Nimeri Government had made attempts to settle the problem of the three southern provinces (Bahr el Ghazal, Equatoria and Upper Nile), whose inhabitants are racially and culturally different from most of the country's population. Rebellion against rule from the north had first broken out in 1955, and fighting continued until March 1972, when an agreement to give the three provinces a certain degree of autonomy was concluded in Addis Ababa, the capital of neighbouring Ethiopia, between members of the Sudan Government and representatives of the South Sudan Liberation Movement. A permanent Executive Council for the southern region was established in April 1972, and Sudan's permanent constitution was endorsed in April 1973. Elections to the Regional People's Assembly for Southern Sudan took place in November 1973, followed by elections to the National People's Assembly in April 1974.

The establishment of a National Assembly and a political party broadened the Government's base of power, though the army continued to play an important role in the country's affairs. During 1977 a policy of reconciliation was initiated, which brought several of Nimeri's former opponents into the administration. Regional and national elections were held in February 1978, with the provision that opposition candidates must be approved by the SSU. About one-half of the 274 elective seats in the National Assembly were won by SSU candidates. In May 1979, on the 10th anniversary of his accession to power, President Nimeri assumed the rank of field marshal. In February 1980 Sudan was reorganized into six regions, each with a certain measure of autonomy. Elections were held in May for the National and Regional Assemblies. In October the Council of Ministers approved legislative proposals to legalize a regional system of government.

The National People's Assembly was again dissolved in October 1981. When new elections were held in December, its membership had been reduced from 366 to 151, as many powers had been devolved to the new regions. At the same time, the High Executive Council (HEC) for Southern Sudan was dismissed. Also in December, 21 former regional ministers were arrested for allegedly forming an illegal political party. The entire Sudanese Government was dismissed in November, although many individuals were later reinstated.

In February 1982 President Nimeri cancelled the contentious referendum on redivision of the southern region, and in April elections for a new Southern Region People's Assembly took place. All candidates were SSU-approved, but were divided on the issue of redivision of the southern provinces. Joseph Lagu, a former President of the HEC, was appointed Vice-President of Sudan in July.

In April 1983 President Nimeri was re-elected for a third six-year term. During 1983 Sudan's internal conflict worsened significantly: in March Nimeri was forced to move additional northern troops to the southern provinces to combat violence and military unrest, and in May troops mutinied at Bor, while thousands were reported to have deserted to join rebel groups, who had re-emerged with frequent attacks on military and economic targets. In June Nimeri finally decided to redivide the south into three smaller regions, each with its own assembly, in an effort to quell the unrest, but many saw this as an attempt to 'divide and rule'. In September a second presidential decree also proved controversial: Nimeri suddenly announced the imposition of strict Islamic law (the Sharia) to replace the existing civil penal code. The new system included the banning of alcohol and the release of all prisoners who had been sentenced under the old laws. These measures provoked anger in the largely non-Muslim south, where redivision was seen as a clear betrayal of the 1972 Addis Ababa Agreement, while in the north discontent was reflected in a wave of strikes by workers in the public sector. In April 1984 President Nimeri finally proclaimed an indefinite state of emergency, banning all public meetings and demonstrations, to combat 'spreading corruption' and internal opposition. Special emergency ('decisive justice') courts were set up, and the army and police were given sweeping powers to search mail, to impose curfews and to detain suspects without trial. The stringent application of the Sharia law (apparently as an excuse to suppress political dissent), with the resulting harsh punishments, aggravated tensions within the country and strained relations between Sudan and its allies, Egypt and the USA. In January 1985 the execution for 'heresy' of 76-year-old Mahmoud Mohamed Taha, the moderate leader of the outlawed Republican Brothers movement, provoked international protest. In March up to 200 members of the conservative Muslim Brotherhood, including numerous high-ranking officials, were detained.

During 1984 Nimeri reshuffled his Council of Ministers twice, and in May replaced it with a 64-member Presidential Council, in line with the 'Shoura' (consultation) principle of the Sharia. The President's Islamization plans suffered a setback in July, when the National People's Assembly rejected his proposed constitutional amendments to make Sudan a formal Islamic state. There were fears that Nimeri might, none the less, force through the amendments by presidential decree. In October, however, he adopted a more conciliatory approach: the state of emergency was lifted, and the special courts suspended, and the President offered to revoke the redivision of the south if a majority of southerners desired it. The situation in the south continued to deteriorate, however, with the emergence of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), whose policy

of attacking foreign installations in the south forced the suspension of all major development projects. By March 1985 the SPLM reportedly controlled large areas of the provinces of Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile. In an effort to make peace, Nimeri established a 30-member committee, chaired by a non-partisan figure and empowered to negotiate with the rebels. Meanwhile, in Khartoum, public discontent, provoked largely by rises in the price of food, culminated in late March 1985 in a general strike, and on 6 April, while Nimeri was visiting the USA, he was deposed in a bloodless military coup. The country's new leader, Gen. Abdel-Rahman Swar al-Dahab (who had recently been made Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Army by Nimeri), appointed a transitional military council, and held negotiations with various groups who had opposed the ex-President, in an attempt to establish a new civilian administration. (For further details, see Late Information.)

In addition to the consequences of internal rebellion and economic crisis, Sudan faces the problems of drought and famine; in January 1985 UN figures suggested that 4.5m. Sudanese were 'famine-affected', and the problem was compounded by the overwhelming number of refugees in the country (1,001,000 in December 1984), mainly from Ethiopia and Chad. The outlook for 1985 was even bleaker, as a huge deficit in food requirements was forecast by international relief agencies.

Sudan has expanded links with various African, Arab and European countries, as well as with the USA (from which Sudan receives military aid) and the People's Republic of China. Following an unsuccessful coup attempt in July 1976, Sudan severed diplomatic relations with Libya and established a mutual defence pact with Egypt. Relations with Ethiopia deteriorated early in 1977, following allegations that Sudan was aiding Eritrean secessionists in Ethiopia, although the countries were later reconciled. Sudan closed the border with Ethiopia to Eritrean rebels in 1980, when there were an estimated 440,000 refugees in Sudan, principally from the Eritrean conflict but also from Uganda. Diplomatic relations with Libya were restored in February 1978 but became strained in 1981 during Libya's occupation of Chad, and President Nimeri frequently accused Libya of supporting plots against him.

President Nimeri was one of very few Arab leaders to support President Sadat of Egypt's initiative for peace with Israel in 1978. Sudan's close relations with Egypt were consolidated in October 1982, when a 'charter of integration', providing for closer collaboration in foreign, security, social and economic affairs, was signed. The first session of the joint 'Nile Valley Parliament', created by the charter, was convened in May 1983 with 60 Sudanese and 60 Egyptian members.

Government

Prior to the 1985 coup, executive power was vested in the President, nominated by the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the only recognized political organization. The President governed with the assistance of an appointed 64-member Presidential Council, which was responsible for advising the President on all aspects of economic, financial, political and social affairs. The Council included the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the National People's Assembly, 26 Ministers and Ministers of State, 10 presidential advisers and eight regional governors. Legislative power was vested in the unicameral National People's Assembly, with 151 members: 68 elected for four years by universal adult suffrage; 70 indirectly-elected representatives of farmers, industrial workers, intellectuals and the armed forces; and 13 appointed by the President. All members of the Assembly had to either belong to or be approved by the SSU. Sudan comprised eight regions, each with its own regional government and People's Assembly. In April 1985 the transitional military council announced proposals to draft a new constitution.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 58,000 men: army 53,000, navy 2,000, air force 3,000. Paramilitary forces totalled 3,500. Defence expenditure for 1983 was estimated at £S300m. Sudan has a defence agreement with Egypt and receives military aid from the USA. A military co-operation agreement was signed with the People's Republic of China in January 1982. Military service is by conscription.

Economic Affairs

After the 1969 revolution, the economy became increasingly nationalized, although the Nimeri Government was forced to change its policy to attract private investment from overseas. Of Sudan's estimated 80m. ha (200m. acres) of arable land, only about 5.5m. ha (14m. acres) are cultivated, but nearly 80% of the working population are engaged in agriculture. In 1980 agriculture contributed about 40% of Sudan's gross domestic product and provided more than 90% of total export earnings. The principal food crops are sorghum (the staple food), cassava and millet, although Sudan aimed for self-sufficiency in coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat and sugar by the mid-1980s. The major export crop is usually cotton, grown under irrigation, but in 1980/81, the worst season on record, it was surpassed by groundnuts. Cotton production recovered by 55% in 1981/82, however, and showed further improvement in 1982/83 and 1983/84, with the output of lint reaching 920,000 bales and a record 1.2m. bales (each of 370 lb or 168 kg) respectively, following the expansion of various rehabilitation schemes. Other important export crops are oil-seeds, mainly sesame seed. Sudan's vast forest areas provide timber and about 80% of the world's gum arabic. Production of cotton declined during the early 1970s, and wheat was introduced in an attempt to diversify the economy. However, Sudan, prompted by the IMF, reversed this policy in mid-1979, placing renewed emphasis on cotton and other cash crops in an attempt to earn much-needed foreign currency. More than one-quarter of the Gezira scheme, established in the 1920s and covering 2.3m. acres in the area between the Blue and White Niles, is cultivated for cotton, while the remainder produces sorghum (durra), wheat, groundnuts, rice, pulses and vegetables. In December 1977 the Rahad project, designed to irrigate 820,000 acres and to grow medium-staple cotton and groundnuts, came into production. In 1983–84 agricultural production in Sudan was severely affected by drought; the sorghum crop had reportedly failed in many areas, and imports of food were expected to escalate as a result.

Iron ore, manganese, magnesite, gold, silver, chromium ore, gypsum, mica, zinc, tungsten and copper are among Sudan's known minerals, although exploitation of them has been limited by access difficulties and lack of funds. Sudan and Saudi Arabia are co-operating in a scheme to mine zinc, silver and copper on the Red Sea bed, and in 1984 it was announced that high-grade deposits of gold had been discovered in the Red Sea Hills. Reserves of gold were estimated at 150,000 metric tons. Petroleum has been discovered in commercial quantities in south-western Sudan, and this, with an ultimate potential capacity of 190,000 barrels per day and potential annual revenue of $136m., provides the country's main hope of overcoming its chronic balance-of-payments difficulties. However, Sudan's hopes of becoming an oil exporter by 1986 were dashed when the US companies working on the oilfields suspended all operations in 1984, as attacks by rebel groups on foreign installations increased.

Industry is mostly agriculturally-based, and about 60% of production is constituted by textiles, flour, vegetable oil, sugar and footwear. The combined sugar cane production and refinery estate at Kenana produced more than 300,000 metric tons of raw sugar in 1983 and has a potential annual capacity of 330,000 tons, thus enabling sugar imports, hitherto a major drain on foreign exchange (together with petroleum imports), to be significantly reduced. In 1984 the World Bank lent $60m. for the rehabilitation of the sugar industry, boosting hopes of increased yields and production. There are plans for additional sugar refineries and paper mills, among other large industrial projects. There are two cement works, producing 169,400 metric tons in 1981/82, and a third is planned. The construction of a fertilizer factory south of Khartoum is now complete.

Transport problems are a severe hindrance to development but the Port Sudan–Khartoum oil products pipeline was completed in December 1977, reducing dependence on rail distribution. There are hydroelectric power stations at Roseires and Sennar, and a thermal power station at Burri. Egypt is co-operating with Sudan in constructing the 360-km Jonglei Canal project, to increase the flow of water in the White Nile, to shorten the river from north to south, and to aid Southern Sudan through the reclamation of 3.7m. acres of potential agricultural land. However, work on the canal was halted in 1984 as the security situation in the south deteriorated.

Sudan's plans for development suffer from an acute shortage of finance, both external and internal. Major projects, such as the development of a new airport and a new seaport, have been deferred in order to concentrate resources on agricultural improvements. Stringent economic reforms, including a devaluation of the Sudanese pound and abolition of the dual exchange rate which had favoured the import of vital commodities, and the reduction of subsidies on fuel, wheat and sugar, were introduced in 1981 in response to IMF directives. By 1983–84 some signs of progress were in evidence, with a slight improvement in the balance of payments position: export revenues increased by 28%, to US $732m., while imports declined by 8%, to $1,300m. The inflation rate also fell slightly, from around 30% to 25%. Sudan rescheduled $300m. of official debt repayments that were due in 1984, and in April 1984 the IMF approved a stand-by arrangement of SDR 90m., but debt problems remain serious. Sudan's arrears to the IMF amounted to around $110m., and the total foreign debt was estimated at $9,000m. by February 1985. The Sudanese pound was devalued by 48% in February 1985.

The imposition of Sharia law in September 1983 had serious repercussions on the economy; the 1984 Civil Transactions Act was designed to bring existing company, investment and taxation law into line with Islamic principles. In 1984 the first Islamic budget, like previous budgets, placed emphasis on agriculture, energy and transport, with priority given to rehabilitating existing projects, but, under the new zakat (alms) system, 20 taxes were abolished, while the official ban on alcohol removed a major source of revenue. Sudan's already overwhelming financial problems were compounded by the effects of drought and famine in 1983–84; huge numbers of refugees, mainly from Ethiopia, added to the strain on the Sudanese economy, and in November 1984 the Government appealed for 160,000 tons of emergency food aid, as it seemed probable that the disaster in Sudan might become comparable to that in neighbouring Ethiopia.

Transport and Communications

There are 5,500 km of railways, all owned by the state. Most of Sudan's roads are only cleared tracks which are impassable immediately after rain, and in the northern part of the country most of the roads are closed between July and September. Highways from the capital and Port Sudan to the provinces are under construction, and plans have been drawn up for a network of highways in southern and western Sudan. The expansion of paved roads, including the 1,179-km highway from Port Sudan to Khartoum (opened in October 1980), has led to a 20% increase in road transport, while the road from Juba to Kitale in Kenya, opened in 1976, provides access to the port of Mombasa. The second phase of a US $74m. project to improve berthing and cargo-handling services at Port Sudan began in February 1983. Sudan Railways operate passenger and freight steamer services on navigable reaches of the River Nile. These are linked to the railway services of Egypt, Uganda and Kenya. Sudan Airways maintains internal and external services. In November 1974 the Umm Haraz earth satellite station was completed, and this has given Sudan vastly improved international communication links. New relay broadcasting stations have been built at Omdurman and Juba.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health organizes the public health services. In 1981 there were 158 hospitals with 17,205 beds, 220 health centres, 887 dispensaries, 1,619 dressing stations and 1,095 primary health care units. Medical personnel included 2,122 physicians and 12,871 nurses. A social insurance agreement with Egypt was signed in September 1975.

Education

The Government provides free elementary education from the ages of seven to 12 years, intermediate from 13 to 15 and secondary from 16 to 18. It was hoped to reduce the 1975 illiteracy rate of 80% to 50% by the early 1980s, and by 1991 it was hoped to achieve universal primary school enrolment and universal literacy. In 1981 the total enrolment at primary schools was equivalent to 52% of children in the appropriate age-group (61% of boys; 43% of girls). The comparable enrolment ratio in intermediate and secondary schools was 18% (20% of boys; 15% of girls). Pupils from secondary schools are accepted at the University of Khartoum, subject to their reaching the necessary standards. Cairo University also has a Khartoum branch, and there is an Islamic university at Omdurman. New universities were opened at Juba and Wadi Medani in 1977.

Tourism

The rain forests in the south teem with wild game, and attract hunters and observers from all over the world. In the north are the sites of several temples and pyramids of ancient Sudanese civilizations. There is a national park at Dinder. Foreign tourist arrivals totalled 26,714 in 1977.

Public Holidays

1985: 25 May (Anniversary of the Revolution), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 1 July (Decentralization Day), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September* (Islamic New Year), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (Independence Day), 3 March (Unity Day), 27 April (Sham el Nassim).

* The dates of Islamic holidays are determined by sightings of the moon, and may be slightly different from those given above.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is gradually replacing traditional weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 1 Sudanese pound (£S).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = £S1.507;
US $1 = £S1.300.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, POB 700, Khartoum; tel. 77255.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	2,505,813*
Population (census results)	
3 April 1973	14,819,271†
14 February 1983	20,564,364
Density (per sq km) at February 1983	8.2

* 967,500 sq miles.

† Including an estimate for nomadic tribes and an adjustment for underenumeration in the Blue Nile province.

PROVINCES (1983 census)*

	Area (sq miles)	Population	Density (per sq mile)
Northern	134,736	433,391	3.2
Nile	49,205	649,633	13.2
Kassala	44,109	1,512,335	34.3
Red Sea	84,977	695,874	8.2
Blue Nile	24,009	1,056,313	44.0
Gezira	13,546	2,023,094	149.3
White Nile	16,161	933,136	57.7
Northern Kordofan	85,744	1,805,769	21.1
Southern Kordofan	61,188	1,287,525	21.0
Northern Darfur	133,754	1,327,947	9.9
Southern Darfur	62,801	1,765,752	28.1
Khartoum	10,883	1,802,299	165.6
Eastern Equatoria	46,073	1,047,125	22.7
Western Equatoria	30,422	359,056	11.8
Bahr El Ghazal	52,000	1,492,597	28.7
El Bohayrat	25,625	772,913	30.2
Sobat	45,266	802,354	17.7
Jonglei	47,003	797,251	17.0
Total	967,500	20,564,364	21.3

* The 18 provinces are grouped into administrative regions. In February 1980 Sudan was reorganized into six regions in preparation for increased local self-government. They were: Central Region, Northern Region, Eastern Region, Kordofan Region, Darfur Region and the existing Southern Region. In June 1983 the Southern Region was further divided into Bahr El Ghazal Region, Equatoria Region and Upper Nile Region. In June 1984 a new province, Wahdah, was created in the Upper Nile Region. Khartoum is administered separately as the national capital.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1983 census)

Omdurman	526,287
Khartoum (capital)	476,218
Khartoum North	341,146
Port Sudan	206,727
Wadi Medani	141,065
El Obeid	140,024
Atbara	73,009

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1975–80)

Average annual birth rate 47.1 per 1,000; death rate 19.4 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1973 census, provisional)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,950,000
Mining and quarrying	4,000
Manufacturing	179,000
Electricity, gas and water	45,000
Construction	87,000
Trade, restaurants and hotels	244,000
Transport, storage and communications	154,000
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6,000
Community, social and personal services	456,000
Activities not adequately described	315,000
Total	4,442,921*

*Males 3,518,680; Females 924,241.

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 4,539; Total 5,999. (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	231	180*	150*
Maize*	45	50	52
Millet*	450	500	230
Sorghum (Durra)*	2,200	2,800	2,100
Rice*	7	8	8
Sugar cane*	1,500	2,400	2,529
Potatoes*	25	25	26
Sweet potatoes*	42	43	44
Cassava (Manioc)	122	122*	122*
Other roots and tubers	113	114*	113*
Onions*	35	37	40
Dry beans*	4	4	4
Dry broad beans*	22	22	22
Chick-peas*	3	3	3
Other pulses	54	56*	57*
Oranges and tangerines*	51	52	54
Lemons and limes*	38	38	39
Grapefruit*	57	58	59
Mangoes*	68	70	71
Dates*	113	114	115
Bananas*	90	92	93
Groundnuts (in shell)	810†	800*	800*
Seed cotton	333†	290†	n.a.
Cottonseed	215†	187†	300*
Cotton lint†	114	99	160
Sesame seed	200†	200*	200*
Castor beans*	10	10	10
Tomatoes*	147	150	152
Pumpkins, etc.*	59	60	61
Aubergines	77	79	80
Melons*	10	10	10
Water melons	92	94	96

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cattle	18,354	18,794	19,234
Sheep	17,800†	18,174	18,547
Goats	12,570†	12,872	13,174
Pigs*	8	8	8
Horses*	20	20	20
Asses*	682	692	701
Camels*	2,500	2,535	2,570
Chickens*	27,000	27,510	28,021

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Beef and veal	208	214	220
Mutton and lamb*	82	86	89
Goats' meat*	44	46	47
Poultry meat	21	22	23
Other meat*	63	63	64
Cows' milk*	940	958	978
Sheep's milk*	125	127	130
Goats' milk*	387	396	405
Butter and ghee*	12.2	12.4	12.7
Cheese*	54.7	56.6	58.3
Hen eggs*	33.0	35.1	37.5
Wool:			
greasy*	15.2	15.7	16.1
clean*	6.3	6.5	6.7
Cattle hides*	26.5	27.3	28.0
Sheep skins*	11.8	12.3	12.8
Goat skins*	8.5	8.8	9.1

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	41	41	41
Other industrial wood	1,491	1,533	1,623
Fuel wood	33,440	34,397	35,409
Total	34,972	35,971	37,073

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1978.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

GUM ARABIC PRODUCTION
(metric tons, year ending 30 June)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Gum kashab	22,338	24,382	31,984
Gum talh	1,166	4,984	6,561
Total	23,504	29,366	38,545

Source: Bank of Sudan.

Fishing

(metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	25,110	27,660	28,660
Indian Ocean	950	870	1,050
Total catch	26,060	28,530	29,710

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

(estimated production)

	1979	1980	1981
Salt (unrefined) ('000 metric tons)	82	82	82
Chromium ore ('000 metric tons)*	16.1	14.6	14.0
Manganese ore (metric tons)*	200	200	200
Mica (metric tons)	2,000	1,500	1,000
Gold ore (kilograms)*	9	9	9

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Motor spirit (petrol)	140	150	145
Aviation gasoline	2	2	2
Naphtha	12	15	15
Jet fuels	38	40	40
Kerosene	28	30	30
Distillate fuel oils	500	510	520
Residual fuel oils	310	325	320
Liquefied petroleum gas	4	5	5

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

OTHER PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Cement ('000 metric tons)	184	185	181
Wheat flour ('000 metric tons)	270	220	n.a.
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	116	195*	230*
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	68	42	n.a.
Cigarettes (million)*	720	730	730
Electric energy (million kWh)*	995	1,000	1,000

* Estimates.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 1 Sudanese pound (£S).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres.
Notes: 25 and 50 piastres; 1, 5, 10 and 20 Sudanese pounds.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = £S1.507;
US $1 = £S1.300;
£S100 = £66.37 sterling = $76.92.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per Sudanese pound)

1981	1.869
1982	1.066
1983	0.769

Note: Between November 1982 and February 1985 the official exchange rate was fixed at US $1 = £S1.30. In February 1985 a new rate of $1 = $S2.50 was introduced.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
IMF special drawing rights	0.6	—	0.1
Foreign exchange	16.4	20.5	16.5
Total	17.0	20.5	16.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (£S million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	629.8	820.4	1,024.5
Demand deposits at commercial banks	653.4	884.1	1,161.6

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BUDGET (£S million, year ending 30 June)*

Revenue†	1978/79	1979/80	1981/82
Tax revenue	405.1	459.9	673.3
Tax on income, etc.	55.3	79.3	132.2
Excises	117.9	116.9	118.4
Profits of fiscal monopolies	3.0	26.2	—
Import duties	167.9	224.1	383.6
Customs duties	148.1	175.8	318.3
Defence tax	2.4	28.8	65.3
Export duties and royalties	15.0	9.7	33.3
Exchange taxes	42.6	—	—
Non-tax current revenue‡	139.1	89.5	165.5
Capital revenue	3.0	9.2	0.7
Total	547.2	558.6	839.5

Expenditure§	1978/79	1979/80	1981/82
General public services	180.4	255.5	215.8
Defence	66.4	102.9	113.9
Education	58.6	76.6	72.7
Health	10.0	10.9	16.0
Social security and welfare	9.0	5.3	26.8
Other community and social services	2.8	2.1	17.5
Economic services	145.4	154.7	281.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	77.2	73.6	101.9
Mining, manufacturing and construction	31.3	28.4	49.3
Transport and communications	32.5	41.1	41.9
Other services	227.2	198.8	465.0
Adjustment to cash basis	−17.2	−27.1	−10.5
Total	682.6	779.7	1,198.2

* Figures represent consolidated cash transactions covered in the Central Budget and the Development Budget. Figures for 1980/81 are not available.

† Revenue excludes capital grants from abroad (£S107.2 million in 1979/80; £S194.0 million in 1981/82).

‡ Including adjustments to a cash basis (£S million): −17.7 in 1978/79; −26.8 in 1979/80; −13.3 in 1981/82.

§ Expenditure excludes net lending (£S million): 0.5 in 1978/79; 16.0 in 1979/80; 161.7 in 1981/82.

Source: IMF, *Government Statistics Yearbook.*

1982/83 (estimates, £S million): revenue 1,343; expenditure 1,910; development 502.

1983/84 (estimates, £S million): revenue 1,599; expenditure 2,463; development 610.

1984/85 (estimates, £S million): revenue 1,640 (tax revenue 1,315, non-tax revenue 325); expenditure 2,663; development 658.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	792.7	400.9	514.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,633.6	−750.3	−703.2
Trade balance	−840.9	−349.4	−188.9
Exports of services	469.5	515.8	295.1
Imports of services	−607.2	−526.7	−571.7
Balance on goods and services	−978.6	−360.3	−465.5
Private unrequited transfers (net)	322.7	107.1	245.8
Government unrequited transfers (net)	21.2	—	—
Current balance	−634.6	−253.3	−219.7
Long-term capital (net)	104.0	73.9	6.2
Short-term capital (net)	143.4	14.7	−139.9
Net errors and omissions	−215.3	−139.9	175.8
Total (net monetary movements)	−602.5	−304.6	−177.6
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	11.4	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	19.1	46.3	29.7
Exceptional financing (net)	393.6	230.9	6.8
Official financing (net)	5.9	12.2	14.0
Changes in reserves	−172.4	−15.2	−127.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (£S'000)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Sugar	115,671	57,081	109,129
Tea	9,877	17,269	20,067
Coffee	10,396	22,378	9,088
Wheat	48,252	28,332	69,777
Textiles	22,366	26,817	16,297
Sacks and jute	17,843	11,502	14,030
Fertilizers	16,005	14,915	11,335
Tyres	7,734	12,888	4,844
Petroleum and petroleum products	94,125	146,315	346,846
Iron and steel	27,291	24,155	36,299
Total (incl. others)	856,302	918,444	1,207,272

1983: Total imports £S1,760.8 million.

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Animals	21,971	25,147	54,875
Cotton, long-staple	82,207	42,180	78,964
Cotton, others	36,898	22,837	38,402
Sorghum (Durra)	42,035	31,174	107,739
Groundnuts	14,042	51,231	49,640
Groundnut cake and meal	18,709	6,116	9,917
Groundnut oil	6,063	6,512	—
Gum arabic	21,946	24,488	37,739
Hides and skins	6,366	6,434	8,219
Sesame seed	27,489	22,974	40,040
Sesame cake and meal	1,006	2,480	637
Total (incl. others)	292,116	279,744	483,101

1983 (£S million): Cotton 395.9; Total (incl. others) 810.6.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (£S'000)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium	42,618	28,704	40,284
China, People's Republic	19,018	27,712	25,927
Egypt	17,224	18,011	64,163
France	64,418	58,518	62,242
Germany, Federal Republic	72,763	73,928	67,961
India	39,618	10,271	27,687
Italy	21,088	29,612	25,243
Japan	33,083	59,651	47,374
Netherlands	30,000	60,429	52,601
Poland	13,618	966	1,540
United Kingdom	108,792	116,650	145,294
USA	79,130	8,017	109,657
Yugoslavia	9,821	16,088	1,780
Total (incl. others)	856,302	918,444	1,207,272

Exports	1980	1981	1982
Belgium	3,398	2,860	6,358
China, People's Republic	24,429	16,688	24,428
Egypt	4,843	14,551	11,806
France	16,097	15,810	23,774
Germany, Federal Republic	13,208	16,228	24,606
Italy	27,133	22,888	36,407
Japan	25,422	21,391	31,648
Netherlands	9,468	19,499	15,458
USSR	4,645	10,906	6,452
United Kingdom	6,819	8,163	10,599
USA	8,893	23,687	12,733
Yugoslavia	13,763	7,472	9,825
Total (incl. others)	292,115	279,744	483,101

Sources: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (for 1980 and 1981); Bank of Sudan (for 1982).

Transport

RAILWAY TRAFFIC (year ending 30 June)

	1979/80	1981/82*	1982/83
Freight ton-km (million)	2,620	1,600	3,190
Passenger-km (million)	1,167	1,149	1,031

* Figures for 1980/81 are not available.

Source: Railway Gazette International: *Railway Directory and Yearbook.*

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1977	1978	1979
Passenger cars	52,950	64,915	70,171
Buses	5,771	6,013	6,295
Lorries and vans	42,866	42,906	50,108
Motor cycles	2,137	3,412	3,306
Total (incl. others)	110,859	123,911	137,029

Source: Ministry of National Planning, Khartoum, *Transport Statistical Bulletin.*

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic at Port Sudan, year ending 30 June)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	1,154	1,027	1,259
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	2,507	2,529	2,822

Source: Sea Ports Corporation, Khartoum.

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Kilometres flown (million)	9.8	9.2	n.a.
Passengers carried ('000)	433	457	519
Passenger-km (million)	604	652	756
Freight ton-km (million)	9.3	7.6	6.8

Source: Sudan Airways.

Tourism

	1975	1976	1977
Foreign tourist arrivals	30,675	39,452	26,714

Education

(1979/80)

	Schools	Teachers	Students
Pre-primary	905	717	45,723
Primary	5,729	41,576	1,435,127
Intermediate	1,388	11,584	285,606
Secondary:			
Academic	313	3,906	130,395
Technical	40	680	12,702
Teacher training	20	665	4,388
Tertiary	15	1,385	28,985

Source: Ministry of Education, Khartoum.

Directory

Note: Following the coup of 6 April 1985, the Constitution, the Presidential Council and the National and Regional People's Assemblies were all suspended. (For further details, see Late Information.)

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Democratic Republic of Sudan was approved by the People's Assembly in April 1973. It came into force on 8 May 1973. The main provisions of the Constitution are summarized below:

THE PRESIDENT

The President must be a Sudanese of at least 35 years of age. Nominated by the Sudanese Socialist Union, the President is Head of State, is responsible for maintaining the Constitution and may appoint Vice-Presidents, a Prime Minister and Ministers. The President is the Supreme Commander of the People's Armed Forces and Security Forces, and the Supreme Head of the Public Service.

If satisfied that a national crisis exists, the President may declare a state of emergency, which may entail the suspension of any or all freedoms and rights under the Permanent Constitution other than that of resort to the courts. In the event of the President's death, the First Vice-President will temporarily assume office for a period not exceeding 60 days. Following the abortive coup of September 1975, a constitutional amendment was introduced which empowers the President to take any 'suitable' measures.

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The duration of a sitting is four years and sittings are held in public. A quorum consists of half the number of members. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by the President or one-third of the membership of the People's Assembly, and to be passed must have a two-thirds majority in the Assembly and the assent of the President. The National People's Assembly had 151 seats after the December 1981 elections. There are 68 members elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, 70 members nominated by workers and other groups and 13 appointed by the President.

JUDICIARY

The State is subject to the rule of law which is the basis of government. The judiciary is an independent body directly responsible to the President and judges are appointed by the President.

RELIGION

Unrestricted freedom of religion is allowed and mention is specifically made of the Islamic and Christian religions.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Field Marshal Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri (assumed power as Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council 25 May 1969; inaugurated as President 12 October 1971).

First Vice-President and Head of the State Security Organization: Maj.-Gen. Omer Mohammed Tayib.

Second Vice-President: Gen. Joseph Lagu.

Third Vice-President: El Rashid al-Tahir Bakr.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL
(March 1985)

Prime Minister: Field Marshal Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri.

Minister of Defence: Gen. Abdel-Rahman Swar al-Dahab.

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning: Abdel-Rahman Abdel-Wahab.

Minister of Education and Guidance: Dr Osman Sidahmed Ismail.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Gen. Abdel Salam Salih Eisa.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Co-operation: Fawzi Ibrahim Wasfi.

Minister for Legal Affairs: Abu Gorun.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Khalid Hasan Abbas.

Minister of Construction and Public Works: Abel Alier.

Minister of Energy and Mining: Dr Mohammed Sharif al-Tuhami.

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation: Dr Osman Abdel-Rahman Hakim.

Minister in the President's Office: Khalid al-Khayr Omar.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Ali Yassin Ibrahim.

Minister of Culture and Information: Ali Mohammed Shummo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hashim Osman.

Minister for Presidential Affairs: Mohammad al-Hasan Ahmad al-Hajj.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: Farah Hassan.

Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism. El-Sir Hassan Beshir.

Minister of Irrigation and Hydroelectric Power: Sighairoun el-Zein Sighairoun.

Minister of State in the Presidential Council: Feisal Mohammed Abdel Rahman.

Attorney-General: Awad al-Geed.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation: Khartoum; tel. 72300.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Co-operation: Khartoum; tel. 730030; telex 329.

Ministry of Construction and Public Works: Khartoum; tel. 78631.

Ministry of Culture and Information: Khartoum; tel. 79850; telex 275.

Ministry of Defence: Khartoum; tel. 74910; telex 411.

Ministry of Education and Guidance: Khartoum; tel. 78900.

Ministry of Energy and Mining: Khartoum; tel. 78880.

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning: Khartoum; tel. 70288; telex 612.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Khartoum; tel. 73101; telex 459.

Ministry of Health: Khartoum; tel. 73000.

Ministry of Internal Affairs: Khartoum; tel. 79990.

Ministry of Irrigation and Hydroelectric Power: Khartoum; tel. 77533.

Ministry of Transport and Communications: Khartoum; tel. 79700.

Legislature

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The National People's Assembly had 151 members: 68 elected for four years by universal adult suffrage; 70 representatives of peasant, worker, military and professional groups; and 13 appointed by the President. The Assembly was opened in May 1974 and dissolved in April 1985. In the elections of December 1981 only candidates approved by the SSU were allowed to stand.

Speaker: Izzedin as-Sayyid.

Leader: Abulgasim Hashim.

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES

The country was divided into eight administrative regions, each with its own governor and People's Assembly. The Southern Region was formerly administered by the High Executive Council (HEC) for the Southern Region, which had opened after the Addis Ababa Agreement in 1973. The HEC was abolished in June 1983 by presidential decree, bringing legislature in the south into line with

that of the other regions. Three separate People's Assemblies were thus established in the South, as a provisional arrangement pending a permanent disposition of the South.

Political Organizations

Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU): POB 1850, Khartoum; tel. 74280; f. 1972; fmrly only recognized political organization; abolished in April 1985; all senior party committees were suspended in January 1982 and a working party, chaired by President Nimeri, was set up. At the fourth SSU Congress, in March 1983, Nimeri was unanimously re-elected as president of the SSU, and appointed a new central leadership committee. The post of secretary-general was abolished and its powers transferred to the first secretary; Pres. Field Marshal Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri; First Sec. Mohamed Abdel Qader Omer.

Illegal opposition movements included the **Sudan People's Liberation Movement** (SPLM, Leaders Joseph Adohu, Col John Garang) and its military wing, the **Sudan People's Liberation Army** (SPLA), and the **Liberation Front for Southern Sudan.**

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SUDAN

Algeria: St 31, New Extension, POB 80, Khartoum; Ambassador: (vacant).

Belgium: El Mek Nimr St, House No. 4, POB 969, Khartoum; Ambassador: (vacant).

Bulgaria: El Mek Nimr St South 7, POB 1690, Khartoum; Ambassador: Roumen Georgiev Cholakov.

Central African Republic: Africa Rd, POB 1723, Khartoum; tel. 45691; Ambassador: David N'Guindo.

Chad: 21, St 17, New Extension, POB 1514, Khartoum; Ambassador: (vacant).

China, People's Republic: 93, 22nd St, POB 1425, Khartoum; tel. 222036; Ambassador: Liu Hua.

Czechoslovakia: 53, Block AE 10 St 7, New Extension, POB 1047, Khartoum; Ambassador: Ladislav Lengyel.

Denmark: Sharia El Gamhouria, El Nazer Bldg, POB 2758, Khartoum; tel. 80489; telex 22130; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Sven Kuchler Poulsen.

Egypt: Mogram St, POB 1126, Khartoum; Ambassador: Hussein Abbass Mashrafa.

Ethiopia: 6, 11A St 3, New Extension, POB 844, Khartoum; Ambassador: Yilma Tadesse.

France: Junction 19th St and Ali Dinar St, Block 6H, East Plot 2, POB 377, Khartoum; Ambassador: Charles Jeantelot.

German Democratic Republic: St 53, New Extension, POB 1089, Khartoum; tel. 45686; Ambassador: Walter Worch.

Germany, Federal Republic: 53 El Baladiya Ave, Block No. 8 DE, POB 970, Khartoum; tel. 77990; telex 22211; Ambassador: Roland Zimmermann.

Greece: Sharia El Gamhouria, Block 5, No. 30, POB 1182, Khartoum; tel. 73469; Ambassador: Constantin Ivrakis.

Holy See: Kafouri Belgravia, POB 623, Khartoum; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: (vacant).

Hungary: Block 11, Plot 12, 13th St, New Extension, POB 1033, Khartoum; tel. 41243; Ambassador: Károly Hackler.

India: El Mek Nimr St, POB 707, Khartoum; Ambassador: Nareshwar Dayal.

Italy: 39th St, POB 793, Khartoum; tel. 45326; Ambassador: Francesco Lo Prinzi.

Japan: 1 El Mek Nimr Ave Junction 49 East, POB 1649, Khartoum; tel. 44554; Ambassador: Katsuyoshi Yamano.

Jordan: 25, 7th St, New Extension, Khartoum; tel. 43264; Ambassador: Musa Abdul Hakim el-Kilani.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: House No. 59, 1 St No. 31, New Extension, POB 332, Khartoum; tel. 75645; Ambassador: Sim Sang-Il.

Korea, Republic: House 2, St 1, New Extension, POB 2414, Khartoum; tel. 44028; Ambassador: Yoo Chong Ha.

Kuwait: Africa Ave, Near the Tennis Club, POB 1457, Khartoum; tel. 81525; Ambassador: Abdalla Sarie Abdalla Rahman el-Sarie.

Lebanon: 60, St 49, Khartoum; tel. 45002; Ambassador: Afif Malas.

Libya: 50 Africa Rd, POB 2091, Khartoum; Secretary of People's Bureau: Abdullah al-Azraq.

Morocco: St No. 1, New Extension, Plot No. 11, Block 9, POB 2042, Khartoum; tel. 43223; Ambassador: Abdel Latif Mouline.

Netherlands: St 47, House No. 76, POB 391, Khartoum; tel. 77788; telex 24013; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: I. M. de Jong.

Niger: St 1, New Extension, POB 1283, Khartoum; Ambassador: El Haj Omarou Amadou.

Nigeria: St 17, Sharia El Mek Nimr, POB 1538, Khartoum; tel. 79120; Ambassador: Muhammadu Suleman.

Oman: St 49, New Extension, POB 2839, Khartoum; tel. 45791; Ambassador: Saied bin Salim al-Nabhani.

Pakistan: House No. 6, Block 12AE, St 3, New Extension, POB 1178, Khartoum; Ambassador: M. S. Korejo.

Poland: 73 Africa Rd, POB 902, Khartoum; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Donant Lawnicki.

Qatar: St 15, New Extension, POB 223, Khartoum; tel. 42208; Ambassador: (vacant).

Romania: House 20, Block AE, St 3, New Extension, POB 1494, Khartoum; tel. 44298; Ambassador: Gheorghe Airinei.

Saudi Arabia: St 29, New Extension, POB 852, Khartoum; Ambassador: Sheikh Ali Abdalla el-Segaire.

Somalia: St 23–25, New Extension, POB 1857, Khartoum; tel. 44800; Ambassador: Mohamed Osman Omer.

Spain: St 3, New Extension, POB 2621, Khartoum; tel. 45072; Ambassador: (vacant).

Switzerland: New Aboulela Bldg, POB 1707, Khartoum; Ambassador: Jean Cuendt.

Syria: St 3, New Extension, POB 1139, Khartoum; tel. 44663; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Mustafa Omran.

Tanzania: House No. 6, Square 42, POB 2932, Khartoum; tel. 78404; Ambassador: William Mbango.

Turkey: 71 Africa Rd, POB 771, Khartoum; tel. 73894; Ambassador: Halil Kaya Pirnar.

Uganda: Excelsior Hotel, Room 408/410, POB 2676, Khartoum; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Samuel H. Balgidde.

USSR: B1, A10 St, New Extension, POB 1161, Khartoum; Ambassador: Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Musiyko.

United Arab Emirates: St 3, New Extension, Khartoum; Ambassador: Obaid Salem al-Zaabi.

United Kingdom: New Aboulela Bldg, POB 801, Khartoum; tel. 70767; telex 22189; Ambassador: Sir Alexander Stirling.

USA: Ali Abdel-Latif Ave, POB 699, Khartoum; tel. 74700; telex 22619; Ambassador: Hume Alexander Horan.

Yemen Arab Republic: St 35, New Extension, POB 1010, Khartoum; tel. 43918; Ambassador: (vacant).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: St 35, New Extension, Block 11, POB 23, Khartoum; tel. 44947; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Ali Abdalla al-Bugeri.

Yugoslavia: St 31, 79A, POB 1180, Khartoum 1; tel. 41252; Ambassador: Blagoj Mihov.

Zaire: Gamhouria Ave, POB 4195, Khartoum; tel. 42424; Ambassador: Kalenga Wa Belabela.

Judicial System

Until September 1983 the judicial system was divided into two sections, civil and Islamic, the latter dealing only with personal and family matters. In September 1983 President Nimeri announced a 'comprehensive revolution of the judiciary' which revoked all existing laws in favour of a new penal code 'linked organically and spiritually with Islamic law'. A new system of Islamic (Sharia) law was established. Under the provisions of the new penal code, alcohol and gambling were prohibited, while imprisonment was largely replaced by the death sentence or amputation. Crimes of murder and related offences were judged in accordance with the Koran. The status of Islamic law after the April 1985 coup was unclear.

Religion

The majority of the northern Sudanese population are followers of Islam, while in the south the population is mostly either animist or

Christian. It is estimated that there are more than 500,000 Roman and Eastern Rite Catholics.

ISLAM

Islam is the State religion. Sudanese Islam has a strong Sufi element, and is estimated to have more than 15m. adherants.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic Church

Greek Catholic Rite: POB 766, Khartoum; Bishop PAUL ANTAKI (Egypt); Vicar ANTOINE LATIF SABBAGH (Sudan).

Latin Rite: Archbishop of Khartoum: Most Rev. GABRIEL ZUBEIR WAKO, POB 49, Khartoum; tel. 72677; Archbishop of Juba: Most Rev. PAOLINO LOKUDU, POB 32, Juba; tel. 2910.

Maronite Rite: POB 244, Khartoum; Rev. Fr YOUSEPH NEAMA.

Orthodox Churches

Coptic Orthodox Church: Bishop of Nubia, Atbara and Omdurman: Rt Rev. BAKHOMIOS. Bishop of Khartoum, Southern Sudan and Uganda: Rt Rev. ANBA YOUANNIS.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Nubia: Archbishop SINESSIOS.

Other Christian Chruches

Episcopal Church of the Sudan: Archbishop in Sudan: The Most Rev. ELINANA JABI NGALAMU, Clergy House, POB 110, Juba.

Evangelical Church: POB 57, Khartoum; about 1,500 mems; runs schools, literature centre and training centre; Chair Rev. RADI ELIAS.

Presbyterian Church: POB 40, Malakal; 44,800 mems.

Sudan Council of Churches: Gen. Sec. Rev. CLEMENT JANDA, POB 469, Khartoum; tel. 42859; telex 24099; f. 1967; 12 churches.

Sudan Interior Mission (SIM): Dir L. KNOX, POB 220, Khartoum; tel. 47213; f. 1937; 10 mems.

The Press

The press was nationalized in August 1970, and a general corporation for press, printing and publications was set up. The two main publishing houses are El-Ayam and El-Sahafa. These two houses publish most of the following newspapers and magazines.

DAILIES

El-Ayam: POB 2158, Khartoum; tel. 74321; f. 1953; Arabic; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief HASSAN SATTI; circ. 50–60,000.

El-Sahafa: POB 1228, Khartoum; f. 1961; Arabic; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief FADLALLAH MOHAMMED; circ. 50–60,000.

PERIODICALS

Cotton Bulletin: POB 1552, Khartoum; monthly.

El-Eza'a: POB 2651, Khartoum; f. 1942; cultural affairs, particularly radio, television and theatre; Arabic; weekly; Sudan Broadcasting Service magazine; Editor ABDULLAHI GALLAB; circ. 40,000.

El Guwat El Musallaha: f.1969; armed forces publs, comprising a weekly newspaper and monthly magazine; Editor-in-Chief Maj. MAHMOUD GALANDER; circ. 7,500.

El Kibar: monthly; Arabic; publ. by Ministry of Education.

Khartoum: POB 2651, Khartoum; monthly; Arabic; govt publication.

Kordofan: local events in Kordofan province; weekly; Editor-in-Chief MUSA EL-MUBARAK.

Nile Mirror: POB 126, Juba; f. 1970; weekly; English; Man. Editor GORDON G. WARINWA (acting).

Southern Sudan Review: POB 126, Juba; monthly.

Sudanow: POB 2651, Khartoum; tel. 77913; telex 22418; f. 1976; monthly; English; political and economic affairs, arts, social affairs and sports; publ. by the Ministry of Culture and Information; Editor FATIH EL-RAHMAN MAHGOUB; circ. 10,000.

Sudan Standard: POB 2651, Khartoum; English; 2 a week; publ. by the government; Editor-in-Chief MEKKI AWAD EL-NUR.

Youth and Sports: POB 2361, Khartoum; Arabic; govt publication.

NEWS AGENCIES

Sudan News Agency (SUNA): POB 1506, Gamhouria Ave, Khartoum; tel. 75771; telex 418; Editor-in-Chief MUSTAFA AMIN ISMAIL.

Foreign Bureaux

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): Dalala Bldg, POB 740, Khartoum.

The Iraqi News Agency, the Syrian News Agency, and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) also have bureaux in Khartoum.

Publishers

Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Tikeine: POB 299, Port Sudan.

El-Ayam Press Co Ltd: Aboul Ela Bldg, United Nations Sq., POB 363, Khartoum; f. 1953; general fiction and non-fiction, arts, poetry, reference, newspapers, magazines; Man. Dir BESHIR MUHAMMAD SAID.

El-Sahafa Publishing and Printing House: POB 1228, Khartoum; f. 1961; newspapers, pamphlets, fiction and govt publs.

El-Salam Co Ltd: POB 944, Khartoum.

Claudios S. Fellas: POB 641, Khartoum.

Khartoum University Press: POB 321, Khartoum; tel. 22738; telex 80558; f. 1964; academic, general and educational in Arabic and English; Man. Dir KHALID AL-MUBARAK.

Government Publishing House

Government Printer: POB 38, Khartoum.

Radio and Television

In 1982 there were an estimated 1,450,000 radio receivers and 108,000 television receivers in use.

National Radio and Television Corporation: Omdurman; state broadcasting authority; Dir-Gen. AL-FATIH AL-TIGANI.

RADIO

A joint Sudanese-Egyptian radio station opened in August 1982.

Sudan Broadcasting Service: POB 572, Omdurman; tel. 53151; state-controlled service broadcasting daily in Amharic, Arabic, English, French, Somali and Tigrinya; Dir-Gen. MOHAMMED SULIMAN BASHIR.

TELEVISION

An earth satellite station operated on 36 channels at Umm Haraz has much improved Sudan's telecommunication links. A nationwide satellite network is being established with 14 earth stations in the provinces. A microwave network of television transmission covered 90% of inhabited areas in 1983. There are regional stations at Gezira (Central Region) and Atbara (Northern Region).

Sudan National Broadcasting Corporation: POB 1094, Omdurman; tel. 52100; f. 1962; state-controlled; 35 hours of programmes per week; Dir-Gen. MOHAMED TAHIR MOHAMED.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in Sudanese pounds unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Following the Nationalization of Banks Act 1970, all banks have been nationalized and are controlled by the Bank of Sudan. Foreign banks were permitted to resume operations in 1976. Under the terms of the 1984 Civil Transactions Act, payment of interest was unenforceable in the courts. In November 1984 the Bank of Sudan instructed all non-Islamic banks, including foreign-owned banks, to cease charging interest.

Central Bank

Bank of Sudan: Gamaa Ave, POB 313, Khartoum; tel. 78064; telex 22352; f. 1960; bank of issue and financial adviser to the govt; cap. 1.5m., res 6.4m. (Dec. 1982); Gov. MAHDI EL FAKI (acting); 9 brs.

Commercial Banks

Al Baraka Bank: Khartoum; f. 1984; main concern is investment and export promotion; cap. p.u. $50m., authorized cap. $200m. (1983).

Bank of Khartoum: 8 Gamhouria Ave, POB 1008, Khartoum; tel. 80137; telex 22181; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 8.3m., dep. 746.2m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. of Board Mohamed Daoud el-Khalifa; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. Salih Mohamed Ali Sakran; 40 brs.

El Nilein Bank: Parliament St, POB 466, Khartoum; tel. 73939; telex 22243; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 4.5m.; dep. 89.1m.; Chair. Mirghani Mohamed Ahmed; Man. Dir Osman Ahmed Suleiman; 21 brs.

Islamic Bank for Western Sudan: Khartoum; f. 1984; cap. 10m.; Chair. Abdul Karim Husayn Ja'far; Dir-Gen. Sharif al-Khatim.

Sudan Commercial Bank: Kasr Ave, POB 1116, Khartoum; tel. 71468; telex 222434; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 5.0m., res 6.9m., dep. 136.4m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. Mohamed Idris Abdalla; Deputy Chair. and Gen. Man. Abdel-Gadir Mansour; 11 brs and 2 sub-brs.

Sudanese International Bank: Zubeir Pasha St, POB 2775, Khartoum; tel. 76542; telex 22204; f. 1979; cap. p.u. 7.4m., dep. 63m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. Dr Khalid Farah; 5 brs.

Unity Bank: POB 408, Barlaman Ave, Khartoum; tel. 74200; telex 22231; f. 1970; cap. 5m., dep. 255.4m. (1983); Chair. Maki el-Mana; 30 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce International SA (Luxembourg): POB 5, Khartoum; tel. 73970; telex 22662; dep. 5m. (1977); Gen. Man. Ashraf Khan.

Faisal Islamic Bank (Sudan) (Saudi Arabia): POB 10143, Khartoum; tel. 81853; telex 22519; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 60m., dep. 241m. (June 1983); Chair. Prince Muhammad al-Faisal al-Saud; Gen. Man. E. Y. Mudawi.

Middle East Bank Ltd (United Arab Emirates): Kronfeli Bldg, POB 1950, Khartoum; tel. 73696; telex 22948.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates): POB 2465, Khartoum; tel. 74892; telex 22249; f. 1976; dep. 23m.; Gen. Man. Cornelis Termijn.

The following foreign banks also have branches in Sudan: Blue Nile Bank, Citibank (USA), Development Bank, Habib Bank (Pakistan), Bank of Oman, Todamon Islamic Bank.

Development Banks

Agricultural Bank of Sudan: POB 1363, Khartoum; tel. 77432; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 15m.; provides facilities for approved agricultural projects; 22 brs.

Arab-Africa Bank: POB 2721, Khartoum.

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa: POB 2640, Khartoum; tel. 73646; telex 22248; f. 1973; cap. US $988.3m.; mems comprise 18 Arab states; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Dr Chedly Ayari; Deputy Gen. Man. Dr Omar Mohamed Osman.

Industrial Bank of Sudan: United Nations Sq., POB 1722, Khartoum; tel. 71223; telex 22456; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 6.4m.; technical and financial assistance for private sector industrial projects and acquires shares in industrial enterprises; Chair. and Gen. Man. Hassan Ahmed Mekki.

Islamic Co-operative Development Bank (ICDB): POB 62, Khartoum; tel. 75366; telex 22906; f. 1983; cap. 5m. (1983); 6 brs.

National Development Bank: POB 655, Khartoum; tel. 79496; telex 22835; f. 1982; cap. p.u. 5m.; finances or co-finances economic and social development projects; Gen. Man. Kamal Elshaigi.

Sudanese Estates Bank: El Baladiya Ave, POB 309, Khartoum; tel. 81061; f. 1967; cap. 14m.; mortgage bank financing private-sector urban housing development; Chair. and Man. Dir Mohamed Mekki Kanani.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

African Insurance Co (Sudan) Ltd: El Baladiya Ave, Mohamed Hussein Bldg, POB 149, Khartoum; f. 1977; fire, accident, marine and motor; Gen. Man. Elnoman Elsanusi.

Blue Nile Insurance Co (Sudan) Ltd: POB 2215, Khartoum; Gen. Man. Mohammed el-Amin Mirghani.

General Insurance Co (Sudan) Ltd: El Mek Nimr St, POB 1555, Khartoum; tel. 80616; telex 22303; f. 1961; Gen. Man. Mohammed Tawfiq Ahmed.

Islamic Insurance Co Ltd: Hashim Hago Bldg, Mosque St, POB 2776, Khartoum; tel. 72656; telex 81556; all classes.

Khartoum Insurance Co Ltd: POB 737, Khartoum; tel. 78647; telex 22241; f. 1953; Chair. Mudawi M. Ahmed; Gen. Man. Abdul-Menim el-Hadari.

Middle East Insurance Co Ltd: POB 3070, Khartoum; tel. 72344; telex 22191; fire, marine, motor, general liability; Gen. Man. Ali el-Fadl.

Sudanese Insurance and Reinsurance Co Ltd: Gamhouria Ave, Nasr Sq., POB 2332, Khartoum; tel. 70812; telex 22292; f. 1967; Gen. Man. Izzel-Din el-Sayed Mohammed.

United Insurance Co (Sudan) Ltd: Makkawi Bldg, Gamhouria Ave, POB 318, Khartoum; Man. Dir Hasim el-Bireir; Gen. Man. Seif el Din Yousif.

Trade and Industry

Agricultural Research Corporation: POB 126, Wadi Medani; Gen. Man. Hamid Burhan.

Animal Production Public Corporation: POB 624, Khartoum; tel. 40611; telex 24048; Gen. Man. Dr Fouad Ramadan Hamid.

Cotton Public Corporation: POB 1672, Khartoum; tel. 71567; telex 22245; f. 1970; supervises all cotton marketing operations; Chair. Salih Mohamed Salih; Man. Dir Mohamed Said Abbas.

Alaktan Trading Co: POB 2067, Khartoum; tel. 81588; telex 22272; Gen. Man. Abdel Rahman Abdel Moneim.

National Cotton and Trade Co Ltd: POB 1552, Khartoum; Gen. Man. Zibair Mohamed el-Bashir.

Port Sudan Cotton Trade Co Ltd: POB 590, Khartoum and POB 261, Port Sudan; Gen. Man. Sayed Mohamed Adam.

Sudan Cotton Co Ltd: POB 2284, Khartoum; telex 22266; Gen. Man. M. A. Awad Nagdi.

General Petroleum Corporation: POB 2986, Khartoum; telex 22638; f. 1976; Chair. Dr Sharief Eltohami; Gen. Man. Dr Omer el-Sheikh Omer.

Gum Arabic Company: POB 857, Khartoum; tel. 77288; telex 22314; f. 1969; Chair. Fuad Mohammed Abu el-Ela; Gen. Man. Osman Mohammed el-Hassan.

Industrial Production Corporation: POB 1034, Khartoum; tel. 71278; telex 22236; Dir-Gen. Osman Tammam; Deputy Chair. Abdel Latif Widatalla; incorporates:

Building Materials and Refractories Corporation: POB 2241, Khartoum; tel. 81128; Dir Magzoub el-Shoush.

Food Industries Corporation: POB 2341, Khartoum; tel. 75463; Dir Mohamed el Ghali Suliman.

Leather Industries Corporation: POB 1639, Khartoum; tel. 78264; telex 22298; Gen. Man. Ali Abdel Hamid.

Oil Corporation: POB 64, Khartoum North; tel. 32044; telex 22198; Gen. Man. Bukhari Mahmoud Bukhari.

Spinning and Weaving General Co Ltd: POB 765, Khartoum; tel. 74306; telex 22122; f. 1975; Dir Mohamed Salih Mohamed Abdella.

Sudan Tea Co: POB 1219, Khartoum; tel. 81261.

Sudanese Mining Corporation: POB 1034, Khartoum; tel. 70840; telex 22298; Dir Ibrahim Mudawi Babiker.

Sugar and Distilling Industry Corporation: POB 511, Khartoum; tel. 78417; Man. Mirghani Ahmed Babiker.

Mechanized Farming Corporation: POB 2482, Khartoum; Man. Dir Awad el-Kariem el-Yass.

Public Agricultural Production Corporation: POB 538, Khartoum; Chair. and Man. Dir Abdalla Bayoumo; Sec. Saad el-Din Mohammed Ali.

Public Corporation for Building and Construction: POB 2110, Khartoum; tel. 74544; Dir Naeim Eldin.

Public Corporation for Irrigation and Excavations: POB 619, Khartoum; tel. 80167; Gen. Sec. Osman el-Nur.

Public Corporation for Oil Products and Pipelines: POB 1704, Khartoum; tel. 78290; Gen. Man. Abdel Rahman Suliman.

Public Electricity and Water Corporation: POB 1380, Khartoum; Gen. Man. Mohamed el-Mahdi Mirghani.

Rahad Corporation: POB 2523, Khartoum; tel. 81381; financed by the World Bank, Kuwait and the USA; by 1983 300,000 ha had been irrigated and 70,000 people settled in 15,000 tenancies; Man. Dir Osman Mohammed Beleil.

The State Trading Corporation: POB 211, Khartoum; tel. 78555; telex 22355; Chair. E. R. M. Tom.

Automobile Corporation: POB 221, Khartoum; tel. 78555; telex 22230; importer of vehicles and spare parts; Gen. Man. Dafalla Ahmed Siddig.

Engineering Equipment Corporation: POB 97, Khartoum; tel. 73731; telex 22274; importers and distributors of agricultural, engineering and electronic equipment; Gen. Man. Ezd Din Hamid.

Gezira Trade and Services Co: POB 215, Khartoum; tel. 81691; telex 22802; f. 1980; largest importer of general merchandise and services in storage, shipping and insurance; exporter of oilseeds and cereals; Man. Dir Abdel Rahman Shams el-Din.

Khartoum Commercial and Shipping Co: POB 221, Khartoum; tel. 78555; telex 22311; import, export and shipping services, insurance and manufacturing; Gen. Man. Idris M. Salih.

Silos and Storage Corporation: POB 1183, Khartoum; stores and handles agricultural products; Gen. Man. Ahmed el-Taieb Harhoof.

Sudan Gezira Board: HQ Barakat Wadi Medani, Gezira Province; tel. 2412; telex 50001; Sales Office, POB 884, Khartoum; tel. 73614; responsible for Sudan's main cotton-producing area; the Gezira scheme is a partnership between the govt, the tenants and the board. The govt provides the land and is responsible for irrigation. Tenants pay a land and water charge and receive the work proceeds. The role of the board is to provide agricultural services at cost, technical supervision and execution of government agricultural policies relating to the Gezira scheme. Tenants pay a percentage of their proceeds to the Social Development Fund. The total possible cultivable area of the Gezira scheme is over 2.1m. acres and the total area under systematic irrigation now exceeds 1.8m. acres. In addition to cotton, groundnuts, sorghum, wheat, rice, pulses and vegetables are grown for the benefit of tenant farmers; Man. Dir Abdel-Azim Mohammed Hussain.

Sudanese Industries Association: POB 2565, Khartoum; Chair. Fathelrahman el-Bashir; Exec. Dir A. Izzelarab Yousif.

Sudan Oilseeds Co Ltd: POB 167, Khartoum; tel. 80120; telex 22312; f. 1974; 58% state-owned; exporter of oilseeds (groundnuts, sesame seeds and castor beans); importer of foodstuffs and other goods; Chair. Salah Mohammed Salah; Gen. Man. Mohamed Kaylani.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: POB 81, Khartoum; tel. 72346; f. 1908; Pres. Saad Aboul Ela; Sec.-Gen. Haroun el-Awad.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Sudan Development Corporation (SDC): 21 Almarat, POB 710, Khartoum; tel. 47170; telex 24078; f. 1974 to promote and co-finance development projects with special emphasis on projects in the agricultural, agri-business, and industrial sectors, within the framework of the govt's overall development plan; cap. p.u. US $200m.; Chair. and Man. Dir Mohamed Abdel Magid Ahmed; Deputy Chair. and Deputy Man. Dir Mamoun Mohamed el-Sayed; Asst Man. Dir Mahmoud Ali Nadeem.

Sudan Rural Development Co: Khartoum; f. 1980; SDC has 27% shareholding; cap. p.u. US $12.5m.; Gen. Man. D. Ludley.

Sudan Rural Development Finance Co (SRDFC): Khartoum; f. 1980; Gen. Man. L. Ludley.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1971 all existing trade unions were dissolved and reconstituted according to the Trade Unions Act.

Federations

Sudan Workers Trade Unions Federation (SWTUF): POB 2258, Khartoum; tel. 77469; includes 38 trade unions of public service workers and workers of the private sector with a total membership of about 480,000; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity; Pres. Abdalla Nasr Ginawi; Exec. Sec. Mohie Eddin Bakheit; Sec.-Gen. Abdel Moniem Hassan Medani.

Agricultural Sector Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Club, Khartoum North; Pres. Awad Widatalla; Sec. Mohammed Osman Salim; 30,000 mems.

Gezira Scheme Workers' Trade Union: Barakat; Pres. Ibrahim Mohammed Ahmed el-Sheikh; Sec. El Sir Abdoon; 11,500 mems.

Health Workers' Trade Union: Khartoum Civil Hospital, Khartoum; Pres. Dr Harith Hamed; Sec. Gaafar Mohammed Sid Ahmed; 25,000 mems.

Local Government Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Union, Khartoum; Pres. Ismail Mohammed Fadl; Sec. Salem Bedri Humam; 25,000 mems.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Club, Khartoum; Pres. Mansoul el-Manna; Sec. Yassin Abdel Galil; 8,463 mems.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union: El Baladiya Ave, Khartoum; Pres. Mohie Eddin Bakheit; Sec. Ali Idris el-Hussein; 19,800 mems.

Railway Workers' Trade Union: Railway Workers' Club, Atbara; Pres. Mohammed el Hassan Abdalla; Sec. Osman Ali Fadl; 32,000 mems.

Sudan Irrigation Workers' Trade Union: Ministry of Education, Wadi Medani; Pres. Mohammed Habib; Sec. Mohammed Ahmed; 19,150 mems.

Taxi Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Union, Khartoum; Pres. El Rayan Yousif; Sec. El Tayeb Khalafalla; 15,000 mems.

Sudanese Federation of Employees and Professionals Trade Unions: POB 2398, Khartoum; tel. 73818; f. 1975; includes 54 trade unions representing 250,000 mems; Pres. Ibrahim Awadallah; Sec.-Gen. Kamal el-Din Mohamed Abdalla.

Bank Officials' Union: Bank of Sudan, Khartoum; Pres. Ahmed Abdullahi Mohamed Kehir; Sec. Hassan Mohamed Mohamed Ali.

Gezira Board Officials' Union: Barakat; Pres. Galal Hamid; Sec. Osman Abdel Rahim Kheirawy.

Local Government Officials' Union: Ministry of Local Government, Khartoum; Pres. Salah Ibrahim Khalil; Sec. Mohamed Awad Gabir.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Officials: Post Office, Khartoum; Pres. Abdel Rahman el-Khider Ali; Sec. Awad el-Karim Osman.

Railway Officials' Union: Sudan Railways Corporation, POB 65, Atbara; Pres. Hassan Hag Musa; Sec. El Hassan Sir el-Katim.

Teachers' Union: Teachers' House, Khartoum; Pres. Abdalla Ali Abdalla; Sec. Hassan Ibrahim Marzoug.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are about 600 co-operative societies in Sudan, of which 570 are formally registered.

Central Co-operative Union: POB 2492, Khartoum; tel. 80624; largest co-operative union operating in 15 provinces.

TRADE FAIR

Sudan Exhibitions and Fairs Corporation (Sudanexpo): POB 2366, Khartoum; tel. 77702; telex 22407; f. 1976; Dir-Gen. Malik Amin Nabri.

Transport

RAILWAYS

The total length of railway in operation in 1983 was 5,500 route-km. The main line runs from Wadi Halfa, on the Egyptian border, to El Obeid, via Khartoum. Lines from Atbara and Sinnar connect with Port Sudan. There are lines from Sinnar to Damazine on the Blue Nile (227 km) and from Aradeiba to Nyala in the south-western province of Darfur (689 km), with a 445 km branch line from Babanousa to Wau in Bahr el Ghazal province.

Sudan Railways Corporation: POB 65, Atbara; tel. 2000; telex 40001; f. 1897; Gen. Man. Mohamed el-Hassan Osman.

ROADS

Roads in Northern Sudan, other than town roads, are only cleared tracks and often impassable immediately after rain. Motor traffic on roads in the former Upper Nile province is limited to the drier months of January–May. There are several good gravelled roads in Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal provinces which are passable all the year, but in these districts some of the minor roads become impassable after rain. Rehabilitation of communications in Southern Sudan is a major priority as the civil war completely destroyed 1,600 km of roads and 70 bridges.

The Wadi Medani to Gedaref highway, financed by a loan from the People's Republic of China, was completed in March 1977 and a road linking Wadi Medani–Sennar–Kosti was due to be completed in 1984, together with several roads linking major towns in the west. Over 48,000 km of tracks are classed as 'motorable', but only

2,000 km were asphalt in 1980. A 1,190-km tarmac road linking the capital with Port Sudan was completed during 1980. A 582-km road connecting the Southern Region with Kenya was reported to be well advanced in 1983, but problems in the south caused work to be suspended in early 1984.

National Transport Corporation: POB 723, Khartoum; Gen. Man. Mohi el-Din Hassan Mohamed Nur.

Public Corporation for Roads and Bridges: POB 756, Khartoum; tel. 70794; f. 1976; Chair. Abdel Rahman Haboud; Dir-Gen. Abdu Mohammed Abdu.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The total length of navigable waterways served by passenger and freight services is 4,068 km, of which approximately 1,723 km is open all year. From the Egyptian border to Wadi Halfa and Khartoum navigation is limited by cataracts to short stretches but the White Nile from Khartoum to Juba is navigable in almost all seasons.

River Transport Corporation (RTC): POB 284, North Khartoum; operates 2,500 route-km of steamers on the Nile; Chair. Ali Amir Taha.

River Navigation Corporation: Khartoum; f. 1970; jointly owned by the Egyptian and Sudanese governments; operates services between Aswan and Wadi Halfa.

SHIPPING

Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, 784 km from Khartoum, is the only seaport.

Red Sea Shipping Corporation: POB 116, Khartoum; tel. 77688; Gen. Man. Osman Amin.

Sea Ports Corporation: Port Sudan; tel. 2910; telex 538; f. 1906; Gen. Man. Ali Ahmed Abdel Rahim.

Sudan Shipping Line Ltd: POB 426, Port Sudan; tel. 2655; telex 22518; and POB 1731, Khartoum; tel. 80017; telex 22301; f. 1960; 10 vessels totalling 54,277 dwt operating between the Red Sea and western Mediterranean, northern Europe and United Kingdom; Chair. Ismail Bakheit; Gen. Man. Salah Eddin Omer al-Aziz.

United African Shipping Co: POB 339, Khartoum; tel. 80967; Gen. Man. Mohamed Taha el-Gindi.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airports at Juba and Malakal in Southern Sudan are to be repaired and new airports built at Wau and Port Sudan.

Civil Aviation Department: tel. 72264; Dir-Gen. Sir Hassan Beshir.

Sudan Air Transport Co: Gamhouria Ave, POB 253, Khartoum; tel. 70325; f. 1983 to take over from the former govt-owned Sudan Airways Corporation; internal services and international services to Bahrain, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Kenya, Italy, Lebanon, Nigeria, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Uganda and the United Kingdom; fleet of 2 Boeing 737, 2 Boeing 707, 3 Fokker F-27 and 1 Twin Otter; Chair. Fathi Omer; Dir-Gen. Muhammad al-Fatih Abidun.

Tourism

Public Corporation of Tourism and Hotels: POB 7104, Khartoum; tel. 74031; telex 22203; f. 1977; Chair. Mahmoud Osman Abu Sinena.

SURINAME

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Suriname lies on the north-east coast of South America. It is bordered by Guyana to the west, by French Guiana to the east, and by Brazil to the south. The climate is sub-tropical, with fairly heavy rainfall and average temperatures of between 21°C (70°F) and 30°C (86°F). The official language is Dutch (spoken by 37% of the population in 1964). The other main languages are Hindustani (32%) and Javanese (15%). The majority of the people can speak the native language Sranang Tongo (taki-taki), while Chinese, English, French and Spanish are also used. The principal religions are Christianity (professed by 45% of the population in 1964), Hinduism (28%) and Islam (20%). The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five horizontal stripes: a broad central band of red (with a five-pointed yellow star in the centre), edged with white, between bands of green. The capital is Paramaribo.

Recent History

Settlers from England landed in Suriname in the 1630s, and the territory was alternately an English and a Dutch colony until it was eventually awarded to the Netherlands by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815. Under a Charter signed in December 1954, Suriname (also known as Dutch Guiana) became an equal partner in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with the Netherlands Antilles and the Netherlands itself, and gained full autonomy in domestic affairs.

The Hindustani-dominated Government, in power since 1969 and led by Dr Jules Sedney, resigned in February 1973. General elections in November 1973 were won by an alliance of parties which favoured complete independence from the Netherlands, and in December Henck Arron, leader of the Nationale Partij Suriname (a predominantly Creole party), became Prime Minister. In May 1975 it was agreed that Suriname would become independent on 25 November, and that the Dutch Government would give 3,500m. guilders in aid. Independence was achieved, as planned, but it brought about the emigration of some 40,000 Surinamese to the Netherlands, resulting in a lack of skilled workers, and border disputes with French Guiana and Guyana. The general elections of October 1977 resulted in a clear majority for the ruling Nationale Partij Kombinatie, and Henck Arron continued as Prime Minister.

The Government of Henck Arron was overthrown in February 1980 by a group of soldiers, who formed an eight-man military council (Nationale Militaire Raad—NMR). President Ferrier refused to agree to the retention of supreme power by this council, and in March he appointed a civilian administration led by Dr Henk Chin A Sen, a former leader of the Partij Nationalistische Republiek. In August the Army Chief of Staff, NMR member Sgt-Maj. (later Lt-Col) Desi Bouterse, staged a coup. President Ferrier was replaced by Dr Chin A Sen. The legislature was dissolved, and a state of emergency declared. An unsuccessful Hindustani-inspired coup against Lt-Col Bouterse, led by Sgt-Maj. Wilfred Hawker, was staged in March 1981. In September the President announced details of a draft constitution, which sought to limit the army to a supervisory role in government. This move, however, was countered by the army with the formation of the Revolutionary People's Front, a comprehensive civilian political alliance headed by the three army chiefs, Lt-Col Bouterse, Maj. Roy Horb and Lt Iwan Graanoogst. In February 1982 the NMR, led by Lt-Col Bouterse, seized power from Dr Chin A Sen and his civilian Government. The Vice-President of the Supreme Court, L. Fred Ramdat Misier, was appointed interim President. In March a further coup attempt by Sgt-Maj. Hawker failed, and he was executed.

A state of siege was declared, and martial law was imposed. In order to prevent the Netherlands from suspending its aid, a 12-member Council of Ministers with a civilian majority, and a moderate economist, Henry Neyhorst, as Prime Minister, was appointed at the end of March, although Lt-Col Bouterse remained effectively in control. Initially, Lt-Col Bouterse had the support of left-wing groups and the trade unions. When, however, the promised social and economic changes failed to materialize in a deteriorating economic climate, the unions joined the business community in its call for a return to constitutional rule. The military regime responded by tightening censorship and by attempting to suppress the opposition. In October the arrest of Cyril Daal, the leader of Suriname's principal trade union (De Moederbond), prompted strikes and demonstrations. Faced with a general strike in November, Lt-Col Bouterse agreed to arrange for the election of a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution by March 1983, to be followed by the establishment of an elected government, but he subsequently broke his commitment. In December 1982 members of the armed forces burned down several buildings used by the opposition, including the headquarters of De Moederbond. During the ensuing disturbances, 15 leading citizens, including Cyril Daal, were executed. The borders were closed, and all schools, universities and private sources of information were shut down. The Government resigned, the Netherlands and the USA halted all aid, and the country was placed under rule by decree. A temporary, largely military, government was appointed. An attempted coup in January 1983, the sixth since February 1980, resulted in the dismissal of two-thirds of the officers of the armed forces and the death of Maj. Roy Horb. In February a former Minister of Social Affairs, Dr Errol Alibux, was appointed Prime Minister. He formed a new Council of Ministers, composed of members of two left-wing parties, the Progressive Workers' and Farm Labourers' Union (PALU) and the Revolutionary People's Party (RVP). The new Government immediately lifted the restrictions imposed in December 1982.

During 1983 Suriname continued to seek closer relations with socialist states, to compensate for the economic dislocation caused by the withdrawal of Dutch aid. In May and June Suriname made political and cultural accords with Libya and Cuba respectively. Offers of economic, financial and military assistance from Suriname's neighbour Brazil, however, succeeded in curbing Cuban influence. Following the US invasion of Grenada in October 1983, Suriname requested the recall of the Cuban ambassador and expelled 105 Cuban advisers and diplomats. In November numerous arrests occurred, following reports of an attempted coup.

In December 1983 the Government faced its most serious challenge when 4,000 workers in the bauxite industry began a strike in protest at proposed increases in income tax. Bank, electricity and other employees joined in the disruption. General discontent with the Government coalesced into calls for a return to civilian rule and for the holding of free elections. In January 1984 Bouterse dismissed the Alibux Cabinet, and reached an agreement with the strikers after withdrawing the planned tax increases. Following consultations with the three principal groupings in Surinamese politics (the army and revolutionary movement, the trade unions and the private business sector), an interim government, with Wim Udenhout, a former adviser to Lt-Col Bouterse, as Prime Minister, was created in February to prepare plans for a gradual restoration of constitutional rule. Bouterse hoped to consolidate his position by securing a political base through his 25 February Movement, which had been founded in November 1983. In December 1984 plans for a nominated National Assembly (comprising representatives of the 25 February Movement, the trade unions and the business sector) were announced. The Netherlands Government, however, refused to consider the changes as a significant move towards democratic rule, and regarded them as insufficient to merit the resumption of Dutch aid. In spite of this rejection, Bouterse decided to pursue his institutional changes, and in January 1985 the new National Assembly was inaugurated. A new Cabinet, based on the previous administration, was formed by Udenhout.

Suriname has a territorial dispute with Guyana over an estimated 15,000 sq km (6,000 sq miles) of land in the Corentyne region, and another with French Guiana over land to the east of the Litani river. Both of these disputes have soured relations between Suriname and its neighbours.

Government

In August 1980 the constitution was suspended, and the legislature dissolved. Martial law was declared in March 1982. An interim President assumed office in February 1982, but real power remains with the Commander-in-Chief of the National Army. The nominated National Assembly, created in January 1985, is to sit for 27 months to prepare a new constitution. It may also advise, and demand accountability from, a Cabinet of Ministers appointed by the army, trade unions and private business sector. Suriname comprises nine administrative districts.

Defence

The armed forces numbered over 2,000 men and women in 1983. A 50-member People's Militia was formed in 1982. In 1983 the Government announced plans to increase the size of the army. Also, the People's Militia is to be enlarged.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based mainly on the mining of bauxite (of which Suriname was the world's fourth largest exporter in 1982), which, together with its derivatives (alumina and aluminium), provides about 80% of export earnings, 40% of tax revenue and 18% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The bauxite industry is controlled by Suralco, a subsidiary of the US company Alcoa, and Billiton, part of the Royal Dutch/Shell group. In 1981 both companies reduced production by 20% because of a fall in world demand, and in 1982 Billiton cut production by 30%, following the cancellation of a purchase agreement by a US company. Revenue from bauxite was estimated to have fallen by 20% in 1981, and by a further 45% in 1982. Suriname's annual output of bauxite for export declined from 4.9m. metric tons in 1980 to less than 3m. tons in 1983. Prospects for the sector are not encouraging. Exports of metal-grade bauxite have been halted. In March 1984 Billiton and Suralco announced plans to reorganize their mining and refining activities because of poor market prospects. Production was then running at only 60%–70% of capacity. The loss of production, due to strikes within the bauxite industry, and the low international price for aluminium further depressed the industry during 1984. Plans for the development of bauxite reserves in the Backhuis mountains have been abandoned because of the poor quality of the ore.

Other minerals include iron ore (of which Suriname has estimated reserves of 6,000m. tons), manganese, copper, nickel, platinum, gold and kaolin. In 1981 the Gulf Oil Corporation discovered petroleum-bearing sand in the Saramacca district, and a Suriname State Oil Company was formed. Exploratory offshore drilling began in May 1982. Annual production of crude petroleum was expected to rise from 115,000 barrels in 1983 to 220,000 barrels in 1984. Energy for the Paranam aluminium plant is supplied by the Brokopondo hydroelectric power station. The construction of a second hydroelectric scheme on the Kabalebo river, with total capacity of 500 MW, has been delayed, owing to lack of funds.

Suriname has great agricultural potential and is self-sufficient in sugar, rice, edible oil, citrus fruits, coffee and bananas. Plantains, pulses, maize, coconuts and groundnuts are also grown, but the rice industry is the only fully developed sector. The fully-mechanized rice farm at Wageningen is one of the largest in the world and, with the planting of 20,000 ha in western Suriname in 1981, production is expected to double by 1986. Output of milled rice reached a record 210,000 metric tons in 1984. Export duty on rice was abolished, in an attempt to boost exports of the crop, in 1981. Oil palm is the second most important crop. Cultivation began in 1976, and by 1982 covered 2,800 ha. A palm oil refinery at Victoria, in the Brokopondo area, began operating in 1977, and produced 3,300 litres of edible oil in 1981, virtually satisfying local demand. There were plans to cultivate another 5,000 ha near Moengo, and to double refining capacity by 1983, to enable export to begin. Land under cultivation increased by 82,000 ha in 1982. Much of the new area was designated for the production of rice and palm oil. Fishing, particularly for shrimps, is growing in importance, and its share in export earnings rose from 2% in 1973 to 8% by 1977.

About 90% of Suriname is covered by forest but only 10% is commercially exploited. The forestry industry is dominated by Bruynzeel, originally a Dutch company but nationalized in 1982. The industrial sector is dominated by foodstuff and consumer industries. The annual growth in manufacturing output has varied widely in recent years. It was 18.4% in 1976, 4.9% in 1977, 10.9% in 1978 and 9.2% in 1979. Production fell by 7% in 1980 but grew by 13% in 1981. Growth in GDP during 1983 was achieved only at the cost of high government spending to finance imports: a policy which depleted foreign exchange reserves.

Until 1982 Suriname was relatively prosperous compared with its neighbours, on account of its bauxite exports and aid from the Netherlands, which amounted to Sf 1,700m. between 1975 and 1982, of a total of Sf 3,500m. to be disbursed over 15 years. Following the events of December 1982, the aid was halted, and this has precipitated a serious decline in the economy. In 1983 Suriname was forced to draw from its foreign reserves in order to finance an escalating budget deficit and costly capital expenditure programmes. By October 1984 the country's total non-gold reserves, which had stood at US $207m. at the end of 1981, had slumped to US $18.7m., foreshadowing a major economic crisis. Suriname expected to secure loans amounting to US $300m. in 1984, but an IMF loan of $100m. was withdrawn in February 1984 after the Government revoked proposed tax increases, stipulated by the IMF as a condition for the loan. In July further negotiations with the IMF for US $30m. in balance-of-payments support broke down, owing to Bouterse's refusal to accept conditions proposed by the IMF, including the devaluation of the Suriname guilder and large reductions in the public sector work-force. As a result of budget cuts, many ambitious development projects have been temporarily abandoned.

The decline in bauxite exports accounted for a trade deficit in 1981, the first since 1975, and a budget deficit of US $26m. In 1983 a budget deficit of Sf 309.6m., equivalent to 13.5% of GDP, was recorded. Suriname's GDP increased by an estimated 2.5% in 1982. The rate of inflation rose from 8.8% in 1978 to 14.9% in 1979, but fell to 13.2% in 1980, 8.7% in 1981, 7.3% in 1982 and 4.4% in 1983. The rate of unemployment was estimated at 18% in 1982. Large numbers of illegal Guyanese immigrants, working in Suriname, were expelled from the country at the beginning of 1985. The five-week strike by bauxite workers in 1984 was estimated to have caused losses of US $70m. The economic decline has been further affected by an outward flight of capital, following the unrest of December 1982.

Suriname is a member of the OAS, the IDB and the International Bauxite Association, and in 1978 joined GATT and the IMF.

Transport and Communications

In 1977 there were 2,500 km of roads, the majority of which are in the north of the country. There were 167 km of railways in 1980. Suriname is served by many shipping companies and has 1,500 km of navigable rivers and canals. There is an international airport at Zanderij, which is served by various foreign airlines, and 35 airstrips throughout the country.

Social Welfare

There is a modern medical service, financed by Dutch and EEC funds, but social welfare has remained largely dependent on private initiative within the various religious communities. In 1978 Suriname had 17 hospital establishments, with a total of 2,073 beds, and there were 214 physicians working in the country. In 1980 the Government announced its intention to establish a free health service.

Education

Compulsory education for children between six and 12 years of age has existed since 1876, and is available in government and

denominational schools. Education is free up to and including higher education, provided by the University of Suriname. In 1978 the rate of illiteracy among people aged 15 to 60 was estimated to be 35% (males 31.6%; females 37.1%). In 1983 the Government launched a literacy campaign, entitled 'Alfa 84'. This was to be followed by a programme of adult education, to commence in 1985.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped but tourist attractions include the unspoiled interior, many varieties of plants, birds and animals and varied cultural activities. The Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname is running various pilot schemes in the eight nature reserves in operation. In 1981 Suriname received 52,423 foreign visitors by air, and a further 13,673 by road from French Guiana.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 20 June* (Id-Ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), 1 July (National Union Day), 25 November (Independence Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 25 February (Revolution Day), March* (Phagwa), 28–31 March (Easter).

* Exact date dependent upon sightings of the moon.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Suriname gulden (guilder) or florin (Sf).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.069 guilders;
US $1 = 1.785 guilders.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Regeringsgebouw, Dr S. Redmondstraat 118, POB 244, Paramaribo (tel. 73927); Centrale Bank van Suriname, Waterkant 20, POB 1801, Paramaribo (tel. 73741; telex 152).

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area: 163,265 sq km (63,037 sq miles).

Population: 379,607 at census of 31 December 1971; 352,041 (males 173,083; females 178,958) at census of 1 July 1980; 364,000 (official estimate) at mid-1982.

Density (mid-1982): 2.2 per sq km.

Ethnic Groups (1971 census, percentage): Amerindian 2.12; Bush Negro 9.44; Chinese 1.59; Creole 31.35; European 1.05; Indian ('Hindu') 37.65; Indonesian 15.20; Others 1.60; (1980 census, percentage): Amerindian 3; Bush Negro 10; Chinese 3; Creole 32; Indian 35; Indonesian 15; European and others 2.

Administrative Districts (population at 1980 census): Paramaribo 67,718; Nickerie 34,598; Coronie 2,756; Saramacca 10,333; Suriname 164,879; Commewijne 14,082; Marowijne 22,583; Brokopondo 20,448; Para 14,644.

Economically Active Population (1980): Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 7,600; Mining and quarrying 5,581; Manufacturing 7,264; Electricity, gas and water 1,261; Construction 3,943; Trade, restaurants and hotels 11,418; Transport, storage and communications 2,927; Other private services 1,970; Government 38,038; Others 340; Not known 3,119; *Total employed* 83,461; Unemployed 14,229; *Total labour force* 97,690.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Rice (paddy) 280; Roots and tubers 1; Cabbages 1; Sugar cane 140; Bananas 39; Oranges 8; Grapefruit 1; Coconuts 5. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September 1982): Cattle 51; Goats 9; Sheep 4; Pigs 18; Chickens 1,150; Ducks 55. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry (roundwood removals, '000 cu metres, 1982): Industrial wood 247; Fuel wood 19; Total 266. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing (metric tons, 1981): Freshwater fishes 70; Marine fishes 2,273; Marine crabs 37; Shrimps and prawns 3,997; Total catch 6,377. Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

MINING

Production (1981): Bauxite 4,125,000 metric tons; Gold 25.2 kg.

INDUSTRY

Production ('000 litres, 1981): Milk (pasteurized 18,754, Yoghurt 181, Soft Drinks 42,328, Beer 13,975, Alcohol 767, Methylated spirit 83, Molasses 2,003; (metric tons, 1981): Raw sugar 7,851, Flour 9,998, Shrimps 3,864, Cattle fodder 49,790, Cement 71,486; Aluminium 40,520; Other products (1981): Cigarettes 402 million, Shoes (pairs) 383,895, Plywood (cubic metres) 19,045, Chipboard (cubic metres) 5,939, Electricity (million kWh) 1,367.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 Suriname gulden (guilder) or florin (Sf). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1 guilder. *Notes:* 5, 10, 25, 100 and 500 guilders. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 2.069 guilders; US $1 = 1.785 guilders; 100 Suriname guilders = £48.34 = $56.02. *Exchange Rate:* Fixed at US $1 = 1.78876 guilders (central rate) or $1 = 1.785 guilders (market rate) since December 1971.

Budget (million Suriname guilders, 1983): Revenue 468.78; Expenditure 801.26.

International Reserves (US $ million at 31 December 1983): Gold 19.60, Foreign exchange 54.24, Reserve position in IMF 3.09, SDRs 1.82, Total 78.75. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Money Supply (million Suriname guilders at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 264.95, Demand deposits at deposit money banks 184.92. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index for Paramaribo; base: 1970 = 100): 256.3 1981; 275.0 in 1982; 287.0 in 1983.

Gross Domestic Product in Purchasers' Values (million in Suriname guilders at current prices): 2,046 in 1981; 2,205 in 1982; 2,293 in 1983.

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1983): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 366.8, Merchandise imports f.o.b. −401.6, *Trade Balance* −34.8; Exports of services 84.2, Imports of services −204.8, *Balance on goods and services* −155.4; Unrequited transfers (net) −5.5, *Current Balance* −160.9; Direct investment (net) 45.7, Other long-term capital (net) 4.7, Short-term capital (net) −0.6, Net errors and omissions 1.2, *Total* (net monetary movements) −109.9; Valuation changes (net) −2.6, *Changes in Reserves* −112.6. Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (million Suriname guilders, 1979): *Imports c.i.f.:* Consumption goods 164.2, Fuel and lubricating oils 224.7, Raw materials 166.8, Cloth and yarn 24.6, Cars and motorcycles 51.8, Total (incl. others) 738.8. *Exports f.o.b.:* Bauxite 117.1, Alumina 358.4, Aluminium 133.6, Rice (husked) 67.8, Bacoven and bananas 7.4, Shrimps 47.8, Wood and wood products 19.4, Total (incl. others) 792.7.

Principal Trading Partners (million Suriname guilders, 1977): *Imports:* Brazil 18.6, People's Republic of China 23.0, Federal Republic of Germany 28.9, Japan 50.1, Netherlands 151.9, Trinidad and Tobago 96.9, United Kingdom 26.3, USA 217.3; Total 709.9. *Exports:* Japan 27.2, Netherlands 130.0, Norway 43.0, USSR 5.1, United Kingdom 28.3, USA 223.3, Venezuela 13.4, Yugoslavia 19.1; Total 550.6. Source: Suriname Customs Authority.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (registered motor vehicles, 1981): Passenger cars 27,720, Lorries 8,430, Buses 1,925, Motorcycles 32,425.

Shipping: Freight ('000 metric tons, 1981): 4,525 (2,986 net) entered; 4,476 (2,957 net) cleared; Vessels (1981): 797 entered, 785 cleared.

Civil Aviation (1981): Aircraft arrivals 1,488; Passenger arrivals 72,955; Passenger departures 67,430.

TOURISM

Tourist Arrivals (1981): 13,673 by road (from French Guiana); 52,423 by air.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers (1982): 215,000 in use.

Television Receivers (1982): 42,000 in use.

Telephones (1979): 15,000 in use.

EDUCATION

Elementary (1978/79): 323 schools, 3,578 teachers, 80,317 pupils.

Advanced Elementary (1978/79); 80 schools, 1,274 teachers, 26,077 pupils.

Technical and Commercial (1978/79): 11 schools, 278 teachers, 4,514 pupils.

General Secondary (1978/79): 5 schools, 161 teachers, 2,312 pupils.

Teacher Training (1978/79): 7 schools, 140 teachers, 1,342 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution was suspended in August 1980. A National Assembly was created in January 1985 to prepare a new constitution. The Assembly consists of 31 nominated members: 14 from the armed forces, 11 from the trade unions and six from the private business sector. The Assembly was to be in session for 27 months, and, in addition to preparing a new constitution, was to advise the Cabinet and to demand accountability from ministers.

The Government

Commander-in-Chief of the National Army: Lt-Col Desi Bouterse (seized power from civilian Government February 1982).

Interim President: L. Fred Ramdat Misier (assumed office February 1982; sworn in 3 February 1984).

CABINET
(March 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of General and Foreign Affairs: Wim Udenhout.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice: Frank Leeflang.

Minister of Finance: Norman Kleine.

Minister of the Armed Forces and Police: Wilfred Meynaard.

Minister of Transport, Trade and Industry: Imro Fong Poen.

Minister of Natural Resources and Energy: Eric Tjon Kie Sim.

Minister of Public Health: Van Trijk.

Minister of Agriculture, Cattlebreeding and Fisheries: Rajkumar Ranjit Singh.

Minister of Education: Allan Li Fo Sjoe.

Minister of Housing and Social Affairs: Sigfried Gilds.

Minister of Public Works and Telecommunications: Jainul Abdoel.

Minister of Labour: Edmond Dankerlui.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture, Cattlebreeding and Fisheries: Cultuurtuinlaan, Paramaribo; tel. 74177.

Ministry of the Armed Forces and Police: Gravenstraat 52–54, Paramaribo; tel. 75850.

Ministry of Education: Verl. Molenpad 117–123, Paramaribo; tel. 98850.

Ministry of Finance: Onafhankelijkheidplein 3, Paramaribo; tel. 75850.

Ministry of General and Foreign Affairs: Gravenstraat 6, Paramaribo; tel. 77030.

Ministry of Housing and Social Affairs: Waterkant 30, Paramaribo; tel. 76941.

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Justice: Onafhankelijkheidplein 2, Paramaribo; tel. 73141.

Ministry of Labour and Public Health: Gravenstraat 64, Paramaribo; tel. 73655

Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy: Mr Dr de Mirandastraat 13–15, Paramaribo; tel. 74666

Ministry of Public Works and Telecommunications: Verl. Coppennamelaan, Distr. Suriname; tel. 60555.

Ministry of Transport, Trade and Industry: Mr Dr de Mirandastraat 1, Paramaribo; tel. 75080.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: Ulrich Aron.

Vice-President: Jack Pinas.

There are 31 nominated members.

Political Organizations

25 February Movement (Standvaste): Paramaribo; f. 1983; political mass movement; Chair. Lt-Col Desi Bouterse; Sec.-Gen. Harvey Naarendorp.

The activities of the traditional political parties were suspended from February 1982.

Hernieuwde Progressieve Partij (HPP): Coppenamestraat 64, Zorg en Hoop, Paramaribo; f. 1975; social democratic; mainly Hindustani; Chair. Panellal Parmessar; Sec.-Gen. Dr George Hindorie.

Kaum-Tani Persuatan Indonesia (KTPI): Weidestraat, Paramaribo; f. 1947; largely Indonesian; Leader Soejadin André Soeparman.

Kommunistische Partij Suriname (KPS) (Communist Party of Suriname): Gravenstraat 45, Paramaribo; f. 1973; pro-Albanian; Maoist.

Nationale Partij Suriname (NPS): Wanicastraat, Paramaribo; f. 1946; predominantly Creole; Leader Henck Arron.

Partij Nationalistische Republiek (PNR): Weidestraat, Paramaribo; f. 1963; predominantly Creole; split into two factions; pro-Eddy Bruma (fmr leader) faction led by Robin Ravales.

Pendawa Lima: Paramaribo; f. 1975; predominantly Javanese.

Progressieve Arbeiders en Landbouwers Unie (PALU) (Progressive Workers' and Farm Labourers' Union): Paramaribo; left-wing party; Chair. Ir Iwan Krolis.

Progressieve Bosneger Partij: Paramaribo; f. 1968; Bush Negroes; Leader Jarien Gadden.

Progressieve Nationale Partij (PNP): Keizerstraat 195, Paramaribo; Leader Just Rens.

Progressieve Surinaamse Volkspartij (PSV): Keizerstraat 122, Paramaribo; f. 1946; Christian democratic party; 5,000 mems; Chair. Emile L. A. Wijntuin.

Revolutionaire Volkspartij (RVP) (Revolutionary People's Party): Paramaribo; offshoot of Volkspartij; Leader Edward Naarendorp.

Socialistische Partij Suriname (SPS): Paramaribo; f. 1977 from the fusion of the Progressieve Socialistische Partij and the Surinaamse Socialistische Partij; predominantly Creole; Leader Henk Herrenberg.

Vatan Hitkarie Partij: Paramaribo; Hindustani.

Volkspartij (VP): Keizerstraat 197, POB 1875, Paramaribo; f. 1975; left-wing; Chair. Dr Rubin Lie Pauw Sam; First Sec. Stuart Menckeberg.

Vooruitstrevende Hervormings Partij (VHP): Lim A Postraat, Paramaribo; f. 1949; leading left-wing party; predominantly Indian; Leader Jaggernath Lachmon.

In January 1983 the Amsterdam-based **Movement for the Liberation of Suriname,** led by Dr Henk Chin A Sen, announced the formation of a government-in-exile.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SURINAME

Brazil: Maratakkastraat 2, Paramaribo; tel. 91041; Ambassador: Luiz Felipe Lamprea.

China, People's Republic: Dr Axwijkstraat 45, POB 3042, Paramaribo; tel. 51540; Ambassador: Yan Hongliang.

France: Gravenstraat 5–7 boven, POB 2648, Paramaribo; tel. 76455; Chargé d'affaires: Jean-Paul Schricke.

Guyana: Lim A Postraat 10–12, Paramaribo; tel. 72509; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Christopher Jones.

India: Dr Sophie Redmondstraat 229, Paramaribo; tel. 74555; Ambassador: B. P. Sinha.

Indonesia: Van Brussellaan 3, POB 157, Paramaribo; tel. 97070; Ambassador: Djoko Juwono.

Japan: Gravenstraat 23–25, Paramaribo; tel. 74880.

Korea, Republic: Malebatrumstraat 1–5, POB 1896, Paramaribo; tel. 77255; Ambassador: Hi Chul Moon.

Netherlands: Mr Dr J. C. de Mirandastraat 10 boven, Paramaribo; tel. 77211; (Ambassador withdrawn, March 1982).

USSR: Anton Dragtenweg 17, Paramaribo; tel. 76814; Chargé d'affaires: ANATOLI GONCHARUK.

USA: Dr S. Redmondstraat 129, Paramaribo; tel. 76507; telex 373; Ambassador: ROBERT BARBOUR.

Venezuela: AGO-Gebouw Gravenstraat 25, 1, Paramaribo; tel. 75401; Ambassador: Dr B. VELÁZQUEZ.

Judicial System

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Court of Justice, the six members of which are nominated for life, and three Cantonal Courts.

President of the Court of Justice: O. E. G. VAN DER GELD.

Attorney-General: R. M. REEDER.

Religion

Many religions are represented in Suriname. Christianity, Hinduism and Islam predominate.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Paramaribo: Mgr ALOYSIUS ZICHEM, Gravenstraat 12, POB 1230, Paramaribo; tel. 73306.

Protestant Churches

Evangelisch-Lutherse Kerk in Suriname: POB 585, Waterkant 102, Paramaribo; Pres. EWALD VAN OMMEREN; 4,300 mems.

Moravian Church in Suriname: Maagdenstraat 50, POB 1811, Paramaribo, Praeses TH. A. DARNOUD; f. 1735; 44,398 mems.

HINDUISM

Sanatan Dharm: New Delhi St 24, Paramaribo; tel. 97186; f. 1930; Sec. R. KAMTASINGH; over 100,000 mems.

ISLAM

Surinaamse Moeslim Associatie: Kankantriestraat 55-57, Paramaribo; Chair. A ABDOELBASHIRE.

Surinaamse Islamitische Organisatie (SIO): Watermolenstraat 10, POB 278, Paramaribo; Chair. Dr I. JAMALUDIN; Sec. S. ISHAAK; f. 1978.

Stichting Islamitische Gemeenten Suriname: Verl. Mahonielaan 39 Paramaribo; Chair. Dr T. SOWIRONO.

Federatie Islamitische Gemeenten in Suriname: Chair. K. KAAIMAN.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Arya Dewaker: Verl. Molenpad 1, Paramaribo; Chair. R. O. SIHAL.

Also represented are the Christian Reformed Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Dutch Jewish Congregation, the Dutch Portuguese-Jewish Congregation, the Evangelical Methodist Church, God's Trumpet, Pentecostal Missions, the Seventh-day Adventists, Streams of Power, the Episcopal Church and the Wesleyan Methodist Congregation.

The Press

DAILIES

Aktueel: Gonggrijpstraat 82, POB 469, Paramaribo; tel. 71115; f. 1973; morning; Dutch; Editor J. H. M. SLAGVEER; circ. 5,000.

De Vrije Stem: Dr J. F. Nassylaan 107–109, Paramaribo; tel. 75247; morning; Dutch; Editor W. H. LIONARONS; circ. 5,000.

De Vrijheid: Keizerstraat 42, Paramaribo; Chinese.

De Ware Tijd: Malebatrumstraat 11, POB 1200, Paramaribo; tel. 72823; f. 1957; morning; Dutch; government propaganda only; Editor L. E. MORPURGO; circ. 8,000.

De West: Mr Dr J. C. de Mirandastraat No. 2–6, POB 176, Paramaribo; tel. 73338; f. 1909; midday; Dutch; liberal; Editors E. D. FINDLAY and R. HOFWIJK; circ. 9,000–12,000.

Lam Foeng: Domineestraat 35, Paramaribo; tel. 72152; Chinese.

There are two other Chinese language newspapers: *Fa Sien Paw* and *Surinam*.

PERIODICALS

Advertentieblad van de Republiek Suriname: Gravenstraat 118, Paramaribo; f. 1871; 2 a week; Dutch; government information bulletin; Editor F. WIJNGAARDE.

Bondro: Paramaribo; weekly; Editor HUMPHREY KEERVELD.

CLO Bulletin: Gemenelandsweg 95, Paramaribo; f. 1973; weekly; Dutch; labour information published by civil servants' union.

Mini-World: Albergstraat 29, POB 2440, Paramaribo; tel. 98991; f. 1976; monthly; English and Spanish; general interest; Editor SHINICHIRO MIKUNI; circ. 3,000.

Omhoog: Gravenstraat 17–19, Paramaribo; weekly; Dutch; Catholic bulletin.

Pipel: Keizerstraat 197; f. 1975; weekly; Dutch; organ of Volkspartij; Editor STUART MENCKEBERG.

There are also the following periodicals: weekly: *Paloeloe* (general interest), *Saina* (general interest), *Sport Arena* (sport, illustrated), *Sportspiegel* (sport, illustrated); *Economische Voorlichting* (economics), *High Time* (music), *Hit Mix* (teenage, music), *Hit Parade* (teenage, music), *Landbouw Nieuws* (agriculture), *Made in Suriname* (business), *Protestants maandblad* (religious), *Sport Spiegel* (sport, illustrated), *Suriname Juristenblad* (law), *Surinam Stars* (tourism), *Tamara* (women's magazine), *Toeka* (young people), *Tori* (general), *25 Februari, Vooruit* (politics).

PRESS AGENCIES

Surinaams Nieuws Agentschap (SNA) (Suriname News Agency): Gravenstraat 39c, Paramaribo; two daily bulletins in Dutch, one in English; Dir E. G. J. DE MEES.

CPS: Keizerstraat 105, POB 1577, Paramaribo.

Informa (Suriname News Service): Paramaribo.

Caribbean News Agency (CANA) (Barbados) is also represented.

Publishers

Dubois & Dubois: Eldoradolaan 22, Paramaribo; tel. 76904; f. 1966; Gen. Man. J. M. DUBOIS.

H. van den Boomen: Gravenstraat 17–19, Paramaribo; tel. 72301; Dir W. GRÜNBERG.

Leo Victor: Verl. Gemenelandsweg 4, Paramaribo; tel. 99591.

VACO, NV: Domineestraat 26, POB 1841, Paramaribo; tel. 72545; telex 123; Dir EDUARD HOGENBOOM.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 200,000 radio receivers and 42,500 television receivers in use.

Telesur NV: POB 1839, Paramaribo; telex 131; administration of radio and television.

RADIO

Stichting Radio-omroep Suriname: J. van Eerstraat, Paramaribo; tel. 97000; f. 1965; commercial; government-owned; all local languages; Dir R. E. POWER.

Radio ABC: Maystraat 57, Paramaribo; tel. 98765; f. 1975; commercial; services in Dutch, Sranang and Hindi.

Radio Apinti: Verl. Gemenelandsweg 37, Paramaribo; tel. 98855; f. 1958; commercial; home service in local languages; Dir E. VERVUURT.

Radio Paramaribo: Verl. Coppenamestraat 24-25, Paramaribo; tel. 99995; f. 1957; commercial; home service in all local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir M. R. PIERKHAN.

Radika: Pad van Wanica 51, pc. 51, POB 1083, Paramaribo; tel. 82800; f. 1962; commercial; Hindi and Dutch; Dir R. RADAKISHUN-RAMLAKHAN.

Radio Rani: Waterloostraat, Nieuw Nickerie; tel. 31462; commercial; Hindi, Javanese and Dutch.

Stem van de Revolutie Suriname: POB 271, Paramaribo; tel. 98115; commercial; government-owned; Indonesian, Sranang, Chinese, Indian vernaculars and Dutch.

TELEVISION

Surinaamse Televisie Stichting (STVS): Cultuurtuinlaan, POB 535, Paramaribo; tel. 73100; telex 271; f. 1965; government-owned; commercial; local languages, Dutch and English; Dir F. J. PENGEL.

Finance

In August 1981 the Government announced its intention of localizing all banks and insurance companies with one exception (which was left unnamed).

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; amounts in Suriname guilders unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Centrale Bank van Suriname: Waterkant 20, POB 1801, Paramaribo; tel. 73741; telex 152; f. 1957; cap. and res 34.5m. (Dec. 1982); Exec. Dirs W. CH. K. LIEUW A SOE, H. E. RIJSDIJK.

Commercial Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV: Kerkplein 1, Paramaribo; tel. 71555; telex 122; f. 1970; Man. Dir W. H. BUNSCHOTEN; br. at Nieuw Nickerie; 5 agencies.

Hakrinbank NV: Dr Sophie Redmondstraat 11–13, POB 1813, Paramaribo; tel. 77722; telex 136; f. 1936; cap. and res 11.6m. (Dec. 1982); Man. Dir Drs T. L. M. VAN PHILIPS; 9 brs.

Landbouwbank NV: Lim A. Postraat 32, POB 929, Paramaribo; tel. 75945; telex 240; f. 1972; cap. and res 7m. (Dec. 1982); Man. J. G. BUNDEL; 5 brs.

Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank, NV: Coppenamestraat 160–162, POB 677, Paramaribo; tel. 65000; f. 1963; government-supported development bank; cap. and res 5.6m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Dir Drs S. CH. MUNGRA.

De Surinaamsche Bank, NV: Gravenstraat 26–28, POB 1806, Paramaribo; tel. 71100; telex 134; f. 1865; cap. and res 34m., dep. 110m. (Dec. 1982); Dirs Drs A. J. BRAHIM, R. E. CH. TJONG A. HUNG; 11 brs.

Surinaamse Hypotheekbank, NV: Herenstraat 7, Paramaribo; f 1951; cap. and res 0.1m. (Dec. 1979); Dir M. A. A. OEMAR.

Surinaamse Postspaarbank: Knuffelsgracht 11–13, Paramaribo; tel. 72256; telex 280; f. 1903; cap. and res 3.7m. (Dec. 1979); Dir Drs H. R. NIJHORST.

Surinaamse Volkscredietbank: Waterkant 104, Paramaribo; tel. 72616; f. 1949; cap. and res US $4m. (Dec. 1982); Man. Dirs E. O. NOORDPOOL, HENCK ARRON; 2 brs.

INSURANCE

AGO Levensverzekering-Mij NV: Gravenstraat 23–25, POB 410, Paramaribo; tel. 72879.

American Life Insurance Company (ALICO): Wagenwegstraat 20, Paramaribo; tel. 72525.

British American Insurance Company: Klipstenenstraat 29, POB 370, Paramaribo; tel. 76523.

Eerste Surinaams-Nederlandse Levensverzekering Maatschappij (ENNA) NV: Gravenstraat 16, Paramaribo; tel. 77955; f. 1961.

NV Eerste Surinaamse Verzekeringsmaatschappij De Nationale: Gravenstraat 5–7, POB 1030, Paramaribo; tel. 73400; telex 243; f. 1953; Pres. H. W. VOS.

Fatum Schadeverzekering NV: Noorderkerkstraat 5–7, POB 1845, Paramaribo; tel. 71541; f. 1980; subsidiary of Nationale Nederlanden NV; Man. Dir S. I. SIJEM FAT; Sec. J. W. H. RICHTERS.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company: Watermolenstraat 43, POB 1392, Paramaribo; tel. 75540; telex 184; Man. ROBIN J. HERMELYN.

Nieuwe Eerste Nederlandse Verzekeringsmaatschappij NV: Lim A Postraat 30–32, Paramaribo; tel. 73646.

Self Reliance: Herenstraat 22, Paramaribo; tel. 72582.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken (Chamber of Commerce and Industry): Dr J. C. de Mirandastraat 10, POB 149, Paramaribo; tel. 73527; telex 375; f. 1910; 7,619 mems; Chair. A. S. LEE KONG.

Surinaams-Nederlands Kamer van Koophandel (Suriname-Netherlands Chamber of Commerce): Gravenstraat 39C, Paramaribo.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Centre for Industrial Development and Export Promotion: Rust en Vredestraat 79–81, POB 1275, Paramaribo; tel. 74830; telex 285; Man. R A. LETER.

Stichting Planbureau Suriname (National Planning Bureau): Dr S. Redmondstraat 118, POB 172, Paramaribo; tel. 73146; responsible for financial admin. of development programmes and projects; long- and short-term planning; Dir WINSTON R. CALDEIRA; Sec. SAM F. POLANEN.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (Suriname Trade and Industry Association): Prins Hendrikstraat 18, POB 111, Paramaribo; tel. 75286; f. 1950; 165 mems, Deputy Chair. J. M. J. LECKIE; Sec. G. R. BIJNOE.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Associatie van Surinaamse Fabrikanten (ASFA) (Suriname Manufacturers' Association): Domineestraat 33 boven, POB 3046, Paramaribo; tel. 76585; 114 mems; Chair. R. DOORSON; Sec. A. VAN ALEN.

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vakverenigingen in Suriname 'De Moederbond' (AVVS) (General Confederation of Trade Unions): Verlegende Coppenamestraat, Paramaribo, POB 230; right-wing; Pres. FRED VAN RUSSEL; 15,000 mems.

Centrale 47 (C-47): Wanicastraat 230; Paramaribo; includes bauxite workers; Chair. FRED DERBY; 9,000 mems.

Centrale Landsdienaren Organisatie (CLO) (Central Organization for Civil Service Employees): Gemenelandsweg 93, Paramaribo; Pres. H. SYLVESTER; 13,000 mems.

Federation of Small Farmers (FAL): Pres. GEEWAN SITAL.

Progressieve Werknemers Organisatie (Progressive Workers' Organization): Limesgracht 80, Paramaribo; f. 1948; covers the commercial, hotel and banking sectors; Chair. RAMON W. CRUDEN; Sec. M. E. MENT; 5,000 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Paramaribo Government Railway: Onverwacht, Paramaribo; single track narrow-gauge railway from Onverwacht, via Zanderij, to Bronsweg (87 km.); Dir M. NAHAR.

Suriname Bauxite Railway: POB 1893, Paramaribo; 70 km from the Backhuis Mountains to Apoera on the Corantijn river; Pres. HENRY R. FERRIER.

ROADS

There are 2,500 km of main roads, of which 850 km are paved. The main east–west road, 390 km in length, links Albina on the eastern border with Nieuw Nickerie on the west. A new east–west road further to the south was completed in 1978.

SHIPPING

Scheepvaart Maatschappij Suriname NV (SMS) (Suriname Shipping Line Ltd): Waterkant 44, POB 1824, Paramaribo; tel. 72447; f. 1936; services to the Netherlands, Belgium, Fed. Republic of Germany, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Mexico, Venezuela, US Gulf and Caribbean ports; regular cargo and passenger services in the interior; Gen. Man. R. K. P. CHIN ON.

Suriname is also served by many foreign shipping lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Zanderij International airport, 45 km from Paramaribo.

Surinaamse Luchtvaart Maatschappij NV (SLM) (Surinam Airways): POB 2029, Jodenbreestraat 65, Paramaribo; tel. 73939; telex 292; f. 1962; services to Amsterdam, Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles), the USA, Haiti, Guyana, French Guiana and Brazil;

regular and charter domestic services based at Zorg en Hoop; Pres. Dr M. MUNGRA; fleet: 2 DC-8/62, 2 DHC-6 Twin Otter.

Gonini Air Service: Zorg en Hoop Airport, POB 1614; tel. 99098; privately-owned; licensed for unscheduled national and international services (charters, lease, etc.); operates single and multi-engine Cessna aircraft; services include sales, maintenance and repair; Man. Dir GERARD BRUNINGS.

Gum Air NV: Rijweg naar Kwatta 254, Paramaribo; tel. 97670; privately-owned; unscheduled domestic flights.

Tourism

Toeristische Autoriteit (Tourist Authority): Grote Combéweg 99, POB 656, Paramaribo; tel. 72267; telex 292; f. 1981; Dir N. E. RAVALES.

Stinasu—The Foundation for Nature Preservation in Suriname: Cornelis Jongbawstraat 14, POB 436, Paramaribo; tel. 75845; offers tours and accommodation in nature reserves.

SWAZILAND

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Swaziland is a land-locked country in southern Africa, bordered by South Africa to the north, west, south and south-east, and by Mozambique to the east. The average annual temperature is about 16°C (61°F) on the Highveld, and about 22°C (72°F) in the sub-humid Lowveld, while annual rainfall ranges from 1,000 mm (40 in) to 2,250 mm (90 in) on the Highveld, and from 500 mm (20 in) to 600 mm (25 in) in the Lowveld. English and siSwati are the official languages. About 60% of the population profess Christianity, while most of the remainder adhere to traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is blue, with a yellow-edged horizontal crimson stripe (one-half of the depth) in the centre. On this stripe is a black and white Swazi shield, superimposed on two spears and a staff, all lying horizontally. Mbabane is the administrative capital, while Lobamba, the traditional capital of the Swazi people, is to become the country's legislative capital.

Recent History

In 1890 Swaziland came under the joint rule of the United Kingdom and the South African (Transvaal) Republic, established by Dutch (Boer) settlers. In 1894, under a convention between the administering countries, the Transvaal Government was given powers of protection and administration over Swaziland, without actually incorporating the territory. Sobhuza II became Ngwenyama (Paramount Chief) of Swaziland in 1899, when only a few months old, but his mother, Labotsibeni, acted as regent until 1921.

Following the South African War of 1899–1902, the Transvaal Government's powers passed to the United Kingdom. In 1903 Swaziland became a British protectorate. In 1907 it became one of the High Commission Territories, the others being the colony of Basutoland (now the Kingdom of Lesotho) and the protectorate of Bechuanaland (now the Republic of Botswana). The British Act of Parliament that established the Union of South Africa in 1910 also provided for the possible inclusion in South Africa of the three High Commission Territories. The United Kingdom, however, guaranteed that any such change in status would not be made without consulting the local inhabitants. Until 1960, successive South African governments asked for the transfer of the three territories, but the native chiefs always objected to such a scheme.

Swaziland's first constitution was introduced by the British Government in December 1963. Elections for the first Legislative Council, held in June 1964, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Imbokodvo ('Grindstone') National Movement, a royalist group which supports the traditional Swazi way of life, allied to progressive evolution. In April 1967 the party won all 24 seats in a new House of Assembly. Later that month, Swaziland achieved internal self-government as a protected state, with Sobhuza recognized as King of Swaziland and Head of State. At the same time, the leader of the Imbokodvo National Movement, Prince Makhosini Dlamini (a member of the royal family), was appointed Prime Minister. The constitution provided for a bicameral Parliament, with a nominated Senate as well as the elected House of Assembly. Swaziland became independent, within the Commonwealth, on 6 September 1968.

In April 1973, in response to a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament, the King repealed the Constitution, suspended all political activity and took over all judicial, legislative and executive powers himself. The leading opposition party, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC), was banned in November 1975. Following disturbances in October 1977 over pay structures, the Swaziland National Teachers' Organization was also banned. Political dissent continued throughout 1978, and several senior officials were arrested and imprisoned. Several members of the banned South African Pan-Africanist Congress were detained and expelled from Swaziland in April 1978, and South African refugees were frequent victims of the detention law in 1979.

A new constitution, promulgated in October 1978, provided for the establishment of a bicameral Parliament (Libandla), comprising a Senate (20 members) and a House of Assembly (50 members). No political parties were permitted. Later in October, elections were held for an 80-member electoral college. From its members, the college chose 10 Senators and 40 members of the House. The King appointed a further 10 members to each chamber. The new Parliament, which has only advisory functions, was opened in January 1979. The Prime Minister, Maj.-Gen. Maphevu Dlamini (who had replaced Prince Makhosini Dlamini in March 1976), died in October 1979 and was succeeded in November by Prince Mabandla N.F. Dlamini. During 1980 the new Prime Minister released a number of detained political opponents, and a commission of enquiry was formed to investigate allegations of government corruption, but its work was effectively terminated following Sobhuza's intervention.

King Sobhuza died in August 1982, after over 60 years as monarch. The powers of Head of State were temporarily transferred to the Queen Mother (Indlovukazi) Dzeliwe, who was to act as Regent until Sobhuza's designated successor, Prince Makhosetive (born in April 1968), came of age. Following Sobhuza's death, a power struggle took place between traditionalist and modernist elements in the Liqoqo (the Supreme Council of State), an advisory body which had been appointed by the King. In 1983 the traditionalists gained the upper hand, following the dismissal in March of the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, who had appeared to be making moves towards a more democratic style of government. He was replaced by the conservative Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, previously deputy to the Deputy Prime Minister. In August Queen Regent Dzeliwe, who had supported Prince Mabandla and had refused to sign a document acknowledging the supreme authority of the Liqoqo, was also ousted from power in favour of Ntombi, another of Sobhuza's wives and the mother of Crown Prince Makhosetive. All opposition to the dismissal of Queen Dzeliwe was swiftly crushed: protesting students were arrested, the Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabeni (who defended Dzeliwe), was dismissed, and the High Court was forbidden to pass judgment when Dzeliwe applied to have her deposition declared void. The official investiture of Queen Regent Ntombi took place in September. Elections for the electoral college were held in October, and Prince Bhekimpi was reappointed Prime Minister. A new Cabinet was formed in November, purged of members suspected of supporting Mabandla or Dzeliwe. In December 1983 17 people who had been in detention since August, including four members of the royal family, were charged with plotting to overthrow Queen Regent Ntombi. The charges were later withdrawn, however, and by mid-April 1984 all the detainees had been released.

In April 1984 Prince Bhekimpi announced that a coup plot against him had been foiled in March. He later accused the Minister of Finance, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, of leading the 'Gang of Four', who had allegedly planned the coup. In June 1984 Dr Nxumalo was dismissed from office, together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the heads of the army and the police force, who were accused of further attempts to seize power. The dismissals followed Dr Nxumalo's allegations that several prominent Swazi politicians had been involved in the misappropriation of funds that were due to the Southern African Customs Union. Plans to investigate the allegations were announced, following pressure from the South African Government, but in September it became evident that those implicated in the fraud were to be exempted from the investigations, when the authorities issued a decree granting immunity from prosecution to members of the Liqoqo over matters arising from their official activities. It was also announced in September 1984 that Prince Sozisa Dlamini, the Chairman of the Liqoqo and the Authorized

Person (empowered to perform the functions of the Queen Regent if she is unable to do so), had been suspended by the Liqoqo, following his alleged attempt to stage a coup in June 1984, with the help of the armed forces.

Swaziland has pursued a policy of dialogue and co-operation with white-ruled South Africa, while attaching considerable importance to maintaining good relations with other black African states. In early 1982 Swaziland and South Africa began discussions concerning the possibility of transferring to Swaziland the South-African controlled KaNgwane 'homeland' and part of the KwaZulu 'homeland', with a population of 750,000 Swazis. Swaziland has long held claims to the area as part of its historical territory. Following a series of protests against the proposed transfer by the people of KaNgwane and KwaZulu and the rejection of the proposals by the South African Supreme Court, a commission of enquiry was set up. The commission was disbanded in June 1984, and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs subsequently announced that no transfer would take place without the full consent of the 'homelands'. The plan appeared to have been formally abandoned in August 1984, when South Africa granted KaNgwane 'self-government' status, despite Swaziland's objections.

In the late 1970s, members of the African National Congress (ANC), a nationalist organization outlawed in South Africa, increasingly used Swaziland as a base from which to conduct guerrilla attacks over the border into South Africa. In February 1982, while negotiations concerning the proposed land deal (see above) were under way, Swaziland and South Africa signed a secret non-aggression pact. As a result, Swaziland showed increasing unwillingness to provide asylum to ANC members, and several were arrested and expelled. Following the signing of the Nkomati accord between South Africa and Mozambique in March 1984, which banned both countries from harbouring dissidents, many ANC members fled from Mozambique to neighbouring Swaziland. Clashes between ANC guerrillas and the Swazi security forces escalated, resulting in the deaths of three ANC members and a senior police officer. By July 1984, over 80 ANC members were reported to have been deported to other African countries, and in August Swaziland and Mozambique signed a security pact designed to prevent further cross-border violence. Tension between the Swaziland Government and the ANC increased still further, following the murder in December 1984 of the deputy chief of the Swazi security police. Although the ANC denied any involvement in the killing, the Government mounted a campaign to arrest all ANC fugitives remaining in the country. Meanwhile, Swaziland's signing of an agreement with South Africa in December 1984 providing for the exchange of trade representatives, provided further evidence of the two countries' increasing co-operation.

Government

Under the provisions of the 1978 constitution, executive authority is vested in the King and is exercised through a Cabinet presided over by a Prime Minister. All Ministers are nominated by the King. Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has 50 members—40 elected by an 80-member Electoral College and 10 appointed by the King. The Senate has 20 members, 10 elected by the Electoral College and 10 appointed by the King. The country is divided into 40 chieftaincies (Tinkhundla), each of which elects two members to the Electoral College. Each of the country's four regions is to have a council comprising members of the Electoral College, to co-ordinate activities at a regional level and to implement government policies. On the death of King Sobhuza in August 1982, the powers of Head of State were transferred to the Queen Mother Dzeliwe, and later to Queen Ntombi (see Recent History), who is to act as Regent until Sobhuza's designated successor, Prince Makhosetive (born in 1968), comes of age. The Queen Regent is advised in all matters of state by the Supreme Council of State (the Liqoqo), and is assisted in the administration of state affairs by the Authorized Person.

Defence

The Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force, created in 1973, totalled 2,657 regular troops in November 1983. Swaziland also has a paramilitary police force. Compulsory military service of two years was introduced in 1983.

Economic Affairs

Only about 55% of the total land area is Swazi-owned and is held in trust by the King as Nation Land. Traditional subsistence farming is the principal source of livelihood in these areas, while the remainder is divided into individual tenure farms, owned mainly by Europeans and commercial companies. Agricultural production accounts for about 30% of GDP and about 70% of export earnings. About 75% of the working population are engaged in agriculture. Sugar cane is the principal agricultural item in the economy, and sugar provided 46% of export earnings in 1981. There are two sugar mills in the Lowveld, producing 200,000 metric tons of sugar annually, and the large Simunye white sugar complex, which came into operation in 1980, achieved its full production capacity of 120,000 tons in 1982/83. Swaziland's total output of raw sugar in 1982/83 was 379,000 metric tons. Increased financial assistance from the state became necessary in 1982, however, because of depressed world sugar prices, and in 1983 Swaziland was granted SDR9m. by the IMF to cover a shortfall in export earnings which resulted from the decline in sugar prices. In 1983/84 the country's sugar production increased to 420,000 tons, of which 370,000 tons were exported. Cattle form the main wealth of the Swazi people, while citrus fruits, cotton, rice and maize are important agricultural products. Pineapples and tobacco are also grown. Swaziland became self-sufficient in maize in 1975, and a series of rural development programmes aims to repeat this achievement with other crops. In 1983, however, drought conditions resulted in an estimated 30% shortfall in the maize crop. A severe cyclone struck Swaziland in January 1984, causing extensive damage to crops, roads and communications. An international appeal was launched for aid towards rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Mining has declined in recent years, and the sector's share of GDP fell from 10% in the 1960s to 3% in 1982. Production of iron ore ceased in 1978, when the high-grade reserves which had been exploited at Ngwenya since 1964 became exhausted. Reserves of chrysolite asbestos have been extensively exploited, and 27,000 tons were exported in 1982. However, Turner and Newall, who operate the country's main asbestos mine, have announced that production is to cease in 1986. Coal holds the country's most important mineral potential, with reserves estimated at 250m. tons. Coal is currently mined at Mpaka, where annual output is about 150,000 tons. Further coal reserves were discovered in 1983 at Lobuka, and in 1984 plans to construct a thermal power station were under consideration. The Government is currently investigating the commercial viability of other mineral deposits, which include tin, kaolin, pyrophyllite and silica, and small gold and diamond deposits are being exploited in the north-west of the country, with the value of gold reserves estimated at between US $3m. and $4m.

Manufacturing industries are concerned mainly with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products. Commercial timber reserves cover about 120,000 ha, and the export of wood pulp is the second largest earner of foreign exchange. There are four sawmills, of which the largest, at Bhunya, produces about 150,000 metric tons of wood pulp annually. Swaziland's first industrial estate was opened at Matsapa in 1964, and several secondary industries, including a television assembly plant, have become established there. A second industrial centre is being developed in the south at Nhlangano. The construction of a petroleum refinery is also planned. A brickworks has been constructed near Mpaka to utilize the high-grade clay deposits in the area. Production began in 1984, with output forecast to reach 65m. bricks per year. Infrastructural facilities, including the construction of a dam project and two major new townships, were incorporated in the Simunye sugar complex. There are also plans to assist industrialization by providing alternative routes to world markets. Projects include improvements to Matsapa airport, and a further 115 km to be added to the rail link with South Africa to complete the connection with eastern Swaziland.

Although company tax remains low and the country is anxious to attract foreign capital, Africanization was speeded up in Swaziland during 1973 with a series of radical measures. These included more participation in the mining industry, part-nationalization of the two main banks, a monopoly of insurance, extra taxes on sugar in the form of a heavy levy on producers and more taxes on the thriving hotel industry as well as a Land

Speculation Act. Swaziland's attempts to attract foreign investment have been hampered by competition from South Africa, which offers lucrative investment allowances to promote industrial development in the 'homelands'. In September 1984 the Swazi Government announced that an 'incentive package' was to be implemented, in an effort to encourage investment in the agricultural and mining sectors, which had been underexploited, owing to lack of capital. Unemployment is a problem, and the country's economic stagnation has been aggravated by declining markets for sugar and asbestos, and by the effects of drought and cyclone damage. Inflation is associated with price levels in South Africa, as a result of the two countries' close economic links, and averaged 14.7% annually during 1977–82. Inflation was estimated at 10.4% during 1983. According to estimates by the World Bank, gross national product per head in 1982 was US $940 (at average 1980–82 prices), having shown an average annual growth rate of 4.2% over the 1960–82 period. Swaziland's third National Development Plan, introduced in 1977 and revised in 1980, forecast average annual growth of 6.5% in the agricultural sector and 7% in the manufacturing and processing sectors. Public sector investment in construction was also set at an annual 7% growth rate by the end of 1983. Growth rates fell far short of these targets, however, and reached an average of only 2.2% annually in 1978–81, dropping still further to 1% in 1982. Government estimates forecast an annual average of 2.1% growth in GDP over the 1984–89 period; however, this projected growth is insufficient to offset the country's estimated 3.4% annual increase in population.

Swaziland is a member of the Southern African Customs Union (formed in 1969), which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. Swaziland is also a member of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC, see p. 205), founded in 1979 to work towards the reduction of economic dependence on South Africa.

Transport and Communications

The 224-km Swaziland railway runs from the iron ore mine at Ngwenya, near Mbabane, on the western border through the middle of Swaziland to the Mozambique border near Goba, where it connects with the Mozambique line to the port of Maputo. In November 1978 work was completed on a 93-km rail link with South Africa to give land-locked Swaziland direct access to the ports of Richards Bay and Durban. The line, built at a cost of E25m., runs from Phuzumoya in Swaziland and joins the South African railways system at Lavusima (Gollel). In 1982 plans to extend this rail link to eastern Swaziland were announced. In 1983 the E40m. contract to extend the railway network to the northern border with South Africa was granted to a South African company. There are 2,723 km of roads including a 170-km highway from Ngwenya, on the western border, to Lomahasha on the Mozambique border, of which 104 km are tarred. Work started on a 52-km road linking Lomahasha with the north-east in 1983. The severe cyclone that struck Swaziland in January 1984 caused extensive damage to the country's infrastructure. In June 1984 finance was being sought for a US $30m. project to reconstruct roads and more than 100 bridges that had been washed away during the cyclone. The main airport is at Matsapa, near Manzini. A telecommunications satellite facility was established in the Ezulwini Valley in 1983.

Social Welfare

In 1976 Swaziland had 17 hospitals, with 1,462 beds. In 1978 there were 75 physicians, 131 nurses and 731 midwives.

Education

Primary education, which is not compulsory, begins at seven years of age. In 1982 an estimated 88% of children aged seven–12 attended school. In 1983 there were 468 primary schools, with 129,767 pupils, and 27,000 pupils in a total of 89 secondary schools. There are two teacher training colleges. Higher education is provided by the University of Swaziland, at which 1,064 students were enrolled in 1982/83. Vocational and other training is provided by the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute, the Swaziland Agriculture College and University Centre and the Government's Staff Training Institute. In 1979 the adult literacy rate was estimated at between 25% and 35%.

Tourism

Swaziland has some magnificent mountain scenery, particularly in the Ezulwini Valley. There are game reserves at Mlilwane and Hlane. Tourism expanded rapidly to a record 135,000 visitors in 1976, of whom an estimated 80% were short-stay visitors travelling by road from South Africa. Increased petrol prices, however, resulted in a decline to 70,000 tourists in 1978. In 1980 there were 82,000 visitors, and tourist receipts totalled US $33m. In 1978 there were 26 hotels and two casinos, and there are plans to build other hotels and a third casino.

Public Holidays

1985: 16 May (Ascension Day), 22 July (Birthday of the late King Sobhuza), 24 August (Umhlanga (Reed Dance) Day), 6 September (Somhlolo (Independence) Day), 24 October (United Nations Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 13 March (Commonwealth Day), 28–31 March (Easter), 25 April (National Flag Day).

The Incwala Ceremony is held in December or January, but the exact date is variable each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Swazi and South African currency are both legal tender.

Swazi currency: 100 cents = 1 lilangeni (plural: emalangeni (E)).

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 lilangeni = 1 rand;
£1 sterling = 2.2985 emalangeni or rand;
US $1 = 1.988 emalangeni or rand.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, POB 456, Mbabane.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 17,363 sq km (6,704 sq miles).

Population: 494,534 (including absentee workers): at census of 25 August 1976; 605,000 (provisional estimate) at 1 July 1983.

Principal Towns (population at August 1982): Mbabane (capital) 38,636; Manzini 13,893.

Births and Deaths (1982): Birth rate 50.8 per 1,000; death rate 17.4 per 1,000.

Labour Force (estimate, including absentees, August 1982): 317,879 (males 153,579, females 164,300).

AGRICULTURE

Principal Crops (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Rice (paddy) 5; Maize 63; Potatoes 6; Sweet potatoes 2; Cottonseed 21; Cotton (lint) 11; Citrus fruit 5; Sugar cane 3,300.

Livestock (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September, 1982): Horses 2; Asses 15; Cattle 675; Pigs 22; Sheep 40; Goats 330; Poultry 620.

Livestock Products (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons, 1982): Beef and veal 17; Goats' meat 3; Cows' milk 37; Cattle hides 2.

(Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*)

FORESTRY

Roundwood Removals ('000 cubic metres, 1981): Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers 319; Pitprops (Mine timber) 65; Pulpwood 1,268; Other industrial wood 11 (FAO estimate); Fuel wood 560 (FAO estimate); Total 2,223.

Sawnwood Production ('000 cubic metres, 1981): 136.

(Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*)

MINING

Production ('000 metric tons, 1981): Coal 163.8; Asbestos 35.6.

INDUSTRY

Production ('000 metric tons, 1981): Raw sugar 349; Molasses 485; Chemical wood pulp 157 (year ending 30 June); Electric energy 310.2 million kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 lilangeni (plural: emalangeni). The lilangeni is at par with the South African rand, which is also legal tender in Swaziland. *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 lilangeni. *Notes*: 2, 5, 10 and 20 emalangeni. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 2.2985 emalangeni; US $1 = 1.988 emalangeni; 100 emalangeni = £43.51 = $50.30. *Average Exchange Rate* (US $ per lilangeni): 1.149 in 1981; 0.923 in 1982; 0.899 in 1983.

Budget (estimates, '000 emalangeni, year ending 31 March 1983): *Revenue:* Customs and excise 117,000; Income tax 40,000; Other taxes and duties 11,545; Earnings of departments 17,100; Total (incl. others) 190,000. *Expenditure:* Public debt 24,892; Prime Minister 5,710; Police and defence 16,544; Home affairs 4,311; Education 21,062; Health 9,755; Works, power and communications 9,177; Agriculture 10,147; Judiciary 3,725; Foreign affairs 2,586; Total (incl. others) 118,797. 1984/85 draft budget ('000 emalangeni): revenue 208,780; expenditure 210,840.

International Reserves (US $ million at 31 December 1983): IMF special drawing rights 1.54; Reserve position in IMF 1.78; Foreign exchange 89.18; Total 92.50 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Money Supply (million emalangeni at 31 December 1983): Currency outside banks 52.54; Demand deposits at commercial banks 44.21 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Cost of Living (Retail Price Index, excluding rent, for low-income wage earners' families in Mbabane and Manzini; base: 1970 = 100): 357.4 in 1981; 397.2 in 1982; 443.1 in 1983 (Source: International Labour Office).

Gross Domestic Product (million emalangeni, year ending 30 June): 465.5 in 1979/80; 553.9 in 1980/81; 571.0 in 1981/82.

Balance of Payments (US $ million, 1982): Merchandise exports f.o.b. 321.8; Merchandise imports f.o.b. −443.2; *Trade balance* −121.4; Exports of services 88.7; Imports of services −103.1; *Balance on goods and services* −135.8; Private unrequited transfers (net) 0.5; Government unrequited transfers (net) 67.9; *Current balance* −67.4; Direct capital investment (net) 25.1; Other long-term capital (net) 20.4; Short-term capital (net) −0.9; Net errors and omissions 15.5; *Total* (net monetary movements) −7.5; Valuation changes (net) −12.6; Official financing (net) −0.2; *Changes in reserves* −20.2 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities ('000 emalangeni): *Imports 1982:* Food and live animals 48,157; Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. 82,745; Chemicals 86,034; Basic manufactures 49,023; Machinery and transport equipment 122,975; Miscellaneous manufactured articles 59,402; Unspecified 105,728; Total (incl. others) 562,845. *Exports 1981:* Sugar 125,799; Citrus fruit 9,156; Wood pulp 46,360; Asbestos 17,771; Canned fruit 12,652; Meat and meat products 3,694*; Total (incl. others) 314,512* (* Estimates).

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic ('000 motor vehicles in use, 1980): Passenger cars 13.3; Commercial vehicles 13.3; Motorcycles and scooters 1.3 (Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics*).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers: 84,000 (1983 estimate).

Television Receivers: 6,500 (1983 estimate).

Telephones: 10,000 (1978).

Daily Newspapers: 1 (average circulation 8,000) in 1979.

EDUCATION

Primary (1983): 468 schools; 3,586 teachers; 129,767 pupils.

Secondary (1983): 89 schools; 1,433 teachers; 26,469 pupils.

Teacher Training (1981): 2 colleges; 65 teachers; 538 students.

Technical and Vocational Training (1981): 3 institutes; 71 teachers; 901 students.

University Education (1982): 1 university; 113 teachers; 1,064 students.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution seeks to maintain a non-racial state in which everyone will be treated equally without discrimination, regardless of race, colour or creed, and securing to everyone freedom and justice and inviolability of their property.

The King of Swaziland, called the Ngwenyama (the Lion) in siSwati, is Head of State. Succession is governed by Swazi law and custom. The executive authority is vested in the King and exercised through a Cabinet of Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister. The King or, in his absence, the Liqoqo (see below) may, at any time, appoint an Authorized Person to perform, on behalf of the Queen Regent, the functions of her office if she is unable to do so.

The Liqoqo, or Supreme Council of State, consists of 16 members, all appointed by the King, and advises him on all matters of State.

Under the independence Constitution, legislative power was vested in a bicameral Parliament, comprising a Senate and a House of Assembly. In April 1973, in response to a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament, the late King Sobhuza repealed the Constitution, suspended political activity and took over all judicial, legislative and executive powers himself. These powers were, however, immediately reinvested in a Cabinet of Ministers, and the Judiciary continued with little modification.

A new Constitution, which confirmed the power of the King, was promulgated on 13 October 1978, although it has not been formally presented to the people. The Constitution is based on traditional tribal communities, called Tinkhundla, and provides for a bicameral Parliament (Libandla) comprising a House of Assembly with 50 deputies and a Senate with 20 Senators. Parliament's functions are confined to debating government proposals and advising the King. No political parties are permitted. An 80-member electoral college, with two members chosen by the people from each Inkhundla, elects from its members 40 deputies and 10 Senators. The King appoints a further 10 members to each chamber.

Note: On the death of King Sobhuza on 21 August 1982, the full powers of the Head of State were transferred to the constitutional dual monarch, the Queen Mother, or Indlovukazi ('Great She Elephant') in siSwati. The Queen Mother, Indlovukazi Dzeliwe, also took the title of Queen Regent. On 9 August 1983 Indlovukazi Dzeliwe was replaced as Queen Mother and Regent by Indlovukazi Ntombi, the mother of the heir to the throne, Prince Makhosetive. It is expected that Queen Regent Ntombi will act in this role until her son (born in April 1968) comes of age and assumes the throne. The Queen Regent is advised in all matters of State by the Supreme Council of State (the Liqoqo), and is assisted in administering state affairs by the Authorized Person, Prince Sozisa Dlamini (the senior Royal Prince and Chairman of the Liqoqo).

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

HM Queen Regent Indlovukazi Ntombi Latfwala (took office 9 August 1983).

CABINET

(March 1985)

Prime Minister: Prince Bhekimpi Alpheus Dlamini.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Moses Mhambi Paul Mnisi.

Minister of Justice: David Jabulani Mathse.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives: Hezekiel Sipho Mamba.

Minister of Commerce, Industry, Mines, and Tourism: Derek von Wissell.

Minister of Education: Dabulumjiva Hatrick Sipho Nhlabatsi.

Minister of Finance: Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini.

Minister of Interior and Immigration: King Mtetwa.

Minister of Works and Communications: Chief Sipho Shongwe.

Minister of Health: Prince Phiwokwakhe Dlamini.

Minister of Defence and Youth: Brig. Fonono Gideon Duba.

Minister of Labour and Public Service: Mhlangano Stephen Matsebula.

Minister of Natural Resources, Land Utilization and Energy: Prince Khuzuwandle Dlamini.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Mbabane.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism: POB 451, Mbabane; tel. 43201; telex 2232.

Ministry of Education: POB 39, Mbabane.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 518, Mbabane.

Ministry of Works and Communications: POB 58, Mbabane.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF STATE

(Liqoqo)

Chairman: Prince Sozisa Dlamini (suspended Sept. 1984).

Prince Sifuba.
Prince Mfanasibili.
Prince Mancibane.
Prince Twekwane.
Prince Lusekwane.
Prince Mavandlakazi.
Chief Mulimi Maziya.
Ndvuna Masenjana Nsibandze.
Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko.
A. K. Hlophe.
Ndleleni Gwebu.
Dr George Mzingeli Msibi.
Prince Mkhatshwa.

Secretary of Liqoqo and Ombudsman: Robert M. Mabila.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

(Libandla)

The Senate

There are 20 Senators, of whom 10 are appointed by the Head of State and 10 elected by and from an 80-member electoral college (see The Constitution).

House of Assembly

There are 50 deputies, of whom 40 are elected by and from the electoral college and 10 appointed by the Head of State.

Political Organizations

Party political activity by groups other than the Imbokodvo National Movement was banned by royal proclamation in April 1973, and formally prohibited under the 1978 Constitution.

Imbokodvo National Movement (INM): Mbabane; f. 1964; traditionalist movement, but also advocates policies of development and the elimination of illiteracy; Leader (vacant).

Illegal opposition parties include:

Ngwane National Liberatory Congress (NNLC): Ilanga Centre, Martin St, POB 766, Manzini; f. 1962; won three seats in 1972 elections; supports democratic freedoms and universal suffrage; Leader Dr Ambrose P. Zwane; Sec.-Gen. Dumisa Dlamini.

Swaziland Progressive Party (SPP): POB 6, Mbabane; f. 1929 as Swazi Progressive Association; Pres. J. J. Nquku.

Swaziland United Front (SUF): POB 14, Kwaluseni; f. 1962; splinter group of Swaziland Progressive Party; Leader O. M. Mabuza.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN SWAZILAND

China (Taiwan): Embassy House, POB 56, Mbabane; tel. 42379; telex 2167; Ambassador: Chou Tung-hua.

Israel: POB 146, Mbabane; tel. 42626; telex 2098; Ambassador: Meir Joffe.

Mozambique: POB 1212, Mbabane; tel. 42904; telex 2248; Ambassador: D. T. Magaia.

United Kingdom: Allister Miller St, Mbabane; tel. 42581; telex 2079; High Commissioner: Martin Reith.

USA: Central Bank Bldg, POB 199, Mbabane; tel. 22281; Ambassador: (vacant).

Judicial System

The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice. There is a High Court (which is a Superior Court of Record) with five subordinate courts in all the administrative districts, and there is a Court of Appeal which sits at Mbabane.

There are 17 Swazi Courts, including two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Court of Appeal, which have limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. They have no jurisdiction over non-Swazi nationals.

Chief Justice: Jannul Hassanali.

Religion

About 60% of the adult Swazi population profess Christianity. Most of the remainder hold traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

Conference of Churches: POB 384, Mbabane; tel. 53071; f. 1929; mems 14 church denominations and 1 Christian organization; Head Rev. Dr A. B. Gamedze.

Council of Swaziland Churches: POB 1095, Manzini; tel. 53628; Chair. Rt Rev. L. C. Ndlovu; Gen. Sec. Eunice Sawazi.

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Swaziland: Rt Rev. B. L. N. Mkhabela, POB 118, Mbabane; tel. 43624.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Manzini: (vacant); Apostolic Admin. Louis Ncamiso Ndlovu, OSM, POB 19, Manzini; tel. 52348; 45,000 adherents in 1984.

Other Christian Churches

Mennonite Central Committee: POB 329, Mbabane; tel. 42805; Co-ordinator P. Penner.

The Methodist Church in Southern Africa: POB 218, Mbabane; tel. 42658.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 298, Mbabane; mems resident in 422 localities.

The Press

Business in Swaziland: POB 156, Mbabane; f. 1971; monthly business magazine; owned by The Times of Swaziland; Editor Andrew Forrest.

News from Swaziland: POB 464, Allister Miller St, Mbabane; tel. 42771, telex 2035; weekly; govt information publ. for circ. at home and abroad; publ. by Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service.

The Swazi News: POB 156, Mbabane; f. 1983; weekly (Sat.); English; owned by *The Times of Swaziland*; Editor James Dlamini; circ. 7,000.

Swaziland Observer: POB A 385, Swazi Plaza, Mbabane; tel. 23383; telex 2322; f. 1981; daily (Mon.–Sat.); English; Gen. Man. Cyril Dlamini; Editor Chiza Ngwira; circ. 8,000.

Tikhatsi Temaswati: POB 156, Mbabane; f. 1983; daily (Mon.–Sat.); siSwati; owned by *The Times of Swaziland*; Editor Pat Nxumalo; circ. 4,000.

The Times of Swaziland: POB 156, Lansdown House, Post St, Mbabane; tel. 42220; telex 2097; f. 1897; English; daily (Mon.–Fri.); Editor-in-Chief Norman Sowerby; Editor James Dlamini; circ. 10,000.

Tindzaba News: monthly magazine, SiSwati and English; publ. by Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service.

Publishers

Apollo Services (Pty) Ltd: POB 35, Mbabane; tel. 42711.

Arnot Publishing Co Pty Ltd: POB 156, Mbabane; tel. 42983.

B & T Directories (Swaziland) Ltd: POB 2299, Mbabane; tel. 53965.

GBS Printing and Publishing (Pty) Ltd: POB 1384, Mbabane; tel. 52779.

Longman Swaziland (Pty) Ltd: POB 2207, Manzini; tel. 53891.

Macmillan Boleswa Publishers (Pty) Ltd: POB 1235, Manzini; tel. 84533; telex 2221, Man. Dir L. A. Balarin.

Swaziland Printing & Publishing Co Ltd: POB 28, Mbabane; tel. 42716; telex 2044.

Radio and Television

In 1985 there were an estimated 85,000 radio receivers and 7,000 television receivers in use.

RADIO

Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Service: POB 338, Mbabane; tel. 42761; telex 2035; f. 1966; broadcasts in English and siSwati; Dir of Broadcasting and Information T. D. Makama.

Swaziland Commercial Radio (Pty) Ltd: POB 23114, Joubert Park, Johannesburg, South Africa; tel. 3310444; telex 86246; privately-owned commercial service; international service to southern Africa in English, Portuguese and Indian languages; music, news and religious programmes; Man. Dir I. Kirsh.

Trans World Radio: POB 64, Manzini; tel. 52781; telex 2196; f. 1974; evangelical Christian broadcasts in English, Sotho, Shona, Ndebele, Swahili, Zulu, and other African languages to Africa; six transmitters; Pres. Paul E. Freed.

TELEVISION

Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation: POB A 146, Mbabane; tel. 43036; telex 2138; f. 1978; state-owned; broadcasts in English; colour service; Chair. M. A. Fry; Gen. Man. Dan Dlamini.

Finance

(auth. = authorized; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; br. = branch; amounts in emalangeni)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Swaziland: POB 546, Mbabane; tel. 43096; telex 2029; f. 1974; cap. 1m., dep. 26.7m., res 3m. (1983); Gov. H. B. B. Oliver; Gen. Man. S. S. Kuhlase.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Swaziland) Ltd: Independence House, West St, POB 1337, Mbabane; tel. 43659; telex 2162; Chair. Dr S. S. Nxumalo; Gen. Man. W. H. Jafree.

Barclays Bank of Swaziland Ltd (United Kingdom): POB 667, Allister Miller St, Mbabane; tel. 42696; telex 2096; f. 1974; 40% state-owned; cap. and res 6.7m., dep. 81.2m. (1983); Chair. John Richard Masson; Man. Dir William Heath Houston; 17 brs and agencies.

Standard Chartered Bank Swaziland Ltd (United Kingdom): POB 68, 21 Allister Miller St, Mbabane; tel. 43351; telex 2041; f. 1974; 40% state-owned; cap. 2.8m., res 1.1m. (1983); Chair. S. J. S. Sibanyani; Man. Dir A. W. R. Davies; 4 brs and 11 agencies.

Swazi Bank (Swaziland Development and Savings Bank): POB 336, Mbabane; tel. 42555; telex 2055; f. 1965; auth. cap. 10m.; Gen. Man. Dr T. Deguefe; brs throughout country.

INSURANCE

Swaziland Insurance Brokers (Pty) Ltd: POB 222, Allister Miller St, Mbabane; tel. 43227; telex 2101; partly state-owned; Gen. Man. F. A. J. Pettit.

Swaziland Royal Insurance Corpn: POB 917, Mbabane; tel. 43231; telex 2043; sole legal insurance company since January 1974; 51% state-owned; cap. p.u. 500,000; Gen. Man. M. W. Mkwanazi.

Tibiyo Insurance Brokers (Pty) Ltd: POB A166, Swazi Plaza, Mbabane; tel. 43541; telex 2170; Man. Dir C. G. Faux.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS): POB 866, Mbabane; tel. 43046; telex 2052; handles business and investment shareholdings; Man. Dir V. Khathwane.

Small Enterprises Development Co Ltd: POB A186, Swazi Plaza, Mbabane; tel. 43391; telex 2052; f. 1970; Man. Dir J. M. Fakudze.

Swaziland Investment and Development Corporation Ltd: POB A294, Manzini; tel. 22861; telex 2216; Gen. Man. A. McGuire.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Swaziland Citrus Board: POB 343, Mbabane; tel. 43547; telex 2018; f. 1956 for development of citrus industry; Gen. Man. D. H. Horstmanshof.

Swaziland Commercial Board: POB 509, Mbabane; tel. 42930; Man. Dir J. M. D. Fakudze.

Swaziland Cotton Board: POB 230, Manzini; tel. 52775; Gen. Man. T. Jele.

Swaziland Meat Corporation Ltd: POB 446, Manzini; tel. 84033; telex 2013; f. 1965; operates an abattoir and cannery at Matsapa to process meat for local and export markets; Man. Dir J. J. J. Fourie.

Swaziland Sugar Association: POB 445, Mbabane; tel. 42646; telex 2031; Gen. Man. D. Johnson.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Swaziland Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 72, Mbabane; tel. 52339; telex 2020; Sec. Joe L. Ayton.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Federation of Swaziland Employers: POB 386, Manzini; tel. 22768; f. 1964; 231 mems; Pres. N. Crowther; Exec. Dir Peter Dodds.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Swaziland Central Co-operatives Union: POB 551, Manzini; tel. 52787; telex 2070.

There are more than 123 co-operative associations, of which the most important is:

Swaziland Co-operative Rice Co Ltd: handles rice grown in Mbabane and Manzini areas.

Transport

RAILWAYS

A 224-km railway line from Bomvu Ridge, near Mbabane, joins the Mozambique railway system at Goba near the Mozambique border. The main traffic is wood-pulp, sugar, molasses, coal, citrus fruit and canned fruit. A 93-km link with the South African railway network was opened in November 1978 to provide Swaziland with direct access to the ports of Richards Bay and Durban. Plans to extend this rail link to eastern Swaziland were announced in 1982. The project, estimated to cost E63m., was scheduled for completion in November 1985. There were 312 km of railways in 1984.

Swaziland Railway Board: Swaziland Railway Bldg, Johnstone St, POB 475, Mbabane; tel. 42486; telex 2053; f. 1964; Chair. J. S. Murphy; CEO H. B. L. Slabbert.

ROADS

In 1983 there were 2,719 km of roads of which some 630 km were bituminized. The 51-km road between Lonhlupheko and Lomahasha (on the Mozambique border) was being reconstructed to bitumen standard in 1983, with finance from the African Development Bank and the Swedish International Development Authority. Considerable damage to road systems was sustained after a cyclone struck in January 1984. Substantial rehabilitation work on approx. 700 km of main and 500 km of district gravel-surfaced roads was to start in 1985, financed by World Bank and US loans totalling some E18m.

Ministry of Works and Communications: POB 58, Mbabane; tel. 42321; telex 2104; Principal Sec. Gilbert M. Mabila; Sr Roads Engineer J. Shepherd.

SHIPPING

Royal Swazi National Shipping Corporation Ltd: POB 1915, Manzini; tel. 53788; telex 2065; f. 1980 to succeed Royal Swaziland Maritime Co; owns no ships, acting only as a freight agent; Gen. Man. M. S. Dlamini.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Matsapa, near Manzini, about 40 km from Mbabane. It was being expanded in 1982.

Air Cargo Swaziland: Matsapa Airport, Manzini; f. 1980; cargo services to southern Africa; 1 Douglas DC-6B.

Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation: POB 939, Manzini; tel. 84444; telex 2064; f. 1978; fmrly Swazi Air; services to Botswana, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and charter flights; Chair. Chief Sipho Shungwe; CEO D. Langeler; 1 Fokker 28.

Tourism

Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism: POB 451, Mbabane; tel. 43201; telex 2232; Principal Sec. C. M. Mkhonka.

SYRIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Syrian Arab Republic lies in western Asia, with Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east and Jordan to the south. Lebanon and Israel are to the south-west. Syria has a coastline on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. Much of the country is mountainous and semi-desert. The coastal climate is one of hot summers and mild winters. The inland plateau and plains are dry but cold in winter. Average temperatures in Damascus are 2°C to 12°C (36°F to 54°F) in January and 18°C to 37°C (64°F to 99°F) in August. The national language is Arabic, with Kurdish a minority language. More than 80% of the population are Muslims (mostly Sunnis) but there is an important Christian minority of various sects. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, white and black, with two five-pointed green stars in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Damascus.

Recent History

Syria was formerly part of Turkey's Ottoman Empire. Turkish forces were defeated in the First World War (1914–18) and Syria was occupied in 1920 by France, in accordance with a League of Nations mandate. Syrian nationalists proclaimed an independent republic in September 1941. French powers were transferred in January 1944, and full independence was achieved on 17 April 1946. In December 1949 Syria came under an army dictatorship, led by Brig. Adib Shishekly. He was elected President in July 1953 but was overthrown by another army coup in February 1954.

In February 1958 Syria merged with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic (UAR). In September 1961, following an army coup in Damascus, Syria seceded and formed the independent Syrian Arab Republic. In 1963 Maj-Gen. Amin al-Hafiz formed a government in which members of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Baath) Party were predominant. In February 1966 the army deposed the Government of President Hafiz, replacing him by Dr Nureddin al-Atasi. However, in November 1970, after a bloodless coup, the military (moderate) wing of the Baath Party seized power, led by Lt-Gen. Hafez al-Assad, who was elected President in March 1971. In March 1972 the National Progressive Front, a grouping of the five main political parties, was formed under the leadership of President Assad.

Increasing border tension between Syria and Israel was a major influence leading to the Six-Day War of June 1967, when Israel attacked its Arab neighbours as a reprisal for the closure of the Strait of Tiran by the UAR (Egypt). Israeli forces quickly made territorial gains, including the Golan heights region of Syria, which remains under Israeli occupation. An uneasy truce lasted until October 1973, and all attempts by outside powers to arrange a peace settlement failed. War broke out again in October 1973, when Egyptian and Syrian forces launched simultaneous attacks on Israeli-held territory. On the Syrian front, there was fierce fighting in the Golan Heights area until a cease-fire was agreed after 18 days. In May 1974 the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, secured an agreement for the disengagement of forces. Israel formally annexed the Golan Heights in December 1981, hampering the chances of a negotiated final peace agreement.

Syria did not approve of the second interim Egyptian-Israeli Disengagement Agreement in September 1975, but agreed to acknowledge it as an accomplished fact at the Arab summit conferences in Riyadh and Cairo in October 1976, in return for Egypt's acceptance of Syria's role in Lebanon. Syria had progressively intervened in the Lebanese civil war during 1976, finally providing the bulk of the 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force (ADF). In mid-1981 tension was greatly intensified when Syria moved surface-to-air missiles into Lebanon for possible use against Israel.

Syria condemned President Sadat of Egypt's peace initiative with Israel in November and December 1977, the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, signed in September 1978, and the subsequent peace treaty concluded between them. In 1981 Crown Prince (later King) Fahd of Saudi Arabia presented a plan for solving the Palestinian question, which tacitly recognized Israel. Syria was not alone in having deep misgivings about the plan, and in November 1981 a summit conference of Arab states in Fez, Morocco, broke up over failure to approve it. A greater sense of realism forced Syria to agree to proposals for the attainment of peace in the Middle East, based on the 'Fahd plan', at a further Fez summit in September 1982.

The ADF, based in northern Lebanon, was unable to act when Israel invaded southern Lebanon in June 1982 and advanced to Beirut, trapping 14,000–15,000 troops of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Syrian forces. In August these troops were evacuated under the supervision of a multinational peace-keeping force, and some 50,000 Syrian troops, deployed in the Beka'a valley and northern Lebanon, faced 25,000 Israelis in the south of the country, even though the mandate of the ADF had expired.

Syria has consistently opposed US-sponsored diplomatic initiatives towards a peace agreement in Lebanon. When protracted talks culminated in the signing on 17 May 1983 of an Israel-Lebanon peace agreement, formulated by US Secretary of State George Shultz, Syria, predictably, rejected it. President Assad viewed the agreement as an infringement of Lebanese sovereignty, imposed by Israel and its US ally, and as a threat to Syrian security. He refused to observe the clause providing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon within three months, stating that Israel was an invading force, while Syrian troops had been invited into the country by the Lebanese Government. In the ensuing military and diplomatic deadlock, Assad continued to supply the militias of the Lebanese Druze and Shi'ite factions in their fight against the Lebanese Government and the Christian Phalangists in and around Beirut and in the Chouf mountains. At the same time he tried to unite Lebanese opposition leaders in a pro-Syrian 'national front' against the Government of President Amin Gemayel.

Syria backed a revolt which erupted in Lebanon's Beka'a valley in May 1983 against Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah). Syrian and rebel PLO forces finally trapped Arafat, the PLO Chairman, in the Lebanese port of Tripoli in November. After fierce fighting, Arafat and some 4,000 of his followers were permitted to leave Tripoli by boat in December for various destinations in the Middle East.

Although Israel withdrew its forces from Beirut to the Awali river in September 1983, Syria's troops remained entrenched in the north of Lebanon, occasionally exchanging fire with US aircraft from the naval fleet standing offshore in support of the US contingent in the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut. The state of civil war existing in and around Beirut eventually compelled the evacuation of the multinational force in the first three months of 1984. In March President Gemayel was forced to succumb to the controlling influence of Syria in the affairs of Lebanon. He abrogated the 17 May agreement with Israel, as President Assad had always insisted that he should, and reconvened the National Reconciliation Conference of the rival Lebanese factions (which had first met in Geneva in November 1983) in Lausanne, under pressure from Syria to agree constitutional reforms which would give the majority Muslim community of Lebanon greater representation in government. In return, Gemayel received guarantees of internal security from Syria.

The National Reconciliation Conference failed to produce the results for which Syria had hoped, and it saw the beginning of the disintegration of the Lebanese National Salvation Front, comprised of leading Lebanese opponents of President Amin Gemayel, which had been established, with Syrian backing, in

July 1983. At the Conference, a former Lebanese President, Sulaiman Franjiya, vetoed Syrian plans for constitutional changes in Lebanon, involving the diminution of the powers of the President, traditionally a Maronite Christian. The Conference broke up, with no agreement having been reached on how to increase Muslim representation in the Lebanese Government.

At talks in April 1984, President Assad approved plans for a government of national unity in Lebanon, put to him by President Gemayel, giving equal representation in the Cabinet to Muslims and Christians. Despite their misgivings, Nabih Berri of the Shi'ite Amal militia and Walid Joumblatt, the Lebanese Druze leader (both of whom receive financial support from Syria), were persuaded to participate in the new government by President Assad. Inter-factional fighting continued in Beirut, however, and Syria, usually in the person of Vice-President Abdel Halim Khaddam, was repeatedly required to intervene to bring the squabbling factions to a compromise through their leaders in the Cabinet.

By dint of Syrian mediation, a security plan for Beirut was agreed and put into operation at the beginning of July 1984. The plan met with only limited success, and the extent of Syria's influence with its Lebanese allies came into question when even the threat of force failed to win Walid Joumblatt's unequivocal approval of an extension of the security plan to allow the Lebanese Army into the Druze stronghold of the Chouf mountaines. In September Syria arranged a truce to end fighting in Tripoli between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the Sunni Muslim Tawheed Islami (Islamic Unification Movement). This prepared the way for the Lebanese Army to enter the city in November, under the terms of an extended security plan, backed by Syria, to assert the authority of the Lebanese Government. On this occasion, Walid Joumblatt's opposition to the plan's provisions for the army to take control of the coastal road south of Beirut appeared to have tacit Syrian approval. However, the plan finally went ahead in January 1985.

Syria's rejection of Israel's demand that any withdrawal from Lebanon should be undertaken by both sides simultaneously was vindicated as it became clear, during the latter half of 1984, that Israel would be forced by domestic economic, political and social pressures to withdraw unilaterally. Syria approved Lebanese participation in talks with the Israelis to co-ordinate the departure of the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) from southern Lebanon with other security forces, in order to prevent an outbreak of civil violence. A series of talks began in Naqoura (Lebanon) in November and repeatedly foundered on the question of which forces should take the place of the IDF. Under Syrian influence, the Lebanese wanted the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to police the Israel–Lebanon border (as it had been mandated to do in 1978), and the Lebanese Army to deploy north of the Litani river, between UNIFIL and the Syrians in the Beka'a valley. Israel was not convinced of the competence of the Lebanese Army, and wanted UNIFIL to be deployed north of the Litani, while the Israeli-backed so-called 'South Lebanon army' patrolled the southern Lebanese border. In the absence of any agreement, Israel withdrew from the talks, and on 14 January 1985 the Israeli Cabinet voted to take steps towards a three-phased unilateral withdrawal to the international border. Although the Syrian Government was evidently determined to retain control of events in Lebanon, the imminent Israeli withdrawal offered Syria the prospect of reducing its costly military presence in the north and east of the country. (See Recent Histories of Israel and Lebanon.)

Despite the favourable evolution of events in Lebanon, Syria's progress towards a position of pre-eminence in the Arab world was eroded during 1984, as the rehabilitation of Egypt continued. Syria dissented from the decision to readmit Egypt to membership of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in March 1984, and opposed Jordan's restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt in September. Syria's attempt to wrest control of the PLO from Yasser Arafat has only succeeded in splitting the movement, while Arafat retains his leadership of the bulk of the organization and has manoeuvred it towards an emergent moderate Arab alliance which includes Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Syria's relationship with Iraq has been under strain for some years. Rivalry between different wings of the Baath Party, in Damascus and Baghdad, led to disputes over Syria's use of the waters of the Euphrates river and the closing of the oil pipelines between Kirkuk, in Iraq, and the Syrian port of Banias, on the Mediterranean Sea. There was a brief reconciliation in October 1978, when the two countries pledged to unite, but the friendship ended when a conspiracy in Iraq in July 1979 was attributed to Syrian intrigue. Syria supports Iran in the Gulf War with Iraq, which began in September 1980. Plans for union with Libya, announced in September 1980, seem unlikely to be successful.

Syria has been facing deep internal problems. Regular assassinations of Alawites (a minority Islamic sect to which Assad belongs) indicated sectarian tension, and Assad attributed much of the opposition to the Muslim Brotherhood, a conservative Islamic group. In February 1982 an uprising in Hama, which was believed to be the work of the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood, was put down with brutal ferocity. In January 1985 Assad declared an amnesty for some members of the Muslim Brotherhood who were imprisoned in Syria, and invited those in exile to return to the country.

In January 1980, after the Seventh Congress of the Regional Command of the Baath Party, Assad reshuffled his government, and Dr Abdel-Rauf Kassem replaced Muhammad Ali al-Halabi as Prime Minister. A further reshuffle took place in December 1981. Syria's ties with the USSR were strengthened when Assad visited Moscow in October 1979, and confirmed when Syria signed a 20-year Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation with the USSR in October 1980. Syria has received $2,000m. from the USSR in military loans since 1982, and a total of between $12,000m. and $13,000m. since 1973.

In November 1983 Assad suffered what was thought to be a heart attack. He recovered, but his evidently weakened state aroused speculation as to who would succeed him. During Assad's illness and, periodically, until March 1984, shows of military strength were staged by rivals to the succession, including Rifaat al-Assad, the President's brother and commander of the 20,000–30,000-strong Defence Brigades which controlled Damascus and upheld the regime's authority. A ministerial reshuffle, the first for four years (which had been postponed by Assad's illness), took place in March 1984, merely, it seemed at first, to appoint replacements for four ministers who had died. The new government, however, included an unprecedented three vice-presidents: Abdel Halim Khaddam, Rifaat al-Assad and Zuheir Masharkah. Ostensibly designed to ease Assad's workload following his illness, the appointment of three vice-presidents distributed power evenly between the President's potential successors, giving none the ascendancy. The army, Assad's guarantee of continued power, was still controlled by officers loyal to him.

In what was interpreted as a disciplinary measure against those responsible for the confrontations between military units in and around Damascus between November 1983 and March 1984, Rifaat al-Assad, Gen. Ali Haydar (commander of the Special Forces élite army unit) and Gen. Shafiq Fayyadh (commander of the third armoured division) were sent to Moscow as part of a diplomatic delegation, and then not permitted to return to Syria. Rifaat al-Assad was sent to Geneva, Switzerland, in June, and Gens Haydar and Fayyadh to Sofia, Bulgaria, into what appeared to be temporary exile. While Rifaat al-Assad was abroad, it was variously reported that his Defence Brigades had been disbanded or that they had been placed under the direct command of the Syrian army. It later emerged that they had been absorbed into the army, with the exception of a few units which had been put under the command of Rifaat al-Assad's son-in-law. Rifaat al-Assad was finally allowed to return to Syria in November 1984, and was given responsibility for national security affairs, applying the policies of the ruling Baath party. President Assad was re-elected for a third seven-year term of office in February 1985, and appeared to have regained much of his former authority.

In November 1984 President Mitterrand became the first French leader to visit Syria since the country's independence from France in 1946.

Government

Under the 1973 Constitution, legislative power is vested in the unicameral People's Council, with 195 members elected by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is vested in the President, elected by direct popular vote for a seven-year term. He

governs with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister. Syria has 13 administrative districts.

Defence

National service, which normally lasts 30 months, is compulsory for men. In July 1984 the regular armed forces totalled an estimated 362,500 men (including about 140,000 conscripts): an army of 240,000 (including 120,000 conscripts), an air defence command of 50,000, a navy of 2,500 and an air force of 70,000. In addition, Syria had army reserves of 50,000 and navy reserves of 2,500. Paramilitary forces comprise Defence Brigades of about 25,000 men, a gendarmerie of 8,000 and a desert guard (frontier force) of 1,800. It was estimated that 57,000 Syrian troops were deployed in Lebanon in 1984. Defence expenditure for 1984 was estimated at £S12,600m.

Economic Affairs

Petroleum production, which began in 1968, is small compared with some Middle Eastern countries: annual output reached a peak of 9.2m. tons in 1976 and fell to 8.15m. tons in 1982, rising only slightly to 8.4m. in 1983. Nevertheless, crude petroleum is Syria's leading export, regularly accounting for two-thirds or more of total export earnings. Of the US $2,025.8m. earned by exports in 1983, petroleum accounted for $1,512.8m. The economy relies considerably on government revenue from the petroleum industry. However, in 1983 it was independently estimated that Syria's recoverable reserves (1,600m. barrels) would be exhausted in 25 years' time, and it is officially accepted that Syria will survive as a net oil exporter only until the 1990s. Long-term prospects for Syria's oil industry did improve during 1984, however, with the discovery of an oil field near Deir-ez-Zor, which may eventually be able to produce 100,000–150,000 b/d of light, high-quality crude. The total output of Syria's three existing fields averaged about 170,000 b/d in 1984.

A number of problems have beset petroleum production in Syria: the cost of extraction is high, and the crude oil itself was uniformly of poor quality (until the Deir-ez-Zor discovery of 1984), having a high sulphur content, so that it had to be mixed with lighter imported oil to be marketable. Oil prices have fallen recently, owing to a world glut, and in 1981, for the first time since oil exports began in the mid-1970s, Syria had a deficit on trade in petroleum and its derivatives (exports $1,661.5m; imports $1,729.4m.), becoming a net importer in cash terms. Although trading resulted in a small profit in 1982, with domestic demand increasing at a rate of 7% annually and no prospect of substantially increased production, Syria's import bill is likely to rise. Since the closure of the pipeline from Iraq in 1982, of the 11m. tons of light crude oil which it has imported for domestic refining, Syria has received the bulk, an estimated 44m. barrels (including 7.3m. barrels at no cost), from Iran at a substantial discount. In return, Syria has acted as a conduit for arms deliveries to Iran. Iran is treating Syrian debts of about $1,000m., which it is currently unable to pay (owing to a shortage of foreign exchange), as long-term loans. In addition to oil, Iran is the dominant supplier of goods to Syria, its total exports to that country reaching more than $1,000m. in 1983, or 26% of Syria's total merchandise imports (more than three times the value of imports from the second largest supplier, Federal Germany). Syria's reliance on Iran for supplies of crude oil was revealed as a serious weakness in 1984, as hostilities in the Gulf War with Iraq began to hinder the passage of ships in the Gulf, threatening the oil link with Iran. President Assad attempted to restrain Iran from widening the conflict and endangering vital oil supplies.

The plight of its petroleum industry has reduced Syria's earnings of the foreign exchange which it needs to finance development projects, particularly the construction of more power stations. In 1982 Syria's foreign exchange reserves stood at $115m., while in 1979 they had been $581m. Few major contracts were awarded during 1983, and a number of those that were have been subject to postponement or cancellation. The USSR, however, did agree to co-operate in nuclear and other energy projects.

In 1982 Syria's GDP rose by 6.9%, and industrial production by 19% (largely attributable to increases in electricity generation), according to the Central Bank, but the other economic indicators were not encouraging. Although the current account deficit of $251m. in 1982 was slightly less than the 1981 deficit, the position was still much worse than in 1979, when a surplus of $959m. was recorded. Export earnings declined from $2,102.2m. in 1981 to $2,025.8m. in 1982, but the reduction was offset by a much greater fall in the value of imports, from $5,030.8m. to $4,013.3m. The trade deficit widened by $2,600m. (30%) in 1983, when export earnings were $1,923m. and import expenditure was $4,542m. The cost of keeping troops in Lebanon, estimated at $250,000 per day, is a strain on the nation's finances. In recent years, at least 50% of national budget expenditure has consistently been allocated to defence. Such commitments show the value of aid received from Arab states, who pledged $1,850m. per year to Syria's military effort in 1979, though the recession in the oil industry and disenchantment with Syria's regional policy (e.g. its support for Iran) have reduced the amount of Arab aid to a fraction of that promised. Preliminary budget figures for 1985 show a continued commitment to defence. The current balance-of-payments deficit rose to $815m. in 1983, but initial estimates for 1984 indicate that the deficit may have been reduced.

Agriculture was, for many years, the mainstay of the Syrian economy, in spite of the existence of a traditionally strong trading sector and, more recently, relatively successful attempts at industrialization. The agricultural sector provides about one-fifth of Syria's gross domestic product (GDP), and it employed 30% of the working population in 1983. However, agriculture's share of GDP has fallen substantially since the 1960s. It contributed 32.2% of GDP in 1962, 25.6% in 1972 and 18.5% in 1982. The under-use of potential was the initial cause of the decline, but this ceased to be the case during the 1970s, and the continued decline in agriculture owes more in recent years to the growth of the mining and manufacturing sectors.

With its revenues from petroleum dwindling and its crude reserves running out, Syria has realized the necessity of developing its traditional export industries: agriculture, textiles and phosphates. The fifth five-year plan (1981–85) gives agriculture a high priority, allocating £S17,200m. (US $4,380m.) to its development. A major project is the Euphrates Dam, which has been built with Soviet assistance, and which will eventually lead to the irrigation of about 640,000 ha of land, though only about 64,000 ha had been irrigated by 1984.

Cotton was Syria's most valuable export commodity until 1974, when that distinction passed to petroleum. Cotton exports subsequently declined in both value and volume, from being worth £S836m. in 1977 to £S584m. in 1982. However, cotton remains the leading cash crop, with 80% of production being exported. The annual output of seed cotton has been increasing since the 1982/83 season, and reached a record 516,444 tons in 1983/84. The area under cotton, which fell from 292,000 ha in 1963 to 138,810 ha in 1980/81, increased to 172,559 ha in 1983/84, and earnings from cotton exports rose to £S1,008m. in 1983. The harvest of sugar beet has also risen, from 860,300 tons in 1982 to 1.2m. tons in 1983, and this, combined with an increase in local refining capacity, helped to bring about a reduction in imports of sugar from 198,272 tons in 1981 to 175,521 tons in 1982. The plan for sugar is to raise production 10-fold during the 1980s.

Syria's grain crop of wheat and barley occupied some 2.7m. ha in 1980, about two-thirds of the total area under cultivation. Output of both crops fluctuates considerably. There is potential for expansion in the production of wheat, barley, tobacco and fruit and vegetables, though income from these remains minimal. Textiles, food processing and cement are the most important industries after petroleum and agriculture. Aleppo and Damascus are thriving commercial centres.

Transport and Communications

Railways run between Homs, Hama and Aleppo, and link Syria with Beirut, in Lebanon, and Amman, in Jordan. There is a line from Homs to Tripoli, in Lebanon, and lines from Aleppo to Turkey and Iraq. A 194-km line links Damascus and Homs, and a line from Tartous to Latakia is being built. There is a network of main roads, and all the principal towns are connected by road. The chief ports are Banias and Latakia. The Trans-Arabian pipeline (TAPLINE), operated by the Arabian-American Oil Co (Aramco) from its oilfields in Saudi Arabia, crosses Syria to Sidon, in Lebanon. Pipelines are easily closed by

military activity. International services to Damascus and Aleppo are provided by Syrian Airways and major foreign companies.

Social Welfare

State hospitals provide free medical care for persons unable to afford private medical attention. In 1978 Syria had 130 hospitals, with a total of 8,732 beds, and by 1980 there were about 3,880 physicians. Old-age pensions, and other benefits, are provided by law.

Education

Primary education, which begins at six years of age and last for six years, is officially compulsory. Secondary education, beginning at 12 years of age, also lasts six years. In 1981 an estimated 89% of children in the primary age-group were enrolled (98% of boys; 80% of girls). The ratio at secondary schools was 44% (boys 53%; girls 34%). There are universities at Damascus, Aleppo and Latakia.

Tourism

Syria's tourist attractions include an attractive Mediterranean coastline, the mountains, the town bazaars and the antiquities of Damascus and Palmyra. The number of foreign visitors declined from 1,228,074 in 1980 to 831,635 in 1982.

Public Holidays

1985: 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 23 July (Egypt's Revolution Day), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 1 September (Union of Syria, Egypt and Libya), 16 September* (Islamic New Year), 6 October (Beginning of October War), 16 November (National Day), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 8 March (Revolution Day, anniversary of the 1963 revolution), 4–7 April (Greek Easter).

* Islamic religious holidays may vary slightly from the dates given, depending on sightings of the moon.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 piastres = 1 Syrian pound (£S).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = £S4.549;
US $1 = £S3.925.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, Abdel-Malek bin Marwah St, Malki Quarter, Damascus; tel. 335830; telex 411099.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	184,050
Inland water	1,130
Total	185,180*
Population (census results)†	
23 September 1970	
Males	3,233,110
Females	3,071,575
Total	6,304,685
7 September 1981	9,052,628
Population (official estimates at mid-year)†	
1982	9,295,000
1983	9,606,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	51.9

* 71,498 sq miles.
† Including Palestinian refugees, numbering 193,000 at mid-1977.

REGISTERED BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1979	304,372	70,933	35,741
1980	403,841	88,311	37,643
1981	309,682	86,081	39,863
1982	350,016	84,327	44,570

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1970 census)

Damascus (capital)	836,668*	Latakia	125,716
Aleppo	639,428	Deir-ez-Zor	66,164
Homs	215,423	Hasakeh	32,746
Hama	137,421		

* Including suburbs, population was 923,253.

Estimates (December 1982): Damascus 1,036,920 (2,500,000, including suburbs); Aleppo 905,944; Homs 414,401.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(sample survey, January 1983)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	506,105	99,648	605,753
Mining and quarrying / Manufacturing	249,194	29,140	278,334
Electricity, gas and water	20,130	731	20,861
Construction	321,129	3,238	324,367
Trade, restaurants and hotels	203,414	6,280	209,694
Transport, storage and communications	123,663	3,688	127,351
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	15,166	2,729	17,895
Community, social and personal services	387,245	91,580	478,825
Activities not adequately defined	—	6	6
Total labour force	1,826,046	237,040	2,063,086

* Figures exclude persons seeking work for the first time, totalling 49,674 (males 29,278; females 20,396).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	2,087	1,556	1,612
Barley	1,406	661	1,043
Maize	46	50	70*
Millet	17	13	18*
Lentils	61	53	61
Seed cotton	356	422*	521
Tobacco	12	14	13*
Sesame	18	16	20*
Grapes	409	423	450
Olives	208	471	235
Figs	55	51	n.a.
Apricots	49	81	65
Apples	104	139	150
Sugar beet	504	860	1,200
Pomegranates	57	57	n.a.
Onions	175	187	188*
Tomatoes	723	790	750
Potatoes	311	279	300*

* Unofficial estimate.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983*
Cattle	807	791	800
Horses	54	56	56
Camels	4	6	7
Asses	241	236	242
Mules	35	36	38
Sheep	10,504	11,403	11,000
Goats	1,060	1,150	1,100
Chickens	13,965	15,405	15,000

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal	33	33*	36*
Mutton and lamb	84	87*	92*
Goats' meat	6	7*	7*
Poultry meat	64	73*	80*
Cows' milk	570	599	629*
Sheep's milk	447	446	477*
Goats' milk	79	86	83*
Butter and ghee	14.9	19.0	19.4
Cheese	57.5	60.7	66.4*
Hen eggs	77.3	101	105*
Wool:			
greasy	16.6	28.0	24.5*
clean	11.6	14.0	12.7*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	3.9	3.8	3.8

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Crude petroleum	8,541	8,200	8,489
Phosphate rock	1,319	1,461	1,231
Salt (unrefined)	110.8	102	51

Natural gas (terajoules): 2,000 in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	25.2	28	n.a.
Silk and cotton textiles	'000 metric tons	10.9	37	n.a.
Woollen fabrics	'000 metric tons	2	1	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,309.6	2,850	3,625
Natural asphalt	'000 metric tons	75.6	71	74
Glass	'000 metric tons	50.9	51	46
Soap	'000 metric tons	46	48	50.6
Sugar	'000 metric tons	148	183	205
Margarine	'000 metric tons	7	8	6.3
Edible oils	'000 metric tons	20	20	21.6
Manufactured tobacco	'000 metric tons	9.9	11	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	4,564	5,431	n.a.
Beer	'000 litres	8,899	8,343	8,080
Wine	'000 litres	141	372	672
Arak	'000 litres	852	1,315	2,803

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 piastres = 1 Syrian pound (£S).

Denominations
Coins: 2½, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1 pound.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 500 pounds.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = £S4.549;
US $1 = £S3.925;
£S100 = £21.98 sterling = $25.48.

Exchange Rate
Since April 1976 the official mid-point rate has been fixed at US $1 = £S3.925.

ORDINARY BUDGET (£S million)

Expenditure	1984
Community, social and personal services	21,071
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	123
Mining and quarrying	9
Manufacturing	50
Electricity, gas and water	4
Construction and building	28
Trade	31
Transport, communications and storage	123
Finance, insurance and real estate	n.a.
Others	2,000
Total	23,439

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET (£S million, incorporating both ordinary and development budgets)

Expenditure	1984
Community, social and public services	26,860
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,211
Mining and quarrying	1,161
Manufacturing	1,697
Electricity, gas and water	1,672
Construction and building	555
Trade	1,030
Transport, communications and storage	2,577
Finance, insurance and real estate	477
Others	2,049
Total	41,289

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1981–85)

Total investment: £S101,493m. (agriculture £S17,200m.).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,230	2,032	1,928
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−4,843	−3,703	−4,152
Trade balance	−2,614	−1,671	−2,224
Exports of services	591	548	781
Imports of services	−653	−953	−1,111
Balance on goods and services	−2,676	−2,076	−2,554
Private unrequited transfers (net)	582	446	461
Government unrequited transfers (net)	1,819	1,379	1,278
Current balance	−275	−251	−815
Long-term capital (net)	48	−8	309
Short-term capital (net)	531	148	336
Net errors and omissions	−285	208	40
Total (net monetary movements)	19	97	−131
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	8	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−72	−190	−1
Changes in reserves	−45	−93	−131

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

COMMODITIES (£S million)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Cotton textiles, other textile goods and silk	664.5	691.0	468.6
Mineral fuels and oils	4,196.9	6,847.3	5,929.8
Lime, cement and salt	378.8	320.5	194.9
Cereals	330.5	347.1	348.4
Vegetables and fruit	335.6	355.9	238.3
Machinery, apparatus and electrical materials	827.7	975.1	660.6
Precious metals and coins	44.1	7.4	5.2
Base metals and manufactures	2,266.0	1,642.3	1,768.1
Vehicles	932.7	1,156.0	475.1
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	515.0	518.5	727.8
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	36.4	894.1	838.5
Other products	5,859.9	6,025.8	4,072.5
Total	16,188.1	19,781.0	15,726.8

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Cotton (raw, yarn, textiles)	665.0	584.2	1,028.3
Other textile goods	404.1	485.8	573.7
Cereals	78.5	352.5	35.2
Vegetables and fruit	91.9	108.8	111.3
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	79.5	130.7	133.9
Phosphates	129.4	82.2	106.3
Crude petroleum	5,043.6	4,081.5	4,131.0
Other products	1,761.7	2,127.9	1,427.8
Total	8,253.7	7,953.6	7,541.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (£S million)

Imports	1980	1981	1982
Austria	330.5	269.9	213.1
Belgium	286.6	512.2	284.5
China, People's Republic	223.3	318.9	292.2
France	990.4	1,013.9	920.7
German Democratic Republic	218.7	514.3	271.9
Germany, Federal Republic	1,750.0	1,319.6	916.0
Greece	251.3	308.9	270.5
Iraq	2,884.6	3,713.3	1,159.4
Italy	1,414.4	1,986.7	956.2
Japan	624.8	850.8	710.2
Lebanon	348.0	343.4	181.9
Netherlands	357.8	377.9	365.4
Romania	718.5	839.8	441.6
Saudi Arabia	44.5	1,524.0	983.0
Spain	544.2	491.1	425.6
USSR	178.2	283.9	315.9
United Kingdom	537.1	430.5	351.4
USA	863.9	758.9	646.4

Exports	1981	1982	1983
China, People's Republic	99.2	44.0	40.9
France	1,136.2	773.1	769.2
Germany, Federal Republic	52.7	135.6	84.3
Greece	643.4	314.1	70.5
Iraq	5.9	0.5	0.1
Italy	3,481.2	2,461.2	1,212.5
Netherlands	33.9	174.2	68.3
Romania	810.1	1,667.1	2,240.8
Saudi Arabia	157.2	134.4	115.3
USSR	446.2	898.6	811.2
USA	302.1	53.9	6.4

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger/km	381,831	442,574	412,631
Freight, '000 tons	2,455	2,881	3,171

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use)

	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars	71,493	75,198	79,141
Buses	7,906	9,935	10,711
Lorries, trucks, etc.	88,316	93,317	102,729
Motor cycles	32,277	32,803	39,974

SHIPPING (Port of Latakia)

	1980	1981	1982
Vessels entered (number)	1,929	2,099	1,678
Cargo unloaded ('000 tons)	2,602	3,539	2,007
Cargo loaded ('000 tons)	430	759	895

CIVIL AVIATION (Damascus Airport)

	1980	1981	1982
Aircraft			
Arrive	12,557	12,243	10,382
Depart	12,557	12,246	10,382
Passengers			
Arrive	590,430	572,962	554,109
Depart	655,206	616,111	612,743

Tourism

	1980	1981	1982
Jordanian and Lebanese	745,856	635,515	455,008
Total visitors	1,228,074	1,075,100	831,635

Tourist Accommodation: 22,417 tourist hotel beds (1982).

Education

(1981/82)

	Pupils		Teachers	
	Public Sector	Private Sector*	Public Sector	Private Sector*
Pre-school	15,048	30,149	1,405‡	—
Primary	1,564,741	45,807	56,606	1,638
Preparatory	410,305	11,683	31,726	548
Secondary	149,371	15,688		
Vocational†	34,639	—	4,027	—
Teacher training	11,554	—	1,397	—
Universities	113,507	—	n.a.	—

* Excluding UNRWA schools.
† Including industrial, feminine, commercial, agricultural and religious schools.
‡ Public and private sectors.

Directory

The Constitution

A new and permanent constitution was endorsed by 97.6% of the voters in a national referendum on 12 March 1973. The 157-article Constitution defines Syria as a 'Socialist popular democracy' with a 'pre-planned Socialist economy'. Under the new constitution, Lt-Gen. al-Assad remained President, with the power to appoint and dismiss his Vice-President, Premier and Government Ministers, and also became Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, secretary-general of the Baath Socialist Party and President of the National Progressive Front. Legislative power is vested in the People's Council, with 195 members elected by universal adult suffrage.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt-Gen. Hafiz al-Assad (elected 12 March 1971 for a seven-year term; re-elected 8 February 1978 and 10 February 1985).

Vice-Presidents: Abdel Halim Khaddam (responsible for Political and Foreign Affairs), Rifaat al-Assad (responsible for Military and National Security Affairs), Zuheir Masharkah (responsible for Internal and Party Affairs).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(April 1985)

Prime Minister: Dr Abdel-Rauf Kassem.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Gen. Mustafa Tlass.

Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Public Services: Mahmud Qaddur.

Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Economic Affairs: Salim Yassin.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Farouk al-Shara'.

Minister of Information: Yassin Rajjouh.

Minister of the Interior: Muhammad Ghabbash.

Minister of Supply and Internal Trade: Riyad Haji Khalil.

Minister of Local Government: Muhammad Harba.

Minister of Education: Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: Wahib Fadel.

Minister of Higher Education: Dr Kamal Sharaf.

Minister of Electricity: Kamel al-Baba.

Minister of Culture: Dr Najah al-Attar.

Minister of Transport: Yusuf al-Ahmad.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: Muhammad al-Imadi.

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth: Dr Ghazi al-Droubi.

Minister of Industry: Eng. Ali al-Tarabulsi.

Minister of Finance: Dr Kahtan al-Suyufi.

Minister of Housing and Utilities: Adnan Kuli.

Minister of Justice: Shaban Shahain.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Mahmud al-Kurdi.

Minister of Irrigation, Public Works and Water Resources: Eng. Abdel Rahman Madani.

Minister of Communications: Eng. Murad Kuwatli.

Minister of Health: Dr Ghasub al-Rifai.

Minister of Construction: Riyad Baghdadi.

Minister of Waqfs: Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib.

Minister of Tourism: Dr Eng. Nawras al-Daqr.

Minister of State for Council of Ministers Affairs: Abdel Munim Hamawi.

Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs and Acting Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Antoine Jubran.

Minister of State for Planning Affairs: Dr Sabah Bakjaji.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Issam al-Nayeb.

Ministers of State: Dr Muhammad Jumah, Abdel Hamid al-Munajjid, Ghazi Mustafa.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: Damascus.

Office of the Prime Minister: Damascus.

Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: 29 Ayar St, Damascus; tel. 113613.

Ministry of Communications: nr Majlis al-Sha'ab, Damascus.

Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade: Damascus; tel. 113513.

Ministry of Industry: Youssef Ahmed Sq., Damascus; tel. 115647.

Ministry of Information: Al-Mazzeh Ave, Dar Al-Baath Bldg, Damascus; tel. 660412.

Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth: Moutanabbi St, Damascus; tel. 116783; telex 411006.

Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources: Saadallah Jabri St, Damascus.

Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade: opposite Majlis al-Sha'ab, Damascus; tel. 445200.

Ministry of Tourism: Abou Firas El-Hamadani St, Damascus; tel. 214918.

Ministry of Transport: BP 134, Abou Roumaneh St, Damascus; tel. 336801.

Legislature

MAJLIS AL-SHA'AB

Elections were held for the 195-member Majlis al-Sha'ab (People's Council) in November 1981. All 195 seats were won by the National Progressive Front, which fought the elections as a coalition of four parties (Baath, Arab Socialist Union, Unionist Socialist and Arab Socialist). The results gave the Baath Party at least 60% of the seats. The Communist Party fought the election independently, and lost all of the eight seats that it had held in the previous People's Council. However, it still forms part of the National Progressive Front.

Speaker: Mahmoud az-Zubi.

Political Organizations

The National Progressive Front, headed by President Assad, was formed in March 1972 by the grouping of the following five parties:

Baath Arab Socialist Party: National Command, BP 849, Damascus; Arab nationalist socialist party; f. 1947; result of merger of the Arab Revival Movement (f.1940) and the Arab Baath Party (f. 1940); brs in most Arab countries; in power since 1963; supports creation of a unified Arab socialist society; Sec.-Gen. Pres. Hafiz al-Assad; Asst Sec.-Gen. Abdullah al-Ahmar; Regional Asst Sec.-Gen. Zuheir Masharkah; more than 800,000 mems in Syria.

Socialist Unionist: Leader Sami Soufan; Sec.-Gen. Fayiz Ismail.

Syrian Arab Socialist Union: Nasserite; Leader Dr Jamal Atasi; Sec.-Gen. Ismael al-Kadhi.

Arab Socialist Party: a breakaway socialist party; Leader Abdel Ghani Kannout.

Communist Party of Syria: pro-Soviet; f. 1924; until 1958 part of joint Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon; Sec.-Gen. Khalid Baghdah.

There is also a Marxist-Leninist Communist Action Party, neither pro-Soviet nor pro-Chinese, which regards itself as independent of all Arab regimes.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN SYRIA

Afghanistan: Al-Bizan St, West Malki; Chargé d'affaires: Mohammed Nazir Hobab.

Algeria: Raouda, Imm. Noss, Damascus; Ambassador: Salem Boujoumaa.

Argentina: Raouda, rue Ziad ben Abi Soufian, BP 116, Damascus; Ambassador: Andrés Gabriel Ceustermans.

Australia: 128A Farabi Street, East Villas, Dakkak Bldg, Mezzeh, Damascus; Ambassador: Ross Burns.

Austria: Raouda, Chafik Mouayed St, Imm. Sabri Malki, BP 5634, Damascus; Ambassador: Herbert Grubmayr.

Belgium: rue Ata Ayoubi, Imm. Hachem, Damascus; Ambassador: Eric Kobia.

Brazil: 76 rue Ata Ayoubi, Damascus; Ambassador: Antônio Amaral de Sampaio.

Bulgaria: 4 rue Chahbandar, Damascus; Ambassador: Georgi Yankov.

Chile: 43 rue Al-Rachid, Damascus; Ambassador: Miguel Jacob al-Helou.

China, People's Republic: 83 rue Ata Ayoubi, Damascus; Ambassador: Lin Zhaonan.

Cuba: 40 rue Al-Rachid, Imm. Oustwani and Charabati, Damascus; Ambassador: Dr Lester Rodríguez Perés.

Cyprus: Abdel Malek Al Marouan, Jaded Al Rais, Abou Roumaneh, BP 3853, Damascus; tel. 332804; telex 411411; Ambassador: George Lycourgos.

Czechoslovakia: place Aboul-Alaa Al-Maari, Damascus; Ambassador: Dušan Ulcak.

Denmark: rue Chekib Arslan, Abou Roumaneh, Damascus; tel. 331008; telex 419125; Chargé d'affaires: Bernt Bang.

Finland: Damascus; Ambassador: Jyrki Aimonen.

France: rue Ata Ayoubi, Damascus; Ambassador: Henri Servant.

German Democratic Republic: 60 avenue Adnan el Malki, Damascus; Ambassador: Dr Reinhard Escherich.

Germany, Federal Republic: 53 rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Kotob), Damascus; Ambassador: Heribert Woeckel.

Greece: 57 rue Ata Ayoubi, Damascus; tel. 334163; Ambassador: Euythmios Stophoropoulos.

Holy See: 82 rue Masr, BP 2271, Damascus (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 332601; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr Nicola Rotunno.

Hungary: 13 rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Roujoulé), Damascus; tel. 337966; Ambassador: Zoltán Szephelyi.

India: 40/46 ave Al Malki, Imm. Noueilati, Damascus; Ambassador: N. P. Alexander.

Indonesia: 19 rue Al-Amir Ezzeddine, Damascus; Ambassador: Garnawan Dharmaputra.

Iran: Mezzeh Outostrade, nr Al-Razi Hospital, Damascus; Ambassador: Said Ali Akbar Mohtachimi Pour.

Italy: 82 ave Al Mansour, Damascus; Ambassador: Aldo Pugliese.

Japan: 15 ave Al-Jalaa, Damascus; Ambassador: Tisati Cato.

Jordan: rue Abou Roumaneh, Damascus; Ambassador: Husain Hammami.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: rue Fares El-Khouri-Jisr Tora, Damascus; Ambassador: Yi Hong-Ryop.

Kuwait: rue Ibrahim Hanano, Damascus; Ambassador: Abdul Razak Abdul Kader al-Kandary.

Libya: 36/37 Abou Roumaneh, Damascus; Head of People's Bureau: Ahmad Abdulsalam ben Khayal.

Mauritania: ave Al-Jala'a, rue Karameh, Damascus; Ambassador: Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Weddady.

Morocco: Abou Roumaneh, Abdel Malek ben Marwan St, Damascus; Ambassador: (vacant).

Netherlands: place Abou Ala'a Al-Maarri, Imm. Badr Diab, Damascus; tel. 336871; telex 411032; Ambassador: H. J. van Oordt.

Pakistan: avenue Al Jala'a, Damascus; Ambassador: Ayaz Ahmad Khan.

Panama: Malki, Al-Bizm St, Al-Zein Bldg, Apt 7, Damascus; Chargé d'affaires: Señor González.

Poland: rue Georges Haddad, Imm. Chahine, Damascus; Ambassador: Bogusław Kacynski.

Qatar: Abou Roumaneh, place Madfa, Imm. Allawi No. 20, Damascus; Ambassador: Fahd Fahd al-Khater.

Romania: rue Ibrahim Hanano No. 8, Damascus; Ambassador: Paraschiv Benescu.

Saudi Arabia: ave Al Jala'a, Damascus; Ambassador: Abdullah bin Saleh al-Fadl.

Senegal: ave Abou Roumaneh, Immeuble Khalil Ruffat, Maison No. 23, BP 5906, Damascus.

Somalia: ave Ata Ayoubi, Damascus; Ambassador: (vacant).

Spain: 81 ave Al Jala'a, Imm. Sawaf, Damascus; Ambassador: Felipe de la Morena y Calvet.

Sweden: Chekib Arslan St, Abou Roumaneh, Damascus; Ambassador: Göran Berg.

Switzerland: Malki, 31 rue M. Kurd Ali, Damascus; Ambassador: Pierre Barraz.

Tunisia: Villa Ouest, Jaddat Chafei, No. 6 Mezzeh, BP 4114, Damascus; tel. 660356; telex 412902; Ambassador: Muhammad Cherif.

Turkey: 56–58 ave Ziad Bin Abou Soufian, Damascus; tel. 331411; Ambassador: Urhan Aka.

USSR: Boustan El-Kouzbari, rue d'Alep, Damascus; Ambassador: Feliks N. Fedotov.

United Arab Emirates: rue Raouda No. 62, Imm. Housami, Damascus; Ambassador: Salim Rashid al-Aqroubi.

United Kingdom: Malki, rue Muhammad Kurd Ali, Damascus; tel. 712561; telex 411049; Ambassador: Roger Tomkys.

USA: rue Al Mansour 2, Damascus; Ambassador: William Eagleton.

Venezuela: Abou Roumaneh, rue Nour Pacha, Imm. Tabbah, Damascus; tel. 335356; Ambassador: José Miguel Quintana Gueuara.

Viet-Nam: 9 ave Malki, Damascus; tel. 333008; Ambassador: LE THANH TAM.

Yemen Arab Republic: Abou Roumaneh, Charkassieh, Damascus; Ambassador: ABDULLAH HUSSAIN BARAKAT.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Damascus; Ambassador: ABDO ALI ABDUL RAHMAN.

Yugoslavia: ave Al Jala'a, Damascus; Ambassador: DAVORIN KOTAJSEK.

Judicial System

High Constitutional Court: ave Rawda, Damascus; f. 1974 in accordance with the Constitution of 1973. It is the highest court in the judicial system.

Court of Cassation: Damascus; court of appeal.

Courts of Appeal: 13 Courts of Appeal in the 13 Prefectures try all criminal cases subject to appeal, as well as all other cases within their competence by virtue of the law in force; most of them are composed of several chambers; decisions are given by three judges, one of them being the President.

Summary Courts: 227 Summary Courts try civil, commercial and penal cases within their competence; a Summary Court is constituted by one judge known as a 'Judge of the Peace'.

First Instance Courts: 72 First Instance Courts, constituted by one judge, deal with all cases other than those within the competence of special tribunals. In some Prefectures there are several Chambers.

Chief Justice of Syria: JAMAL NAAMANI (President of the High Constitutional Court).

PERSONAL STATUS COURTS

For Muslims: each court consists of one judge, the 'Qadi Shari'i', who deals with marriage, divorce, etc.

For Druzes: one court consisting of one judge, the 'Qadi Mazhabi'.

For non-Muslim Communities: for Catholics, Orthodox, Protestants, Jews.

OTHER COURTS

Courts for Minors: their constitution, officers, sessions, jurisdiction and competence are determined by a special law.

Military Court: Damascus.

Religion

In religion the majority of Syrians follow a form of Islamic Sunni orthodoxy. There is also a considerable number of religious minorities: Shi'a Muslims; Ismaili Muslims; the Ismaili of the Salamiya district, whose spiritual head is the Aga Khan; a large number of Druzes, the Nusairis or Alawites of the Jebel Ansariyeh (to which sect President Assad belongs and who comprise about 11% of the population) and the Yezidis of the Jebel Sinjar, and a minority of Christians.

The Constitution states only that 'Islam shall be the religion of the head of the State'. The original draft of the 1973 Constitution made no reference to Islam at all, and this clause was inserted only as a compromise after public protest. The Syrian Constitution is thus unique among the constitutions of Arab states with a clear Muslim majority in not enshrining Islam as the religion of the State itself.

ISLAM

The majority of Syrians are Muslims. Most of them are Sunnis, with a small number of Ismailis and Shi'ites.

Grand Mufti: AHMAD KUFTARO.

CHRISTIANITY

Greek Orthodox Patriarchate: His Beatitude IGNATIUS HAZIM, Patriarch of Antioch and all the Orient; BP 9, Damascus.

Melkite-Greek-Catholic Patriarchate: BP 22249, Damascus, or POB 50076, Beirut, Lebanon; tel. 433131 (Damascus), or 413111 (Beirut); jurisdiction over 1m. Melkites throughout the world; Patriarch of Antioch and all the East, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem MAXIMOS V HAKIM. The Melkite Rite includes the 3 Patriarchates of Damascas (Syria), Egypt, Sudan and Libya, and Jerusalem; 7 Archdioceses in Lebanon (Tyre, Beirut, Baalbek, Baniyas, Saida, Tripoli and Zahleh); 4 Archdioceses in Syria (Aleppo, Latakia, Homs and Hauran); one in Jordan (Amman); one in Israel (Acre and Nazareth); also one in the USA, one in Brazil and one in Canada.

National Evangelical Synod of Syria and Lebanon: BP 110235, Beirut, Lebanon; tel. 308545; f. 1920; 70,000 adherents (1984); Exec. Sec. Rev. Dr. SAUM SAHIOUNY.

Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate: BP 914, Bab Tooma, Damascus; tel. 447036; Syrian Orthodox Patriarch: His Holiness IGNATIUS ZAKKA I IWAS, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East; one Catholicose (of the East), 30 Metropolitans and one Bishop; 3m. mems.

Syrian Catholic Archbishopric: BP 2129, Damascus; Archbishop of Damascus: Mgr EUSTACHE JOSEPH MOUNAYER.

The Press

Since the coming to power of the Baath Arab Socialist Party the structure of the press has been modified according to socialist patterns. Most publications are published by organizations such as political, religious, or professional associations, trade unions, etc. and several are published by government ministries. Anyone wishing to establish a new paper or periodical must apply for a licence.

The major dailies are *al-Baath* (the organ of the party), *Tishrin* and *al-Thawrah* in Damascus, *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* in Aleppo, and *al-Fida* in Hama.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

al-Baath (Renaissance): Autostrade Mazzeh, Damascus; tel. 664600; telex 419146; f. 1946; morning; Arabic; organ of the Baath Arab Socialist Party; Gen. Dir TURKI SAQR; Editor SABER FALHOOT; circ. 50,000.

Barq al-Shimal: rue Aziziyah, Aleppo; morning; Arabic; Editor MAURICE DJANDJI; circ. 6,400.

al-Fida: rue Kuwatly, Hama; morning; Arabic; political; Publishing concession holder OSMAN ALOUINI; Editor A. AULWANI; circ. 4,000.

al-Jamahir al-Arabia: al-Wihdeh Printing and Publishing Organization, Aleppo; Arabic; political; Chief Editor MORTADA BAKACH; circ. 10,000.

al-Oroubat: Homs; morning; circ. 5,000.

al-Shabab: rue al Tawil, Aleppo; morning; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD TALAS; circ. 9,000.

Syria Times: Tishrin Foundation for Press and Publication, Corniche Meedan, BP 5452, Damascus; English; circ. 12,000.

al-Thawrah: al-Wihdeh Printing and Publishing Organization, BP 2448, Damascus; morning; Arabic; political; circ. 40,000; Chief Editor M. KHAIR AL-WADI.

Tishrin: Tishrin Foundation for Press and Publication, Corniche Meedan, BP 5452, Damascus; Arabic; Chief Editor AMID KHOULI; circ. 50,000.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

al-Ajoua: Compagnie de l'Aviation Arabe Syrienne, BP 417, Damascus; fortnightly; Arabic; aviation; Editor AHMAD ALLOUCHE.

al-Esbou al-Riadi: ave Firdoase, Tibi Bldg, Damascus; weekly; Arabic; sports; Asst Dir and Editor HASRAN EL BOUNNI; circ. 14,000.

al-Fursan: Damascus; political magazine; Editor Major RIFAAT AL-ASSAD.

Homs: Homs; weekly; Arabic; literary; Publisher and Dir ADIB KABA; Editor PHILIPPE KABA.

Jaysh al-Shaab: BP 3320, blvd Palestine, Damascus; f. 1946; weekly; Arabic; army magazine; Arabic; weekly; published by the Political Department.

Kifah al-Oummal al-Ishtiraki: Fédération Générale des Syndicats des Ouvriers, Qanawat St, Damascus; weekly; Arabic; labour; published by General Federation of Trade Unions; Editor SAID EL HAMAMI.

al-Masira: Damascus; weekly; political; published by Federation of Youth Organizations.

al-Maukef al-Riadi: Al-Wihdeh Organization, BP 2448, Damascus; weekly; Arabic; sports; published by Al-Wihdeh Printing and Publishing Organization; circ. 5,000.

al-Nass: BP 926, Aleppo; f. 1953; weekly; Arabic; Publisher VICTOR KALOUS.

Nidal al-Fellahin: Fédération Générale des Laboureurs, BP 7152, Damascus; weekly; Arabic; peasant workers; published by General Federation of Workers: Editor MANSOUR ABU EL HOSN.

Nidal al-Sha'ab (People's Struggle): Damascus; published by the Communist Party of Syria.

Revue de la Presse Arabe: 67 Place Chahbandar, Damascus; f. 1948; French; twice weekly.

al-Rai al-Ahmar (The Red Flag): Damascas; organ of the Communist Action Party.

al-Riada: BP 292, near Electricity Institute, Damascus; weekly; Arabic; sports; Dir NOUREDDINE RIAL; Publisher and Editor OURFANE UBARI.

al-Sakafa al-Isbouiya: BP 2570, Soukak El Sakr, Damascus; weekly; Arabic; cultural; Publisher, Dir and Editor MADHAT AKKACHE.

al-Talia (Vanguard): BP 3031, the National Guard, Damascus; fortnightly; Arabic; Editor SOHDI KHALIL.

al-Thawrah al-Ziraia (Agricultural Revolution Review): Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, 29 Ayar St, Damascus; tel. 113613; f. 1965; monthly; Arabic; agriculture; circ. 7,000.

al-Yanbu al-Jadid: al-Awkaf Bldg, Homs; weekly; Arabic; literary; Publisher, Dir and Editor MAMDOU EL KOUSSEIR.

MONTHLIES

al-Dad: rue El Tital, Wakf El Moiriné Bldg, Aleppo; Arabic; literary; Dir RIAD HALLAK; Publisher and Editor ABDALLAH YARKI HALLAK.

Ecos: BP 3320, Damascus; monthly review; Spanish.

al-Fikr al-Askari: BP 4259, blvd Palestine, Damascus; f. 1950; official military magazine; Editor NAKHLE KALLAS; Sec. Maj. IBRAHIM SALLOUM.

Flash: POB 3320, Damascus; monthly review; English and French.

al-Irshad al-Zirai: Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, 29 Ayar St, Damascus; tel. 113613; every 2 months; agriculture.

al-Kalima: Al-Kalima Association, Aleppo; Arabic; religious; Publisher and Editor FATHALLA SAKAL.

al-Kanoun: Ministry of Justice, Damascus; Arabic; juridical.

Le Lien: c/o Patriarchate of Antioch, BP 22249, Damascus; circ. 2,500.

al-Maarifa: Ministry of Culture, Damascus; f. 1962; Arabic; literary; Edited by SAFWAN KUDSI and KHALDOUN SHAMAA.

al-Majalla al-Batriarquia: Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate, BP 914, Damascus; tel. 447036; f. 1962; Arabic; religious; Editor SAMIR ABDOH; circ. 6,000.

al-Majalla al-Toubilla al-Arabilla: Al-Jalla's St, Damascus; published by Arab Medical Commission; Dir Dr SHAMSEDDIN EL JUNDI; Editor Dr ADNAN TAKRITI.

al-Mawgif al-Arabi: Ittihab al-Kuttab al-Arab, Murshid Khatir St, Damascus; literary.

Monthly Survey of Arab Economics: BP 2306, Damascus and BP 6068, Beirut; f. 1958; English and French editions; published Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques, Financières et Sociales; Dir Dr CHAFIC AKHRAS.

al-Mouallem al-Arabi (The Arab Teacher): Ministry of Education, Damascus; f. 1948; Arabic; educational and cultural.

al-Mouhandis al-Arabi (The Arab Engineer): Dar Al-Mouhandisen Bldg, Azme Square, BP 2336, Damascus; tel. 214916; telex 411962; f. 1961; published by Inst. of Syrian Engineers; scientific and cultural; Dir Dr Eng. GHASSAN TAYARA; Editors Eng. ADNAN IBRAHIM and Dr Eng. AHMAD ALGHAFARI; bi-monthly; circ. 17,000.

al-Munadel: c/o BP 849, Damascus; magazine of Baath Arab Socialist Party; circ. 10,000.

Rissalat al-Kimia: BP 669, El Abid Bldg, Damascus; Arabic; scientific; Publisher, Dir and Editor HASSAN EL SAKA.

Saut al-Forat: Deir-ez-Zor; Arabic; literary; Publisher, Dir and Editor ABDEL KADER AYACH.

al-Shourta: Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance, Damascus; Arabic; juridical.

Souriya al Arabiyya: Ministry of Information, Al-Mazzeh Ave, Dar Al-Brath Bldg, Damascus; tel. 660412; publicity; in four languages.

Syrie et Monde Arabe: BP 3550, Place Chahbandar, Damascus; f. 1952; monthly; French and English; economic, statistical and political survey.

al-Tamaddon al-Islami: Darwichiyah, Damascus; tel. 215120; f. 1932; monthly; Arabic; religious; Published by Tamaddon al-Islami Association; Dir MUHAMMAD ABOUL-FARAGE EL KHATIB; Editor ADEL KOLTAKGY.

al-Yakza: Sisi St, BP 6677, Al Yakza Association, Aleppo; f. 1935; literary social review of charitable institution; Dir HUSNI ABDEL-MASSIH.

QUARTERLY

Majallat Majma al-Lughah al-Arabiyyah bi-Dimashq: Arab Academy of Damascus, BP 327, Damascus; f. 1921; Islamic culture and Arabic literature, Arabic scientific and cultural terminology; circ. 2,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Arabe Syrienne d'Information: Damascus; f. 1966; supplies bulletins on Syrian news to foreign news agencies.

Foreign Bureaux

Agencia EFE (Spain): Mazras El Malek El Adel Building, Al Mahdi Sabbagh, Damascus; Correspondent ZACHARIAS SARME.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): BP 11997, Damascus; tel. 559166; telex 411613; f. 1962; Chief ADNAN KHANI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): BP 844, Damascus; Correspondent UWE KUHR.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): BP 2712, Damascus; tel. 332924; telex 411098.

Reuters: BP 3525, Ijl, Omary and Kassas Bldg, Damascus.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 26 Madar, Sharqi Rukn Al-Din, Damascus; Correspondent NIKOLAI LEVCHENKO.

Publishers

Arab Advertising Organization: 28 Moutanabbi St, BP 2842 and 3034, Damascus; tel. 225219; telex 411923; f. 1963; exclusive government establishment responsible for advertising; publishes Directory of Commerce and Industry, Damascus International Fair Guide, Daily Bulletin of Official Tenders, The Industrial Guide and The Professional Guide; Dir-Gen. HAITHAM BASHIR.

Damascus University Press: Damascus; art, geography, education, history, engineering, medicine, law, sociology, school books.

Office Arabe de Presse et de Documentation (OFA-Edition): BP 3550, 67 place Chahbandar, Damascus; telex 411613; f. 1964; numerous periodicals, monographs and surveys on political and economic affairs; Dir-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH. Has two affiliated branches, OFA-Business Consulting Centre (market surveys and services) and OFA-Renseignements Commerciaux (Commercial enquiries on firms and persons in Syria and Lebanon).

Syrian Documentation Papers: BP 2712, Damascus; f. 1968; publishers of *Bibliography of the Middle East* (annual), *General Directory of the Press and Periodicals in the Arab World* (annual), and numerous publications on political, economic and social affairs and literature and legislative texts concerning Syria and the Arab world; Dir-Gen. LOUIS FARÉS.

al-Tawjih Press: BP 3320, Palestine St, Damascus.

al-Wihdeh Printing and Publishing Organization (Institut al-Ouedha pour l'impression, édition et distribution): Dawar Kafr Soussat, BP 2448, Damascus; publishes *al-Jamahir, al-Ouroubat, al-Thawrah, al-Fida* and *al-Wihdeh* (dailies), *al-Maukef al-Raidi* (weekly) and other commercial publications.

Other publishers include: Dar El-Yakaza El-Arabia Dar El-Hahda El-Arabia, Dar El-Filez, Dar El-Fatah Dubed, El-Mouassassa El-Sakafieh.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 1,800,000 radio receivers and 405,000 TV receivers.

Directorate-General of Broadcasting and Television: Omayyad Sq, Damascus; tel. 720700; telex 411223; f. 1945; Dir-Gen. FOUAD BALLAT.

RADIO

Broadcasts in Arabic, French, English, Russian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, Polish, Turkish, Bulgarian.

Director of Radio: KHODR OMRANE.

TELEVISION

Services started in 1960.

Director of Television: M. ABDUL SALAM HIJAB.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m.= million; brs = branches; amounts in £S)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Syria: 29 Ayar Sq., BP 2254, Damascus; tel. 224800; telex 411007; f. 1956; cap. p.u. 10m., res 21m., dep. 2,400m. (Dec. 1980); Gov. Rifaat Akkad; 9 brs.

Other Banks

Agricultural Bank: BP 5325, Euphrates St, Damascus; f. 1924; Dir-Gen. Maan Rislan; 55 brs.

Commercial Bank of Syria: BP 933, Youssef Azmeh Sq., Damascus; tel. 218890; telex 411002; f. 1967; 34 brs; cap. and res 607m., dep. 16,497m. (1983); Pres. and Gen. Man. Maen Raslan.

Industrial Development Bank: BP 2359, 29 May St, Damascus; tel. 227100; f. 1959; nationalized bank providing finance for industry; cap. 12.5m., dep. 304m., total investments 326m. (1977); 7 brs; Chair. Muhammad Nassif.

Popular Credit Bank: BP 2841, Sayyid Zaghloul St, Damascus; tel. 114260; telex 414260; f. 1967; government bank; cap. 25m., dep. 691m., res 1.3m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and Gen. Man. Muhammad al-Kassem.

Real Estate Bank: BP 2337, Al Furat St, Damascus; tel. 118602; telex 419171; f. 1966; cap. 215m. (1983); 13 brs; Chair. and Gen. Man. Farouk Ayyash.

INSURANCE

Syrian General Organization for Insurance: Tajheez St, BP 2279, Damascus; tel. 118430; telex 411003; f. 1953; authorized cap. 10m.; a nationalized company; operates throughout Syria, with agency in Lebanon; Chair. and Gen. Man. Taha Kataf.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Damascus Chamber of Commerce: BP 1040, Mou'awiah St, Damascus; tel. 111339; telex 11326; f. 1914; 11,000 mems.; Pres Badreddine Shallah; Gen. Dir Muhammad Thabet Gh. Mahayni.

Aleppo Chamber of Commerce: BP 1261, Al-Moutanabbi St, Aleppo; tel. 38236; telex 331012; f. 1885; Pres. Muhammad Mahrousseh; Sec. Eugene Glore; Dir Zeki Darouzi.

Hama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sh. Bachoura, Hama; f. 1934; Pres. Abdul-Hamid Kambaz.

Homs Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aboul-of St, BP 440, Homs; tel. 24247; telex 441025; f. 1938; Pres. Yusuf al-Ikhouan; Dir Selim al-Musannef.

Latakia Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Hurriyah, Latakia; Pres. Jule Nasri.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

Aleppo Chamber of Industry: Al-Moutanabbi St, BP 1859, Aleppo; tel. 339812; telex 331090; f. 1935; Pres. Mohammad M. Oubari; 7,000 mems.

Damascus Chamber of Industry: BP 1305, Harika-Mouawiya St, Damascus; Pres. Chafic Souccar; Dir-Gen. Abdul Hamid Malakani.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Fédération Générale à Damas: Damascus; f. 1951; Dir Talat Taglubi.

Fédération de Damas: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération des Patrons et Industriels à Lattaquié: Latakia; f. 1953.

TRADE UNIONS

Ittihad Naqabat al-'Ummal al-'Am fi Suriya (General Federation of Labour Unions): Qanawat St, Damascus; f. 1948; Chair. Izzadin Nasir; Sec. Mahmud Fahuri.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Syrian industry is almost entirely controlled and run by the State. There are national organizations responsible to the appropriate ministry for the operation of all sectors of industry, of which the following are examples:

Cotton Marketing Organization: BP 729, Bab El-Faraj St, Aleppo; tel. 238486; telex 331210; f. 1965; monopoly authority for purchase of seed cotton, ginning and sales of cotton lint; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Rateb Jaber.

General Organization for Phosphate and Mines (GECOPHAM): BP 288, Homs; tel. 20405; telex 441000; production and export of phosphate rock.

General Organization of Textile Industries: BP 620, Fardoss St, Damascus; tel. 116200; telex 411011; control and planning of the textile industry and supervision of textile manufacture; 13 subsidiary cos.

Syrian Petroleum Company: BP 2849, Al-Moutanabbi St, Damascus; tel. 227007; telex 411031; f. 1958; state agency; holds the oil concession for all Syria; exploits the Alayan, Suweidiya, Karachuk, Rumailan and Jbeisseh oilfields; also organizes exploring, production and marketing of oil nationally; Dir-Gen. Ali Joubran.

Transport

RAILWAYS

The present railway system is composed of the following network: Meydan Ekbez (Turkish frontier)–Aleppo; Cobanbey (Turkish frontier)–Aleppo; Qamishliya (Turkish frontier)–Jaroubieh (Iraq frontier); Aleppo–Homs; Homs–Akkari (Lebanese frontier); Homs–Zerghaya (Lebanese frontier); Aleppo–Latakia; Hama–M'hardeh; there are 1,686 km of normal gauge track (1,435 mm). A line from Latakia to Qamishliya (750 km) has been completed and is operating for passenger and goods traffic. Other new lines completed include an 180-km line from Homs to the phosphate mines at Khenefes and to Palmyra, a 22-km line from Hama to Meharden and a 42-km line from Tartous to Akkari. The line from Homs to Damascus (194 km) was opened in 1983, one from Damascus to Aleppo has also been completed, and an 80-km line from Tartous to Latakia is scheduled to open during 1985. A 170-km line from Deir-ez-Zor to Abou Kemal, near the Iraqi border, is scheduled for completion in 1987.

Syrian Railways: BP 182, Bab El-Faraj St, Aleppo; tel. 213900; telex 331009; f. 1897; Pres. of the Board of Administration and Dir-Gen. Muhammad Ghassan Al-Khaddour.

Hejaz Railways (narrow gauge, 1,050 mm): 246 km in Syria; the historic railway to Medina is the subject of a reconstruction project jointly with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, but little progress has been made since the June 1967 war. Trains run from Damascus to Amman and a branch line of about 24 km from Damascus to Katana was opened in 1977.

General Organization of the Hejaz-Syrian Railway: BP 134, Hejaz St, Damascus; tel. 115815; Gen. Man. Eng. A. Ismail.

ROADS

Arterial roads run across the country linking the north to the south and the Mediterranean to the eastern frontier. The main arterial networks are as follows: Sidon (Lebanon)–Kuneitra–Sweida–Salkhad–Jordan border; Beirut (Lebanon)–Damascus–Khan Abu Chamat–Iraqi border–Baghdad; Tartous–Tell Kalakh–Homs–Palmyra; Banias–Hama–Salemie; Latakia–Aleppo–Rakka–Deir-ez-Zor–Abou Kemal–Iraqi border; Tripoli (Lebanon)–Tartous–Banias–Latakia; Turkish border–Antakya; Amman (Jordan)–Dera'a–Damascus–Homs–Hama–Aleppo–Azaz (Turkish border); Kuneitra–Damascus–Palmyra–Deir-ez-Zor–Hassetche–Qamishliya.

Asphalted roads: 13,000 km, macadam roads: 1,300 km, earth roads: 6,000 km.

Projects for the construction of a further 1,600 km of main roads are under way; the extended network is to improve links with the east of the country and with Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Plans include the construction of a 104-km dual carriageway from Tartous to Tel Kotchak in Jordan, which is scheduled for completion in 1988 at a cost of US $127m.

General Co for Roads Construction: BP 493, Homs; tel. 20790; telex 441001; f. 1975.

PIPELINES

The oil pipelines which cross Syrian territory are of great importance to the national economy, representing a considerable source of foreign exchange. Iraq halted the flow of oil through the pipeline between Kirkuk and Banias in April 1976, but it was resumed in February 1979. Syria closed the pipeline in April 1982.

Following the Iraq Government's nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company, the Syrian Government nationalized the IPC's pipelines, pumping stations and other installations in Syria, setting up a new company to administer them:

Syrian Company for Oil Transport (SCOT): BP 13, Banias; tel. 22300; telex 441012; f. 1972; Dir-Gen. MUHAMMAD DOUBA.

SHIPPING

The port of Latakia is being developed and about 2,500 ships used the port in 1979; it is planned to increase the port's capacity to 5 million tons per year. A new port at Tartous is under construction.

Syrian Navigation Company: Baghdad St, BP 314, Latakia; tel. 33778; telex 451028; state-owned company operating three ships.

Syrian General Authority for Maritime Transport: BP 730, 2 Argentina St, Damascus; tel. 226350; telex 411012.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Damascus, and the upgrading of Aleppo to enable it to handle international traffic is planned.

Directorate-General of Civil Aviation: Nejmeh Sq., Damascus; tel. 331306; telex 411928.

Syrian Arab Airlines (Syrianair): BP 878, Red Crescent Bldg, Youssef Azmeh Sq., Damascus; tel. 455600; telex 11281; f. 1946, refounded 1961 after revocation of merger with Misrair; domestic services and routes to Abu Dhabi, Algiers, Athens, Baghdad, Bahrain, Benghazi, Bombay, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Delhi, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, East Berlin, Istanbul, Jeddah, Karachi, Kuwait, Larnaca, London, Moscow, Munich, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sana'a, Sharjah, Sofia, Teheran, Tripoli and Tunis; Chair. and Man. Dir HUSSEIN KOUALDER; fleet of 2 Caravelles, 3 Boeing 727 and 2 Boeing 747, 4 Ilyushin Il-76, 5 Tupolev Tu-134, 4 Antonov An-26, 7 Yakovlev Yak-40, 3 Falcon 20F.

Tourism

Ministry of Tourism: Abou Firas Al-Hamadani St, Damascus; tel. 214918; f. 1972; Minister of Tourism Dr. Eng NAWRAS AD-DAQR; Dir of Tourist Relations and Ministerial Adviser MUAFFAK KHANI.

Middle East Tourism: BP 201, Fardoss St, Damascus; f. 1966; Pres. MOHAMED DADOUCHE; 7 brs.

Syrian National Tourist Organization: Abou Firas Al-Hamadani St, Damascus; tel. 214918.

TANZANIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Tanganyika, on the African mainland, and the nearby islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika lies on the east coast of Africa, bordered by Uganda and Kenya to the north, by Zaire to the west, and by Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Zanzibar and Pemba are in the Indian Ocean, about 40 km (25 miles) off the coast of Tanganyika, north of Dar es Salaam. The climate varies with altitude, ranging from tropical in Zanzibar and on the coast and plains to semi-temperate in the highlands. The official languages are Swahili and English, and there are a number of tribal languages. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim communities. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) comprises two triangles, one of green (with its base at the hoist and its apex in the upper fly) and the other of blue (with its base in the fly and its apex at the lower hoist), separated by a broad, yellow-edged dark brown diagonal stripe, from the lower hoist to the upper fly. The administrative functions of the capital are being transferred from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma. This transfer is due to be completed in 1990.

Recent History

Tanzania was formed in 1964 by a merger of the two independent states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar (see below).

Tanganyika became a German colony in 1884, and was later incorporated into German East Africa, which also included present-day Rwanda and Burundi. At the end of the First World War (1914–18), the German forces in the area surrendered. German rule was ended, and Tanganyika was placed under a League of Nations mandate, with the United Kingdom as the administering power. In 1946 Tanganyika became a UN Trust Territory, still under British rule. Tanganyika's first general election was held in two phases, in September 1958 and February 1959. A new Council of Ministers, including Africans for the first time, was formed in July 1959. At the next election, in September 1960, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) won 70 of the 71 seats in the National Assembly. The party's leader, Dr Julius Nyerere, became Chief Minister. Internal self-government was achieved in May 1961, when Dr Nyerere became Prime Minister. Tanganyika became independent, within the Commonwealth, on 9 December 1961, but Dr Nyerere resigned as Prime Minister in January 1962, barely six weeks after independence, to devote himself to the direction of TANU. His successor as Prime Minister was Rashidi Kawawa. On the first anniversary of independence, in December 1962, Tanganyika became a republic, with Dr Nyerere returning to power as the country's first President, having been elected in the previous month. Kawawa became Vice-President.

Zanzibar, a British protectorate since 1890, became an independent sultanate in December 1963. Following an armed uprising by the Afro-Shirazi Party in January 1964, the Sultan was deposed and a republic proclaimed. The new Government signed an Act of Union with Tanganyika in April 1964, thus creating the United Republic. The union was named Tanzania in October 1964 and became a one-party state in July 1965. At general elections in 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1980 President Nyerere was re-elected almost unanimously.

In April 1972 Sheikh Abeid Karume, leader of Zanzibar and First Vice-President of the United Republic, was assassinated. Aboud Jumbe, appointed his successor, reorganized the Government of the island in August 1972 by extending the powers of the Afro-Shirazi Party. Despite its incorporation in Tanzania, Zanzibar retains a separate administration which has ruthlessly suppressed all opposition, and in June 1980 a coup plot against Jumbe was thwarted. Elections for a 40-member Zanzibar Council of Representatives were held for the first time in January 1980. In 1983, however, there were several signs among Zanzibaris of dissatisfaction with the union with Tanganyika, and a growing campaign to give the island more autonomy culminated in the resignation in January 1984 of Jumbe and three of his ministers. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, a former Zanzibari Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, was appointed interim President of the islands, and in April he was elected unopposed as President of Zanzibar, with 87.5% of the votes cast.

In February 1977 TANU and the Afro-Shirazi Party were amalgamated to form Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, and in April the National Assembly approved a permanent constitution for Tanzania. At presidential and general elections in October 1980 Nyerere and Jumbe were overwhelmingly re-elected. However, about one-half of the elected members of the National Assembly, including several ministers, failed to retain their seats; this was seen as a protest against commodity shortages and inefficient bureaucracy. In November Edward Sokoine, Prime Minister since 1977, resigned on health grounds and was replaced by Cleopa Msuya; the former was reappointed Prime Minister in February 1983. Several officials, including two ministers, were dismissed in January 1981 for inefficiency and corruption. Similar dismissals continued in 1981, and a Cabinet reshuffle in February 1982 followed a wide-ranging reorganization of the CCM administrative structure. During 1983 a large-scale operation against 'economic saboteurs', accused of smuggling and hoarding, led to hundreds of arrests and the introduction of new legislation against economic crimes. Although Nyerere appears to face no serious challenge from within Tanzania, the hijack to the United Kingdom in February 1982 of an Air Tanzania internal flight drew attention to the existence of dissident opinion, while in January 1983 a number of civilians and soldiers were arrested and charged with plotting a coup. The accused were held in indefinite detention. Two escaped, but one of these, a former Air Tanzania pilot, was eventually extradited from Kenya, where he had sought political asylum. Charges of high treason were brought against 19 of the group, and committal proceedings began in September 1984.

In March 1984 President Nyerere reaffirmed his intention to step down at the end of his term in 1985. Edward Sokoine had been widely expected to be his successor, but he was killed in a road accident in April 1984. He was replaced as Prime Minister by Salim A. Salim, another possible future presidential candidate (together with Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Rashidi Kawawa). Major changes to the Constitution were approved by the National Assembly in October 1984, limiting the President's powers and increasing those of the National Assembly. A new Constitution for Zanzibar came into force in January 1985, providing for much more representative government and a new legal system allowing defence lawyers and the right of appeal, for the first time since 1970.

Tanzania gave active support to the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) in its fight for an independent Mozambique, as it has done for other national liberation movements in the southern continent, and the two countries co-operate closely on the basis of a common socialist ideology. In 1976 a joint commission was established to improve political, economic and cultural ties between them. Relations with Zambia, strengthened after the re-routing of much of the latter's trade through Tanzania after Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) closed its border in 1973, were consolidated when the Chinese-built Tanzanian-Zambian railway (Tazara) began service in 1975.

Relations with Uganda and Kenya were uneasy throughout the 1970s, particularly after the dissolution of the East African Community (EAC) in 1977. In April 1979 Tanzanian regular troops supported the Uganda National Liberation Front in the overthrow of President Amin. Up to 20,000 Tanzanian troops remained in Uganda during much of 1979 and 1980, at considerable financial cost to Tanzania. The border with Kenya, which had been closed since 1977, was reopened in November

1983. Tanzania had been reluctant to normalize relations or to enter into new regional economic agreements, hence its refusal to participate in 1981 in the Lusaka Agreement for an 18-nation preferential trade area covering East and Central Africa. The reopening of the Kenyan border followed agreement, after six years of intermittent negotiations, on the distribution of the EAC's assets and liabilities. In 1984 the two countries agreed in principle to use local currencies for bilateral trade, their airlines resumed inter-state flights, and agreements were signed on overland transport. Tanzania is a member of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC, see p. 205).

Government

Tanzania is a one-party state. Under the provisions of the 1965 Constitution, with subsequent amendments, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, whose members serve for a term of five years. There is constitutional provision for both elected members (chosen by direct universal suffrage) and nominated members. Following the adoption of constitutional amendments, approved by the National Assembly in October 1984, the number of nominated members was reduced to less than that of directly-elected members. There are 100 constituencies on the mainland and in some cases these will now be able to elect more than one member. The Electoral Commission will decide on these numbers in a review which will take place before every general election. Up to 60 members will come from Zanzibar, five of whom will be elected by the Zanzibar House of Representatives. The President of Tanzania will nominate up to 15 members, of whom there must be at least five each from the mainland and the islands. There will also be 15 nominated women members, in addition to members nominated by the 'mass organizations', the 25 Regional Commissioners and one member from each Region. The First Vice-President must represent Zanzibar if the President comes from the mainland, and vice versa. Executive power lies with the President, elected by popular vote for five years. Under the 1984 amendments, the President must be at least 40 years of age and his term is limited to a maximum of two five-year periods. The President appoints two Vice-Presidents, one of whom is President of Zanzibar and the other Prime Minister of the Union. The President selects the Cabinet in consultation with the Prime Minister. The President has the right to declare war, or a state of emergency, but only with the approval of a joint session of the National Assembly and the party's National Executive Committee. The 1984 amendments provide for a special parliamentary committee to advise the President, a specific affirmation in the Constitution of the National Assembly's authority to supervise the Government, and an increased number of constituencies on the mainland, especially in the larger regions. A single presidential candidate is nominated by the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi, whose leading organ is the National Executive Committee, elected by party members.

Zanzibar has its own administration for internal affairs and a separate constitution for the islands was adopted in October 1979, with provisions for an elected President and a Council of Representatives elected by party members. The amended Zanzibar Constitution, which came into force in January 1985, provides for the President, elected by universal adult suffrage, to hold office for a maximum of two five-year terms, and for the House of Representatives, of 45–55 members, to be directly elected by universal adult suffrage. The President of Zanzibar appoints the Chief Minister, and the two will co-operate in choosing the other members of the Revolutionary Council, which will have up to 20 members. The members representing Zanzibar in the Union Parliament will also be elected from among the members of the House of Representatives, by universal adult suffrage.

Defence

Total armed forces numbered 40,350 in July 1984, of whom an estimated 38,500 were in the army, 850 in the navy and 1,000 in the air force. There are also paramilitary forces consisting of a 1,400-strong Police Field Force and a 50,000-strong Citizens' Militia. In 1982/83 defence expenditure totalled an estimated 3,000m. shillings.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly agricultural and much of the farming is at subsistence level. Agriculture employs about 90% of the economically active population and accounts for 30%–40% of GDP. More than one-half of agricultural production is subsistence output.

In 1970 the Government initiated a communal ujamaa ('familyhood') village scheme, with a view to raising rural standards of living and agricultural production and developing local industries. This programme was accelerated in 1973, when about 200 medium- and small-scale farms were nationalized. There are over 8,000 registered villages, holding more than 90% of the rural population, although only a small proportion are ujamaa. In December 1980 it was announced that the responsibility for collecting food and export crops, and for distributing agricultural inputs, was to be returned from state enterprises to peasant-run co-operatives to increase production of foreign-exchange earning export crops, which seriously declined in 1980 and, aggravated by severe drought, again in 1981–83. In 1984 plans were announced to dissolve some of the parastatal organizations, to reorganize or amalgamate others, and to remove all government subsidies, in an attempt to increase efficiency and to prevent the nationalized bodies from continuing to accumulate huge arrears on debt repayments.

The main cash crops and export earners are coffee, tea, cotton, sisal, pyrethrum, tobacco and cashew nuts, though farmers have been encouraged to concentrate on essential food crops, principally cassava and maize. Earnings from coffee, which provides nearly one-third of foreign exchange earnings, declined from 1,360m. shillings in 1980/81 to 1,090m. shillings in 1981/82, owing mainly to lower world coffee prices, but subsequently improved, to 1,898m. shillings in 1983/84, despite lower output (caused by lack of pesticides and by drought). The EEC is financing a long-term coffee rehabilitation programme to increase both yields and area, but scope for expanding coffee exports is limited by Tanzania's quota under the International Coffee Agreement (ICA). The surplus, after this quota is met, has to be sold on the world market, at prices generally well below the minimum ICA level. Following the announcement in 1983 of a national food development programme (costing 69,900m. shillings), it was planned that Tanzania would be self-sufficient in food by 1990, and would be able to export surplus grain thereafter. Between 1971/72 and 1982/83 Tanzania's export crops declined by 40% in volume, and this has been one of the main causes of the country's severe economic crisis, together with deteriorating terms of trade (with world prices for Tanzania's main exports remaining low, while the prices of imported fuel, machinery and manufactured goods have soared since the early 1970s). Imports of staple grain have risen sharply since 1979, to meet domestic demand. Other cash crops include sugar, cardamom and groundnuts. Cloves are grown on the islands, mostly on Pemba, and account for 80% of Zanzibar's foreign exchange earnings.

There is a small minerals sector, including diamonds and other gemstones, and there are plans to revitalize gold mining after its decline in the 1960s. Phosphates from Minjingu, in the north, are now supplying the Tanga fertilizer plant. Some salt is exported, there is small-scale tin mining, and studies have been made on nickel deposits in the north-west. There are iron ore reserves, estimated at 130m. metric tons, at Chunya and Liganga in the south-west of the country, and an estimated 200m. tons of coal, discovered at nearby Ketewaka-Mchuchuma, are to be exploited with assistance from the People's Republic of China. Coal is already mined at Ilima. A West German company was granted exclusive uranium prospecting rights in 1979. Prospecting for petroleum and natural gas is being carried out off shore and in the south of the country. There are estimated offshore gas reserves of 41,000m. cu. m near Songo Songo island, and 130,000m. cu. m at Kimbiji, 40 km south-east of Dar es Salaam. There is a petroleum refinery at Dar es Salaam, with an annual capacity of 750,000 metric tons.

The industrial sector is small and dominated by parastatal enterprises, many of which are proving inefficient and unprofitable. The most important industries are food processing, textiles, brewing and cigarette manufacture, though other basic industries are being developed. State investment has been directed at the sugar industry, textiles, tanneries, pulp and paper, fertilizers, cement, sisal and cashew nut processing, and

small rural industries are being stimulated. Energy is a major problem, and petroleum imports (about 700,000 metric tons of crude oil and 250,000 tons of refined products per year) absorb about 60% of Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings. Completion of the new 80 MW hydroelectric station at Mtera dam, part of the Kidatu complex on the Great Ruaha river, will bring total electricity generating capacity to 519 MW, of which 339 MW will be hydropower. Fewer than 10% of the population have access to electricity. Tourism is an important potential growth sector: a programme to modernize hotels and services is under way, at a cost of US $42m. (partly funded by the World Bank), and prospects were further boosted in 1983 by the reopening in November of the border with Kenya.

The third five-year development plan, which started in 1977, gave priority to industry, mining and agriculture, and set a 6% target for annual growth in real GDP, which was not achieved. The fourth plan was to have run from 1981 to 1986, and envisaged total investment of 40,200m. shillings and an average annual growth of 6%, but the worsening economic crisis led to its abandonment. It was replaced by the National Economic Survival Programme, which, in its turn, was superseded in 1982 by a three-year structural adjustment programme, drawn up with World Bank assistance and concentrating on the consolidation of existing projects rather than on new ones, and on boosting Tanzania's earnings of foreign exchange. Successive budgets containing strict cost-cutting measures and increased indirect taxation have been introduced since 1979 in attempts to halt the economic decline, which had been accelerated by the invasion of Uganda. The 1983/84 budget placed new emphasis on agriculture, with 24% of expenditure allotted to agricultural development. The economy is heavily dependent on foreign aid: in 1983/84 multilateral and bilateral donors provided an estimated 7,600m. shillings, of which almost one-half was in the form of grants. After the Tanzanian authorities made pledges of increased production and export efficiency, and reduced government expenditure, a stand-by credit was arranged with the IMF in August 1980. However, this was withdrawn when Tanzania resisted the demands for massive devaluation and other measures which were incompatible with the Government's socialist strategy. In June 1983 the shilling was finally devalued by 20% against the US dollar. In October 1981 the World Bank, which had suspended loans to Tanzania in June because of repayment arrears, advised the Government to introduce an austerity programme. World Bank loans covering 43 development projects were resumed in October 1982, when repayment arrears were cleared. The 1984/85 budget introduced some radical changes, demonstrating Tanzania's willingness to meet the demands of the IMF and the World Bank. The shilling was devalued by a further 26%, subsidies were removed from maizemeal (the staple food) and from pesticides and fertilizers, producer prices were raised by 40%–57%, and charges were introduced for secondary education. The minimum monthly wage was increased, to offset the effect of higher maizemeal price on urban families. By the end of 1983, the total external public debt was estimated at US $ 2,500m., with the World Bank as the largest creditor. Foreign exchange reserves, US $275m. after the 1977 coffee boom, fell to as low as US $1.2m. during 1981, subsequently recovering slightly, to reach US $20.6m. at the end of 1983, but falling to US $13.9m. three months later. Tanzania's GDP declined by 1.2% in 1983, after a 3.2% fall in 1982. Real income per head is estimated to have fallen by over 8% between 1978 and 1982, to about US $280, making Tanzania one of the 25 poorest countries in the world.

Transport and Communications

Tanzania has 2,600 km of railways and 9,500 km of classified roads. In addition, the Chinese-built Tanzanian-Zambian railway (Tazara), with a length of 1,860 km, links Dar es Salaam with the Zambian copperbelt. Sweden, the World Bank and the International Development Association are financing the rebuilding of 500 km of the Tanzam Highway, a 1,930-km road running from central Zambia to Dar es Salaam. Among other major road schemes is the 215-km Songea–Makambako road in the south-west, at present the largest British aid-funded project in Africa, and the Japanese-funded Kibiti–Lindi road in the south-east. The three main seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara, while the chief port on Lake Victoria is Mwanza. There are international airports at Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Kilimanjaro. Air services link Tanzania's principal towns. Following the collapse of East African Airways early in 1977, a national airline, Air Tanzania, was established. There are also private and charter services.

Social Welfare

The state-sponsored Rural Development Division exists to improve educational, labour and health conditions in small communities. The state operates hospitals and health centres, while Christian missions also provide medical care. In 1977 Tanganyika had 2,407 hospital establishments, with 33,714 beds, and 960 physicians. In 1980 there were 17,560 people for every one physician and 2,980 for every nursing person, compared with 18,220 and 11,890 respectively in 1960. In June 1980 privately-owned medical facilities were nationalized.

Education

Education at primary level is free. In secondary schools a government-stipulated fee is paid. Villages are encouraged to build their own schools with government assistance. Almost all primary schools are government-owned. Universal primary education was introduced in November 1977, and was made compulsory by the Education Act of October 1978. As a result, 93% of children receive primary education for seven years, but only about 4% of those who complete primary schooling receive secondary education. A National Education Commission was set up in 1981 to review education in Tanzania since independence, and to plan policy for the next 20 years. Adult literacy rose from 33% in 1967 to about 85% in 1984, as the result of an adult literary campaign in 1970–75. The University of Dar es Salaam had approximately 3,780 students in 1982. Tanzania also has three national vocational training centres.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the scenery and wildlife. The famous Serengeti National Park contains a great variety of game, and safari-parties come from all over the world. Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa. The other main game parks and reserves are at Lake Manyara and Ngorongoro in the north, and Selous, Ruaha and Mikumi in the south. A programme to rehabilitate the tourism sector began in 1982. Tanzania received 71,000 foreign visitors in 1982.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (International Labour Day), 20 June (Idd El Fitr, end of Ramadan), 7 July (Saba Saba Peasants' Day), 27 August (Idd El Haji, Feast of the Sacrifice), 25 November (Maulidi, Birth of the Prophet), 9 December (Independence Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 12 January (Zanzibar Revolution Day), 5 February (Chama Cha Mapinduzi Day), 28–31 March (Easter), 26 April (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Tanzanian shilling.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 20.984 Tanzanian shillings;
US $1 = 18.105 Tanzanian shillings.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bureau of Statistics, Dar es Salaam.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	945,087*
Population (census results)	
26 August 1967	12,313,469
26 August 1978†	
Males	8,595,951
Females	8,931,613
Total	17,527,564
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	19,160,000
1982	19,760,000
1983	20,378,000‡
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	21.6

* 364,900 sq miles.
† Figures are provisional. Revised total is 17,512,611.
‡ Tanganyika 19,837,000; Zanzibar 541,000.

REGIONS (estimated population in 1978)

Arusha	935,000	Mtwara	772,000
Dar es Salaam	870,000	Mwanza	1,444,000
Dodoma	972,000	Pemba	208,000
Iringa	923,000	Pwani (Coast)	517,000
Kagera (Bukoba)	1,009,000	Rukwa	443,000
Kigoma	649,000	Ruvuma	564,000
Kilimanjaro	911,000	Shinyanga	1,325,000
Lindi	543,000	Singida	616,000
Mara	723,000	Tabora	821,000
Mbeya	1,079,000	Tanga	1,031,000
Morogoro	938,000	Zanzibar	271,000

ETHNIC GROUPS (1967 census—private households)

African	11,481,595	Others	839
Asian	75,015	Not stated	159,042
Arabs	29,775	**Total**	11,763,150
European	16,884		

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

1978 estimates: Dar es Salaam 870,020, Mwanza 170,823, Tanga 143,878, Arusha 88,155, Moshi 52,223.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1975–80)

Average annual birth rate 50.9 per 1,000; death rate 16.8 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1967 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	2,549,688	2,666,805	5,216,493
Mining and quarrying	4,918	99	5,017
Manufacturing	85,659	13,205	98,864
Construction	32,755	318	33,073
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	5,704	158	5,862
Commerce	71,088	7,716	78,804
Transport, storage and communications	46,121	711	46,832
Other services	169,693	38,803	208,496
Other activities (not adequately described)	35,574	18,081	53,655
Total labour force	3,001,200	2,745,896	5,747,096

1978 census: Total labour force 7,845,114 (males 3,809,137; females 4,035,977).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	68	70*	75*
Rice (paddy)	215†	200*	200*
Maize	750†	750†	800*
Millet*	160	140	150
Sorghum*	220	220	220
Potatoes*	140	140	145
Sweet potatoes*	332	330	332
Cassava (Manioc)*	4,600	4,800	4,900
Dry beans*	160	150	152
Chick-peas*	8	8	8
Groundnuts (in shell)*	54	56	58
Castor beans*	5	5	5
Sunflower seed*	40	40	43
Sesame seed*	15	15	18
Cottonseed	113	90†	83†
Coconuts*	310	320	330

	1980	1981	1982
Copra*	29	30	32
Onions (dry)*	40	42	45
Other vegetables*	911	920	930
Sugar cane*	1,452	1,403	1,511
Citrus fruits*	25	27	28
Mangoes*	175	178	180
Pineapples*	47	48	49
Bananas*	780	790	800
Plantains*	780	790	800
Other fruit*	215	219	222
Cashew nuts	41	61	45*
Coffee (green)	48	67	55†
Tea	17	16	16*
Tobacco (leaves)	15	16†	16†
Sisal	86	81†	80†
Cotton (lint)	59	47†	43†

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	12,578	12,701	13,150
Sheep†	3,775	3,856	3,937
Goats†	5,662	5,784	5,906
Pigs	160	165	170
Asses*	163	165	166
Chickens*	22,317	24,000	25,000
Ducks*	2,500	2,550	2,600

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	124	131	138
Mutton and lamb*	10	11	11
Goats' meat*	15	16	17
Poultry meat	17	18	20*
Other meat	13	13	14
Cows' milk*	360	364	376
Goats' milk*	55	56	57
Butter*	3.2	3.2	3.3
Hen eggs*	34.8	37.4	39.0
Other poultry eggs*	2.6	2.7	2.7
Cattle hides*	26.0	27.2	28.4
Sheep skins*	2.6	2.7	2.8
Goat skins*	3.2	3.3	3.5
Honey	9.5†	10.0*	10.5*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	290	275	341
Other industrial wood*	639	639	945
Fuel wood*	35,157	36,282	37,461
Total	36,086	37,196	38,747

*FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Total (incl. boxboards)	72	60	55

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1979	1980	1981
Inland waters	146.4	189.9	190.0
Indian Ocean	33.8	39.3	36.0
Total catch	180.3	229.2	226.0

1982: Catch as in 1981.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1979	1980	1981
Diamonds ('000 carats)	290	240	237
Gold (kg)	8.9	7.6	9.1
Salt (unrefined) ('000 metric tons)	37	40	40
Gem stones (kg)	1,211	3,052	n.a.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1980	1981	1982
Beer	million litres	63.8	64.3	64.2
Textiles	'000 sq metres	83,000	85,400	66,000
Cigarettes	million	4,735	3,865	4,693
Iron sheets	metric tons	17,322	10,105	16,044
Canned meat	metric tons	1,182	772	333
Cement	'000 metric tons	285.6	393	334
Petroleum products	metric tons	617,349	521,323	n.a.
Fertilizers	metric tons	50,852	69,029	13,662

Source: Bank of Tanzania.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Tanzanian shilling.

Denominations
Coins: 5, 20 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 shillings.
Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 20.984 Tanzanian shillings;
US $1 = 18.105 Tanzanian shillings;
1,000 Tanzanian shillings = £47.656 = $55.233.

Average Exchange Rate (Tanzanian shillings per US $)

1981	8.284
1982	9.283
1983	11.143

THIRD FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1975–80)*
(expenditure by sectors, million shillings)

Industry and mining	3,522
Agriculture	2,240
New capital city	1,500
Transport and communications	1,400
Water	976
Education	838
Power	507
Natural resources and tourism	450
Health	429
Housing	250
Prime Minister's office	200
Total (incl. others)	13,889†

*Begun in July 1977, the plan was scheduled to finish in June 1982; the Fourth Plan, covering 1981–86, projected investment of 40,200 million shillings and an average annual growth rate of 6%.
†Borrowing requirement 5,275 million shillings.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(Tanganyika only, million shillings at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1980	1981	1982
Compensation of employees	10,203	11,449	12,883
Operating surplus	24,311	26,551	27,157
Domestic factor incomes	34,514	38,000	40,040
Consumption of fixed capital	1,662	1,822	2,150
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	36,176	39,822	42,190
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	4,531	5,646	5,663
GDP in purchasers' values	40,707	45,468	47,853
Net factor income from abroad	−112	−177	−238
Gross national product	40,595	45,291	47,615
Less Consumption of fixed capital	1,662	1,822	2,150
National income in market prices	38,933	43,469	45,465

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	5,494	6,105	7,046
Private final consumption expenditure	32,275	33,430	35,552
Increase in stocks	605	654	646
Gross fixed capital formation	7,881	9,270	8,915
Total domestic expenditure	46,255	49,459	52,159
Exports of goods and services	5,539	5,904	4,533
Less Imports of goods and services	11,087	9,895	8,839
GDP in purchasers' values	40,707	45,468	47,853

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity
(at constant 1966 factor cost)

	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,184	3,819
Mining and quarrying	74	72
Manufacturing	761	568
Electricity and water	218	232
Construction	504	479
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,107	989
Transport, storage and communications	1,317	1,358
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,148	1,194
Community, social and personal services	2,673	2,907
Sub-total	11,986	11,618
Less Imputed bank service charge	174	183
Total	11,812	11,435

BUDGET (million shillings, year ending 30 June)*

Revenue	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Tax revenue	5,835	6,831	8,151
Personal tax	212	865	1,012
Other taxes on income	1,344	1,542	1,718
Sales tax	2,512	2,930	4,335
Excises	216	12	8
Import duties	950	819	656
Export duties	452	465	215
Non-tax revenue	858	577	632
Parastatal dividends and interest	217	213	150
Royalties and rents	—	53	18
Administrative fees, charges, etc.	140	220	210
Miscellaneous receipts	501	91	254
Total	6,693	7,408	8,783

Expenditure	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
General public services	2,589	2,126	3,080
Defence	3,298	1,110	1,612
Education	1,574	1,613	1,738
Health	724	721	789
Economic services	4,337	5,196	5,388
General administration, regulation and research	962	721	724
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	944	1,319	1,450
Mining, manufacturing and construction	861	1,404	1,264
Electricity and water	588	639	597
Roads	493	636	807
Other transport and communications	482	467	542
Total (incl. others)	13,463	12,433	14,419

*Figures refer to the Tanzania government, excluding the revenue and expenditure of the separate Zanzibar government.

1981/82 Budget Estimates (million shillings): Recurrent revenue 12,445; Recurrent expenditure 12,205; Development expenditure 6,622.

1982/83 Budget Estimates (million shillings): Revenue from taxation 8,749; Recurrent expenditure 14,144; Development expenditure 4,816.

1983/84 Budget Estimates (million shillings): Recurrent revenue 12,500; Recurrent expenditure 15,620; Development expenditure 5,830.

1984/85 Budget Estimates (million shillings): Recurrent revenue 16,465.1; Recurrent expenditure 18,119.7; Development expenditure 6,560.4.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1979	1980	1981
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	543.5	507.7	687.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−956.8	−1,069.0	−1,037.2
Trade balance	−413.3	−561.2	−349.5
Exports of services	150.9	203.0	220.1
Imports of services	−256.7	−337.2	−288.3
Balance on goods and services	−519.1	−695.5	−417.7
Private unrequited transfers (net)	29.3	16.4	27.4
Government unrequited transfers (net)	144.7	144.7	111.5
Current balance	−345.1	−534.4	−278.9
Long-term capital (net)	224.4	138.4	113.5
Short-term capital (net)	−74.8	−76.8	105.3
Net errors and omissions	23.5	229.1	82.1
Total (net monetary movements)	−172.0	−243.6	22.1
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	7.4	7.6	7.1
Valuation changes (net)	−11.3	4.2	8.5
IMF Subsidy Account grants	1.3	1.0	1.0
Financing loans	—	14.1	0.2
IMF Trust Fund loans	16.6	13.9	0.2
Payments arrears (net)	97.2	148.3	−20.0
Changes in reserves	−60.8	−54.5	19.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million shillings)*

Imports c.i.f.	1979	1980	1981
Food, beverages and tobacco	391	1,319	970
Mineral fuels	1,426	2,357	2,531
Machinery	2,419	2,371	2,758
Metals	881	689	738
Transport equipment	1,752	1,157	1,185
Total (incl. others)	9,073	10,211	9,550

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Coffee beans	1,119	1,456	1,200
Raw cotton	359	689	356
Diamonds	362	254	n.a.
Sisal	251	291	191
Cloves	251	434	n.a.
Cashew nuts	60	345	248
Tea	182	182	101
Tobacco	106	165	142
Manufactures	760	460	n.a.
Total (incl. others)	4,776	4,697	3,510

* Figures exclude trade with Kenya and Uganda.

1983 (estimates, million shillings): Total imports 9,200; Total exports 3,700.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million shillings)*

Imports	1977	1978
Belgium	294.7	342.2
China, People's Repub.	155.6	322.0
Denmark	183.9	343.0
France	174.0	198.5
Germany, Fed. Repub.	697.6	939.5
India	352.5	360.9
Italy	259.0	529.8
Japan	691.0	969.3
Netherlands	273.9	590.2
Sweden	146.7	258.6
United Kingdom	951.6	1,684.8
USA	288.5	304.9
Total (incl. others)	6,199	8,798

Exports	1977	1978
China, People's Repub.	145.1	102.9
Germany, Fed. Repub.	808.8	559.4
Hong Kong	159.9	154.0
India	163.9	141.7
Italy	351.6	184.1
Japan	109.4	93.3
Mozambique	n.a.	86.5
Netherlands	186.4	196.7
Singapore	259.0	56.1
United Kingdom	636.6	757.9
USA	597.6	404.7
Yugoslavia	n.a.	89.3
Total (incl. others)	4,536	3,671

* Excluding Kenya and Uganda.

Transport

RAIL TRAFFIC*

	1980	1981	1982
Goods ('000 metric tons)	1,260.1	1,152.4	1,058.9
Passengers ('000)	2,042.6	2,301	3,284.2

*Excluding Tazara.

Source: Economic Intelligence Unit, *Quarterly Economic Review* (Annual Supplement 1984).

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(international freight traffic, Tanganyika only)

	1981	1982
Goods loaded ('000 metric tons)	1,200	740
Goods unloaded ('000 metric tons)	2,500	1,580
Ships entered	1,122	568

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1980	1981	1982
Cars	33,642	43,248	48,752
Buses and coaches	3,580	3,960	4,210
Goods vehicles	20,142	22,516	25,120
Motor cycles and scooters	18,555	20,950	25,000

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown (million)	3.6	5.1	7.5
Passengers carried ('000)	192	292	388
Passenger-km (million)	99	154	284
Freight ton-km (million)	0.8	1.3	1.9

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Tourism

	1980	1981	1982
Tourist arrivals	83,986	92,000	71,000
Tourist bed-nights	451,804	486,619	470,000
Foreign exchange receipts (million shillings)	170	190	131

Source: Tanzania Tourist Corporation.

Education

(1982)

	Teachers	Students
Primary*	88,370	3,512,799
Secondary		
General	3,362	69,145
Teacher training	627	8,101
Higher		
University	719	2,980
Other	n.a.	804

* Mainland only.

Source: Ministry of National Education.

Directory

The Constitution

The United Republic of Tanzania was established on 26 April 1964, when Tanganyika and Zanzibar, hitherto separate independent countries, merged. An Interim Constitution of 1965 made provisional constitutional arrangements for the union and defined the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the government. The President is the Head of State, Head of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Prime Minister is responsible for the conduct of government business.

In June 1975 the National Assembly passed an Interim Constitution Amendment Bill which officially incorporated the fundamental principles of socialism and self-reliance into the constitution and gave legal supremacy to the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) as the national political party on the mainland. On 5 February 1977 a new party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), was formed following the amalgamation of TANU and the Afro-Shirazi Party which operated in Zanzibar and Pemba. This party has adopted responsibility for all political activity and state functions. On 25 April 1977 the National Assembly approved a permanent constitution, based on freedom, justice, brotherliness and peace and incorporating principles of human equality, socialism, self-reliance and democracy. The Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar adopted a separate constitution in October 1979, with provisions for a popularly elected President and a Council of Representatives elected by CCM delegates. A Bill to amend the Tanzanian constitution accordingly was tabled in January 1980. Further amendments, approved in October 1984, increased the powers of the National Assembly, and included major changes in its composition. The provisions below relate to the 1965 constitution, as subsequently amended.

GOVERNMENT

Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament of the United Republic, which is vested by the Constitution with complete sovereign power, and of which the present National Assembly is the legislative house. The Assembly also enacts all legislation concerning the mainland. Internal matters in Zanzibar are the exclusive jurisdiction of the Zanzibar executive, the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar.

National Assembly

Under the provisions of the 1984 constitutional amendments, the National Assembly comprises a maximum of 216 members: 101 members directly elected from the mainland; up to 55 members directly elected from the islands; five members elected by the Zanzibar House of Representatives from among its own members; 15 seats allocated to women deputies; 15 members nominated by the President; and 25 ex officio members (Regional Commissioners).

President

The President has no power to legislate without recourse to Parliament. The assent of the President is required before any Bill passed by the National Assembly becomes law. Should the President withhold his assent and the Bill be repassed by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority, the President is required by law to give his assent within 21 days unless, before that time, he has dissolved the National Assembly, in which case he must stand for re-election.

The Presidential candidate is chosen by an electoral convention of Chama Cha Mapinduzi. If the convention's first choice is rejected by a majority of the voters, another candidate must be chosen and submitted to the vote.

To assist him in carrying out his functions the President appoints two Vice-Presidents from the elected members of the National Assembly. If the President comes from the mainland, the first Vice-President must come from Zanzibar, and vice versa. The leader of government business in the Assembly is Second Vice-President and is appointed by the President from the members of the Assembly. The Vice-Presidents and ministers comprise the Cabinet, which is presided over by the President.

Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament are elected for five years unless the President dissolves Parliament at an earlier date.

In each constituency the official party puts forward two candidates chosen by the party membership. There is universal adult suffrage.

Political Party

A national conference of Chama Cha Mapinduzi elects the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Party. The National Executive Committee (NEC) of the Party has a total membership of 172: 130 elected by the national conference, 10 chosen by the NEC from a list presented by the Chairman, 25 regional party chairmen, five chairmen of mass organizations, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Party. The NEC also elects an 18-member Central Committee. The Party is regarded as the instrument through which Tanzania's socialist aims will be realized.

JUDICIARY

The independence of the judges is secured by provisions which prevent their removal, except on account of misbehaviour or incapacity when they may be dismissed at the discretion of the President. The Constitution also makes provision for a Permanent Commission of Enquiry which has wide powers to investigate any abuses of authority.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Constitution can be amended by an act of the Parliament of the United Republic, when the proposed amendment is supported by the votes of not fewer than two-thirds of all the members of the Assembly.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Mwalimu Dr JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE (took office as President of Tanganyika 9 December 1962; of Tanzania 26 April 1964).

CABINET

(March 1985)

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Mwalimu Dr JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE.

Vice-President and President of Zanzibar: ALI HASSAN MWINYI.

Vice-President and Prime Minister: SALIM AHMED SALIM.

Minister of Finance: CLEOPA MSUYA.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning: KIGHOMA MALIMA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BENJAMIN MKAPA.

Minister of Home Affairs: SALMIN AMOUR.

Minister of Agriculture: JOHN MACHUNDA.

Minister of Defence and National Service: MUHIDDIN KIMARIO.

Minister of Labour and Manpower Development: DAUDI MWAKAWAGO.

Minister of Industries and Trade: BASIL MRAMBA.

Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism: PAUL BOMANI.

Minister of Water, Energy and Minerals: AL-NOOR KASSUM.

Minister of Communications, Transport and Works: JOHN MALECELA.

Minister of Education: JACKSON MAKWETA.

Minister of Health: AARON CHIDUO.

Minister of Justice: JOSEPH WARIOBA.

Minister without Portfolio: RASHIDI KAWAWA.

Ministers of State in the President's Office: AMIR JAMAL, SAMUEL SITTA, MUSTAFA NYANG'ANYI.

Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office: RAMADHANI ABDALLAH SHAABANI.

Ministers of State in the Prime Minister's Office: GERTRUDE MWONGOLA, ANNA MAKINDA, KINGUNGE NGOMBALE MWIRU.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Dar es Salaam, but are to be transferred to Dodoma.

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL OF ZANZIBAR

(March 1985)

Chairman: ALI HASSAN MWINYI.

Chief Minister: SEIF SHARRIF HAMAD.

Minister of Finance: TAIMUR SELEH JUMA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: HASSAN NASSOR MOYO.

Minister of Tourism and Forestry: ISHAU ABOULLA KHAMIS.

Minister of Trade and Industries: ENOCH BILAL.

Minister of Water, Construction and Natural Resources: ALI HAJI PANDU.

Minister of Communications and Transport: SULEIMAN SEIF.

Minister of Education: SOUD YUSUF MGENI.

Minister of Health: MAULID MAKAME.

Minister of Information, Culture and Sports: MSIMU ABDURAHMAN.

Minister of State at the Chief Minister's Office: MOHAMED FAKIH.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In the National Assembly elections held in October 1980, there were 109 mainland and Zanzibar constituencies contested by two candidates each, and two constituencies with unopposed candidates, making the total number of elected members 111. The remaining 128 Assembly seats were filled by 32 appointees from Zanzibar, 25 Regional Commissioners (who are also party secretaries), 40 national members of Parliament (25 regional members and 15 representing statutory bodies), 30 presidential nominees (20 from Zanzibar and 10 from the mainland) and the President of Zanzibar. In October 1984 the Assembly approved constitutional amendments which will alter its composition (see page 2668).

Speaker: Chief ADAM SAPI MKWAWA.

Political Organization

Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM—Revolutionary Party of Tanzania): Dodoma; f. 1977, following the amalgamation of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), which operated on the mainland, and the Afro-Shirazi Party, which operated on Zanzibar and Pemba; aims to establish a socialist democratic state by self-help at all levels; in October 1982 an 18-mem. Cen. Cttee was formed, chosen by the 172 mems of a Nat. Exec. Council and headed by a Sec.-Gen.; principal affiliates: the Youth League, the Workers' Organization, the Union of Co-operative Societies, the Union of Women of Tanzania and the Tanzania Parents' Assn; Chair. Dr JULIUS K. NYERERE; Vice-Chair. ALI HASSAN MWINYI; Sec.-Gen. RASHIDI MFAUME KAWAWA.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN TANZANIA

Albania: POB 1034, 93 Msese Rd, Kinondoni, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: KOSTAQ ÇIFLIGU.

Algeria: POB 2963, 34 Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: MOHAMMED TAHAR BOUZARBIA.

Angola: Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: EUSEBIO SEBASTIÃO.

Australia: POB 2996, NIC Investment Bldg, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; High Commissioner: Dr JOHN R. BAKER.

Belgium: Flat No. 7, NIC Bldg, Mirambo St, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: L. JASPERS.

Botswana: Dar es Salaam; High Commissioner: ALOYSIUS W. KGAREBE.

Bulgaria: POB 9260, Plot No. 232, Malik Rd, Upanga, Dar es Salaam; tel. 23787, telex 41551; Ambassador: SERAFIM SERAFIMOV.

Burundi: Lugalo Rd, Upanga, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: P. NIKANAGU.

Canada: POB 1022, Pan Africa Insurance Bldg, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; High Commissioner: KARL JOHANSEN.

China, People's Republic: POB 1649, 2 Kajificheni Close/Toure Drive, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: HE GONGKAI.

Cuba: POB 9282, Plot No. 313, Upanga, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: ALDO ENRIQUE.

Czechoslovakia: POB 3054, 69 Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: ANATOL DEMUCKY.

Denmark: POB 9171, Bank House, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: HENNING KJELDGAARD.

Egypt: POB 1668, 24 Garden Ave, Dar es Salaam; tel. 23372; telex 41173; Ambassador: FATHI H. KAMEL.

Finland: POB 2455, NIC Investment House, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; tel. 30396; telex 41066; Ambassador: ILKKA RISTIMÄKI.

France: POB 2349, Bagamoyo Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: ROGER ESTABLIE.

German Democratic Republic: POB 2083, 65 Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; tel. 24001; Ambassador: DIETER KUNKERT.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 9541, NIC Bldg, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; tel. 23286; telex 41003; Ambassador: CHRISTEL STEFFLER.

Guinea: POB 2969, 35 Haile Selassie Rd, Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: ALLY B. BANGOURA.

Holy See: POB 480, Msasani Peninsula, Dar es Salaam; tel. 68403; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop GIAN VINCENZO MORENI.

Hungary: POB 672, 40 Bagamoyo Rd, Dar es Salaam; tel. 68084; telex 41428; Ambassador: MARTON SZABÓ.

India: POB 2684, NIC Investment House, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; High Commissioner: C. Dasgupta.

Indonesia: POB 572, 229 Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Soegantyo Koesoemodigdo.

Iraq: POB 5289, 355 United Nations Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Dr Abdul Wadood Abdul Karim el Shekhly.

Italy: POB 2106, Plot 316, Lugalo Rd, Dar es Salaam; tel. 29961; telex 41062; Ambassador: Marco G. Fortini.

Japan: POB 2577, 1018 Upanga Road, Dar es Salaam; tel. 31215; telex 41065; Ambassador: Mitsuo Asaba.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: POB 2690, Plot 460B, United Nations Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Li Ryong Yon.

Madagascar: POB 5254, Magoret St, Dar es Salaam; Chargé d'affaires: H. Ramanoela.

Mexico: POB 571, Kimara St, Plot 2052, Sea View, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Alfonso Estrada Berg.

Mozambique: Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: François Madeira.

Netherlands: POB 9534, New ATC Town Terminal Bldg, Corner Ohio St/Garden Ave, Dar es Salaam; tel. 26767; telex 41050; Ambassador: Robert Fruin.

Nigeria: POB 9214, 3 Bagamoyo Rd, Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam; High Commissioner: C. O. Egbunike.

Norway: POB 9012, Extelcom House, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Ola Dørum.

Pakistan: POB 2925, 149 Malik Rd, Upanga, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Choudhry Rab Nawaz.

Poland: POB 2188, 4 Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; tel. 21923; telex 41022; Ambassador: Stanisław Szymanski.

Romania: POB 590, Plot 11, Ocean Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: L. Florencio.

Rwanda: POB 2918, Plot 32, Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Jean Marie Sibomana.

Somalia: POB 2031, Plot 31, Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Abdulrahman Hussein Mohamed.

Spain: POB 842, IPS Bldg, 7th Floor, Dar es Salaam; tel. 23203; telex 41589; Ambassador: Fernando Castillo Moreno.

Sudan: POB 2266, 'Albaraka', 64 Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: D. A. Agabna.

Sweden: POB 9274, Extelcoms Bldg, 2nd Floor, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: David Wirmark.

Switzerland: POB 2454, 17 Kenyatta Drive, Dar es Salaam; tel. 67801; telex 41322; Ambassador: Harald Borner.

Syria: POB 2442, Plot 276, Upanga East, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Mohamed Tall.

Turkey: POB 9602, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Il Deniz Divanlioglu.

USSR: POB 1905, Plot No. 73, Kenyatta Drive, Dar es Salaam; tel. 67039; Ambassador: Yuri A. Yukalov.

United Kingdom: POB 9200, Hifadhi House, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; tel. 29601; High Commissioner: John A. Sankey.

USA: POB 9123, 36 Laibon Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: David Miller.

Viet-Nam: POB 2194, 9 Ocean Rd, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Tran My.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: POB 349, 353 United Nations Rd, Dar es Salaam; tel. 27891; Ambassador: Saeed Hadi Awad.

Yugoslavia: POB 2838, Plot 35/36, Upanga Rd, Dar es Salaam; tel. 21520; telex 41161; Ambassador: Ivan Iveković.

Zaire: POB 975, 438 Malik Rd, Upanga, Dar es Salaam; Ambassador: Mwenda M'siri Mukandabantu.

Zambia: POB 2525, Ohio St/City Drive Junction, Dar es Salaam; High Commissioner: M. M. Liswaniso.

Zimbabwe: Dar es Salaam; High Commissioner: Machivanyika Mapuranga.

Judicial System

From the beginning of 1970 People's Courts have been functioning in Zanzibar. Magistrates are elected by the people and have two assistants each. Under the new Zanzibar Constitution, which came into force in January 1985, defence lawyers and the right of appeal are to be permitted for the first time since 1970.

The Tanzanian Court of Appeal was established in September 1979 in succession to the former Court of Appeal for East Africa, which heard civil and criminal appeals from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Permanent Commission of Enquiry: POB 2643, Dar es Salaam; Chair. and Official Ombudsman A. L. S. Mhina; Sec. F. P. S. Malika.

Court of Appeal: Consists of the Chief Justice and four Judges of Appeal.

Chief Justice of Tanzania: Francis Nyalali.

Chief Justice of Zanzibar: Agostino Ramdhani.

High Court: Its headquarters are at Dar es Salaam but it holds regular sessions in all Regions. It consists of a Jaji Kiongozi and 17 Judges.

Jaji Kiongozi: N. S. Mnzavas.

District Courts: These are situated in each district and are presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or District Magistrate. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the High Court.

Primary Courts: These are established in every district and are presided over by Primary Court Magistrates. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the District Courts and then to the High Court.

Religion

ISLAM

Islam is the religion of over 97% of the population in Zanzibar and of over 60% of the mainland population.

Ismalia Provincial Church: POB 460, Dar es Salaam. A large proportion of the Asian community is Ismaili.

Mosque Council of Zanzibar: Zanzibar; f. 1981; Chair. Sheikh Al-Amin Abdullah; Sec.-Gen. Haj Yusuf.

National Muslim Council of Tanzania: POB 21422, Dar es Salaam; tel. 20345; f. 1969; supervises Islamic affairs on the mainland only; Chair. Sheikh Hemed bin Juma bin Hemed; Sec.-Gen. Alhaj Adam B. Nasib.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of the Province of Tanzania and Bishop of Zanzibar and Tanga: Most Rev. John Ramadhani.

Greek Orthodox

Archbishop of East Africa: Nicademus of Irinoupoulis (resident in Nairobi, Kenya); jurisdiction covers Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

Lutheran

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania: POB 3033, Arusha; tel. 3221; telex 42054; 980,000 mems; Head: Bishop Sebastian Kolowa; Exec. Sec. Joel Ngeiyamu.

The Roman Catholic Church

In 1976 there were an estimated 2,228,600 adherents.

Archbishop of Dar es Salaam: Cardinal Laurean Rugambwa, POB 167, Dar es Salaam; tel. 22031.

Archbishop of Tabora: Most Rev. Mark Mihayo, Private Bag, PO Tabora; tel. 2329.

Other Christian Churches

Baptist Mission of East Africa: POB 20395, Dar es Salaam.

Christian Missions in Many Lands (T): German Branch; POB 34, Tunduru, Ruvuma Region; f. 1957; Gen. Sec. Klaus Brinkmann.

Moravian Church: POB 32, Tukuyu; missions in Mbeya and Tabora.

Pentecostal Church: POB 34, Kahama.

Presbyterian Church: POB 2510, Dar es Salaam.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Tanzania: POB 585, Dar es Salaam; tel. 21173.

OTHER RELIGIONS

There are some Hindu communities and followers of traditional beliefs.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS

Daily

Daily News: POB 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; govt newspaper; Editor-in-Chief Ulli K. Mwambulukutu; circ. 55,000.

Kipanga: POB 199, Zanzibar; Swahili; publ. by Information and Broadcasting Services.

Uhuru: POB 9221, Dar es Salaam; official organ of CCM; Swahili; Editor Wilson Bukholi; circ. 100,000.

Weekly

Mzalendo: POB 9221, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; an organ of CCM; Swahili; Man. Editor Wilson Bukholi; circ. 100,000.

Sunday News: POB 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; Editor-in-Chief Ulli K. Mwambulukutu; circ. 41,000.

PERIODICALS

The African Review: POB 35042, Dar es Salaam; tel. 49192; 2 a year; journal of African politics, development and international affairs; publ. by the Dept of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam; Chief Editor Prof. G. Mutahaba; circ. 1,000.

Eastern African Law Review: POB 35093, Dar es Salaam; f. 1967; Chief Editor Prof. I. G. Shivji; circ. 1,000.

Elimu Haina Mwisho: POB 1986, Mwanza; monthly; circ. 45,000.

Foreign Trade News Bulletin: POB 9491, Dar es Salaam; f. 1975; 2 a year; publ. by the Ministry of Trade; Editor-in-Chief Commr for Foreign Trade; circ. 2,000.

Gazette of the United Republic: POB 9142, Dar es Salaam; tel. 31817; telex 41419; weekly; official announcements; Editor H. Haji; circ. 5,700.

Government Gazette: POB 261, Zanzibar; f. 1964; official announcements; weekly.

Habariza Washirika: POB 2567, Dar es Salaam; monthly; publ. by Union of Co-operative Societies; Editor C. W. Ngibbombi; circ. 40,000.

Jenga: POB 2669, Dar es Salaam; journal of the National Development Corpn; circ. 6,000.

Kiongozi (The Leader): POB 9400, Dar es Salaam; f. 1950; fortnightly; Swahili; Roman Catholic; Editor David Matipa; circ. 100,000.

Kweupe: POB 222, Zanzibar; weekly; Swahili; publ. by Information and Broadcasting Services.

Mbioni: POB 9193, Dar es Salaam; English; publ. monthly by the political education college, Kivukoni College; circ. 4,000.

Mlezi (The Educator): POB 41, Peramiho; tel. 230; f. 1970; every 2 months; Editor Fr Gerold Rupper osb; circ. 18,000.

Mwenge (Firebrand): POB 1, Peramiho; f. 1937; monthly; Editor Baltasar Chale; circ. 41,000.

Nchi Yetu (Our Country): POB 9142, Dar es Salaam; tel. 25375; telex 41419; f. 1964; monthly; Swahili; Editor: Dir of Information Services; circ. 50,000.

Sikiliza: POB 635, Morogoro; Seventh-day Adventist; Editor W. Fanner; circ. 100,000.

Spotlight on South Africa: POB 2239, Dar es Salaam; organ of the African National Congress (South Africa).

Taamuli: POB 35042, Dar es Salaam; tel. 49192; 2 a year; journal of political science; publ. by the Dept of Political Science, University of Dar es Salaam; circ. 1,000.

Uhuru na Amani: POB 3033, Arusha; tel. 3221; telex 42054; quarterly; Swahili; Evangelical Lutheran; Editor William M. Kijo; circ. 10,000.

Ukulima wa Kisasa: POB 2308, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; monthly; Swahili; agricultural; Editor C. C. Rwechungura; circ. 27,000.

Urusi Leo: POB 2271, Dar es Salaam; tel. 23897; telex 41095; f. 1968; Publr Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN); weekly; Swahili; Editor V. Sharayev; circ. 25,000.

Wela: POB 180, Dodoma; Swahili.

NEWS AGENCIES

Shihata: POB 4755, Dar es Salaam; f. 1981; Dir Nkwabi Ng'wanakilala.

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): POB 2271, Dar es Salaam; Dir Oleg Tejerin.

Reuters (UK): POB 770, Dar es Salaam.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Plot 2112/5–7, Sea View, Dar es Salaam; also in Zanzibar; Correspondent Sergei Sokolov.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia), Prensa Latina (Cuba) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) also have bureaux in Tanzania.

Publishers

Central Tanganyika Press: POB 15, Dodoma; tel. 22140; f. 1958; religious; Man. Frances Weir (acting).

Dar es Salaam University Press: POB 35182; tel. 49192; telex 41327; Dir D. K. Tungaraza.

East African Literature Bureau: POB 1408, Dar es Salaam; literature, education, technology, textbooks.

Longman Tanzania Ltd: POB 3164, Samora Machel Ave, Dar es Salaam; tel. 29748; Man. Dir A. B. Moshi.

Oxford University Press: POB 5299, Maktaba Rd, Dar es Salaam; tel. 29209; Man. Anthony Theobald.

Tanzania Publishing House: 47 Samora Machel Ave, POB 2138, Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; educational and general books in Swahili and English; Gen. Man. Walter Bgoya.

Government Publishing House

Government Printer: POB 9124, Dar es Salaam, publisher of government and CCM documents.

Radio and Television

There are an estimated 2m. radio receivers in Tanzania and 10,000 television sets (including 6,000 colour sets) in use in Zanzibar. There is no television service on the mainland.

RADIO

Radio Tanzania: POB 9191, Dar es Salaam; tel. 63342; telex 41201; f. 1951; broadcasts internally in Swahili; schools service in English and Swahili; external service broadcasts in English and Afrikaans, and in vernacular languages of South Africa and Namibia; Dir of Broadcasting David Wakati.

Radio Tanzania Zanzibar: POB 1178, Zanzibar; tel. 2928; f. 1964; broadcasts in Swahili on three wavelengths; Broadcasting Officer Salim Abdulrahaman.

TELEVISION

Television Zanzibar: POB 314, Zanzibar; f. 1973; colour service; Dir Chande M. Chande.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; br. = branch; m. = million; amounts in Tanzanian shillings)

BANKING

Banks were nationalized in 1967.

Central Bank

Bank of Tanzania: POB 2939, 10 Mirambo St, Dar es Salaam; tel. 21291; telex 41024; f. 1966; sole bank of issue; cap. 20m., res. 125m. (1982); Gov. Charles M. Nyirabu; Deputy Gov. B. N. Makani.

State Banks

Co-operative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB): POB 268, Dar es Salaam; f. 1984, replacing the Tanzania Rural Development Bank; provides full commercial banking services, and loans for rural development; authorized cap. stock 1,200m., cap. p.u. 172m. (1984); owned 51% by the govt, 30% by Union of Co-operative Societies (Washirika) and 19% by Bank of Tanzania; Chair. and Man. Dir Philip A. Magani; Gen. Man. Rabbie D. Swai; 20 regional and 25 district offices.

The National Bank of Commerce (NBC): POB 1255, Dar es Salaam; tel. 28671; telex 41018; f. 1967 to acquire Tanzanian branches of foreign banks and Tanzania Bank of Commerce; in 1970 took over the National Co-operative and Development Bank; cap. p.u. 50m., gen. res 1,151m., total dep. 12,708.4m. (1982); Chair.

and Man. Dir AMON J. NSEKELA; Gen. Man. P. L. KAMUZORA; 130 brs, 260 agencies.

People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ): POB 1174, Forodhani, Zanzibar; f. 1966; controlled by Zanzibar govt; cap. p.u. 16m., res 195.3m., dep. 660.3m. (1982); Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. A. J. KHATIB.

Tanganyika Post Office Savings Bank (TPOSB): POB 9300, Dar es Salaam; f. 1927; dep. 274.6m. (1982); 589,000 depositors; 339 brs; Dir-Gen. J. W. J. MAEDA; Man. A. KIHWELE.

Tanzania Housing Bank (THB): POB 1723, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; provides loans for residential and commercial projects; cap. p.u. 83.4m., res 41.8m. (1982); dep. 54.8m.; Chair. E. J. MASHASI; Gen. Man. S. KASSIM; 19 brs, 1 agency.

Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB): POB 9373, Dar es Salaam; tel. 28581; telex 41259; f. 1970; cap. 200m.; provides finance and technical assistance for economic development; cap. p.u. 100m., res. 101.6m. (1982); Chair. AMON NSEKELA; Gen. Man. J. C. RUBAMBEY.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Corporation of Tanzania Ltd (NIC): POB 9264, Dar es Salaam; tel. 26561; telex 41146; f. 1963; nationalized 1967; handles all types of insurance business; Chair. and Man. Dir A. M. MAALIM; Gen. Man. G. MWAIKAMBO; 20 brs.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce: POB 41, Dar es Salaam; tel. 21893; Dir J. T. LUPEMBE.

TRADE, MARKETING AND PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARDS

Board of External Trade (BET): POB 5402, Dar es Salaam; tel. 33524; telex 41408; f. 1978; trade promotion, market research, marketing advisory and consultancy services, operational export promotion services; Dir-Gen. MBARUK K. MWANDORO.

Board of Internal Trade (BIT): POB 883, Dar es Salaam; f. 1967 as State Trading Corpn, reorganized 1973 to become BIT; state-owned; supervisory body of seven national and 20 regional trading companies; distribution of general merchandise, agricultural and industrial machinery and textiles; transport services; Dir-Gen. M. A. URIO.

Cashew Nut Authority of Tanzania: POB 533, Mtwara; telex 56134; Chair. R. NG'ITU; Gen. Man. E. M. MAKOTA.

Coffee Authority of Tanzania: POB 732, Moshi; Chair. W. KAPINGA; Gen. Man. A. M. RULEGURA.

General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX): POB 9172, Dar es Salaam; tel. 21791; telex 41048; f. 1973; Gen. Man. J. M. NYAKYOMA.

National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO): POB 903, Dar es Salaam; produces and processes basic foods; Gen. Man. A. S. KADURA.

National Coconut Development Programme: POB 6226, Dar es Salaam; tel. 25226; telex 41456; f. 1979 to revive coconut industry; projects include training, disease and pest control, smallholder and plantation development, breeding, agronomy trials; Project Coordinator Dr KLEMENS HUBERT.

National Milling Corporation (NMC): POB 9502, Dar es Salaam; tel. 64541-9; telex 41343; f. 1968; stores and distributes basic foodstuffs, owns grain milling establishments and imports cereals in times of shortage; Chair. F. T. MWANAMBILIMBI; Gen. Man. E. D. Z. MOLLEL.

National Textile Trading Corporation: Dar es Salaam; f. 1983; Chair. Mr LWABUTI; Man. Dir S. H. NKYA.

State Mining Corporation (STAMICO): POB 4958, Dar es Salaam; tel. 28781; telex 41354; f. 1972; responsible for all mining and prospecting; Gen. Man. W. H. MANNING.

State Motor Corporation: POB 1307, Dar es Salaam; f. 1974 to control all activities of the motor trade; holds import monopoly for cars and lorries; Gen. Man. H. H. IDDI.

Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association Ltd: POB 102, Moshi.

Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association: POB 2177, Dar es Salaam; Chair. P. B. MATEMBA; Exec. Sec. A. R. D'COSTA.

Tanzania Cotton Authority: POB 9161, Dar es Salaam; f. 1973 to succeed the Lint and Seed Marketing Board; Chair. J. M. S. MBUTU.

Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA): POB 4248, Dar es Salaam; Man. Dir Dr R. A. CHIOMBA.

Tanzania Pyrethrum Boards: POB 149, Iringa; f. 1960; Chair. Brig. LUHANGA; CEO P. B. G. HANGAYA.

Tanzania Sisal Authority: f. 1973 to succeed the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Board and the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Asscn; Chair. SHAWEJI ABDALLAH; Gen. Man. B. M. KIWALE.

Tanzania Tea Authority: POB 2663, Dar es Salaam; Exec. Chair. A. N. LYANDER; Gen. Man. E. K. SANNDA.

Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation: POB 9160, Dar es Salaam; Gen. Man J. N. MUSHI.

Tobacco Authority of Tanzania: POB 227, Morogoro; CEO J. N. ELINEWINGA; Gen. Man. M. JABIR KIGODA.

Zanzibar State Trading Corporation: POB 26, Zanzibar; Tanzania state enterprise since 1964; sole exporter of cloves, clove stem oil, chillies, copra, copra cake, coir fibre, coconut oil, lime oil, lime juice, pomanders, sea shells and seaweed.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Capital Development Authority: Dodoma; f. 1973 to plan the development of the new capital city of Dodoma; state-owned; Chair. SAMUEL SITTA; Dir-Gen. ALI HASSAN MWINYI.

Economic Development Commission: Dar es Salaam; f. 1962 to plan national economic development; state-owned.

National Development Corporation: POB 2669, Dar es Salaam; f. 1965; state-owned; initial cap. 20m. sh.; principal instrument of expansion and progress in production and investment; Chair. and Man. Dir A. B. S. KILEWO.

Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO): POB 2476, Dar es Salaam; tel. 27691; telex 41123; f. 1973; promotes and assists development of small-scale industries in public, co-operative and private sectors; Chair. C. M. MZINDAKAYA; Dir-Gen. E. B. TOROKA.

Sugar Development Corporation: Gen. Man. REUBEN NABURI.

Tanganyika Development Finance Company Ltd: POB 2478, Dar es Salaam; tel. 25091; telex 41153; f. 1962; issued cap. 40m. sh. held equally by the Tanzania Investment Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and agencies of the Federal German and Netherlands govts; Gen. Man. G. F. MBOWE.

There are also development corporations for textiles and petroleum.

TRADE UNIONS

Minimum wages are controlled by law and there is also compulsory arbitration under the Trades Disputes (Settlement) Act, which makes strikes and lock-outs illegal unless the statutory conciliation procedure has been followed. In 1964 the existing 13 trade unions were dissolved by legislation and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA) was substituted. This was reorganized to include Zanzibar trade union activity as the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA).

Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA): Dar es Salaam; f. 1978; sole trade union organization; affiliated to OATUU; 350,000 mems (1979); Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH C. RWEGASIRA; Dep. Sec.-Gen. ELIAS J. MASHASI.

Industrial Sections

Commercial, Construction and Haulage Section: Sec. J. E. KALUWA.

Government Civil Servants and Medical Section: Sec. R. UTUKULU.

Teachers' Section: Sec. C. M. TOTERA.

Industry and Mines Section: Sec. J. V. MWAMBUMA.

Agricultural Section: Sec. N. A. C. MNDIMA.

Domestic, Hotels, General Workers and Municipal Section: Sec. F. M. PAZI.

Transport, Communications and Railways Section.

Principal Unaffiliated Union

Workers' Department of Chama Cha Mapinduzi: POB 389, Vikokotoni, Zanzibar; f. 1965.

CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operative movement has made considerable incursions into the transport, distribution and retail trade. 'Operation Maduka',

begun in 1976, aimed to replace private shops in or near State farms, industries and ujamaa villages by co-operatives. In 1976 there were 879 co-operative shops and 2,191 ujamaa shops.

The rural co-operatives were dissolved in 1976. Crop purchasing and the distribution of agricultural inputs were taken over by the National Milling Corporation (food crops) and a number of national authorities, set up for each of the main cash crops. In May 1982 legislation was introduced to re-establish the rural co-operatives, with the state crop authorities retaining only importing and exporting functions, as part of an overall move towards decentralization. The first to be reinstated, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union (1984) and nine others, were due to start purchasing in 1984/85.

There are some 1,670 primary marketing societies under the aegis of about 20 regional co-operative unions. The Co-operative Union of Tanzania is the national organization (affiliated with the ruling CCM party) to which all unions belong.

Co-operative Development Office: Zanzibar; f. 1952; encourages and develops co-operative societies.

Co-operative Union of Tanzania Ltd: POB 2567, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. D. Holela; 700,000 mems.

Principal Societies

Bukoba Co-operative Union Ltd: POB 5, Bukoba; 74 affiliated societies; 75,000 mems.

Kilimanjaro Uremi Corporation Ltd: f.1976; 227 registered co-operative villages.

Nyanza Co-operative Union Ltd: POB 9, Mwanza.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Tanzania Railways Corporation: POB 468, Dar es Salaam; tel. 26241; telex 41308; f. 1977 after dissolution of East African Railways; operates 2,600 km of lines within Tanzania; also operates vessels on Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Malawi; Chair. Henry Limihagati; Gen. Man. Tom A. K. Mmari.

Tanzania–Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA): POB 2834, Dar es Salaam; tel. 64191; telex 41059; 1,860-km railway link between Dar es Salaam and New Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia was opened in October 1975. The project was executed with technical and financial assistance from the People's Republic of China and cost about 3,000m. shillings; Chair. O. Ongara; Gen. Man. C. J. Nyirenda; Regional Man. (Tanzania) R. S. Seme; Regional Man. (Zambia) J. Kasano.

ROADS

Tanzania has about 54,000 km of roads, of which 17,000 km are national roads. Only 6% of the total network in paved and many roads are impassable in the wet season. A road has been built between Zambia and Tanzania with aid from the USA, Sweden and the World Bank Group.

Zanzibar has 619 km of roads, of which 442 km are bitumen-surfaced, and Pemba has 363 km, of which 130 km are bitumen-surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Steamers connect with Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Burundi, Zambia and Malawi. A joint shipping company was formed with Burundi in 1976 to operate services on Lake Tanganyika. A rail ferry service operates on Lake Victoria between Mwanza and Port Bell.

SHIPPING

Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA): POB 9184, Dar es Salaam; tel. 051-21212.; telex 41346; Chair. P. Macha; Gen. Man. Peter C. Bakilana; 3 brs.

Harbours: Dar es Salaam (11 deep-water berths, eight anchorages, lighter wharf, one oil jetty for super oil tankers up to 100,000 metric tons), Mtwara (two deep-water berths), Tanga (lighterage).

National Shipping Agencies Co Ltd (NASACO): POB 9082, Dar es Salaam; f. 1973; state-owned shipping company with which all foreign shipping lines are required to deal exclusively.

Sinotashil (Chinese/Tanzanian Joint Shipping Co): POB 696, Dar es Salaam; tel. 26108; telex 41129; f. 1967; services between People's Republic of China, East Africa, Red Sea and Mediterranean; 5 Ships, capacity 71,213 dwt.

Tanzania Coastal Shipping Line Ltd: POB 9461, Dar es Salaam; tel. 33732, 29126; telex 41124; regular services to Tanzanian coastal ports; also tramp charter services to Kenya, Mozambique, the Arabian Gulf, Indian Ocean islands and the Middle East.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 53 airports and landing strips. The major international airport is at Dar es Salaam, 13 km from the city centre, and there are international airports at Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar. Expansion and modernization of Dar es Salaam airport, financial mainly by France, was completed in 1984.

Air Tanzania Corporation: POB 543, Dar es Salaam; telex 41030; f. 1977; operates a 21-point domestic network and international services to Burundi, Comoros, India, Kenya, Oman, Rwanda, Seychelles, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Zambia and Zimbabwe; Chair. James Luhanga; Gen. Man. and CEO Bakari Mwapachu; fleet of 2 Boeing 737, 3 Fokker F27, 4 Twin Otters.

Tourism

Tanzania has set aside almost one-third of its land for national parks, game and forest reserves. The country received about 71,000 foreign visitors in 1982, compared with 178,000 in 1974.

Tanzania Tourist Corporation: POB 2485, Dar es Salaam; tel. 27671; telex 41061; state-owned; responsible for development of tourism; Gen. Man. T. J. Kasella.

Tanzania Wildlife Corporation: POB 1144, Arusha; tel. 2828; telex 42080; organization of safaris; exporter and dealer in game-skin products; Gen. Man. Ndugu M. A. Ndolanga.

THAILAND

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Thailand lies in South-East Asia. It is bordered to the west and north by Burma, to the north-east by Laos and to the south-east by Kampuchea. Thailand extends southward, along the isthmus of Kra, to the Malay Peninsula, where it borders Malaysia. The isthmus, shared with Burma, gives Thailand a short coastline on the Indian Ocean, and the country also has a long Pacific coastline on the Gulf of Thailand. The climate is tropical and humid, with an average annual temperature of 29°C (85°F). There are three main seasons: hot, rainy and cool. Temperatures in Bangkok are generally between 20°C (68°F) and 35°C (95°F). The national language is Thai, and there are small minorities of Chinese, Malays and indigenous hill peoples. The predominant religion is Buddhism, mainly of the Hinayana (Theravada) form. About 4% of the population, mainly Malays, are Muslims, and there is also a Christian minority, mainly in Bangkok and the north. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five horizontal stripes, of red, white, blue, white and red, the central blue stripe being twice as wide as each of the others. The capital is Bangkok.

Recent History

Formerly known as Siam, Thailand took its present name in 1939. The army seized power in a coup in 1947, and Field Marshal Pibul Songgram took control. His influence declined during the 1950s and he was overthrown in 1957 in a bloodless coup, led by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. Elections were held but in 1958 martial law was declared and all political parties were dissolved. Sarit died in December 1963 and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Gen. (later Field Marshal) Thanom Kittikachorn, who had been Deputy Prime Minister since 1959. A constitution was introduced in June 1968 but in November 1971, following a rise in communist insurgency and internal political unrest, Field Marshal Thanom annulled the constitution, dissolved the National Assembly and declared martial law. Student riots, culminating in bloodshed, brought down the Government in October 1973. An interim government was formed under Dr Sanya Dharmasakti, the President of the Privy Council and a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A new constitution, legalizing political parties, was promulgated in October 1974. In January 1975 42 parties took part in free elections for the new House of Representatives. A coalition government was formed in February by the Democratic Party leader, Seni Pramoj, but this administration was defeated by a vote of 'no confidence' in March 1975.

A new right-wing coalition government, headed by the Social Action Party (SAP) leader, Kukrit Pramoj (brother of Seni), was unable to maintain its unity, and Kukrit resigned in January 1976. General elections, held in April, resulted in the formation of a four-party coalition, with Seni as Prime Minister. Following violent student demonstrations in October, the Seni Government was dissolved, and a right-wing military junta, led by Adm. Sa'ngad Chaloryoo, seized power, calling itself the National Administrative Reform Council (NARC). Martial law was declared, the 1974 constitution annulled, the legislature dissolved, political parties were banned and strict press censorship was imposed. A new constitution was promulgated, providing for the NARC to become the Prime Minister's Advisory Council. A new civilian Council of Ministers was announced, with Thanin Kraivixien, a Supreme Court judge, as Prime Minister.

In October 1977 the Thanin Government was overthrown in a bloodless coup by a Revolutionary Council of military leaders, almost identical to the NARC that had brought it to power. The 1976 Constitution was abrogated. In November an interim constitution was promulgated. The King appointed a new Prime Minister, Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Secretary-General of the National Policy Council (NPC), formerly the Revolutionary Council. The King also nominated a National Legislative Assembly (NLA) on the advice of the NPC's chairman. In December 1978 the NLA approved a new Constitution (see below under Government). The ban on political gatherings, imposed in 1976, was lifted in January 1979, and elections to a new House of Representatives were held in April. The nominated members of the Senate, appointed on the Prime Minister's recommendation, were almost all military officers. Thus Gen. Kriangsak remained Prime Minister and formed a new Council of Ministers, after which the NPC was dissolved. The Council of Ministers was affected by increasing political tensions. Opposition to Gen. Kriangsak continued, and in March 1980 he resigned. The Defence Minister, Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda, was appointed Prime Minister, and a new Council of Ministers was formed.

Initially, Gen. Prem's coalition government appeared to lack authority, and in April 1981 an abortive coup was staged by a group of disillusioned army colonels. The bloodless coup attempt ended after three days, when the King publicly confirmed his support for Gen. Prem. Following strong opposition, nearly all the rebels surrendered. In December 1981 Gen. Prem carried out a ministerial reshuffle, reincorporating the SAP, which had previously been excluded from the Council of Ministers (in a reshuffle in March), in order to repulse a challenge from the new National Democracy Party, established by the former Prime Minister, Gen. Kriangsak.

In February 1983 a series of constitutional amendments, backed by army leaders (predominantly Gen. Arthit Kamlang-Ek, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), with the aim of preserving the central role of the armed forces in Thai politics by allowing military and government officials to hold ministerial posts, as well as extending the legislative powers of former and present appointed members of the Senate who were also in the armed forces, narrowly failed to achieve the necessary majority at its final consideration by a joint session of the National Assembly. The King announced the dissolution of the National Assembly in March, and a general election was held in April, two months before it was originally scheduled and three days before the provisional clauses of the current constitution lapsed. No single party won an overall majority, and a coalition was formed between the SAP, Prachakorn Thai, the Democratic Party and the National Democracy Party. Chart Thai, despite being the party with the largest number of seats, formed the opposition. General Prem was again elected Prime Minister.

The attempt to increase military dominance in the National Assembly was renewed in November 1984, following the devaluation of the baht by 14.8%. This measure was strongly opposed by Gen. Arthit and four other senior military officers, who criticized the Government, calling for a revaluation of the baht and a ministerial reshuffle, with the underlying threat of the withdrawal of military support of the coalition Government. General Prem stood firm, however, and the political crisis was resolved when, as a compromise, he agreed to readjust the national budget to compensate the armed forces for the higher costs incurred as a result of the devaluation, which had threatened purchases of foreign armaments. General Arthit lost much of his earlier support, and was obliged to withdraw his demands and to drop any further action. He also appeared to have fallen from favour as the likely successor to Gen. Prem, who emerged with his position strengthened.

The Government has succeeded in reducing the strength of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand, and since 1981 several thousand guerrillas have surrendered to the authorities, following the offer of an amnesty.

In foreign policy during the 1960s, close to the battleground in Indo-China, Thailand committed itself to the US camp. After 1975, however, Thailand sought closer ties with its communist neighbours. Following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, relations deteriorated considerably. The

Thai Government recognized the new coalition government-in-exile of Kampuchea, which is supported by the UN, and joins the other ASEAN countries in condemning the presence of foreign forces there.

The Kampuchean border refugee camps continue to be the centre of mutual recriminations (see Kampuchea, p. 1954). Since 1975 Thailand has sheltered nearly 600,000 refugees, of whom about one-half are Kampucheans. In mid-1984 the number of Indochinese refugees was about 125,000, the lowest level since 1979. From 1979 Thailand imposed restrictions on the influx of refugees, a move interpreted as disruptive by the new regime in Kampuchea, and several military incursions by the Vietnamese into Thailand have followed. The proximity of the annual dry-season fighting in Kampuchea, between Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean guerrilla groups opposed to the Vietnamese-backed regime there, keeps Thai forces on continuous alert at the Kampuchean border. In 1984/85 the Vietnamese launched their heaviest offensive yet against the Kampuchean guerrilla forces and captured all of the guerrilla bases along the border. Many thousands of refugees fled into Thailand. Thai forces were involved in frequent clashes with Vietnamese troops, whom they have accused of intrusion into Thai territory. The Thai Government has strengthened its links with the USA, which promises military and economic assistance.

Government

Under the terms of the constitution promulgated in December 1978, the King is Head of State and Head of the Thai Armed Forces. The King appoints the Prime Minister, on the advice of the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers, on the advice of the Prime Minister. The King may dismiss members of the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The bicameral National Assembly comprises a House of Representatives, containing 324 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), and a Senate appointed for a six-year term by the King on the recommendation of the incumbent Prime Minister. Martial law was declared in October 1976 and remained in force in 1985, although some martial law powers had been relaxed.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 235,300 in July 1984: army 160,000, navy 32,200, air force 43,100. There are paramilitary forces of 72,000. Military service lasts two years between the ages of 21 and 30. In 1984/85 estimated defence expenditure amounted to 41,421.6m. baht.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, with more than one-quarter of the total area of the country under cultivation. In 1983 the agricultural sector (including forestry and fishing) provided 21.8% of Thailand's gross domestic product (GDP), and in 1982 it employed 68.4% of the working population. The principal crop is rice, of which Thailand is the world's main exporter. The annual harvest of paddy rice totalled 18.6m. metric tons in 1983, compared with 17.2m. tons in 1982. In 1982 there was a record exportable surplus of 3.78m. tons, but export earnings fell by 14.6%, to 22,510m. baht. In 1983 export volume fell to 3.48m. tons, and earnings declined to an estimated 20,157m. baht. Nevertheless, rice remained Thailand's principal export commodity in 1983 (accounting for nearly 14% of total export earnings), followed by cassava (tapioca) products, of which 90% are bought by EEC countries, and rubber, of which Thailand is the world's third largest producer. In 1983 the country's output of natural rubber increased by 1.2%, to 555,060 metric tons, while export earnings rose by 24.2%, to 11,787m. baht. Other important crops include maize, sugar cane and kenaf, of which maize was the only commodity to increase production in 1983.

The manufacturing sector contributed 18.6% of GDP in 1983. The principal industries are textiles, cement, sugar and petroleum refining. The small mining sector contributed 1.8% of GDP in 1983. The most valuable mineral is tin, of which Thailand is the world's second largest producer (after Malaysia). Tin accounted for 82% of Thailand's mining production in 1982, and tin exports earned 5,265m. baht in 1983, representing a fall of 32.3% from 1982, owing to export restrictions by the International Tin Council. Thailand is heavily dependent on imported petroleum. In 1973 imports of petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 11% of the total value of imports, but by 1982 the proportion was 30.9%. This fell to 24.1%, or 57,071m. baht, in 1983. However, petroleum deposits have been discovered in the west and centre of the country. Also, reserves of natural gas have been found in the Gulf of Thailand, particularly the Erawan field, and have been in commercial use since 1981. The Government hopes that exploitation of this gas will reduce the country's dependence on imported petroleum from about 70% of total energy requirements in 1983 to 45% in 1990.

Measures that were introduced by the Government in 1978 to restrict the growth of imports, and to reduce the current deficit on Thailand's balance of payments, have met with mixed success. The current deficit was reduced from 56,049m. baht in 1981 to 23,138m. baht in 1982, but increased by nearly 183%, to 65,400m. baht, in 1983. The trade deficit was successfully reduced by 42.1% to 36,888m. baht, in 1982, but rose by 144.4% to a record 90,137m. baht, in 1983, owing mainly to the continuing high cost of petroleum imports. The total value of imports decreased by 9.3% in 1982, the first drop for 23 years, while exports increased by 4.4%, but this trend was reversed in 1983, when imports rose by 20.3% and exports fell by 8.3%. Thailand's principal trading partners are Japan and the USA, which in 1983 accounted for 22.7% and 13.5% respectively of total trade.

Thailand's GDP grew, in real terms, by 5.8% in 1980, by 7.6% in 1981 and by 4.1% in 1982, the lowest rate for 20 years. The rate of growth improved to 5.8% in 1983 and fell slightly, to an estimated 5.5%, in 1984. Reserves of foreign exchange increased from $1,509m. in November 1983 to $2,094m. in November 1984. The annual rate of inflation averaged 19.7% in 1980, but fell to 12.7% in 1981, to 5.2% in 1982, to 3.8% in 1983 and an estimated 1.2% in 1984. In July 1981 the baht was devalued by 8.7% against the US dollar in an attempt to reduce the current account deficit and to narrow the trade deficit. The baht was devalued again, by 14.8%, in November 1984 and was 'floated' against a 'basket' of major currencies. Other measures included the abolition of a 20% surcharge on many imported products, the elimination of export duty on a number of items and the imposition of price controls on several essential goods, to prevent higher inflation. Unemployment was officially estimated at 5.6% of the labour force in 1981, compared with 5.4% in 1980.

The fifth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1982–86) had a target annual growth rate of 6.6% and aimed to promote small industries, placing emphasis on agriculturally-based and light manufacturing concerns. In a mid-term review of the fifth Plan in 1984, the annual growth rate was revised down to 5.5%, and slower export growth was predicted. The Plan also stressed the need to improve the conditions of the many people living in extreme poverty. A scheme that was introduced in 1980, inviting foreign multinational companies to invest (unchecked) in activities previously limited to the Thai public sector, has led to improvements in social and economic conditions. Several large loans have enabled Thailand to undertake many development projects and have put it among the 'middle-income' developing countries.

Transport and Communications

There were 3,825 km of state railways in 1984. Thailand had 30,016 km of main and secondary roads at the end of 1981. The first Bangkok overhead expressway was completed in 1981, and additional expressways are also planned. There is an extensive network of canals, providing transport for bulk goods. The port of Bangkok is an important ocean junction in South-East Asia. A large-scale development of two main ports is due to be completed in 1986. Don Muang airport (near Bangkok), Chiang Mai, Haadyai and Phuket airports are of international standards.

Social Welfare

Among the social services that are carried out by the Department of Public Welfare are child welfare, family assistance, welfare for the aged, the disabled, the destitute and socially handicapped women, disaster relief, welfare and development programmes for the hill tribes and self-help land settlements. In 1982 Thailand had 408 hospitals, several thousand clinics,

more than 8,000 physicans, of whom 4,000 worked in Bangkok, and 15,036 nurses.

Education

Education is officially compulsory for seven years, to be undertaken between seven and 15 years of age. Primary education begins at the age of seven and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at 13 years of age, also lasts for six years, divided into two equal cycles. In 1982 the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 64% of all school-age children (96% at primary schools; 29% at secondary schools). There are 23 universities. Adult illiteracy declined from 18.2% in 1970 to 12.0% (males 7.7%; females 16.0%) in 1980.

Tourism

Thailand is noted for its temples, palaces and pagodas. The Royal Palaces of Bangkok are world famous. The number of tourists in 1983 was 2,191,003, and tourist expenditure totalled 25,060m. baht. Tourism is the country's largest source of foreign exchange.

Public Holidays

1985: 5 May (Coronation Day), 9 May (Ploughing Ceremony), 2 June (Visakhabuja), 31 July (Asalhabuja), 1 August (beginning of Buddhist Lent), 12 August (Queen's Birthday), 23 October (Chulalongkorn Day), 5 December (King's Birthday), 10 December (Constitution Day), 31 December (New Year's Eve).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), February* (Makhabuja), April* (Chakri Day and Songkran Festival).

* Regulated by the Buddhist calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 satangs = 1 baht.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 31.47 baht;
US $1 = 27.15 baht.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): National Statistical Office, Larn Luang Road, Bangkok 10100; tel. 281-3022.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	513,115*
Population (census results)†	
1 April 1970	34,397,374
1 April 1980	44,824,540
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	48,561,000
1983	49,585,000
1984	50,588,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1984	98.6

* 198,115 sq miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. For 1970 this was 2.01%, giving an adjusted census total of 35,103,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1975	1,132,806	27.1	266,934	6.3	237,018	5.7
1976	1,166,292	27.1	270,415	6.2	237,062	5.5
1977	1,156,504	26.3	281,111	6.4	236,783	5.4
1978	1,040,218	23.1	291,501	6.5	241,146	5.3
1979	1,075,283	23.3	285,461	6.2	241,111	5.2
1980	1,077,300	23.2	305,588	6.5	247,970	5.3
1981	1,062,238	22.4	341,655	7.2	239,423	5.0
1982	1,075,633	22.2	n.a.	n.a.	247,402	5.1

* Registration is incomplete. Estimated rates for 1981 are: Births 28.4 per 1,000; Deaths 7.7 per 1,000.

Source: Division of Public Health Statistics, Ministry of Public Health.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

Bangkok Metropolis (capital), population 5,018,327 (including Thonburi) at December 1983.

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

('000 persons aged 11 and over)

	Jan.–March 1982	July–Sept. 1982
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	9,603.6	16,984.9
Mining and quarrying	102.3	64.6
Manufacturing	2,404.7	2,006.7
Construction, repair and demolition	731.6	520.3
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	65.9	76.3
Commerce	2,407.0	2,298.2
Transport, storage and communications	544.9	500.9
Services	2,529.4	2,378.2
Activities not adequately described	2.4	0.5
Total in employment	18,392.7	24,831.3

Source: Report of the Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Rice (paddy)	17,774	16,878*	18,535
Maize	3,449	3,002	3,552
Sorghum	274	236	327
Sweet potatoes	348†	355†	355†
Cassava (Manioc, Tapioca)	17,744	21,000†	17,000†
Dry beans	284	283†	283†
Soybeans	132	113	126
Groundnuts (in shell)	147	145	157
Cottonseed	117	81	87
Cotton (lint)	59	41	44
Coconuts	829	836*	800*
Copra	55†	55†	56†
Water melons	513†	513†	525†
Sugar cane	19,854	30,200	24,407
Bananas	2,021*	2,028†	2,035†
Kenaf (Mesta)	218	215	234
Natural rubber	508	576	570*
Pineapples	1,673	1,824	1,439
Onions (dry)	124	130*	133†
Tobacco	75	86	93*
Castor beans	36	34	33*

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983
Horses	31	21	19
Cattle	4,469	4,579	4,600*
Buffaloes	6,124	6,417	6,150*
Pigs	3,616	4,022	3,800*
Sheep	21	22*	22*
Goats	38	32*	30*
Chickens	56,000	63,000	65,000
Ducks	11,000	13,000	14,000

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial figures.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal*	144	146	148
Buffalo meat*	72	72	72
Pig meat*	240	245	250
Poultry meat	257*	294	301*
Cows' milk*	5	5	5
Buffalo milk*	7	7	7
Hen eggs	108.0†	114.0†	117.5*
Other poultry eggs*	10.8	12.0	13.0
Cattle and buffalo hides*	41.1	41.5	41.7

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	2,544	1,798	1,705
Other industrial wood	2,453	2,508*	2,304*
Fuel wood*	33,957	34,718	35,463
Total	38,954	39,024	39,472

* FAO estimate.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu m)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	1,527	899	853
Railway sleepers	16	22	26
Total	1,543	921	879

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1981	1982	1983*
Freshwater	164.6	134	143
Sea	1,824.4	1,966	2,116
Total	1,989.0	2,100	2,259

* Provisional.
Source: Department of Fisheries; Fisheries Record of Thailand.

Mining

(production in metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Tin concentrates*	42,968	35,644	27,208
Tungsten concentrates*	2,348	1,661	1,092
Lead concentrates*	40,642	43,718	49,446
Antimony ore*	2,820	1,567	2,808
Manganese ore*	10,917	7,758	5,900
Iron ore*	62,472	26,750	40,304
Gypsum	540,383	753,433	760,361
Lignite	1,686,044	1,963,764	1,866,083
Fluorite	270,978	280,603	237,674
Marl	1,786,655	457,525	—
Barite	307,046	330,948	n.a.

* Figures refer to the gross weight of ores and concentrates. For 1981 the estimated metal content (in metric tons) was: Tin 31,474; Lead 8,400; Antimony 1,600; Manganese 3,800; Iron 31,000.
Source: Department of Mineral Resources.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Sugar[1]	'000 metric tons	1,842	856	1,665
Beer[1]	'000 hectolitres	1,562.1	1,241.0	1,054.2
Cigarettes[1]	metric tons	27,160	30,788	32,807
Cotton yarn[2]	metric tons	104,395	101,061	109,700
Woven cotton fabrics[2]	million sq m	770.0	806.0	817.7
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments[3]	metric tons	39,700	40,000	n.a.
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres[3]	metric tons	47,900	56,500	n.a.
Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	million sq m	654.1	672.3	810.2
Tyres (for road motor vehicles)[2]	'000	2,841	2,811	3,132
Sulphuric acid[2]	'000 metric tons	59.9	54.2	39.5
Hydrochloric acid[2]	'000 metric tons	76.2	72.6	87.4
Caustic soda (100%)[2]	'000 metric tons	66.8	67.7	67.7
Liquefied petroleum gas[4]	million litres	250.9	231.9	243.6
Naphtha[5]	'000 metric tons	190	180	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol)[4]	million litres	2,117.2	1,827.8	1,822.4
Kerosene[4]	million litres	318.9	292.7	353.2
Jet fuel[4]	million litres	782.3	776.8	925.1
Fuel oils[4]	million litres	3,488.1	2,514.3	2,626.4
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)[5]	'000 metric tons	127	130	n.a.
Cement[2]	'000 metric tons	5,233.1	5,359.8	6,322.6
Crude steel[5]	'000 metric tons	435	454	n.a.
Tin (unwrought): primary[6]	metric tons	33,058	34,689	32,636
Passenger motor cars (assembly)[2]	'000	21.6	24.2	28.1
Commercial motor vehicles (assembly)[2]	'000	45.1	50.5	60.5
Electric energy[4]	million kWh	14,067	15,112	16,132

[1] Source: Bank of Thailand.
[2] Source: Industrial Economics and Planning Division, Ministry of Industry.
[3] Source: Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. (New York).
[4] Source: National Energy Administration, Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy.
[5] Source: Bureau of Mines, US Department of the Interior.
[6] Source: International Tin Council (London).

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 satangs = 1 baht.

Denominations
Coins: ½, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 satangs; 1 and 5 baht.
Notes: 50 satangs; 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 and 500 baht.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 31.47 baht;
US $1 = 27.15 baht;
1,000 baht = £31.78 = $36.83.

Average Exchange Rate (baht per US $)

1981	21.820
1982	23.000
1983	23.000

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million baht, year ending 30 September)

Revenue	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Taxation	127,865.8	136,616.7	159,462.8
Sale of property and services	3,940.6	4,218.4	5,103.4
State enterprises	7,145.7	6,993.4	7,106.1
Others	6,047.9	6,171.5	6,327.7
New taxes and tax revisions	6,000.0	6,000.0	—
Total revenue	151,000.0	160,000.0	178,000.0
Total borrowing	24,000.0	30,000.0	35,000.0
Treasury reserves	2,000.0	2,000.0	—
Total receipts	177,000.0	192,000.0	213,000.0

Expenditure	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Education	37,142.9	38,794.6	40,290.8
Defence	35,235.4	37,988.5	41,421.6
Economic services	33,869.4	34,194.8	35,029.4
Internal security	9,611.5	10,400.0	11,006.2
Public health	7,673.8	9,078.9	9,912.3
Public utilities	11,153.2	12,065.5	13,538.9
General administration	5,214.4	5,394.8	5,978.5
Debt services	27,150.3	33,444.7	44,400.0
Others	9,949.1	10,638.2	11,422.3
Total	177,000.0	192,000.0	213,000.0

Source: Bureau of the Budget, Ministry of Finance.

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index. Base: 1976 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	171.8	176.6	185.5
Clothing	164.9	173.9	180.5
Housing	165.1	177.0	184.7
Personal and medical services	163.5	174.1	179.6
Transport	220.6	231.2	232.5
All items	172.1	181.1	187.9

Source: Ministry of Commerce.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million baht at current prices)
National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983
Compensation of employees	186,547	216,816	239,408
Operating surplus	460,481	479,767	515,836
Domestic factor incomes	647,028	696,583	755,244
Consumption of fixed capital	59,259	65,649	73,399
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	706,287	762,232	828,643
Indirect taxes, *less* subsidies	79,879	83,904	99,905
GDP in purchasers' values	786,166	846,136	928,548
Net factor income from abroad	−21,787	−26,376	−26,087
Gross national product	764,379	819,760	902,461
Less Consumption of fixed capital	59,259	65,649	73,399
National income in market prices	705,120	754,111	829,062

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	95,731	110,876	124,217
Private final consumption expenditure	511,537	554,732	610,941
Increase in stocks	5,412	−2,126	9,190
Gross fixed capital formation	189,067	179,898	203,445
Statistical discrepancy	22,433	3,722	7,719
Total domestic expenditure	824,180	847,102	955,512
Exports of goods and services	195,751	210,818	209,043
Less Imports of goods and services	233,765	211,784	236,007
GDP in purchasers' values	786,166	846,136	928,548

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, etc.	187,886	188,742	202,797
Crops	138,886	139,852	148,982
Livestock	24,727	23,608	27,922
Fishing	13,183	14,150	14,998
Forestry	11,090	11,132	10,895
Mining and quarrying	13,373	14,807	16,303
Manufacturing	158,272	164,659	172,532
Construction	42,008	43,040	46,880
Electricity and water	10,743	14,454	16,390
Transport and communications	57,281	63,133	73,043
Wholesale and retail trade	150,293	159,849	176,577
Banking, insurance and real estate	52,025	61,021	71,991
Ownership of dwellings	8,411	9,912	11,138
Public administration and defence	30,645	37,349	42,261
Other services	75,229	89,170	98,636
GDP in purchasers' values	786,166	846,136	928,548

Source: National Economic and Social Development Board.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	6,902	6,835	6,308
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−8,931	−7,565	−9,160
Trade balance	−2,029	−731	−2,852
Exports of services	1,887	1,962	2,073
Imports of services	−3,062	−3,036	−3,208
Balance on goods and services	−3,214	−1,804	−3,987
Private unrequited transfers (net)	526	693	999
Government unrequited transfers (net)	119	108	124
Balance on current account	−2,569	−1,003	−2,864
Direct capital investment (net)	288	189	348
Other long-term capital (net)	1,597	1,196	1,115
Short-term capital (net)	594	58	699
Net errors and omissions	133	−521	540
Total (net monetary movements)	43	−81	−161
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	23	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−112	−40	−28
Exceptional financing (net)	1	—	—
Official financing (net)	−1	—	—
Changes in reserves	−46	−120	−188

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million baht)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	5,795	5,061	6,501
Beverages and tobacco	1,588	2,327	1,268
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	13,297	11,516	14,376
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	65,100	60,765	57,065
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	903	438	781
Chemicals	26,761	24,848	31,804
Basic manufactures	34,512	30,597	39,034
Machinery and transport equipment	54,371	46,503	68,361
Total (incl. others)	216,746	196,616	236,609

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	80,038	86,371	73,755
Beverages and tobacco	1,758	2,599	1,860
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	16,722	15,134	16,288
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	37	40	30
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	232	298	270
Chemicals	1,191	1,253	1,673
Basic manufactures	26,941	26,587	26,002
Machinery and transport equipment	7,662	8,293	8,356
Total (incl. others)	153,001	159,728	146,472

Source: Department of Customs.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million baht)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Australia	4,223	4,339	4,279
China, People's Republic	6,983	5,374	6,099
France	3,918	2,917	3,593
Germany, Federal Republic	9,336	7,624	11,065
Hong Kong	1,942	2,059	2,704
Italy	2,488	2,107	3,195
Japan	52,521	46,086	64,757
Korea, Republic	3,017	3,589	5,602
Malaysia	5,891	10,214	12,738
Saudi Arabia	29,395	29,819	24,430
Singapore	14,949	12,455	14,623
Taiwan	4,589	5,501	6,762
United Kingdom	5,851	5,023	5,390
USA	28,087	26,220	29,708
Total (incl. others)	216,746	196,616	236,609

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
China, People's Republic	4,064	7,053	2,468
France	2,833	3,030	2,813
Germany, Federal Republic	4,934	5,355	5,105
Hong Kong	7,350	7,934	7,281
Indonesia	2,958	4,251	2,754
Iran	4,602	2,287	2,373
Italy	2,147	2,577	2,072
Japan	21,704	21,947	22,087
Malaysia	6,968	8,342	6,561
Netherlands	18,674	21,013	15,883
Saudi Arabia	3,118	4,261	4,245
Singapore	11,991	11,654	11,913
United Kingdom	2,464	3,042	2,990
USA	19,794	20,257	21,895
Total (incl. others)	153,001	159,728	146,472

Source: Department of Customs, Ministry of Finance.

Transport

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger journeys	78,373	81,369	81,555
Passenger-km	9,316,245	9,454,570	9,661,181
Freight (ton-km)	2,498,943	2,395,870	2,500,944
Freight carried (metric tons)	5,901	5,432	5,401

Source: The State Railway of Thailand.

ROAD TRAFFIC (registered motor vehicles)

	1979	1980	1981
Passenger cars*	386,841	409,855	450,465
Buses	32,114	66,563†	67,304†
Lorries and vans	417,943	364,352†	432,225†
Motor cycles	880,105	929,042	1,178,039
Others	42,150	39,484	44,134

* Including taxis. † Estimates.

Source: Licences Division, Police Department, Ministry of the Interior and Department of Land Transport, Ministry of Communications.

SHIPPING (Port of Bangkok)

	1980	1981	1982
Vessels entered:			
Number	3,700	3,790	4,011
Net registered tonnage*	4,951,758	6,051,372	7,837,680
Vessels cleared:			
Number	3,538	3,666	3,921
Net registered tonnage*	7,691,293	7,492,806	6,800,035
Cargo tons unloaded	18,551,926	16,767,489	15,157,354
Cargo tons loaded	12,458,097	14,954,665	19,149,551

* In ballast.

Source: Department of Customs, Ministry of Finance.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1980	1981	1982
Kilometres flown	41,882,316	46,012,582	50,915,759
Passengers carried			
Number	2,477,862	2,834,501	3,160,632
Passenger-km	6,333,950,992	7,536,984,976	8,620,062,922
Freight carried			
Tons	59,262	67,452	77,148
Ton-km	238,596,691	268,244,231	307,793,501
Mail carried			
Tons	2,659	3,417	4,044
Ton-km	9,893,962	13,242,261	14,315,304

Source: Thai Airways Co Ltd and Thai Airways International Ltd.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Number of visitors	2,015,615	2,218,429	2,191,003
Receipts (million baht)	21,455	23,879	25,050

Source: Tourism Authority of Thailand.

Communications Media

	1978/79	1980/81*	1981/82
Radio receivers	6,466,400	7,196,700	7,270,700
Television receivers	1,365,800	1,870,900	2,324,000

* Figures for 1979/80 are unavailable.

Education

(1980)

	Schools	Teachers	Students
Kindergarten	76	3,070	80,733
Elementary (Ministry of Education)	415	7,160	155,785
Elementary (Provincial Authority)	30,045	267,755	6,234,500
Municipal	852	21,468	451,660
Secondary (Public)	1,437	70,201	1,309,089
General Education (Private)	2,324	47,055	1,145,574
Vocational (Public and Private)	1,478	22,167	530,260
Teacher Training	50	5,317	63,983

Source: Ministry of Education and National Statistical Office.

Directory

The Constitution

The present Constitution was promulgated on 22 December 1978. It consists of 206 sections in 11 provisions, and one transitory provision which ended in April 1983. A summary of the main provisions follows:

THE KING

Thailand is a Kingdom, one and indivisible. The King is Head of State and is head of the armed forces. Sovereignty rests with the people and the King exercises such power only in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. The King exercises legislative power through the National Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts. The person of the King is sacred and shall not be violated, accused or sued in any way. The King appoints the President of the Privy Council and not more than 14 other Privy Councillors. The Privy Council has the duty to advise the King on all matters pertaining to his functions.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly has the duty to consider and approve Bills. The Assembly is a bicameral legislature, with 243 members of the Senate appointed by the King, on the recommendation of the incumbent Prime Minister, and 324 members of the House of Representatives elected by the people. A Senator must have Thai nationality by birth and be 35 years of age or older and his term of office is six years. A Senator must not be a member of any political party. A Representative must be a Thai national by birth and be 25 years of age or older and a member of a political party. His term of office is four years. The King may dissolve the House of Representatives for a new election of members to the House. Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives are immune from prosecution in voting or expressing opinions during sittings of the National Assembly. At a sitting of the Senate or the House of Representatives, the presence of not less than one-half of the total number of members of each House is required to constitute a quorum. The President of the Senate acts as President of the National Assembly. The Assembly is vested with the power to control the administration of state affairs and to give approval.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The King appoints a Prime Minister, the Royal Command being countersigned by the President of the National Assembly. He also appoints not more than 44 Ministers to constitute the Council of Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. The King may remove a Minister on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and Ministers may not be a government employee or a member of the armed forces, nor hold any position in a private undertaking which operates its business for profit. The Prime Minister and Ministers may speak at meetings of the National Assembly but may not vote.

EMERGENCY POWERS

The King may enact Royal Decrees which are not contrary to law. All laws and royal commands relating to state affairs must be countersigned by the Prime Minister or a Minister. In case of an emergency when there is an urgent necessity to maintain national or public safety or national economic security or to avert public calamity, the King may issue an emergency decree which shall have the force of an Act. The emergency decree shall be submitted by the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly as soon as possible. If it is approved, it shall continue in force; if not, it shall lapse.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Judges are independent in the trial and adjudication of cases in accordance with the law. In the case where there is a dispute on the jurisdiction between the Court of Justice and any other Court, or between other Courts, the Constitutional Tribunal shall decide it.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

HM King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama IX); succeeded to the throne June 1946.

PRIVY COUNCIL

Dr Sanya Dharmasakti (President).
Gen. Luang Suranarong.
Dr Prakob Hutasingh.
Police Maj.-Gen. Arthasidhi Sidhisunthorn.
Chinta Bunya-akom.
M. C. Chakrabandhu Pensiri Chakrabandhu.
Charunphan Isarangkun Na Ayuthaya.
M. L. Chirayu Navawongs.
Gen. Samran Patayakul.
Dr Chaovana Na Sylvanta.
Thanin Kraivixien.
Prof. Dr Kalya Israsena.
Chitti Tinsabadh.
M. L. Usni Pramoj.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda.

Deputy Prime Ministers: Gen. Prachuab Soontrangkoon, Boontheng Thongswasdi, Bhichai Rattakul, Adm. Sontee Bunyachai.

Ministers to the Prime Minister's Office: Kramol Tongthammachart, Police Lt Chan Manutham, Meechai Ruchupan, Suli Mahasandana, Sawat Kamprakorb, Banyat Bantadtan, Chaisiri Ruangkanchanasetr.

Deputy Minister of Defence: Air Chief Marshal Panieng Kantarat.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives: Narong Wongwan.

Deputy Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operatives: Borom Tanthien, Prayut Siripanich, Phan Boonchit.

Minister of Commerce: Kosol Krairiksh.

Deputy Ministers of Commerce: Phairojana Jayaphorn, Prayoon Chindasilpa.

Minister of Communications: Samak Sundaravej.

Deputy Ministers of Communications: Boontium Khamapirad, Prachoom Rattanapian.

Minister of Education: Chuan Leekpai.

Deputy Ministers of Education: Khunthong Poopiewduan, Samphanta Thongsamak.

Minister of Finance: Sommai Hoontrakul.

Deputy Ministers of Finance: Suthee Singhasaneh, Amnuay Yossuck.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sub-Lt Prapas Limpabandhu.

Minister of Industry: Ob Vasuratana.

Deputy Ministers of Industry: Wongse Polnikorn, Prayote Neungchamnong, Chirayu Israngkun Na Ayuthaya.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. Sitthi Chirarochana.

Deputy Ministers of the Interior: Opas Polasilapa, Veera Musikapong, Chaleo Vajrabukka.

Minister of Justice: Pipop Asitirat.

Minister of Public Health: Marut Bunnag.

Deputy Minister of Public Health: Tirdpong Jayanandana.

Minister of Science, Technology and Energy: Damrong Lathapipat.

Minister of University Affairs: Preeda Patanathabutr.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Government House, Nakhon Pathom Rd, Bangkok 10300.

Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives: Rajdamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok 10200; tel. 281-5955.

Ministry of Commerce: Sanamchai Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 220-0855; telex 82389.

Ministry of Communications: Rajdamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok 10100; tel. 281-3422; telex 70000.

Ministry of Defence: Sanamchai Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 221-1121.

Ministry of Education: Chandrakasem Palace, Rajdamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok; tel. 281-7644.

Ministry of Finance: Grand Palace, Na Phra Lan Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 221-4161.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Saranrom Palace, Bangkok 10200; tel. 221-9171; telex 82698.

Ministry of Industry: Phra Ram Hok Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. 281-1200; telex 84375.

Ministry of the Interior: Atsadang Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 222-1141.

Ministry of Justice: 6 Rachinee Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 221-3161.

Ministry of Public Health: Thewawet Palace, Samsen Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 282-2121.

Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy: 6th and 7th Floors, Dept of Science Service Bldg, Yothi Rd, Phyathai, Bangkok 10400; tel. 281-7244; telex 84375.

Ministry of University Affairs: Si Ayudhya Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. 281-5001.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Senate

The 243 members of the Senate are appointed by the King on the nomination of the Prime Minister.

Speaker of the Senate and President of the National Assembly: Dr Ukrit Mongkolnavin.

Deputy Speakers: Gen. Som Katapan, Siri Atibodhi.

House of Representatives

Speaker of the House of Representatives and Vice-President of the National Assembly: Uthai Pimchaichon (Progress Party).

Deputy Speakers: Samak Sirichan (Thai Citizen Party), Piyanat Vatcharaporn (Chart Thai Party).

Elections to the House of Representatives

Party	Seats: General Elections, April 1983	Seats: Final distribution of seats*
Social Action Party	92	101
Chart Thai	73	108
Democratic Party	56	57
Prachakorn Thai	36	36
Siam Democratic Party	18	—
National Democracy Party	15	15
Prachathai Party	4	—
Progress Party	3	3
Social Democratic Party	2	2
Prachaseri	1	1
Independents	24	—
Thai People's Party	—	1
Total	324	324

* Independent members are required by law to affiliate to a party to determine the final allocation of seats.

Political Organizations

Chart Thai (Thai Nation): Bangkok; right-wing, with elements of fmr United Thai People's Party; Leader Maj.-Gen. Pramarn Adireksan; Sec.-Gen. Banharn Silapaarcha.

Democratic Labour Party: Bangkok; Leader Seri Suchatapakal; Sec.-Gen. Yongyut Watanavikorn.

Democratic Party: Bangkok; f. 1946; the oldest political party; liberal; Leader Bhichai Rattakul; Sec.-Gen. Lek Nana.

Liberal Party: Bangkok; Leader M. R. Seraniphorm Kamalas; Sec.-Gen. Marut Chanarong.

Mass Party: Bangkok; f. 1985; Leader Police Capt. Chaloem Yubamrung (acting).

National Democracy Party: Bangkok; f. 1981; right-wing; Leader Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan; Sec.-Gen. Ob Vasuratana.

New Force Party: Bangkok; f. 1974; left of centre; seeks a wide range of reforms along social democratic lines; Leader Sub-Lt Somwong Srichal; Sec.-Gen. Suthep Wongkamhang.

Pracha Rasdr: Bangkok; f. 1982; Leader Chaisiri Ruangkanchanaset; Sec.-Gen. Police Capt. Surat Osathanugroh.

Prachakorn Thai (Thai Citizens Party): Bangkok; right-wing; monarchist; Leader Samak Sundaravej; Sec.-Gen. Samak Sirichan.

Prachaseri: Bangkok; right-wing; monarchist; Leader Dr Wattana Khieovimol; Sec.-Gen. Somsak Sertakorn.

Prachathai Party: Bangkok; Leader Thawee Kraikupt; Sec.-Gen. Sunti Chairatana.

Progress Party (Koa Nar or Revolutionary Party): Bangkok; right-wing; Leader Uthai Pimchaichon; Sec.-Gen. Boonkert Hirankam.

Saha Chart (United Nation): Bangkok; right-wing; monarchist; Leader Dr Pattana Payaknithi; Sec.-Gens Nipohn Chochaithip, Mrs Inthsuda Kornpant.

Siam Democratic Party: Bangkok; right-wing; Leader Col Phol Rerngprasertwit; Sec.-Gen. Dr Mant Patanothai.

Social Action Party (SAP): Bangkok; conservative; Leader Kukrit Pramoj; Sec.-Gen. Kosol Krairiksh.

Social Democratic Party: Bangkok; fmrly Socialist Party of Thailand; left-wing; Leader Col Somkid Srisangkom; Sec.-Gen. Klaew Norapati.

Thai People's Party: Bangkok; f. 1979; right-wing; monarchist; Leader Capt. Somwong Sarasart; Sec.-Gen. Dr Salai Sookapantpotaram.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THAILAND

Argentina: 20/85 Prommitr Villa, Soi 49/1, off Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 391-5146; telex 82762; Ambassador: Miguel Carlos María Augusto de Martini.

Australia: 37 Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok 12; tel. 286-0411; telex 82149; Ambassador: G. A. Jockel.

Austria: 14 Soi Nandha, off Soi Attakarnprasit, Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok; tel. 286-3011; telex 82386; Ambassador: Rudolf Bogner.

Bangladesh: 6–8 Charoenmitr, Soi 63 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 391-8069; telex 82330; Ambassador: M. Mohsin.

Belgium: 44 Soi Phya Phipat, off Silom Rd, Bangkok; tel. 233-0840; telex 82563; Ambassador: Pierre Brancart.

Brazil: 8/1 Sukhumvit Soi 15, Bangkok 10110; tel. 252-6043; telex 82742; Ambassador: Paulo da Costa Franco.

Brunei: 14th Floor, Oragan Bldg, Chidkom Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-5766; Ambassador: Dato Paduka Hamid bin Jaafa.

Burma: 132 Sathorn Nua Rd, Bangkok; tel. 233-2237; Ambassador: U Ko Ko Gyi.

Canada: 11th and 12th Floors, Boonmitr Bldg, 138 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-1561; telex 82671; Ambassador: John Paynter.

Chile: 15 Sukhumvit Soi 61, Bangkok; tel. 391-8443; telex 84042; Ambassador: Tomás Vásquez Flores.

China, People's Republic: 1371 Phaholyothin Rd, Bangkok; tel. 279-7076; Ambassador: Shen Ping.

Denmark: 10 Soi Attakarnprasit, Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok 10120; tel. 286-3930; telex 87304; Ambassador: W. McIlquham Schmidt.

Egypt: 49 Soi Ruam Rudee, Ploenchit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-6139; telex 82544; Ambassador: Ihab Mohamed Zaki Souroue.

Finland: 3rd Floor, Vithayu Place, 89–17 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-3636; telex 82492; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Veli J. Ollikainen.

France: 35 Custom House Lane, off New Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-0950; telex 82663; Ambassador: André Arnaud.

Germany, Federal Republic: 9 Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok; tel. 286-4223; telex 87348; Ambassador: Johann Christian Lankes.

Holy See: 217/1 Sathorn Tai Rd, POB 12–178 Bangkok 10120; tel. 211-8709; telex 20726; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop Renato Raffaele Martino.

Hungary: 28 Soi Sukchai, off Sukhumvit 42, Bangkok; tel. 391-2002; telex 82954; Chargé d'affaires: György Novák.

India: 46 Soi Prasarnmitr, 23 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 392-4161; telex 82793; Ambassador: Arjun Gobindram Asrani.

Indonesia: 600–602 Phetchburi Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-3135; telex 82559; Ambassador: Air Marshal Soebambang.

Iran: 9th Floor, Kian Gwan House, 140 Wireless Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 251-4925; telex 82684; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Hooshang Rahimian.

Iraq: 47 Pradipat Rd, Samsen Nai, Phya Thai, Bangkok; tel. 278-5335; telex 82478; Ambassador: Farouk Abid Saeed.

Israel: 31 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-3131; telex 87322; Ambassador: Avraham Cohen.

Italy: 92 Sathorn Nua Rd, Bangkok 10120; tel. 286-4844; telex 82523; Chargé d'affaires: Dr Francesco Maria Greco.

Japan: 1674 New Phetchburi Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-6151; Ambassador: Masatada Tachibana.

Korea, Republic: 6th Floor, Praparwit Bldg, 28/1 Surasek Rd, off Silom Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-0723; telex 82824; Ambassador: Kim Joa-Soo.

Laos: 193 Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok; tel. 286-0010; telex 82192; Ambassador: Khampham Simmalavong.

Malaysia: 35 Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok; tel. 286-1390; telex 87321; Ambassador: Datuk Ismail bin Mohamed.

Nepal: 189 Soi Puengsuk, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 391-7240; Ambassador: Khelendra Prasad Pandey.

Netherlands: 106 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-6103; telex 82691; Ambassador: Dr Piet-Hein Houben.

New Zealand: 93 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-8165; telex 81165; Ambassador: R. L. Jermyn.

Norway: 20th Floor, Chokchai International Bldg, 690 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 392-1046; Ambassador: Peter M. Motzfeldt.

Pakistan: 31 Soi Nana Nua (3), Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-7036; Ambassador: Kamal Matinuddin.

Philippines: 760 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 391-0008; Ambassador: Lt-Gen. Rafael M. Ileto.

Poland: 61 Soi Prasanmitr 23, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 391-0668; telex 82074; Ambassador: Andrzej Majkowski.

Portugal: 26 Bush Lane, Charoen Krung Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-0372; telex 82866; Ambassador: José Eduardo de Mello Gouveia.

Romania: 39 Soi 10, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-2242; Chargé d'affaires: Gheorghe Zamfir.

Saudi Arabia: 10th Floor, Boonmitr Bldg, 138 Silom Rd, Bangkok; tel. 233-7941; telex 87648; Chargé d'affaires: Ahmed A. Bawahab.

Singapore: 129 Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok; tel. 286-2111; telex 82930; Ambassador: Chi Owyang.

Spain: 104 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-6112; telex 82885; Ambassador: Nicolás Revenga Domínguez.

Sri Lanka: 48/3 Soi 1, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-8399; telex 87019; Ambassador: G. D. I. G. Seneviratne.

Sweden: 11th Floor, Boonmitr Bldg, 138 Silom Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-3891; Ambassador: Nils-Olov Hasslev.

Switzerland: 35 Wireless Nua Rd, POB 821, Bangkok; tel. 252-8992; telex 82687; Ambassador: Walter Rieser.

Turkey: 153/2 Soi Mahadlek Luang 1, Rajdamri Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-2987; Ambassador: Reha Aytaman.

USSR: 108 Sathorn Nua Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-9824; telex 84693; Ambassador: Valentin Petrovich Kasatkin.

United Kingdom: Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-7161; telex 82263; Ambassador: H. A. J. Staples.

USA: 95 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-5040; telex 87008; Ambassador: (vacant).

Viet-Nam: 83/1 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-7201; Ambassador: Tran Quang Co.

Yugoslavia: 28 Soi 61, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 391-9090; Ambassador: Ismet Redzić.

Judicial System

SUPREME COURT

Sarn Dika: The final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy, labour, juvenile and criminal cases. The Court sits in plenary session occasionally to determine cases of exceptional importance, when the judges disagree or cases where there are reasons for reconsideration or overruling of its own precedents. Three judges (one-half the total number of Supreme Court judges) form a quorum.
President (Chief Justice): Prof. Banyut Suchiva.
Vice-Presidents: Prapasna Auychai, Pricha Sumawong, Phairochana Vaikasi.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sarn Uthorn: Appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy, juvenile and criminal matters; appeals from all the Courts of First Instance throughout the country come to this Court. Two judges form a quorum.
Chief Justice: Sansern Kraichitti.
Deputy Chief Justices: Kusol Boonyuen, Watana Padungjit, Sema Ratanamalai.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Central Juvenile Courts (Sarn Kadee Dek Lae Yaowachon): Original jurisdiction over juvenile delinquency and matters affecting children and young persons. Two judges and two associate judges (one of whom must be a woman) form a quorum. There are six courts in Bangkok, Songkla, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chiang Mai, Ubon Ratchathani and Rayong.
Chief Justice: Damrong Jamsutee.

Central Labour Court (Sarn Rang Ngan Klang): Court of jurisdiction in labour cases throughout the country.
Chief Justice: Amnak Khlaisang.

Civil Court (Sarn Pang): Court of general original jurisdiction in civil and bankruptcy cases in Bangkok. Two judges form a quorum.
Chief Justice: Chamras Kemacharu.

Criminal Court (Sarn Aya): Court of general original jurisdiction in criminal cases in Bangkok. Two judges form a quorum.
Chief Justice: Pinyo Thiraniti.

Magistrates' Courts (Sarn Kwaeng): Adjudicate in small cases with minimum formality and expense. Judges sit singly.

Provincial Courts (Sarn Changwat): Exercise unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, including bankruptcy, within its own district which is generally the province itself. Two judges form a quorum. At each of the five Provincial Courts in the South of Thailand where the majority of the population are Muslims (i.e. Pattani, Yala, Betong, Satun and Narathiwat), there are two Dato Yutithum or Kadis (Muslim judges). A Kadi sits with two trial judges in order to administer Islamic laws and usages in civil cases involving family and inheritance where all parties concerned are Muslims. Questions on Islamic laws and usages which are interpreted by a Kadi are final.

Thon Buri Civil Court (Sarn Pang Thon Buri): The same jurisdiction as the Civil Court, but over nine districts of Bangkok Metropolis.

Thon Buri Criminal Court (Sarn Aya Thon Buri): The same jurisdiction as the Criminal Court, but over nine districts of Bangkok Metropolis.

Religion

Buddhism is the predominant religion, followed by more than 90% of Thailand's total population. About 4% of the population are Muslim, being ethnic Malays, mainly in the south. Most of the immigrant Chinese are Confucians. The Christians number 363,300, of whom about 75% are Roman Catholic, mainly in Bangkok and northern Thailand. Brahmins, Hindus and Sikhs number 25,200.

BUDDHISM

Supreme Patriarch of Thailand: Somdej Phra Ariyavongsakhatayan (Wasana Mahathera); tel. 222-3922.

The Buddhist Association of Thailand: 41 Phra Aditya St, Bangkok 10200; tel. 281-9563; f. 1934 under royal patronage; 4,183 mems; Pres. Prapasana Auychai.

World Federation of Buddhists: 33 Sukhumvit Rd, Phra Khanong, Bangkok 10110; tel. 251-1188; Pres. Princess Poonpismai Diskul.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Catholic Association of Thailand: 57 Soi Bulapa Bangrak Rd, Bangkok.

Archbishop of Bangkok: HE Cardinal Michael Michai Kitbunchu, 51 Assumption, 51 Oriental Ave, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-8712.

Archbishop of Tharé and Nonseng: Most Rev. Lawrence Khai Saen Phon-On, Archbishop's House, POB 6, Tharé, Sakon Nakhon; tel. 711718.

Other Christian Churches

Baptist Church Foundation (Foreign Mission Board): 90 Soi 2 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok 10110; tel. 252-7078; Mission Administrator Dr Ronald C. Hill, 1/4 Soi Attakrawee Soi Aree 26, Sukhumvit, Bangkok 10110.

Church of Christ in Thailand: 14 Pramuan Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-7991; f. 1934; 33,600 communicant mems; Moderator Rev. Arun Tongdonmuan; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr Boonratna Boayen; 33 organizations have missionaries or ecumenical personnel assigned to the Church of Christ in Thailand.

ISLAM

Office of the Chularajmontri, 100 Soi Prom Pak, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; Sheikh Al-Islam (Chularajmontri) Haji Prasert Mohammed.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

Spiritual Assembly: POB 1503, Bangkok 10501; tel. 252-5355; mems resident in 735 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

Thai Language

Ban Muang: 1 Soi Pluemmanee, Vibhavadi Rangsit, Bangkok; tel. 579-1980; f. 1972; Editor Mana Praephand; circ. 70,000.

Daily Mirror: 528/6–7 Pathumwan, Bangkok; tel. 251-1287; f. 1978; Editor Amnart Suthiphand; circ. 60,000.

Daily News: 1/4 Vibhavadi Rangsit, Bangkok; tel. 579-5360; f. 1964; Editor Pracha Hetrakul; circ. 450,000.

Daily Time: 60 Sukhumvit Soi 42, Kluey Nam Thai, Bangkok 10110; tel. 392-5021; Editor Chalerng Kataleeradapan.

Dao Siam: 60 Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok; tel. 222-3222; f. 1974; Editor Chamnong Rungruangkrul; circ. 140,000.

Khao Panich (Daily Trade News): Khao Panich Printing House, 78/13 Rama VI Rd, nr See Yaek Pratipat, Bangkok; tel. 279-3066; f. 1950; Editor Somsak Raksasuk; circ. 30,000.

Matichon: 117/119–2 Fueng Nakorn Rd, Bangkok; tel. 223-1971; f. 1973; Editor Pongsak Payakvichien; circ. 55,000.

Matupoom: 18/1 Prachatipatai Rd, Bangkok 10200; Editor Choop Manithapho; circ. 21,000.

Naew Na: 18/40 Soi Pleummanee, Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd, Bangkok 2; tel. 511-4412; Editor Phadej Pureepatipan; circ. 50,000.

Palangchon: 10 Deves Soi 3, Krung Kasem Rd, Bangkok; tel. 281-2802; Editor Phumichai Intapanti.

Sai Klang: 438/3 Soi Supattaraphol, Rajavithi Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-8740; Editor Suvit Paderncht.

Siam Rath: 12 Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok; tel. 222-9254; f. 1950; Editor Sombati Bhukanchana; circ. 120,000.

Siam Time: 192/8–9 Soi Vorapong, Visuthikasat Rd, Bangkok; tel. 281-7422; Editor Narong Charusophon.

Siang Puang Chon (Voice of the People): 52/2–8 Trok Ban Pranthom, Bangkok; tel. 281-2810; Editor Ruangnam Ruangwut; circ. 93,000.

Tavan Siam: 52/3–8 Trok Ban Pranthom, Banglampoo, Bangkok 10200; tel. 282-6653; Editor Chalerm Siboonruang; circ. 90,000.

Thai: 73 Nakornsawan Rd, Bangkok; tel. 281-2621; Editor Krisna Limakdej.

Thai Rath: 1 Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 278-1840; f. 1948; Editor Thongthos Vaithayanon; circ. 600,000.

Thailand Times: 45/1 Soi Saen Sabai, Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 11; Editor Somdej Sornjittiyothin; circ. 30,000.

Visnews: 72 Soi Vorapong, Samson Rd, Bangkok; tel. 282-0643; Editor Mrs Pongpan U-Domslip.

English Language

Bangkok Post: 3rd Floor, U-Chuliang Bldg, 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-8030; telex 84804; f. 1946; morning; Editor Theh Chongkhadikij; Dep. Editor Peter R. Finucane; circ. 40,000.

Bangkok World: 3rd Floor, U-Chuliang Bldg, 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-8030; telex 84804; f. 1958; afternoon; Editor Anussorn Thavisin; circ. 10,000.

The Nation Review: 8/3–5 Soi 42, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 392-0050; f. 1971; Editor Suthichai Yoon; circ. 30,000.

Chinese Language

New Chinese Daily News: 1022–1030 Charoen Krung Rd, Talad-Noi, Bangkok; tel. 234-6411; Editor Kriangkrai Rutithongpitak; circ. 25,000.

Sing Sian Yit Pao Daily News: 267 Charoen Krung Rd, Bangkok; tel. 222-6601; f. 1950; Editor Ming Sae Tio; circ. 85,000.

Sirinakorn: 108 Suapa Rd, Bangkok; tel. 221-4182; f. 1959; Editor Prasit Sirivarivej; circ. 80,000.

Thai Shang Yig Pao: 46/27 Soi Brarom Banpott, Chakrapaddiphong Rd, Bangkok; tel. 223-6254; f. 1977; evening; Editor Liang Sae Tang; circ. 100,000.

Tong Hua Daily News: 877/879 Charoen Krung Rd, Talad-Noi, Bangkok; tel. 234-3220; telex 84479; Editor Chart Payonithikarn; circ. 50,000.

Universal Daily News: 21/1 Charoen Krung Rd, Bangkok; tel. 221-0629; Editor Boon-ing Sae Li; circ. 25,000.

WEEKLIES

Thai Language

Bangkok Weekly: 533–539 Sriayuthaya Rd, Bangkok; Editor Vichit Rojanaprabha.

Darunee (Lady): 7/2 Soi Watanawonge, Makasan; f. 1953; Editor Weerawan Suwanvipath; circ. 150,000.

Nakorn Thai: 13–22 Soi Wat Hiranruchee, Prachtipok Rd, Bangkok.

Phadung Silp: 163 Soi Thesa, Rajborpit Rd, Bangkok; Editor Aksorn Chuapanya.

Satri Sarn: 83–86 Arkarntrithosthep 2, Prachathipatai Rd, Bangkok; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor Miss Nilawan Pintong.

See Ros: 612 Luke Luang Rd, Bangkok; Editor Mani Chindanondh.

Siam Rath Weekly Review: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok; Editor Samruey Singhadet.

Skul Thai: 58 Soi 36, Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok; Editor Prayoon Songserm-Swasdi.

English Language

Business Review: 9/1 Soi 15 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok 10110; tel. 391-2258.

Business Times: Thai Bldg, 1400 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10110; tel. 286-5384.

Financial Post: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Thai Language

Dara Thai: 91 Soi Sriaksorn, Tung Mahamek, Bangkok; Editor Surat Pukaves.

Pharp Khao Taksin: Bangkok; Editor Luan Viraphat.

Saen Sook: 553/9 Sriayuthya Rd, Bangkok; Editor Suchati Amonkul.

Sena Sarn: Army Auditorium, Ministry of Defence, Bangkok; Editor Lt-Col Fuen Disyavong.

MONTHLIES

Chaiya-Pruek: 599 Maitrichit Rd, Bangkok; f. 1953; Thai; Editor Warapanja Wongpukahuta.

Chao Krung: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok; Thai; Editor Nopphorn Bunyarit.

The Dharmachaksu (Dharma-vision): Foundation of Mahāmakut Rājavidyālaya, Phra Sumeru Rd, Bangkok 10200; f. 1894; Thai; Buddhism and related subjects; Editor Group Capt. Megh Amphaicharit; circ. 5,000.

The Investor: Pansak Bldg, 4th Floor, 138/1 Petchburi Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. 282-8166; f. 1968; English language; business, industry, finance and economics; Editor Tos Patumsen; circ. 6,000.

Kasikorn: Dept of Agriculture, Bangkhen, Bangkok 10900; f. 1928; Thai; agriculture and agricultural research; Man. JINDA LIAMURAI; Editor JINDA JAN-ORN.

The Lady: 77 Rama V Rd, Bangkok; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

Satawa Liang: 689 Wang Burapa Rd, Bangkok; Thai; Editor THAMRONGSAK SRICHAND.

Villa Wina Magazine: 3rd Floor, Chalerm Ketr Theatre Bldg; Thai; Editor BHONGSAKDI PIAMLAP.

NEWS AGENCIES

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Panavongs Bldg, 104 Surawongse Rd, POB 1567, Bangkok; tel. 233-4092; telex 82170; Bureau Chief FRANCIS DERON.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Sivadon Bldg, 10th Floor, 1 Convent Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-5553; Correspondent DENIS D. GRAY.

Bernama (Malaysia): 26 Piya Tham Court, 53 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-1223; Correspondent LOENG KOON CHOY.

Central News Agency Inc. (CNA) (Taiwan): 17 Soi St, Louis 2, Sathorn South Rd, Bangkok; Bureau Chief CONRAD LU.

China News Service (CNS) (People's Republic of China): Bangkok; Dir ZENG SIMING.

Jiji Tsushin-sha (Japan): Jiji Press, 8th Floor, Boonmitr Bldg, 138 Silom Rd, Bangkok; tel. 233-8378; Chief KENRO NAGOSHI.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): 2nd Floor, U Chuliang Bldg, 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok; tel. 233-2588; telex 862562; Correspondent KOJI EZAWA.

Reuters (UK): POB 877, Prinya Bldg, 544/11 Ploenchit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 252-7106.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 56 Sathorn Nua Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-4007; Correspondent ALEKSANDR ROMANOV.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): U Chuliang Bldg, 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-9753; Man. SYLVANA FOA.

Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): Room 407, Capital Mansion, 1371 Phahol Yotin Rd, Bangkok; tel. 278-3290; telex 82014; Correspondent YANG MU.

Antara (Indonesia) also has a bureau in Bangkok.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Confederation of Thai Journalists: 538/1 Samsen Rd, Dusit, Bangkok 10300; tel. 241-4795; Pres. KITTI CHUPINICH; Sec.-Gen. THONGCHAI NA NAKORN.

Press Association of Thailand: 299 Ratchasima Rd, Dusit, Bangkok 10300; tel. 241-0766; f. 1941; Pres. PREECHA SAMAKKIDHAM.

There are also regional press organizations and journalists' organizations.

Publishers

Advance Media: U Chuliang Foundation Bldg, 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok; Man. PRASERTSAK SIVASAHONG.

Bhannakij Trading: 34 Nakornsawan Rd, Bangkok; tel. 282-5520; Thai fiction, school textbooks; Man. SOMSAK TECHAKASHEM.

Chalermnit Press: 108 Sukhumvit Soi 53, Bangkok; tel. 252-8759; f. 1957; dictionaries, history, literature, guides to Thai language, works on Thailand; Mans M. L. M. JUMSAI, Mrs JUMSAI.

Dhamabuja: 5/1–2 Asadang Rd, Bangkok; tel. 223549; religious; Man. VIROCHANA SIRI-ATH.

Prae Pittaya Ltd: POB 914, 716–718 Wang Burapa Palace, Bangkok; tel. 221-4283; general Thai books; Man. CHIT PRAEPANICH.

Prapansarn: Siam Sq., Soi 2, Rama I Rd, Bangkok; tel. 251-2342; Thai pocket books; Man. Dir SUPHOL TAECHATADA.

Ruamsarn (1977): 864 Burapa Palace, Bangkok 10200; tel. 251-5642; telex 82100; f. 1951; fiction, poetry, literature, philosophy, religion and textbooks; Man. PIYA TAWEWATANASARN.

Ruang Silpa: 663 Samsen Nai Rd, Bangkok; Thai pocket books; Propr DHAMNOON RUANG SILPA.

Sermvitr Barnakarn: 222 Nakorn Kashem, Bangkok; tel. 214541; general Thai books; Man. PRAVIT SAMMAVONG.

Suksapan Panit (Business Organization of Teachers' Institute): Mansion 9, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok 10200; tel. 816543; telex 72031; f. 1950; general, textbooks, children's, pocket books; Man. KAMTHON SATHIRAKUL.

Suriayabarn Publishers: 14 Pramuan Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-7991; f. 1953; religion, children's, Thai culture; Man. Dir BAMPEN KRISHNAKAN.

Thai Watana Panit: 599 Maitrijit Rd, Bangkok; tel. 210111; children's, school textbooks.

Watana Panit: 216–222 Bamrungmuang Rd, Bangkok 10200; children's, school textbooks; Foreign Business Man. W. VINIT.

ASSOCIATION

Publishers' and Booksellers' Association of Thailand: 20 Rajprasong Trade Centre, Bangkok 10502; Pres. M. L. MANICH JUMSAI; Gen. Sec. Miss PLEARNPIT PRAEPANIT.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 7.2m. radio sets and 3m. television receivers in use.

RADIO

Radio Thailand (RTH): National Broadcasting Services of Thailand, Government Public Relations Dept, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok 10200; tel. 281-2039; telex 72243; f. 1930; under govt control; educational, entertainment, cultural and news programmes; operates 90 stations throughout Thailand; Dir-Gen. DANAI SRIYABHAI; Dir of Radio Thailand ARUN NGAMDEE.

Home Service: 10 stations in Bangkok and 85 affiliated stations in 49 provinces; operates three programmes; Dir JARULINTRA MUSIKAPONGSA.

External Services: f. 1928; in Thai, English, French, Vietnamese, Khmer, Japanese, Burmese, Lao, Malay and Mandarin; Dir RAMYONG SAKORNPAN.

Ministry of Education Broadcasting Service: Centre for Educational Innovation and Technology, Ministry of Education, Bangkok; f. 1954; evening programmes for general public; daytime programmes for schools; Dir of Centre NAPA BHONGBHIBHAT.

Pituksuntiradse Radio Stations: stations at Bangkok, Nakorn Rachasima, Chiangmai, Pitsanuloke and Songkla; programmes in Thai; Dir-Gen. PAITOON WAIJANYA.

Voice of Free Asia: POB 2-131, Rajdemnern Ave, Bangkok 10200; f. 1968; broadcasts in Thai, English, Lao, Khmer and Vietnamese; Dir of Broadcasting PIBULSONGGRAM.

TELEVISION

Bangkok Broadcasting & TV Co Ltd: 998/1 Phaholyothin Rd, Bangkok; tel. 278-1255; telex 82730; commercial TV.

Television of Thailand (TVT): National Broadcasting Services of Thailand, Public Relations Dept, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok 10200; tel. 281-0040; telex 72243; operates 15 colour stations; Dir-Gen. DANAI SRIYABHAI.

The Mass Communication Organization of Thailand (Channel 9): 222 Asoke Din Daeng Rd, Huai Khwang, Bangkok 10310; tel. 245-0700; f. 1954 as Thai Television Co Ltd; colour service; Dir-Gen. PRAMUT SUTABUTR.

Royal Thai Army HSA-TV: Phaholyothin St, Sanam Pao, Bangkok; tel. 70428; f. 1958; operates channels in Bangkok, Nakorn Sawan, Nakorn Rachasima and Chiang Mai; Dir-Gen. PRATEEP CHAIYAPANI.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; brs = branches; amounts in baht)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Thailand: 273 Samsen Rd, POB 154, Bangkok 10501; tel. 282-3322; telex 72012; f. 1942; govt-controlled bank of issue; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. (govt, banks and others) 70,252m. (Sept. 1984); Gov. KAMCHORN SATHIRAKUL.

Commercial Banks

Bangkok Bank Ltd: POB 195, 333 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-3333; telex 82638; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 4,000m., dep. 159,968.1m. (June 1984); Pres. Amnuay Virawan; Chair. Prasit Kanchanawat; 293 brs.

Bangkok Bank of Commerce Ltd: 171 Surawongse Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-2930; telex 82525; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 275m., dep. 24,005m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. M. R. Kukrit Pramoj; Pres. Thanit Bisalputra; 140 brs.

Bangkok Metropolitan Bank Ltd: 2 Chalermkhet 4 Rd, Suan Mali, Bangkok; tel. 223-0561; telex 83830; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 1,094m., dep. 18,130m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Udane Tejapaibul; Pres. Uthorn Tejapaibul; 96 brs.

Bank of Asia Ltd: POB 122, 601 Charoen Krung Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 222-5111; telex 81185; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 428.6m., dep. 9,801m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Charoon Euarchukiati; Pres. Yos Euarchukiati; 46 brs.

Bank of Ayudhya Ltd: 550 Ploenchit Rd, POB 491, Bangkok 10500; tel. 252-8391; telex 82334; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 940m., dep. 21,641m. (1983); Chair. Chuan Ratanarak; Pres. and CEO Krit Ratanarak; 146 brs.

First Bangkok City Bank Ltd: 20 Yukhon 2 Rd, Suan Mali, Bangkok 10100; tel. 223-0500; telex 82018; f. 1934 as Thai Development Bank; cap. p.u. 950m., dep. 16,679.8m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Dr Sunthorn Sathirathai; Man. Dir Coro Tejapaibul; 52 brs.

Krung Thai Bank Ltd (State Commercial Bank of Thailand): 35 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok 10110; tel. 251-2111; telex 81179; f. 1966; govt-owned; cap. p.u. 1,501m., dep. 78,493m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Panas Simasathien; Pres. Tamchai Khambhato; 208 brs.

Leam Thong Bank Ltd: POB 131, 289 Surawongse Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-9730; telex 82989; f. 1948; cap. 100m., dep. 2,233m. (1984); Chair. Payap Srikarnchana; Man. Dir Somboon Nandhabiwat; 4 brs.

Siam Bank Ltd: 80–82 Anuwongse Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 222-2171; telex 81184; f. 1965; formerly Asia Trust Bank Ltd, renamed 1985; 75% govt-owned; cap. p.u. 1,000m., dep. 9,179m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Kasame Chatikavanij; CEO Waree Havanonda; 28 brs.

Siam City Bank Ltd: POB 488, 1101 New Petchburi Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. 252-4425; telex 82477; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 500m., dep. 16,926m. (1984); Chair. Boonchu Rojanastien; Pres. Dilok Mahadumrongkul; 100 brs.

Siam Commercial Bank Ltd: POB 15, 1060 Petchaburi Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. 251-3114; telex 82876; f. 1906; cap. p.u. 529m., dep. 38,305m. (June 1984); Chair. Poonperm Krairiksh; Pres. and CEO Tarrin Nimmanahaeminda; 150 brs.

Thai Danu Bank Ltd: 393 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-9160; telex 82959; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 150m., dep. 5,477m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Pote Sarasin; Pres. Pakorn Thavisin; 19 brs.

Thai Farmers Bank Ltd: POB 1366, 400 Phahon Yothin Ave, Bangkok 10400; tel. 270-1122; telex 81159; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 2,000m., dep. 69,152m. (June 1984); Pres. Banyong Lamsam; Chair. Bancha Lamsam; 255 brs.

Thai Military Bank Ltd: 34 Phayathai Rd, Bankok 10400; tel. 282-2727; telex 82324; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 500m., dep. 19,523m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Prayoon Chindapradist; Chair. Gen. Prayudh Charumani; 91 brs.

Union Bank of Bangkok Ltd: POB 2114, 624 Yawaraj Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 233-4421; telex 82550; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 236m., dep. 10,708m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Gen. Kritcha Punnakanta; Pres. Banjurd Cholvijarn; 78 brs.

Wang Lee Bank Ltd: POB 2731, 1016 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-2111; telex 82837; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 56m., dep. 3,432m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Sunthorn Hongladarom; Pres. Suvit Wanglee; 12 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of America NT and SA (USA): POB 158, 2/2 Wireless Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 251-6333; telex 87329; f. 1949; dep. 1,591.6m.; Vice-Pres. and Man. Gerald H. Thompson.

Bank of Canton Ltd (Hong Kong): Silom Bldg, 197/1 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-7030; telex 82941; dep. 166.8m. (Dec. 1983); Man. S. K. Wong.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd (Japan): 62 Thaniya Bldg, Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-0790; telex 83100; dep. 1,121m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. Mr Matsuda.

Banque Indosuez (France): POB 303, 142 Wireless Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 252-2111; telex 82546; dep. 641.8m. (Dec. 1983); Man. M. Couret.

Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd (India): 221 Rajawongse Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 221-8181; telex 82390; f. 1974; dep. 366.2m. (Dec. 1983); Chief Man. A. R. Ramanathan.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): POB 525, 965 Rama I Rd, Siam Center, Bangkok 10500; tel. 252-1141; telex 82601; dep. 1,368m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Somchit Sertthin.

European Asian Bank (Federal Republic of Germany): POB 123, Praparwit Bldg, 28/1 Surasak Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-8660; telex 87949; dep. 234.7m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Rainer Mueller.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd (Singapore): 231 Rajawongse Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 222-2161; dep. 206.4m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Chanin Pongchaiyaralkar.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong): 64 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 251-3196; telex 82932; dep. 809.2m. (Dec. 1983); Man. J. Boucher.

International Commercial Bank of China (Taiwan): 95 Suapa Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 221-2731; telex 83690; dep. 255m. (Dec. 1983); Man. James C. C. Cheng.

Mercantile Bank Ltd (UK): 965 Silom Centre, Rama I Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-5995; telex 81063; dep. 216.7m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Sathit Jotikasthira.

Mitsui Bank Ltd (Japan): 138 Boonmitr Bldg, Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-3841; dep. 1,378.1m. (Dec. 1983); Man. Y. Hayashi.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): POB 320, 1–3 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-0821; dep. 1,117.6m. (Dec. 1983); Man. D. Mellor.

United Malayan Banking Corpn Ltd (Malaysia): POB 2149, 149 Suapa Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 221-9191; dep. 371.7m. (1983); Man. Yap-Khong.

Development Finance Organizations

Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Co-operatives (BAAC): 469 Nakhonsawan Rd, Dusit, Bangkok 10300; tel. 282-5181; f. 1966 to provide credit for agriculture; cap. 2,577m., dep. 13,138m. (Jan. 1984); Chair. Sommai Hoontrakool; Gen. Man. Chamlong Tohtong.

Board of Investment (BOI): 16th Floor, Thai Farmers Bank Bldg, 400 Phahonyothin Ave, Bangkok 10400; tel. 270-1400; Chair. Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda; Sec.-Gen. Decha Boonchoochuay.

Government Housing Bank: Mansion 9, 77 Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok 10200; tel. 281-7499; telex 84474; f. 1953 to provide housing finance; cap. 1,131m., assets 10,706m. (1983); Chair. Kraisri Chatikavanij; Man. Kitti Patpongpibul.

Government Savings Bank of Thailand: 470 Phahonyothin Rd, Samsennai, Bangkok 10400; tel. 279-0060; f. 1913; cap. 2,906m., dep. 39,340m. (1983); Chair. Pandit Bunyapana; Dir-Gen. Dusdee Svasdi-Xuto; 423 brs.

Industrial Finance Corpn of Thailand (IFCT): 1770 New Petchburi Rd, Bangkok 10310; tel. 251-7181; f. 1959 to assist in the establishment, expansion or modernization of industrial enterprises in the private sector; organizes pooling of funds and capital market development; makes medium- and long-term loans, underwriting shares and securities and guaranteeing loans; cap. p.u. 700m. (July 1984); loans granted 12,032m. on 802 projects (July 1984); Chair. Sommai Hoontrakool; Pres. Sukri Kaocharern.

Small Industries Finance Office (SIFO): 16 Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave, Bangkok 10200; tel. 222-2329; f. 1964 to provide finance for small-scale industries; cap. 54m. (1983); Chair. Kaset Pitakpaivan; Acting Man. Puangthip Tantiratana.

Bankers' Association

Thai Bankers' Association: Bangkok Insurance Bldg, 302 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-1140; Chair. Banyong Lamsam.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities Exchange of Thailand (SET): 2nd Floor, Sinthon Bldg, 132 Wireless Rd, Bangkok; tel. 250-0001; f. 1975; 30 mems: 85 listed firms; 3 auth. firms; Pres. Mrs Sirilak Ratanakorn; Chair. Kamchorn Sathirakul.

INSURANCE

In 1983 there were 68 domestic insurance companies operating in Thailand (5 life, 51 non-life, 5 life and non-life, 6 health and 1 reinsurance). There were also 6 foreign companies (1 life, 4 non-life, 1 life and non-life).

Selected Domestic Insurance Companies

Bangkok Insurance Co Ltd: The Bangkok Insurance Bldg, 302 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-1140; f. 1947; non-life; Chair. and Man. Dir Chai Sophonpanich.

Bangkok Union Insurance Co Ltd: 175–177 Surawongse Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-6920; f. 1962; non-life; Chair. Porn Liewparath; Man. Dir Malinee Liewparath.

China Insurance Co (Thai) Ltd: 95 Suapa Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 221-4206; f. 1948; non-life; Chair. Daeng Phupatana; Man. Dir Tang Hung Ting.

INTERLIFE Co Ltd: 1053/1 Phaholyothin Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. 279-8950; f. 1951; life; Chair. Vathanyoo Na Thalang; Exec. Dir Vej Vissavayothin.

International Assurance Co Ltd: 488/7–9 Henri Dunant Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 251-8714; f. 1952; non-life, fire, marine, general; Chair. Pichai Kulavanich; Man. Dir Somchai Mahasantipiya.

Ocean Insurance Co Ltd: 163 Surawongse Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-8899; telex 82259; f. 1949; life and non-life; Chair. Kirati Assakul; Man. Dir Sunthorn Wongsupalak.

Shiang Ann Insurance Co Ltd: Orient Trust Bldg, 68/1 Silom Rd, Bangkok 5; tel. 233-8960; f. 1923; non-life; Chair. Thong Assarat; Pres. Vanich Chaiyawan.

South-East Insurance Co Ltd (Arkanay Prakan Pai Co Ltd): South-East Insurance Bldg, 315 Silom Rd, POB 2607, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-7080; telex 82343; f. 1946; life and non-life; Chair. Payap Srikarnchana; Man. Dir Athorn Tittiranonda.

Syn Mun Kong Insurance Co Ltd: 12/7–9 Plabplachai Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 223-2889; f. 1951; fire, automobile and personal accident; Chair. Supasit Mahakun; Man. Dir Thanavit Dusadeesurapote.

Thai Commercial Insurance Co Ltd: 133/19 (6th Floor) Rajdamri Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 252-8127; f. 1940; fire, marine and casualty; Chair. Thana Posayanond; Man. Dir Surajit Wanglee.

Thai Health Insurance Co Ltd: 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 235-7540; f. 1979; Pres. Dr Kopr Kritayakirana; Man. Dir Apirak Thaipatanakul.

Thai Insurance Co Ltd: Thai Danu Bldg, 7th Floor, 393 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-5991; f. 1938; non-life; Chair. Pote Sarasin; Man. Dir Chalor Thongsuphan.

Thai Life Insurance Co Ltd: U Chuliang Bldg, 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-7580; f. 1942; life; Chair. Prayoon Chindapradit; Man. Dir Dr Kopr Kritayakirana.

Thai Prasit Insurance Co Ltd: 82 Sukhumvit 62, Bangkok 10250; tel. 311-1616; f. 1947; life, fire, marine, automobile and general; Chair. and Man. Dir Sura Chansrichawla.

Wilson Insurance Co Ltd: 5th Floor, Bangkok Bank, Ratchawong Branch Bldg, 245–249 Rajawongse Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 222-3344; f. 1951; fire, marine; Chair. Chin Sophonpanich; Man. Dir Choomporn Rungsopinkul.

Associations

General Insurance Association: 223 Soi Ruamrudee, Wireless Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 251-4132; Exec. Sec. Jitra Thongthipaya.

Thai Life Assurance Association: 36/1 Soi Saphanku, Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10120; tel. 286-0897; Pres. Krit Assakul.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Thai Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 221-3351; telex 72093; f. 1946; 931 mems, 54 assoc. mems (1983); Pres. Dr Somphob Sussangkarn; Vice-Pres. Yukta Na Thalang, Preecha Tanprasert, Suvit Wanglee.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Board of Trade of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 221-0555; telex 84309; f. 1955; Pres. Dr Somphob Sussangkarn.

Central Sugar Marketing Centre: Bangkok; f. 1981; responsible for the channelling of sugar to the domestic market and for the stabilization of the price of sugar.

Forest Industry Organization: 76 Rajdamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok 10200; tel. 282-3243; f. 1947; has wide responsibilities concerning all aspects of forestry and wood industries; Man. Dir Veera Sa-ngasri.

Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT): 14 Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd, Bangkok 10900; tel. 279-5010; telex 87940; f. 1978; has since merged with National Gas Organization of Thailand (NGOT) and the Oil and Fuel Organization; govt organization responsible for supervising all activities relating to the development, exploitation, production and distribution of petroleum and gas; Chair. Dr Chaovana Nasylvanta; Gov. Dr Tongchat Hongladaromp.

Rubber Estate Organization: Nabon Station, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province 80220; tel. (075) 411-554; Man. Dir Thavon Visesjinda.

Telephone Organization of Thailand (TOT): 977 Ploenchit Rd, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10500; tel. 257-1190; Chair. Gen. Arthit Kamlang-ek; Man. Dir Col Sombat Kamasthienra.

Thai Sugar Organization: Luang Rd, Bangkok 1.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The Association of Thai Industries: 394/14 Samsen Rd, Tambol Dusit, Bangkok 10300; tel. 281-6455; f. 1967; 300 mems; Pres. Dr Thaworn Phornprapha Pong Sarasin, Chumsai Hasdin, Anand Panyarachun.

Bangkok Rice Millers' Association: 233 Sathorn Tai Rd, Bangkok; tel. 234-0329.

Mineral Industry Association of Thailand: c/o Dept of Mineral Resources, Rama VI Rd, Bangkok 10400.

Rice Exporters' Association of Thailand: 120 Sathorn Nua Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-0620; Chair. Samarn Ophaswongse.

Rice Mill Association of Thailand: 333 South Sathorn Rd, Bangkok 10500; Pres. Charoen Ouananan.

Sawmills Association: 350 Visuthykasat Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 281-9345.

Thai Food Processors' Association: Kasetsart University, Pahonyothin Rd, Bangkok; tel. 579-2672.

Thai Jute Association: 52/3 Thai Laithong Bldg, Surawongse Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-2623.

Thai Lac Association: 66 Chalermkhetr 1, Bangkok 10100; tel. 233-8331.

Thai Maize and Produce Traders' Association: 52/17–18 Surawongse Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-7560.

Thai Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association: 5th Floor, Bangkok Union Insurance Bldg, 175–177 Surawongse Rd, Bangkok; tel. 233-9666.

Thai Rubber Traders' Association: 57 Rongmuang 5 Rd, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10500; tel. 252-0599; Pres. Vichit Upatisring.

Thai Silk Association: c/o Dept of Industrial Promotion, Rama VI Rd, Bangkok; tel. 282-6161.

Thai Sugar Producers' Association: 49 Sukhumvit 60 Rd, Bangkok; tel. 391-3138.

Thai Tapioca Trade Association: U-Chuliang Foundation Bldg, 968 Rama IV Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-5021; Pres. Suraphol Asvasirayothin.

Thai Textile Manufacturing Association: 454–460 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok 101100; tel. 392-9056.

Thai Timber Exporters' Association: 462/1–5, 4th Floor, Union Insurance Bldg, Siphya Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-6773; f. 1949; 52 mems; Chair. Vibul Vasavakul.

Timber Traders' Association: 7/2 Pipat Lane, Silom Rd, Bangkok.

Union Textile Merchants' Association: 252–254 Mahachak Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 222-3559.

TRADE UNIONS

Labour Council of Thailand: Petchaburi Rd, Bangkok; represents 87 labour unions and 300,000 individual mems; Pres. Ahmad Khamthesthong; Sec.-Gen. Suwat Lookdod.

National Congress of Thai Labour.

Transport

RAILWAYS

State Railway of Thailand: Yodse Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 223-0341; telex 72242; f. 1891; 3,825 km of track in 1984; Chair. Gen. Tienchai Sirisumpan; Gen. Man. Banyong Saralamba; Sec. Chokdee Sawamonmas.

Government approval was given in January 1985 for a Mass Rapid Transit rail system for Bangkok.

ROADS

Total length of primary and secondary roads at the end of 1981 was 30,016 km. Under Thailand's second highway project it is planned to build approximately 90 km of a new two-lane highway

to the east of the Nan River. Two sections of the Bangkok overhead expressway had been completed by early 1983. The final section (10.3 km) will be completed by 1988. There are also plans for further expressways.

Bangkok Mass Transit Authority (BMTA): 888 Nai Lert Bldg, Phaya Thai, Bangkok 10400; tel. 251-6503; controls Bangkok's urban transport system; Chair. Lt-Gen. SAK BOONTHRAKUL; Dir BANTERNG VATTANASIRITHAM (acting).

Department of Highways: Si Ayudhaya Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. (02) 281-7082; Dir-Gen. SEREE SUEBSANGUAN.

Department of Land Transport: Phahonyothin Rd, Bangkok 10900; tel. (02) 278-1055; Dir-Gen. SWARNG SRINILTA.

Express Transportation Organization of Thailand (ETO): 485/1 Si Ayudhaya Rd, Bangkok 10400; tel. 245-3231; telex 72053; f. 1947; Pres. SURASAK CHAWEEWONG; Chair. Maj.-Gen. SUDSAI HASDIN; Man. Dir SURASAK CHAWEWONG.

SHIPPING

Harbour Department: Yotha Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 233-5087; Dir-Gen. AMPHON TIYABHORN.

Office of the Mercantile Marine Promotion Commission: 19 Phra Atit Rd, Bangkok 10200; tel. 281-9367; f. 1979; Sec.-Gen. KAMOL SANDHIKHETRIN.

Port Authority of Thailand: Sunthonkosa Rd, Klongtoey, Phra Khanong, Bangkok 10110; tel. 286-1541; telex 82171; 31 vessels at Bangkok Port, 5 vessels at Sattahip Commercial Port; Chair. Adm. NIPON SIRIDHARA; Dir-Gen. Vice-Adm. PRINYA UTTAMOAT.

Principal Shipping Companies

Bangkok United Mechanical Co Ltd: 144 Sukhumvit Rd, Bangkok 10110; tel. 252-4061; telex 82654; coastal services; 1 tanker; Pres. P. PRASARTTONG ORSOTH; Man. C. W. CHAIKOMIN.

CP Co Ltd: 8th Floor, Silom Bldg, 197/1 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-2861; telex 87345; 20 coastal tankers; services to Singapore; Chair. Rear-Adm. CHANO PHENCHART; Man. Dir PRAWAT HUTASINGH.

Jutha Maritime Co Ltd: 2nd Floor, Silom Bldg, 197/1 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-7920; telex 87366; services between Bangkok and Japanese ports; 3 vessels; Chair. Rear-Adm. CHANO PHENCHART; Man. Dir VICHIEN VICHAYANON.

Thai International Maritime Enterprises Ltd: 5th Floor, Sarasin Bldg, 14 Surasak Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-8203; telex 81176; services from Bangkok to Japan; 7 vessels; Chair. CHOW CHOWKWANYUN; Man. Dir SUN SUNDISAMRIT.

Thai Maritime Navigation Co Ltd: 59 Charoenkrung Rd, Yannawa, POB 2428, Bangkok 10120; tel. 234-4945; telex 84653; services from Bangkok to Japan and ASEAN countries; 5 vessels; Chair. Adm. ADUL TULYANONDA; Man. Dir ANUSAK INTHRAPHUVASAK.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd: Bangkok Bank Bldg, 4th Floor, 300 Silom Rd, POB 905, Bangkok 10500; tel. 233-0926; telex 82604; f. 1967; 3 vessels; services between Japan and Thailand; Chair. Rear-Adm. SANONG NISALAK; Man. Dir Lt-Commdr MONTIEN MUNGTHIN.

Thai Ocean Transportation Co Ltd: 5th Floor, Sarasin Bldg, 14 Surasak Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 234-7983; telex 84494; 2 vessels; Chair. CHOW CHOWKWANYUN.

Thai Overseas Line Ltd: 7th Floor, Sinthon Bldg, 132 Wireless Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 250-1460; telex 81161; 2 vessels.

Thai Petroleum Transports Co Ltd: 355 Soontornkosa Rd, POB 2172, Klong Toey, Bangkok 10110; tel. 286-5757; 5 coastal tankers; Chair. C. CHOWKWANYUN; Man. Capt. B. HAM.

United Thai Shipping Co Ltd (UNITHAI): 7th Floor, Central Bldg, 306 Silom Rd, Bangkok 10500; tel. 235-4600; telex 87984; regular containerized/break bulk services to Europe and Far East; 5 vessels; Chair. Adm. ADUL TULYANONDA; Man. Dir SUN SUNDISAMRIT.

CIVIL AVIATION

Don Muang, Chiang Mai, Haadyai and Phuket airports are of international standard. U-Tapao is an alternative airport.

Airports Authority of Thailand: Bangkok International Airport, Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd, Bangkok 10210; tel. 523-7222; f. 1979; Man. Dir Air Marshal PANDIT SUSILVORN.

Department of Aviation: 71 Tung Mahamek, Yan Nawa, Bangkok 10120; tel. 286-0921; telex 72099; Dir-Gen. SRIBHUMI SUKHANETR.

Thai Airways Co Ltd: 6 Larn Luang Rd, Bangkok 10100; tel. 282-7151; telex 72019; f. 1951; operates domestic services and also flies to Vientiane, Penang and Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Air Chief Marshal PANIENG KANTARAT; Man. Dir Air Marshal KIAT FUANGVUDHIRAN; fleet of 2 HS-748, 5 Boeing 737, 4 Shorts 330.

Thai Airways International Ltd (THAI): 89 Vibhavadi Rangsit Rd, Bangkok 10900; tel. 511-0121; telex 82359; f. 1959; international services from Bangkok to Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, People's Republic of China, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and USA; Chair. Air Chief Marshal PRAPAN DHUPATEMIYA; Pres. Air Chief Marshal JANYA SUKONTASAP; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHATRACHAI BUNYA-ANANTA; fleet of 1 DC-8-62, 3 DC-10-30, 6 Boeing 747-200, 12 Airbus A300B4.

Tourism

Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT): Head Office: 4 Ratchadamnern Nok Ave, Bangkok 10100; tel. 282-1143; telex 72059; f. 1960 as the Tourist Organization of Thailand; Gov. Col SOMCHAI HIRANYAKIT; Deputy Govs DHARMNOON PRACHUABMOH, SEREE WANGPAICHITR, PHAIROTE THAMMAPIMUK.

Tourist Association of North Thailand: 135 Praisanee Rd, A. Muang, Chiang Mai; tel. 233351; Pres. Mrs CHAMCHIT LAOHAVAD.

TOGO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Togolese Republic lies in West Africa, forming a narrow strip stretching north from a coastline of about 50 km (30 miles) on the Gulf of Guinea. It is bordered by Ghana to the west, by Benin to the east, and by Burkina Faso to the north. The climate is hot and humid, with an average annual temperature of 27°C (81°F) on the coast, rising to 30°C (86°F) in the drier north. The official languages are French, Kabiye and Ewe. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs, while about 25% are Christians and 7.5% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five equal horizontal stripes, alternately green and yellow, with a square red canton, containing a five-pointed white star, in the upper hoist. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Togoland, of which modern Togo was formerly a part, became a German colony in 1894. Shortly after the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, the colony was occupied by French and British forces, who overthrew the German administration. After the war, Togoland was divided into zones of occupation, with France controlling the larger eastern section while the United Kingdom governed the west. French and British Togoland were each administered under a League of Nations mandate. The partition of Togoland split the homeland of the Ewe people, who inhabit the southern part of the territory, and this has been a continuing source of friction. After the Second World War, French and British Togoland became UN Trust Territories.

In May 1956 a UN-supervised plebiscite in British Togoland produced, despite Ewe opposition, majority support for a merger with the neighbouring territory of the Gold Coast, then a British colony, in an independent state. The region accordingly became part of Ghana (q.v.) in the following year. In October 1956, in another plebiscite, French Togoland voted to become an autonomous republic within the French Union. The new Togolese Republic had internal self-government until becoming fully independent on 27 April 1960. The granting of independence to Togo had previously been approved by a UN resolution in December 1959.

Prior to independence, Togo's leading political parties were Unité togolaise (UT), led by Sylvanus Olympio, and the Parti togolais du progrès (PTP), led by Nicolas Grunitzky, Olympio's brother-in-law. In 1956 Grunitzky became Prime Minister in the first autonomous government, but in April 1958 a UN-supervised election was won by UT. This brought to power Olympio, a campaigner for Ewe reunification, who became Prime Minister and led Togo to independence.

At elections in April 1961, Olympio became Togo's first President, elected (unopposed) for a seven-year term, while his UT party won all 51 seats in the National Assembly after opposition candidates were disallowed. At the same time, a referendum approved a new constitution. Grunitzky, meanwhile, had gone into exile. The UT regime, which had become increasingly authoritarian, was overthrown by a military revolt, in which President Olympio was killed, on 13 January 1963. At the request of the insurgents, Grunitzky returned from exile and became provisional President. A referendum in May 1963 approved another constitution, confirmed Grunitzky as President (for a five-year term) and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates, giving equal representation to the four main political parties, including Grunitzky's Union démocratique des peuples togolaises, which had replaced the PTP, and the late President Olympio's UT. However, the new regime faced opposition from UT supporters, who staged an unsuccessful coup attempt in November 1966.

Following a rift with the armed forces, President Grunitzky was deposed by a bloodless military coup on 13 January 1967, the fourth anniversary of Olympio's death. The constitution was abrogated, and the National Assembly dissolved. The coup was led by Lt-Col (later Gen.) Etienne Gnassingbe Eyadéma, the Army Chief of Staff, who assumed the office of President in April 1967. Political parties were banned, and the President ruled by decree. President Eyadéma, a northerner, had taken a prominent part in the 1963 rising and was reputedly Olympio's assassin. In November 1969 a new ruling party, the Rassemblement du peuple togolais (RPT), was founded, with Gen. Eyadéma as its President. In August 1970 a plot to overthrow President Eyadéma was foiled, and several supporters of the late President Olympio were arrested. The leader of the attempted coup, Dr Noé Kutuklui (a former UT official), escaped abroad.

President Eyadéma's personality has been a focus of national unity and stability, while equal participation by the main ethnic groups in the RPT has largely defused long-standing regional rivalry. A referendum in January 1972 produced a massive vote of support for Eyadéma. The President repeatedly announced his intention to return Togo to civilian rule, despite continuing public support for the army. At the RPT congress in November 1976 it was decided that the party's Political Bureau should take precedence over the Government. A substantial government reshuffle in January 1977 left Gen. Eyadéma as the sole representative of the armed forces in the Council of Ministers.

In October 1977 the authorities foiled a further attempted coup plot, allegedly led by exiled supporters of ex-President Olympio. A period of political tension followed, and in August 1979 a court in Lomé sentenced 10 men to death, eight of them *in absentia*. The sentences were subsequently repealed by the President.

In Togo's first elections for 16 years, held on 30 December 1979, Gen. Eyadéma was confirmed in office as President, elected (unopposed) for a seven-year term. At the same time, a proposed new Constitution (the first for more than 12 years) was overwhelmingly endorsed, while the list of 67 candidates for a single-party National Assembly obtained 96% of the votes cast. On 13 January 1980, the 13th anniversary of his accession to power, the President proclaimed the 'Third Republic'. A major government reshuffle was carried out in September 1984, and several long-serving ministers were removed from office. In January 1985 President Eyadéma proclaimed his intention to introduce a measure of 'democratization', and announced that, at the legislative elections of March 1985, in each constituency the RPT would present a choice of candidates to the electorate. The 77 seats were contested by 216 candidates. The RPT remains the only legal political party, however.

The Togolese Government favours a broad association of African states on a basis of shared interests, to replace the present groupings, which, it feels, have been largely determined by a shared colonial past. In 1975 President Eyadéma played a leading part in the creation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, see p. 134), an organization of both former British and former French colonies. In March 1980 Togo joined the Union of African Parliaments (UPA).

Political and economic relations with France were consolidated by the visit of President Mitterrand to Togo in January 1983, and in June President Eyadéma paid a 15-day visit to Europe, which included official meetings at the EEC. In October 1983 the President visited the USA to encourage US investment in Togo. Relations with neighbouring Ghana and Benin have frequently become strained, as both countries have periodically closed their borders with Togo in an effort to combat smuggling and to curb political activity by exiles. In December 1984 security agreements were reached between Togo, Ghana, Benin and Nigeria, which included an extradition treaty and measures to reduce smuggling.

Government

Under the Constitution approved in December 1979, executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for seven years

by universal adult suffrage. The President appoints and leads a Council of Ministers. He can dissolve the National Assembly, comprising 77 members, directly elected for a five-year term. The Rassemblement du peuple togolais, the sole authorized political party in Togo, mobilizes support for the Government. The country is divided into four Regions, each administered by an appointed Inspector, who is assisted by an elected council.

Defence

In July 1984 Togo's armed forces numbered about 5,080, including two infantry regiments and a small naval force. There were 750 men in paramilitary forces. Under military agreements with France, Togo receives assistance with training and equipment. The 1982 defence budget was US $21m.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy, engaging about 70% of the working population but providing less than 40% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), while only 11% of the land is cultivated. Agricultural development, referred to as the 'Green Revolution', is regarded as a top priority in President Eyadéma's policies. The principal food crops are yams, millet, cassava and maize. Livestock breeding and fishing also contribute to the economy. The major cash crops are coffee, cocoa, cotton, groundnuts and palm kernels. Agricultural production declined during the 1970s, and in 1977 severe drought in the north necessitated international famine relief programmes. Output of cash crops has fluctuated widely, but has generally recovered in recent years, as replanting schemes, implemented since 1975, have taken effect. A US $11m. project to replant 7,500 ha of coffee and 4,000 ha of cocoa in the western plateau region was launched in 1984, supported by World Bank and EEC funds. In 1982 it was announced that Togo had reached agricultural self-sufficiency, but serious drought in 1983 led to a shortfall in production of food and cash crops. Production was expected to recover in 1984/85, following improved rainfall. A 'Food for Work' programme is in operation, designed to increase agricultural production by providing food grains and flour to people in exchange for their labour. New industrial crops, such as soybeans, tobacco, sisal and sugar cane, are being introduced. Other rural projects include the expansion of tobacco production, improvement of stock-raising, reafforestation and the improvement of cereals storage.

Phosphates were discovered in Togo in 1952, and exports began in 1961. Togo's phosphate deposits, at Hahotoé and Kpogamé, are of exceptionally high quality, and the mineral is the country's leading export. Togo was the world's fourth largest phosphate producer in 1979. High prices for the commodity in 1974 brought Togo's balance of payments into surplus, and the Compagnie togolaise des mines du Bénin was nationalized. A sharp decline in world demand followed, however, and exports fell from a record 3m. tons in 1979 to 2.2m. tons in 1981 and to 1.9m. tons in 1982, resulting in the closure of two of Togo's five treatment plants. Revenue from phosphates amounted to 30,100m. francs CFA in 1981, accounting for 40% of export revenue. Phosphate exports rose to 2.8m. tons in 1984, owing to a recovery in the world phosphate market. Production of phosphoric acid and fertilizers from low-grade rock and slimes is being considered, while plant improvements, to extract phosphates previously lost to the sea, are expected to increase output. Reserves of magnesium, bauxite, iron ore and other minerals have been discovered, and in February 1984 a five-year plan to develop mineral resources was announced.

The manufacturing sector comprises mainly the processing of agricultural produce and the production of consumer goods. Togo embarked upon a large-scale public investment programme in the early 1970s, but the state-owned industrial sector has proved uneconomic, and in 1983 plans to denationalize loss-making industries were announced. A new investment code was drawn up, designed to attract more foreign investment into the country, and in 1984 the national steel works was leased to an American company as part of the Government's privatization plan. Several other state-owned companies and marketing boards were scheduled to be privatized in 1985. A large-scale cement plant at Tabligbo, jointly owned by the Governments of Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast, was opened in 1980 with a capacity to produce 1.2m. metric tons of clinker per year. The plant consistently failed to reach production targets, and in March 1984 it was forced to suspend operations because of high running costs and an electricity shortage. In November 1984 it was announced that the plant was to remain closed for a further two years. A petroleum refinery, using crude petroleum from Nigeria, began production in 1978, but by 1983 had not reached its full potential of 1m. tons per year. The commercial and agricultural sectors have proved more profitable, however, and factories for processing sugar, palm oil, powdered milk and cassava flour are under construction. A cotton mill at Lama-Kara, set up in 1981, is now fully operational, with a capacity of 24,000 tons of seed (unginned) cotton per year. Construction of the Nangbeto hydroelectric dam on the Mono river, a joint project with Benin, is scheduled for completion in 1988. The dam will have a generating capacity of a 60 MW, and is expected to supply the electricity needs of both countries, as well as to provide irrigation for 43,000 ha of land.

Low world prices and a declining demand for Togo's three main export commodities (phosphates, cocoa and coffee), as well as debts arising from ambitious capital investment schemes in the early 1970s, have led to economic problems in recent years. An IMF-sponsored stabilization plan, begun in 1979, imposed strict limits on foreign borrowing, and the 1981–85 development plan aimed to achieve an industrial growth rate of 12.8% per year and a current surplus on the balance of payments by 1985. A structural adjustment programme, supported by the IMF, was implemented in 1983. The Government introduced austerity measures, including a sharp reduction in public investment, a 'freeze' on civil service salaries and the imposition of a 'solidarity tax' on higher-paid workers. GDP, which had grown at an average rate of nearly 7% annually (in real terms) during 1976–79, declined by an average of 5% per year during 1980–83, mainly as a result of the drought and of the 18-month closure of the border with Ghana, normally an important trading partner. However, IMF estimates predicted a 3% growth in real GDP for 1984. Austerity measures were successful in bringing down the rate of inflation, which fell from 15% in 1983 to 10% in 1984. In June 1984 the 'Paris Club' of creditors agreed to reschedule Togo's foreign debt, estimated at US $1,000m., following IMF approval of a 12-month stand-by arrangement authorizing purchases of up to SDR 19m. Even with rescheduling, however, Togo's debt service repayments for 1984 were estimated to represent around one-third of national budget expenditure.

Transport and Communications

There are 525 km of railways, including three lines running inland from Lomé and a coastal line which joins with the Benin system. A rail link from the cement plant at Tabligbo to the port of Lomé (80 km) has been constructed with foreign aid. There are 7,850 km of roads, of which about 1,500 km are bituminized. In 1980 the north–south road was completed, which links Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali with the sea at Lomé. In 1983 plans were announced to construct sections of the Route Transversale to link central Togo with Ghana and Benin. Lomé is the major port, but phosphates are exported through a new port at Kpémé. Work on expanding the port of Lomé began in 1982, aiming to double the port's capacity by 1984, thus strengthening Togo's position as a commercial opening to West Africa. There are several airfields in Togo, and an international airport at Lomé. A telecommunications centre, set up in 1978, links Togo with other African countries, and with the USA and parts of Europe.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government. In 1979 Togo had 139 physicians. In 1981 there were 61 hospital establishments, with a total of 4,500 beds.

Education

In 1970 adult illiteracy averaged 84.1% (males 73.1%; females 92.9%). The education budget for the period 1981–85 was 21,500m. francs CFA, reflecting Togo's literacy campaign. Education is, in theory, compulsory for children aged six to 12 years. In 1982 about 68% of children between the ages of six and 18 years attended school (73% of those between six and 12 years). Reforms that were announced in 1977 allocated funds for adult education and vocational training, ended entrance

examinations for secondary schools and made proficiency in the two national languages, Ewe and Kabiye, compulsory. Mission schools are important and educate almost one-half of all pupils. There is a university at Lomé, and scholarships to French universities are available.

Tourism

Big game hunting, fishing and good beaches are the main attractions. The number of tourists visiting Togo increased from 51,000 in 1974 to 75,000 in 1978, and to 130,609 in 1982. There were 50 hotels, with a total of 4,000 beds, in 1982.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension Day), 27 May (Whit Monday), 15 August (Assumption), 1 November (Memorial Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 13 January (Liberation Day, anniversary of the 1967 coup), 24 January (Sarakawa), 31 March (Easter Monday), 24 April (Day of Victory), 27 April (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA.

Statistical Survey

Source (except where otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique, BP 118, Lomé; tel. 27-06.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	56,785*
Population (census results)	
1 March–30 April 1970	1,997,109
22 November 1981	2,705,250†
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	2,747,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1982	48.4

* 21,925 sq miles.
† Provisional.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

1980 (official estimates): Total labour force 1,018,521 (males 570,101; females 448,420).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population at 1 January 1977)

Lomé (capital)	229,400	Tsevie	15,900
Sokodé	33,500	Anécho	13,300
Palimé	25,500	Mango	10,930*
Atakpamé	21,800	Bafilo	10,100*
Bassari	17,500	Tabligbo	5,120*

* 1975 figure.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

1979: Registered births 102,398 (birth rate 41.4 per 1,000); registered deaths 7,691 (death rate 3.1 per 1,000). Registration is not, however, complete. In 1975–80, according to UN estimates, the average annual birth rate was 45.5 per 1,000, and the death rate 18.6 per 1,000.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982*
Maize	154	137	150
Millet and sorghum*	128	107	170
Rice (paddy)	24	21	22
Sweet potatoes*	7	7	7
Cassava (Manioc)*	450	470	480
Other roots and tubers	502	525	542
Dry beans	17†	13†	13
Other pulses	8	8	9
Bananas*	14	15	15
Oranges*	11	11	11
Other fruit*	17	17	18
Tomatoes*	4	4	5
Other vegetables*	61	62	65
Palm kernels*	19	20	22
Groundnuts (in shell)*	35	35	36
Sesame seed*	2	2	2
Cottonseed*	13	13	13
Cotton (lint)*	7	7	7†
Coconuts*	14	14	14
Copra*	2	2	2
Coffee (green)	10	9	13
Cocoa beans*	16	16	16
Tobacco (leaves)*	2	2	2

*FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	230	240	250
Sheep	810	820	835
Goats	720	750	750
Pigs	328	348	360
Horses	3	3	3
Asses	1	1	1
Poultry	2,700	2,900	3,150

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	4	4	5
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2
Goats' meat	2	2	2
Pork	7	7	7
Poultry meat	6	7	7
Cows' milk	3	4	4
Hen eggs	2.7	2.9	3.1

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	18	18	18
Pitprops (mine timber)	1	1	1
Other industrial wood	129	132	137
Fuel wood	535	551	568
Total	683	702	724

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

(metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters*	3,500	3,500	3,500
Atlantic Ocean	5,634	6,825	11,030
Total catch	9,134	10,325	14,530

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1978.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Phosphates (marketable)	2,895	2,200	1,900

Source: *Office togolais des phosphates.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1978	1979	1980
Palm oil ('000 metric tons)*	18	19	20
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	290	307	384
Soft drinks ('000 hectolitres)	59	73	87
Woven cotton fabrics (million metres)	16.3	16.4†	16.5†
Cement ('000 metric tons)	327	298	307
Electric energy (million kWh)	74	73	76

* FAO estimates. † UN estimates.
1981: Palm oil 20,000 tons (FAO estimate); Electric energy 84 million kWh.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

French Franc, Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
1 French franc = 50 francs CFA;
£1 sterling = 558.5 francs CFA;
US $1 = 482.25 francs CFA;
1,000 francs CFA = £1.7905 = $2.0736.

Average Exchange Rate (francs CFA per US $)

1981	271.7
1982	328.6
1983	381.1

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	5.3	5.3	4.8
IMF special drawing rights	7.6	4.3	1.3
Reserve position	—	0.2	0.2
Foreign exchange	143.9	163.2	171.4
Total	156.8	173.0	177.7

* Valued at market-related prices.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million francs CFA at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	50,740	54,290	45,500
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	28,510	34,870	36,590
Checking deposits at post office	720	870	970
Total money	79,970	90,030	83,060

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES (million francs CFA)

Revenue	1977	1978
Direct taxation	14,700	18,670
Indirect taxation and duties	22,750	26,690
Customs	18,160	21,090
Registration and stamp duty	520	540
Land, resources and services	1,140	1,450
Miscellaneous income	390	450
Contributions, subsidies and rebates	350	820
Extraordinary receipts	15,350	11,980
Total	55,200	60,600

Expenditure	1977	1978
Public debt	7,610	7,630
Wages and salaries	13,970	17,610
Equipment and supplies	7,830	9,060
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,690	1,700
Maintenance	820	790
Contributions, subsidies and benefits (current)	7,930	8,250
of which		
Contributions	2,540	3,290
Subsidies	3,930	3,260
Loans	1,460	1,700
Works and purchases	11,900	6,320
Contributions, subsidies and participations (capital)	3,450	3,400
Accounting and audit	—	5,840
Total	55,200	60,600

1979 (million francs CFA): general budget estimate balanced at 62,600 (administrative expenditure 46,800; investment expenditure 15,800).
1980: budget balanced at 67,300 million francs CFA.
1981: budget balanced at 70,658 million francs CFA.
1982: budget balanced at 72,300 million francs CFA (investment expenditure 5,580 million francs CFA).
1983: budget balanced at 75,800 million francs CFA (investment expenditure 3,820 million francs).
1984: budget balanced at 76,970 million francs CFA (investment expenditure 3,500 million francs CFA).
1985: draft budget balanced at 81,890 million francs CFA.

FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1981–85)
(Estimates—million francs CFA)

Source of Finance	
Internal resources	
State	44,000
Parastatal companies	10,000
Collectives	12,600
Private sector	23,000
External sources	
Bilateral grants and loans	93,000
Multilateral grants and loans	63,300
Total	250,900

Investment Expenditure	
Industry	73,400
Rural development	66,500
Infrastructure	74,100
Employment	1,200
Social and cultural development	23,600
Administration	12,000
Total	250,800

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million francs CFA in current prices)
Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1979	1980	1981
Government final consumption expenditure	32.32	34.70	36.20
Private final consumption expenditure	138.77	157.20	199.30
Increase in stocks	8.00	16.60	16.00
Gross fixed capital formation	101.41	70.10	50.40
Total domestic expenditure	280.50	278.60	301.90
Exports of goods and services	53.81	90.60	99.00
Less Imports of goods and services	118.08	130.30	145.00
GDP in purchasers' values	216.23	238.90	255.90

GDP in purchasers' values ('000 million francs CFA): 267.70 in 1982, 273.59 in 1983.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1978	1979	1980
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	262.0	290.6	475.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−410.9	−464.3	−524.1
Trade balance	−148.9	−173.8	−48.4
Exports of services	43.3	55.4	94.6
Imports of services	−161.9	−177.4	−227.4
Balance on goods and services	−267.6	−295.7	−181.2
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−1.9	−2.1	0.5
Government unrequited transfers (net)	52.1	85.1	85.6
Current balance	−217.4	−212.7	−95.0
Direct capital investment (net)	93.2	52.8	42.3
Other long-term capital (net)	115.0	137.5	45.0
Short-term capital (net)	28.5	17.2	1.5
Net errors and omissions	1.5	−10.2	−0.6
Total (net monetary movements)	20.8	−15.5	−6.8
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	—	2.6	2.6
Valuation changes (net)	7.1	2.5	−8.6
Exceptional financing (net)	7.8	5.9	5.0
Changes in reserves	35.7	−4.5	−7.8

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs CFA)

Imports c.i.f	1977	1978	1979
Fish (not canned)	721	632	1,127
Dairy produce	458	365	407
Sugar	2,077	1,127	2,112
Beverages	2,400	2,831	3,314
Tobacco products	2,135	1,393	1,841
Cement	173	2,512	1,492
Petroleum and products	5,006	14,287	20,169
Pharmaceutical products	1,335	1,232	1,567
Rubber and rubber products	928	418	690
Paper and paper products	1,495	1,591	1,866
Cotton fabrics	2,500	1,977	1,714
Clothing	1,308	1,181	1,680
Construction materials	3,111	6,842	8,078
Iron and steel	3,200	3,905	2,728
Other metal products	412	1,384	1,269
Non-electrical machinery and spares	7,867	20,436	15,238
Electrical apparatus	3,350	8,117	9,039
Transport equipment	4,427	2,114	2,683
Total (incl. others)	69,834	100,898	110,208

Total Imports (million francs CFA): 116,357 in 1980; 117,769 in 1981; 128,354 in 1982; 108,100 in 1983.
Petroleum Imports (million francs CFA): 26,476 in 1980; 9,885 in 1981; 14,375 in 1982.

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Phosphates	28,748	28,138	25,606
Cocoa	8,183	8,228	5,613
Coffee	4,990	5,419	6,172
Petroleum products	18,486	908	986
Total (incl. others)	71,285	57,469	58,173

1983 (million francs CFA): Phosphates 28,967; Cocoa 5,551; Coffee 4,907.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million francs CFA)

Imports	1977	1978	1979
Belgium/Luxembourg	851	3,410	3,985
France	23,724	30,936	35,699
Germany, Federal Republic	6,588	8,120	8,437
Italy	1,631	2,201	1,722
Ivory Coast	816	1,298	1,000
Japan	3,033	2,681	3,719
Netherlands	5,108	5,142	6,755
Spain	2,896	961	4,688
United Kingdom	6,734	8,980	8,235
USA	5,484	4,400	4,112
Total (incl. others)	69,834	100,898	110,208

Exports	1977	1978	1979
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,839	1,213	2,128
France	8,175	7,997	7,297
Germany, Federal Republic	4,618	5,305	4,863
Japan	243	214	583
Netherlands	12,350	16,454	13,094
Nigeria	333	1,025	2,863
Poland	3,234	2,971	2,086
Yugoslavia	2,212	3,473	3,080
Total (incl. others)	39,115	54,238	46,432

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1976	1977	1978
Passengers ('000)	2,076	2,143	2,286
Passenger-km (million)	84.0	97.2	102.0
Freight ('000 tons)	1.4	3.0	1.3
Freight (million ton-km)	13	22	30

1982: Freight 16 million ton-km; Passenger-km 104.8 million.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles registered at 31 December)

	1979	1980
Passenger cars	24,335	26,067
Buses and coaches	152	165
Goods vehicles	12,334	13,257
Tractors (road)	538	595
Motor cycles and scooters	12,723	14,379

Source: *Statistiques douanières du Togo.*

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

Port Lomé	1977	1978	1979
Vessels entered	777	808	879
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	3,097	3,322	3,928
Freight unloaded ('000 metric tons)	751	1,119	1,264
Freight loaded ('000 metric tons)	85	326	323
Passenger arrivals	189	13	13
Passenger departures	219	2	10

Port Kpémé	1979	1980	1981
Freight loaded* ('000 metric tons)	2,990	2,895	2,200

*Phosphate from the OTP mines.
Source: *Statistiques douanières du Togo.*

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services)*

	1978	1979	1980
Km flown (million)	1.8	1.9	1.9
Passengers carried ('000)	56	61	65
Passenger-km (million)	154	167	179
Freight ton-km (million)	14.7	17.1	18.0
Mail ton-km (million)	0.7	0.6	0.7
Total ton-km (million)	29	33	35

* Including a portion of the traffic of Air Afrique.
Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Tourism

Tourist arrivals: 117,000 in 1981; 130,609 in 1982.

Communications Media

	1980	1981	1982
Telephones	10,000	n.a.	n.a.
Radio receivers	550,000	560,000	575,000
Television receivers	n.a.	10,000	12,000

Source: mainly UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Education

(1982)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	2,291	10,214	492,329
Secondary			
General	358	4,146	112,861
Technical	19*	n.a.	5,937
Teacher-training	2*	44	308
Higher (university)	1	346	3,833

* 1980 figure.
Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Togolese Republic, approved by referendum on 30 December 1979, provides for single-party rule, with executive power vested in the President, who is elected by universal adult suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. The President nominates the ministers, presides over the government and can dissolve the National Assembly after consulting the Party's Political Bureau. The Assembly is directly elected for a five-year term.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadéma (assumed power 13 January 1967; proclaimed President 14 April 1967; elected 30 December 1979).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

President and Minister of Defence: Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadéma.
Minister of the Interior: Kpotivi Têvi-Djidjogbé Laclé.
Minister of Equipment, Mines and Posts and Telecommunications: Barry Moussa Barque.
Minister of Planning and Industry: Ayaovi Adodo.
Minister of Rural Development: Koffi Walla.
Minister of Economy and Finance: Komlan Alipui.
Minister of Public Works, Labour and the Civil Service: Nyandi Seibou Napo.
Minister Delegate to the Presidency in charge of Information: Gbegnon Amegboh.
Minister of State Enterprises: Koffi Djondo.
Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture: Yao Agbo.
Minister of Public Health, Social and Women's Affairs: Aissah Agbetra.
Minister of Rural Planning: Samon Kortho.
Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: Ayivi Mawuko Ajavon.
Minister of Technical Education and Training: Koffi Edoh.
Minister of National Education and Scientific Research: Komla Agbetiafa.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Atsu Koffi Amega
Minister of Trade and Transport: Pali Djalla.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Lomé.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term, subject to dissolution. The most recent general election was held on 24 March 1985, when the number of members was increased from 67 to 77. A choice of RPT candidates was presented to the electorate in each constituency. A total of 216 candidates contested the 77 seats.

Political Organization

Rassemblement du peuple togolais (RPT): BP 1208, Lomé; tel. 21-20-18; f. 1969; all workers, except the lowest earners, pay subscriptions to the RPT; the party holds a congress every three years and has a political bureau of nine mems appointed by the President; a 22-mem. cen. cttee meets at least every three months;

Pres. Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA; Leaders KPOTIVI TÊVI-DJIDJOGBÉ LACLÉ, BARRY MOUSSA BARQUE.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN TOGO

Belgium: 294 blvd Circulaire, Lomé; tel. 21-03-23; Ambassador: JACQUES-BENOÎT FOBÉ.

Brazil: rue de l'Ocam, BP 1356, Lomé; tel. 21-00-58; Chargé d'affaires: GIL DE OURO-PRETO.

China, People's Republic: Tokoin Ouest, BP 2690, Lomé; tel. 21-31-59; Ambassador: JIN MINSHENG.

Egypt: angle blvd Circulaire et route d'Aného, BP 8, Lomé; tel. 21-24-43; Ambassador: HASSAN R. SOLIMAN.

France: 51 rue de Colonel de Roux, BP 373, Lomé; tel. 21-25-71; Ambassador: MICHEL CHATELAIS.

Gabon: BP 9118, Lomé; tel. 21-53-63; Ambassador: MAURICE YOKO.

Germany, Federal Republic: Marina route d'Aflao, BP 1175, Lomé; tel. 21-23-38; telex 5204; Ambassador: Dr PETER SCHOLZ.

Ghana: BP 92, Lomé; tel. 21-31-94; Ambassador: (vacant).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Tokoin Est, Lomé; tel. 21-46-01; Ambassador: KIM HYANG-SAN.

Libya: BP 4872, Lomé; tel. 21-40-63; Chargé d'affaires: AHMED M. ABDULKAFI.

Nigeria: 311 blvd Circulaire, BP 1189, Lomé; tel. 21-39-25; Ambassador: O. ADEGBITE O. OSHODI.

Tunisia: rue des Mélinas, BP 2983, Lomé; tel. 21-26-37; telex 5356; Ambassador: AMOR ARDHAOUI.

USSR: route d'Aného, BP 389, Lomé; tel. 21-35-78; Ambassador: IVAN ALEKSEYEVICH ILYUKHIN.

USA: 68 ave de la Victoire, BP 852, Lomé; tel. 21-29-91; Ambassador: OWEN ROBERTS.

Zaire: 325 blvd Circulaire, BP 1102, Lomé; tel. 21-51-55; Ambassador: LOKOKA IKUKELE BOMOLO.

Judicial System

Criminal justice is administered by a Cour d'Appel, four Tribunaux correctionnels, and eight Tribunaux de simple police. Civil and commercial law is enforced by a Cour d'Appel, four Tribunaux de droit moderne and eight Tribunaux coutumiers de premier instance. There is a Labour Tribunal and an Administrative Tribunal. A Cour de sécurité d'Etat was established in 1970 to judge crimes against internal and external state security.

Cour Suprême (Supreme Court): BP 906, Lomé; f. 1964; consists of four chambers; constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. BLYÊMI KEKEH.

Religion

It is estimated that about 60% of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, some 25% are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20% of the total population) and 7.5% are Muslims.

Protestant Churches: There are about 170 mission centres with a personnel of some 230, affiliated to European and American societies and run by a Conseil Synodal presided over by a moderator.

The Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop of Lomé Mgr ROBERT DOSSEH ANYRON, BP 348, Lomé; tel. 21-22-72.

Bahá'í Faith: Assemblée Spirituelle Nationale, BP 1659, Lomé; tel. 21-21-99; mems resident in 365 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

Journal Officiel de la République du Togo: EDITOGO, BP 891, Lomé.

La Nouvelle Marche: EDITOGO, BP 891, Lomé; f. 1962; French and Ewe; political, economic and cultural; official govt publication; Editor KOKOU AMEDEGNATO; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce: BP 360, Lomé; monthly; directory of commercial, industrial and agricultural activities.

Bulletin de Statistiques: BP 118, Lomé; monthly; publ. by Service de la statistique générale, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques.

Bulletin d'Information de l'Agence Togolaise de Presse: 35 rue Binger, Lomé; weekly; publ. by Ministry of Information.

Espoir de la Nation: EDITOGO, BP 891, Lomé; publ. by Ministry of Information; monthly; Dir M. AWESSO; circ. 3,000.

L'Eveil du Travailleur Togalais (Etrato): BP 163, Lomé; tel. 21-57-39; 2 a month; publ. by Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo; circ. 5,000.

Gamesu: Lomé; publ. by Ministries of Education and Social Affairs; local language monthly for the newly literate in rural areas.

Le Lien: Office of Education, Lomé; monthly; cultural; circ. 600.

Togo-Dialogue: Lomé; monthly; publ. by Ministry of Information; circ. 5,000.

Togo-Images: BP 4869, Lomé; tel. 21-56-80; f. 1962; monthly series of wall posters depicting recent political, economic and cultural events in Togo; produced by government information service; Dir AKOBI TOBOSSI BEDOU; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Togolaise de Presse: BP 2327, Lomé; f. 1975; Dir TCHA-TISA AMAH.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 314, rue Rhodes, Lomé; Dir MARC PONDAVEN.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany) also has a bureau in Lomé.

Publishers

Librairie-Imprimerie Evangélique: 1 rue du Commerce, BP 378, Lomé; tel. 21-29-67; Dir KWODZO AGBOBLI NUWCATY.

Government Publishing House

Etablissement National des Editions du Togo (EDITOGO): BP 891, Lomé; tel. 21-37-18; telex 5294; f. 1961; general and educational; Pres. GBÉGNON AMEGBOH; Man. Dir KOKOU AMEDEGNATO.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 12,000 television receivers and 575,000 radio receivers in use in 1983.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision de la Nouvelle Marche: BP 434, Lomé; tel. 21-24-93; f. 1953; govt station; radio programmes on six wavelengths in French, English and vernacular languages; Dir SOLITOKI ESSO.

Radiodiffusion Kara (Togo): BP 21, Kara; tel. 60-60-60; govt station; Dir M'BA KPENOUGOU.

Télévision Togolaise: BP 5283, Lomé; f. 1973, three stations; programmes in French and vernacular languages; Dir SOLITOKI ESSO.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO): BP 120, Lomé; tel. 21-25-12; telex 5216; Headquarters in Dakar, Senegal; f. 1955; bank of issue for the seven states of the Union monétaire ouest africaine (UMOA), comprising Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo; cap. and res 49,257.3m. (1982); Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; Man. in Lomé: YAO MESSAN AHO (acting).

National Banks

Banque Arabe Libyenne-Togolaise du Commerce Extérieur (BALTEX): route d'Aného, BP 4874, Lomé; tel. 21-28-30; telex 5301; f. 1975; 50% state-owned; cap. 1,600m., dep. 950m.; Man. Dir IBRAHIM HELLAWI.

Banque Commerciale du Ghana (SA) Togo (BCGT): 14 rue du Commerce, BP 1321, Lomé; telex 5227; f. 1970; cap. 118m.; Man. Dir PAUL KOKU.

Banque Libano-Togolaise (BLT): 14 rue du Commerce, Immeuble Kalife, BP 3715, Lomé; tel. 21-65-83; telex 5311; f. 1981; cap. 500m.; Pres. and Man. Dir ISKANDAR DIAB NASR.

Banque Togolaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (BTCI): 169 blvd Circulaire, BP 363, Lomé; tel. 21-46-41; telex 5221; f. 1974; 45% state-owned; cap. 1,500m.; Pres. TÊTÊ TÊVI BENISSAN; Man. Dir KOMLAN TOSSOU; 5 brs.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA): BP 1386, Lomé; f. 1983; tel. 21-25-63; telex 5268; cap. 1,300m.; Pres. ANANI E. GASSOU; Dir SYLVAIN DAUBAN; 16 brs.

Union Togolaise de Banque (UTB): Place Van Vollenhoven, BP 359, Lomé; tel. 21-50-02; telex 5215; f. 1964; 35% state-owned; cap. 1,500m., res 392.3m., dep. 43,286.8m.; Pres. B. ARONI BEDOU; Man. Dir MAURICE LAVERNY; 11 brs.

Foreign Banks

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale (BIAO-Togo) (France): 13 rue du Commerce, BP 346, Lomé; tel. 21-32-86; telex 5218; cap. 750m.; Man. Dir KOSSI PAASS; 6 brs.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd (BCCI) (Cayman Islands): 1 ave du Maréchal Gallieni, BP 3084, Lomé; tel. 26-01-61; telex 5349; cap. 250m.; Dir TARIQ AHMAD.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): ave de Sarakawa, BP 33, Lomé; tel. 21-04-98; telex 5313; Pres. OLIVIER BEUGNOT; Man. JACQUES ALBUGUES.

Development Banks

Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD): BP 1172, Lomé; tel. 21-42-44; telex 5289; f. 1973; 47.2% owned by Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest; cap. 2,400m.; Pres. ABOU BAKAR BABA-MOUSSA.

Banque Togolaise de Développement (BTD): place de l'Indépendance, BP 65, Lomé; tel. 21-36-41; telex 5282; f. 1967; 60% state-owned; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. KOKUVI DOGBE; Man. Dir NAPO KAKAYE; 5 brs.

Société Nationale d'Investissement et Fonds Annexes (SNI): BP 2682, Lomé; telex 5265; f. 1971; state-owned; cap. 500m.; Man. Dir ISSA AFFO MADEGABUE.

INSURANCE

Groupement Togolais d'Assurances: BP 3298, Lomé; tel. 21-60-75; telex 5069; f. 1973; all aspects of insurance and reinsurance; 62.9% state-owned; cap. 100m.; Pres. Minister of Finance and Economy; Man. Dir CLAUDE CHAUVIN.

Trade and Industry

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

An advisory council was created in 1967 and has been active since March 1968. Its 25 members include five trade unionists, five representatives of industry and commerce, five representatives of agriculture, five economists and sociologists, and five technologists.

President: KOFFI DJONDO.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo: ave Albert Sarraut, BP 360, Lomé; tel. 21-20-65; telex 5023; f. 1921; Sec.-Gen. COUADJO PAH-ANSA JOHNSON.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Togo (GITO): BP 345, Lomé; Pres. CLARENCE OLYMPIO.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la République Togolaise (SCIMPEXTO): BP 330, Lomé; Pres. KODJO G. KENTZLER.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Travaux Publics, Bâtiments et Mines du Togo: BP 1101, Lomé; Pres. CLARENCE OLYMPIO.

DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural development is under the supervision of five regional development authorities, the Sociétés régionales d'aménagement et de développement (SONAD). The five authorities are: la SONAD des savanes, la SONAD des plateaux, la SONAD maritime, la SONAD centrale and la SONAD de la Kara.

Mission française de coopération: BP 91, Lomé; telex 5202; centre for administration of bilateral aid from France under the co-operative agreements signed in March 1976; Dir SERGE DEGALLAIX.

MARKETING BOARDS

Office National de Développement et d'Exploitation des Ressources Forestières (ODEF): BP 334, Lomé; f. 1971; promotes development of forest products; Man. Dir TOSSEH GNROFOUN.

Office National des Pêches: BP 1095, Lomé; promotes development of fishing industries; Man. Dir AKWETEY V. KUWADAH.

Office National des Produits Vivriers (TOGOGRAIN): 141 ave de la Libération, BP 3039, Lomé; tel. 21-59-55; telex 5220; development and marketing of staple food crops; Man. Dir M. WALLA.

Office des Produits Agricoles du Togo (OPAT): Angle rue Branly et ave numéro 3, Lomé, BP 1334; telex 5220; f. 1964; controls prices and export sales of coffee, cocoa, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, palm oil, copra, kapok, karite and castor oil, and is the sole exporter of these products; promotes development in agriculture, finances research and grants loans; is supervised by the Ministries of Industry and Planning; Man. Dir DOSSEH KWASSI.

Office Togolais des Phosphates (OTP): BP 379, Lomé; tel. 21-39-01; telex 5287; f. 1974; production and commercialization of phosphates; Pres. Minister of Mines; Dir OBAGAMO BAGNAH.

Société Nationale de Commerce (SONACOM): 29 blvd Circulaire, BP 3009, Lomé; tel. 21-31-18; telex 5281; f. 1972; state-owned company with monopoly of import and distribution of food and industrial products; Dir-Gen. JEAN LADOUX.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo (CNTT): BP 163, Lomé; tel. 21-57-39; f. 1973 after the dissolution of the central bodies of all Togolese trade unions in December 1972; nat. exec. of 34 mems; Sec.-Gen. NANGBOG BARNABO.

Pan-African Federation of Agricultural Trade Unions: c/o RERDO, BP 7138, Lomé.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Togolais: BP 340, Lomé; tel. 22-01; f. 1905; total length 525 km, including four lines from Lomé to Palimé (115 km), to Aného (44 km), to Tabligbo (70 km) and to Atakpamé and Blitta (280 km); Pres. K. ADORGLOH; Dir TOÏ KPEKPASSI.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 7,850 km of roads of which 1,500 km are bituminized, and 5,100 km are local roads, passable only during the dry season. Principal roads run from Lomé to the borders of Ghana, Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Benin.

SHIPPING

The major port is at Lomé. There is another port at Kpémé for the export of phosphates.

Port Autonome de Lomé: BP 1225, Lomé; tel. 21-47-42; telex 5243; f. 1968; Pres. PALI YAO TCHALLA; Dir BARRY MOUSSA BARQUE.

Société d'Affrètement Maritime du Togo: BP 1085, Lomé; f. 1980; cap. 5m. francs CFA; Pres., Man. Dir KOFFI FRANCIS AMES.

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes Togo: BP 3285, Lomé; tel. 21-07-20; telex 5207; f. 1959; cap. 168m. francs CFA; Man. G. AQUEREBURU.

SOCOPAO-Togo: BP 821, 18 rue de Commerce, Lomé; tel. 21-55-88; telex 5205; f. 1959; cap. 120m. francs CFA; Dir PIERRE MARION.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Tokoin near Lomé, and there are smaller airfields at Sokodé, Sansanné-Mango, Dapango, Atakpamé and Niamtougou.

Air Afrique: BP 111, Lomé; tel. 21-20-42; telex 5276; Togo has a 7% share; see under Ivory Coast; Man. in Togo RAPHAËL BIAM.

Air Togo: 1 ave de la Libération, BP 1090, Lomé; tel. 21-33-10; f. 1963; scheduled internal services between Lomé, Sokodé, Mango and Dapango and external service to Lagos; fleet of 2 Cessna 402; Gen. Man. AMADOU ISAAC ADE.

Tourism

Office National Togolais du Tourisme: BP 1289, Lomé; tel. 21-43-13; telex 5007; f. 1963; Dir TANKPADJA LALLE.

TONGA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Tonga comprises 172 islands in the south-western Pacific Ocean, about 650 km (400 miles) east of Fiji. The Tonga (or Friendly) Islands are divided into three main groups: Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. Only 36 of the islands are permanently inhabited. The climate is mild (16°–21°C) for most of the year, though usually hotter (27°C) in December and January. The languages are Tongan, a Polynesian language, and English. Tongans are predominantly Christians of the Wesleyan faith, although there are some Roman Catholics and Anglicans. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red, with a rectangular white canton, containing a red cross, in the upper hoist. The capital is Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu Island.

Recent History

The foundations of the constitutional monarchy were laid in the 19th century. The kingdom was neutral until 1900, when it became a British Protected State. The treaty establishing the Protectorate was revised in 1958 and 1967, giving Tonga increasing control over its affairs. Queen Salote Tupou III came to the throne in 1918 and ruled Tonga until her death in December 1965. She was succeeded by her son, Prince Tupouto'a Tungi, who had been Prime Minister since 1949. He took the title of King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV and appointed his brother, Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelehake, to be Prime Minister. Tonga achieved full independence, within the Commonwealth, on 4 June 1970.

Elections held in May 1981 brought a surprise loss for the People's Representatives group, the new Assembly being dominated by traditionalist conservatives. In March 1982 emergency aid had to be sent to Tonga after Cyclone Isaac had caused extensive damage in all three island groups. In the same month, the Finance Minister, Mahe Tupouniua, resigned at the King's request after refusing to grant him travel funds above what had been allocated in the budget. Further elections to the Legislative Assembly took place in May 1984.

Government

Tonga is an hereditary monarchy. The King is Head of State and Head of Government. He appoints, and presides over, a Privy Council which acts as the national Cabinet. Apart from the King, the Council includes eight Ministers, appointed for life and led by the Prime Minister, and the Governors of Ha'apai and Vava'u. The unicameral Legislative Assembly comprises 29 members: the King, the Privy Council, nine hereditary nobles (elected by their peers) and nine representatives elected by all adult Tongan citizens. Elected members hold office for three years. There are no political parties.

Defence

Tonga has its own defence force, consisting of both regular and reserve units.

Economic Affairs

The majority of the islands have an inherently fertile soil, and the economy is based mainly on agriculture. The two principal crops, coconuts and bananas, normally account for the bulk of Tonga's exports, although in January 1985 cyclones destroyed nearly 70% of the country's banana crop. Vanilla was introduced as a new cash crop, and by 1979 it had become the third most important export. In 1984 work began on a project to create a commercial passion-fruit plantation on Tongatapu, in association with a juice-extraction factory. The manufacturing sector of the economy, although small, is growing steadily and diversely, while the fishing industry was strengthened in 1984 by the opening of a dockyard complex in the Ha'apai group and the progress in constructing a port at Nuku'alofa, together with a fleet of up to 60 fishing-boats, scheduled for completion in mid-1985. Tourism is an increasingly important source of revenue, bringing $ T6.2m. to Tonga in 1983. In June 1984 it was reported that test drilling for petroleum would resume off Tongatapu by the end of that year, in spite of the failure of previous searches.

Tonga's third Five-Year Plan (1976–80) aimed at directing investment to the productive sector of the economy and at expanding the existing infrastructure. Tonga receives aid from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia and the Asian Development Bank. Unemployment (estimated to affect 20% of the work-force in 1984) and inflation (running at 13.4% per year in December 1983) are major problems which have led to massive temporary migration: between 1974 and 1977 about 10,000 Tongans obtained entry visas to New Zealand.

Transport and Communications

There are 262 km of metalled roads on the two largest islands, Tongatapu and Vava'u, and about 20 km on both Ha'apai and 'Eua. All other roads are unsurfaced earth or coral and therefore suitable for motor traffic only in dry weather. The two main ports of entry are at Nuku'alofa (Tongatapu) and Neiafu (Vava'u), with two smaller ports at Pangai and Niuatoputapu; internal services are mainly provided by government-owned vessels. International flights operate through Fua'amotu airport, near the capital, and there are other limited landing facilities for light aircraft on internal services.

Social Welfare

The Government operates four public hospitals and a number of dispensaries. At the end of 1983 there were 48 physicians working in Tonga.

Education

Free state education is compulsory for children between six and 14 years of age, while the Government and other Commonwealth countries offer scholarship schemes enabling students to go abroad for higher education. In 1983 there were 158 primary and secondary schools (with 32,597 pupils), 11 technical and vocational schools and one teacher training college. Some degree courses are offered at the university division of 'Atenisi Institute. Estimated government expenditure on education in 1984/85 was $ T3,003,046.

Tourism

Tourism is expanding, with government encouragement, and there were 92,494 visitors to the islands in 1983.

Public Holidays

1985: 4 May (HRH the Crown Prince's Birthday), 4 June (Independence Day), 4 July (HM the King's Birthday), 4 November (Constitution Day), 4 December (Tupou I Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 28–31 March (Easter), 25 April (ANZAC Day).

Weights and Measures

In 1980 Tonga adopted the metric system of weights and measures in place of the imperial system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 seniti = 1 pa'anga (Tongan dollar or $ T).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.403 pa'anga;
US $1 = 1.2115 pa'anga.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Tonga Government Department of Statistics, POB 149, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21966.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 748 sq km (289 sq miles). There are 172 islands.

Population (mini-census of 1 December 1984): 96,448 (48,645 males, 47,803 females); Tongatapu 66,311, Vava'u 15,059, Ha'apai 8,554, 'Eua 4,007, Niuas 2,517; Nuku'alofa (capital) 27,740.

Births and Deaths (1983): Live births 2,816 (birth rate 28.5 per 1,000); Deaths 340 (death rate 3.4 per 1,000).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1982, metric tons): Coconuts 122,000, Sweet Potatoes 81,000, Cassava 14,000, Copra 16,000, Bananas 2,000, Oranges 3,000, Tomatoes 1,000 (FAO estimates).

Livestock (1983, '000 head): Pigs 90, Horses 15, Cattle 8, Goats 18, Poultry 180.

Sea Fishing (1980): Total catch 1,993 metric tons.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 seniti (cents) = 1 pa'anga (Tongan dollar or $T). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 seniti; 1 and 2 pa'anga. *Notes:* 50 seniti; 1, 2, 5 and 10 pa'anga. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = $T1.403; US $1 = $T1.2115; $T100 = £71.26 = US $82.54. The pa'anga is at par with the Australian dollar.

Budget (estimates, $T, 1984/85): Expenditure 19,144,145; Revenue 19,156,904.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1983 ($T): *Imports:* Food and live animals 9,922,446; Beverages and tobacco 2,413,674, Crude materials (inedible) except fuels 2,139,279; Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. 6,622,267; Animal and vegetable oils and fats 122,515; Chemicals 2,620,858; Basic manufactures 7,150,212; Machinery and transport equipment 6,508,256; Miscellaneous manufactured articles 4,007,391; Total (incl. others) 41,663,823; Principal suppliers were: New Zealand 14,588,207; Australia 11,239,752, USA 2,432,370; Fiji 2,500,814; Singapore 3,534,149; Japan 3,860,671. *Exports:* Total 5,842,393 (mainly coconut oil, watermelons and vanilla); Principal destinations were: Australia 2,242,813, New Zealand 2,632,838.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1983): Commercial vehicles 2,800, Private vehicles 1,059, Motor cycles 810.

Shipping (1983): Vessels entered 932,104 tons, Vessels cleared 932,104 tons.

Civil Aviation (1983): Aircraft arriving 1,685.

TOURISM

Visitors (1983): 92,494.

EDUCATION

Primary (1983): 99 government schools, 12 church schools, 16,329 pupils.

Secondary (1983): 3 government schools, 43 church schools, 1 private school, 16,268 pupils.

Technical and vocational (1983): 4 government and 7 church colleges, 409 pupils.

Teacher training (1983): 1 college, 145 students.

In 1983 193 students were studying overseas.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of Tonga is based on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a government consisting of the Sovereign; a Privy Council, which is appointed by the Sovereign and consists of the Sovereign and the Cabinet; the Cabinet, which consists of a Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister, other Ministers and the Governors of Ha'apai and Vava'u; a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council and any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review by the Legislative Assembly.

The Government

The Sovereign: HM King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV (succeeded to the throne 15 December 1965).

CABINET
(February 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Marine Affairs, and Telegraphs and Telephones: HRH Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelehake.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources: Baron Tuita.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence: HRH Crown Prince Tupouto'a.

Minister of Finance: Cecil Cocker.

Minister of Police: 'Akau'ola.

Minister of Education, Works and Civil Aviation: Dr S. Langi Kavaliku.

Minister of Industries, Commerce, Labour and Tourism: Baron Vaea.

Minister of Health: Dr Sione Tapa.

Governor of Ha'apai: Fakafanua.

Governor of Vava'u: Dr Ma'afu Tupou.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Marine Affairs, and Telegraphs and Telephones: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21305.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21212.

Office of the Minister of Education, Works and Civil Aviation: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21904.

Office of the Minister of Finance: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21666.

Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21300.

Office of the Minister of Health: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21904.

Office of the Minister of Industries, Commerce, Labour and Tourism: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21885.

Office of the Minister of Police: Nuku'alofa; tel. 21230.

Legislature

The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker, the members of the Cabinet, nine nobles elected by the 33 Nobles of Tonga, and nine representatives elected by all Tongans over 21 years of age. There are elections every three years, and the Assembly must meet at least once every year.

Speaker and Chairman of the Legislative Assembly: Ma'afu Tukui'aulahi.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN TONGA

Australia: Salote Road, Nuku'alofa; High Commissioner: Brian Smith.

China (Taiwan): POB 842, Nuku'alofa; Ambassador: Clement A. K. Tsien.

New Zealand: Tungi Arcade, Taufa'ahau Rd, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21122; telex 66216; High Commissioner: Priscilla Williams.

United Kingdom: Vuna Rd, POB 56, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21020; telex 66226; High Commissioner: Gerald F. J. Rance.

Judicial System

There are eight Magistrates' Courts and a Land Court, and a Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the Privy Council.

Appeals from the Magistrates' Courts are heard by the Supreme Court. In cases which come before the Supreme Court the accused, or either party in a civil suit, may elect for a jury trial. The Chief Justice is resident in Tonga and appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by the Privy Council as a Court of Appeal. The Puisne Judge is Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Land Court in which he sits with a Tongan assessor.

Supreme Court: Justice Department, POB 11, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21598.

Chief Justice and Puisne Judge: Giles Francis Harwood.

Religion

The Tongans are almost all Christians, and about 77% of the population belong to sects of the Wesleyan faith. There is also a small number of Roman Catholics, Anglicans and Latter-day Saints (Mormons). Fourteen denominations are represented in total.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archdeacon of Tonga and Samoa: Viliami T. Tohi, The Vicarage, POB 31, Nuku'alofa; tel. 22136.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Tonga: Most Rev. Patelisio Punou-Ki-Hihifo Finau, POB 1, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21822.

Other Christian Churches

Free Church of Tonga: Pangai; f. 1928; a branch of Methodism; 8,000 mems; Pres. Selu Pepelimafi.

Free Wesleyan Church: POB 57, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21622; f. 1826; 34,009 mems; Pres. Rev. Dr Sione 'Amanaki Havea; Sec. Rev. Sione Lepa To'a.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Mission Centre, POB 58, Nuku'alofa; 26,272 mems; Pres. Melvin B. Butler.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 133, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21568.

The Press

Tonga Chronicle/Kalonikali Tonga: POB 197, Nuku'alofa; weekly newspaper, govt-sponsored; f. 1964; Editor Paua Manu'atu; circ. (Tongan) 6,000, (English) 1,200.

Tongan Times: Nuku'alofa; f. 1984; Editor Takafai Brown.

What's On in Tonga: Nuku'alofa; tourist newspaper; Editor Will 'Ilolahia.

There is a regular issue of church newspapers by the various denominations.

Radio

In 1983 there were an estimated 20,000 radio receivers.

Tonga Broadcasting Commission: POB 36, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21555; f. 1961; independent statutory body; commercially-operated; programmes in English and Tongan; Man. S. Tavake Fusimalohi.

Finance

(cap. = capital; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Tongan dollars)

BANKING

Bank of Tonga: POB 924, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21933; telex 66212; f. 1974; owned by Govt of Tonga, Bank of Hawaii International, Bank of New Zealand and Westpac Banking Corporation; cap. 1m., res 4.0m., dep. 28.2m. (Dec. 1983); Chief Man. W. M. Beith.

Tongan Development Bank: Nuku'alofa; f. 1977; cap. 2.7m. (1984); Man. Dir Lisiate 'Aloveita 'Akolo.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Commodities Board: POB 27, Nuku'alofa; f. 1974; non-profit organization; Chair. HRH Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelehake; Dir S. Hurrell.

Copra Division: f. 1941; non-profit board controlling the export of coconut and all coconut products; Chair. HRH Prince Tu'ipelehake; Gen. Man. S. 'Amanaki.

Construction Division: POB 28, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21388; telex 66233; f. 1958 to carry out the construction programme of the Commodities Board as well as those of the govt, local bodies and private concerns; commission agents for imports and exports; Chair. HRH Prince Tu'ipelehake; Gen. Man. Tevita T. Havili.

Primary Produce Division: POB 84, Nuku'alofa; non-profit organization controlling the export of all agricultural produce on behalf of growers; Chair. HRH Prince Tu'ipelehake; Gen. Man. Nomani S. Vaka.

CO-OPERATIVES

In April 1978 there were 54 registered co-operative societies, including the first co-operative registered under the Agricultural Organization Act.

Transport

ROADS

There are about 192 km of all-weather metalled roads on Tongatapu and 70 km on Vava'u. Total road length, including fair-weather-only dirt roads, is 433 km.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Nuku'alofa, and Neiafu on Vava'u.

Shipping Corporation of Polynesia Ltd: POB 453, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21699; telex 66213; regular inter-islands passenger and cargo services; Gen. Man. V. Pahl.

Warner Pacific Line: POB 93, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21088; services to American Samoa and Western Samoa; Man. Dir Ma'ake Faka'osifolau.

Cargo services to Tonga are provided by Hetherington Shipping Agencies, which operates a monthly service from Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, by Bank Line vessels en route to European ports, by the Union Steam Ship Co of New Zealand, which operates a fortnightly service from Auckland, New Zealand, by the Marshall Islands Maritime Co to Fiji and Hawaii, and by the Pacific Forum Line, calling at Tonga, Fiji, the Samoas, New Zealand and Australia.

CIVIL AVIATION

Tonga is served by Fua'amotu Airport, 22 km from Nuku'alofa, and airstrips at Vava'u, Ha'apai, Niuatoputapu, Niuafo'ou and 'Eua.

South Pacific Islands Airways: POB 1039, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21444; f. 1967; operates internal services to the Vava'u, Niuatoputapu, Ha'apai and Tongatapu islands, and connects Tonga with American Samoa and Hawaii; Pres. George Wray; Man. Dir Paul Karalus.

Tonga Air Lines Ltd: Nuku'alofa; f. 1978; inter-islands services from Fua'amotu to Ha'apai, Vava'u and 'Eua; fleet of 1 Britten-Norman Islander, 1 Nomad N-24; Man. Dir 'Uliti Uata.

Tourism

Tonga Visitors' Bureau: Vuna Rd, POB 37, Nuku'alofa; tel. 21733; telex 66225; Dir S. Taumoepeau.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago consists of Trinidad, the southernmost of the Caribbean islands, and Tobago, which is 32 km (20 miles) to the north-east. Trinidad, which accounts for 94% of the total area, lies just off the north coast of Venezuela, on the South American mainland, while the country's nearest neighbour to the north is Grenada. The climate is tropical, with a dry season from January to May. Rainfall averages 1,630 mm (64 inches) per year. The annual average daytime temperature is 29°C (84°F). The official and main language is English, but French, Spanish, Hindi and Chinese are also spoken. In 1980 about 60% of the population were Christians, mainly Roman Catholics (34%) and Anglicans (15%), while 25% were Hindus and 6% Muslims. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) is deep red, divided by a white-edged black diagonal stripe from upper hoist to lower fly. The capital is Port of Spain, on the island of Trinidad.

Recent History

Trinidad was first colonized by the Spanish in 1532 but, was ceded to the British in 1802. Africans were transported to the island to work as slaves, but slavery was abolished in 1834. Shortage of labour led to the arrival of large numbers of Indian and Chinese immigrants, as indentured labourers, during the second half of the 19th century. In 1888 the island of Tobago, which had finally been ceded to the British in 1814, was joined with Trinidad as one political and administrative unit, and the territory remained a British colony until its independence on 31 August 1962.

The beginnings of modern politics emerged in the 1930s with the formation of a trade union movement. The first political party, the People's National Movement (PNM), was founded in 1956 by Dr Eric Williams. It campaigned successfully at the elections to the Legislative Council in September 1956, and Dr Williams became the colony's first Chief Minister in October. In 1958 the territory became a member of the newly-established Federation of the West Indies, and in the following year achieved full internal self-government. With the secession of Jamaica from the Federation in 1961, Trinidad and Tobago withdrew and the Federation collapsed. After independence, Dr Williams was restyled Prime Minister, and in 1967 Trinidad and Tobago became the first Commonwealth member of the Organization of American States (see p. 191).

'Black Power' riots in April 1970 and a mutiny in the army, which lasted for six months, resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency; subsequent unrest culminated in guerrilla warfare. Elections to the House of Representatives were held in May 1971, resulting in a complete victory for the PNM.

A new constitution came into effect on 1 August 1976, making Trinidad and Tobago a republic, within the Commonwealth, and reducing the minimum voting age to 18 years. The first parliamentary elections of the republic were held in September, when the PNM won 24 of the 36 seats in the House of Representatives. The United Labour Front (ULF), a newly-formed party led by trade unionists, won 10 seats, while the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) won the two Tobago seats. The former Governor-General, Ellis Clarke, was sworn in as the country's first President in December 1976. A parliamentary resolution in 1977 to grant Tobago self-rule resulted, after long resistance from the Government, in the formation in 1980 of a Tobago House of Assembly, giving the island limited autonomy.

Dr Williams, who had been Prime Minister since independence, died in March 1981, having consistently refused to nominate a successor. The President selected George Chambers, a deputy leader of the PNM and Minister of Agriculture, to assume the leadership *ad interim*. At a special convention of the PNM in May, Chambers was formally adopted as party leader and confirmed as Prime Minister. Despite speculation about the country's political future following Williams' death, the PNM increased its majority in the House of Representatives by two seats in a general election in November. The ULF, the DAC and the Tapia House Movement, campaigning jointly as the Trinidad and Tobago National Alliance, succeeded in retaining only 10 seats. The newly-formed Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), led by former PNM Minister Karl Hudson-Phillips, emerged as the only serious threat to the PNM, gaining 22.3% of the total vote but no seats.

In 1982 the National Alliance forged stronger internal links, with the intention of forming a credible left-wing opposition in preparation for the next general election, due in 1986. Karl Hudson-Phillips stated in December 1982 that the ONR would not join the Alliance, although it would co-operate closely with the other three parties. At local elections in August 1983, however, all four parties combined to oppose the PNM. This new coalition, called the 'Accommodation', won 66 of the 120 council seats being contested. The PNM took the remaining 54, thus suffering its first electoral defeat since 1956. In August 1984 the National Alliance and the ONR moved closer together by establishing a common front, to be known as the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR). The elections to the Tobago House of Assembly in November 1984 were seen as the first challenge by the new grouping. In the elections the DAC won a convincing victory, reducing the PNM's representation from four seats to one. Although the Government's popular support has been undermined by its stringent economic policies since 1983, the continuing divergence of ideology among the members of the NAR, and the unresolved leadership of the organization, has weakened its potential electoral threat on the island of Trinidad itself.

The need for what Chambers called 'adjustments', because of the country's economic situation, provoked labour unrest over wage restraint, notably in a bitter strike at Trinidad's petroleum refineries during May 1984. Trinidad and Tobago's import controls also strained relations with other members of CARICOM, especially Barbados. This was aggravated in October 1983 by Prime Minister Chambers' decision not to support, or participate in, the US-led intervention in Grenada, leading to the mutual withdrawal of High Commissioners between Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. During 1984 the rifts gradually healed, although suspicions remained between Trinidad and its Caribbean neighbours.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Parliament, consisting of the Senate, with 31 members, and the House of Representatives, with 36 members. Representatives are elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President is a constitutional Head of State, chosen by an electoral college of members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of the Senate are nominated by the President in consultation with, and on the advice of, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Cabinet has effective control of the Government and is responsible to Parliament. Tobago Island was granted its own House of Assembly in 1980. This has 15 members, of whom 12 are elected. The remaining three are selected by the majority party.

Defence

In July 1984 the defence forces consisted of an army of 1,200 men, a navy of 250 and an air force of 50.

Economic Affairs

The traditional sugar-based economy declined towards the end of the 19th century, and sugar was gradually replaced by the petroleum industry. Trinidad's first oil well was bored in 1902, and by the 1940s petroleum had become the mainstay of the economy. The industry was further boosted by the discovery of offshore fields in 1955. By the 1970s petroleum accounted

for about 50% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), about 90% of export income and a major part of government revenue. No significant onshore discoveries have been made since the early 1970s, and offshore fields accounted for about 80% of production in 1983. After reaching a peak in 1978 of 230,000 barrels per day (b/d), average output of crude petroleum slowed to 189,355 b/d in 1981 and to 138,349 b/d in 1983, the lowest figure since 1972. Even at these low rates of extraction, it is estimated that petroleum deposits will be near exhaustion during the 1990s. Cuts in taxes on production companies helped to stimulate a small increase in output during 1984: average production to September was 165,563 b/d. There are two petroleum refineries, mostly producing fuel oil for export. In August 1984 the Government bought the Pointe-à-Pierre refinery from Texaco for US $175m., to prevent its closure. The country now has refining capacity far in excess of its own needs.

The price fluctuations on the world petroleum market also pose a serious threat to the stability of the Trinidad economy: as the leading Caribbean producer, Trinidad benefited from the worldwide increase in prices in 1979, when the Government was able to use the substantial revenues from petroleum to offset inflation and to create much-needed jobs in the industry. However, the depressed state of the world market in 1982 and 1983 reversed this trend, and the Government was seeking alternative sources of revenue.

Reserves of natural gas are being developed to compensate for lost revenue from the petroleum industry. The country's proven reserves amount to 396,000m. cu m, with potential reserves estimated at 800,000m. cu m. A 120-km pipeline, linking the offshore fields and the Point Lisas industrial estate, was under construction in 1984. About 5,800m. cu m of natural gas was utilized in 1982. Ambitious plans for a liquefied natural gas plant at Point Lisas have been temporarily abandoned.

The Government's concern to widen the country's economic base and to reduce the overwhelming dependence on petroleum has led to heavy investment in a number of planned industries. The first of these, the TRINGEN ammonia plant, came into production in 1977. The success of this operation has prompted the Government to consider the construction of more ammonia plants, to make the country a major world producer. Urea and methanol plants commenced operations in mid-1984, and large contracts have been placed for the export of urea to India and the People's Republic of China. Other projects include petrochemicals, fertilizers, furfural, plastics and electronics. However, the state-owned iron and steel company, ISCOTT (whose steel mill at Point Lisas went into operation in mid-1981), produced a deficit of TT $220m. in the 11 months to June 1983, and by 1984 the Government was looking for a potential foreign investor to prevent the temporary closure of the plant. An export zone and a technological component processing zone have been promised as an incentive for manufacturers to concentrate on producing goods for export, to offset declining petroleum exports.

Apart from petroleum and gas, Trinidad has the world's largest supply of natural asphalt. Production was 29,700 metric tons in 1982 but world markets are depressed for this commodity also.

Tourism is the third largest source of foreign exchange, after petroleum and interest earnings on investments, with about 200,000 visitors arriving annually. However, the majority of these are private or business visitors, and only about 20% stay in hotels. The cruise-ship business, which brought 65,000 tourists to the islands in 1978, yielded only 6,000 in 1980. In 1983 investment in tourism centred on the need to improve airport facilities and to increase the number of hotel rooms.

The agricultural sector is small, employing only about 10% of the labour force in 1980 and contributing only 2.8% of GDP in 1978. Associated industries include the manufacture of sugar, rum, molasses, fruit juices and cotton textiles. The sugar industry is in serious decline; heavy rains in 1982 reduced the year's output of raw sugar to just over 80,000 tons, and in 1984 annual output declined further, to 71,000 tons. In 1985 the Government announced a major restructuring of the sugar industry, with the aim of making it self-sufficient and geared to producing sugar for the domestic market rather than for export. Levels of production in cocoa, coffee and citrus fruit cultivation have all fallen. Whereas in the 1960s the country was a net exporter of food, in 1982 food imports accounted for about 75% of total requirements. Trinidad has established its own Caribbean Aid Council, and in 1979 its regional aid contribution amounted to 2.2% of GDP.

After the OPEC-led oil price rises in 1973, revenue from petroleum rose from TT $888m. in 1974 to TT $4,253m. in 1981. Government current spending consequently rose from TT $670m. to TT $3,564m. over the same period, with capital spending growing even faster, at more than 40% per year. The standard of living increased dramatically, and the country's GDP per head reached US $7,000 in 1982, a much higher level than in any other Latin American or Caribbean country. Unemployment fell from over 15% in 1975 to under 10% in 1982, and the import of foreign goods, mainly luxuries, rose from TT $791m. in 1972 to TT $8,442m. in 1982. In 1982 the cut in oil prices and the fall in petroleum production, combined with the world recession, halted this impressive growth: oil revenue fell by 17% to TT $3,531m. and the current balance of payments was transformed from a surplus of TT $1,341m. in 1981 to a deficit of TT $525m. in 1982. By September 1983 foreign exchange reserves had fallen by 18% since January, to TT $5,504m.

In 1983 the Government began the introduction of austerity measures, designed to help the economy to overcome these symptoms of economic recession. Controls were placed on imported goods, subsidies on food were withdrawn, and the Government hoped to keep public sector wage increases below the rate of inflation. A fall of 26% in petroleum revenues in 1983, to TT $2,400m., was the primary factor in the decline in GDP of 2.7%, in real terms, during the year. Owing to continued high costs, local manufacturing production also fell, and revenue from non-oil exports failed to offset the decline in petroleum revenues. The restriction of imports, however, was successful in causing a faster fall in imports, and there was a trade surplus of TT $133.4m. in the first six months of 1984. Foreign reserves stood at TT $4,492m. in April 1984, and government capital expenditure was cut back to prevent the further use of reserves to finance the budget deficit. New taxes, totalling TT $1,367m., were introduced in the 1983 and 1984 budgets, to help to finance continued levels of recurrent expenditure. It was hoped that this policy would stabilize reserves of foreign exchange, which declined from US $3,196.7m. at the end of 1981 to US $1,131.3m. at the end of 1984. In the 1985 budget further indirect taxes were introduced, cuts in government expenditure were proposed, and transfusions were undertaken from the long-term development fund to finance total government expenditure of TT $10,600m. Inflation averaged 16.7% during 1983, but had fallen to 13.0% in the 12 months to October 1984. The effects of the Government's austerity measures have increased unemployment on the islands, especially among the labour force in the sugar, petroleum-refining and iron and steel industries. Unemployment rose from 11.1% of the labour force in July 1983 to about 13% a year later, and was expected to rise still further.

Transport and Communications

Road transport is widely used for passengers and freight, and there are many buses and lorries. In 1977 there were 7,080 km (4,400 miles) of roads, of which 3,060 km (1,900 miles) were classified as major roads and 4,020 km (2,500 miles) as local roads. A major road-building programme is under way. Port of Spain and Scarborough, Tobago, each have a deep-water wharf, and there are regular sailings to all parts of the world from Port of Spain. A special container berth, with two large overhead cranes, has been built at Port of Spain. Improvement in the car-ferry service linking Trinidad and Tobago is under consideration. Numerous airlines use Piarco international airport, and there is an air shuttle service between Trinidad and Tobago.

Social Welfare

Old-age pensions are paid, and there is some unemployment relief. In 1982 there were 25 hospitals and nursing homes, with a total of 4,321 beds. In 1980 the country had 786 physicians. State medical services are free. In April 1972 the National Insurance System was inaugurated. The system is run by an independent board and its provisions are similar to those contained in the British system. Other social services include the provision of food stamps for the needy.

Education

Primary and secondary education is free. Attendance at school is officially compulsory for children between six and 12 years of age. Entrance to secondary schools is determined by the Common Entrance Examination. The junior secondary school system, for children aged 12 to 14, was introduced in 1972. Many schools are run jointly by the state and religious bodies. Primary education begins at the age of five and lasts seven years. In 1979 an estimated 77% of children in this age-group were enrolled at primary schools. Total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 78% of children aged five to 16. The Trinidad campus of the University of the West Indies, at St Augustine, includes an engineering faculty. Other institutions of higher education are the Polytechnic Institute and the East Caribbean Farm Institute. There are three teacher training colleges and three government technical institutes and vocational centres. In 1970 adult illiteracy averaged 7.8% (males 5.3%; females 10.3%).

Tourism

The climate and coastline of both Trinidad and Tobago attract visitors mainly from the USA, Canada and the CARICOM territories. The annual carnival festival is a major attraction. There were 186,800 foreign visitors in 1981.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Whit Monday), 6 June (Corpus Christi), 19 June (Labour Day), 20 June* (Eid ul Fitr), 1 August (Caribbean Day), 6 August (Discovery Day), 27 August* (Eid ul Adha), 31 August (Independence Day), 24 September (Republic Day), 2 November (All Souls' Day), 26 November* (Yaum um Nabi), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 10, 11 February (Carnival), 28–31 March (Easter).

The Hindu festival of Divali (in October*) is also a public holiday.

* Dependent on lunar sightings.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is in force. The metric system is being introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = TT $2.792;

US $ = TT $2.409.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, 23 Park St, POB 98, Port of Spain; tel. 53705.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	5,128*
Population (census results)	
7 April 1970	
Males	465,857
Females	474,862
Total	940,719
12 May 1980	1,058,320
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1982	1,129,000
1983	1,149,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	224.1

* 1,980 sq miles. Of the total area, Trinidad is 4,828 sq km (1,864 sq miles) and Tobago 300 sq km (116 sq miles).

Ethnic groups (estimated percentage distribution, 1980): African 40.8; 'East' Indian 40.7; Mixed 16.3; Others 2.2.

Principal towns (population in 1980): Port of Spain (capital) 65,906; San Fernando 33,490; Arima 11,390.

Births and Deaths (estimated 1979): Birth rate 23.8 per 1,000; Death rate 6.6 per 1,000.

EMPLOYMENT
(sample surveys, '000 persons aged 15 years and over)

	1980	1981	1982
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	39.6	38.2	34.9
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	62.2	68.0	71.5
Construction (incl. electricity, gas and water)	81.0	86.1	85.4
Commerce	79.2	73.9	85.6
Transport and communications	32.4	31.7	27.8
Other services	92.6	90.6	94.8
Activities not adequately defined	0.9	1.0	0.8
Total	387.9	389.6	400.9

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Sugar cane	1,400*	1,200	1,000
Cocoa	2*	3*	3*
Coconuts	40	64	68
Oranges	7	7	7
Grapefruit	6	6	7

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	77	78	79
Buffaloes	8	8	8
Pigs	60	60	61
Sheep	11	11	12
Goats	46	47	48
Chickens	7,400	7,500	7,600

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1978	1979	1980
Marine fishes	4.6	3.5	4.0
Shrimps and prawns	0.3	0.4	0.5
Total catch	4.8	3.8	4.5

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishing Statistics*

Mining

	1978	1979	1980
Crude petroleum ('000 barrels)	83,778	78,258	77,611
Asphalt (tons)	58,228	59,720	46,311

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1980	1981	1982
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	113	93	80
Cement ('000 metric tons)	186	139	189
Cigarettes (metric tons)	849	850	1,087
Rum ('000 proof galls)	4,927	4,634	4,168
Beer ('000 litres)	25,118	23,927	28,830
Fertilizers ('000 metric tons)	687	555	940
Electricity (million kWh)	2,056	2,301	2,683

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT $).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = TT $2.792;
US $1 = TT $2.409;
TT $100 = £35.82 = US $41.51.

Exchange Rate
Since May 1976 the par value has been US $1 = TT $2.40. The market rate is US $1 = TT $2.409.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (TT $ million)

Revenue	1981	1982
Capital receipts	123.8	710.6
Customs and excise	505.0	547.6
Direct taxes	4,899.2	4,862.8
Other current revenue	1,224.6	1,756.8
Total	6,752.6	7,877.8

Expenditure	1981	1982
Recurrent expenditure	3,812.4	4,421.8
Development programme	155.0	230.0
Funds for long-term projects	2,933.1	3,505.5
Public debt charges	59.8	59.5
Other capital expenditure	613.9	1,094.9
Total	7,574.2	9,311.7

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (TT $ '000)

	1976	1977	1978
Foreign exchange reserves	2,420,200	3,736,452	n.a.
of which:			
IMF gold tranche	49,200	59,556	75,662
Currency in circulation	205,762	276,562	352,978

COST OF LIVING (Consumers' Price Index. Base: 1975 = 100)

	1977	1978	1979
Food	113.2	123.5	140.6
Drink and tobacco	123.3	141.8	158.2
Rent	116.0	134.7	160.1
Maintenance	148.6	170.6	220.9
Fuel and lighting	103.3	104.2	105.7
Clothing	125.9	136.4	148.4
Household supplies	123.3	136.7	155.4
Services	117.9	139.5	163.8
Transportation	131.1	144.5	184.0
Education	141.3	159.8	183.3
Medical goods and services	143.9	152.5	171.5
All items	121.5	133.9	153.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (TT $ million at current prices)

	1980	1981	1982
Gross domestic product (at factor cost)	15,876.5	18,128.7	19,033.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,585.5	2,531.2	2,211.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,748.9	−1,748.1	−2,441.5
Trade balance	836.6	783.1	−230.3
Exports of services	829.5	876.0	880.8
Imports of services	−1,203.7	−1,285.5	−1,419.9
Balance on goods and services	462.5	373.7	−769.4
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−43.5	−67.3	−81.3
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−22.0	−23.5	−58.5
Current balance	397.0	283.0	−909.1
Direct capital investment (net)	184.5	258.1	341.4
Other long-term capital (net)	151.4	69.0	176.9
Short-term capital (net)	−109.2	−24.0	33.6
Net errors and omissions	9.2	112.1	265.3
Total (net monetary movements)	633.0	698.2	−91.9
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	11.3	10.6	—
Valuation changes (net)	−3.5	−142.0	−175.1
Changes in reserves	640.8	566.7	−267.0

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

COMMODITY GROUPS (TT $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982
Food and live animals	834.7	904.7
Beverages and tobacco	79.2	95.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	187.1	253.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,745.2	2,235.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	41.1	40.4
Chemicals	382.9	434.5
Basic manufactures	1,075.4	1,465.8
Machinery and transport equipment	1,674.8	2,873.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	467.1	556.3
Other commodities and transactions	11.3	13.7
Total	7,498.9	8,873.1

1983: Total imports TT $6,007.1 million.

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982
Food and live animals	159.7	125.5
Beverages and tobacco	21.4	29.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3.4	14.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	8,142.3	6,507.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.4	0.1
Chemicals	289.9	355.3
Basic manufactures	75.8	113.5
Machinery and transport equipment	279.7	189.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	42.4	28.1
Other commodities and transactions	11.0	9.3
Total	9,025.9	7,372.4

1983: Total exports TT $5,710.3 million.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (TT $ million)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Barbados	62.3	74.6	107.2
Brazil	45.2	61.7	93.0
Canada	300.2	281.8	324.5
Ecuador	0.2	0.1	137.0
Egypt	0.0	0.0	164.0
France	55.2	104.4	115.1
Germany, Federal Republic	103.9	90.5	130.6
Indonesia	347.2	776.9	847.4
Italy	26.2	32.0	216.5
Jamaica	91.7	103.5	140.5
Japan	508.3	480.7	637.3
Netherlands	55.5	97.2	74.7
Panama	108.6	4.5	4.7
Saudi Arabia	2,316.4	1,932.4	1,029.2
United Kingdom	773.9	669.3	724.3
USA and Puerto Rico	2,041.2	1,956.2	3,146.2
Total (incl. others)	7,626.4	7,498.9	8,873.1

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Barbados	165.2	138.0	143.5
Colombia	4.0	10.5	89.5
France	34.8	93.3	81.6
French Guiana	67.1	69.7	94.4
Guatemala	114.2	31.2	30.4
Guinea	90.8	93.6	68.6
Guyana	218.1	261.3	265.1
Honduras	87.6	145.7	228.4
Italy	268.9	517.5	325.7
Jamaica	151.6	159.9	114.2
Netherlands	603.8	466.4	539.2
Netherlands Antilles	114.8	97.8	50.4
Panama	49.4	112.9	35.2
Suriname	337.5	301.2	265.1
United Kingdom	152.7	164.8	156.3
USA and Puerto Rico	5,858.7	5,317.2	3,717.5
Total (incl. others)	9,784.8	9,025.9	7,372.4

Transport

Road Traffic (vehicles registered, 1982): 265,992.

Shipping (tons handled): 41,347,200 in 1975; 48,028,300 in 1976; 48,137,000 in 1977.

Civil Aviation (1980): Passengers carried 877,000; Freight (excl. mail) carried 17.6 million ton-km.

Tourism

Number of visitors: 190,060 in 1979; 199,230 in 1980; 186,800 in 1981.

Education

(1982/83)

	Number of Students
Primary	167,083
Government secondary	11,476
Assisted secondary	16,917
Junior secondary	37,833
Senior comprehensive	20,607
Technical and Vocational	4,368
University of the West Indies	2,085

Directory

The Constitution

Trinidad and Tobago became a republic, within the Commonwealth, under a new Constitution on 1 August 1976. The Constitution provides for a President and a bicameral Parliament comprising a Senate and a House of Representatives. The President is elected by an Electoral College of members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 31 members appointed by the President: 16 on the advice of the Prime Minister, six on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and nine at his own discretion from outstanding persons from economic, social or community organizations. The House of Representatives consists of 36 members who are elected by universal adult suffrage. The duration of a Parliament is five years. The Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, is responsible for the general direction and control of the Government. It is collectively responsible to Parliament.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ellis Emmanuel Innocent Clarke (took office as Governor-General February 1973; became interim President 1 August 1976; sworn in as President 30 December 1976).

THE CABINET

(April 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning: George Michael Chambers.

Minister of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives: John Donaldson.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production: Kamaluddin Mohammed.

Minister of Information: Muriel Green.

Minister of Education: Marilyn Gordon.

Minister of Community Development and Local Government: Dr Neville Connell.

Minister of National Security: Overand Padmore.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Wendell Mottley.

Minister of Energy and Natural Resources: Patrick Manning.

Minister of Works, Maintenance and Drainage: Hugh Francis.

Minister of Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs: Dr Basil Ince.

Minister of State Enterprises: Ronald Williams.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: Russell Martineau.

Minister of External Affairs: Errol Mahabir.

Minister of Health and the Environment: John Eckstein.

Minister of Housing and Resettlement: Desmond Cartey.

Minister of Public Utilities and National Transport: Dr Cuthbert Joseph.

Minister in the Ministry of Housing and Resettlement: Elmina Clarke-Allen.

Minister in the Ministry of Health and the Environment: Norma Lewis-Phillip.

Minister in the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development: Muriel Donawa McDavidson.

Minister in the Ministry of Finance and Planning: Charles Jacelon.

Minister in the Ministry of Legal Affairs: Carlton Alert.

MINISTRIES

Office of the President: President's House, St Ann's.

Office of the Prime Minister: Whitehall, 29 Maraval Rd, Port of Spain; tel. 22214.

Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Food Production: St Clair, Port of Spain; tel. 21221.

Ministry of Community Development and Local Government: 171 Abercromby St, Port of Spain.

Ministry of Education: Hayes St, Port of Spain; tel. 22181.

Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources: Port of Spain.

Ministry of External Affairs: Knowsley Bldg, Queen's Park West, Port of Spain; tel. 34116.

Ministry of Finance and Planning: Trinidad House, St Vincent St, Port of Spain; tel. 32981.

Ministry of Health: 35–37 Sackville St, Port of Spain; tel. 54611.

Ministry of Housing and Resettlement: 48 St Vincent St, Port of Spain; tel. 34288.

Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs: 6th Floor, Salvatori Bldg, Frederick St, Port of Spain; tel. 32931.

Ministry of Information: Whitehall, Maraval Rd, Port of Spain.

Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives: Knowsley Annex, Albion St, Port of Spain; tel. 34241.

Ministry of National Security: Knox St, Port of Spain; tel. 32441.

Ministry of Public Utilities and National Transport: 48 St Vincent St, Port of Spain; tel. 37440.

Ministry of Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs: Port of Spain.

Ministry of Works, Maintenance and Drainage: 1 Edward St, Port of Spain; tel. 52691.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Senate

President: Dr Wahid Ali.

Vice-President: Dr Emru Millette.

House of Representatives

Speaker: Matthew Ramcharan.

Deputy Speaker: Cyril Rogers.

Election, 9 November 1981

Party	% of Votes	Seats
People's National Movement	53.3	26
Organization for National Reconstruction	22.3	—
Trinidad and Tobago National Alliance*	20.7	10
National Joint Action Committee	3.3	—

* Comprising United Labour Front, Tapia House Movement and Democratic Action Congress.

TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The House is elected for a four-year term of office and consists of 12 elected members and three members selected by the majority party.

Chairman: Arthur Napoleon Raymond Robinson.

Election, 26 November 1984

Party	Seats
Democratic Action Congress	11
People's National Movement	1

Political Organizations

Fargo House Movement: Scarborough; f. 1980 by dissenters from the Democratic Action Congress; Tobago-based; Leader Dr Winston Murray.

National Joint Action Committee (NJAC): Port of Spain; left-wing grouping; contested its first election in 1981; Leader MAKANDAL DAAGA.

People's National Movement (PNM): 1 Tranquillity St, Port of Spain; f. 1956; moderate nationalist party; Leader GEORGE CHAMBERS; Chair. FRANCIS CASIMIR PREVATT; Gen. Sec. ALVAN QUAMINA.

Social Democratic Party (SDP): Port of Spain; f. 1972; Leader VERNON JAMADAR.

National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR): f. 1984; a united moderate left opposition comprising the following parties:

Democratic Action Congress (DAC): 44 10th St, Barataria; f. 1971; Leader ARTHUR NAPOLEON RAYMOND ROBINSON; Sec. EUADUE GORDON.

Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR): Port of Spain; f. 1980; Leader KARL HUDSON-PHILLIPS.

Tapia House Movement (THM): Tapia House, 112–114 Duke St, Port of Spain; f. 1968; Leader LLOYD BEST; Sec. ARNOLD HOOD.

United Labour Front (ULF): 12 Hobson St, San Fernando; f. 1976; left-wing party; Leader BASDEO PANDAY, Leader of the Opposition.

United Freedom Party: Leader RAMDEO SAMPAT-MEHTA.

United Progressive Party (UPP): Port of Spain; f. 1972; Leader J. R. F. RICHARDSON.

West Indian National Party (WINP): f. 1976; Leader ASHFORD SINANAN.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Argentina: 3A Queen's Park West, 2nd Floor, Port of Spain; tel. 34586; Ambassador: JOSÉ MARÍA PICA.

Brazil: 6 Elizabeth St, St Clair, Port of Spain; tel. 25779; Ambassador: O. L. DE BERLINGUER CÉSAR.

Canada: Colonial Bldg, 72 South Quay, POB 1246, Port of Spain; tel. 37254; High Commissioner: P. E. LABERGE.

Colombia: POB 664, 67 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 36601; Ambassador: ENRIQUE ARRIETA-LARA.

France: Furness House, 90 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 51437; Ambassador: JEAN LE CANNELLIER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Furness House, 90 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 51900; Ambassador: Dr JOHANNES REITBERGER.

Holy See: 11 Mary St, POB 85, Port of Spain: tel. 25009; Apostolic Nuncio: (vacant).

India: 87 Cipriani Blvd, Port of Spain; tel. 21647; High Commissioner: R. C. SHUKLA.

Jamaica: 2 Newbold St, St Clair, Port of Spain; tel. 24995; High Commissioner: ELLEN G. BOGLE.

Netherlands: Furness House, 90 Independence Square; tel. 51722; Ambassador: E. G. MADURO.

Nigeria: 17 Queen's Park West, Port of Spain; tel. 25345; High Commissioner: O. O. ADESOLA.

Portugal: 16 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 34930; Ambassador: JOSÉ THIAGO GONSALVES.

United Kingdom: Furness House, 90 Independence Square, POB 778; tel. 52681; telex 3224; Port of Spain; High Commissioner: MARTIN BERTHOUD.

USA: 15 Queen's Park West; tel. 26371; Ambassador: RICHARD FOX.

Venezuela: 6 Mary St, St Clair, Port of Spain; tel. 22468; telex 22268; Ambassador: MARÍA CLEMENCIA LÓPEZ-JIMÉNEZ.

Judicial System

Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Judicature of Trinidad and Tobago consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, who is ex officio a Judge of the High Court, and between six and 10 Puisne Judges. It has jurisdiction in civil cases.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice, who is President, and three other Justices.

Appeal lies to the Court of Appeal from all courts and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Chief Justice: CECIL KELSICK.

Court of Appeal: ALCADE WARNER, GERARD DES ILES, JOHN BRAITHWAITE, NOOR HASSANAZI, CECIL KELSICK.

District Courts: The Chief Magistrate, seven Senior and 18 stipendiary magistrates preside over the District Courts established in various parts of the country. In these Courts the work of the Petty Civil Courts (which have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed $1,200) and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction is conducted.

Chief Magistrate: LINCOLN DWARKA.

The Industrial Court and a Tax Appeal Board are superior courts of record.

Industrial Court: Pres. J. A. M. BRAITHWAITE.

Registrar: LOUIS BROWN.

Attorney-General: RUSSELL MARTINEAU.

Religion

At the 1970 census the total *de jure* population was 931,071, of whom 590,148 were Christians (including 331,733 Roman Catholics, 168,521 Anglicans, 16,673 Seventh-day Adventists and 15,507 Methodists), while 230,209 were Hindus and 58,271 Muslims.

CHRISTIANITY

Christian Council of Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain; f. 1967; church unity organization formed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Moravian, Lutheran Mission and Salvation Army, with Ethiopian Orthodox and Baptist Union as observers.

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Trinidad and Tobago: The Rt. Rev. CLIVE ABDULAH; Hayes Court, 21 Maraval Rd, Port of Spain; tel. 27387.

Protestant Churches

Presbyterian Church of Trinidad and Grenada: POB 92, Paradise Hill, San Fernando; tel. 24829; f. 1868; Moderator The Rev. CYRIL BEHARRY; 45,000 mems.

Baptist Union of Trinidad and Tobago: High St, Princes Town; Gen. Sec. Rev. V. A. CADETTE.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Port of Spain: Most Rev. GORDON ANTHONY PANTIN; 27 Maraval Rd, Port of Spain; tel. 21103.

Three suffragan sees.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: 3 Petra St, Woodbrook, Port of Spain; tel. 26502; 7,000 mems.

The Press

DAILIES

Evening News: POB 122, Port of Spain; tel. 38870; f. 1936; evening; independent; Editor COMPTON DELPH; circ. 40,100.

The Sun: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 31711; telex 22661; f. 1977; afternoon; Editor KEITH SMITH; circ. 25,000.

Trinidad Guardian: POB 122, Port of Spain; f. 1917; morning; independent; Editor CARL JACOBS; circ. 52,004.

Trinidad and Tobago Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 31711; telex 22661; f. 1967; Man. Dir KEN GORDON; Editor-in-Chief OWEN BAPTISTE; circ. 60,000.

PERIODICALS

Annual Statistical Digest: 1 Edward St, Port of Spain; f. 1952; issued by the Central Statistical Office.

Caribbean Herald: Port of Spain; weekly.

Caribbean Medical Journal: 115 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; quarterly.

Catholic News: 31 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1892; weekly; Editor Fr Peter Nicholson; circ. 15,600.

Chiao Sheng: 10 Charlotte St, Port of Spain; weekly; Chinese.

National Target: 10 New St, San Fernando; f. 1978; weekly; Editor Irwin Sandy.

Naturalist: 67 Luis St, Woodbrook, Port of Spain; tel. 23428; f. 1975; 9 a year; natural heritage and conservation in the Caribbean; Publr/Editor-in-Chief Stephen Mohammed; circ. 25,000.

Quarterly Economic Report: Royal Bank, 3B Chancery Lane, Port of Spain; f. 1973; issued by Royal Bank.

Quarterly Economic Report: Textel Bldg, 1 Edward St, Port of Spain; f. 1950; quarterly; issued by the Central Statistical Office.

Southern Star: San Fernando; f. 1977; Editor Raoul Pantin; circ. 6,000.

Sunday Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 31711; telex 22661; f. 1967; Editor Owen Baptiste; circ. 72,000.

Sunday Guardian: POB 122, Port of Spain; f. 1917; independent; morning; Editor Therese M. Mills; circ. 84,181.

Sunday Punch: Corner 9th St and 9th Ave, Barataria; tel. 84754; weekly; Editor Ken Ali; circ. 60,000.

Trinidad and Tobago Gazette: 2 Victoria Ave, Port of Spain; tel. 54139; weekly; official government paper; circ. 3,900.

Trinidad and Tobago Mirror: Corner 9th St and 9th Ave, Barataria; tel. 83456; weekly; Editor Keith Shepherd; circ. 55,000.

Tropical Agriculture: Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1924; quarterly; Editor F. W. Cope.

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia EFE (Spain): El Socorro Rd, Port of Spain; Correspondent Ed Wynn Brant.

Publishers

Columbus Publishers Ltd: 64 Independence Square, POB 140, Port of Spain; tel. 53695; industry, education, political science, sociology, anthropology, biography and textbooks; Chair. and Man. Dir P. A. Hoadley.

Inprint Caribbean Ltd: 112 St Vincent St, Port of Spain.

Key Caribbean Publications Ltd: 36 Scotte-Bushe St, Port of Spain; magazines and books.

Longman Caribbean Ltd: 79 Belmont Circular Rd, Port of Spain; f. 1970; general; Dir Percy Cezair.

Muir Marshall Ltd: 64A Independence Square, POB 126, Port of Spain.

S.M. Publications: Port of Spain.

Trend Publications: 14 Fitzgerald Lane, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Publishing Co Ltd: 22–24 St Vincent St, Port of Spain; tel. 38871; telex 22252; f. 1917; Man. Dir Mark Conyers.

University of the West Indies: St Augustine; tel. 32087; telex 3520; f. 1960; academic books and periodicals; Principal Prof. Lloyd Braithwaite.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 530,000 radio receivers and 300,000 television receivers in use.

RADIO

National Broadcasting Service (NBS, Radio 610): 17 Abercromby St, POB 610, Port of Spain; tel. 32618; telex 222; f. 1957; AM and FM transmitters at Chaguanas, Cumberland Hill; government-owned; Gen. Man. F. Thompson; Dir of Programmes Hamilton Clement; est. regular audience 650,000.

Trinidad Broadcasting Co Ltd (Radio Trinidad): Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Rd, Port of Spain; tel. 21151; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd, London; commercial; two programmes; Gen. Man. E. R. McDowell; Dir of Programmes G. Francis.

TELEVISION

Trinidad & Tobago Television Co Ltd: Television House, 11A Maraval Rd, POB 665, Port of Spain; tel. 24141; telex 22664; f. 1962; state-owned commercial station; Gen. Man. J. Barsotti; Programme Dir Ethel Bethelmy.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in TT $.)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Independence Square, POB 1250, Port of Spain; tel. 52601; telex 3532; f. 1964; cap. 3m., res 525m., dep. 5,256m. (Dec. 1982); Gov. and Chair. Victor E. Bruce.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Commerce Trinidad and Tobago Ltd: 72 Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 52711; telex 3227; f. 1979 to take over local branches of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce of which it is a wholly-owned subsidiary; cap. 40.7m., dep. 776.3m. (Aug. 1984); Man Dir. K. L. de Pass; 15 brs.

National Commercial Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd: 60 Independence Square, POB 718, Port of Spain; tel. 52893; telex 329; f. 1970; 51% government-owned; cap. 31m., res 33m., dep. 1,226m. (June 1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Philip Rochford; 22 brs.

Republic Bank Ltd: 11–17 Park St, POB 1153, Port of Spain; tel. 4411; telex 223; f. 1837 as Colonial Bank; 1970 Barclays Bank; 1981 name changed to Republic Bank; cap. 77.9m. res 43.4m., dep. 2,341m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. J. B. Stollmeyer; Man. Dir L. A. Williams; 33 brs.

Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd: 3B Chancery Lane, POB 287, Port of Spain; tel. 34291; telex 22453; f. 1972 to take over local branches of Royal Bank of Canada of which it is a subsidiary; cap. 55.7m., res 60m., dep. 1,795.3m (Sept. 1983); Chair. and Man. Dir Herman P. Urich; 17 brs.

Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd: 80–84 Charlotte St, Port of Spain; tel. 35330; f. 1914; cap. p.u. and issued 6m. (1984); Pres. W. Andrew Rose; 3 brs.

Workers' Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Corner Duncan St and Independence Square, Port of Spain; tel. 53371; f. 1971; cap. 7.1m., dep. 459.8m. (1983); Gen. Man. Neville V. Hackett; 6 brs.

Development Banks

Agricultural Development Bank: 86 Duke St, Port of Spain; f. 1968; provides long-, medium- and short-term loans to farmers; eventually to be owned and operated by farmers; Chair. Andrew R. P. McEachrane.

Trinidad and Tobago Development Finance Company Ltd (DVC): 8–10 Cipriani Blvd, Port of Spain; tel. 34665; provides medium- and long-term finance for projects in manufacturing, agro-industries, fisheries, tourism and service enterprises; Chair. Frank Barsotti; Man. Dir J. E. N. Scoon.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Nova Scotia, Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (Canada): 116 Frederick St, Port of Spain; cap. 12.8m., dep. 456.2m. (1979); Gen. Man. R. A. Chan; 16 brs.

Citibank of Trinidad and Tobago (USA): 74 Independence Square, POB 1249, Port of Spain; Vice-Pres. Philip E. Flint; 2 brs.

INSURANCE

Caribbean Atlantic Life Insurance Co Trinidad and Tobago Ltd: POB 948; Gen. Man. Eric Norman.

Caribbean Home Insurance Co Ltd: 63 Park St, Port of Spain; tel. 54461; f. 1973; initial cap. 1m.; general (except life); Chair. Sydney Knox; Gen. Man. Eric Norman.

Colonial Life Insurance Co (Trinidad) Ltd: Colonial Life Bldg, 29 St Vincent St, POB 567, Port of Spain; tel. 31421; f. 1936; Man. Dir C. O. Monsanto.

Furness Trinidad Ltd: 90 Independence Square, POB 660, Port of Spain; Dir Ignatius S. Ferreira; agents for a number of foreign companies.

Goodwill Life and General Insurance Co Ltd: 88–90 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; Chair. and Man. Dir G. Ramsaran.

Maritime Life (Caribbean) Ltd: 50 Gordon St, Port of Spain; Man. Dir F. Lofthouse.

Nationwide Insurance Co: 70 Sackville St, Port of Spain; tel. 50801; Pres. Bert Dumas.

Royal Caribbean Insurance Ltd: 25 Queen's Park West, Port of Spain; f. 1977.

Trinidad and Tobago Export Credit Insurance Co Ltd: 76 Independence Square, Port of Spain; Man. L. OSBOURNE.

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Ltd: 11 Maraval Rd, POB 1004, Port of Spain; Chair. L. G. ROSTANT; Man. Dir. R. MACKENZIE.

United Security Life Insurance Co Ltd: 109 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; Man. Dir J. V. GONSALVES.

West Indian National Insurance Co Ltd: 24–28 Richmond St, Port of Spain; tel. 31860; telex 3543; f. 1959; Man. Dir JOHN L. ACHAM.

Western General Insurance Co Ltd: 38 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; Man. Dir JESSE MAHABIR.

Winsure: Richmond St, Port of Spain; tel. 31860; f. 1959; 7 brs.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

National Insurance Board: 2 Cipriani Blvd, POB 1195, Port of Spain; f. 1972; statutory corporation; Chair. VICTOR BRUCE; Exec. Dir LENNOX PAUL.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Inc): 31 Frederick St, POB 499, Port of Spain; tel. 31561; f. 1879; Pres. LEN HACKSHAW; Gen. Man. C. BAIRD; 480 mems.

Southern Division: Room 12, Cathay House, Carlton Centre, San Fernando; Chair. JOSEPH DU VERNAY; Man. JENNIFER JOHNSON.

Tobago Division: Main St, Scarborough, Tobago.

EMPLOYERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago: 30 Richmond St, Port of Spain.

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd: POB 174, Port of Spain; f. 1955; mems. Citrus Growers' Associations in Jamaica, Belize, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago; Chair. (vacant); Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

Caribbean Employers' Confederation: 43 Dundonald St, POB 911, Port of Spain; tel. 54723.

Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad Ltd: POB 346, Port of Spain; f. 1915; 75 mems; Pres. LOUIS L. DE VERTEUIL; Man. IAN MCDONALD.

Coconut Growers' Association Ltd: POB 229, Port of Spain; tel. 35207; telex 22604; f. 1936; 354 mems.; Pres. FRANCOIS AGOSTINI.

Co-operative Citrus Fruit Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd: POB 174, Port of Spain; f. 1932; 600 mems; Pres. J. E. MAJANI; Sec. A. BORDE.

Pan Trinbago: 111 Queen St, Port of Spain; official body for Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandsmen; Pres. MELVILLE BRYAN; Sec. TED CARASQUERO.

Shipping Association of Trinidad and Tobago: Room 12A, 1st floor, 64–66 South Quay, Port of Spain; tel. 38570; f. 1938; Pres. P. J. WILLIAMS; Exec. Sec. S. JULUMSINGH.

Sugar Association of the Caribbean: 80 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; tel. 36106; f. 1942; promotes and protects sugar industry in the Caribbean; 5 mem. associations; Chair. H. B. DAVIS; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association Ltd of Trinidad and Tobago: 80 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; f. 1920; 2 mems; Chair. T. N. SKINNER; Sec. D. MAHARAJ.

Sugar Technologists' Association of Trinidad and Tobago: 80 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; f. 1967; 214 mems; Chair. T. N. SKINNER; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Trinidad Island-wide Cane Farmers' Association Inc.: San Fernando; f. 1957; Chair. MOHAMED MUSTAKIM; Man. S. NORMAN GIRWAR; Sec. BHAGWANDEEN GOPAUL (acting).

Trinidad and Tobago Businessmen's Association: Room 10, Time Plaza, 28 Henry St, Port of Spain.

Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association: 20 Herbert St, POB 971, St Clair, Port of Spain; tel. 25471; f. 1956; 190 mems; Pres. BRUNO RIVAS; Gen. Man. CLIVE TEELUCKSINGH.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc): 2 Pasea St, St Augustine; f. 1941; Pres. E. L. WARD; Sec. LEON VITAL; 6 mems.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

Iron and Steel Company of Trinidad and Tobago (ISCOTT): POB 183, Couva, Point Lisas; tel. 62211; telex 31369.

National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd: 134–138 Frederick Street, Port of Spain; tel. 31161; telex 22702; 1975; purchases, sells, compresses, transmits and distributes natural gas to local commercial and industrial companies; Chair. G. H. LEGALL.

Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company Ltd (TRINTOC): Trintoc House, 112 Henry St, Port of Spain; tel. 32911; telex 282; f. 1974; exploration and production in onshore and offshore fields; operates two refineries.

DEVELOPMENT

National Housing Authority: POB 555, Port of Spain; f. 1962; Chair. C. SPENCER; Deputy Chair. HAROLD FRASER; Sec. YVETTE SIMON; Gen. Man. OLIVER GEORGES.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Ltd: Plipdeco House, Point Lisas; tel. 62201; f. 1966; completed deep-water harbour in 1979 to serve an industrial estate which now includes iron and steel complex, fertilizer, methanol, urea and related downstream industries; Chair. G. RAMDIAL.

Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation: Corner Duncan St and Independence Square; tel. 37291; telex 255; f. 1959; encourages new industries and hotels and develops industrial estates; operates loan funds; Chair. JACK DE LIMA; Gen. Man. RICHARDSON ANDREWS.

TRADE UNIONS

Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress: Workers' Bank Bldg, Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1966; affiliated to the Caribbean Congress of Labour and ICFTU; Pres. Senator JAMES I. A. MANSWELL; Gen. Sec. CARL A. TULL; about 100,000 mems.

Principal Affiliates

All-Trinidad Sugar Estates and General Workers' Trade Union (ATSEGWTU): 12 Hobson St, San Fernando; f. 1937; Leader BASDEO PANDAY; 15,000 mems.

Amalgamated Workers' Union: 16 New St, Port of Spain; Pres. CYRIL LOPEZ; Sec. FLAVIUS NURSE; about 7,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Construction and Industrial Workers' Union: 8 Mon Chagrin St, San Fernando; Pres. Gen. CECIL CLYNE; Gen. Sec. RAMPATHAT SINGH; about 5,000 mems.

Communication Workers' Union: 146 Henry St, Port of Spain; Pres. CARLTON SAVARY; Gen. Sec. L. TOWNSEND; about 1,800 mems.

Contractors' and General Workers' Trade Union: 73 Mucurapo St, San Fernando; Pres. OWEN HINDS; Gen. Sec. TOMMY NICOME (acting); about 2,000 mems.

National Union of Government and Federated Workers: 145–47 Henry St, Port of Spain; f. 1937; Pres. Gen. NATHANIEL E. CRICHLOW; Gen. Sec. SELWYN JOHN; about 45,000 mems.

Public Services Association: 91 Abercromby St, Port of Spain; Pres. K. TURNER; Gen. Sec. JAMES I. A. MANSWELL; about 25,000 mems.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: 1D Wrightson Rd, Port of Spain; Pres.-Gen. VERNON GLEAN; Gen. Sec. FRANCIS MUNGROO; about 8,500 mems.

Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 132 Henry St, Port of Spain; Pres. V. A. STANFORD; Sec. KELVIN GONZALES; about 5,000 mems.

Non-affiliated Unions

Bank and General Workers' Union: Leader MICHAEL ALS.

Island-wide Cane Farmers' Trade Union: 25 Coffee St, San Fernando; Pres. Gen. RAFFIQUE SHAH.

Oilfield Workers' Trade Union (OWTU): Paramount Bldg, 99A Circular Rd, San Fernando; f. 1937; Pres.-Gen. GEORGE WEEKES; Gen. Sec. DOODNATH MAHARAJ; 20,000 mems.

Transport and Industrial Workers' Trade Union: Eastern Main Rd, Port of Spain; Pres.-Gen. JOE YOUNG; 5,000 mems.

Transport

ROADS

There were 7,080 km (4,400 miles) or roads in Trinidad and Tobago in 1977. The road network in northern Trinidad and Tobago is

being extended, and the Churchill-Roosevelt highway is to be upgraded.

Public Transport Service Corporation: Railway Bldgs, South Quay, POB 391, Port of Spain; f. 1965 to operate road transport; Chair. Prof. Suppramanian Satcunanathan; Gen. Man. Cecil R. St Hill; operates a fleet of 758 buses; 11,199,441 passengers were transported to and from Port of Spain by bus in 1979.

The railway service was discontinued in 1968.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Port of Spain, Pointe-à-Pierre and Point Lisas in Trinidad and Scarborough in Tobago.

Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago: 1d Wrightson Rd, Port of Spain; Chair. Eustace Bernard; Gen. Man. Otis Mendez.

Shipping Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago (SCOTT): 121 Henry St, Port of Spain; tel. 36771; telex 22385; f. 1981; government-owned; freight services to/from United Kingdom, USA and Canada; chartering and brokering.

West Indies Shipping Corporation: 48–50 Sackville St, POB 448, Port of Spain; operates regional shipping service, including a service to Miami.

The chief foreign shipping lines that call at Port of Spain are: Alcoa, Atlantic Lines, Booker Line, Booth Line, CGM Line, Caribbean Overseas Lines, Cía Anónima Venezolana de Navegación, Columbus Line, Furness Lines, Hamburg-America Line, Hapag-Lloyd, Harrison Line, Horn Line, K Line, P & O Orient Lines, Prudential Grace Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co, Saguenay Shipping Ltd, Suriname Navigation and West Indies Shipping Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

BWIA International: Piarco Airport; tel. 44871; telex 22231; f. 1980; state-owned national airline; operates scheduled passenger and cargo services to Tobago, Guyana, Curaçao, Venezuela, Grenada, Barbados, Saint Christopher, Saint Lucia, Antigua, Jamaica, Miami, New York, Toronto and London; fleet of 4 Tristar 500, 4 DC-9-50, 1 DC-9-30, 6 HS.748; Chair. Frank Rampersad; Man. Dir. Ian Bertrand.

There is also a cargo carrier, Caribbean Air Cargo Ltd, owned jointly by the governments of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados and based in Barbados (see p. 1208).

Tourism

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board: 122–124 Frederick St, POB 222, Port of Spain; tel. 37405; telex 318; f. 1958; statutory board with 9 mems appointed by the President, some on the recommendation of the various organizations representing the tourist industry; Chair. Joseph Fitzsimon Belle; Dir of Tourism Winston Cornelius Borrell.

Trinidad and Tobago Hotel Association: POB 243, Port of Spain; tel. 43065.

In 1982 there were 1,924 hotel beds.

TUNISIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Tunisia lies in North Africa, bordered by Algeria to the west and by Libya to the south-east. To the north and east, Tunisia has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. The climate is temperate on the coast, with winter rain, but hot and dry inland. Temperatures in Tunis are generally between 6°C (43°F) and 33°C (91°F). The country's highest recorded temperature is 55°C (131°F). Average annual rainfall is up to 1,500 mm (60 in) in the north, but less than 200 mm (8 in) in the southern desert. The official language is Arabic, which is almost universally understood, and there is a small Berber-speaking minority. French is widely used as a second language. Islam is the state religion, and almost all of the inhabitants are Muslims. There are small minorities of Christians and Jews. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a white disc, containing a red crescent moon and a five-pointed red star, in the centre. The capital is Tunis.

Recent History

Tunisia was formerly a monarchy, with the Bey of Tunis as head of state. It became a French protectorate in 1883. A campaign for independence was led by the Néo-Destour (New Constitution) Party, founded in 1934 by Habib Bourguiba and renamed the Parti Socialiste Destourien (PSD) in 1964. France granted internal self-government in September 1955 and full independence on 20 March 1956. Five days later, elections were held for a Constitutional Assembly, which met in April and appointed Bourguiba to be Prime Minister. In July 1957 the Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and established a republic, with Bourguiba as President. A new constitution was promulgated in June 1959, and the first National Assembly was elected in November. In 1961 Tunisian troops blockaded the French naval base at Bizerta, and heavy fighting broke out. France agreed to evacuate the base in 1963. Although a one-party system was not institutionalized, the PSD was the only legal party between 1963 and 1981. All foreign-owned lands were appropriated in May 1964 but the drive to collectivize agriculture had to be abandoned because of resistance from the rural population.

The President's hold on power was confirmed by a PSD congress and national elections in 1974. The constitution was altered to allow Bourguiba to become President-for-Life and to confirm the Prime Minister, then Hedi Nouira, as his successor. President Bourguiba reacted harshly to student unrest and to workers' strikes, both of which have been common since 1974. A further source of discontent was the Government's refusal to allow the formation of political parties other than the PSD. A political confrontation developed between the Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens (UGTT), led by Habib Achour, and the Government, which culminated in January 1978 with a 24-hour general strike, called by Achour in protest against the Government's labour policy and recent attacks on trade union offices. A state of emergency was declared, and at least 50 people were killed in clashes between rioters and troops. About 200 union leaders, including Achour, were arrested. The trials of leading trade unionists, which took place in August and September, were widely condemned by outside observers but resulted in prison sentences for Achour and the other main defendants. Achour was pardoned by the President in 1979 but remained under house arrest until December 1981, when he was allowed to resume his position as Secretary-General of the UGTT.

At the PSD Congress in September 1979, Nouira rejected opposition demands for a multi-party system, but emphasized the need for 'opening up' the PSD to accommodate different points of view. In April 1980 Nouira was succeeded by Mohamed Mzali, hitherto the Minister of Education, as Prime Minister and (ex officio) as Bourguiba's successor. Subsequently, a more moderate policy became apparent with the release of trade unionists who had been imprisoned in 1978 and with the appointment of liberals to the Government.

The one-party system was ended in July 1981, when the Parti Communiste Tunisien (PCT) was officially recognized. President Bourguiba announced that any political group which gained 5% of votes cast in the legislative elections in November would also be recognized as a party. The PCT, the Mouvement de l'Unité Populaire and the Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes all protested against these conditions, and subsequently suffered an overwhelming defeat by the Front National, a joint front presented by the PSD and UGTT, which gained 94.6% of votes cast in elections to the National Assembly. The three other groups complained of 'electoral irregularities'. The Government also faced illegal opposition from the fundamentalist Islamic Tendency Movement (MIT).

In January 1984 widespread rioting broke out in Tunisia, provoked by a rise of 115% in the price of bread and the abolition of government subsidies on flour and other staple foods. Rioting started in the south of the country and spread to the northern cities of Sfax and Tunis. The Government declared a state of emergency, and called in troops to control street demonstrations. The resulting clashes between troops and demonstrators left an estimated 100 people dead and 500 injured. After a week of disturbances, President Bourguiba personally cancelled the price rises, and peace was re-established. An official inquiry into the cause of the riots accused the Minister of the Interior, Driss Guiga, of exploiting the violence for his own political ends and of failing to inform the President of the magnitude of the disturbances. Guiga had been dismissed by President Bourguiba in January, and subsequently left the country. The vacant portfolio was granted to Prime Minister Mzali, whose position was considerably strengthened by the downfall of his former rival for the presidential succession. In June Guiga was tried for high treason and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment *in absentia*.

Tunisian foreign policy is noted for its moderation and for good relations with the USA. Relations with Libya have been marred in recent years by the dispute concerning demarcation of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Gabès (finally settled in February 1982) and by a guerrilla attack in January 1980 on the Tunisian town of Gafsa, for which the Tunisian Government held Libya responsible. Many of the estimated 6,000 PLO fighters who had agreed in August 1982 to leave Lebanon were evacuated to Tunisia, while the PLO temporarily transferred its headquarters to Tunis. During 1983 relations between the Maghreb countries improved considerably. A meeting between President Bourguiba and President Chadli of Algeria in March led to the drawing up of the Maghreb Fraternity and Co-operation Treaty, which defined the frontier between the two countries, thus ending a 20-year dispute. It was hoped that the treaty would eventually form the basis of a Greater Maghreb Union. It was therefore left open for other countries to sign, which Mauritania did in December 1983.

Government

Under the 1959 Constitution, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 136 members who are elected by universal adult suffrage for five years. Between 1963 and 1981 Tunisia was a one-party state, although an amendment to the electoral code in 1979 allowed more than one candidate for each seat. Since 1981 several political parties have been officially recognized. Executive power is held by the President, elected for five years by popular vote at the same time as the Assembly. In March 1975 the Assembly proclaimed Habib Bourguiba President-for-Life. The President, who is Head of State and Head of Government, appoints a Council of Ministers,

headed by a Prime Minister, which is responsible to him. For local administration the country is divided into 18 governorates.

Defence

In July 1984 total armed forces numbered 35,100, consisting of an army of 30,000, navy of 2,600 and an air force of 2,500. There is a paramilitary force of 5,000. Officer-training is carried out in the USA and France as well as in Tunisia. Estimated defence expenditure for 1984 was 339.6m. dinars.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the bases of the economy. The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, olive oil, wine, citrus fruit, vegetables and dates. Large quantities of dairy produce, cereals, meat and sugar still have to be imported. In 1983 Tunisia imported 40% of its total food requirements. Market gardening and livestock breeding are being encouraged, as well as the development of irrigation. Between 1965 and 1969 a system of co-operative farming was promoted, but its failure has left agriculture divided into a large-scale modernized sector, under both state and private control, and a traditional sector of small peasant holdings. Rural depopulation is a serious problem: in 1960 an estimated 56% of the working population were engaged in agriculture, but by 1983 the proportion had fallen to 30%. A fishing programme, involving investment of 10.4m. dinars, was announced in 1981.

Phosphates and petroleum are the principal minerals and together provide around 23% of export revenue. It was planned to increase annual phosphate production to 6.8m. metric tons by 1986, and to develop 'down-stream' industries. Production of phosphate rock totalled 4.7m. tons in 1982 and 5.8m. tons in 1983. Oil production declined slightly in 1981 to 5.4m. metric tons petroleum equivalent; in 1982 the Tazarka offshore field began production. In 1983 petroleum production was 5.46m. tons. This figure was expected to rise considerably by 1985, as several small fields came into production, but it is anticipated that Tunisia will have to import some of its domestic energy requirement by the early 1990s. Iron, zinc and lead are also mined, but iron reserves are dwindling. There are large offshore reserves of natural gas.

Manufacturing is based on the processing of the country's agriculture and mineral products. A law of April 1972 made the whole country a virtual Free Zone for foreign export-oriented industries. Major installations include a steel works, a petroleum refinery, phosphate processing plants and cement works. Work started in 1984 on the construction of a terminal for the storage of petroleum products at La Skhirra, while the contract for a 105m. dinar phosphoric acid plant, also to be situated at La Skhirra, was won by a French company. The important textile industry was seriously affected by EEC import restrictions, imposed in 1977, but was to be modernized under the 1982–86 Plan.

The dramatic rise in world prices of phosphates and petroleum in 1973/74 largely contributed to a doubling in value of Tunisia's exports in 1974. Exports fell in 1975, however, partly as a result of a decline in world demand for phosphates, and imports continued to increase in value. The trade deficit has continued to grow, reaching 783m. dinars in 1983, but is partly offset by revenue from tourism and by remittances which are sent home by Tunisian workers abroad. GDP grew by 4.8% in 1983, and by an estimated 5.5% in 1984. Tunisia's external debt has risen rapidly, from 2,020m. dinars in 1982 to 2,515m. dinars in 1983, and to an estimated 3,060m. dinars in 1984. The average annual rate of inflation rose from 8.9% in 1981 to 13.7% in 1982, but fell to 9.0% in 1983.

Tunisia has a serious unemployment problem, aggravated by a high rate of population increase, and a permanent deficit on the current balance of payments. In 1984 it was estimated that 25%–30% of the labour force were either unemployed or underemployed. The Sixth Development Plan (1982–86) envisaged total investment of 8,200m. dinars, of which one-third was to be provided by foreign sources: Arab investment is being particularly encouraged, and several joint investment banks have been established. The Plan aimed at self-sufficiency in food production and emphasized job creation. It envisaged an average annual increase of 6.3% in real GDP.

Tunisia receives aid from Western countries, international institutions and on international financial markets. The country became a partial associate of the EEC in 1969; a revised association agreement was signed in 1976. More than one-half of Tunisia's exports are sold to the EEC countries but, with the accession of Greece, Portugal and Spain (some of Tunisia's principal agricultural competitors), Tunisia's share of the EEC market is expected to decline. Exports of olive oil, which are worth around US$70m. per year, are particularly threatened. In February 1983 Tunisia negotiated a $125m. Euroloan to offset the current deficit on its balance of payments, but by late 1983 a second loan became necessary, and a further $120m. loan was agreed in November.

Transport and Communications

In 1982 the total length of railways was 2,152 km, of which 479 km was narrow-gauge. Construction of a metropolitan railway system was begun in Tunis in 1980. The 10,800 km of main roads connect all the major commercial centres. There are four major ports and a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. A large new port at Gabès is being built. Air transport is provided by Tunis Air and several foreign lines; there are five international airports.

Social Welfare

A state system of social security provides benefits for sickness, maternity and old age. In 1981 Tunisia had 1,800 physicians and there were 112 government hospitals (with 13,938 beds) and 948 clinics and health centres. Free health services are available to 70% of the population. Regional committees for social security care for the aged, needy and orphaned.

Education

Primary education begins at six years of age and normally lasts for six years. Secondary education begins at the age of 12 and lasts for seven years. In 1982 the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools, which are mostly state-run, was equivalent to 70% of the school-age population (79% of boys; 60% of girls). An estimated 89% of children in the primary age-group (97% of boys; 81% of girls) were enrolled at primary schools. Arabic is the first language of instruction in primary and secondary schools, but French is also used. Adult illiteracy declined from 62.0% (males 48.9%; females 75.2%) in 1975 to 53.5% (males 38.9%; females 67.7%) in 1980.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent sandy beaches, oriental architecture and remains of the Roman Empire. Tunisia contains the site of the ancient Phoenician city of Carthage. Tourism has expanded rapidly, following extensive government investment in hotels, improved roads and other facilities. There were 1,438,872 visitors in 1983, when tourist receipts totalled 389.2m. dinars.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 1 June (Victory Day), 2 June (Youth Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadam), 25 July (Republic Day), 3 August (Birthday of President Bourguiba), 13 August (Women's Day), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 3 September (Commemoration of 3 September 1934), 16 September (Islamic New Year), 15 October (Evacuation of Bizerta), 25 November (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 18 January (National Revolution Day), 20 March (Independence Day), 9 April (Martyrs' Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millimes = 1 Tunisian dinar (TD).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 1.0015 dinars;
US $1 = 864.1 millimes.

Statistical Survey

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	154,530
Inland waters	9,080
Total	163,610*
Population (census results)	
8 May 1975	5,572,193
30 March 1984	
Males	3,547,315
Females	3,418,858
Total	6,966,173
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	6,565,000
1982	6,726,100
1983	6,840,200
Density (per sq km) at March 1984	42.6

* 63,170 sq miles.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(sample survey, '000 persons, May 1980)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	438.5	113.2	551.7
Mining and energy	45.0	1.7	46.7
Manufacturing	153.8	146.1	299.9
Construction	156.6	1.5	158.1
Transport, storage and communications	66.3	3.7	70.0
Trade, banking and insurance	111.1	8.7	119.8
Other services	214.6	57.0	271.6
Activities not adequately described	49.1	10.0	59.1
Total employed	1,235.0	341.9	1,576.9
Unemployed	211.5	21.6	233.1
Total labour force	1,446.5	363.5	1,810.0

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

PRINCIPAL COMMUNES (population at 1984 census)

Tunis (capital)	596,654	Gabès	92,258
Sfax (Safaqis)	231,911	Sousse	83,509
Ariana	98,655	Kairouan	72,254
Bizerte (Bizerta)	94,509	Bardo	65,669
Djerba	92,269	La Goulette	61,609

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1976	208,040	36.0	42,524	7.4	50,173	8.7
1977	220,546	37.2	47,828	8.1	49,149	8.3
1978	207,342	34.1	50,226	8.3	47,270	7.8
1979	217,338	34.8	52,375	8.4	50,336	8.1
1980	223,316	35.1	47,430	7.4	48,800	7.7
1981	225,671	34.4	50,200†	7.6	50,200†	7.6
1982	221,027	32.9	50,177	7.4	49,200†	7.3
1983†	216,300	31.6	52,000	7.6	47,300	6.9

* Birth registration is reported to be 100% complete. Death registration is estimated to be about 73% complete. UN estimates for average annual death rates are: 13.3 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 11.0 per 1,000 in 1975–80.

† Provisional figures.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Institut National de la Statistique.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	869	963	1,000*
Barley	296	270	300*
Potatoes	120	140	140†
Olives	735	462†	410†
Tomatoes	280	380*	380†
Chillies and peppers	115	124	125†
Dry onions	22	23	23†
Water melons	195*	195*	197†
Melons	85*	85*	86†
Grapes	135	120*	100†
Dates	53	50*	52*
Sugar beet	73	101*	104†
Apricots	26	21	30*
Oranges	92	141	93
Tangerines, mandarins, clementines and satsumas	30	34	33
Lemons and limes	18	23	20
Almonds	37	35	38*
Tobacco leaves	4	4*	5†

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses*	50	52	52
Asses*	205	205	206
Cattle	599	589	600*
Camels*	170	173	173
Sheep	4,967	4,635	4,500*
Goats	900*	804	800*
Chickens	13,100*	13,700*	14,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	26	27†	29†
Mutton and lamb	24	22†	25†
Poultry meat	42	40†	41*
Cows' milk	212	236	257†
Hen eggs (million)	363	388.5	417†
Wool (greasy)	8.9	9.1*	9.2*
Cattle hides*	5.3	5.3	5.8
Sheepskins*	5.7	5.0	5.6

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cu m, excluding bark)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	6	6	6
Pitprops (mine timber)	1*	1*	1*
Pulpwood	34*	34*	34*
Other industrial wood	75*	76*	78*
Fuel wood	2,391*	2,447*	2,515*
Total	2,507*	2,564*	2,634*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	60.2	57.5	62.8

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Ministère de l'Agriculture (Direction de la Pêche).

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Iron ore*	396	274	314
Lead concentrates*	9.7	8.6	7.9
Calcium phosphate	4,924	4,729	5,924
Zinc concentrates*	14.1	15.2	13.7
Crude petroleum	5,407	5,146	5,532
Natural gas (million cu m)	388.1	422.8	412.1
Salt (unrefined)	430	407	n.a.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

* Figures refer to the gross weight of ores and concentrates. In 1981 the metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Iron 211; Lead 6.0; Zinc 7.8.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1981	1982	1983
Superphosphates (16%)	'000 metric tons	61.2	39.9	43.2
Superphosphates (45%)	'000 metric tons	616.9	607.8	633.1
Phosphoric acid	'000 metric tons	453.0	506.2	620.1
Cement	'000 metric tons	1,999.0	1,833.8	2,531.5
Lead	'000 metric tons	17.5	15.1	10.4
Electric power (production by Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et de Gaz)	million kWh	2,677.7	2,738.0	3,095.3
Electric power (other producers)	million kWh	342.3	435.5	455.9
Town gas	'000 cu m	25,500	26,500	29,300
Beer	'000 hl	323	357	423
Cigarettes	million	3,965	6,016	5,900
Wine	'000 hl	556	513	600
Olive oil	'000 metric tons	145	85	55
Semolina	'000 metric tons	340.3	350.1	372.5
Flour	'000 metric tons	402.6	419.6	482.9
Refined sugar	'000 metric tons	58.1	45.6	71.6
Crude steel	'000 metric tons	173.0	104.9	162.8
Lime	'000 metric tons	465.8	470.6	579.7
Petrol	'000 metric tons	174.3	187.2	193.6
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	122.8	118.5	109.8
Diesel oil	'000 metric tons	422.9	405.3	n.a.
Fuel oil	'000 metric tons	623.9	507.6	575.8

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

1,000 millimes = 1 Tunisian dinar (TD).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 millimes; 1 and 5 dinars.
Notes: 500 millimes; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 1.0015 dinars;
US $1 = 864.1 millimes;
100 Tunisian dinars = £99.85 = $115.72.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per dinar)

1981	2.025
1982	1.693
1983	1.474

CURRENT BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(estimates in '000 dinars)

Ministry	1981	1982
Prime Minister's office	7,050	9,254
Plan and finance	19,390	22,721
Education	142,220	162,400
Defence	60,928	70,000
Public health	69,300	83,200
Interior	56,846	64,000
Agriculture	50,052	56,565
Social affairs	15,459	17,334
Youth and sports	12,900	15,000
Communications and transport	7,531	9,220
Information and cultural affairs	13,961	15,356
Justice	7,801	9,030
Total (incl. others)	677,800	797,000

Capital Budget ('000 dinars): 554,000 in 1981; 645,000 in 1982.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million dinars at current prices)

Economic activity	1979	1980	1981*
Agriculture and forestry	395.0	467.0	537.0
Fishing	20.4	23.6	26.5
Crude petroleum, gas and petroleum products	238.8	330.5	390.0
Other mining and quarrying	28.4	47.2	60.0
Manufacturing	315.0	388.2	465.4
Electricity and water supply	47.7	55.0	66.4
Construction and public works	210.0	230.0	263.0
Transport and communications	170.1	185.2	207.3
Tourism	122.6	142.3	155.5
Other services	639.4	745.5	840.9
Gross domestic product at factor cost	2,517.0	2,994.5	3,452.0
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	427.0	476.5	540.0
Gross domestic product in purchasers' values	2,944.0	3,471.0	3,992.0
Imports of goods and services	1,285.1	1,561.0	1,826.0
Less Exports of goods and services	1,139.0	1,448.0	1,666.0
Available resources	3,090.1	3,584.0	4,152.0
Government final consumption	443.6	525.5	620.0
Private final consumption	1,795.5	2,108.5	2,442.0
Increase in stocks	−15.0	25.0	25.0
Gross fixed capital formation	866.0	925.0	1,065.0

* Provisional figures.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Ministère du Plan et des Finances.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,102	1,625	1,492
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−3,139	−2,917	−2,693
Trade balance	−1,037	−1,292	−1,201
Exports of services	1,183	1,232	1,192
Imports of services	−978	−1,012	−964
Balance on goods and services	−832	−1,072	−973
Private unrequited transfers (net)	331	359	346
Government unrequited transfers (net)	47	44	41
Current balance	−454	−669	−585
Direct capital investment (net)	291	337	186
Other long-term capital (net)	338	440	350
Short-term capital (net)	−158	−19	−202
Net errors and omissions	46	−88	411
Total (net monetary movements)	63	2	161
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	8	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−129	72	−200
Official financing (net)	4	−3	—
Changes in reserves	−54	70	−39

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 dinars)

Imports	1981	1982	1983*
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	54,400	57,015	103,650
Sugar (raw and refined)	41,300	30,818	29,839
Soybean oil	17,700	13,867	28,178
Petroleum and derivatives	381,334	237,256	152,845
Pharmaceutical products	28,200	35,171	38,253
Wood	23,600	39,293	40,053
Raw cotton, cotton yarn and fabrics	12,600†	11,195	15,440
Plastics and products	35,000	38,760	49,214
Iron and steel	122,606	157,543	132,748
Machinery (mechanical)	256,042	276,338	273,955
Machinery (electrical)	84,043	97,688	130,461
Cars, bicycles and tractors	128,010	140,045	132,013
Aircraft and air equipment	14,352	35,982	1,827
Optical and scientific equipment	26,100	29,116	33,930
Total (incl. others)	1,907,379	2,001,946	2,109,749

Exports	1981	1982	1983*
Fresh fruit	24,794	13,618	19,047
Olive oil	50,100	56,652	24,842
Wine	4,200	4,082	2,996
Natural phosphates	20,600	22,230	26,600
Petroleum and derivatives	666,342	537,900	547,600
Phosphoric acid	57,600	69,453	91,377
Fertilizers	96,490	105,149	116,961
Cotton	11,167	11,751	12,648
Clothing and accessories	119,800	152,971	171,367
Iron and steel	n.a.	8,154	3,585
Lead	3,907	4,455	1,147
Total (incl. others)	1,233,971	1,169,377	1,263,902

* Provisional figures. † Raw cotton only.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 dinars)

Imports	1981	1982	1983*
Belgium/Luxembourg	43,700	51,007	84,040
Brazil	21,600	20,883	27,225
Canada	45,500	56,039	31,135
France	453,300	521,554	535,579
Germany, Federal Republic	171,700	231,270	243,166
Greece	96,100	66,385	112,636
Italy	274,000	296,950	298,000
Netherlands	56,500	101,990	46,779
Poland	49,100	18,921	19,616
Saudi Arabia	17,200	50,497	16,141
Spain	206,700	81,997	96,167
Sweden	60,700	21,407	25,357
USSR	26,300	10,584	15,287
United Kingdom	21,600	4,166	37,148
USA	34,800	157,284	31,137
Yugoslavia	140,700	18,091	10,788
Total (incl. others)	1,907,379	2,008,054	2,109,749

Exports	1981	1982	1983*
Algeria	24,200	13,726	13,573
Belgium/Luxembourg	30,700	40,796	41,943
Brazil	3,800	n.a.	n.a.
Bulgaria	2,900	6,229	5,481
Czechoslovakia	7,700	4,672	2,108
France	218,900	226,006	297,232
Germany, Federal Republic	100,700	121,709	144,576
Greece	100,100	31,716	14,345
Italy	254,200	189,530	199,666
Libya	54,500	45,704	28,512
Netherlands	24,400	27,774	28,626
Spain	4,500	14,157	10,247
Switzerland	29,700	10,700	2,384
Turkey	7,500	11,507	22,738
USSR	6,100	1,886	24
United Kingdom	214,700	3,042	13,800
USA	6,900	268,840	290
Total (incl. others)	1,233,971	1,168,215	1,263,902

* Provisional figures.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Institut National de la Statistique.

Transport

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger-km (million)	1,011	944	802
Freight ton-km (million)	1,720	1,588	1,896

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Total goods loaded*	4,608	4,380	4,486
International goods loaded*	3,770	3,583	3,682
Coastwise goods loaded	991	996	1,985
Total goods unloaded	8,274	8,125	8,659
International shipping	7,283	7,129	6,674
Coastwise shipping	991	996	1,985

* Excluding the port of La Skhirra. Goods loaded there in 1979, mainly Algerian crude petroleum, were (in '000 metric tons): Total 13,295; International 13,185.

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Office National des Ports and Institut National de la Statistique.

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1979	1980	1981
Private cars	120,628	125,374	132,439
Buses	4,645	4,974	5,698
Commercial vehicles	97,690	110,709	126,785
Motor cycles	11,140	11,284	11,403

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1980	1981	1982
Km flown	21,281	22,687	23,753
Passengers carried	1,472	1,596	1,729
Passenger-km	2,094,773	2,217,097	2,406,246
Freight ton-km	12,088	13,911	18,196
Mail ton-km	897	957	910

Source: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, quoting Tunis Air.

Tourism

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY NATIONALITY ('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Algeria	896.5	155.8	255.8
Austria	40.0	32.6	28.1
Belgium	36.4	32.5	32.4
France	378.1	360.9	344.1
Germany, Federal Republic	327.9	299.0	230.1
Italy	71.6	64.7	64.3
Libya	13.5	88.0	170.0
Netherlands	36.4	33.9	30.6
Scandinavia	47.5	42.8	40.4
Switzerland	41.1	45.6	38.2
United Kingdom	150.7	100.4	82.3
USA	10.3	10.3	11.2
Total (incl. others)	2,151.0	1,355.2	1,438.0

Tourist beds: 71,529 in 1980; 82,162 in 1983.
Tourist nights: 12,792,378 in 1980; 10,330,408 in 1983.
Tourist spending (million dinars): 259.7 in 1980; 389.2 in 1983.
Source: Office National du Tourisme, Tunis.

Education

	1982/83	1983/84
Institutions		
Primary	2,937	3,074
Secondary	297	326
University of Tunis	1	1
Teachers		
Primary	30,186	33,546
Secondary	16,000	17,500
University of Tunis	4,600	4,105
Pupils		
Primary	1,142,060	1,201,645
Secondary	328,250	378,349
University of Tunis	29,640	29,573

Source: Ministère de l'Education Nationale.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution for the Republic of Tunisia was promulgated on 1 June 1959. Its main provisions are summarized below:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly, which is elected (at the same time as the President) every five years by direct universal suffrage. Every citizen who has had Tunisian nationality for at least five years and who has attained 20 years of age has the right to vote. The National Assembly shall hold two sessions every year, each session lasting not more than three months. Additional meetings may be held at the demand of the President or of a majority of the deputies.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is both Head of State and Head of the Executive. He must be not less than 40 years of age. There is no limit to the number of terms a President may serve. The President is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army and makes both civil and military appointments. The Government may be censured by the National Assembly, in which case the President may dismiss the Assembly and hold fresh elections. If censured by the new Assembly thus elected, the Government must resign. Should the Presidency fall vacant for any reason before the end of a President's term of office, the Prime Minister shall assume the Presidency until the end of the term.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Comprises two judicial bodies: an administrative body dealing with legal disputes between individuals and State or public bodies, and an audit office to verify the accounts of the State and submit reports.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Deals with economic and social planning and studies projects submitted by the National Assembly. Members are grouped in seven categories representing various sections of the community.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President-for-Life: Habib Bourguiba (took office as President 25 July 1957; proclaimed Life President 18 March 1975).

THE CABINET

(March 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Mohamed Mzali.

Special Adviser to the President: Habib Bourguiba, Jr.

Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in charge of Civil Service and Administrative Reform: Mazri Chekir.

Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister and Director of Party: Hedi Baccouche.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Beji Caid Essebsi.

Minister of National Defence: Slaheddine Baly.

Minister of Public Health: Mrs Souad Yaakoubi.

Minister of Information: Abderrazak Kefi.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: Bechir Ben Slama.

Minister of Finance: Salah Ben Mbarka.

Minister of Planning: Ismail Khelil.

Minister of Justice: Ridha Ben Ali.

Minister of Agriculture: Lassaad Ben Osman.

Minister of Equipment and Housing: Mohamed Sayah.

Minister of Supply: Sadok Ben Jomaa.

Minister of National Economy: Rachid Sfar.

Minister of National Education: Mohamed Fredj Chedli.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: Abdelaziz Ben Dhia.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: Brahim Khouaja.

Minister of Social Affairs: Mohamed Ennaceur.

Minister of Youth and Sport: Mohamed Kreim.

Minister of Family Affairs and Advancement of Women: Mrs Fathia Mzali.

Minister of Tourism and Crafts: Ezzedine Chelbi.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of Agriculture: blvd Bab Benat, Tunis; tel. 262-008; telex 1350.

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: place du Gouvernement, la Kasbah, Tunis; tel. 260-951; telex 12032.

Ministry of Equipment and Housing: Cité Jardin, Tunis; tel. 282-987; telex 12428.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: place du Gouvernement, la Kasbah, Tunis; tel. 261-574; telex 12470.

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research: blvd du 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; tel. 262-128.

Ministry of Information: 2 rue d'Alger, Tunis; tel. 258-981; telex 12458.

Ministry of the Interior: ave Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; tel. 243-000; telex 13662.

Ministry of Justice: blvd Bab Benat, Tunis; tel. 260-502.

Ministry of National Defence: blvd Bab Menara, Tunis; tel. 260-244; telex 12580.

Ministry of National Economy: 195 rue de la Kasbah, Tunis; tel. 260-088; telex 1341.

Ministry of National Education: blvd Bab Benat, Tunis; tel. 262-335; telex 13004.

Ministry of Planning and Finance: place du Gouvernement, la Kasbah, Tunis; tel. 260-088; telex 13448.

Ministry of Public Health: Bab Saadoun, Tunis; tel. 262-300; telex 12235.

Ministry of Scientific Research and Higher Education: blvd du 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; tel. 262-128.

Ministry of Social Affairs: 27 blvd Bab Benat, Tunis; tel. 260-088; telex 13711.

Ministry of Supply: Cité Jardin, Tunis; tel. 282-987; telex 12428.

Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications: 3 bis rue d'Angleterre, Tunis; tel. 244-733; telex 12350.

Ministry of Youth and Sport: ave Hédi Chaker, Tunis; tel. 286-100.

Legislature

ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

President: Mahmoud Messadi.

Election, 1 November 1981

1,962,127 votes (including 20,269 invalid) were cast.

Party	Percentage of Votes Cast	Seats Won in National Assembly
Front National*	94.60	136
Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes†	3.28	0
Mouvement de l'Unité Populaire	0.81	0
Parti Communiste Tunisien	0.78	0
Independents	0.53	0

* Joint electoral front presented by Parti Socialiste Destourien and Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens.

† Only the anti-Ben Salah faction participated in the election.

Political Organizations

Mouvement de l'Unité Populaire (MUP): supports radical reform; split into two factions, one led by AHMED BEN SALAH, living in exile; the other, led by MOHAMED BEL HADJ AMOR, participated in 1981 election and was officially recognized in November 1983.

Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes (MDS): Tunis; in favour of a pluralist political system; participated in 1981 election and was officially recognized in November 1983; Sec.-Gen. MAHMOUD MESTIRI.

Parti Communiste Tunisien—PCT: Tunis; f. 1939; suspended 1963–81; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED HARMEL.

Parti Socialiste Destourien—PSD: blvd 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; f. 1934 by Habib Bourguiba, as a splinter party from the old Destour (Constitution) Party; moderate left-wing republican party, which achieved Tunisian independence; there is a political bureau of 20 members, and a central committee of 80 elected by the party congress; Chairman-for-Life HABIB BOURGUIBA; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED MZALI; Dir of Political Bureau HEDI BACCOUCHE.

Rassemblement Socialiste Tunisien (RST): Tunis; f. 1983; Sec.-Gen. NEJIB CHEBBI.

The **Mouvement de la Tendance Islamique** and the **Rassemblement National Arabe** were both banned in 1981.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN TUNISIA

Algeria: 18 rue de Niger, Tunis; Ambassador: ABDELGHANI UQBI.

Austria: 17 ave de France, Tunis; Ambassador: GEORG HOHENBERG.

Belgium: 47 rue du 1er Juin, Tunis; Ambassador: J. BASSOMPIERRE.

Brazil: 15 rue Es-Sayouti, El Menzah, Tunis; Ambassador: DONATELLO GRIECO.

Bulgaria: 16 rue Moutanabbi, El Menzah, Tunis; Ambassador: IVAN ABADJIEV.

Canada: CP 31, 3 rue du Sénégal, Place Palestine, Belvédère, Tunis; tel. 286-577; telex 12324; Ambassador: WITOLD M. WEYNEROWSKI.

China, People's Republic: 41 ave de Lesseps, Tunis; Ambassador: XIE BANGDUNG.

Czechoslovakia: 98 rue de la Palestine, BP 680, Tunis; Ambassador: VÁCLAV JIZDNY.

Djibouti: Tunis; Ambassador: ALI ABDOU SULTAN.

France: place de l'Indépendance, Tunis; Ambassador: GILBERT PÉROL.

German Democratic Republic: ave d'Afrique, El Menzah, Tunis; Ambassador: BERND HAUKE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 18 rue Félicien Challaye, Tunis; Ambassador: HANS KAHLE.

Ghana: Tunis; Ambassador: ANTHONY W. EPHSON.

Greece: 3 rue al Birouni, Mutuelleville, El Menzah, Tunis; tel. 231-371; Ambassador: C. E. DARATZIKIS.

Indonesia: 117 rue Jugurtha, Mutuelleville, Tunis; tel. 231-880; telex 13173; Ambassador: A. S. A. M. ALAYDRUS.

Iran: 10 rue Dr Burnet, Belvédère, Tunis; Ambassador: IRAJ AMINI.

Iraq: 125 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; Ambassador: ABDEL-MALIK AL-YASSIN.

Italy: 37 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, Tunis; Ambassador: GIANFRANCO FARINELLI.

Ivory Coast: 1 place Pasteur, Tunis; Ambassador: CHARLES AILLOT ABOUT.

Japan: 16 rue Djebel-Aurès, BP 1009, Notre Dame, Tunis; tel. 285-937; telex 12456; Ambassador: YOSHIKAZU SUGITANI.

Jordan: 27 ave Lacépède, Notre Dame, Tunis; Ambassador: SAMI CHAMAYLIH.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Tunis; Ambassador: LI YONG HAK.

Korea, Republic: 7 rue Teymour, El Menzah, Tunis; Ambassador: CHAI EUI SOK.

Kuwait: 22 rue Jacques Cartier, Tunis; Ambassador: MEJREN AHMED EL HAMAD.

Lebanon: 4 impasse Ibn Chabbat, Tunis; Ambassador: HUSSAIN AL-ABDULLAH.

Libya: 48 bis rue du 1er Juin, Tunis; Ambassador: (vacant).

Mauritania: 4 rue Apollo XI, Tunis; Ambassador: JIDDOU OULD SALEK.

Morocco: 5 rue Didon, Notre Dame, Tunis: Ambassador: MOHAMED TAZI.

Netherlands: 6–8 rue Meycen, Tunis; Ambassador: Baron WILPRAND VAN PALLANDT.

Oman: 129 ave de Lesseps, Tunis; Ambassador: GHALEB ABDULLAH GIBRAN.

Pakistan: 119 ave Jugurtha, Mutuelleville, Tunis; Ambassador: IZZAT HYAT-KHAN.

Poland: 12 rue Didon, Notre Dame, Tunis; Ambassador: MARIAN JANICKI.

Portugal: 2 rue Chakib Arsalane, Belvédère, Tunis; Ambassador: JOSÉ LUÍS TRIGUEIRO DE ARAGÃO.

Qatar: 2 rue Dr Burnet, Belvédère, Tunis; Chargé d'affaires: ALI ABDALLAH AL MAHMOUD.

Romania: 6 rue Magon, Notre Dame, Tunis; Ambassador: GHEORGHE ARSENE.

Saudi Arabia: 16 rue d'Autriche, Belvédère, Tunis; Ambassador: ABDELRAHMAN EL OMRAN.

Senegal: 122 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; tel. 282-110; Ambassador: MASSAMBA SARRE.

Spain: 75 ave Taïeb Mehiri, Tunis; Ambassador: EMILIO MARTÍN.

Sudan: 117 ave de Lesseps, Tunis; Ambassador: MUSA AWAD BALLAL.

Sweden: 87 ave Taïeb Mhiri, Tunis; Ambassador: BENGT ODHNER.

Switzerland: 10 rue Ech-Chenkiti, BP 501, Mutuelleville, 1025 Tunis; tel. 281-917; telex 12447; Ambassador: HEINZ LANGENBACHER.

Syria: 128 ave de Lesseps, Tunis; Ambassador: MOHAMED ISSAM AL-NAIEB.

Turkey: 47 ave Mohamed V, Tunis; Ambassador: EROL CELASUN.

USSR: 31 rue du 1er Juin, Tunis; Ambassador: BORIS L. KOLOKOLOV.

United Arab Emirates: 84 ave Hedi Chaker, Tunis; Ambassador: HAMAD SALEM AL-MAQAMI.

United Kingdom: 5 place de la Victoire, Tunis; tel. 245-100; telex 12007; Ambassador: JAMES ADAMS.

USA: 144 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; Ambassador: PETER SEBASTIAN.

Viet-Nam: 23 rue Jacques Cartier, Tunis; Ambassador: TRAN VAN HUNG.

Yugoslavia: 4 rue du Libéria, Tunis; Ambassador: MIODRAG KROZIG.

Zaire: 5 rue de Niger, Tunis; Ambassador: MBOLADINGA KATAKO.

Judicial System

The **Cour de Cassation** in Tunis has three civil and one criminal sections. There are three **Cours d'Appel** at Tunis, Sousse and Sfax, and 13 **Cours de Première Instance**, each having three chambers, except the **Cour de Première Instance** at Tunis which has eight chambers. **Justices Cantonales** have been set up in 51 areas.

Religion

The Constitution of 1956 recognizes Islam as the State religion, with the introduction of certain reforms, such as the abolition of polygamy. Minority religions are Jews (20,000), Roman Catholics (20,000), Greek Orthodox and a number of French and English Protestants.

ISLAM

Grand Mufti of Tunisia: Sheikh MOHAMMED HABIR BELKHODJA.

CHRISTIANITY

Reformed Church of Tunisia: 36 rue Charles de Gaulle, Tunis; f. 1880; *c.* 40 mems; Pastor ROGER CORREVON.

Roman Catholic Prelature: 4 rue d'Alger, Tunis; tel. 245-831; f. 1964; Titular Archbishop of Tunis and Prelate of Tunis Mgr MICHEL CALLENS.

The Press

DAILIES

L'Action: rue 2 Mars 1934, Tunis; tel. 264-899; telex 12163; f. 1932; French; organ of the Parti Socialiste Destourien (PSD); Dir HAMADI B. HAMMED; circ. 50,000.

al-Amal (Action): 15 rue 2 Mars 1934, Tunis; tel. 264-899; telex 12163; f. 1934; Arabic; organ of the PSD; Dir AHMED KEDIDI; circ. 50,000.

Assabah (The Morning): 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba, Tunis; tel. 340-222; f. 1951; Arabic; Dir HABIB CHEIKH-ROUHOU; circ. 80,000.

La Presse de Tunisie: 55 ave Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; tel. 341-066; telex 13880; f. 1936; French; Dir ABDELWAHEB ABDALLAH; circ. 40,000.

Le Temps: 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba, Tunis; tel. 340-222; f. 1975; general news; French; Dir HABIB CHEIKH-ROUHOU; circ. 30,000.

PERIODICALS

Al Ajal: BP 444, blvd 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; Arabic language; publ. of the Union of Tunisian Youth; monthly.

El Akhbar: 1 passage d'el Houday Biyah, Tunis; tel. 253-107; weekly; general; Dir M'HAMED BEN YOUSSEF.

Les Annonces: 6 rue de Sparte, BP 1343, Tunis; tel. 243-377; telex 13206; every 2 weeks; French/Arabic; Dir MOHAMED NEJIB AZOUZ.

El Anouar Ettounissia: 10 rue Echam, Tunis; tel. 289-000; weekly; general; Dir SLAHEDDINE EL AMRI.

Ar-Rai (Opinion): 118 rue de Yougoslavie, Tunis; tel. 242-251; f. 1977 by Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes; weekly; opposition newspaper; Dir HASSIB BEN AMAR; circ. 20,000.

At-Tariq al-Jadid (New Road): Tunis; f. 1981; organ of Parti Communiste Tunisien; Man. Editor ABDUL HAMID BIN MUSTAFA.

L'Avenir: BP 1200, Tunis; tel. 258-941; f. 1980; weekly; organ of Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes.

El Bayane: 103 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; tel. 780-953; weekly; general; Dir FERJANI BEN HADJ AMAR.

Biladi: 15 rue 2 Mars 1934, Tunis; telex 12163; f. 1974; Arabic; political and general weekly for Tunisian workers abroad; Dir HEDI EL GHALI; circ. 90,000.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique: Institut National de la Statistique, BP 65, 70 rue Ec-Cham, 1002 Tunis-Belvédère; monthly.

El Chourouk: 10 rue Echam, Tunis; tel 289-000; weekly; general; Dir SLAHEDDINE EL AMRI.

Conjecture: Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, place du Gouvernement, Tunis; monthly; economic.

Conjoncture: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, rue de la Monnaie, Tunis; quarterly; economic and financial surveys.

Il Corriere di Tunisi: 4 rue de Russie, Tunis; weekly; Italian; Dir M. FINZI.

Démocratie: 118 rue de Yougoslavie, Tunis; f. 1978; monthly; French; organ of the opposition Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes; Dir HASSIB BEN-AMMAR; circ. 5,000.

Dialogue: Maison du PSD, blvd 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; telex 12163; f. 1974; weekly; French; cultural and political organ of the PSD; Dir RAJA EL ALMI; circ. 50,000.

Etudiant Tunisien: BP 286, 11 rue d'Espagne, Tunis; f. 1953; French and Arabic; Chief Editor FAOUZI AOUAM.

al-Fikr (Thought): 13 rue Dar el Jel, BP 556, Tunis; tel. 260-237; f. 1955; monthly; Arabic; cultural review; Dir MOHAMED MZALI.

Gazette Touristique: Zone Industriel, La Changuia 2, Tunis; f. 1971; fortnightly; French; tourism; Dir TIJANI HADDAD; circ. 5,000.

IBLA: Institut des Belles Lettres Arabes, 12 rue Jemaa el Haoua, 1008 Tunis Bab Menara, Tunis; tel. 260-133; f. 1937; 2 a year; French; social and cultural review on Maghreb and Muslim-Arab affairs; Dir A. FERRÉ.

al-Idhaa wa Talvaza (Radio and Television): 71 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; tel. 287-300; f. 1956; fortnightly; Arabic language; broadcasting magazine; Dir MONCEF BEN MAHMOUD; Editor SALAH JGHAM; circ. 10,000.

Information Economique: 16 rue de Rome, BP 61, 1015 Tunis; tel. 245-318; monthly; Dir MOHAMED ZERZERI.

Irfane (Children): ave 2 Mars 1934, La Kasbah, Tunis; tel. 264-899; telex 12163; monthly; Arabic; publ. of the Union of Tunisian Youth.

al-Jaich: Tunis; Arabic language; National Defence publication.

Journal Officiel de la République Tunisienne: ave Farhat Hached, Radès, Tunis; tel. 299-914; f. 1960; the official gazette; French and Arabic editions published twice weekly by the Imprimerie Officielle (The State Press); Pres./Gen. Man. TAOUFIK MAAMOURI; circ. 10,000.

El Maoukif: 6 rue de la Commission, Tunis; tel. 346-077; weekly; political; Dir AHMED NEJIB CHABI.

al-Maraa (The Woman): 56 blvd Bab Benat, Tunis; tel. 260-178; f. 1961; every 2 months; Arabic and Arabic/French; political, economic and social affairs; issued by the Union Nationale des Femmes de Tunisie; Dir FATHIA MZALI; circ. 10,000.

al-Moustaqbal (The Future): 26 rue Jamal Abdelnasser, BP 1200, Tunis; tel. 247-270; f. 1980; weekly; organ of Mouvement des Démocrates Socialistes; Dir AHMED MESTIRI; circ. 20,000.

El Omma: 6 rue Habib Thameur, Tunis; tel. 246-306; weekly; political; Dir MOHAMED MHADHBI.

Outrouhat: BP 492, Tunis; tel. 244-166; monthly; scientific; Dir LOTFI BEN AISSA.

Le Phare: Tunis; f. 1980; weekly; French; Editor ABDELJELIL EL BAH; circ. 8,000.

Réalités: 48 rue Chedly Kallala, Tunis; tel. 283-659; weekly; French; Dir MONCEF BEN MRAD.

Statistiques Financières: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, rue de la Monnaie, Tunis; quarterly; statistical tables.

Tunis Hebdo: 1 passage d'El Houdaybiyah, Tunis; tel. 344-100; f. 1973; weekly; French; general and sport; Dir M'HAMED BEN YOUSSEF; circ. 40,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP): 25 ave Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1961; Arab, French and English; Offices in Algiers, Rabat, Kuwait, Rome, Bonn, Paris and New York; weekly and monthly bulletins; Chair. and Gen. Man. BECHIR TOUAL.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 45 ave Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; tel. 246-124; Chief JEAN RAFFAELLI.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Bureau 471, Immeuble Africa, Tunis; tel. 348-785; Chief AUGUSTO ALCARAZ.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): 102 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; Chief VALERIY BELCHAKOV.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 24 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, Tunis; tel. 256-282; telex 13774; Rep. MICHELE PETROSILLO.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): 33 rue Garibaldi, Tunis; Chief BECHIR TOUAL.

Reuters (UK): 96 rue de Yougoslavie, Tunis; tel. 241-911; telex 13933; Chief A. PHILPS.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 4 rue du Libéria, Tunis; Rep. SIME VUCKOVIĆ.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 2 rue de Damas, Tunis; tel. 282-794; Chief VIKTOR LEBEDEV.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): 28 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, La Goulette; tel. 246-766; Chief MICHEL DEURE.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 6 rue Smyrne, Notre Dame, Tunis; tel. 281-308; telex 12127; Dir XIE BINYU.

Publishers

Addar Al Arabia Lil Kitab: 4 rue 7101, Manar 11, BP 1104, Tunis; tel. 236-600; telex 14966; f. 1975; general literature, children's books; Dir-Gen. M. A. ENNEIFER.

A.P.I.: blvd Belhassen Ben Chaabane, Tunis.

Bouslama Editions: 15 rue Lamine El Abassi, Tunis.

Ceres Productions: 6 ave Montplaisir, Tunis; tel. 282-033; telex 12363; f. 1964; Dir MOHAMMED BEN SMAIL.

Coopérative Ouvrière Publication Impression 'COOPI': rue du Marché and ave Taïeb M'hiri, Sfax.

Dar Al Amal: rue 2 Mars 1934, Tunis; f. 1975; daily and weekly papers and books; Dir SOLAH ZOGHLAMI.

Dar Al Kitab: 5 ave Habib Bourguiba, Sousse; f. 1950; Pres. TAIEB KACEM; Dir FAYÇAL KACEM.

Dar Assabah: 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba, Tunis; f. 1951; 200 mems; publishes daily and weekly papers which circulate throughout Tunisia, North Africa, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Federal Republic of Germany.

En Najah—Editions Hedi ben Abdelgheni: 11 ave de France, Tunis; Arab and French books, Koranic texts.

Imprimerie Al Manar: 12 rue du Tribunal, BP 121, Tunis; f. 1938; general, educational, Islam; Man. Dir T. EL M'HAMDI.

Institut National de la Statistique: 70 rue Ec-Cham, BP 65, 1002, Tunis; publishes a variety of annuals, periodicals and papers concerned with the economic policy and development of Tunisia.

Maghreb Editions: 5 rue Borg Bourguiba, Tunis.

Maison Tunisienne de l'Edition: 36 rue Bal el Khadra, Tunis; tel. 343-312; telex 12032; f. 1966; all kinds of books, magazines, etc.; Dir ABDELAZIZ ACHOURI.

SLIM (Société Librairie Imprimerie Messagerie): blvd Président Bourguiba, El Kef.

Société Anonyme de Papeterie et Imprimerie: 12 rue de Vesoul, Tunis.

Société d'Arts Graphiques, d'Edition et de Presse: 15 rue 2 Mars 1934, La Kasbah, Tunis; tel. 264-988; telex 13411; f. 1974; prints and publishes daily papers, magazines, books, etc.; Chair. and Man. Dir MOHAMED LAZIZ BEN HASSEN.

Société Tunisienne de Diffusion (STD): 5 ave de Carthage, BP 440, Tunis; tel. 255-000; telex 12521; general and educational books, office supplies; Man. Dir SLAHEDDINE BENHAMIDA.

Sud Editions: 3 ave L. Braille, 1002 Tunis; tel. 782-991; telex 12363; f. 1976; arab literature, art and art history; Man. Dir M. MASMOUDI.

Government Publishing House

Imprimerie Officielle de la République Tunisienne: ave Farhat Hached, Radès, Tunis; tel. 299-914; Pres. TAOUFIK MAAMOURI.

Radio and Television

RADIO

In 1984 there were an estimated 760,000 radio receivers and 25,000 television receivers in use.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne: 71 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; tel. 287-300; telex 12365 TN; government service; broadcasts in Arabic, French and Italian; stations at Tunis (two), Gafsa, Sfax and Monastir; Man. Dir MONCEF BEN MAHMOUD.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced in northern and central Tunisia in January 1966, and by 1972 transmission reached all the country. A relay station to link up with European transmissions was built at El Haouaria in 1967, and a second channel was introduced in 1983.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in dinars)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque Centrale de Tunisie: rue de la Monnaie, Tunis; tel. 259-977; telex 12375; f. 1958; cap. 6.0m., assets 1,262.6m. (1983); Gov. MONCEF BELHKODJA; Deputy Govs TAOUFIK KAROUI, TAHAR SIOUD.

Commercial Banks

Banque Franco-Tunisienne: 13 rue d'Alger, Tunis; Pres. BEL HASSAN RIAHI; Gen. Man. TAOUFIK MOALLA.

Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie: BP 169, 70–72 ave Habib Bourguiba, BP 1015, 1000 Tunis; tel. 340-733; telex 12396; f. 1976 by consortium of banks and Tunisian Government; cap. 5m., res 7m., dep. 280.8m. (1982); Pres. MAGR MOKHTAR FAKHFAKH; Gen. Man. HASSEN ZGHAL; 26 brs.

Banque Nationale de Tunisie: 19 ave de Paris, Tunis; tel. 258-066; telex 13220; f. 1959; cap. 12m., dep. 776m. (1982); Pres., Dir-Gen. MOHAMED GHENIMA; Asst Dir-Gen. ABDELLATIF JERIJENI; 61 brs.

Banque du Sud: 14 ave de Paris, 1000 Tunis; tel. 289-400; telex 13856; f. 1968; cap. 10m., dep. 170.3m. (1983); Man. Dir HABIB BELHADJ SAÏD; Asst Man. Dir MILED ALLOUCHE.

Banque de Tunisie: 3 ave de France, Tunis; tel. 259-999; telex 12387; f. 1884; cap. 5m., dep. 213m. (1982); Pres. BOUBAKER MABROUK; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ABDERRAZAK RASSAA; 43 brs.

Crédit Foncier et Commercial de Tunisie: 13 ave de France, Tunis; tel. 340-511; telex 12079; f. 1967; cap. 5.1m., dep. 171.7m. (1982); Chair. and Pres. RACHID BEN YEDDER; Gen. Man. MAHMOUD BABBOU; 13 brs.

Société Tunisienne de Banque; 1 ave Habib Thameur, Tunis 1000; tel. 258-000; telex 12376; f. 1958; cap. 20m., dep. 653m., res 27.4m. (1982); Chair. and Gen. Man. MOHAMED EL BEJI HAMDA; 72 brs.

Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 7–9 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, BP 829, Tunis; tel. 245-877; telex 12441; f. 1961; cap. 5m., dep. 200.5m., res 8.8m. (1982); affiliated to Banque Nationale de Paris; Pres. and Dir-Gen. ABDESSELAM BEN AYED; 15 brs and agencies.

Union Internationale de Banques: 65 ave Habib Bourguiba, BP 109, Tunis; tel. 247-000; telex 12397; f. 1963 as a merging of Tunisian interests by the Société Tunisienne de Banque with the Crédit Lyonnais and other foreign banks including Banca Commerciale Italiana; cap. 7m., dep. 167m. (1982); Pres., Dir-Gen. TAOUFIK TORGEMAN; Deputy Dir-Gen. ANIS MEZGHENNI; 43 brs.

Development Banks

Banque Arabe Tuniso-Libyenne pour le Développement et le Commerce Extérieur: Tunis; f. 1984; promotes trade and development projects between Tunisia and Libya, and provides funds for investment in poorer areas; cap. 100m. (1984); Pres. HEDI TOUMI.

Banque de Coopération du Maghreb Arabe: 70 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; tel. 780-311; telex 13404; f. 1981, began operations 1982; finances joint development projects between Tunisia and Algeria; cap $40m.; Chair. MAHFOUD ZEROUTA; Gen. Man. SLAHEDDINE BEN M'BAREK.

Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie: 68 ave Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; tel. 340-811; f. 1959; main source of long term and equity finance for industrial and tourist enterprises; cap. 10.5m. (1979); Chair. and Man. Dir H. BOURGUIBA, Jr; Man. Dir MOKHTAR FAKHFAKH.

Banque Tuniso-Koweïtienne de Développement: 3 ave Jean Jaurès, Tunis; tel. 340-000; f. 1981; cap. 100m.; provides long-term finance for development projects; Dir-Gen. MOHAMED BRIGUI.

Société Tuniso-Séoudienne d'Investissement et de Développement: 29 rue Asdrubal, Tunis; tel. 780-233; f. 1981; cap. 100m.; provides long-term finance for development projects; Chair. Dr MAHSOUN BAHJET JALAL; Pres. SADOK BAHROUN.

INSURANCE

Astrée, Compagnie d'Assurances et de Réassurances, SA: 56 ave Farhat Hached, Tunis; tel. 258-022; telex 12149 TN; f. 1950; cap. 1m. dinars; Pres., Dir-Gen. MOHAMED HACHICHA; Asst Dir-Gen. HEDI EZZEDDINE.

Caisse Tunisienne d'Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles et Mutuelle Générale d'Assurances: 6 ave Habib Thameur, Tunis; tel. 340-933; telex 12451 TN; f. 1912; Pres. MOKTAR BELLAGHA; Dir-Gen. SLAHEDDINE FERCHIOU.

Lloyd Tunisien: 7 ave de Carthage, Tunis; f. 1945; fire, accident, liability, marine, life; cap. 1m. dinars; Chair. and Man. Dir H. DAALOUL.

Société Tunisienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances: ave de Paris, Tunis; f. 1958; all kinds of insurance and reinsurance; Pres./Dir-Gen. AHMED ZARROUK.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: rue des Entrepreneurs, Tunis; tel. 242-872; f. 1925; 25 mems; Pres. MAHMOUD ZERZERI.

Chambre de Commerce du Centre: rue Chadly Khaznadar, Sousse; tel. 032-1044; Pres. HÉDI BOUSLAMA; Sec.-Gen. TOUHAMI EL HEDDA.

Chambre de Commerce du Nord: 12 rue Ibn Khaldoun, Bizerte; tel. 023-1044; f. 1903; 5 mems; Pres. MOHAMED TERRAS; Sec.-Gen. Mme SFAXI RACHIDA.

Chambre de Commerce du Sud: 21–23 rue Habib Thameur, 3029 Sfax; tel. 04-20244; telex 40767; f. 1895; 8 mems.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa: 9 rue du Royaume de l'Arabie Seoudite, Tunis; tel. 283-522; telex 12474; f. 1897; production and marketing of phosphates; Pres. Mohamed el Fadhel Khalil.

Office des Céréales: 23 bis rue Al-Djazira, Tunis; tel. 247-421; telex 13499; f. 1962; responsible for the cereals industry; Chair. and Dir-Gen. Tahar Zarrad.

Office National des Mines: 26 rue d'Angleterre, Tunis; tel. 253122; telex 12442; mining of iron ores; research and study of mineral wealth; Dir Mekki Zidi.

Office National des Pêches (ONP): 26 ave de Paris, Tunis; tel. 259187; marine and fishing authority.

Office des Terres Domaniales (OTD): 43 rue d'Iran, Tunis; tel. 280-322; telex 13566; f. 1961; responsible for agricultural production and the management of state-owned lands; Dir Bechir Ben Smail.

Société Générale des Industries Textiles (SOGITEX): Bir Kassaa, Ben Arous, Tunis; tel. 297100; telex 12444; responsible for the textile industry; Chair. Bechir Saidane.

Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (STEG): 38 rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis; tel. 243522; telex 12020; responsible for generation of electricity and for production of natural gas; Chair. Sadok Bahroun.

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agence de Promotion des Investissements: 63 rue de Syrie, Tunis; tel. 287-600; telex 12166; f. 1972; state investment agency; overseas offices in Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and consultants in Sweden; Pres. Ali Hedda.

Agence Foncière Industrielle: 78 rue de Syrie, Tunis; f. 1973; establishment of industrial estates.

Centre de Promotion des Exportations (CEPEX): 8 rue de Médine, 1002 Tunis Belvédère; f. 1973; state export promotion organization.

Centre National d'Etudes Industrielles: 2 cité Mahrajène El Menzah, Tunis; telex 12171.

Office du Commerce: ave Mohamed V, Tunis; tel. 288-864; telex 13125.

Union Nationale des Agriculteurs (UNA): 6 ave Habib Thameur, Tunis; tel. 349-843; f. 1955; Pres. Muhammad Ghedira.

Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (UTICA): 103 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; tel. 780-366; telex 13982 TN; f. 1946; mems: 6 national federations and 99 syndical chambers at national levels; Pres. and founder Ferdjani Ben Hadj Ammar; First Vice-Pres. Habib Majoul.

TRADE AND OTHER UNIONS

Union Générale des Etudiants de Tunisie (UGET): 11 rue d'Espagne, Tunis; f. 1953; 600 mems; Pres. Mekki Fitouri.

Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail (UGTT): 29 Place M'Hamed Ali, Tunis; f. 1946 by Farhat Hached; affiliated to ICFTU; mems 175,000 in 23 affiliated unions; Pres. Habib Achour; Sec.-Gen. Taieb Baccouche.

Union Nationale des Femmes de Tunisie (UNFT): 56 blvd Bab-Benat, Tunis; f. 1956; 45,000 mems; Pres. Mme Fathia Mzali; Sec.-Gen. Mme Faiza Slama; Sec. for Youth and Sport Mme Dordana Masmoudi.

Union Nationale Tunisienne du Travail (UNTT): Tunis; f. 1984; breakaway group from UGTT; Sec. Gen. Abelaziz Bouraoui.

Transport

RAILWAYS

In 1983 the total length of railways was 2,152 km. In the late 1970s it was announced that the coastal railway would be converted to provide a continuous standard gauge line from Morocco to Libya.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens (SNCFT): 67 ave Farhat Hached, Tunis; tel. 249-999; telex 12019; f. 1957; state organization controlling all Tunisian railways; Pres. and Man. Dir H. Zegal.

Société Nationale des Transports: 1 ave Habib Bourguiba, 1025, Tunis; tel. 259-422; telex 12196; f. 1963; cap. 14m.; controls the electrified line from Tunis to La Marsa (19.5 km); operates 146 local bus routes with 734 buses; Chair. and Man. Dir Abdellatif Dahmani.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 23,695 km of roads. Of these, 10,800 km were main roads and 6,285 km secondary roads.

Each region has a **Société Régionale des Transports** responsible for road transport.

SHIPPING

Tunisia has 4 major ports: Tunis-La Goulette, Bizerta, Sousse and Sfax. There is a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. A complex of three ports, with separate facilities for general merchandise, minerals and oil, is under construction at Gabès.

Compagnie Générale Transméditerranéenne: 47 ave Farhat Hached, Tunis.

Compagnie Tunisienne de Navigation: BP 40, 5 ave Dag Hammarskjoeld, BP 60, Tunis; tel. 242-999; telex 12475; brs at Bizerta, Gabès, La Skhirra, La Goulette, Sfax and Sousse; Pres. Tijani Makri.

Office des Ports Nationaux: Batiments Administratifs, Port de Goulette, La Goulette, Tunis; tel. 273-300; maritime port administration.

Tunisian Transcontinental Transportation: 23 ave des Etats-Unis, 1002 Tunis Belvédère.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Tunis-Carthage, Tunis-El Aouina, Djerba and Monastir. A new international airport was opened at Tozeur in January 1980.

Office des Ports Aériens: BP 60, Aérodrome de Tunis, Carthage, Tunis; tel. 289-000; telex 13809; air traffic control and airport administration; Chair. Mohamed el Hedi Merchaoui.

Tunis Air (Société Tunisienne de l'Air): 113 ave de la Liberté, Tunis; telex 12283; f. 1948; 51% government-owned; flights to Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Greece, Italy, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, UK, United Arab Emirates and internal flights; fleet of 1 Airbus A300B4, 10 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 737-200, 2 Boeing 737-200C; Pres. Hassouna Mnara; Man. Dirs Mohamed Belhadj, Mohamed Miaoui.

Tunisavia (Société de Transports, Services et Travaux Aériens): Immeuble Saadi, Spric, Tour C.D., 2080 l'Ariana, Tunis; telex 13121; f. 1974; domestic services from Tunis and Sfax to Djerba, and international services to Malta and Algeria; fleet of 1 HS.748, 3 Fokker F 27-100, 2 Twin Otter, 1 Falcon 20C, 1 Queen Air, 1 Super King Air, 1 Cheyenne 11, 2 Sikorsky S-76A, 1 Aérospatiale SA-315B, 1SA-316B, 1 SA330J.

Tourism

Office National du Tourisme Tunisien: 1 ave Mohammed V, Tunis; tel. 341-077; telex 12381; f. 1958; Dir-Gen. Ahmed Smaoui.

TUVALU

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Tuvalu is a scattered group of nine small atolls (including one which is generally uninhabited), extending about 560 km (350 miles) from north to south, in the western Pacific Ocean. Its nearest neighbours are Fiji to the south, Kiribati to the north and Solomon Islands to the west. The climate is warm and pleasant, with a mean annual temperature of 29°C (84°F), and there is very little seasonal variation. The average annual rainfall is about 3,000 mm (120 in). The inhabitants speak Tuvaluan and English. Almost all of them profess Christianity, and about 98% are Protestants. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is light blue, with the United Kingdom flag as a rectangular canton in the upper hoist, occupying one-quarter of the area, and nine five-pointed yellow stars (arranged to symbolize a map of the archipelago) in the fly. The capital is on Funafuti atoll.

Recent History

Tuvalu was formerly known as the Ellice (or Lagoon) Islands. Between about 1850 and 1875 many of the islanders were captured by slave-traders and this, together with European diseases, reduced the population from about 20,000 to 3,000. In 1877 the United Kingdom established the Western Pacific High Commission (WPHC), with its headquarters in Fiji, and the Ellice Islands and other groups were placed under its jurisdiction. In 1892 a British protectorate was declared over the Ellice Islands and the group was linked administratively with the Gilbert Islands to the north. In 1916 the United Kingdom annexed the protectorate, which was renamed the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (GEIC). During the Japanese occupation of the Gilbert Islands in 1942–43, the administration of the GEIC was temporarily moved to Funafuti in the Ellice Islands. (For more details of the history of the GEIC, see the chapter on Kiribati, p. 1978.)

A series of advisory and legislative bodies prepared the GEIC for self-government. In May 1974 the last of these, the Legislative Council, was replaced by a House of Assembly, with 28 elected members (including eight Ellice Islanders) and three official members. A Chief Minister was elected by the House and chose between four and six other Ministers, one of whom had to be from the Ellice Islands.

In January 1972 the appointment of a separate GEIC Governor, who assumed most of the functions previously exercised by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, increased the long-standing anxiety of the Ellice Islanders over their minority position as Polynesians in the colony, dominated by the Micronesians of the Gilbert Islands. In a referendum held in the Ellice Islands in August and September 1974, more than 90% of the voters favoured separate status for the group, and in October 1975 the Ellice Islands, under the old native name of Tuvalu ('eight standing together'), became a separate British dependency. The Deputy Governor of the GEIC took office as Her Majesty's Commissioner for Tuvalu. The eight Ellice representatives in the GEIC House of Assembly became the first elected members of the new Tuvalu House of Assembly. They elected one of their number, Toaripi Lauti, to be Chief Minister. Tuvalu was completely separated from the GEIC administration in January 1976. The remainder of the GEIC was renamed the Gilbert Islands and achieved independence, under the name of Kiribati, in July 1979.

Tuvalu's first separate elections were held in August 1977, when the number of elective seats in the House was increased to 12. An independence constitution was finalized at a conference in London in February 1978. After five months of internal self-government, Tuvalu became independent on 1 October 1978, with Lauti as the first Prime Minister. Like Nauru, Tuvalu is a 'special member' of the Commonwealth, not represented at meetings of Heads of Government.

In April 1979 it was reported that Tuvalu had signed a treaty of friendship with the USA, which in 1983 formally renounced its claim, dating from 1856, to the four southernmost atolls. Following elections to the House of Assembly in September 1981, Dr Tomasi Puapua became Prime Minister. The main election issue was the lack of information about government funds which had been entrusted to a Californian businessman for investment in the USA soon after independence; the funds, together with interest accrued, were reported to have been returned to Tuvalu in 1984. Tuvalu hosted the annual conference of the South Pacific Forum (see p. 203) in August 1984.

Government

Tuvalu is a constitutional monarchy. Executive authority is vested in the British sovereign, as Head of State, and is exercisable by her representative, the Governor-General, who is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and acts, in almost all cases, on the advice of the Cabinet. Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Parliament, with 12 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution). The Cabinet is led by the Prime Minister, who is elected by and from the members of Parliament. On the Prime Minister's recommendation, other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Each of the inhabited atolls has an elected Island Council which is responsible for local government.

Economic Affairs

Tuvalu is composed of coral atolls with poor quality soil. Most of the land is covered with coconut palms, which provide the only export in the form of copra. There is subsistence farming of coconuts, pigs and poultry. Small-scale fishing is carried out and it is hoped that, with the introduction in December 1983 of an exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles (370 km) from the coasts and covering about 1.3m. sq km (500,000 sq miles) of sea, exploitation of fish resources can be developed to form the basis of the economy. Other foreign exchange is earned from the sale of postage stamps and from remittances sent home by Tuvaluans working abroad, mainly in the phosphate industry on Nauru, or on foreign ships. About one-quarter of the labour force was overseas in the 1970s. The United Kingdom agreed to continue financial assistance after independence, with a $A4.7m. special development grant, $A4.9m. in general development aid for three years and $A1.7m. in budgetary aid for 1979/80. General development aid was extended in 1980, and budgetary aid of $A810,000 for 1981 and $A900,000 for 1982 was agreed. A business development advisory bureau was set up in 1982, funded by an *ex gratia* payment from the British Phosphate Commission, to assist local people who wish to establish businesses.

Transport and Communications

Tuvalu has one airport and one shipping port of entry on Funafuti. There are no metalled roads.

Social Welfare

A 36-bed hospital was opened in 1978 on Funafuti, while each inhabited atoll has a dispensary.

Education

Education is provided by the Government, and all children receive primary education. In 1982 1,269 pupils attended the nine primary schools (one on each atoll), and in 1981 275 attended the secondary school at Motufoua, Vaitupu. Further training or vocational courses are available in Fiji and Kiribati.

Tourism

Because of their remoteness, the islands have attracted only a very small number of tourists. Tuvalu has only one hotel, on Funafuti.

Public Holidays

1985: 10 June (Queen's Official Birthday), 5 August (first Monday in August), 1 October (Tuvalu Day, anniversary of independence), 14 November (Prince of Wales's Birthday), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 10 March (Commonwealth Day), 31 March (Easter Monday).

Currency and Exchange Rates

Tuvaluan and Australian currency (at par with each other) are both in use.

100 cents = 1 Tuvaluan dollar; 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar ($A).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = $A 1.403;
US $1 = $A 1.2115.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Land Area: 26 sq km (10 sq miles).

Population: 7,349 at census of May 1979. In addition, there were about 2,000 Tuvaluans living overseas.

Economically Active Population: In 1979 there were 936 people in paid employment, 50% of them in government service. In 1979 114 Tuvaluans were employed by the Nauru Phosphate Co, with a smaller number employed in Kiribati and about 255 on foreign ships.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: Australian and Tuvaluan currencies are both in use. Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar ($A). *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Tuvaluan currency: 100 cents = 1 Tuvaluan dollar. *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 dollars. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = $A1.403; US $1 = $A1.2115; $A100 = £71.26 = US $82.54. Average Exchange Rate (US $ per Australian dollar): 1.1493 in 1981; 1.0174 in 1982; 0.9025 in 1983.

Budget (1983): Expenditure $A3,500,000, of which $A950,000 was British grant-in-aid. The remainder, $A2,550,000, was expected to include personal tax revenue of $A160,000, customs duties of $A506,000 and philately sales $A594,512.

Development (1983): $A7.1m. derived from grant and loan funds from the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the EDF and UNDP.

In 1982 the Government planned to spend $A156,140 on social services and education, $A948,166 on commerce and natural resources, $A180,022 on communications and works.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1982: *Imports:* $A2,890,377 (Food and live animals $A647,848; Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. $A484,525; Basic manufactures $A553,348; Machinery and transport equipment $A464,299). *Exports:* $A36,766 (Copra $A26,671; Cine films re-exported $A10,095). The principal trading partners were Fiji (47.5% of total trade), Australia (39.7%) and New Zealand (5.3%).

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution came into effect at independence on 1 October 1978. Its main provisions are as follows:

The Constitution states that Tuvalu is a democratic sovereign state and that the Constitution is the Supreme Law. It guarantees protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for the determination of citizenship.

The British sovereign is represented by the Governor-General, who must be a citizen of Tuvalu and is appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament, and up to four other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General from among the members of Parliament, after consultation with the Prime Minister. The Cabinet, which is directly responsible to Parliament, consists of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers whose functions are to advise the Governor-General upon the government of Tuvalu. The Attorney-General is the principal legal adviser to the Government. Parliament is composed of 12 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years, subject to dissolution, and is presided over by a Speaker elected by the members. The Constitution also provides for the operation of a Judiciary (see Judicial System) and for an independent Public Service.

The Government

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II.

Governor-General: Sir Fiatau Penitala Teo (took office 1 October 1978).

CABINET

(February 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister for Civil Service Administration and Local Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr Tomasi Puapua.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance: Henry F. Naisali.

Minister for Social Services: Falaile Pilitati.

Minister for Commerce and Natural Resources: Lale Seluka.

Minister for Works and Communications: Solomona Metia Tealofi.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Vaiaku, Funafuti.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Parliament has 12 members who hold office for a term of up to four years. The most recent elections were held in September 1981. There are no political parties.

Speaker: Vasa Vave Founuku.

Judicial System

The Supreme Law is embodied in the Constitution. The High Court is the superior court of record, presided over by the Chief Justice, and has jurisdiction to hear appeals from judgments of the Magistrates' Courts and the Island Courts. Appeals from the High Court lie with the Court of Appeal in Fiji or, in the ultimate case, with the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

There are eight Island Courts with limited jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

Church of Tuvalu: POB 2, Funafuti; tel. 755; f. 1861; derived from the Congregationalist foundation of the London Missionary Society; embraces about 98% of the population; Pres. Rev. Seve Iotama; Gen. Sec. Rev. Puafitu Faaalo.

There are small groups of Seventh-day Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses and the Bahá'í Faith.

The Press

Sikuleo o Tuvalu (in Tuvaluan)/**Tuvalu Echoes** (in English): Broadcasting and Information Division, Vaiaku, Funafuti; tel. 731; telex 4800; fortnightly; Editor Luke Paeniu; circ. 200 in Tuvaluan, 250 in English.

Radio

In 1984 there were an estimated 2,000 radio receivers in use.

Radio Tuvalu: Vaiaku, Funafuti; f. 1975; tel. 732; telex 4801; daily broadcasts in Tuvaluan and English, 40 hours per week; Broadcasting and Information Officer Holland Panapa.

Finance, Trade and Industry

National Bank of Tuvalu: POB 13, Vaiaku, Funafuti; tel. 802; telex 4802; f. 1980; commercial bank; Gen. Man. Simon Carter; brs on all islands.

Retail trade is almost exclusively in the hands of island co-operative societies which are supplied by:

Tuvalu Co-operative Society Ltd: Funafuti; f. 1979 by amalgamation of the eight island Societies; Co-operatives Officer Itibo P. Tofiga.

Tuvalu Copra Co-operative Society Ltd: Funafuti; f. 1979.

Transport

Shipping: There is a deep-water lagoon at the point of entry, Funafuti, and irregular shipping services connect Tuvalu with Fiji and elsewhere. The Government operates one inter-island ship.

Civil Aviation: Air Tungaru (Kiribati) operates a fortnightly service between Tarawa (Kiribati) and Funafuti, and Air Fiji maintains a service between Suva and Funafuti three times a week.

UGANDA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Uganda is an equatorial country in East Africa, bordered by Sudan to the north, Zaire to the west, Kenya to the east and Rwanda, Tanzania and Lake Victoria to the south. The climate is tropical, with temperatures, moderated by the altitude of the country, varying between 15° and 30°C. The official language is English and there are many local languages, the most important of which is Luganda. More than 60% of the population follow Christian beliefs. There is a small Muslim minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has six horizontal stripes: black, gold, red, black, gold and red. In the centre is a white disc containing a crested crane. The capital is Kampala.

Recent History

Formerly a British protectorate, Uganda became an independent member of the Commonwealth on 9 October 1962. The Government was led by Dr Milton Obote, leader of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) since 1960 and Prime Minister since April 1962. At independence the country comprised four regions, including the kingdom of Buganda, which had federal status. Exactly a year after independence Uganda became a republic, with Mutesa II, Kabaka (King) of Buganda, as first President. Executive power remained with the Cabinet. By 1966 rivalry between the UPC and the followers of the Kabaka was intense, and in February Dr Obote led a successful pre-emptive coup against the President. In April Dr Obote became executive President. In September 1967 a new constitution was introduced, establishing a unitary republic, and Buganda was brought under the control of the central government. After an assassination attempt on President Obote in December 1969, all opposition parties were banned.

President Obote was overthrown in January 1971 by the Army, led by Maj.-Gen. (later Field Marshal) Idi Amin Dada, who assumed full executive powers and suspended political activity. The National Assembly was dissolved in February, when Amin declared himself Head of State, took over legislative powers and suspended parts of the 1967 constitution. Obote took refuge in Tanzania, whose support for him led to disputes within the East African Community and clashes between Ugandan and Tanzanian troops on the border. In August 1972 Amin proclaimed an 'economic war' to free Uganda from foreign domination, particularly that of British interests and of British Asians resident in Uganda, and the mass expulsion of non-citizen Asians strained relations with the United Kingdom. In September 1972 an attempted invasion of Uganda by supporters of Obote was repulsed.

In February 1976 Amin claimed that large areas of western Kenya were historically part of Uganda; the frontier was temporarily closed and a virulent propaganda campaign ensued. Conflict was only narrowly averted in July, after Amin accused Kenya of co-operating in an Israeli commando raid to free Jewish hostages from an airliner which was hijacked to Entebbe airport by pro-Palestinian guerrillas. The United Kingdom severed relations with Uganda over the murder of one of the hostages after the raid.

The ruthless elimination of suspected opponents, mass flights of refugees to neighbouring countries and periodic purges of the army, on whose support the regime depended, became a focus of world indignation when the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda and two cabinet ministers were murdered in February 1977.

Uganda annexed the Kagera salient from Tanzania in November 1978. An invasion force consisting of Tanzanian regular troops and Ugandan exiles crossed into Uganda and rapidly gained control of the southern region. Amin's forces capitulated in spite of military aid and reinforcements from Libya, and in April 1979 a Tanzanian assault force entered Kampala, meeting little resistance. Sporadic fighting continued in northern Uganda, but the remaining pro-Amin troops were defeated in June. Amin fled initially to Libya, and in 1980 found refuge in Saudi Arabia.

A provisional government, the National Executive Council (NEC), was set up in April 1979 from the ranks of the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF), with Dr Yusuf Lule as President. When Dr Lule attempted to reshuffle the NEC in June, opposition from the National Consultative Council (NCC), a provisional parliament set up by the UNLF, and complaints to President Nyerere of Tanzania forced his resignation. Dr Lule was succeeded by Godfrey Binaisa, who was in turn overthrown by the Military Commission of the UNLF in May 1980 after he had decided to allow only UNLF members to stand in the elections set for December 1980 and attempted to dismiss the Chief of the Ugandan Army, Brig. David Oyite Ojok, a prominent Obote supporter. (Maj.-Gen. Oyite Ojok, as he became, was killed in a helicopter crash in December 1983.)

The Military Commission, under its Chairman, Paulo Muwanga, established an Electoral Commission to organize and supervise the national elections. Four parties contested the elections, which were won by the UPC, with Obote becoming President again. However, the defeated parties, particularly the Democratic Party (DP) led by Paul Ssemogerere and gaining most of its support from the Baganda people, complained of gross electoral malpractices by UPC supporters, both before and after voting, including: preventing the nomination of opponents of the UPC in 17 constituencies, and intervention by Muwanga (after the DP had claimed victory), who suspended the results and personally determined whether each individual election was valid. A team of Commonwealth observers made several criticisms of the conduct of the elections, but described them as 'a valid electoral exercise'.

The Obote Government, in which Muwanga was named Vice-President and Minister of Defence, has come under constant attack from opposition groups in exile and guerrilla groups operating inside the country. In January 1982 the Uganda Popular Front (UPF) was formed to co-ordinate, from its London base, the activities of the main exile groups aiming to overthrow the Obote Government. These groups were the Uganda Freedom Movement (led by Balaki Kiriya), the National Resistance Movement (led by Dr Lule and his former Defence Minister, Yoweri Museveni) and the Uganda National Rescue Front (led by Moses Ali, who was a minister in Amin's government but who claims no allegiance to Amin now). Godfrey Binaisa was appointed a joint leader of the UPF in his own right. Kiriya was subsequently arrested (he claims to have been kidnapped in Kenya) and charged with treason in Kampala. The case was dismissed by a High Court judge in December 1984, but Kiriya was immediately rearrested. Dr Lule died in London in January 1985.

The most serious threat to Obote is the continuing anti-government guerrilla activity, which began in February 1981 with a series of attacks on police and army installations. Hundreds of President Obote's opponents were subsequently detained, including DP members of the National Assembly, and several newspapers were banned. Following the withdrawal of Tanzanian troops in June, there were reports from the West Nile Region (Amin's homeland) of further atrocities by Ugandan soldiers. The National Resistance Army (NRA) led by Museveni, is, in effect, the UPF's military wing and operates in the Luwero, Mubende and Mpigi districts, north and west of Kampala. In West Nile the Uganda National Rescue Front has been active, but on a smaller scale.

In 1982 an estimated 200,000 Ugandans were reported to have fled to Sudan, Rwanda and Zaire, to escape armed clashes and government reprisals. The exodus continued throughout 1983, and it was reported that Ugandan soldiers were crossing the border and attacking refugees in southern Sudan. Although the Government claimed by late 1983 that the refugees were

returning home, the situation was very unclear, and relief workers reported that many Ugandans were coming back to the camps, having found that the situation in their home areas was still very dangerous. Uganda and Rwanda agreed in March 1983 to co-operate in solving the problem of ethnic Rwandan refugees on both sides of their border. Tens of thousands of ethnic Rwandans, some of them having lived in Uganda for generations, were forcibly moved from their homes into makeshift camps by local Ugandan authorities in 1982. Some fled across the border into Rwanda, and others to Tanzania.

In March 1983 the NRA warned foreigners to leave Uganda, prior to its launching of a new offensive to counter the army's anti-guerrilla campaign. In the Luwero district north of Kampala, hundreds of civilians, including many women and children, were killed during attacks on refugee camps there in May. The NRA denied involvement in the massacres. More than 100,000 people were displaced, and were unable to plant new crops. International aid agencies intensified relief operations, supplying food and medical care, but, for several months, they were prevented by the army from reaching the camps sheltering the displaced people. The guerrillas could not survive without help from the local inhabitants but it is likely that this is mostly obtained through intimidation.

Although, by late 1983, the Government could claim, with some justification, that the security situation as a whole was greatly improved, there were severe set-backs in 1984. The worst single incidence of violence occurred in May, when about 100 men, women and children were massacred, reportedly by government troops, at a theological college near Kampala. The Government admitted that its soldiers might have been responsible for some of the killings. In August a US government spokesman accused Ugandan troops of having killed, or intentionally starved to death, up to 200,000 people in the three years of the anti-insurgency operations in the 'Luwero triangle', and he alleged that the army was out of the Government's control. The allegations were strongly denied by the Government and were regarded as greatly exaggerated by many observers, including the UK's diplomatic mission in Kampala.

In October 1983, to mark Uganda's 21st independence anniversary, President Obote ordered the release of 2,100 detainees, including alleged anti-Government guerrillas and soldiers who fought under Amin. Owing to the security situation, the Democratic Party boycotted the November 1983 by-elections, as a result of which all eight vacant seats in the National Assembly were won by the UPC. The UPC's position was further strengthened in early 1984, when the DP split over the election of party officers. The formation of a breakaway party, the Nationalist Liberal Party, was announced in June 1984 by the DP's former Vice-President, Tiberio Okeny. General elections were due to be held by December 1985 at the latest.

Government

Following national elections held in December 1980, Uganda returned to a multi-party parliamentary system, under the 1967 Constitution, as subsequently amended, which the Court of Appeal declared to be valid in October 1980. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, with 136 members: 10 nominated to represent the armed forces and 126 directly elected by universal adult suffrage. The leader of the majority party becomes President.

Defence

An occupying force of some 20,000 members of the Tanzanian People's Defence Forces operated in Uganda after the defeat of President Amin's troops. By mid-1981 most of the Tanzanian troops had withdrawn, but about 1,000 remained to guard road-blocks and key security posts. In 1985 there were still several hundred Tanzanian, as well as North Korean, military advisers and instructors in the country. A Commonwealth military training team carried out an intensive programme from 1982 to 1984, training nearly 4,000 officers and men. The UK, which took part in the programme, also has a 12-man training team, based at Jinja, and in August 1984 the British Government signed an agreement to continue this assistance. The Ugandan armed forces were estimated at 18,000 men in July 1984. There is a police force of about 3,000, which has received some training assistance from the UK, and a special security force. Defence expenditure was estimated at US $94m. in 1982.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, the most important sector of Uganda's economy, provides a livelihood for nearly 90% of the population. Internal insecurity hindered international efforts to ease the serious famine which caused thousands of deaths in northern Uganda in 1979–80, while drought and cattle rustling badly damaged the livestock industry. The main food crops are plantains (matoke), cassava, sweet potatoes, beans and cereals. The chief export crops are coffee (which usually provides more than 90% of Uganda's total export earnings), tea and cotton. Sugar cane, cocoa and tobacco are the other main cash crops, and small amounts are exported.

During the rule of President Amin, all foreign-owned lands, sugar, tea, coffee and cotton industries and estates were nationalized without compensation. Non-citizen Asians, who had a prominent share in commerce, were expelled, and their assets were distributed among soldiers and military police. As a result, foreign aid dwindled, and there was a severe shortage of skilled personnel. After 1979, however, this policy was reversed, and foreign companies have taken an interest in reviving Ugandan agriculture and industry. Prominent Asian entrepreneurs have been welcomed back to Uganda, and in February 1983 legislation to restore to non-citizens (mainly Asians) property expropriated by the Amin regime became effective.

During the 1970s there was virtually no real growth in Ugandan GDP. Production of important cash crops, particularly tea, tobacco, cotton and sugar, had by the end of the decade declined to a fraction of their production at its beginning. In an effort to stimulate production, substantial increases have been made in producer prices for export crops. Many plantations and processing plants are undergoing rehabilitation after being run down during the Amin period. The World Bank, the European Development Fund and the ADB, as well as the main bilateral donors (the UK, the USA, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany), are making available substantial aid towards this purpose.

Coffee production declined from more than 200,000 metric tons per year in the early 1970s to only 120,000 tons in 1979, resulting in a serious shortage of foreign exchange. There was some improvement in 1980/81, however, and in 1981/82 Uganda was able to meet its export quota under the International Coffee Agreement (ICA). The 1982/83 crop reached 180,000 metric tons, as a result of which Uganda succeeded in raising its annual ICA export quota to 144,000 tons. The basic ICA quota for 1983/84 was 2.31m. bags (each of 60 kg), and production for that year was 3.1m. bags, leaving considerable stocks even after some of the surplus had been sold on the non-quota market. The 1984/85 quota was fixed at 2,599,000 bags. Most of Uganda's coffee is of the *robusta* variety.

Uganda's peak annual output of made tea was 23,376 metric tons in 1972, when it was second only to Kenya among African tea-producing countries. Following nationalization of the tea plantations in 1972, output fell drastically. In 1980 production was only 1,533 tons, but in 1983 it increased to 3,169 tons. In 1982 only 300 tons of cocoa (10% of output) were exported, owing to inadequate transport facilities. Tobacco exports were resumed in 1983.

Uganda was formerly one of the leading cotton-producing countries in Africa. Its peak annual output of cotton lint was 467,000 bales (each of 400 lb or 181.4 kg) in 1970, but production declined to only 15,100 bales in 1980. A major programme to restore Uganda's cotton ginneries is under way, but rehabilitation of the crop has been slower than expected.

Copper, mined at Kilembe, was once an important export, but production had ceased by 1980. A US $100m. plan to restart the mines and build a new smelter has been approved by the Government, and it is proposed that cobalt and sulphuric acid will be extracted from the stockpile of copper pyrites. The sulphuric acid would be used in a proposed superphosphate fertilizer plant, with phosphates from the Sukulu hills. The Owen Falls hydroelectric station, which has an installed capacity of 150 MW and generates almost all of the country's electricity, is to be modernized and expanded in a US $60m. programme. Uganda supplies 30 MW to Kenya and has agreed, in principle, to supply electricity to northern Tanzania.

Upon taking office in 1980, the main priority for President Obote's Government was the restoration of international con-

fidence in the country. Negotiations with Tanzania and Kenya on the dispute over Ugandan debts and the assets of the East African Community, which was dissolved in 1977, reached agreement in November 1983. Improved relations with Kenya removed barriers to the export of landlocked Ugandan coffee. Other problems which the Government has attempted to tackle include the corruption of 'black market' trading, in which basic foodstuffs are sold at exorbitant prices, and a persistently high rate of inflation. The 'floating' of the shilling in June 1981 effectively led to a massive devaluation of the currency, but restored some stability to the economy. In August 1982 a two-tier exchange rate was introduced in a further effort to increase foreign confidence in the shilling and to undermine 'black market' currency dealings. In June 1984 the dual exchange rate was ended, since the gap between the two rates had narrowed, as the Government had intended. The value of the shilling subsequently fell steadily, from 300 per US dollar in June to 565 per dollar by early December.

By late 1983 the rate of inflation had fallen to under 30%, compared with over 100% in 1980, but increases in prices and wages, combined with the falling value of the shilling, pushed inflation up again to about 70% by late 1984. In 1983 the IMF approved a third one-year stand-by arrangement (of SDR 95m.) to support the Government's economic programme. However, negotiations on a new stand-by facility of US $59.8m., to replace the one ended in September 1984, seemed to have reached deadlock by March 1985. The World Bank approved a third reconstruction credit, of US $50m., in May 1984, bringing its total pledged loans to Uganda since 1981 to US $479m., although only about US $140m. had been disbursed by the end of 1984. Uganda's total external debt at the end of 1983 was about US $500m. The trade deficit in that year was estimated at US $167m., but the effect on the balance of payments is offset by the large amount of aid money flowing in.

Uganda's gross domestic product (GDP) declined, in real terms, by 11.9% in 1979, and by a further 3.4% in 1980. GDP grew by 3.9% in 1981, by 8.2% in 1982, and by 7.3% in 1983. In the latter year, however, real GDP was still lower than the annual level of 1971–74. A revised economic recovery programme for 1983–85 was announced in November 1983. It was envisaged that GDP would continue to expand by about 6% annually. Industry was allocated 35% of the programme's resources, and agriculture was to receive 27%. The large-scale industrial sector was expected to grow by 40% in 1983/84 and by 25% in 1984/85 (industry was operating at only 30% of capacity in 1982). The sugar industry was to be given priority, with an investment of US$77m. The programme required additional finance of US $199m., in addition to the US $557.5m. needed under the original programme covering 1982–84, which had concentrated on boosting the export commodity sector. A medium-term investment programme was to be presented to a meeting of potential aid donors in June 1985, focusing more on growth and development than on rehabilitation.

Transport and Communications

Uganda had 1,286 km of railways and 7,740 km of main roads in 1982. Owing to the poor condition of many of the major roads, a ban was imposed on their use by vehicles weighing more than 35 metric tons from neighbouring countries. The transport system deteriorated after the expulsion by President Amin of the Asians, who had largely controlled it, but, with the help of foreign aid, a reconstruction programme is now under way. A rail wagon ferry service on Lake Victoria, linking Jinja with the Tanzanian port of Mwanza, was inaugurated in 1983. Air transport from Entebbe airport (renamed Apolo Milton Obote airport in October 1984) is provided by the Uganda Airlines Corporation and other carriers.

Social Welfare

The health service was adversely affected by the departure of foreign personnel in 1972. Uganda had one physician for every 26,810 inhabitants in 1980, compared with one for every 15,050 in 1960. In 1984–85 the Government planned to spend US $15m. on the rehabilitation of hospitals, dispensaries and health centres. In 1975 Uganda had 420 hospital establishments, with a total of 18,156 beds.

Education

Education is sponsored by the Government and by missions, and most schools are Government-financed or aided, although education is not compulsory. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for seven years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 13, lasts for a further six years. It was estimated that the proportion of primary school-age children attending school in 1984 was about 54% of boys and 42% of girls. The national university is Makerere University, in Kampala.

Tourism

The forests, lakes and mountains are the main tourist features, but under President Amin's regime the tourist trade ceased. There were only 3,600 tourist arrivals in 1981, compared with 85,000 10 years earlier. The number rose in 1982 to 8,622 tourists, mainly from Italy and Scandinavia, and earnings totalled US $2.1m. In 1983 there were 12,786 tourist arrivals. The economic recovery programme includes plans to rehabilitate the neglected national parks and to renovate the lodges, as well as the state-owned hotels in Kampala.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 3 June (Martyrs' Day), 20 June (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 9 October (Independence Day), 25 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 25 March (anniversary of the formation of the UNFL), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Uganda shilling.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 602.7 Uganda shillings;
US $1 = 520.0 Uganda shillings.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Entebbe.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Land	197,058
Inland water	44,081
Total	241,139*
Population (census results)	
18 August 1959	6,449,558†
18 August 1969	9,548,847‡
18 January 1980	12,630,076§
Density (per sq km) at January 1980	52.4

* 93,104 sq miles. Source: Lands and Surveys Department.
† Excluding non-Africans, numbering 87,058 at 18 March 1959.
‡ Includes 13,796 people enumerated in Karasuk, a part of Kenya which was administered by Uganda at the time of the census. The administration of Karasuk has since reverted to Kenya. Of the total, 9,456,466 were African, 74,308 Asian (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh only), 9,533 European, 3,238 Arabs and 5,302 others.
§ Preliminary result.

PRINCIPAL TRIBES (Africans only, 1959 census)

	Male	Female	Total
Baganda	508,735	536,143	1,044,878
Iteso	257,134	267,582	524,716
Basoga	246,182	255,739	501,921
Banyankore	253,993	265,290	519,283
Banyaruanda	212,434	166,222	378,656
Bakiga	220,936	238,683	459,619
Lango	180,694	183,113	363,807
Bagisu	163,923	165,334	329,257
Acholi	141,643	143,286	284,929
Lugbara	116,114	120,156	236,270
Banyoro	93,907	94,467	188,374
Batoro	103,436	104,864	208,300
Karamojong	63,747	67,966	131,713
Total (incl. others)	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1969 census)

Kampala (capital)	330,700	Mbale	23,544
Jinja and Njeru	52,509	Entebbe	21,096
Bugembe planning area	46,884	Gulu	18,170

1980 (preliminary census results): Kampala 458,423; Jinja 45,060; Masaka 29,123; Mbale 28,039; Mbarara 23,155; Gulu 14,958.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1975–80)

Average annual birth rate 50.1 per 1,000; death rate 16.2 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	2,353	1,310	3,663
Industry	176	20	196
Services	295	108	404
Total	2,824	1,438	4,262

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 4,546; Total 5,706 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

EMPLOYMENT ('000 employees at June each year)

	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	78.2	76.6	81.1
Mining and quarrying	4.1	4.1	3.6
Manufacturing and electricity	54.0	51.9	51.7
Construction and water supply	45.5	46.9	48.9
Private commerce	18.5	12.8	18.3
Transport, storage and communications	13.1	12.4	10.0
Services*	152.0	158.1	158.2
Total	365.4	362.8	371.8

* Including commerce of the public sector.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	17	8	9
Rice (paddy)	17	15	18
Maize	286	342	293
Millet	459	480	528
Sorghum	299	320	400
Potatoes	213	175	196
Sweet potatoes*	670	680	690
Cassava (Manioc)*	1,400	1,420	1,425
Beans (dry)	186	293	361
Peas (dry)	1	1	1
Chick-peas	1	2	3
Soybeans	3	5	6
Groundnuts (in shell)	65	80	90
Sesame seed	20	25	35
Sugar cane*	370	370	700
Plantains	3,330†	3,350*	3,380*
Coffee (green)	110†	145*	155
Tea (made)	2†	2†	14
Tobacco (leaves)	4	4*	4
Cotton (lint)†	8	5	18

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	4,800	5,000	5,000
Sheep	1,072	1,075	1,078
Goats	2,155	2,160	2,165
Pigs	240	250	260
Asses	16	16	16
Chickens	13,200	13,300	13,400

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Beef and veal*	80	83	83
Mutton and lamb*	5	5	5
Goats' meat*	9	9	9
Pig meat	11*	11*	11
Poultry meat*	19	19	22
Other meat	14	15	15
Cows' milk*	315	350	350
Hen eggs*	9.6	10.0	12.0
Cattle hides*	11.1	11.6	11.6

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	106	106	106
Other industrial wood	1,322	1,364	1,409
Fuel wood	22,468	23,179	23,926
Total	23,896	24,649	25,441

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1976 official estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1975	1976	1977
Total (incl. boxboards)	34	45	24*

* FAO estimate.

1978–82: Annual production as in 1977 (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1979	1980	1981
Tilapias	59.4	58.3	58.4
Nile perch	69.1	72.5	71.0
Other freshwater fishes	51.4	35.1	37.2
Total catch	179.9	165.8	166.6

1982: Catch assumed to be unchanged since 1981.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

(metric tons)

	1975	1976	1977
Copper ore*	8,500	7,000	4,000
Tin concentrates*	82	12	26
Tungsten concentrates*	87	74	69
Apatite	4,892	2,116	—
Beryl	n.a.	14	21

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

Source: Mines Department.

1978: Copper 1,300 metric tons.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Raw sugar	metric tons	5,000	4,000	4,000
Beer	hectolitres	10,000	12,000	7,000
Cigarettes and cigars	million	537	636	205
Pipe tobacco	metric tons	9	12	—
Cotton fabrics	'000 sq metres	15,000	21,000	19,000
Soap*	metric tons	800	400	—
Cement	metric tons	2,000	10,000	8,000
Blister copper	metric tons	400	—	—
Electric energy	million kWh	650†	650†	657

* Including washing powders and detergents.
† Provisional or estimated figure.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Uganda shilling.

Denominations
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100, 500 and 1,000 shillings.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 602.7 Uganda shillings;
US $1 = 520.0 Uganda shillings;
1,000 Uganda shillings = £1.659 = $1.923.

Average Exchange Rate (Uganda shillings per US $)

1981	50.05
1982	94.05
1983	153.86

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(million shillings, year ending 30 June)

	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82*
Office of the president	—	67.8	701.9
Foreign affairs	7.7	4.0	649.3
Finance	291.2	826.0	3,329.5
Agriculture and forestry	80.0	200.9	1,225.4
Animal industry and fisheries	128.7	132.0	957.4
Land, mineral and water resources	66.9	102.0	857.3
Education	148.1	179.3	1,038.8
Health	65.4	91.0	316.1
Works	99.3	141.7	1,038.2
Transport	26.4	125.3	831.5
Defence	293.5	750.0	3,271.1
Internal affairs	49.3	71.0	621.8
Local administrations	14.9	100.0	726.4
Housing and urban development	—	—	2,981.3
Total (incl. others)	1,344.8	2,993.4	19,615.6

* Estimates.
1982/83 (estimates, million shillings): Revenue 56,370; Expenditure 59,700.

RECURRENT BUDGET
(million shillings, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82*
Income tax	425.3	387.5	951.4
Selective income levy	23.5	15.4	18.7
Export taxes	1,319.8	300.0	6,860.8
Customs duties	372.6	625.0	6,363.8
Excise duties	76.0	130.0	2,280.0
Public sector investment contribution	354.5	300.0	—
Sales tax	1,129.1	950.0	8,660.0
Service and production taxes and commercial transactions levy	16.1	27.0	50.0
Fees and licences	92.5	100.2	106.8
Total	3,809.5	2,835.1	25,291.5

Expenditure	1979/80	1980/81*	1981/82*
Office of the president	129.6	278.4	861.7
Foreign affairs	100.9	102.2	671.7
Finance	211.5	395.0	1,467.8
Agriculture and forestry	191.9	306.8	742.1
Animal industry and fisheries	115.7	159.7	362.7
Lands, mineral and water resources	83.6	156.5	583.7
Education	947.6	1,284.5	4,053.9
Health	346.2	493.1	1,242.3
Works	159.0	241.0	644.8
Defence	639.1	1,902.7	4,774.3
Police force	209.5	439.6	962.1
Prison service	208.5	439.7	1,126.7
Local administrations	225.6	380.7	1,017.0
Total (incl. others)	4,223.8	7,568.3	21,421.9†

* Estimates.
† Before deducting appropriations-in-aid (480.0 million shillings).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million shillings at 1966 factor cost)

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity*

	1976	1977	1978
Monetary sector:			
Agriculture	1,541	1,547	1,462
Cotton ginning, coffee curing and sugar manufacture	59	53	49
Forestry, fishing and hunting	115	128	126
Mining and quarrying	40	21	15
Manufacture of food products	36	40	28
Miscellaneous manufacturing	405	391	358
Electricity	90	92	92
Construction	44	45	39
Commerce	642	665	637
Transport and communications	318	266	167
Government	729	751	800
Miscellaneous services	430	436	262
Rents	295	326	352
Non-Monetary sector:			
Agriculture	2,151	2,230	2,291
Forestry, fishing and hunting	185	192	198
Construction	38	39	40
Owner-occupied dwellings	299	309	319
Total	7,417	7,531	7,235

* Figures are provisional. Revised totals (in million shillings) are: 7,410 in 1976; 7,527 in 1977; 7,181 in 1978; 6,330 in 1979; 6,115 in 1980; 6,351 in 1981; 6,873 in 1982; 7,375 in 1983.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1979	1980	1981
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	397.2	319.4	229.3
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−265.7	−317.6	−278.3
Trade balance	131.5	1.8	−49.0
Exports of services	17.0	11.3	45.1
Imports of services	−121.4	−132.1	−113.6
Balance on goods and services	27.1	−119.0	−117.5
Unrequited transfers (net)	12.4	35.9	125.2
Current balance	39.5	−83.1	7.7
Direct capital investment (net)	1.6	—	—
Other long-term capital (net)	91.3	−59.3	−102.0
Short-term capital (net)	12.3	−7.2	12.3
Net errors and omissions	−184.2	−64.4	−38.1
Total (net monetary movements)	−39.5	−214.0	−120.1
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	6.7	6.9	6.5
Valuation changes (net)	−0.5	15.9	−9.8
Grants for balance of payments support	—	—	24.2
Loans for balance of payments support	—	29.1	55.7
Payments arrears (net)	7.0	129.7	−54.5
Changes in reserves	−26.3	−32.4	−98.1

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 shillings)

Imports	1977	1978	1979
Paper and paper products	25,994	35,822	27,773
Cotton fabrics, other than grey	2,520	2,669	2,261
Iron and steel	40,562	31,590	15,567
Other metals and metal products	78,151	84,642	57,221
Machinery, incl. agricultural machinery	58,771	661,652	601,811
Transport equipment	227,025		
Total (incl. others)	1,460,939	1,470,261	1,244,314

1980: Total imports 2,175 million shillings.

Exports (incl. re-exports)	1977	1978	1979
Coffee, not roasted	4,288,133	2,113,300	2,231,800
Cotton, raw	99,293	98,400	24,400
Copper, unwrought	23,658	18,000	9,400
Tea	105,136	20,900	12,200
Hides, skins, etc.	5,372	800	1,900
Total (incl. others)	4,592,399	2,317,200	2,306,600

1980: Total exports 2,558 million shillings.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 shillings)

Imports*	1977	1978	1979
Australia	n.a.	2,078	4,456
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,901	55,314	n.a.
China, People's Republic	2,987	5,436	7,603
Denmark	6,416	11,845	n.a.
France	53,949	56,494	41,117
Germany, Federal Republic	182,272	185,140	139,839
Hong Kong	7,890	6,508	2,272
India	55,020	84,329	167,334
Israel	349	891	n.a.
Italy	109,789	103,866	99,611
Japan	67,991	122,715	53,950
Kenya and Tanzania	666,000	419,048	420,316
Netherlands	13,658	29,523	9,257
Pakistan	450	1,639	n.a.
Sweden	3,888	5,007	n.a.
Switzerland	16,127	16,472	n.a.
USSR	6,584	6,852	n.a.
United Kingdom	187,012	256,001	289,712
USA	14,017	28,365	10,571

* Direct imports only.

Exports*	1977	1978	1979
Australia	122,918	83,206	70,596
Canada	27,180	6,712	1,760
Germany, Federal Republic	78,069	80,348	78,103
Greece	—	88	n.a.
Hong Kong	18,104	11,016	525
Hungary	—	46,792	n.a.
Japan	171,640	192,829	219,750
Kenya and Tanzania	12,921	42,412	98,005
Netherlands	111,837	38,296	311,701
Poland	26,939	69,351	n.a.
Spain	143,322	72,047	n.a.
Sudan	56,702	2,516	5,009
Sweden	14,927	3,943	n.a.
USSR	—	28,639	n.a.
United Kingdom	895,439	498,834	394,523
USA	1,855,865	212,080	341,949

* Excluding re-exports.

Tourism

TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1974	1975
Australia	179	230
Germany, Federal Republic	1,288	1,300
India	194	232
Kenya	2,661	2,530
Tanzania	573	600
United Kingdom	2,413	2,004
USA and Canada	872	887
Total (incl. others)	30,600	22,636

1983: Tourist arrivals totalled 12,786.

Transport

RAILWAY TRAFFIC*

	1972	1973	1974
Passenger journeys	563,384	756,635	1,102,905
Freight carried (metric tons)	754,731	772,176	627,476
Freight (metric ton-km) ('000)	651,716	682,921	499,171

* Figures refer to traffic of the East African Railways Corporation originating in Uganda.

Source: East African Railways Corporation.

1982: Passenger journeys 2.3 million; freight carried 297,630 metric tons. Source: *Railway Directory and Year Book, 1985.*

CIVIL AVIATION (Entebbe Airport)

	1978	1979	1980
Aircraft movements	4,390	7,162	7,024
Passengers ('000):			
embarked	20.4	16.8	54.5
disembarked	20.0	14.1	49.1
Cargo (metric tons):			
loaded	16,562	6,151	701
unloaded	3,708	7,510	5,182
Mail (metric tons):			
loaded	5	24	25
unloaded	15	38	42

Source: Ministry of Transport.

ROAD TRAFFIC (registered motor vehicles*)

	1978	1979	1980†
Heavy commercial vehicles	5,812	3,216	3,500
Pick-ups and vans	5,101	3,336	3,500
Minibuses etc.	779	533	500
Buses	839	553	600
Passenger cars	15,757	11,279	11,000
Motor cycles and scooters	4,754	4,459	4,500

* Excluding government-owned vehicles. † Estimates.

Education

(1982)

	Teachers	Students
Primary	44,426	1,616,791
Secondary:		
General	6,287	132,051
Teacher training	496	9,157
Vocational	239	4,181
Higher:		
University	369	4,854
Other	271	2,458

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Directory

The Constitution

According to the Constitution of 8 September 1967, Uganda has an executive President who is Head of State, Leader of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Parliament is the supreme legislature, and consists of the President and a National Assembly of 82 elected members (raised to 126 in 1980). The Constitution provides for some specially elected members as may be required to give the party having the greatest numerical strength of elected members a majority of not more than 10 of all the members of the National Assembly. The Constitution may be amended by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the National Assembly.

The Constitution was amended by the Military Commission of the Uganda National Liberation Front between May and December 1980. The Court of Appeal ruled in October 1980 that the 1967 Constitution, as amended, was still valid.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr Apolo Milton Obote (took office 15 December 1980).

THE CABINET

(March 1985)

President, Minister of Finance* and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Apolo Milton Obote.

Vice-President and Minister of Defence: Paulo Muwanga.

Prime Minister: Otema Alimadi.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dr Samwiri Mugwisa.

Minister of Animal Industry and Fisheries: Dr John Joseph Otim.

Minister of Commerce: J. Aliro-Omara.

Minister of Co-operatives and Marketing: Yona Kanyomozi.

Minister of Culture and Community Development: Dr James W. Rwanyarare.

Minister of Education: Prof. Isaak Ojok.

Minister of Health: Dr Ezra Nkwasibwe.

Minister of Housing and Urban Development: Abraham Waligo.

Minister of Industry: Dr Adoniya Tiberondwa.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Dr David Anyoti.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Dr John M. M. Luwuliza-Kirunda.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Stephen O. Ariko.

Minister of Labour: Dr A. L. Butele.

Minister of Lands, Minerals and Water Resources: Max L. Choudry.

Minister of Local Government: Lawrence Kalule-Setalla.

Minister of Planning and Economic Development: Sam Odaka.

Minister of Power, Posts and Telecommunications: Akena P'ojok.

Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs: Wilson Okwenje.

Minister of Rehabilitation: P. Masette-Kuuya.

Minister of Regional Co-operation: Samuel Tewungwa.

Minister of Supplies: Dr Mosese Apiliga.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: Chris Rwakasisi (acting).

Minister of Transport: Yosa Mugenyi.

Minister of Works: W. Abena Nangwale.

Minister without Portfolio: Shafiq Arain.

Minister of State for Internal Affairs: Col William Omaria.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr Albert Picho Owiny.

Minister of State for Education: Dr P. Mateke.

Minister of State in the President's Office: Chris Rwakasisi.

Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office: Peter Otai.

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office: E. Rurangaranga.

* Although he is not of Cabinet rank, the Ambassador in the President's Office, Ephrahim Kamuntu, acts as Minister of Finance.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Kampala.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution provides for a National Assembly of 126 elected members. Uganda's first elected legislature since 1971 assembled on 23 December 1980. Ten additional members have been nominated to represent the Uganda National Liberation Army.

Speaker: Francis Butagira.

Election, 10–11 December 1980

Party	Seats*
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)	74
Democratic Party (DP)	51
Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM)†	1

* By the end of November 1983, after several defections by DP members to the UPC, and eight by-elections in seats which had fallen vacant, total representation was as follows: DP 35, UPC 100 (including 10 nominated members from the Uganda National Liberation Army), vacant 1.

† The UPM, founded in 1980, subsequently ceased to exist as a political party when its leader, YOWERI MUSEVENI, went into armed revolt against the Government, as leader of the National Resistance Army (NRA).

Political Organizations

Political activity outside the Uganda National Liberation Front, the broad coalition of former exiles and opponents of President Amin's regime, was banned in May 1979. After the Military Commission of the UNLF assumed executive power in a bloodless coup in May 1980, the ban on party-political activity was reversed. Four parties contested the national elections held in December 1980.

Conservative Party (CP): f. 1979; Leader J. MAYANJANKANGI, (Prime Minister of the then Kingdom of Buganda from 1964–66); won no seats in 1980 elections.

Democratic Party (DP): POB 1658, Kampala; f. 1953; banned in 1969 when UPC created a one-party state; favours mixed economy and a national govt; widespread support, particularly in southern Uganda; Pres.-Gen. PAUL SSEMOGERERE; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT KITARIKO.

Nationalist Liberal Party: Kampala; f. 1984 as breakaway party from the DP; Leader TIBERIO OKENY.

Uganda People's Congress (UPC): POB 1951, Kampala; f. 1960; socialist-inclined party; advocates mixed economy; ruling party 1962–71, sole legal political party in 1969–71; returned to power after elections held in December 1980; Leader Dr APOLO MILTON OBOTE; Sec.-Gen. Dr LUWULIZA KIRUNDA.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN UGANDA

Algeria: POB 4025, Kampala; Ambassador: ABDELAZIZ BOULKRON.

Burundi: POB 4379, Kampala; Ambassador: JANATHAS NIYUNGEKO.

China, People's Republic: POB 4106, Kampala; Ambassador: LI SHI.

Cuba: POB 9276, Kampala; Chargé d'affaires: RUBÉN F. GONZÁLEZ.

Egypt: POB 4280, Kampala; Ambassador: MAHMOUD F. KAMEL.

France: POB 7212, Kampala; Ambassador: J. JACQUES BUTIN.

German Democratic Republic: POB 7294, 26 Kololo Hill Drive, Kampala; tel. 43693; telex 61230; Ambassador: (vacant).

Germany, Federal Republic: Embassy House, POB 7016, Kampala; Ambassador: GÜNTHER HELD.

Holy See: POB 7177, Kampala; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop KARL-JOSEF RAUBER.

India: POB 7040, Kampala; High Commissioner: N. R. VERMA.

Iraq: POB 7137, Kampala; Chargé d'affaires: ABDUL RAZZAK M. SALIH.

Italy: POB 4646, Kampala; Ambassador: MICHELE MARTINEZ.

Kenya: POB 5220, Kampala; High Commissioner: D. O. MAYAKA (acting).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: POB 5885, Kampala; Ambassador: LI SANG IL.

Korea, Republic: Baumann House, POB 3717, Kampala; Ambassador: (vacant).

Libya: POB 6079, Kampala; Ambassador: (vacant).

Nigeria: 33 Nakasero Rd, POB 4338, Kampala; High Commissioner: P. M. BRAI.

Rwanda: POB 2468, Kampala; Ambassador: (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: Kampala; (Temporarily closed).

Somalia: POB 7113, Kampala; Ambassador: MOHAMED GARAD.

Sudan: POB 3200, Kampala; Ambassador: MUHAMED ABDALLA OSMAN.

Tanzania: POB 5750, Kampala; High Commissioner: HERMAN MARTIN MKWIZU.

USSR POB 7022, Kampala; Ambassador: SERGEI BUKIN.

United Kingdom: POB 7070, 10/12 Obote Ave, Kampala; tel. 57031; telex 61202; High Commissioner: COLIN MCLEAN.

USA: POB 7007, Kampala; Ambassador: ALLAN CLAYTON DAVIS.

Yugoslavia: POB 4370, Kampala; Ambassador: SLAVOLJUB ALEKSIĆ.

Zaire: POB 4972, Kampala; Ambassador: BUKASA MUTEBA KAMULETA.

Judicial System

The Court of Appeal: Kampala; f. 1977 following the dissolution of the Court of Appeal for East Africa; hears appeals from the High Court.

President: SAULO MUSOKE.

Vice-President: D. L. K. LUBOGO.

Justices of Appeal: P. N. NYAMUCHONCHO, B. B. ASTHANA.

The High Court: f. 1902; it has full criminal and civil jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the country. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and 11 Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice: G. F. MASIKA.

Puisne Judges: M. C. KANTINTI, S. T. MANYINDO, P. J. P. A. ALLEN, M. OPU, E. A. OTENG, B. J. ODOKI, A. H. O. ODER, A. O. OUMA, A. N. KAROKORA, C. M. KATO, W. K. M. KITYO.

Magistrates' Courts: Their present status and rights are established under the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1970. The country is divided into magisterial areas, presided over by a Chief Magistrate. Under him there are Magistrates Grades I, II, and III with powers of sentence varying accordingly. The Magistrates preside alone over their courts and have limited jurisdiction. Appeals lie to the Chief Magistrate's Court, and from there to the High Court.

Religion

About 33% of the total population are Roman Catholic, about 30% are Protestant and between 5% and 6% Muslim.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. YONA OKOTH, POB 14123, Kampala; c. 4m. adherents.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Kampala: HE Cardinal EMMANUEL NSUBUGA, Archbishop's House, POB 14125, Mengo, Kampala; tel. 70183; over 4m. adherents.

ISLAM

The Uganda Muslim Supreme Council: POB 3247, Kampala; The Mufti of Uganda: Sheikh ABDUL RAZAK MATOVU; Chief Kadi and Pres. of Council: Sheikh ABDU OBEDI KAMULEGEYA.

The Press

DAILIES

Munno: POB 4027, Kampala; f. 1911; Luganda; Editor J. KAYONDO.

Ngabo: POB 9362, Kampala; tel. 42637; telex 61236; f. 1981; Editor DRAKE SEKEBA.

The Star: POB 9362, Kampala; tel. 42637; telex 61236; f. 1980; revived 1984; Editor DRAKE SEKEBA.

Taifa Empya: POB 1986, Kampala; f. 1953; Luganda; Editor A. SEMBOGA.

Uganda Times: POB 20081, Kampala; f. 1979; English; official govt newspaper; Editor D. OPIGO.

WEEKLIES

Equator: POB 2784, Kampala; f. 1981; English; independent; Editor BAGENDA-MPIMA.

Munnansi News Bulletin: Kampala; f. 1980; English; owned by the Democratic Party; Editor ANTHONY SEKWEYAMA.

People: POB 4615, Kampala; f. 1980; English; newspaper of the Uganda People's Congress; Editor Y. ADOLA.

Ugandan Pilot: English; Roman Catholic.

PERIODICALS

Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development: Dept of Agriculture, Makerere University, POB 7062, Kampala; 2 a year; circ. 800.

Leadership: POB 2522, Kampala; tel. 61001; f. 1956; 10 a year; English; Roman Catholic; circ. 23,000.

Mkombozi: c/o Ministry of Defence; POB 3798, Kampala; f. 1982; military; Editor A. OPOLOTT.

Musizi: POB 4027, Mengo, Kampala; f. 1955; monthly; Luganda; Roman Catholic; Editor F. GITTA; circ. 30,000.

New Century: POB 6246, Kampala; f. 1976; monthly; English; organ of the Anglican Church of Uganda; Editor TOM NABETA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Uganda News Agency (UNA): c/o Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, POB 7142, Kampala; tel. 54461; telex 61188; Dir EDDIE KERONEGA; Editor-in-Chief F. A. OTAI.

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (USSR), TASS (USSR) and Xinhua (People's Republic of China) have bureaux in Kampala, and Agence France-Presse is also represented.

Publishers

Centenary Publishing House Ltd: POB 2776, Kampala; tel. 41599; f. 1977; owned by Anglican Church in Uganda; Man. Dir Rev. SAM KAKIZA.

Longman Uganda Ltd: POB 3409, Kampala; tel. 42940; f. 1965; Man. Dir M. K. L. MUTYABA.

Uganda Publishing House Ltd: POB 2923, Kampala; tel. 57081; telex 61175; f. 1966; primary and secondary school textbooks; Man. Dir LABAN O. ERAPU.

Government Publishing House

Government Printer: POB 33, Entebbe; telex 61336.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 280,000 radio receivers and 76,000 TV sets in use in 1985.

RADIO

Radio Uganda: POB 7142, Kampala; tel. 54461; telex 61084; state controlled; broadcasts in English, French, Arabic, Swahili and vernacular languages; Dir of Radio APOLO LAWOKO.

TELEVISION

Uganda Television Service: POB 4260, Kampala; tel. 54461; f. 1962; state-controlled commercial service; transmits over a radius of 320 km from Kampala; five relay stations have been built, others are under construction; Controller of Programmes JAMIL DEEN.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; brs = branches; amounts in Uganda shillings).

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Uganda: POB 7120, 37–43 Kampala Rd, Kampala; tel. 58441; telex 61059; f. 1966; bank of issue; authorized cap. 20m., dep. 665m. (1979); Gov. LEO KIBIRANGO; Deputy Gov. ROBERT ELANGOT; Gen. Man. B. M. KUME.

State Banks

The Co-operative Bank Ltd: POB 6863, Kampala; f. 1970; cap. 1.26m.; Gen. Man. D. KIREJU.

Uganda Commercial Bank: POB 973, 12 Kampala Rd, Kampala; tel. 34747; telex 61073; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 500m. (1982); Chair. and Man. Dir RICHARD H. KAIJUKA; 52 brs.

Uganda Development Bank: POB 7210, IPS Bldg, Kampala; f. 1972; cap. and dep. 230m. (1982); Gen. Man. A. MAWANDA.

Development Bank

East African Development Bank: POB 7128, Kampala; tel. 30021; telex 61074; f. 1967; new charter 1980; provides financial and technical assistance to promote industrial development within Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, which hold 30.8% of the equity each, the remaining 7.6% being shared by the African Development Bank, Barclays Bank, the Commercial Bank of Africa, a consortium of Yugoslav institutions, Grindlays Bank, Standard Chartered Bank and Post-Och Kreditbanken of Sweden; authorized cap. 400m.; regional offices in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam; Dir-Gen. PER AASMUNDRUD.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Baroda (Uganda) Ltd: POB 7197, 18 Kampala Rd, Kampala; tel. 33680; telex 61315; f. 1969; cap. 20m.; Chair. and Man. Dir S. S. PALEKAR; 3 brs.

Barclays Bank of Uganda Ltd: POB 2971, Kampala Rd, Kampala; tel. 30972; telex 61014; f. 1969; cap. 20m., res 254.6m., dep. 6,088.9m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. G. W. B. GOWA; Man. Dir E. N. BOWMAN; 4 brs.

Grindlays Bank International (Uganda) Ltd: POB 485, 45 Kampala Rd, Kampala; tel. 30074; telex 61018; f. 1971; cap. 2m., res 30.5m. (Oct. 1983); Chair. G. G. HOWARD; Gen. Man. DAVID EDGAR.

Grindlays Bank (Uganda) Ltd: POB 7131, 45 Kampala Rd, Kampala; tel. 31151; telex 61018; f. 1969; cap. 20m., res 358m. (Oct. 1983); Gen. Man. DAVID EDGAR; 1 br.

Libyan Arab Uganda Bank for Foreign Trade and Development: POB 9485, Kampala; tel. 41408; telex 61286; f. 1972 (closed 1982 to June 1983); 49% owned by Uganda, 51% owned by Libyan Arab Foreign Bank; Chair. Haji BADRU WEGULO.

Standard Chartered Bank Uganda Ltd: POB 311, Speke Rd, Kampala; tel. 58211; telex 61010; f. 1969; cap. 20m., res 383.8m., dep. 4,268.4m. (1983); Chief Man. PETER GRIFFITH.

INSURANCE

East Africa General Insurance Co Ltd: 14 Kampala Rd, POB 1392, Kampala; life, fire, motor, marine and accident insurance.

National Insurance Corporation of Uganda: POB 7134, Kampala; f. 1964.

Uganda American Insurance Co Ltd: f. 1970.

Trade and Industry

Uganda Advisory Board of Trade: POB 6877, Kampala; tel. 33311; telex 61085; f. 1974; responsible through its eight agencies for importing and distributing various commodities; also advises importers and exporters and issues import and export licences; Chair. S. K. E. OKURUT; Sec. J. G. SENTOGO-DUNGU.

Uganda Export Promotion Council: Kampala; f. 1983; provides market intelligence, organizes training, exhibitions, etc.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Plot 17/19 Jinja Rd, POB 3809, Kampala; tel. 58791; telex 61272; Chair. P. K. BALAZA; Sec. J. WALFULA.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Agriculture and Livestock Development Fund: f. 1976; provides loans to farmers.

National Housing and Construction Corporation: Crested Towers, POB 659, Kampala; f. 1964; govt agent for building works, aims to improve living standards, principally by building residential housing; Chair. G. N. KARUGONJO; Gen. Man. R. W. DRONYI.

Uganda Development Corporation Ltd (UDC): 9–11 Obote Ave, POB 442, Kampala; f. 1952; Chair. J. M. S. KANAKULYA (acting); Sec. S. B. OKIDI.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Coffee Marketing Board: POB 7154, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all processed coffee produced in Uganda; handles all sales of coffee to ICA quota and non-quota markets; Chair. HENRY BARLOW; Gen. Man. JOHN H. MPUGA.

Lint Marketing Board: POB 7018, Kampala; a parastatal organization; sole exporter of cotton lint and cottonseed cake; mfr of edible oil, soap and candles; Chair. DENNIS ECWOU; Sec. C. OPILLA-ANGOMA.

National Textiles Board: POB 1259, Kampala; Chair. AKENA ADOKO.

Uganda Tea Authority: POB 4161, Kampala; sole authorized tea exporter; Gen. Man. S. Y. OLWOC.

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

There are 2,500 co-operative societies, grouped in unions, of which the following are the most important:

Bugisu Co-operative Union Ltd: PO Private Bag, Mbale; tel. 2235; f. 1954; handles the Bugisu arabica crop; 83 mem. socs; Gen. Man. FRANCIS NAGIMESI.

East Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd: POB 7092, Kampala; f. 1968; coffee, cotton, pineapples; 265 mem. socs; Chair. Y. KINALWA; Gen. Man. A. SSINGO.

Kakumiro Growers' Co-operative Union: POB 511, Kakumiro; processing of coffee and cotton; Sec./Man. TIBIHWA-RUKEERA.

Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd: POB 284, Masaka; tel. 90; f. 1951; coffee, pineapple, piggery, carpentry and maize milling; 205 co-operative primary socs; Chair. J. K. KYANDA; Sec./Man. G. W. MUKASA-MAYANGA.

Mubende District Co-operative Union: coffee growers' association.

Wamala Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd: POB 99, Mityana; f. 1968; coffee and cotton growers; 130 mem. socs; Sec./Man. S. LUBEGA-WAGGWA.

West Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd: POB 7039, Kampala; f. 1948; coffee and cotton growers; 105 mem. socs; Chair. B. K. KAUMI; Sec./Man. TIBANDEKE.

TRADE UNIONS

Legislation providing for the establishment of the National Organization of Trade Unions to which all trade unions registered under the law would be affiliated was passed in December 1973.

National Organization of Trade Unions (NOTU): POB 2150, Kampala; Chair. H. LUANDE; Gen. Sec. S. OKOLIMONG.

Federation of Uganda Employers, Commerce and Industry: POB 3820, Kampala; Chair. M. S. A. MULENDWE; Exec. Dir J. KASWARRA.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Uganda Railways Corporation: POB 7150, Nasser Rd, Kampala; tel. 54961; telex 61111; formed after the break-up of East African Railways in 1977; there were 1,286 km of railways in 1984; Man. Dir J. K. NDURU (acting).

ROADS

In 1982 there was a total road network of 27,325 km, including 7,740 km of main roads. The total road network was estimated to be 27,540 km in 1984.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A rail wagon ferry service connecting Jinja with the Tanzanian port of Tanga, via Mwanza, was inaugurated in 1983, thus reducing Uganda's dependence on the Kenyan port of Mombasa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Uganda's international airport is at Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria, some 40 km from Kampala. There are also several small airstrips.

Uganda Airlines Corporation: Airways House, 1 Kimathi Ave, POB 5740, Kampala; tel. 32990; telex 61239; f. 1976; government-owned; scheduled cargo and passenger services to Kenya, Tanzania, the United Arab Emirates, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom; domestic services to Arua, Gulu, Mbarara and Kasese; charter flights; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 2 Fokker 27, 1 BE 100; Chair. DENNIS ECWOU; Gen. Man. Col G. W. TOKO.

Tourism

A programme to revive the tourist industry was introduced in 1979. A total of 12,786 tourists visited Uganda in 1983.

Uganda Tourism Development Corporation: POB 7211, Kampala; Man. Dir J. J. OGWAPIT.

THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) lies in the east of the Arabian peninsula. It is bordered by Saudi Arabia to the west and south, and by Oman to the east. In the north, the UAE has a short frontier with Qatar and a coastline of about 650 km (400 miles) on the southern shore of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf, separated by a detached portion of Omani territory from a small section of coast on the western shore of the Gulf of Oman. The climate is exceptionally hot in summer, with average maximum temperatures exceeding 40°C (104°F), and humidity is very high. Winter is mild, with temperatures ranging from 17°C (62.6°F) to 20°C (68°F). Average annual rainfall is very low: between 100mm (4 in) and 200mm (8 in). The official language is Arabic, spoken by almost all of the native population. Arabs are, however, outnumbered by non-Arab immigrants, mainly from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Iran. English is used as a second language in commerce. Most of the inhabitants are Muslims, mainly of the Sunni sect. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes, of green, white and black, with a vertical red stripe at the hoist. The capital is Abu Dhabi.

Recent History

Prior to independence, the UAE was Trucial Oman, also known as the Trucial States, and the component sheikhdoms of the territory were under British protection. The coastal region of the modern UAE was formerly notorious for piracy and lawlessness. In 1820, following attacks on British ships in nearby waters, the United Kingdom and the local Arab rulers concluded a treaty to suppress piracy and slave trading. The peace agreement was strengthened in 1853, when a 'perpetual maritime truce' was concluded. Under this agreement, the Arab sheikhs accepted British protection from outside attack in return for a pledge to refrain from hostilities at sea. The 'Pirate Coast' was accordingly renamed the Trucial Coast. In 1892 the United Kingdom entered into separate, but identical, 'exclusive' treaties with the rulers of the Trucial States, whereby the sheikhdoms became British protectorates. In return, the United Kingdom assumed responsibility for their defence and external relations. The sheikhdoms were otherwise self-governing and followed the traditional form of Arab monarchy, with each ruler having virtually absolute power over his subjects.

In 1952, on British advice, a Trucial Council, comprising the rulers of the seven sheikhdoms, was established. The object of the Council was to encourage the adoption of common policies in administrative matters, possibly leading to a federation of the states. Petroleum, the basis of the area's modern prosperity, was first discovered in 1958, when deposits were located beneath the coastal waters of Abu Dhabi, the largest of the sheikhdoms. Onshore petroleum was found in Abu Dhabi in 1960. Commercial exploitation of petroleum began there in 1962, providing the state with greatly increased revenue. However, Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan al-Nahayan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi since 1928, failed to use the income from petroleum royalties to develop his domain. As a result, the ruling family deposed Sheikh Shakhbut in August 1966, replacing him by his younger brother, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan. Under the rule of Sheikh Zayed, Abu Dhabi became increasingly wealthy. The state was quickly transformed by using income from the petroleum industry for public works and the provision of welfare services. Petroleum was discovered in neighbouring Dubai (the second largest of the Trucial States) in 1966, and production began there in 1969. By using the resultant revenue, that sheikhdom also developed rapidly.

In January 1968 the United Kingdom announced its intention of withdrawing British military forces from the area by 1971. In March 1968 the Trucial States joined nearby Bahrain and Qatar, which were also under British protection, in a Federation of Arab Emirates. It was intended that the Federation should become fully independent, but the interests of Bahrain and Qatar proved to be incompatible with those of the smaller sheikhdoms, and both seceded from the Federation in August 1971 and became separate independent states. Earlier, in July, six of the Trucial States (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al-Qaiwain, Ajman and Fujairah) had agreed on a federal constitution for achieving independence as the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The United Kingdom accordingly terminated its special treaty relationship with the states, and the UAE became independent on 2 December 1971. The remaining sheikhdom, Ras al-Khaimah, joined the UAE in February 1972. At independence, Sheikh Zayed, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, took office as the first President of the UAE. Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum, the ruler of Dubai since 1958, became Vice-President, while his eldest son, Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid (Crown Prince of Dubai), became Prime Minister.

In January 1972 the ruler of Sharjah, Sheikh Khalid bin Muhammad al-Qasimi, was killed by rebels under the leadership of his cousin, Sheikh Saqr bin Sultan, who had been deposed as the sheikhdom's ruler in June 1965. However, the rebels were defeated, and Sheikh Khalid was succeeded by his brother, Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad. Production of petroleum began in Sharjah in 1974, although output there is at a much lower level than that of Abu Dhabi or Dubai.

In December 1973 the separate Abu Dhabi Government was disbanded, and a single Federal Council of Ministers remained in control. Further moves towards a unified administration have been achieved only with some difficulty. In August 1976 Sheikh Zayed, disappointed with progress towards centralization, reportedly announced that he was not prepared to accept another five-year term as President. In November, however, the Supreme Council re-elected him unanimously, following agreements granting the Federal Government greater control over defence, intelligence services, immigration, public security and border control. In the new 40-member National Council, inaugurated in March 1977, only seven members of the first five-year session (1971–76) remained.

Owing to a dispute over a senior appointment in February 1978, the forces of Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah refused to accept orders from the Federal Defence Force. Although Ras al-Khaimah has since reintegrated with the Federal Defence Force, Dubai's armed forces effectively remained a separate entity. In March 1979 a 10-point memorandum from the National Council, containing proposals towards unity, was rejected by Dubai, which, together with Ras al-Khaimah, boycotted a meeting of the Supreme Council. In April Sheikh Maktoum resigned as Prime Minister, being replaced by his father, Sheikh Rashid (the ruler of Dubai), who formed a new Council of Ministers in July, while retaining the post of Vice-President. Although Sheikh Rashid's health was declining, both he and Sheikh Zayed were re-elected to their posts by the Supreme Council in November 1981. By 1984 the worsening health of Sheikh Rashid had led to a transfer of power to his four sons, and, as a result, federal affairs have been neglected, causing some general confusion in the internal affairs of the UAE.

The UAE was a founder member of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC, see p. 127) in May 1981. The GCC aims to achieve greater political and economic integration between Gulf countries, and in November 1983 the UAE took part in the GCC's 'Peninsula Shield' joint military exercises, held in Oman.

Since the Arab–Israeli war of October 1973, when it strongly supported the Arab cause, the UAE has contributed large sums of aid to Arab countries. Despite giving aid to Iraq in the Iran–Iraq war which broke out in September 1980, diplomatic relations with Iran have been maintained, and the UAE has offered to mediate between the two countries. In late 1983 Sheikh Zayed mediated between Iraq and Syria, and the UAE also played a part in a GCC initiative to halt fighting between rival Palestinian forces in the Lebanese port of Tripoli. In

March 1984, as fighting in the Iran–Iraq war escalated to include attacks on shipping in the Gulf, the UAE joined the GCC in its request that the UN attempt to mediate between Iran and Iraq.

Government

The highest federal authority is the Supreme Council of Rulers, comprising the hereditary rulers of the seven emirates, each of whom is virtually an absolute monarch in his own domain. Decisions of the Supreme Council require the approval of at least five members, including the rulers of both Abu Dhabi and Dubai. From its seven members, the Supreme Council elects a President and a Vice-President. The President appoints a Prime Minister and a Federal Council of Ministers, responsible to the Supreme Council, to hold executive authority. The legislature is the Federal National Council, a consultative assembly (comprising 40 members appointed for two years by the emirates) which considers laws proposed by the Council of Ministers. There are no political parties. In local affairs, each ruler has considerable autonomy.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces totalled 43,000 men: an army of 40,000, an air force of 1,500 and a navy of 1,500. The Union Defence Force and the armed forces of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras al-Khaimah and Sharjah were formally merged in May 1976, although Abu Dhabi and Dubai still maintain a degree of independence. Military service is voluntary. Defence expenditure for 1984 was estimated at Dh 6,855m., excluding Dubai's defence expenditure.

Economic Affairs

The UAE is a largely barren country, with extreme climatic conditions. Rainfall is sparse, and most of the land is sand desert or salt flats, permitting only limited cultivation. In the past, the inhabitants traditionally depended on fishing, pearl-diving and trading. However, the exploitation of the UAE's extensive deposits of petroleum has radically transformed the economy and given the country a high level of material prosperity. According to estimates by the World Bank, the UAE's gross national product (GNP), per head (at average 1980–82 prices) was US$23,770 in 1982. This was the highest GNP per head of any country in the world. The high level of average income has been achieved in spite of a rapid increase in the UAE's population, which rose from about 180,000 in 1968 to more than 1.2m. by mid-1983. Encouraged by the UAE's growing wealth, many immigrant workers have arrived, mainly from the Indian sub-continent, and in 1983 it was estimated that over two-thirds of the country's labour force were non-nationals.

In 1984 the UAE's total reserves of petroleum were estimated at 32,400m. barrels. At current levels of production, the reserves would not be exhausted for a further 72 years. Reserves of natural gas were estimated at 2,520,000m. cu m in 1983. The emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai together produce almost all of the UAE's petroleum, although in 1983 Dubai supplied less than one-half of Abu Dhabi's total.

The Government of Abu Dhabi, through the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, acquired a 60% share in the major petroleum-producing operations in 1974. The production of crude petroleum is the responsibility of two companies: one engaged in offshore activities, and the other in onshore work. Both companies are operated in conjunction with overseas partners. The Federal Government completed a 100% take-over of the Dubai Petroleum Co (DPC) group in 1976. By reimbursing all of DPC's previous investments, the Government gained ownership of the oil-producing assets. However, DPC continued as the approved operator, under the terms of the agreement, and the Government continued to buy back the company's production in order to market it directly. The crude petroleum that is produced by the UAE has a low specific gravity. In the 1970s this light, high-quality oil was the most sought-after: by the mid-1980s, however, improved refining technology was beginning to make it less valuable. In 1984 Abu Dhabi was expected to supply 73.9% of federal budget revenue, while Dubai was to contribute 19.8%. Both emirates have pledged to commit one-half of their petroleum income to the federal budget.

The UAE's peak level of petroleum output was achieved in 1977, when 729.5m. barrels were extracted. Production declined slowly until 1980, when the world oil glut forced a sharp fall in output. In 1981 only about 550m. barrels were produced, and total output for 1983 fell to about 420m. barrels. Unified pricing and output quotas, established by OPEC in an attempt to revive weakening world markets for petroleum, have also led to a decline in revenues. The UAE accepted a production 'ceiling' of 1.1m. barrels per day (b/d) in March 1983, to be sold at prices based on OPEC's 'marker' price of US $29 per barrel of light crude. During 1983 and 1984, however, new fields began production in individual emirates, and overall production increased, averaging about 1,230,000 b/d in the first five months of 1984, compared with an estimated 1,029,000 b/d in the corresponding period of the previous year. In response to a dramatic fall in petroleum prices on the spot market in late 1984, OPEC aimed to curb excess capacity by imposing a temporary, lower production ceiling. The UAE agreed to a maximum limit of 950,000 b/d in October. Production in that month averaged around 1.05m. b/d. There were also demands from its petroleum-producing partners for a larger discount on the price of their liftings of petroleum from UAE concessions. In February 1985 OPEC lowered the price for a 'marker' barrel of crude petroleum to $28, and pricing differentials were narrowed. Exports of crude petroleum, which had been valued at Dh67,000m. in 1981, fell to Dh53,100m. in 1982, and to Dh42,000m. in 1983. Federal budgets in recent years have allowed for an annual deficit: this totalled Dh2,718.8m. in 1983/84, rising to a projected Dh4,385m. in the 1984/85 budget. Exports of natural gas contributed Dh5,000m., or 8.8% of total export earnings, in 1982.

Since 1962, when petroleum was first exported (and particularly during the boom years of 1976–80), the area has undergone dramatic change. By 1983 the UAE's total refining capacity was 130,000 b/d, and in June 1984 there were plans to extend this to reach 175,000 b/d by 1987, with possible further expansion bringing refining capacity to 360,000 b/d by 1990. Both Abu Dhabi and Dubai had designated industrial zones, with fertilizers being manufactured in Abu Dhabi, and an aluminium smelter operating in Dubai. Plants to gather and process natural gas were under expansion in 1984, in order to provide a cheaper source of fuel for export. In Dubai, following a major discovery of natural gas in the Margham field which was expected to produce 20,000 b/d of gas liquids by early 1985, the Government had leased all of that emirate's remaining concessions by the end of 1983. In 1985 Dubai's total production was expected to reach 400,000 b/d. Income in Dubai is also generated from entrepôt trading; although depressed by the Iran–Iraq war, this recovered in 1983, being valued at Dh6,000m., compared with Dh3,400m. in the previous year.

Sharjah's contribution to the UAE's total petroleum output had declined from 1.9% in 1976 to 0.5% by 1982. However, following discoveries in the emirate's Sajaa field, output of gas condensate rose to about 59,000 b/d by the end of 1984. There were plans to build factories to manufacture liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and fertilizers, and to construct an inter-emirate gas grid. The northern emirates have had less economic success. Exploration in Ras al-Khaimah uncovered the country's first commercial oilfield in early 1983. The Saleh 1-X well started production in February 1984 at 5,000 b/d, followed in April by Saleh 2-X at 3,500 b/d. Two further wells were discovered near the island of Halilah, and by late 1984 the first three wells were producing at a rate of 9,000 b/d. Fujairah has quite promising mineral resources. There is a pressing need for improved infrastructure in Ajman, the smallest and least rich emirate, where drilling for petroleum did not begin until 1982.

Agriculture has also received much attention in the UAE. The principal crops are tomatoes, courgettes, cucumbers and aubergines. Three intensive poultry farms were under construction in 1983. The country's output of vegetables increased by 62% per year between 1972 and 1982, and in 1981 agriculture provided Dh773m. of a total GNP of 119,700m. Total subsidies for farming in the 1983 budget were estimated at Dh35m. In 1983–93 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries anticipates investments of Dh1,172m. in farm development. The UAE is expected to reach 100% self-sufficiency in wheat, and 95% in fish, by the year 2000. However, 73% of federal water supplies are consumed by agriculture, and by 1983 the uncontrolled drilling of wells for water had provoked concern about future resources. As a result, two catchment dams were opened in

1982, and a new dam was opened in Fujairah, with a capacity of 10m. cu m of rain water, in 1983.

In 1983 the UAE's balance of payments showed a current surplus of Dh16,700m. However, the general decline in the economy of the UAE, which began in 1981 and was caused by a recession in the world oil market, has continued. In early 1985 the Federal National Council was requested to form a committee to investigate the economic problems of the country, and to find ways of reducing government expenditure.

Transport and Communications

Fast tarmac roads have been constructed between Abu Dhabi and Dubai, between Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah, and between Sharjah and Dhaid, linking Dubai with other northern emirates and with the interior. Dubai is the UAE's principal port, with harbours at Jebel Ali and Port Rashid, but important harbours are also available at Port Zayed (Abu Dhabi), Port Khalid (Sharjah), Port Saqr (Ras al-Khaimah) and Fujairah. Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Ras al-Khaimah have large international airports, and there is a smaller international airport at Sharjah. A new terminal at Dubai airport is scheduled to be in use by 1986, and the first phase of construction for Fujairah airport was expected to be complete by July 1985.

Social Welfare

Hospital treatment and medical care are provided free to nationals throughout the UAE, and grants are provided for those needing treatment at specialist centres abroad. The UAE had 1,114 physicians in 1980. The Government also operates a system of social welfare benefits. The Ministry of Health aims to provide 5,500 public hospital beds to reduce the ratio of beds per head of population to 1 : 100, and to provide a permanent clinic for each community of more than 1,000 people.

Education

Primary education, which is officially compulsory, begins at six years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, starting at the age of 12, also lasts six years, divided into two equal stages. As a proportion of children aged six to 18, the total enrolment at primary and secondary schools was equivalent to 97% in 1981, compared with only 63% in 1970. Primary enrolment included 100% of children in the relevant age-group in 1981. Most of the teachers are from other Arab countries. The UAE has one university, at Al Ain in Abu Dhabi, where 4,200 students were enrolled in 1983, and many other students receive higher education abroad. Adult illiteracy averaged an estimated 46.5% (males 41.6%; females 61.9%) in 1975. To combat this, a Literacy and Adult Education Programme is in operation.

Tourism

Prior to the discovery of petroleum, tourism provided an important source of income. It is an established industry in Sharjah, and there are plans to foster tourism in Dubai. In 1982 there were about 10,000 hotel beds in the UAE.

Public Holidays

1985: 21 May* (First day of Ramadan), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 6 August (Accession of the Ruler of Abu Dhabi), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September* (Islamic New Year), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the prophet), 2 December (National Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 17 April* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

* Islamic religious holidays are dependent on sightings of the moon, and may vary slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fils = 1 UAE dirham (Dh).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 4.255 dirhams;
US $1 = 3.671 dirhams.

Statistical Survey

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	77,700*
Population (census results)	
31 December 1975	557,887
15 December 1980	
Males	720,360
Females	322,865
Total	1,043,225
Population (official estimate at mid-year)	
1983	1,206,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	15.5

* 30,000 sq miles.

DISTRIBUTION BY EMIRATES (1982 estimates)

	Area (sq km)	Population	Density (per sq km)
Abu Dhabi	67,350	516,000	7.7
Dubai	3,900	296,000	75.8
Sharjah	2,600	184,000	70.7
Ras al-Khaimah	1,700	83,000	48.8
Ajman	250	42,000	168.0
Fujairah	1,150	38,000	33.0
Umm al-Qaiwain	750	14,000	18.6
Total	77,700	1,175,000	15.1

Capital: Abu Dhabi (estimated population 520,000 in 1982).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1975–80)

Average annual birth rate 30.5 per 1,000; death rate 7.3 per 1,000 (UN estimates).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cereals	2	2	2
Tomatoes	36	36	36
Cucumbers and gherkins	4	4	4
Aubergines	7	7	7
Chillies and peppers (green)	2	2	2
Watermelons	26	26	26
Melons	15	16	17
Dates	51	52	52
Tobacco	1	1	2

* FAO estimates. Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cattle	26	26	27
Camels	59	60	70
Sheep	132	136	140
Goats	342	350	400
Poultry	1,785	2,000	3,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Beef and veal	2*	2	3
Mutton and lamb	4*	4	5
Goats' meat	3*	3	4
Poultry meat	4*	5	5
Cows' milk	4	4	5
Sheep's milk	3	3	3
Goats' milk	6	7	7
Hen eggs	3.8	3.8	3.8

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch (live weight)	64.4	68.0	70.1

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Mining

	1980	1981	1982
Crude petroleum (million barrels)*	626.2	548.1	462.4
Natural gas (million cu ft)	n.a.	502,725	n.a.

* Including an estimate for Sharjah.

Industry

(gross value of manufacturing production, million dirhams)

	1977	1978*
Food	364.1	468.5
Spinning, weaving and leather	284.7	313.5
Wood and wood furniture	208.2	232.2
Printing, paper and paper products	134.4	148.6
Chemicals and petroleum products	657.2	1,209.5
Non-metallic mineral products	758.2	955.9
Basic metal products and engineering	702.4	767.9
Miscellaneous	138.3	135.4
Total	3,247.5	4,231.5

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Planning, *Statistical Survey*, 1978/79.

PRODUCTION OF LIQUEFIED GAS ('000 metric tons)

	1980*	1981†	1982
Liquefied natural gas	2,032.4	2,325.2	2,331.9
Liquefied petroleum gas	765.2	2,175.1	2,936.1‡
Of which			
Propane	355.9	816.2	982.9
Butane	271.8	760.7	966.4
Pentane	137.5	598.0	986.8

* Figures refer to Abu Dhabi only.
† Figures refer to Abu Dhabi and Dubai.
‡ Excluding 864,752 barrels produced by ADCO.

Source: Central Bank of the UAE, *Statistical Supplement*, March 1984.

ELECTRICITY (million kWh, Abu Dhabi)

	1979	1980	1981
Estimated production	4,340	6,000	6,050

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 fils = 1 UAE dirham (Dh).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 fils; 1 dirham.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dirhams.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 4.255 dirhams;
US $1 = 3.671 dirhams;
100 UAE dirhams = £23.50 = $27.24.

Exchange Rate
Fixed at US $1 = 3.671 dirhams since November 1980

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1981–85)

Total investment: 171,100m. dirhams.

FEDERAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE*
(million UAE dirhams)

	1981	1982	1983
Current budget			
State†	105.2	177.7	102.8
Finance and industry	49.4	62.3	55.5
Economy and trade	9.6	14.9	12.8
Interior, justice and defence	9,298.3	7,555.1	8,508.4
Housing and public works	50.6	63.4	54.6
Communications	67.1	98.0	77.6
Health	955.1	1,343.4	1,121.7
Agriculture and fisheries	79.3	107.1	86.7
Education and youth	1,127.4	1,495.4	1,419.8
Petroleum	27.8	23.3	18.1
Electricity and water	254.0	402.2	238.4
Total (including others)	17,547.3	18,719.6	14,269.4
Development budget			
Interior, justice and defence	176.7	263.7	149.6
Electricity and water	295.9	500.0	242.8
Housing	188.4	185.0	196.4
Communications	203.4	300.0	151.5
Health	51.5	143.5	64.2
Agriculture	72.8	195.0	106.6
Education and youth	256.4	214.1	126.1
Total (including others)	1,280.9	1,950.3	1,107.2
Equity participation	1,537.7	1,589.6	286.9
Total expenditure	20,365.9	22,259.5	15,663.5

* Provisional figures.
† Includes the Council of Ministers and the National Federal Council.

Revenue (million dirhams): 22,592.3 in 1981; 19,959.5 in 1982; 12,944.7 (estimate) in 1983.

1984 (estimates, million dirhams): Revenue 12,854; Expenditure 17,239.

Source: Central Bank of the UAE, *Bulletin*, June 1982, 1983, *Statistical Supplement*, March 1984.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES (US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	184.6	184.6	184.6
IMF special drawing rights	34.4	55.5	64.4
Reserve position in IMF	172.1	222.2	224.7
Foreign exchange*	2,995.7	1,937.8	1,783.3
Total	3,386.8	2,400.1	2,257.0

* From 1982, figures exclude the Central Bank's foreign assets and accrued interest attributable to the governments of individual emirates.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (Dh million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	2,770.8	2,989.5	2,878.8
Demand deposits at commercial banks	6,198.0	6,749.0	6,245.4
Total money	8,968.8	9,738.5	9,124.2

Source: Central Bank, *Annual Report*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million UAE dirhams in current prices)

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1980	1981	1982
Government final consumption expenditure	11,992	19,471	22,940
Private final consumption expenditure	18,968	23,941	26,838
Increase in stocks	1,000	2,750	1,900
Gross fixed capital formation	30,155	29,018	32,181
Total domestic expenditure	62,115	75,180	83,859
Exports of goods and services	85,592	84,870	69,931
Less Imports of goods and services	37,874	40,784	40,157
GDP in purchasers' values	109,833	119,266	113,633

External Trade

COMMODITY GROUPS (million UAE dirhams)

	Imports c.i.f.*			National Exports†			Re-exports		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	3,251.2	3,508.2	3,351.7	18.8	43.7	41.6	800.1	647.0	420.3
Beverages and tobacco	637.9	621.0	404.1	12.3	8.6	16.8	108.2	103.3	81.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	552.0	491.1	422.3	24.9	54.2	30.2	128.9	53.5	40.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	3,703.7	4,634.3	2,604.5	411.0	717.1	688.3	392.9	72.3	35.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	106.8	118.6	84.6	—	0.1	3.2	18.1	66.4	20.7
Chemicals	1,506.9	1,755.5	1,845.6	17.9	65.1	94.6	156.6	148.7	139.5
Basic manufactures	6,865.0	7,337.3	7,225.7	459.1	700.6	731.0	593.7	728.2	604.0
Machinery and transport equipment	11,646.0	12,237.8	13,631.6	6.4	19.4	17.6	992.8	1,131.8	1,206.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,895.7	4,362.1	4,647.9	2.6	8.6	12.2	575.2	819.9	839.8
Other commodities and transactions	259.6	344.0	359.8	0.1	0.0	—	21.3	43.2	18.1
Total	32,424.8	35,409.9	34,577.8	953.1	1,617.4	1,635.4	3,787.9	3,814.4	3,405.2

* Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah. Figures exclude inter-emirate trade and imports of gold and silver.

† Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Figures exclude petroleum.

Source: Central Bank of the UAE, *Bulletin*, June 1983.

Petroleum Exports (million dirhams): 71,886 in 1980; 68,870 in 1981; 58,344 in 1982; 47,510 in 1983 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

Total Exports (million dirhams): 76,627 in 1980; 74,279 in 1981; 63,365 in 1982; 55,105 in 1983 (Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*).

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million UAE dirhams)

Imports*	1980	1981	1982
Australia	520.7	675.8	737.1
Bahrain	1,926.9	2,656.3	1,354.1
China, People's Rep.	502.7	542.1	469.3
France	1,913.0	1,884.0	2,280.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,847.8	2,300.0	2,964.5
Hong Kong	511.3	466.7	444.7
India	754.7	890.7	937.5
Italy	1,515.2	1,479.9	1,626.9
Japan	5,513.3	6,366.2	6,441.4
Korea, Republic	735.5	595.3	510.8
Netherlands	813.6	731.7	864.0
Singapore	966.6	935.0	687.9
Taiwan	575.8	576.0	704.7
United Kingdom	4,549.4	4,038.2	4,049.4
USA	4,292.3	4,937.5	4,682.8
Total (incl. others)	32,589.1	35,466.2	34,653.6

* Figures refer to Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah only, including transit trade through Dubai.

Source: Central Bank of the UAE, *Bulletin*, June 1983.

Exports†	1980	1981	1982
Bahrain	126.9	157.0	180.5
India	254.1	132.5	154.6
Iran	1,341.4	765.6	299.4
Iraq	147.5	284.6	266.0
Japan	312.2	845.1	627.9
Kuwait	138.3	227.0	248.6
Oman	395.4	103.3	36.6
Pakistan	140.2	134.2	135.1
Qatar	368.5	463.2	568.2
Saudi Arabia	851.4	1,065.4	1,174.5
USA	32.7	181.6	258.6
Yemen Arab Repub.	171.9	124.6	99.5
Total (incl. others)	4,740.9	5,431.8	5,040.7

† Figures refer to Abu Dhabi and Dubai only, including re-exports but excluding petroleum.

Transport

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Goods loaded	84,238	75,407	64,788
Crude petroleum	82,786	70,622	57,790
Other cargo	1,452	4,785	6,998
Goods unloaded	7,475	8,092	8,500

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

Communications Media

Excluding Ras al-Khaimah, there were 209,000 telephones in use in 1980.

Education

	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
Schools	297	322	362
Students	108,427	124,019	141,424
Teachers	8,255	9,611	10,991

Source: Ministry of Education, *Annual Report.*

Directory

The Constitution

A provisional constitution for the UAE took effect in December 1971. This laid the foundation for the federal structure of the Union of the seven sheikhdoms, previously known as the Trucial States.

The highest federal authority is the Supreme Council of Rulers, which comprises the rulers of the seven emirates. It elects a President and Vice-President from among its members. The President appoints a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. The legislature is the Federal National Council, a consultative assembly comprising 40 members appointed by the emirates for a two-year term.

In July 1975 a committee was appointed to draft a permanent federal constitution, but the National Council decided in 1976 to extend the provisional constitution for five years. The provisional constitution was extended for another five years in December 1981. In November 1976, however, the Supreme Council amended Article 142 of the provisional constitution so that the right to levy armed forces was placed exclusively in the hands of the federal government.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahayan (Ruler of Abu Dhabi).

Vice-President: Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum (Ruler of Dubai).

SUPREME COUNCIL OF RULERS

(with each ruler's date of accession)

Ruler of Abu Dhabi: Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahayan (1966).

Ruler of Dubai: Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum (1958).

Ruler of Sharjah: Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad al-Qasimi (1972).

Ruler of Ras al-Khaimah: Sheikh Saqr bin Muhammad al-Qasimi (1948).

Ruler of Umm al-Qaiwain: Sheikh Rashid bin Ahmad al-Mu'alla (1981).

Ruler of Ajman: Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid al-Nuami (1981).

Ruler of Fujairah: Sheikh Hamad bin Muhammad al-Sharqi (1974).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1985)

Prime Minister: Sheikh Rashid bin Said al-Maktoum.

Deputy Prime Minister: Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid al-Maktoum.

Deputy Prime Minister: Sheikh Hamdan bin Muhammad al-Nahayan.

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh Mubarak bin Muhammad al-Nahayan.

Minister of Finance and Industry: Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid al-Maktoum.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh Muhammad bin Rashid al-Maktoum.

Minister of Economy and Trade: Saif Ali al-Jarwan.

Minister of Information and Culture: Sheikh Ahmed bin Hamed.

Minister of Communications: Muhammad Said al-Mu'alla.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: Muhammad Khalifa al-Kindi.

Minister of Education and Youth Affairs: Faraj Fadhil al-Masroui.

Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: Dr Mana Said al-Oteiba.

Minister of Electricity and Water: Hamaid Nasser al-Owais.

Minister of Justice: Abdullah Hamid al-Mazroui.

Minister of Health: Hamad Abdul Rahman al-Midfa.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Khalfan Muhammad al-Roumi.

Minister of Planning: Sheikh Hamid bin Ahmad al-Mu'alla.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Said Muhammad al-Ragbani.

Minister of State for Internal Affairs: Hamouda bin Ali Dhairi.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Rashid Abdullah Nuaimi.

Minister of State for Affairs of the Council of Ministers: Said al-Ghaith.

Minister of State for Supreme Council Affairs: Sheikh Abdel-Aziz bin Humaid al-Qasimi.

Minister of Islamic Affairs and Awqaf (Waqfs): Sheikh Muhammad bin Hassan al-Khazraji.

Minister of State for Finance and Industry: Ahmad Hamid al-Tayer.

Minister of State without Portfolio: Sheikh Ahmad bin Sultan al-Qasimi.

FEDERAL MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 361555.

Office of the Deputy Prime Ministers: Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 367000; 361788.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: POB 213, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 362940; telex 22897.

Ministry of Communications: POB 900, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 362900; telex 22668.

Ministry of Defence: POB 2838, Dubai; tel. (4) 432330; telex 45554.

Ministry of Economy and Trade: POB 901, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 362780; telex 22897.

Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs: POB 295, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 334141; telex 22581.

Ministry of Electricity and Water: POB 629, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 335099; telex 22369.

Ministry of Finance and Industry: POB 433, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 330330; telex 45722.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 1, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 369693; telex 22217.

Ministry of Health: POB 848, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 334000; telex 22678.

Ministry of Information and Culture: POB 17, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 326000; telex 22283.

Ministry of the Interior: POB 398, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 377666; telex 22398.

Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Awqaf: POB 753, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 331600.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: POB 809, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 362810.

Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: POB 59, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 262810; telex 22544.

Ministry of Planning: POB 904, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 362270; telex 22920.

Ministry of Public Works and Housing: POB 878, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 262778; telex 23833.

Ministry of State for Affairs of the Council of Ministers: POB 899, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 361555; telex 23245.

Ministry of State for Supreme Council Affairs: POB 545, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 343921.

Legislature

FEDERAL NATIONAL COUNCIL

Formed under the provisional constitution, it is composed of 40 members from the various Emirates (8 each from Abu Dhabi and Dubai, 6 each from Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah, and 4 each from Ajman, Fujairah and Umm al-Qaiwain). Each Emirate appoints its own representatives separately. The Council studies laws proposed by the Council of Ministers and can reject them or suggest amendments. The sixth session of the Federal National Council was inaugurated in Abu Dhabi in January 1984.

Speaker: Hilal bin Ahmed Lootah.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Algeria: POB 3070, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 344782; telex 22720; Ambassador: Hashimi Qaddouri.

Australia: POB 559, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 821800; telex 23309; Chargé d'affaires: John Butler.

Austria: POB 3095, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 324103; telex 22675; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr Michael Poetscher.

Bangladesh: POB 2504, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 368375; telex 22201; Ambassador: Khair al-Enam.

Belgium: POB 3686, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 824090; telex 22860; Ambassador: Jacques Houard.

Brazil: POB 3027, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 333387; telex 23815; Ambassador: Helcio Tavares Pires.

Canada: POB 6166, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 723800; Chargé d'affaires: Henry William Guy.

Denmark: POB 6666, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 325900; telex 23677; Chargé d'affaires: Erik Widner Svenningsen.

France: POB 4014, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 331100; telex 22325; Ambassador: (vacant).

Gabon: POB 2653, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 339233; telex 22438; Chargé d'affaires: Faustin Biyo'o N'Dong.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 2591, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 331630; telex 22202; Ambassador: Thomas Trömel.

India: POB 4090, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 337700; telex 22620; Ambassador: Ishrat Aziz.

Indonesia: POB 7256, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 369233; telex 22253; Chargé d'affaires: Muhamed Sjafei.

Iran: POB 4080, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 343157; telex 22344; Ambassador: Mahmood Sadat Madarshahi.

Iraq: POB 4030, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 369900; Ambassador: Taha Rajab Asim.

Italy: POB 6752, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 328640; telex 23861; Ambassador: Luca Daniele Biolato.

Japan: POB 2430, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 344696; Ambassador: Suichi Nomiyama.

Jordan: POB 4024, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 338632; telex 24411; Ambassador: Amer Shamout.

Kenya: POB 3854, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 366300; telex 24244; Ambassador: Simon B. Bullut.

Korea, Republic: POB 3270, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 338337; telex 24237; Ambassador: Philip Choi.

Kuwait: POB 926, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 376888; telex 22804; Ambassador: Qasim Omar al-Yagout.

Lebanon: POB 4023, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 323863; telex 22206; Ambassador: Salaheddine Abbouchi.

Libya: POB 2091, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 342750; Secretary of People's Committee: Ali Mahmud Maria.

Malaysia: POB 3887, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 338112; telex 22630; Chargé d'affaires: Zainal Abidin bin Mohamad Zain.

Mauritania: POB 2714, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 462724; telex 22512; Ambassador: Shaikh Ma'al Aynayn Shabih.

Morocco: POB 4066, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 345863; Ambassador: Abdul Aziz al-Matawi al-Mashkuri.

Netherlands: POB 6560, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 321920; telex 23610; Chargé d'affaires: R. G. J. Sterneberg.

Pakistan: POB 846, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 342631; Ambassador: Amir Gulistan Janjua.

Philippines: POB 3215, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 345664; telex 23995; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Antonio L. Ramírez.

Qatar: POB 3503, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 338900; telex 22664; Ambassador: Hamad Mansour al-Hajeri.

Saudi Arabia: POB 4057, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 365700; telex 22670; Ambassador: Sheikh Salih Sulaiman al-Fawzan.

Somalia: POB 4155, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 463212; Ambassador: Abdul Rahman Othman Omar.

Spain: POB 6474, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 829250; telex 23340; Ambassador: Manuel Gómez de Valenzuela.

Sri Lanka: POB 6534, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 366688; telex 23333; Ambassador: Suhita Gautamadasa.

Sudan: POB 4027, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 822750; telex 22706; Ambassador: Dr Abdul Latif Abdul Humaid Ibrahim.

Sweden: POB 2609, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 337772; telex 23277; Chargé d'affaires: Bengt Lundborg.

Switzerland: POB 6116, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 343636; telex 22824; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Leo Renggli.

Syria: POB 4011, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 378768; Ambassador: Muhammad Kabour.

Tunisia: POB 4166, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 343852; Ambassador: Mohsen Frini Ghuraini.

Turkey: POB 3204, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 334586; Ambassador: Taner Baytok.

United Kingdom: POB 248, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 326600; telex 22234; Ambassador: Harold Berners Walker.

USA: POB 4009, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 336691; telex 22229; Ambassador: George Quincey Lumsden, Jr.

Yemen Arab Republic: POB 2095, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 822800; Ambassador: Muhammad Hatim al-Khawi.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: POB 840, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 478945; Ambassador: Ahmad Awad Haydar.

Judicial System

The 95th article of the provisional constitution of 1971 provided for the setting up of a Union Supreme Court and Union Primary Tribunals.

The Union has exclusive legislative and executive jurisdiction over all matters that are concerned with the strengthening of the federation such as foreign affairs, defence and Union armed forces, security, finance, communications, traffic control, education, currency, measures, standards and weights, matters relating to nationality and emigration, Union information, etc.

President Sheikh Zayed signed the law establishing the new federal courts on 9 June 1978. The new law effectively transferred local judicial authorities into the jurisdiction of the federal system.

Primary tribunals in Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman and Fujairah are now primary federal tribunals, and primary tribunals in other towns in those emirates have become circuits of the primary federal tribunals.

The primary federal tribunal may sit in any of the capitals of the four emirates and have jurisdiction on all administrative disputes between the Union and individuals, whether the Union is plaintiff or defendant. Civil disputes between Union and individuals will be heard by primary federal tribunals in the defendant's place of normal residence.

The law requires that all judges take a constitutional oath before the Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs and that the courts apply the rules of Sharia (Islamic religious laws) and that no judgment contradicts Sharia. All employees of the old judiciaries will be transferred to the federal authority without loss of salary or seniority.

Chief Sharia Justice: Ahmed Abdul Aziz al-Mubarak.

Religion

Most of the inhabitants are Muslims of the Sunni sect. About 20% of the Muslims are Shi'ites.

The Press

The Ministry of Information has placed a moratorium on new titles. Circulation figures are approximate.

Abu Dhabi

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce Review: POB 662, Abu Dhabi; monthly; Arabic, some articles in English.

al-Dhafra: POB 4288, Abu Dhabi; weekly; Arabic; independent; published by Dar al-Wahdah.

Emirates News: POB 791, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 464600; telex 22979; daily; English; published by al-Ittihad Press and Publishing Corpn; Man. Editor Muhammad Omer Elkhidir; circ. 21,000.

Al Fajr: POB 505, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 478300; daily; Arabic; circ. 15,000.

Hiya: POB 2488, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 478400; Arabic weekly for women; published by Dar al-Wahdah.

al-Ittihad: Emirates News, POB 791, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 461600; telex 22984; f. 1972; daily and weekly; Arabic; Editor-in-Chief Khaled Muhammad Ahmad; circ. 58,000 daily, 60,000 weekly.

Majed: POB 3558, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 461804; telex 22984; weekly; Arabic; children's magazine; Man. Ed. Ahmed Omar; circ. 175,000.

Recorder: POB 2310, Abu Dhabi; daily news bulletin; English.

UAE and Abu Dhabi Official Gazette: POB 899, Abu Dhabi; Arabic.

UAE Press Service Daily News: POB 2035, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 44292; daily; English; Editor Rashid al-Mazroui.

al-Wahdah: POB 2488, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 478400; f. 1973; daily; independent; Man. Editor Rashid Aweidha; Gen. Man. Khalifa al-Mashwi; circ. 15,000.

Zahrat al-Khaleej: POB 791, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 461600; weekly; Arabic; circ. 30,000.

Dubai

Akhbar Dubai: Department of Information, Dubai Municipality, POB 1420, Dubai; f. 1965; weekly; Arabic.

al-Bayan: POB 2710, Dubai; tel. (4) 444400; telex 48734; f. 1980; owned by Government of Dubai; daily; Arabic; Editor-in-Chief Hasher Maktoum; circ. 35,000.

Dubai Annual Trade Review: POB 516, Dubai; English.

Dubai Official Gazette: POB 516, Dubai; Arabic; quarterly or as necessary.

Gulf Mirror: POB 874, Dubai; tel. (4) 237355; telex 45950; f. 1971; branch office of the Gulf weekly newspaper; English; Man. Abdul Karim Ismail; circ. 16,000.

Gulf News: POB 6519, Dubai; tel. (2) 224286; telex 47911; an A. W. Galadari enterprise; daily; English; two weekly supplements, *Junior News* (Monday), *Al Jum'a* (weekend); Editor Azziz Siddiqui; circ. 24,500.

al Juma: Dubai; weekly; English; circ. 22,500.

Khaleej Times: POB 11243; Dubai; tel. (4) 443400; telex 48620; f. 1978; a Galadari enterprise; English; daily; Exec. Editor S. M. Ahmed; Editor M. J. Zahedi; circ. 46,000.

Recorder: POB 1579, Dubai; POB 597, Sharjah; daily news bulletin; English.

Trade and Industry: POB 1457; f. 1975; monthly; Arabic and English; published by Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry; circ. 7,000.

Ras al-Khaimah

Ras al-Khaimah Chamber of Commerce Magazine: POB 87, Ras al-Khaimah; quarterly; Arabic and English.

Ras al-Khaimah Magazine: POB 200, Ras al-Khaimah; monthly; Arabic; Chief Editor Ahmed al-Tadmori.

Sharjah

al-Khaleej: POB 30, Sharjah; tel. (6) 353777; telex 68055; f. 1970; daily; Arabic; political, independent; Dir-Gen. and Editor-in-Chief Rashid Omran Taryam; circ. 58,000.

al-Tijarah: Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry, POB 580, Sharjah; tel. (6) 351263; telex 68205; f. 1970; monthly magazine; fortnightly trade bulletin; annual trade directory; Arabic/English.

NEWS AGENCY

Emirates News Agency (WAM): POB 3790, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 464600; telex 464600; f. 1977; operated by the Ministry of Information; Dir Ibrahim al-Abid.

Foreign Bureaux

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): POB 3790, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 27770; telex 23823; Correspondent Rawi A. Abeidoh.

Reuters (UK): POB 1426, Deira, Dubai; tel. (4) 284960; Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 720600.

Publishers

Al-Ittihad Press and Publishing Corpn: POB 791, New Airport Rd, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 461600; telex 22984; Gen. Man. Ahmed Hamid Sinnan (acting).

All Prints: POB 857, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 338235; telex 22844; publishing and distribution; Partners Bushra Khayat, Tahseen S. Khayat.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were approximately 100,000 radio receivers and 110,000 television receivers in use.

Abu Dhabi Radio: POB 63, Abu Dhabi; f. 1969; stations in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Umm al-Qaiwain and Ras al-Khaimah all broadcasting in Arabic over wide area; Abu Dhabi also broadcasts in English, French and Urdu, Dubai in English and Ras al-Khaimah in Urdu. There is colour TV in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Ras al-Khaimah. The television stations take advertisements. Dubai Radio and the FM station in Abu Dhabi (Capital Radio) also take advertisements.

Abu Dhabi Television: POB 637, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 461222; broadcasts programmes incorporating information, entertainment, religion, culture, news and politics; Dir Gen. A. M. Hamili.

Capital Radio: POB 592, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 321772; telex 23170; English language FM music and news station.

Dubai Radio and Colour Television: POB 1695, Dubai; tel. (4) 470255; telex 45605; Chair. Sheikh Hasher Maktoum; Dir-Gen. Abdul Ghafoor Sayed Ibrahim.

Ras al-Khaimah Broadcasting Station: POB 141, Ras al-Khaimah; two stations broadcast in Arabic.

Sharjah Broadcasting Station: POB 155, Sharjah; one station broadcasts in Arabic and French.

UAE Radio and Television Dubai: POB 1695, Dubai; tel. (4) 470255; telex 45605; broadcasts in Arabic and English to the USA, India and Pakistan, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, Europe and North and East Africa; Dir-Gen. Abdul Ghaffour Sayyed Ibrahim; Controller General Hassan Ahmed.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; Dh = dirhams; m. = million; brs = branches)

BANKING

There was a moratorium on new banks from 1975–81, when it was announced that no foreign banks would be granted new licences. During 1982 and 1983 the Central Bank imposed further regulations to limit and control banking activities in the UAE.

Central Banks

United Arab Emirates Central Bank: POB 854, Abu Dhabi; f. 1973; acts as issuing authority for local currency; superseded UAE Currency Board December 1980; authorized cap. Dh300m.; Chair. of Board Sheikh Suroor bin Muhammad al-Nahayan; Gov. Abdul Malik Yousef al-Hamr.

United Arab Emirates Bankers' Association: POB 2734, Abu Dhabi.

Principal Banks

Al-Ahli Bank Ltd: POB 1719, Dubai; tel. (4) 224175; telex 45518; f. 1969; total assets Dh169m. (1983); Man. P. Outin.

Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade: POB 6733, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 721900; telex 22455; f. 1975; cap. p.u. Dh450m., dep. Dh4,234m. (1984); Man. Hedi Ouerfelli.

Bank of the Arab Coast: POB 5536, Maktoum St, Deira, Dubai; tel. (4) 223101; telex 46177; f. 1975; cap. p.u. Dh87.5m.; Chair. Sheikh Omar bin Abdullah al-Qasimi; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. Officer A. L. Forsyth.

Bank of Credit and Commerce Emirates: POB 3865, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 321600; telex 23693; f. 1983; formerly Bank of Credit and Commerce International SA and Overseas; cap. Dh835m. (1983); Gen. Man. Bashir Tahir; 4 brs in Abu Dhabi, 4 brs in Dubai, and one each in Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah.

Bank of Oman Ltd: POB 1250, Deira, Dubai; tel. (4) 229131; telex 45429; f. 1967; cap. p.u. Dh243m. (1983); Gen. Man. Abdullah al-Ghurair; 22 brs in UAE, 15 brs overseas.

Bank of Sharjah Ltd: POB 1394, Sharjah; tel. (6) 352111; telex 68039; f. 1973; total assets Dh567m. (1983); Chair. Mubarak Abdul Aziz al-Hassawi; Gen. Man. Rachid Naceur.

Commercial Bank of Dubai Ltd: POB 1709, Dubai; tel. (4) 227121; telex 45468; f. 1969; cap. p.u. Dh200m. (1983); brs in Dubai (4), Abu Dhabi (1), Sharjah (1), Ras al-Khaimah (1); Sr Chief Exec. and Gen. Man. Omar Abdul Rahim Leyas.

Dubai Bank Ltd: POB 2545, Deira, Dubai; tel. (4) 221201; telex 45492; f. 1970; control is held by local interests, but Swiss and American banks are also participating; total assets Dh3,867m. (1982); Chair. Sultan Ali al-Owais; Gen. Man. Anis al-Jallaf.

Dubai Islamic Bank: POB 1080, Deira, Dubai; tel. (4) 285535; telex 45889; f. 1975; total assets Dh805m. (1983); Chair. Bd of Dirs S. A. Lootah; 3 brs.

Emirates Commercial Bank: POB 939, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 720000; telex 22547; f. 1975; cap. p.u. Dh135m., dep. Dh1,392m. (1983); Man. Dir H. E. Ali bin Khalfan al-Dhary; Gen. Man. G. T. Tabet; brs in Abu Dhabi, Ruwais, Al-Ain, Dubai and Bombay.

Federal Commercial Bank Ltd: POB 2800, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 724800; telex 23556; f. 1976; total assets Dh1,272.3m. (1983); Gen. Man. M. A. Hardcastle.

First Gulf Bank: POB 414, Ajman; tel. (6) 423450; telex 69510; f. 1979; formerly Ajman Arab Bank; total assets Dh855m. (1983); Man. Dir. Saad Muneer al-Muhanna; brs in Abu Dhabi and Sharjah.

Investment Bank for Trade and Finance: POB 2875, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 324592; telex 22921; f. 1975; POB 1885, Sharjah; total assets Dh1,178m. (1981); Man. A. H. Kanaan.

Khalij Commercial Bank: POB 2629, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 325400; telex 23229; f. 1975; total assets $964m. (1984); Chair. Fadhil Saeed al-Darmaki; Man. Dir and Chief Exec. M. Ataullah.

Middle East Bank Ltd; POB 5547, Deira, Dubai; tel. (4) 220121; telex 46074; f. 1976; total assets Dh4,622m. (1983); Man. Dir Aijaz Afridi.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi: POB 4, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 335262; telex 22266/7; f. 1968; total assets Dh22,731.7m. (1983); Chair. Mohammad Habroush; Chief Exec. George J. van Dalen.

National Bank of Dubai: POB 777, Dubai; tel. (4) 222241; telex 45421; f. 1963; cap. p.u. Dh854.7m.; Man. Dir Abdulla Muhammad Saleh; Gen. Man. A. A. H. Phimister; brs. in Abu Dhabi and Umm al-Qaiwain.

National Bank of Fujairah: POB 887, Fujairah; tel. (70) 24518; telex 89050; f. 1984; cap. p.u. Dh150m.; Govt of Fujairah has a 25% share; Chair. Sheikh Saleh bin Mohammed al-Sharqi; Gen. Man. Michael Ashmore.

National Bank of Ras al-Khaimah PSC: POB 5300, Ras al-Khaimah; tel. (77) 21127; telex 99109; POB 1531, Deira, Dubai; f. 1977; total assets Dh1,092.5m. (1983); Gen. Man. G. McEnery.

National Bank of Sharjah: POB 4, Sharjah; tel. (6) 547745; telex 68085; f. 1976; cap. p.u. Dh260m., dep. Dh1,523m. (1983); Chair. Sheikh Ahmed bin Sultan al-Qasimi; Chief Exec. Iain W. McNab.

National Bank of Umm al-Qaiwain Ltd: POB 800, Umm al-Qaiwain; tel. (6) 665225; telex 69733; f. 1982; total assets Dh543m. (1983); Chair. Sheikh Sultan bin Ahmad al-Moalla; brs in Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

Union Bank of the Middle East: POB 2923, Dubai; tel. (4) 281181; telex 46425; f. 1977; in 1984 the Central Bank and the govt acquired a 73% share; cap. Dh665m., cap. p.u. Dh167.6m., dep. Dh2,542.1m. (April 1984); Gen. Man. R. W. Robertson.

United Arab Bank: POB 3562, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 325000; telex 22759; f. 1975; cap. p.u. Dh75m. (1982); Gen. Man. Denis Hebraud; brs in Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Dubai, Deira, Al-Ain and Ras al-Khaimah.

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland NV (Netherlands): Faraj Bin Hamoodah Bldg, Sheikh Hamdan St, POB 2720, Abu Dhabi; Man. A. H. Meulenberg; POB 2567, Deira, Dubai; POB 1971, Sharjah; Man. A. H. Meulenberg.

Al-Nilein Bank: POB 6013, Abu Dhabi.

Amro Bank (Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Netherlands): POB 2941, Dubai; tel. (4) 373180; telex 46778; Gen. Man. J. P. J. M. Blomjous.

Arab Bank Ltd (Jordan): POB 875, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 334111; telex 22257; POB 1650, Dubai; POB 130, Sharjah; POB 20, Ras al-Khaimah; POB 300, Fujairah; POB 17, Ajman; Man. F. M. Skaik.

Arab-African International Bank (Egypt): POB 1049, Dubai; tel. (4) 223131; telex 45503; POB 928, Abu Dhabi; telex 22587; Chair. and Man. Dir Ebrahim al-Ebrahim; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir Mohamed Abdel Mutteleb Sabek.

Bank of Baroda (India): POB 2303, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 333266; telex 22391; also brs in Deira (Dubai), Sharjah, Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah and Umm al-Qaiwain.

Bank Melli Iran: Regional Office and Main Branch, POB 1894, Dubai; tel. (4) 282170; telex 45476; f. 1969; Regional Dir H. Ghoreishi Nejad Esfarjani; brs in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Al-Ain, Sharjah, Fujairah and Ras Al Khaimah.

Bank Saderat Iran: POB 700, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 28598; telex 22263; POB 4182, Dubai; also Sharjah, Ajman, Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah and Al-Ain; Man. H. A. Haghighi.

Banque Indosuez (France): POB 4005, Dubai; tel. (4) 285101; telex 45860; POB 6786, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 338400; telex 22464; f. 1975.

Banque du Caire (Egypt): POB 533, Abu Dhabi; telex 22304; POB 1502, Dubai; POB 254, Sharjah; POB 618, Ras al-Khaimah; Gen. Man. Ahmed Abdel Hamid.

Banque du Liban et d'outre mer SAL (Lebanon): POB 4370, Dubai; tel. (4) 226017; telex 45801; f. 1951; Chair. and Pres. Dr Naaman Azhari; UAE Man. Henri Chadarevian.

Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce SA (France): POB 4207, Dubai; tel. (4) 22291; telex 45671; POB 854, Sharjah; POB 3771, Abu Dhabi; POB 771, Ras al-Khaimah; Man. E. N. Saliba.

Banque Paribas (France): POB 2742, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 335560; telex 22331; POB 1944, Dubai; tel. (4) 226243; telex 45755; Gen. Man. (Abu Dhabi) Francois Dauge; Man. (Dubai) Michel Bikar.

Barclays Bank PLC (UK): POB 2734, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 335313; telex 22456; POB 1891, Dubai; POB 1953, Sharjah; Man. C. B. Lindsey.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): POB 66, Dubai; tel. (4) 422000; telex 45424; Area Man. D. W. Paterson; Man., Dubai R. Clunie; 8 brs throughout UAE.

Citibank NA (USA): POB 749, Dubai; tel. (4) 422100; telex 45422; f. 1963; POB 346, Sharjah; POB 999, Abu Dhabi; POB 294, Ras al-Khaimah; POB 1430, Al-Ain; Man. S. Crabtree.

Distributors Co-operative Credit Bank of Iran: POB 888, Abu Dhabi; Man. N. C. Chauan.

First National Bank of Chicago (USA): POB 1655, Dubai; tel. (4) 226161; telex 45633; POB 1278, Sharjah; Asst Vice-Pres. and Man. Andrew G. Trypanis; POB 2747, Abu Dhabi; Asst Vice-Pres. and Man. William J. Cuthbert.

Grindlays Bank PLC (UK): POB 241, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 324348; telex 22734; POB 225, Ras al-Khaimah; POB 357, Sharjah; POB 4166, Dubai; POB 1100, Al-Ain; POB 452, Ajman; POB 92, Fujairah; POB 490, Umm al-Qaiwain and 2 other brs in UAE; Gen. Man. D. Smith.

Habib Bank AG Zürich (Switzerland): POB 2681, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 322838; telex 22205; f. 1974; POB 1166, Sharjah; POB 3306, Dubai; POB 168, Ajman; POB 181, Umm al-Qaiwain; POB 767, Ras al-Khaimah; Man. R. A. Chowdhry.

Habib Bank Ltd (Pakistan): POB 888, Dubai; POB 897, Abu Dhabi; f. 1941; Man. W. Raza; 17 other brs in United Arab Emirates.

Janata Bank (Bangladesh): POB 2630, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 331400; telex 22402; POB 3342, Dubai; Man. Ali Kabir.

Lloyds Bank International (UK): POB 3766, Dubai; tel. (4) 375005; telex 46450; f. 1977; Man. K. J. Higley.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): POB 2727, Abu Dhabi; telex 22522; Man. H. A. Hafidh.

Royal Bank of Canada: POB 3614, Dubai; tel. (4) 225226; telex 45926; f. 1976; Man. H. F. J. Ferguson.

Standard Chartered Bank (UK): POB 240, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 330077; telex 22274; POB 999 and 1125, Dubai; tel. (4) 422455; telex 45431; POB 5, Sharjah; POB 1240, Al-Ain; Man. K. S. Weston.

Toronto Dominion Bank (Canada): POB 2664, Abu Dhabi; POB 2294, Dubai.

United Bank Ltd (Pakistan): POB 1000, Dubai; tel. (4) 229599; telex 47181; POB 237, Abu Dhabi; f. 1959; total assets Dh15,283m.; Sr Vice-Pres. and Zonal Chief S. M. Asghar; 17 other brs in UAE.

There are also five banks operating on restricted licences and 12 banks which have representative offices.

INSURANCE

Abu Dhabi National Insurance Co: POB 839, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 343171; telex 22340; f. 1972; total assets Dh128m. subscribed 25% by the Government of Abu Dhabi and 75% by UAE nationals; Gen. Man. Wasef Salim Jabsheh.

Al-Ahlia Insurance Co: POB 128, Ras al-Khaimah; telex 47677; f. 1977; cap. Dh10m.; Gen. Man. T. A. Saeed; 3 brs.

Al-Ain Ahlia Insurance Co: POB 3077, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 323551; telex 22352; f. 1975; cap. Dh60m.; Chair. Hamil al-Gaith; Gen. Man. Wisam al-Haimus; brs in Dubai and Al-Ain.

Dubai Insurance Co (S.A.D.): POB 3027, Dubai; tel. (4) 224144; telex 45685; f. 1970; total assets Dh61m.; Chair. Majid al Futtaim; Gen. Man. Farouk Huwaidi.

Sharjah Insurance and Reinsurance Co: POB 792, Sharjah; f. 1970; cap. Dh100m.

Union Insurance Co: Head Office: POB 460, Umm al-Qaiwain; POB 4623, Dubai; POB 3196, Abu Dhabi; Gen. Man. L. F. Dokov.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Abu Dhabi): POB 3014, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 333144; telex 23883.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries (Dubai): POB 8886, Dubai; telex 48752.

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industries: POB 662, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 330880; telex 22449; f. 1977; 7,000 mems; Pres. Saeed bin Ahmed al Otaiba.

Ajman Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 662, Ajman; tel. (6) 422177; telex 69523; f. 1977; Pres. Hamad Bu-Shihab.

Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ben Yass St, POB 1457, Dubai; tel. (4) 224651; telex 45997; f. 1965; 11,474 mems; Pres. Saeed Juma al-Naboodah; Dir-Gen. Abdul Rahman G. al-Mutaiwee.

Ras al-Khaimah Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: POB 87, Ras al-Khaimah; tel. (77) 21348; telex 99140; f. 1967; 4,000 mems; Chair. Ali Abdulla Musabeh; Dir Zaki Saqr.

Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 580, Sharjah; tel. (6) 351263; telex 68205; f. 1970; Pres. Abdul Aziz bin Mohamed al-Qasimi; Dir-Gen. Abdul Razak al-Hajiri.

Umm al-Qaiwain Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 436, Umm al-Qaiwain; tel. (6) 666915; telex 69714; Pres. Abdullah Rashid al-Kharji; Dir Shakir al-Zayani.

DEVELOPMENT

Federal Ministry of Planning: POB 904, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 362270; telex 22920; Under-Sec. Ahmed Mansour.

Abu Dhabi Development Finance Corpn: POB 30, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 322656; telex 820431; purpose is to provide finance to the private sector; Deputy Man. Dir Saeed Mohammed.

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED): POB 814; tel. (2) 822865; telex 22287; f. 1971; purpose is to offer economic aid to other Arab states and other developing countries in support of their development; capital limited at inception to Dh500m. paid by Abu Dhabi Government; in September 1979 capital was raised to Dh4,000m.; Dir-Gen. Nasser M. al-Nowais.

Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA): POB 3600, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 326100; telex 22674; f. 1976; responsible for co-ordinating Abu Dhabi's investment policy; Chair. Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed al-Nahayan.

Abu Dhabi Investment Company (ADIC): POB 6309, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 328200; telex 22968; 90% owned by ADIA.

Abu Dhabi Planning Department: POB 12, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 329300; telex 23194; supervises Abu Dhabi's Development Programme; Chair. Sheikh Saif bin Muhammad al-Nahayan; Under-Sec. HE Hassan Mousa al-Qamzi.

Emirates Industrial Bank: POB 2722, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 339700; telex 23324; f. 1982; offers low cost loans to industries with at least 70% local ownership; 51% state-owned; cap. p.u. Dh200m.; Gen. Man. Anis al-Jallaf.

General Industry Corpn (GIC): POB 4499, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 326900; telex 22938; f. 1979; responsible for the promotion of non-oil related industry.

International Petroleum Investment Company (IPIC): Abu Dhabi; cap. p.u. Dh200m.; ADNOC and ADIA venture to develop overseas investments; Chair. Jouan Salem al-Dhahiri.

Sharjah Economic Development Corpn: POB 3458, Sharjah; tel. (6) 371212; telex 68789; 51% owned by Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad al-Qasimi.

United Arab Emirates Development Bank: POB 2449, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 344986; telex 22427; f. 1974; participates in development of real estate, agriculture, fishery, livestock and light industries; cap. p.u. Dh500m.; Gen. Man. Mohamed Salem al-Melehy.

Trade and Industry

PRINCIPAL PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS

In September 1974 the Government of Abu Dhabi acquired a 60% interest in ADPC and ADMA, and by 1984 had not pressed for any greater share. By July 1976 the Government of Dubai had successfully concluded a 100% participation with the companies represented off shore and on shore in Dubai, although these continued as independent operators.

Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: POB 59, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 262810; telex 22544; Minister Dr Mana Said al-Oteiba.

Department of Petroleum: POB 9, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 335230; telex 22273; responsible for administration and supervision of all petroleum affairs in the UAE.

Abu Dhabi

Abu Dhabi National Oil Co (ADNOC): POB 898, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 366000; telex 22215; f. 1971; cap. p.u. $2,000m.; state company; deals in all phases of oil industry; owns two refineries on Umm Al-Nar island; Ruwais Refinery; Habshan Gas Treatment Plant; a salt and chlorine plant; holds 60% participation in operations of ADMA-OPCO and ADCO, and 50% of ZADCO and UDECO; has 100% control of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution (ADNOC-FOD), Abu Dhabi National Tankers Co (ADNATCO), National Drilling Co (NDC) and interests in numerous other companies, both in the UAE and overseas; Chair. Sheikh Tahnoun bin Mohamed al-Nahayan; Gen. Man. Mahmoud Hamra Krouha.

Abu Dhabi Drilling Chemicals and Products Co (ADDCAP): POB 6121, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 67800; telex 23267; manufacture and marketing of drilling mud and other products; ADNOC has a 75% share.

Abu Dhabi Gas Industries Ltd (GASCO): POB 665, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 823100; telex 22365; started production in 1981; recovers condensate from Asab, Bab and Bu Hasa fields for delivery to Ruwais LNG fractionation plant; cap. $425m., of which ADNOC has a 68% share; CFP, Shell Gas and Partex have a minority interest; Chair. Sheikh Tahnoun bin Mohamed al-Nahayan.

Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Co (ADGLC): POB 3500, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 333888; telex 22698; f. 1973; owned by Abu Dhabi National Oil Co, 51%; the British Petroleum Co, 16⅓%; Compagnie Française des Pétroles, 8⅓%; Mitsui and Co, 22$\frac{1}{20}$%; Mitsui Liquefied Gas Co, 2$\frac{1}{20}$%. The LNG plant on Das Island, which cost about $500m., was commissioned in 1977. The plant uses natural gas produced in association with oil from offshore fields and has a design capacity of approx. 2.3m. tons of LNG per year and 1.29m. tons of LPG per year. The liquefied gas is sold to the Tokyo Electric Power Co, Japan; Gen. Man. J. R. Darley.

Abu Dhabi Petroleum Ports Operating Co (ADPPOC): POB 61, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 336700; telex 22209; f. 1979; manages Jebel Dhanna, Ruwais, Umm-al-Nar and Zirqu Island SPM terminal; cap. p.u. Dh25m.; of which ADNOC has a 60% share; Lamnalco Kuwait 40%; Chair. Dr M. Hamra Krouha; Gen. Man. G. E. Maynard.

Abu Dhabi Pipeline Construction Co (ADPIC): POB 3840, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 827490; telex 22640; constructs and maintains oil and associated gas pipelines; ADNOC has a 50% share.

Ruwais Fertilizers Industries Ltd (FERTIL): POB 6159, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 337400; produces ammonia and urea.

The Liquefied Gas Shipping Co Ltd (LGSC): POB 2851, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 333888; telex 22698; cap. $1m.; ADNOC holds 51% share; Gen. Man. J. Darley.

National Marine Services (NMS): (see Shipping).

National Plastic Pipes Co (NPP).

National Petroleum Construction Co Ltd (NPCC): POB 2058, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 824100; telex 22638; f. 1973; manufacture and maintenance of on- and off-shore facilities for the petroleum industry; Chair. Saeed bin Ahmed al-Otaiba; Gen. Man. Munir E. Khouvx.

Abu Dhabi Co for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO): Corniche Rd, POB 270, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 366100; telex 22222; name changed from Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co Ltd (ADPC) in February 1979; shareholders are ADNOC (60%), British Petroleum, Shell and Compagnie Française des Pétroles (9.5% each), Exxon and Mobil (4.75% each) and Partex (2%); production (1983): 181,266,960 barrels; Chair. Sheikh Tahnoun bin Mohamed al-Nahayan; Gen. Man. V. F. Connelly.

Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Co (ADMA-OPCO): POB 303, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 826600; telex 22284; operates a concession 60% owned by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co and 40% by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd, Britannic House, Moor Lane, London, EC2Y 9BU, England (BP-Japan Oil Development Co Ltd 26.66%; Compagnie Française des Pétroles 13.33%). The concession lies in the Abu Dhabi offshore area and currently produces oil from Zakum and Umm Shaif fields. ADMA-OPCO was created in 1977 as an operator for the concession which until the creation of ADMA-OPCO in October 1977 was operated by ADMA Ltd in its role as an interim operator. The new company is owned by the shareholders of the concession in the same proportion of ownership. Production (1984): 67,884,769 barrels (8,955,721 metric tons); Gen. Man. Georges Manasterski.

Abu Dhabi Oil Co (Japan) (ADOCO): POB 630, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 361100; telex 22260; consortium of Japanese oil companies, including Maruzen, Daikyo and Nihon Kogyo; holds offshore concession, extended by 1,582.5 sq km in 1979; export of oil from Mubarraz Island terminal began in June 1973; production 7,126,734 barrels (1981).

Bunduq Oil Co: POB 6015, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 723380; telex 23692; f. 1975; exploration in Al-Bunduq field; Gen. Man. Dr Y. Higuchi.

Total Abu al-Bukhoosh Oil Co Ltd: POB 4058, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 335566; telex 22347; owned by Compagnie Française des Pétroles, operator of Abu al-Bukhoosh field; began production from the Abu al-Bukhoosh offshore field in July 1974; average production of 61,000 b/d in 1982; Partners in the field are Sunningdale Oil, Nepco and Amerada Hess.

Umm Al-Dalkh Development Co (UDECO): POB 6866, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 722600; telex 23686; joint venture with Japanese Oil Devt Co (JODCO) in which ADNOC has 50% shareholding; offshore exploration, development and production from Umm Al-Dalkh or any other fields on behalf of the partners; Chair. Dr Mahmoud Hamra Krouha.

Zakum Development Co: POB 6808, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 361700; telex 22948; joint venture between ADNOC (88%) and JODCO (12%); develop and produce from Upper Zakum field on behalf of its owners.

Ajman

Ajman National Oil Co (AJNOC): Ajman; f. 1983; 50% government-owned, 50% held by Canadian and private Arab interests.

Dubai

Department of the Ruler's Affairs and Petroleum Affairs: POB 207, Dubai; government supervisory body; Dir Mahdi al-Tajir.

Dubai Petroleum Co: POB 2222, Dubai; tel. (4) 442990; telex 45423; holds offshore concession which began production in 1969; average production rate (1981): 338,598 b/d; Pres. Howard A. McKinley.

Sedco-Houston Oil Group: POB 702, Dubai; tel. (4) 224141; telex 45469; holds onshore concession of over 1 million acres as well as the offshore concession formerly held by Texas Pacific Oil; Pres. Carl F. Thorne.

Sharjah

Crescent Petroleum Co: POB 211, Sharjah; tel. (6) 543000; telex 68015; Buttes Group, and Juniper Petroleum Corpn have shares; Pres. and CEO H. D. Jafar.

Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Department: POB 188, Sharjah; tel. (6) 359411; Dir Ismail A. Wahid.

Umm al-Qaiwain

Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Department: POB 9, Umm al-Qaiwain; tel. (6) 666015; Chair. Sheikh Sultan bin Ahmed al-Moalla.

Transport

ROADS

Roads are rapidly being developed in the United Arab Emirates, and Abu Dhabi and Dubai are linked by a good road which is dual carriageway for most of its length. This road forms part of a west coast route from Shaam, at the UAE border with the northern enclave of Oman, through Dubai and Abu Dhabi to Tarif. An east coast route links Dibba with Muscat. Other roads include the Abu Dhabi–Al-Ain highway and roads linking the northern emirates. An underwater tunnel links Dubai Town and Deira by dual carriageway and pedestrian subway, and a hovercraft service linking Abu Dhabi and Dubai was expected to begin operations in 1984.

SHIPPING

Dubai has been the main commercial centre in the Gulf for many years. In 1968 work was begun on a new artificial deep-water port to supplement the traditional harbour. Port Rashid had been expanded to 37 berths by 1980. Abu Dhabi has also become an important port since the opening of the first section of its artificial harbour, Port Zayed. Eventually it is planned to create 17 deep-water berths and extensive storage facilities. There are smaller ports in Sharjah, Fujairah and Ras al-Khaimah. Work on a dry-dock scheme for Dubai was completed in 1979. It possesses two docks capable of handling 500,000-ton tankers, seven repair berths and a third dock able to accommodate 1,000,000-ton tankers. By 1981 the port of Jebel Ali, Dubai, contained 66 berths. Five deep-water berths were completed at Port Saqr, Ras al-Khaimah, in 1979. Current modernization of Port Khalid in Sharjah will double its berth capacity, and the two-berth port of Fujairah was opened in 1983.

Abu Dhabi National Tanker Company (ADNATCO): POB 2977, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 331800; telex 22747; subsidiary company of ADNOC, operating owned and chartered tankships; Gen. Man. Dr M. Hamra Krouha.

Dubai Drydocks: POB 8988, Dubai; tel. (4) 450626; telex 48838; state-owned dry-docks with cleaning facilities, galvanizing plant, transport systems and facilities for maintenance and repair of ships of any size; Chief Exec. J. F. W. Neeb.

Fujairah Port: POB 787, Fujairah; tel. (70) 24231; telex 89085; f. 1982; plans for expansion in 1985.

National Marine Services (NMS): POB 7202, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 827875; telex 22965; operate, charter and lease specialized marine boats; cap. p.u. Dh25m.; ADNOC has a 50% share; Chair. Dr M. H. Krouha; Gen. Man. H. A. Shareef.

Ras al-Khaimah Port Services: POB 5130, Ras al-Khaimah; tel. (77) 66444; 81340; telex 99280; operate Mina Saqr port; govt has a majority share; Chair. Sheikh Mohamed bin Saqr al-Qasimi.

Sharjah Port Authority: POB 510, Sharjah; tel. (6) 356000; telex 68138; the authority administers Port Khalid and Port Khor Fakkan and offers specialized facilities for container and roll-on, roll-off traffic, reefer cargo and project and general cargo; Chair. Abdul Aziz Suleiman al-Sarkal.

United Arab Shipping Co SAG: Kuwait; f. 1976; shareholders are Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Iraq; Chair. Eid Abdullah Yusuf (Bahrain); Chief Exec. Abdul Aziz Hussein Salaat.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Ras al-Khaimah, and a smaller one at Sharjah, which forms part of SHARJAHPORT, which links air, sea and overland transportation services. Abu Dhabi's new NADIA international airport opened for commercial use in January 1982, and construction of new airports at Al-Ain and Fujairah was under way in 1984. The expansion of Dubai airport was due to be completed by 1986.

Civil Aviation Department: POB 20, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 757500; telex 23272; responsible for all aspects of civil aviation; Chair. HE Ali bin Khalfan al-Dhahri.

Gulf Air Dubai: Sheikh Alsabah Bldg, Al-Mukhtoum St, POB 4410, Deira; daily service to Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Bombay, Doha, Karachi, Kuwait, London and Muscat; six times weekly to Bombay; four times weekly to Cairo; twice weekly to Colombo, Delhi and Larnaca; and once a week to Amman and Paris; charter work is undertaken; fleet of 1 Boeing 747-200B, 5 TriStar 1, 3 TriStar 200, 9 Boeing 737-200.

Tourism

Federal Ministry of Information and Culture: POB 17, Abu Dhabi; tel. (2) 326000; telex 22283.

Ministry of Information and Culture: POB 67, Dubai.

Ministry of Information and Culture: POB 55, Sharjah.

Dubai Information Department: POB 1420, Dubai (local government); Dir Omar Deesi.

Ras al-Khaimah Information and Tourism Department: POB 200, Ras al-Khaimah (local government); tel. (77) 21545; Dir Ahmed Tadmori.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United States of America comprises mainly the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. Alaska, to the north-west of Canada, and Hawaii, in the central Pacific Ocean, are two of the 50 States of the USA. The climate varies considerably. Mean annual average temperatures range between 29°C (77°F) in Florida and −13.3°C (10°F) in Alaska. Annual rainfall averages 735 mm (29 in), ranging from 1,410 mm (55.6 in) in Louisiana to 220 mm (8.6 in) in Nevada. Much of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and Utah is desert. The language is English, although there are significant Spanish-speaking minorities, and Christianity is the predominant religion. The national flag (proportions 19 by 10) has 13 alternating stripes (seven red and six white) with a dark blue rectangular canton, containing 50 white five-pointed stars, in the upper hoist. The capital is Washington, DC.

Recent History

The threat of communist advances in Asia, following the Second World War, led the USA to provide most of the support required by UN forces in the Korean War of 1950–1953 and to President Kennedy's promise in 1961 to aid the South Vietnamese. Following Kennedy's assassination in 1963, his successor, Lyndon Johnson, pursued a policy of escalation in Viet-Nam. Mounting internal pressure to end the war and the transfer of the presidency in 1969 to Richard Nixon, who was re-elected in 1972, resulted in the Paris Agreement of 1973, which provided for the withdrawal of US troops from Viet-Nam.

Domestically, the main preoccupations of 1973 and early 1974 were a series of scandals and crises involving the presidency and senior administration officials on charges of corruption and obstruction of justice, which led to President Nixon's resignation in August 1974. Nixon was succeeded by his Vice-President, Gerald Ford.

In November 1976 Jimmy Carter was elected President and, although Democratic representation in both the Senate and House of Representatives increased, Carter, like his predecessor, found difficulty in passing important domestic legislation through Congress. During 1977 the Carter administration took the initiative on several foreign policy issues, including attempts to solve the impasse in the Middle East, which culminated in the signing in Washington of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in March 1979. A break with long-standing US foreign policy was made in December 1978 when formal links with Taiwan were terminated and diplomatic relations established with the People's Republic of China.

The state of the economy and the declining purchasing power of the dollar were the main domestic issues during 1978 and 1979. By April 1979 a shortage of crude oil imports caused by events in the Middle East had created a domestic energy crisis, which was not effectively countered by congressional or presidential measures, and Carter's political popularity slumped. Although his handling of the crises involving the detention by Iran of the US embassy staff in Teheran and Soviet intervention in Afghanistan retrieved some measure of popular support, Carter's management of the economy led to his defeat by the Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan, a former screen actor and state governor, in the 1980 presidential election. The Republicans also secured control of the Senate, although the House of Representatives retained a Democratic majority.

Reagan's broad appeal to populist and ultra-conservative sentiment was strengthened by his survival of an assassination attempt in March 1981. His administration has pursued a wide range of hard-line social and economic policies, notably that of 'New Federalism', under which the states are to assume responsibility for many federal social programmes. Successive federal budgets have also sought to reduce government commitments in these areas. Despite problems of severe economic recession and high unemployment, the Republicans retained their previous level of congressional representation in the November 1982 elections. With the resumption of economic growth in 1983, and its strong resurgence through 1984, unemployment and inflation fell, while stringent economic policies kept interest levels and the dollar exchange rate high. In November 1984 Reagan was re-elected for a further four-year term, defeating the Democratic candidate, former Vice-President Walter Mondale, by the largest majority of electoral votes in US history. The Republicans retained control of the Senate, with the House of Representatives remaining in the Democrats' hands.

In foreign affairs, the Government has taken a firmly anti-communist line, notably in its active support of right-wing regimes in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East, and in trade sanctions imposed against the USSR, following the political crisis in Poland. Despite continued indirect US support of the Taiwan regime, generally friendly relations have been maintained with the People's Republic of China. The change of leadership in the USSR in November 1982 was followed by a steady deterioration in US-Soviet relations. Negotiations held in Geneva between the USA and the USSR on the reduction of medium-range missiles were protracted and unsuccessful, and their termination by the USSR in November 1983 was followed by an escalation in European nuclear missile deployment by both sides. Relations were badly strained in September, following the destruction of a South Korean passenger aircraft overflying Soviet air space. The US military occupation of Grenada in November attracted considerable international criticism of Reagan's foreign policy, as did US peace-keeping operations in Lebanon, which, after incurring heavy casualties, were scaled down in February 1984 with the withdrawal of marine corps contingents from Beirut. The transfer of power in the USSR in the same month was followed later in 1984 by increased diplomatic contacts between the two countries on the topic of nuclear arms limitation. Formal negotiations, aimed at securing a reduction in nuclear weapon levels and a ban on the militarization of space, began in Geneva, Switzerland, in March, coinciding with a further change in the Soviet leadership.

Government

The USA is a federal republic. Each of the 50 constituent states and the District of Columbia exercises a measure of internal self-government. Defence, foreign affairs, coinage, posts, the higher levels of justice, and internal security are the responsibility of the federal government. The President is head of the executive and is elected for a four-year term by a college of representatives elected directly from each state. The President appoints the other members of the executive, subject to the consent of the Senate. The Congress is the seat of legislative power and consists of the Senate (100 members) and the House of Representatives (435 members). Two senators are chosen by direct election in each state, to serve a six-year term, and one-third of the membership is renewable every two years. Representatives are elected by direct and universal suffrage for a two-year term. Ultimate judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, which has the power to veto legislation and to override executive actions which it regards as incompatible with the Constitution.

Defence

In July 1984 US armed forces totalled 2,135,900: army 780,800, air force 594,500, navy 564,800 and 196,600 marine corps. Military conscription ended in 1973. The Strategic Air Command and Polaris nuclear submarines are equipped with nuclear weapons. The defences of the USA are organized on a global basis. It is a member of the NATO and ANZUS Pact defensive organizations. Defence expenditure for 1983/84 totalled $227,403m. and proposed expenditure for 1984/85 was $266,151m.

Economic Affairs

The USA is the world's leading economic power. Its chief imports are petroleum, chemicals, metals and manufactures, machinery, vehicles and newsprint. In most other materials the country is self-supporting. This is reflected in the extreme diversification of the economy. Leading industries include steel, motor vehicles, aerospace industries, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics and all kinds of consumer goods. The chief agricultural products are cereals, cotton and tobacco. The principal mineral deposits are of petroleum, natural gas, coal, copper, iron, uranium and silver. US business corporations have built up substantial interests abroad.

Since the Second World War, the US economy has experienced many fluctuations, but with an underlying trend of steady expansion. The average annual increase in the country's GDP, measured in constant prices, was 4.4% between 1960 and 1970, slowing to 3.2% in 1970–79. The comparable growth rates for real GDP per head were 3.1% in 1960–70 and 2.3% in 1970–79. Between 1960 and 1979 the proportion of the working population who were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing declined from 7% to 2%, while the share taken by industrial workers fell from 36% to 32%. Meanwhile, employment in the service sector rose from 57% to 66% of the labour force. Over the same period, agriculture's share of GDP fell from 4% to 3% (despite a substantial increase in output), and industry's from 38% to 34%, while the contribution of services rose from 58% to 63%. According to estimates by the World Bank, the country's GNP per head (at average 1979–81 prices) was $11,590 in 1980, rising to $12,820 in 1981. This level of average output is among the highest in the world's industrialized countries, although (based on US dollar exchange rates) less than that of some European nations.

During 1974 and early 1975, in common with other industrialized countries, the USA suffered an economic recession. In 1976 the economy showed an overall improvement, and in early 1977 President Carter introduced a two-year programme to stimulate the economy and reduce unemployment. During the second half of the year, however, the dollar began to weaken against most major currencies, and in January 1978, partly owing to foreign pressure, the US monetary authorities intervened actively on foreign exchange markets to defend the dollar against speculation. Nevertheless, the dollar continued to fall, and by autumn was again at historic lows. Higher interest rates and successive measures to tighten credit, further reduce federal spending and promote voluntary wage and price guidelines, followed by an 'austerity' budget in January 1979, failed to retrieve dollar exchange rates. The imposition of stringent monetary controls, combined with a high level of interest rates, led to an improvement in the external value of the dollar by March 1980, although inflation, at 18.2%, had reached its highest level since 1946. By mid-1980 the economy had entered recession, with industrial activity declining sharply and inflation running at 12.4%. The imposition of stringent credit restrictions pushed interest rates to record levels.

President Reagan, whose 1980 campaign promises had included a balanced federal budget by 1983, substantially modified his views on deficit financing as his term of office proceeded: a revenue shortfall of $110,600m. in 1981/82 was followed by a deficit of $195,400m. in 1982/83, during which period defence spending was substantially increased at the expense of federal welfare programmes. The deficit for 1983/84 totalled $175,300m. Although initial projections put the 1984/85 deficit at $166,900m., it was expected that the eventual shortfall would reach $210,000m.

The record deficits of the Reagan administration, and whether taxation should be increased to reduce them, were the dominant issue of the 1984 presidential election campaign. Although the bulk of the 1984/85 deficit was attributable to the gap between increased federal spending and the revenue shortfall created by tax reductions implemented in 1981, Reagan ruled out tax increases during a second term in office, stating that the deficit could be reduced by cost savings, which would include an $8,700m. reduction in military spending in 1985/86 as well as further scaling-down of social welfare programmes. Total savings of between $35,000m. and $50,000m. were envisaged, together with a 'simplification' of the federal tax system. In early 1985 there were signs of strong congressional resistance to the severity of the President's proposed spending cuts.

After moving further into recession in 1982, when December unemployment reached a 42-year high of 10.7%, there was a strong recovery in the domestic economy during 1983. The unemployment rate was reduced to 8.2%, while the rate of inflation, which had been held in check by the economic downturn to 3.9% in 1982 after reaching 8.9% in 1981, ended 1983 at 3.8%. The inflation rate was reduced to 3.7% in 1984. GNP expanded by about 6.5% in 1983, after falling by 1.8% in the previous year, and grew by 6.8% in 1984, the highest rate of increase for 33 years. The continuing economic recovery, which has encompassed both business investment and private consumer spending, has also reduced levels of unemployment to less than 7%.

While a high level of interest rates has effectively protected the dollar exchange rate since 1982, the dollar, which by early 1985 had surged to record highs against most Western European currencies, has become overvalued in international trading terms. This factor has reduced US export competitiveness and stimulated high levels of imports, which led in 1984 to a record trade deficit of $123,300m. compared with a shortfall of $69,400m. in 1983.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive network of railways operated by private companies; the network retains its lead as a freight transporter but long-distance passenger services have been virtually eliminated by competition from airlines. In 1980 there were 6,365,590 km (3,955,387 miles) of roads, including 69,202 km (43,000 miles) of motorway. Water transport is used on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the Great Lakes. Major seaports include New York, New Orleans, Houston, Baltimore and Tampa, and on the west coast Long Beach, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle. Chicago, Duluth-Superior and Toledo are the principal Great Lakes ports. Internal air services are extensively used and frequent international services are provided by many domestic and foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Provision of welfare and medical services is being progressively standardized and extended by federal legislation: formerly benefits varied considerably between states. By 1975 provision by employers of health insurance for employees had become mandatory. Since early 1982 the Reagan administration has carried out many wide-ranging cuts in federal welfare programmes. Despite opposition from the medical profession to 'socialized medicine' there is now available a far more comprehensive scheme of publicly funded medical care. In 1981 the USA had 485,123 physicians (one for every 474 inhabitants). In 1982 there were 6,221 hospitals, with 779,647 beds (one for every 298 people).

Education

Education is primarily the concern of state and local governments, but some federal funds are available to help meet special needs of primary, secondary and higher education. The Department of Education sponsors six financial aid programmes for post-secondary students. Most states have kindergartens, elementary, junior high and high schools. Education is free except in private schools. The period of compulsory education varies among states. In 1982 there were 30.8m. pupils enrolled in primary schools and 13.5m. in secondary schools. There were more than 3,200 universities and colleges and about 12.4m. students receiving higher education. Total expenditure on education in 1983/84 was estimated at $230,000m.

Tourism

The USA affords every kind of interest to tourists from winter sports to tropical beaches. The natural marvels include the Grand Canyon, the Everglades and the large national parks of the far west. Other attractions include modern architecture, museums and art galleries and night life in the big cities. Receipts from tourism in 1983 totalled $11,408m.

Space Research

The first space vehicle successfully launched by the USA was *Explorer 1*, an earth-orbiting satellite launched in January 1958. The first manned earth-orbiting flight by the USA took place in 1962. In 1964 *Ranger 7* relayed pictures of the moon

back to earth. Photographic relays from the moon were continued and in 1967 two *Surveyor* spacecraft carried out analyses of lunar soil. The *Apollo* series of flights culminated in a manned landing on the moon in July 1969. Four more successful manned landings followed; one failed, and no manned moon landings have been made since 1972. In November 1971 the unmanned *Mariner 9* orbited Mars. In March 1972 *Pioneer 10* was launched to travel beyond Jupiter, and in April 1972 *Apollo 16* made a successful moon landing. In August the last orbiting astronomical observatory was launched and in May 1973 *Skylab* was put into orbit.

In July 1975 a joint venture with the USSR's *Soyuz* programme culminated in Soviet and US spacecraft docking in space. The *Viking* mission landed equipment in 1976 for detecting the existence of life in any form on Mars. In 1977 *Voyagers 1* and *2* were launched to travel first to Jupiter and then to Saturn and Uranus. In February 1979 *Pioneer Venus* transmitted information on atmospheric and surface conditions on Venus and in March photographs of Jupiter were transmitted by *Voyager 1*. Important photographs of Jupiter and its moons were transmitted by *Voyager 2* in July 1979. Data on Saturn was received from a *Pioneer* spacecraft in September and in November 1980 *Voyager 1* transmitted photographs of satellites of Saturn. Photographs of the surface of Saturn were received from *Voyager 2* in August 1981. This spacecraft is due to approach Uranus in 1986, and, if still operational, could transmit observations of Neptune in 1989.

In 1978 a new phase of the space programme began with the testing of the space shuttle, a reusable manned vehicle capable of carrying satellite and communications equipment. The initial launching of the vehicle *Columbia* was completed in April 1981, and its first operational flight took place in November 1982, and a second vehicle, *Challenger*, has been operational since April 1983. A third vehicle of this class, *Discovery*, was launched in August 1984.

In July 1983 plans were disclosed for the USA's next major space project, an orbiting space station, on which work would begin in 1986 for launching by 1992. In January 1984 it was announced that a permanently-manned space station would be developed by the early 1990s.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Memorial Day), 4 July (Independence Day), 2 September (Labor Day), 28 November (Thanksgiving Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).
1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 17 February (for George Washington's Birthday), 28 March (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the imperial system is in force. One US billion equals 1,000 million; one US cwt equals 100 lb; long ton equals 2,240 lb; short ton equals 2,000 lb. A policy of gradual voluntary conversion to the metric system is being encouraged by the federal government.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 United States dollar ($).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = US $1.159;
US $1 = 86.28 pence.

Statistical Survey

Area and Population

Source (unless otherwise stated): Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20233.

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	9,369,885*
Population (census results)	
1 April 1970†	203,302,031
1 April 1980	
Males	110,053,161
Females	116,492,644
Total	226,545,805
Population (official estimates at mid-year)‡	
1981	230,019,000
1982	232,309,000
1983	234,496,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	25.0

* 3,617,733 sq miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated at 2.5%.

‡ Estimates of the total population, based on 1980 census results (excluding adjustment for underenumeration). The figures include US armed forces overseas but exclude citizens absent for an extended period.

RACES (1980 census)

	Male	Female	Total	%
White	91,685,333	96,686,289	188,371,622	83.15
Black	12,519,189	13,975,836	26,495,025	11.70
Asian and Pacific Islanders	1,722,023	1,834,783	3,556,806	1.57
Indian (indigenous)	673,517	690,516	1,364,033	0.60
Others	3,453,099	3,305,220	6,758,319	2.98
Total	110,053,161	116,492,644	226,545,805	100.00

PRINCIPAL CITIES (estimated population at mid-1982)

New York	7,086,096	Nashville-Davidson	455,252
Los Angeles	3,022,247	Kansas City, Mo	445,222
Chicago	2,997,155	El Paso	445,071
Houston	1,725,617	St Louis	437,354
Philadelphia	1,665,382	Atlanta	428,153
Detroit	1,138,717	Oklahoma City	427,714
Dallas	943,848	Pittsburgh	414,936
San Diego	915,956	Fort Worth	401,402
Phoenix	824,230	Miami	382,726
San Antonio	819,021	Cincinnati	380,118
Honolulu*	781,899	Tulsa	375,300
Baltimore	774,113	Long Beach	371,426
Indianapolis	707,655	Minneapolis	369,161
San Francisco	691,637	Austin	368,135
San Jose	659,181	Portland	367,530
Memphis	645,760	Baton Rouge	361,572
Washington (capital)	633,425	Tucson	352,455
Milwaukee	631,509	Toledo	350,565
Columbus	570,588	Buffalo	348,035
New Orleans	564,561	Oakland	344,652
Boston	560,847	Albuquerque	341,978
Cleveland	558,869	Omaha	328,557
Jacksonville	556,370	Charlotte	323,972
Denver	505,563	Newark	320,512
Seattle	490,077		

* Includes county.

STATES

State	Gross Area (Land and water) ('000 sq miles)	Resident population* mid-1983 ('000)
Alabama	51.7	3,959
Alaska	591.0	479
Arizona	114.0	2,963
Arkansas	53.2	2,328
California	158.7	25,174
Colorado	104.1	3,139
Connecticut	5.0	3,138
Delaware	2.0	606
District of Columbia	0.1	623
Florida	58.7	10,680
Georgia	58.9	5,732
Hawaii	6.5	1,023
Idaho	83.6	989
Illinois	56.3	11,486
Indiana	36.2	5,479
Iowa	56.3	2,905
Kansas	82.3	2,425
Kentucky	40.4	3,714
Louisiana	47.8	4,438
Maine	33.3	1,146
Maryland	10.5	4,304
Massachusetts	8.3	5,767
Michigan	58.5	9,069
Minnesota	84.4	4,144
Mississippi	47.7	2,587
Missouri	69.7	4,970
Montana	147.0	817
Nebraska	77.4	1,597
Nevada	110.6	891
New Hampshire	9.3	959
New Jersey	7.8	7,468
New Mexico	121.6	1,399
New York	49.1	17,667
North Carolina	52.7	6,082
North Dakota	70.7	680
Ohio	41.3	10,746
Oklahoma	70.0	3,298
Oregon	97.1	2,662
Pennsylvania	45.3	11,895
Rhode Island	1.2	955
South Carolina	31.1	3,264
South Dakota	77.1	700
Tennessee	42.1	4,685
Texas	266.8	15,724
Utah	84.9	1,619
Vermont	9.6	525
Virginia	40.8	5,550
Washington	68.1	4,300
West Virginia	24.2	1,965
Wisconsin	56.2	4,751
Wyoming	97.8	514
Total	3,619.0	233,981

* Provisional. Excludes armed forces overseas.

IMMIGRATION (year ending 30 September)

Country of last permanent residence	1978	1979	1980*
All countries	601,442	460,348	530,639
Europe	76,156	64,173	72,121
Austria	504	507	401
France	2,741	2,905	1,905
Germany	7,567	7,166	6,595
Great Britain	16,071	15,537	15,485
Greece	6,994	5,942	4,699
Ireland (incl. N. Ireland)	1,277	1,078	1,186
Italy	7,032	5,969	5,467
Netherlands	1,182	1,184	1,169
Poland	4,495	3,863	4,725
Portugal	10,517	7,068	8,408
Spain	4,266	3,285	1,879
Switzerland	860	774	713
Yugoslavia	2,227	1,861	2,099
Asia	243,596	182,970	236,097
Hong Kong	11,145	16,838	3,860
India	19,145	18,625	22,607
Korea	28,796	28,692	32,320
Philippines	36,599	40,759	42,316
America	266,470	161,408	164,772
Canada	23,495	20,181	13,609
Cuba	27,539	13,988	15,054
Mexico	92,681	52,479	56,680
West Indies (excl. Cuba)	60,178	57,041	58,237
Africa	10,336	11,212	13,981
Australia, New Zealand	2,665	2,476	2,209
Not specified	219	n.a.	n.a.

* Classified by country of birth.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, US Department of Justice.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(annual averages, '000 persons aged 16 and over)

	1982	1983	1984*
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3,571	3,541	3,499
Mining	1,028	921	961
Manufacturing	20,286	19,946	20,981
Electricity, gas and water	6,552	6,988	7,361
Transport, storage and communications			
Construction	5,756	6,149	6,665
Wholesale and retail trade	20,758	21,145	21,911
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,270	6,510	6,751
Private households	1,271	1,253	1,251
Business and repair services	4,452	4,916	5,443
Personal services	2,722	2,824	2,933
Medical services (incl. hospitals)	7,859	7,873	7,950
Educational services	8,089	7,883	7,928
Other private services	5,697	6,174	6,551
Public administration	5,218	4,709	4,763
Civilian employment	99,526	100,834	104,950
Resident armed forces	1,668	1,676	1,697
Total employment	101,194	102,510	106,647
Unemployed	10,678	10,717	8,604
Total labour force	111,872	113,226	115,251

* Eleven-month average.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	Registered live births		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number ('000)	Rate (per 1,000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per 1,000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per 1,000)
1976	3,168	14.8	2,155	10.0	1,909	8.9
1977	3,327	15.4	2,178	10.1	1,900	8.8
1978	3,333	15.3	2,282	10.5	1,928	8.8
1979	3,494	15.8	2,331	10.6	1,906	8.7
1980	3,612	15.9	2,413	10.6	1,986	8.7
1981	3,646	15.9	2,438	10.6	1,987	8.7
1982	3,704*	16.0	2,495	10.8	1,976	8.6
1983	3,614	15.5	2,444*	10.5*	2,010	8.6

* Preliminary.

Agriculture

CROP PRODUCTION (with harvest units*)

	1982	1983	1984
Maize (Corn) (million bushels)†	8,235	4,175	7,650
Wheat (million bushels)	2,765	2,420	2,595
Oats (million bushels)	593	477	472
Barley (million bushels)	516	509	597
Rice (million lb)	15,364	9,972	13,703
Sorghum† (million bushels)	835	488	866
Cotton lint (million bales)	12.0	7.8	13.3
Cottonseed ('000 short tons)	4,744	3,076	5,303
Hay ('000 short tons)	149,241	140,764	150,781
Dry beans (million lb)	2,556	1,552	2,075
Soybeans (million bushels)	2,190	1,636	1,861
Potatoes (million lb)	35,513	33,391	36,165
Tobacco (million lb)	1,994	1,429	1,744
Peanuts (million lb)	3,440	3,296	4,427
Sugar beet ('000 short tons)	20,894	20,992	22,207
Rye (million bushels)	19.5	27.1	32.4
Apples (million lb)	8,122	8,373	8,222
Peaches (million lb)	2,285.6	1,855.3	2,643.8
Pears ('000 tons)	804.0	774.7	714.6
Grapes ('000 tons)	6,555.1	5,505.7	5,118.9
Oranges and tangerines‡ ('000 boxes)	181,670	230,680	174,110
Grapefruit‡ ('000 boxes)	70,550	60,600	52,640
Lemons‡ ('000 boxes)	24,800	25,350	21,250

* A bushel is equal to 56 lb (25.4 kg) for maize; 60 lb (27.2 kg) for wheat and soybeans; 32 lb (14.5 kg) for oats; 48 lb (21.8 kg) for barley. A bale of cotton is 500 lb (226.8 kg) gross, 480 lb (217.7 kg) net.

† Figures relate to crops harvested for grain only.

‡ Production during season ending in year stated.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head at 1 January)

	1982	1983	1984
Cattle	115,444	115,001	n.a.
Pigs*	58,698	54,534	56,694
Sheep	12,997	12,140	11,487
Chickens*	385,338	379,219	364,880

* At 1 December of the preceding year.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (million lb)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef	22,389	22,536	23,241
Veal	436	448	454
Lamb and mutton	338	365	376
Pork	15,875	14,229	15,202
Eggs (million)	69,827	69,718	68,169

Source: Crop Reporting Board, US Department of Agriculture.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (million cu feet)

	1981	1982	1983*
Industrial	11,095	10,700	12,365
Coniferous (soft wood)	8,475	8,325	9,700
Broadleaved (hard wood)	2,620	2,375	2,670
Fuel wood	3,650	3,685	4,120
Total	14,745	14,385	16,485

* Preliminary.

Source: Forest Service, US Department of Agriculture.

LUMBER PRODUCTION
(sawnwood and railway sleepers, million board feet)

	1981	1982	1983*
Soft wood	25,420	24,949	31,415
Hard wood	6,252	5,061	5,456
Total	31,672	30,010	36,871

* Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce.

Sea and Inland Fisheries

(million lb)

	1981*	1982*	1983*
Cod	144	175	221
Flounder	201	228	254
Haddock	55	45	33
Herring, sea	247	202	180
Mackerel	104	86	92
Menhaden	2,105	2,766	2,963
Salmon	648	607	639
Tuna and similar fish	341	261	279
Ocean perch	24	25	19
Crabs	446	350	317
Shrimps	355	284	250
Oysters	50	54	50
Total (incl. others)	5,977	6,367	6,439

* Preliminary.

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, US Department of Commerce.

Mining

	1981	1982	1983†
Bitumen ('000 short tons)	1,261	n.a.	n.a.
Coal (incl. lignite) ('000 short tons)	820,139	833,400	n.a.
Phosphate rock ('000 metric tons)	53,624	37,414	42,573
Sulphur ('000 metric tons)	5,910	3,598	4,111
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)	1,510	732	679
Lead ('000 metric tons)	446	513	449
Zinc ('000 metric tons)	312	303	275
Copper ('000 metric tons)	1,538	1,147	1,038
Iron ore* ('000 long tons)	72,158	35,751	44,295
Gold ('000 troy oz)	1,379	1,466	1,957
Silver ('000 troy oz)	40,863	40,248	43,415
Molybdenum ('000 lb)	118,916	76,135	49,163
Nickel (short tons)	12,099	3,203	n.a.

* Gross weight. The iron content is approximately 61%.
† Provisional.

Sources: Bureau of Mines, US Department of the Interior (for non-coal minerals); US Department of Energy (for coal only).

Crude petroleum (million barrels): 3,128.8 in 1981; 3,164.9 in 1982.

Industry

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES (value added—$ million)

	1979	1980	1981
Food and kindred products	68,732.9	75,490.4	80,794.7
Beverages	12,328.2	13,518.9	14,855.4
Tobacco products	5,342.7	6,156.8	6,429.6
Textile products	18,154.4	18,983.3	19,463.2
Apparel	21,709.7	23,425.5	25,639.9
Lumber and wood products	20,107.0	18,020.0	17,321.0
Furniture and fixtures	10,998.8	11,631.1	12,668.7
Paper and allied products	27,136.3	29,760.5	32,366.7
Printing and publishing	40,004.4	44,374.7	49,351.6
Newspapers	11,629.5	12,809.5	14,257.6
Chemicals and allied products	70,356.0	74,384.1	80,032.3
Petroleum and coal products	28,847.0	24,815.6	26,740.3
Petroleum refining	26,176.7	22,146.9	24,149.0
Rubber and plastic products	23,112.4	22,568.7	26,005.9
Leather and products	4,248.5	4,851.2	5,230.3
Stone, clay and glass products	24,467.6	24,051.0	24,853.9
Primary metal industries	50,882.1	47,619.2	49,550.6
Iron and steel foundries	7,609.6	7,111.8	6,901.1
Non-ferrous rolling and drawing	8,450.6	8,656.8	8,898.1
Fabricated metal products	56,892.6	57,917.1	61,558.2
Structural metal products	14,714.9	15,602.6	16,222.5
Machinery, excluding electrical	92,527.6	99,435.4	111,393.7
Construction	16,253.6	17,214.6	20,749.1
Metalworking	12,244.4	13,633.6	14,466.3
Industrial	12,543.6	13,479.5	14,642.9
Electrical machinery	66,476.3	73,149.5	79,720.4
Household	5,960.8	5,985.1	5,925.5
Communications equipment	18,853.9	22,582.1	24,983.9
Transport equipment	80,951.4	76,591.8	82,938.2
Motor vehicles	41,211.7	30,522.2	34,841.2
Aircraft and parts	22,905.5	27,621.9	28,144.4
Instruments and related products	24,598.1	27,913.1	31,493.8
Miscellaneous manufactures, incl. ordnance	11,934.7	12,691.1	13,953.5

Source: Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce, *Annual Survey of Manufactures.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 United States dollar ($).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Sterling Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = US $1.159;
US $100 = £86.28.

FEDERAL BUDGET ($ million, year ending 30 September)

Revenue	1983	1984	1985*
Individual income taxes	288,938	295,955	341,836
Corporation income taxes	37,022	56,893	74,266
Social insurance taxes and contributions	208,994	241,902	271,483
Excise taxes	35,300	37,361	38,948
Estate and gift taxes	6,053	6,010	5,657
Customs duties	8,655	11,370	11,958
Miscellaneous receipts	15,601	16,965	19,610
Total	600,562	666,457	763,768

Expenditure	1983	1984	1985*
National defence	209,901	227,403	266,151
International affairs	8,995	13,313	17,228
General science, space research and technology	7,745	8,271	8,718
Energy	3,999	2,464	2,841
Natural resources and environment	12,669	12,677	11,649
Agriculture	22,206	12,215	15,124
Commerce and housing credit	4,422	5,198	272
Transportation	21,385	24,705	26,912
Community and regional development	6,936	7,803	7,739
Education, training, employment and social services	26,606	26,616	29,372
Health	28,655	30,435	33,833
Social Security and Medicare	223,311	235,764	258,075
Income security	122,156	113,219	110,267
Veterans' benefits and services	24,846	25,640	26,736
Administration of justice	5,099	5,616	6,167
General government	4,784	4,836	5,624
General purpose fiscal assistance	6,454	6,577	6,549
Net interest	89,774	111,007	130,188
Allowances	—	—	977
Undistributed offsetting receipts	−33,976	−31,957	−33,788
Total	795,969	841,800	930,635

* Estimates at August 1984.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES
($ million, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1981/82	1982/83
From Federal Government	86,945	89,983
From State and Local Govt	458,952	503,603
General Revenue from own sources	369,236	396,895
Taxes	266,299	284,585
Property	81,918	89,253
Sales and gross receipts	93,636	100,247
Individual income	50,785	55,129
Corporation income	15,033	14,258
Other	24,927	25,699
Charges and miscellaneous	102,937	112,310
Utility and liquor stores	33,611	37,344
Insurance Trust Revenue	56,105	69,364
Employee retirement	34,223	42,526
Unemployment compensation	16,922	21,583
Other	4,959	5,255
Total	545,897	593,586

Expenditure	1981/82	1982/83
General expenditure	435,323	466,421
Education	154,573	163,876
Local schools	106,101	112,945
Institutions of higher education	41,521	43,820
Other	6,951	7,110
Libraries	1,995	2,213
Public welfare	58,050	60,484
Hospitals	29,553	32,572
Health	10,706	11,546
Social insurance administration	2,286	2,473
Veterans' services	64	75
Highways	34,545	36,655
Other transportation	4,630	4,926
General public buildings	3,312	3,625
Housing and urban renewal	8,090	8,505
Police	16,461	17,934
Fire	6,926	7,582
Correction	8,483	9,783
Protective inspection	2,802	2,967
Parks and recreation	7,408	8,050
Sewerage and sanitation	14,934	15,603
Natural resources	6,512	7,082
General control	10,892	12,094
Financial administration	8,020	8,789
Interest on General Debt	19,970	24,136
Other and unallocable	25,103	25,450
Utility and liquor stores	47,971	52,811
Insurance Trust Expenditure	39,466	47,335
Unemployment compensation	18,126	24,172
Employee retirement	17,836	19,254
Other	3,504	3,908
Total	522,760	566,567

Source: Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce, *Governmental Finances*, Series GF No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES ($ million at 31 December)

	1982	1983	1984*
US gold stock†	11,148	11,121	11,097
IMF Special Drawing Rights	5,250	5,025	5,554
Reserve position in the IMF	7,348	11,312	11,619
Foreign exchange	10,212	6,289	6,036
Total	33,958	33,747	34,306

* At 30 September. † Valued at $42.22 per troy ounce.

Source: Financial Management Service, US Department of the Treasury.

CURRENCY AND COIN IN CIRCULATION*
($ million at 30 September)

	1982	1983	1984
Total	149,205	162,814	175,331

* Currency outside Treasury and Federal Reserve banks, including currency held by commercial banks.

Source: Financial Management Service, US Department of the Treasury.

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, average of monthly figures. Base: 1967 = 100)

	1982	1983	1984
Food and beverages	278.2	284.4	295.1
Housing	314.7	323.1	336.5
Rent	224.0	236.9	249.3
House ownership	376.8	102.5*	107.3*
Fuel and other utilities	350.8	370.3	387.3
Furnishings and maintenance	233.2	238.5	242.5
Clothes and upkeep	191.8	196.5	200.2
Transport	291.5	298.4	311.7
Medical care	328.7	357.3	379.5
Entertainment	235.8	246.0	255.1
Other goods and services	259.9	288.3	307.7
Total	289.1	298.4	311.1

* Base: December 1982 = 100.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Department of Labor.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ($'000 million at current prices)

National Income and Product

	1981	1982	1983
Compensation of employees	1,789.2	1,890.6	2,012.8
Operating surplus	513.5	493.8	566.1
Domestic factor incomes	2,302.7	2,384.3	2,578.9
Consumption of fixed capital	387.5	418.2	438.2
Statistical discrepancy	5.6	−0.5	0.5
Gross domestic product at factor cost	2,695.8	2,802.0	3,017.6
Indirect taxes	251.3	258.8	280.4
Less Subsidies	12.2	15.5	22.2
GDP in purchasers' values	2,934.9	3,045.3	3,275.7
Net factor income from abroad	50.3	48.0	48.3
Gross national product	2,985.2	3,093.2	3,324.0
Less Consumption of fixed capital	387.5	418.2	438.2
National income in market prices	2,597.7	2,675.1	2,885.9
Other current transfers from abroad	1.4	1.4	1.4
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	8.7	9.5	9.6
National disposable income	2,590.5	2,667.0	2,877.7

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	534.9	584.9	631.4
Private final consumption expenditure	1,864.0	1,998.9	2,167.4
Increase in stocks	34.4	−13.8	−15.9
Gross fixed capital formation	523.2	503.6	549.2
Total domestic expenditure	2,956.5	3,073.6	3,332.1
Exports of goods and services	284.1	262.5	252.3
Less Imports of goods and services	305.7	290.8	308.6
GDP in purchasers' values	2,934.9	3,045.3	3,275.7
GDP at constant 1975 prices	1,884.6	1,828.5	1,882.3

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	83.7	78.3	65.5
Mining and quarrying	133.1	125.9	113.2
Manufacturing	650.5	637.9	692.4
Electricity, gas and water*	78.8	88.8	99.8
Construction	124.8	125.8	132.7
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	491.0	508.2	556.3
Transport, storage and communications	184.0	193.5	208.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	603.6	661.6	732.1
Community, social and personal services	235.9	260.7	285.3
Government enterprises	38.7	39.8	42.9
Producers of government services	367.3	396.6	423.6
Sub-total	2,991.1	3,117.2	3,352.3
Import duties	8.6	8.6	9.1
Statistical discrepancy	5.6	−0.5	0.5
Less Imputed bank service charges	70.5	80.1	86.2
GDP in purchasers' values	2,934.9	3,045.3	3,275.7

* Including sanitary and similar services.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ($ million)

	1982			1983		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Merchandise trade f.a.s.	211,198	247,667	−36,469	200,257	261,312	−61,055
Military transactions	12,209	12,014	195	12,737	12,222	515
Travel and transport	27,880	28,888	−1,008	27,247	31,831	−4,584
Investment income	83,862	56,059	27,803	77,003	53,495	23,508
Other private services	13,768	3,724	10,044	14,328	4,061	10,267
Other government services	533	2,238	−1,705	630	2,193	−1,563
Total goods and services	349,448	350,590	−1,141	332,201	365,113	−32,912
Government grants (net)	—	5,423	−5,423	—	6,060	−6,060
Other government transfers (net)	—	1,473	−1,473	—	1,579	−1,579
Private transfers (net)	—	1,162	−1,162	—	1,012	−1,012
Current balance (net)	—	9,199	−9,199	—	41,563	−41,563
US Government capital (net)	—	6,143	−6,143	—	5,013	−5,013
Direct private investments	19,621	—	19,621	11,299	4,881	6,418
Securities	6,397	8,102	−1,705	8,612	7,676	936
US Treasury securities	7,062	—	7,062	8,731	—	8,731
Other capital	—	40,905	−40,905	17,017	—	17,017
Statistical discrepancy	32,916	—	32,916	9,331	—	9,331
Capital balance (net)	10,846	—	10,846	37,420	—	37,420
Total balance (net monetary movements)	1,647	—	1,647	—	4,143	−4,143

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1984.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS ($ million)

	1981	1982	1983*
US assets abroad	719,613	838,142	887,450
US official reserve assets	30,075	33,957	33,748
Gold	11,151	11,148	11,121
SDRs[1]	4,095	5,250	5,025
Reserve position in the IMF[1]	5,054	7,348	11,312
Foreign currencies	9,774	10,212	6,289
US Government assets, other than official reserve assets	68,458	74,362	79,312
US loans and other long-term assets[2,3]	67,016	72,684	77,590
US foreign currency holdings and US short-term assets	1,442	1,678	1,722
US private assets	621,080	729,823	774,390
Direct investments abroad	228,348	221,512	226,117
Foreign securities	63,371	75,573	84,812
US claims on unaffiliated foreigners reported by US non-banking concerns:			
Long-term / Short-term	35,853[4]	28,160[4]	33,493[4]
US claims reported by US banks, n.i.e.			
Long-term / Short-term	293,508[4]	404,578[4]	429,968[4]
Foreign assets in the USA	576,522	688,596	781,483
Foreign official assets in the USA	180,487	189,004	193,111
US Government securities	125,114	132,520	136,932
Other US Government liabilities[5]	13,068	13,454	13,651
US liabilities reported by US banks, n.i.e.	26,737	24,989	24,522
Other foreign official assets	15,568	18,041	17,906
Other foreign assets in the USA	396,035	499,592	587,572
Direct investments in the USA	106,191	121,885	133,479
US securities other than US Treasury securities	75,353	93,552	114,649
US liabilities to unaffiliated foreigners reported by US non-banking concerns:			
Long-term / Short-term	30,606[4]	27,061[4]	25,163[4]
US Treasury securities and other short-term liabilities reported by US banks:			
US Treasury securities	18,524	25,812	33,941
US short-term liabilities reported by US banks, n.i.e.	165,361	231,282	280,340
Net total (including US gold stock)	143,091	149,546	105,967

* Preliminary.

[1] US holdings of special drawing rights and the reserve position include changes in the SDR based on changes in a weighted average of exchange rates for selected national currencies.

[2] Also includes paid-in capital subscription to international financial institutions and outstanding amounts of miscellaneous claims that have been settled through international agreements to be payable to the US Government over periods in excess of one year. Excludes World War I debts that are not being serviced.

[3] Includes indebtedness that the borrower may contractually, or at its option, repay with its currency, with a third country's currency, or by delivery of materials or transfer of services.

[4] Maturity breakdown is not available.

[5] Includes, primarily, US Government liabilities associated with military sales contracts and other transactions arranged with or through foreign official agencies.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS, BY AREA ($ million)

Area and type of investment	1981		1982		1983	
	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
Total, all areas	86,411	52,359	83,862	56,059	77,003	53,495
Direct	32,549	7,053	22,269	4,129	20,757	6,734
Other private	50,182	28,553	57,474	33,833	51,414	29,104
US Government	3,680	16,753	4,119	18,097	4,832	17,657
Canada	10,245	2,347	9,454	1,657	11,669	2,413
Direct	4,253	140	2,879	−436	5,157	296
Other private	5,963	2,009	6,541	1,807	6,471	1,751
US Government	29	198	34	286	41	366
Latin America	27,038	10,956	28,906	14,012	23,550	11,939
Direct	6,143	852	2,706	203	690	285
Other private	20,507	9,808	25,698	13,559	22,228	11,393
US Government	388	296	502	250	632	261
Western Europe	25,590	24,661	24,791	23,915	22,114	23,896
Direct	11,838	5,144	8,987	3,744	7,929	5,069
Other private	12,314	11,881	14,422	13,200	13,140	11,361
US Government	1,438	7,636	1,382	6,971	1,045	7,466
Other Countries	23,538	14,395	20,711	16,475	19,670	15,247
Direct	10,316	917	7,696	617	6,981	1,084
Other private	11,398	4,855	10,813	5,267	9,575	4,599
US Government	1,825	8,623	2,201	10,590	3,114	9,564

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business*, June 1984.

FOREIGN AID ($ million)

	1981	1982	1983*
International Organizations	1,142	1,007	1,369
AfDB	—	—	18
AfDF	—	—	23
ADB	49	59	56
IDB	294	189	235
IBRD	132	48	34
IDA	655	697	1,002
IFC	11	14	—
Military and Non-Military Assistance	9,407	10,902	10,025
Western Europe	159	−162	148
Italy	122	−28	−25
Portugal	−93	†	55
Spain	73	16	97
United Kingdom	−125	−208	−119
Eastern Europe	174	44	13
Middle East and South Asia	5,169	6,047	5,913
Bangladesh	130	203	218
Egypt	1,398	2,337	2,050
India	215	89	47
Israel	2,439	2,181	2,660
Jordan	271	182	68
Pakistan	94	158	343
Turkey	394	695	491
Africa	1,239	1,178	1,182
Algeria	172	†	−83
Kenya	87	53	79
Liberia	76	73	68
Morocco	52	56	111
Nigeria	7	−5	80
Somalia	70	74	88
Sudan	104	262	211
Tunisia	25	118	124
Zaire	65	85	44
Far East and Pacific	947	806	1,193
Australia	81	37	75
Indonesia	191	34	−43
Japan	19	19	256
Korea, Republic	68	−84	−16
Philippines	300	476	450
Taiwan	66	52	235
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	133	188	130
Americas	594	1,854	718
Brazil	−83	−138	35
Canada	47	91	97
Chile	−86	−52	−55
Colombia	−4	−7	83
Costa Rica	11	46	203
El Salvador	127	239	323
Honduras	46	85	110
Jamaica	58	106	114
Mexico	160	1,084	−610
Nicaragua	15	6	3
Trinidad and Tobago	51	11	−19
Other International Organizations and Unspecified Areas	1,125	1,133	858

* Preliminary. † Less than $0.5 million.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce.

External Trade

The customs territory of the USA includes Puerto Rico. Figures exclude trade with US possessions.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ($ million, customs value basis)

Imports	1981	1982	1983*
Food and live animals	15,238	14,453	15,412
Coffee, green	2,622	2,730	2,590
Beverages and tobacco	3,138	3,364	3,408
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	11,193	8,589	9,590
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3,838	2,684	2,500
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	81,417	65,409	57,952
Petroleum and products	75,577	59,396	52,325
Crude petroleum	61,940	45,862	36,809
Petroleum products	13,637	13,535	15,516
Gas (natural and manufactured)	5,720	5,934	5,530
Chemicals	9,446	9,494	10,779
Chemical elements and compounds	5,333	5,605	6,044
Basic manufactures	37,292	33,148	34,833
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	3,875	3,848	4,215
Paper and paperboard	3,581	3,506	3,813
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,046	2,808	3,225
Iron and steel	11,211	9,613	6,791
Universals, plates and sheets	2,998	2,543	2,993
Tubes, pipes and fittings	4,836	4,466	1,366
Non-ferrous metals	6,952	5,321	7,422
Other metal manufactures	4,170	4,294	4,504
Machinery and transport equipment	69,627	73,320	86,131
Non-electric machinery	20,122	20,510	23,633
Power generating machinery	4,578	4,533	5,274
Machinery for special purposes	5,115	4,577	4,848
Office machines	3,563	4,299	6,759
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	18,090	19,331	23,777
Telecommunications apparatus	8,910	9,051	11,278
Transport equipment	31,415	33,863	39,156
Road motor vehicles and parts†	27,590	30,479	35,827
Passenger cars, buses and lorries	22,111	24,989	28,736
Parts for cars, buses, etc.†	4,106	4,372	6,299
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	26,179	28,061	31,706
Clothing (excl. footwear)	7,537	8,165	9,583
Footwear	3,019	3,438	4,010
US goods returned	4,115	4,618	4,657
Total (incl. others)	261,305	243,952	258,048

* Provisional. † Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

Principal Commodities—continued] ($ million, free alongside ship)

Exports	1981	1982	1983†
Food and live animals	30,291	23,950	24,166
Grain and cereal preparations	19,457	14,747	15,152
Wheat and wheat flour	8,073	6,869	6,509
Maize (Corn), unmilled	8,014	5,683	6,480
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	20,993	19,248	18,596
Soybeans	6,200	6,240	5,925
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,718	2,174	2,276
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	10,279	12,729	9,500
Coal, coke and briquettes	6,006	6,072	4,115
Petroleum and products	3,696	5,947	4,557
Chemicals	21,187	19,891	19,751
Chemical elements and compounds	9,202	8,541	8,378
Organic chemicals	5,929	5,440	5,326
Plastic materials and resins	3,809	3,650	3,732
Basic manufactures	20,633	16,739	14,852
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,619	2,784	2,368
Machinery and transport equipment	95,736	87,148	82,578
Non-electric machinery	47,595	44,175	38,569
Power generating machinery	9,465	9,461	8,718
Machinery for special purposes	14,620	13,024	9,081
Mining machinery	4,073	4,905	2,911
Office machines	9,810	10,206	11,669
Statistical machines	5,157	5,349	5,750
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	15,350	15,149	15,740
Telecommunications apparatus	3,856	3,864	3,804
Transport equipment	32,791	27,824	28,269
Road motor vehicles and parts*	16,214	13,907	14,463
Passenger cars (new)	3,920	2,860	4,200
Parts for cars and lorries*	3,157	3,039	3,254
Aircraft and spacecraft and parts*	14,738	11,775	12,189
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16,748	15,961	15,246
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	5,980	6,003	5,856
Gold bullion and scrap	3,111	1,116	1,349
Total (incl. others)	233,739	212,275	200,538

* Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts. † Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

($ million, customs value basis)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Algeria	5,038	2,673	3,551
Australia	2,464	2,287	2,222
Belgium/Luxembourg	2,297	2,396	2,412
Brazil	4,470	4,285	4,946
Canada	45,912	46,477	52,130
China, People's Republic	1,895	2,284	2,244
France	5,854	5,545	6,025
Germany, Federal Republic	11,382	11,975	12,695
Hong Kong	5,389	5,540	6,394
Indonesia	6,022	4,224	5,285
Italy	5,191	5,301	5,455
Japan	37,655	37,744	41,183
Korea, Republic	5,227	5,637	7,148
Malaysia	2,185	1,885	2,124
Mexico	13,765	15,566	16,776
Netherlands	2,370	2,494	2,970
Netherlands Antilles	2,625	2,117	2,291
Nigeria	9,249	7,045	3,736
Saudi Arabia	14,392	7,443	3,627
Singapore	2,114	2,195	2,868
South Africa	2,445	1,967	2,027
Sweden	1,714	1,993	2,429
Switzerland	2,448	2,340	2,494
Taiwan	8,072	8,893	11,204
Trinidad and Tobago	2,516	1,627	1,318
United Kingdom	12,846	13,095	12,470
Venezuela	5,566	4,768	4,938

($ million, free alongside ship)

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Argentina	2,192	1,294	965
Australia	5,242	4,535	3,954
Belgium/Luxembourg	5,765	5,229	5,049
Brazil	3,798	3,423	2,557
Canada	39,564	33,720	38,244
China, People's Republic	3,603	2,912	2,173
Egypt	2,159	2,875	2,813
France	7,341	7,110	5,961
Germany, Federal Republic	10,277	9,291	8,737
Hong Kong	2,635	2,453	2,564
Israel	2,521	2,271	2,017
Italy	5,360	4,616	3,908
Japan	21,823	20,966	21,894
Korea, Republic	5,116	5,529	5,925
Mexico	17,789	11,817	9,082
Netherlands	8,595	8,604	7,767
Philippines	1,787	1,854	1,807
Saudi Arabia	7,327	9,026	7,903
Singapore	3,003	3,214	3,759
South Africa	2,912	2,368	2,129
Spain	3,397	3,456	2,763
Sweden	1,842	1,689	1,581
Switzerland	3,022	2,707	2,960
Taiwan	4,305	4,367	4,667
USSR	2,431	2,587	2,003
United Kingdom	12,439	10,645	10,621
Venezuela	5,445	5,206	2,811

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Highlights of US Export and Import Trade*, December 1983.

Transport

Source: Center for Transportation Information, US Department of Transportation, Kendall Sq., Cambridge, Mass 02142; tel. (617) 494-2000.

RAILWAYS

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers carried (million)	303	288	282
Passenger-miles (million)	11,415	10,542	10,561
Freight revenue (million dollars)	28,925	25,627	25,836
Passenger revenue (million dollars)	534*	578*	450*

* First class travel only.

ROAD TRAFFIC
('000 motor vehicles registered at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Passenger cars and taxis	123,462	123,698	126,737
Buses and coaches	544	565	586
Goods vehicles	34,451	35,241	36,547
Motor cycles	5,831	5,743	5,584

INLAND WATERWAYS (freight traffic in million ton-miles)

	1980	1981	1982
Coastal waterways	631,149	634,765	632,707
Lake waterways	61,747	62,148	35,623
Internal waterways	227,343	231,148	217,027
Local waterways	1,596	1,316	1,112
Total	921,835	929,413	886,469

OCEAN SHIPPING
Sea-going Merchant Vessels

	1981	1982	1983
Number of vessels			
Combination passengers/cargo	63	55	38
Freighters	457	446	437
Bulk carriers	19	25	24
Tankers	314	306	289
Total	853	832	788
Displacement ('000 gross tons)			
Combination passengers/cargo	425	384	294
Freighters	6,701	6,580	6,591
Bulk carriers	592	777	1,016
Tankers	16,670	16,663	16,508
Total	24,388	24,404	24,409

Vessels Entered and Cleared in Foreign Trade in all Ports

	1981	1982	1983
Entered			
Number	52,768	47,940	47,144
Displacement ('000 net tons)	470,000	437,874	441,691
Cleared			
Number	52,637	48,409	47,499
Displacement ('000 net tons)	477,000	447,697	449,470

CIVIL AVIATION
Scheduled Air Carriers (million)

	1981	1982	1983
Passengers	286	293	317
Passenger-miles	24,889	25,904	28,115
Freight ton-miles	5,618	5,398	6,020
Mail ton-miles	1,348	1,374	1,449

Tourism

FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY
('000)

	1981	1982	1983
Canada	10,930	10,430	11,955
France	330	426	305
Germany, Federal Republic	700	668	563
Japan	1,170	1,447	1,283
Mexico	3,800	2,600	1,900
United Kingdom	1,225	1,298	1,017
Total (incl. others)	23,080	21,916	21,706
Tourist receipts ($ million)	14,623	13,790	11,408

Source: US Department of Commerce, US Travel and Tourism Administration; Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Communications Media

	1980	1981	1982
Telephones in use (at 31 December)	180,424,000	181,892,000	n.a.
Radio receivers in use	477,800,000	485,000,000	495,000,000
Television receivers in use	142,000,000	145,000,000	150,000,000
Books published (titles)*	42,877	48,793	46,935
Daily newspapers†	1,745	1,730	1,740
Newspaper circulation†	62,203,000	61,431,000	62,487,000

* Figures cover only the commercial production of the book trade, excluding government publications, university theses and other non-trade book production.

† Figures relate to English language dailies only.

Source: Center for Transportation Information, US Department of Transportation.

Education

('000)

	1980/81		1981/82	
	Pupils	Teachers	Pupils	Teachers
Elementary	31,406	1,354	31,035	1,343
Secondary	14,893	1,099	14,395	1,087
Higher	12,115	840	12,135	840
Total	58,414	3,293	57,565	3,270

Source: US Department of Education.

Directory

The Constitution

Adopted 4 March 1789.

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Section 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1; Connecticut 5; New York 6; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 1; Maryland 6; Virginia 10; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 5; and Georgia 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature or of any State, the Executive therefore may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of 30 years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

* See Article XIV, Amendments.

Section 6

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations; and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importations, not exceeding 10 dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill or attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for

each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years and been 14 years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.†

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.'

Section 2

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

ARTICLE III

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood of forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two

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* This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

† This clause is amended by Articles XX and XXV, Amendments.

or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executives and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Amendments to the Constitution

Ten Original Amendments, in force 15 December 1791:

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed 20 dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Subsequent Amendments:

ARTICLE XI

(became part of the Constitution February 1795)

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

(ratified June 1804)

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed,

and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII
(ratified December 1865)

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV
(ratified July 1868)

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV
(ratified March 1870)

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI
(ratified February 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII
(ratified May 1913)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII
(ratified January 1919*)

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX
(ratified August 1920)

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX
(ratified January 1933)

Section 1

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 30th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the third day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meetings shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the begining of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

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* Repealed by Article XXI.

ARTICLE XXI
(ratified December 1933)

Section 1

The 18th article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XXII
(ratified February 1951)

No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

ARTICLE XXIII
(ratified March 1961)

Section 1

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the 12th article of amendment.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXIV
(ratified January 1964)

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice-President, for electors for President or Vice-President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XXV
(ratified February 1967)

Section 1

In the case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within 48 hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within 21 days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within 21 days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

ARTICLE XXVI
(ratified July 1971)

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

By Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution, implemented by vote of Congress and referendum in the territory concerned, Alaska was admitted into the United States on 3 January 1959, and Hawaii on 21 August 1959.

The Executive

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ronald Wilson Reagan (took office 20 January 1981, inaugurated for a second term 20 January 1985).

Vice-President: George Herbert Walker Bush.

THE CABINET
(April 1985)

Secretary of State: George Pratt Shultz.

Secretary of the Treasury: James Addison Baker, III.

Secretary of Defense: Caspar Willard Weinberger.

Attorney-General: Edwin Meese, III.

Secretary of the Interior: Donald Paul Hodel.

Secretary of Agriculture: John Rusling Block.

Secretary of Commerce: Malcolm Baldrige.

Secretary of Labor: William Emerson Brock (designate).

Secretary of Health and Human Services: Margaret Mary Heckler.

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: Samuel Riley Pierce, Jr.

Secretary of Transportation: Elizabeth Hanford Dole.

Secretary of Energy: John S. Herrington.

Secretary of Education: William John Bennett.

Official with Cabinet Rank

United States Representative to the United Nations: Vernon Anthony Walters.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Department of Agriculture: 14th St and Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20250; tel. (202) 655-4000.

Department of Commerce: 14th St between Constitution Ave and E St, NW, Washington, DC 20230; tel. (202) 377-2000.

Department of Defense: The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301; tel. (202) 697-5737.

Department of Education: 400 Maryland Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20202; tel. (202) 426-6426.

Department of Energy: 1000 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20585; tel. (202) 252-5000.

Department of Health and Human Services: 200 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20201; tel. (202) 245-7000.

Department of Housing and Urban Development: 451 7th St, SW, Washington, DC 20410; tel. (202) 755-5111.

Department of the Interior: C St between 18th and 19th Sts, NW, Washington, DC 20240; tel. (202) 343-7351.

Department of Justice: Office of the Attorney-General, Constitution Ave and 10th St, NW, Washington, DC 20530; tel. (202) 633-2007.

Department of Labor: 200 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20210; tel. (202) 523-6666.

Department of State: 2210 C St, NW, Washington, DC 20520; tel. (202) 632-6575.

Department of Transportation: 400 7th St, SW, Washington, DC 20590; tel. (202) 426-4000.

Department of the Treasury: 15th St and Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20220; tel (202) 566-2041.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office: 1600 Pennsylvania Ave, Washington, DC 20500; tel. (202) 456–1414; detailed activities relating to the President's immediate office; White House Chief of Staff DONALD T. REGAN.

Central Intelligence Agency: Washington, D.C. 20505; tel. (703) 351-1100; Dir WILLIAM J. CASEY.

Council of Economic Advisors: Old Executive Office Bldg, 20506; tel. (202) 395-5084; Chair. BERYL W. SPRINKEL.

National Security Council: Executive Office Bldg, 20506; tel. (202) 395-3440; Asst to the President for National Security Affairs ROBERT C. MCFARLANE.

Office of Administration: Executive Office Bldg, 20500; tel. (202) 395-4980; Dir JOHN F. W. ROGERS.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy: Executive Office Bldg, 20503; tel. (202) 395-5802.

Office of Management and Budget: Old Executive Office Bldg, 20503; tel. (202) 395-4840; Dir DAVID A. STOCKMAN.

Office of Policy Development: Old Executive Office Bldg, 20500; tel. (202) 456-2562; Asst to the President for Policy Development JOHN A. SVAHN.

Office of Science and Technology Policy: Executive Office Bldg, 20500; tel. (202) 456-7116; Dir GEORGE A. KEYWORTH, II.

Office of the United States Trade Representative: 1800 G St, NW, 20506; tel. (202) 395-4647; Rep. for Trade Negotiations CLAYTON K. YEUTTER.

Presidential Election, 6 November 1984

	Popular* votes	Electoral College votes
RONALD REAGAN (Republican)	53,032,185	525
WALTER FREDERICK MONDALE (Democrat)	36,691,240	13
Others	n.a.	—
Total	89,723,425	—

* Provisional.

Legislature

CONGRESS

Senate

(April 1985)

Senators' terms are for six years, one-third of the Senate being elected every two years.

President of the Senate: Vice-President GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH.

President Pro Tempore: STROM THURMOND.

Republicans: 53 seats

Democrats: 47 seats

Majority Leader: ROBERT J. DOLE.

Minority Leader: ROBERT C. BYRD.

Members

With political party and year in which term expires, on 3 January in all cases.

Alabama		
JEREMIAH DENTON	Rep.	1987
HOWELL HEFLIN	Dem.	1991
Alaska		
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI	Rep.	1987
TED STEVENS	Rep.	1991
Arizona		
BARRY M. GOLDWATER	Rep.	1987
DENNIS DECONCINI	Dem.	1989
Arkansas		
DALE BUMPERS	Dem.	1987
DAVID PRYOR	Dem.	1991
California		
ALAN CRANSTON	Dem.	1987
PETE WILSON	Rep.	1989
Colorado		
GARY HART	Dem.	1987
WILLIAM L. ARMSTRONG	Rep.	1991
Connecticut		
CHRISTOPHER J. DODD	Dem.	1987
LOWELL P. WEICKER, Jr	Rep.	1989
Delaware		
WILLIAM V. ROTH, Jr	Rep.	1989
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr	Dem.	1991
Florida		
PAULA HAWKINS	Rep.	1987
LAWTON CHILES	Dem.	1989
Georgia		
MACK MATTINGLY	Rep	1987
SAM NUNN	Dem.	1991
Hawaii		
DANIEL K. INOUYE	Dem.	1987
SPARK M. MATSUNAGEA	Dem.	1989
Idaho		
STEVEN D. SYMMS	Rep.	1987
JAMES A. MCCLURE	Rep.	1991
Illinois		
ALAN J. DIXON	Dem.	1987
PAUL SIMON	Dem.	1991
Indiana		
DAN QUAYLE	Rep.	1987
RICHARD G. LUGAR	Rep.	1989
Iowa		
CHARLES E. GRASSLEY	Rep.	1987
TOM HARKIN	Dem.	1991
Kansas		
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM	Rep.	1985
ROBERT J. DOLE	Rep.	1987
Kentucky		
WENDELL H. FORD	Dem.	1987
A. MITCHELL MCCONNELL	Rep.	1991
Louisiana		
RUSSELL B. LONG	Dem.	1987
J. BENNETT JOHNSTON	Dem.	1991

Maine		
George J. Mitchell	Dem.	1989
William S. Cohen	Rep.	1991
Maryland		
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr	Rep.	1987
Paul S. Sarbanes	Dem.	1989
Massachusetts		
Edward M. Kennedy	Dem.	1989
John F. Kerry	Dem.	1991
Michigan		
Donald W. Riegle, Jr	Dem.	1989
Carl Levin	Dem.	1991
Minnesota		
David F. Durenburger	Rep.	1989
Rudolph E. Boschwitz	Rep.	1991
Mississippi		
John C. Stennis	Dem.	1989
Thad Cochran	Rep.	1991
Missouri		
Thomas F. Eagleton	Dem.	1987
John C. Danforth	Rep.	1989
Montana		
John Melcher	Dem.	1989
Max Baucus	Dem.	1991
Nebraska		
Edward Zorinsky	Dem.	1989
J. James Exon	Dem.	1991
Nevada		
Paul Laxalt	Rep.	1987
Chic Hecht	Rep.	1989
New Hampshire		
Warren Rudman	Rep.	1987
Gordon J. Humphrey	Rep.	1991
New Jersey		
Frank R. Lautenburg	Dem.	1989
Bill Bradley	Dem.	1991
New Mexico		
Jeff Bingaman	Dem.	1989
Pete V. Domenici	Rep.	1991
New York		
Alfonse M. D'Amato	Rep.	1987
Daniel P. Moynihan	Dem.	1989
North Carolina		
John P. East	Rep.	1987
Jesse A. Helms	Rep.	1991
North Dakota		
Mark Andrews	Rep.	1987
Quentin N. Burdick	Dem.	1989
Ohio		
John Glenn	Dem.	1987
Howard M. Metzenbaum	Dem.	1989
Oklahoma		
Don Nickles	Rep.	1987
David L. Boren	Dem.	1991
Oregon		
Robert W. Packwood	Rep.	1987
Mark O. Hatfield	Rep.	1991
Pennsylvania		
Arlen Specter	Rep.	1987
H. John Heinz, III	Rep.	1989
Rhode Island		
John H. Chafee	Rep.	1989
Claiborne Pell	Dem.	1991
South Carolina		
Ernest F. Hollings	Dem.	1987
Strom Thurmond	Rep.	1991
South Dakota		
James Abdnor	Rep.	1987
Larry Pressler	Rep.	1991
Tennessee		
James R. Sasser, Jr	Dem.	1989
Abert Gore, Jr	Dem.	1991
Texas		
Lloyd M. Bentsen	Dem.	1989
Phil Gramm	Rep.	1991
Utah		
Jake Garn	Rep.	1987
Orrin G. Hatch	Rep.	1989
Vermont		
Patrick J. Leahy	Dem.	1987
Robert T. Stafford	Rep.	1989
Virginia		
Paul S. Trible, Jr	Rep.	1989
John W. Warner	Rep.	1991
Washington		
Slade Gorton	Rep.	1987
Daniel J. Evans	Rep.	1989
West Virginia		
Robert C. Byrd	Dem.	1989
John D. Rockefeller, IV	Dem.	1991
Wisconsin		
Robert W. Kasten, Jr	Rep.	1987
William Proxmire	Dem.	1989
Wyoming		
Malcolm Wallop	Rep.	1989
Alan K. Simpson	Rep.	1991

House of Representatives
(April 1985)

A new House of Representatives is elected every two years.

Speaker: Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.

Democrats: 256 seats

Republicans: 179 seats

Majority Leader: James C. Wright, Jr.

Minority Leader: Robert H. Michel.

Independent Agencies

ACTION: 806 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20525; tel. (202) 254-3120; Dir Thomas Pauken.

Administrative Conference of the United States: 2120 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 254-7020; f. 1964; Chair. Lauren A. Smith.

American Battle Monuments Commission: 5127 Pulaski Bldg, Washington, DC 20314; tel. (202) 272-0532; Chair. (vacant).

Appalachian Regional Commission: 1666 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20235; tel. (202) 673-7874; Fed. Co-Chair. Wilfred A. Pizzano.

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: Dept of State Bldg, Washington, DC 20451; tel. (202) 632-9610; Dir Kenneth L. Adelman.

Board for International Broadcasting: 1030 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 254-8040; Chair. Frank Shakespeare.

Commission on Civil Rights: 1121 Vermont Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20425; tel. (202) 254-8130; Chair. Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr.

Commission of Fine Arts: 708 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 566-1066; Chair. J. Carter Brown.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission: 2033 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20581; tel. (202) 254-6970; Chair. Susan M. Phillips (acting).

Consumer Product Safety Commission: 1111 18th St, NW, Washington, DC 20207; tel. (202) 634-7740; telex 710-8240097; Chair. (vacant).

Environmental Protection Agency: 401 M St, SW, Washington, DC 20460; tel. (202) 755-2700; Admin. Lee M. Thomas.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: 2401 E St, Washington, DC 20506; tel. (202) 634-6700; Chair. Clarence Thomas.

Export-Import Bank of the United States: see Finance—Banking.

Farm Credit Administration: 1501 Farm Credit Drive, McLean, Va 22102–5090; tel. (703) 883-4000; Chair. Donald E. Wilkinson.

Federal Communications Commission: See Radio and Television.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: 550 17th St, NW, Washington, DC 20429; tel. (202) 389-4206; Chair. William M. Isaac.

Federal Election Commission: 1325 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20463; tel. (202) 523-4183; Chair. John W. McGarry.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: 1725 Eye St, NW, Washington, DC 20472; tel. (202) 634-6660; f. 1979; Dir Louis O. Giuffrida.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: 1700 G St, NW, Washington, DC 20552; tel. (202) 377-6610; f. 1932; Chair. Edwin J. Gray.

Federal Labor Relations Authority: 500 C St, SW, Washington, DC 20424; tel. (202) 382-0700; Chair. Henry B. Frazier, III (acting).

Federal Maritime Commission: see Transport—Ocean Shipping.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: 2100 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20427; tel. (202) 653-5300; Dir Kay McMurray.

Federal Reserve System: see Finance—Banking.

Federal Trade Commission: Pennsylvania Ave at 6th St, NW, Washington, DC 20580; tel. (202) 523-3711; Chair. James C Miller, III.

General Accounting Office: 441 G St, NW, Washington, DC 20548; tel. (202) 275-2812; Comptroller-Gen. of the US Charles A. Bowsher.

General Services Administration: 18th and F Sts, NW, Washington, DC 20405; tel. (202) 566-1212; Admin. Ray Kline (acting).

Government Printing Office: see Publishers.

Inter-American Foundation: 1515 Wilson Blvd, Rosslyn, Va 22209; tel. (703) 841-3811; f. 1969; Chair. Victor Blanco.

Interstate Commerce Commission: see Transport.

Library of Congress: 10 First St, SE, Washington, DC 20540; tel. (202) 287-5000; Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin.

Merit Systems Protection Board: 1120 Vermont Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20419; tel. (202) 653-7124; Chair. Herbert E. Ellingwood.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration: 400 Maryland Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20546; tel. (202) 453-1010; Admin. James M. Beggs.

National Capital Planning Commission: 1325 G St, NW, Washington, DC 20576; tel. (202) 724-0174; Chair. Glen T. Urquhart.

National Credit Union Administration: 1776 G St, NW, Washington, DC 20456; tel. (202) 254-9800; Chair. Edgar F. Callahan.

National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities: 1100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20506; telex 892515; Chair. Francis S. M. Hodsoll (Arts), (vacant) (Humanities).

National Labor Relations Board: 1717 Pennsylania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20570; tel. (202) 254-9430; Chair. Donald L. Dotson.

National Mediation Board: 1425 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20572; tel. (202) 523-5920; Chair. Robert O. Harris.

National Science Foundation: 1800 G St, NW, Washington, DC 20550; tel. (202) 632-5798; Dir Lewis M. Branscomb.

National Transportation Safety Board: see Transport.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission: see Atomic Energy.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration: 1825 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 634-7960; Chair. Robert A. Rowland.

Office of Personnel Management: 1900 E St, NW, Washington, DC 20415; tel. (202) 632-5491; Dir Donald J. Devine.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: 1129 20th St, NW, Washington, DC 20527; tel. (202) 653-2800; Pres. Craig A. Nalen.

Panama Canal Commission: 425 13th St, NW, Washington, DC 20004; tel. (202) 724-0104; Sec. Michael Rhode, Jr.

Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation: 425 13th St, NW, Washington, DC 20004; tel. (202) 566-1218; f. 1972; Chair. Henry A. Berliner.

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation: 2020 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 254-4800; Exec. Dir Edwin M. Jones.

Postal Rate Commission: 2000 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20268; tel. (202) 254-3816; Chair. Janet D. Steiger.

Railroad Retirement Board: Room 630, 425 13th St, NW, Washington, DC 20004; tel. (202) 724-0121; Chair. Robert A. Gielow.

Securities and Exchange Commission: see Finance—Principal Stock Exchanges.

Selective Service System: 600 E St, NW, Washington, DC 20435; tel. (202) 724-0424; Dir Thomas K. Turnage.

Small Business Administration: 1441 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20416; tel. (202) 653-6365; Admin. James C. Sanders.

Smithsonian Institution: Smithsonian Institution Bldg, 1000 Jefferson Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20560; tel. (202) 628-4422; Sec. Robert McCormick Adams.

Tennessee Valley Authority: 400 Commerce Ave, Knoxville, Tenn 37902; Woodward Bldg, 15th and H Sts, NW, Washington, DC 20444; tel. (202) 566-1401; f. 1933; Chair. C. H. Dean, Jr.

United States Information Agency: 301 Fourth St, SW, Washington, DC 20547; Dir Charles Z. Wick.

United States International Development Co-operation Agency: 320 21st St, NW, Washington, DC 20523; tel. (202) 632-9170; f. 1979; Dir M. Peter McPherson (acting).

United States International Trade Commission: 701 East St, NW, Washington, DC 20436; tel. (202) 523-0161; Chair. Paula Stern.

United States Postal Service: 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, SW, Washington, DC 20260; tel. (202) 245-4000; Postmaster-Gen. Paul N. Carlin.

Veterans Administration: 810 Vermont Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20420; tel. (202) 389-3775; Admin. Harry N. Walters.

State Governments

(with expiration date of Governors' current term of office)

Alabama
Governor: George C. Wallace; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 28, Rep. 4.
House: Dem. 87, Rep. 11, Ind. 6, 1 vacancy.

Alaska
Governor: William Sheffield; Dem.; Dec. 1986.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 9.
House: Dem. 21, Rep. 19.

Arizona
Governor: Bruce E. Babbitt; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 18.
House: Dem. 21, Rep. 39.

Arkansas
Governor: William Clinton; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 32, Rep. 3.
House: Dem. 93, Rep. 7.

California
Governor: George Deukmejian; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 25, Rep. 14, Ind. 1.
Assembly: Dem. 48, Rep. 32.

Colorado
Governor: Richard D. Lamm; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 21.
House: Dem. 25, Rep. 40.

Connecticut
Governor: William A. O'Neill; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 13.
House: Dem. 86, Rep. 64, 1 vacancy.

Delaware
Governor: Michael N. Castle; Rep.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 8.
House: Dem. 24, Rep. 17.

Florida
Governor: Robert Graham; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 13.
House: Dem. 80, Rep. 40.

Georgia
Governor: Joe Frank Harris; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 49, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 156, Rep. 24.

Hawaii
Governor: George R. Ariyoshi; Dem.; Dec. 1986.
Senate: Dem. 20, Rep. 5.
House: Dem. 43, Rep. 8.

Idaho
Governor: John V. Evans; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 21.
House: Dem. 19, Rep. 51.

Illinois
Governor: James R. Thompson; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 26.
House: Dem. 70, Rep. 48.

Indiana
Governor: Robert D. Orr; Rep.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 18, Rep. 32.
House: Dem. 43, Rep. 57.

Iowa
Governor: Terry Branstad; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 28, Rep. 22.
House: Dem. 60, Rep. 40.

Kansas
Governor: John Carlin; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 24.
House: Dem. 53, Rep. 72.

Kentucky
Governor: Martha Layne Collins; Dem.; Dec. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 30, Rep. 8.
House: Dem. 77, Rep. 23.

Louisiana
Governor: Edwin W. Edwards; Dem.; May 1988.
Senate: Dem. 38, Rep. 1.
House: Dem. 96, Rep. 11, Ind. 1.

Maine
Governor: Joseph E. Brennan; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 10.
House: Dem. 93, Rep. 58.

Maryland
Governor: Harold Hughes; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 41, Rep. 6.
House: Dem. 124, Rep. 17.

Massachusetts
Governor: Michael S. Dukakis; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 128, Rep. 29, 3 vacancies.

Michigan
Governor: James J. Blanchard; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 18, Rep. 20.
House: Dem. 62, Rep. 46.

Minnesota
Governor: Rudy Perpich; Dem. Farm Lab.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. Farm Lab. 42, Ind. Rep. 25.
House: Dem. Farm Lab. 76, Ind. Rep. 58.

Mississippi
Governor: William A. Allain; Dem.; Jan. 1988.
Senate: Dem. 49, Rep. 3.
House: Dem. 117, Rep. 5.

Missouri
Governor: John Ashcroft; Rep.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 22, Rep. 12.
House: Dem. 110, Rep. 53.

Montana
Governor: Ted Schwinden; Dem.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 26, Rep. 24.
House: Dem. 45, Rep. 55.

Nebraska
Governor: Robert Kerrey; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Legislature: unicameral body composed of 49 members elected on a non-partisan ballot and classed as senators.

Nevada
Governor: Richard Bryan; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 17, Rep. 4.
Assembly: Dem. 23, Rep. 19.

New Hampshire
Governor: John H. Sununu; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 14, 1 vacancy.
House: Dem. 234, Rep. 158, Ind. 2, 6 vacancies.

New Jersey
Governor: Thomas H. Kean; Rep.; Jan. 1986.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 17.
Assembly: Dem. 44, Rep. 36.

New Mexico
Governor: Toney Anaya; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 19.
House: Dem. 46, Rep. 24.

New York
Governor: Mario M. Cuomo; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 34.
Assembly: Dem. 98, Rep. 52.

North Carolina
Governor: James G. Martin; Rep.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 44, Rep. 6.
House: Dem. 102, Rep. 18.

North Dakota
Governor: George Sinner; Dem.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 32.
House: Dem. 55, Rep. 51.

Ohio
Governor: Richard F. Celeste; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 17, Rep. 16.
House: Dem. 62, Rep. 37.

Oklahoma
Governor: George Nigh; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 34, Rep. 14.
House: Dem. 76, Rep. 25.

Oregon
Governor: Victor Atiyeh; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 9.
House: Dem. 36, Rep. 24.

Pennsylvania
Governor: Richard Thornburgh; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 27.
House: Dem. 103, Rep. 100.

Rhode Island
Governor: Edward D. DiPriete; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 29, Rep. 21.
House: Dem. 85, Rep. 15.

South Carolina
Governor: Richard W. Riley; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 39, Rep. 6, 1 vacancy.
House: Dem. 100, Rep. 22, 2 vacancies.

South Dakota
Governor: William J. Janklow; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 8, Rep. 27.
House: Dem. 16, Rep. 54.

Tennessee
Governor: Lamar Alexander; Rep.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 22, Rep. 11.
House: Dem. 60, Rep. 38, Ind. 1.

Texas
Governor: Mark White, Jr; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 26, Rep. 5.
House: Dem. 114, Rep. 36.

Utah
Governor: Norman H. Bangerter; Rep.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 5, Rep. 24.
House: Dem. 16, Rep. 59.

Vermont
Governor: Madeleine M. Kunin; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 17.
House: Dem. 65, Rep. 84, Ind. 1.

Virginia
Governor: Charles S. Robb; Dem.; Jan. 1986.
Senate: Dem. 32, Rep. 8.
House: Dem. 65, Rep. 34, Ind. 1.

Washington
Governor: Booth Gardner; Dem.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 26, Rep. 23.
House: Dem. 53, Rep. 45.

West Virginia
Governor: Arch A. Moore, Jr; Rep.; Jan. 1989.
Senate: Dem. 31, Rep. 3.
House: Dem. 87, Rep. 13.

Wisconsin
Governor: Anthony S. Earl; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 18, Rep. 14, 1 vacancy.
Assembly: Dem. 59, Rep. 40.

Wyoming
Governor: Edward Herschler; Dem.; Jan. 1987.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 19.
House: Dem. 28, Rep. 35, Ind. 1.

Political Organizations

American Party of the United States: 3600 South Market St, Salt Lake City, Utah 84119; Nat. Chair. Earl Jeppson.

American Independent Party: 8158 Palm St, Lemon Grove, Calif 92045 tel. (619) 460-4484; f. 1968; Nat. Chair. Eileen M. Shearer.

Citizens Party: 2000 P St, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036; Dirs Wendy Adler, Gary Rizzo.

Communist Party USA: 235 West 23rd St, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 989-4994; f. 1919; Nat. Chair. Henry Winston; Gen. Sec. Gus Hall.

Conservative Caucus: 450 Maple Ave East, Vienna, Va 22180; tel. (703) 893-1550; f. 1974; Nat. Dir Howard Phillips.

Democratic National Committee: 1625 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 797-5900; f. 1848; Chair. Paul G. Kirk, Jr; Sec. Dorothy Vredenburgh Bush.

International Green Party (USA Green Party): 3100 North Lake Shore Drive, Suite 1603, Chiago, Ill. 60657 tel. (312) 525-1823; f. 1973; environmentalist; Spokesman Randall Toler.

John Birch Society: 395 Concord Ave, Belmont, Mass 02178; tel. (617) 489-0600; f. 1958; Chair. A. Clifford Barker.

Libertarian National Committee: 7887 Katy Freeway #385, Houston, Tex 77024; tel. (713) 686-1776; f. 1971; Chair. Paul K. Grant; Nat. Dir Honey S. Lanham.

National States Rights Party: POB 1211, Marietta, Ga 30061; tel. (404) 427-0283; f. 1948; Chair. J. B. Stoner; Sec. Edward R. Fields.

Populist Party: POB 76737, Washington, DC 20013; tel. (202) 546-5530; Chair. William Baker; Sec. Emmett Miller.

Prohibition National Committee: POB 2635, Denver, Colo 80201; tel. (303) 572-0646; f. 1869; America's oldest minor party; Nat. Chair. Earl F. Dodge; Nat. Sec. Rayford G. Feather.

Republican National Committee: 310 First St, SE, Washington, DC 20003; tel. (202) 863-8500; f. 1854; Gen. Chair. Paul Laxalt; Nat. Chair. Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr; Sec. Jean G. Birch; Treas. William J. McManus.

Social Democrats, USA: 275 Seventh Ave, New York, NY 10001; tel. (212) 255-1390; f. 1972 to succeed Socialist Party est. in 1901; Nat. Chair. Bayard Rustin; Exec. Dir Rita Freedman.

Socialist Labor Party: 914 Industrial Ave, Palo Alto, Calif 94303; tel. (415) 494-1532; f. 1877; Nat. Sec. Robert Bills; Financial Sec. Genevieve Gunderson.

Socialist Workers Party: 14 Charles Lane, New York, NY 10014; tel. (212) 242-5530; f. 1938; Nat. Co-Chair. Malik Miah, Barry Sheppard, Mary-Alice Waters; Nat. Sec. Jack Barnes.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Afghanistan: 2341 Wyoming Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-3770; Chargé d'affaires: M. Haider Refq.

Algeria: 2118 Kalorama Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 328-5300; Ambassador: Mohamed Sahnoun.

Antigua and Barbuda: 2000 N St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 296-6310; telex 710-8221130; Ambassador: Edmund Hawkins Lake.

Argentina: 1600 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 387-0705; Ambassador: Lucio García del Solar.

Australia: 1601 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 797-3000; Ambassador: Sir Robert Cotton.

Austria: 2343 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-4474; telex 440010; Ambassador: Dr Thomas Klestil.

Bahamas: 600 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 338-3940; telex 440244; Ambassador: Reginald L. Wood.

Bahrain: 3502 International Drive, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 342-0741; Chargé d'affaires: Ahmed al-Haddad.

Bangladesh: 2201 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 944-2220; Ambassador: A. Z. M. Obaidullah Khan.

Barbados: 2144 Wyoming Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 939-9200; Ambassador: Peter Douglas Laurie.

Belgium: 3330 Garfield St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 333-6900; telex 440139; Ambassador: J. Raoul Schoumaker.

Belize: 1575 I St, NW, Suite 695, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 289-1416; Ambassador: (vacant).

Benin: 2737 Cathedral Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 232-6656; Ambassador: Guy Landry Hazoume.

Bolivia: 3014 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-4410; telex 440049; Ambassador: Mariano Baptista Gumucio.

Botswana: 4301 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 244-4990; Ambassador: Serara T. Ketlogetswe.

Brazil: 3006 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 797-0100; Ambassador: Sérgio Corrêa da Costa.

Brunei: 1 Washington Circle Hotel, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 872-1680; Ambassador: Pengiran Haji Idriss.

Bulgaria: 1621 22nd St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 387-7969; Ambassador: Stoyan Iliev Zhulev.

Burkina Faso: 2340 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 332-5577; Ambassador: Doulaye Corentin Ki.

Burma: 2300 S St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 332-9044; Ambassador: U Maung Gyi.

Burundi: 2233 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 342-2574; Ambassador: Simon Sabimbona.

Cameroon: 2349 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-8790; Ambassador: Paul Pondi.

Canada: 1746 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 483-5505; Ambassador: Allan Ezra Gotlieb.

Cape Verde: 3415 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 965-6820; Ambassador: José Luís Fernandes Lopes.

Central African Republic: 1618 22nd St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-7800; Ambassador: Christian Lingama-Toleque.

Chad: 2002 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 462-4009; Ambassador: Mahamat Ali Adoum.

Chile: 1732 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 785-1746; Ambassador: Hernán Felipe Errázuriz.

China, People's Republic: 2300 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 328-2500; Ambassador: Zhang Wenjin.

Colombia: 2118 Leroy Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 387-8338; Ambassador: Rodrigo Lloreda.

Congo: 4891 Colorado Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20011; tel. (202) 726-5500; Ambassador: Nicolas Mondjo.

Costa Rica: 2112 S St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-2945; Ambassador: Claudio A. Volio.

Cuba: 'Interests section' in the Embassy of Czechoslovakia, 2630 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 797-8518; Official Representative: Ramón Sánchez-Parodí.

Cyprus: 2211 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 462-5772; Ambassador: Andreas J. Jacovides.

Czechoslovakia: 3900 Linnean Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 363-6315; Ambassador: Stanislaw Suja.

Denmark: 3200 Whitehaven St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-4300; Ambassador: Eigil Jørgensen.

Djibouti: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 4011, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 753-3163; Ambassador: Saleh Haji Farah Dirir.

Dominica: 2025 I St, NW, Suite 1125, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 467-5933; Counsellor-in-charge Mrs Marcella H. Mukasa.

Dominican Republic: 1715 22nd St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 332-6280; Ambassador: Carlos Despradel.

Ecuador: 2535 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 234-7200; telex 440129; Ambassador: Mario Ribadeneira Sáenz.

Egypt: 2310 Decatur Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 232-5400; Ambassador: Abdel Raouf El-Reedy.

El Salvador: 2308 California St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-3480; Ambassador: Pablo M. Alvergue.

Equatorial Guinea: 801 Second Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 599-1523; Ambassador: Florencio Maye Ela.

Ethiopia: 2134 Kalorama Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-2281; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Tamene Eshete.

Fiji: 1140 19th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 296-3928; Ambassador: Ratu Jone Filipe Radrodro.

Finland: 3216 New Mexico Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20016; tel. (202) 363-2430; telex 248268; Ambassador: Richard Müller.

France: 2535 Belmont Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 328-2600; Ambassador: Emmanuel Jacquin de Margerie.

Gabon: 2034 20th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 797-1000; Ambassador: Mocktar Abdoulaye-Mbingt.

Gambia: 1785 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 265-3252; telex 64489; Ambassador: Dr Lamin Abdou Mbye.

German Democratic Republic: 1717 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 232-3134; telex 892728; Ambassador: Dr Gerhard Herder.

Germany, Federal Republic: 4645 Reservoir Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 298-4000; Ambassador: Günther van Well.

Ghana: 2460 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 462-0761; Ambassador: Eric K. Otoo.

Greece: 2221 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 667-3168; Ambassador: George Papoulias.

Grenada: 1704 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 265-2561; Ambassador; (vacant).

Guatemala: 2220 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 745-4952; telex 64283; Ambassador: Eduardo Palomo Escobar.

Guinea: 2112 Leroy Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-9420; Ambassador: Thierno Habib Diallo.

Guinea-Bissau: 211 East 43rd St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 661-3977; Ambassador: Inácio Semedo, Jr.

Guyana: 2490 Tracy Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-6900; telex 64170; Ambassador: Cedric Hilburn Grant.

Haiti: 2311 Massachusetts Ave, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 332-4090; Ambassador: Adrien Raymond.

Holy See: 3339 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 333-7121; telex 440117; Apostolic Nuncio: Archbishop Pio Laghi.

Honduras: 4301 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 966-7700; Ambassador: Juan Agurcia Ewing.

Hungary: 3910 Shoemaker St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 362-6730; Ambassador: Dr Vencel Hazi.

Iceland: 2022 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-6653; Ambassador: Hans G. Andersen.

India: 2107 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-5050; Ambassador: K. S. Bajpai.

Indonesia: 2020 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 293-1745; Ambassador: Adnil Hasnan Habib.

Iran: 'Interests section' in the Embassy of Algeria, 2209 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington DC 20007; tel. (202) 965-4990.

Iraq: 'Interests section' in the Embassy of India, 1801 P St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 483-7500; Counsellor: Nizar Hamdoun.

Ireland: 2234 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 462-3939; Ambassador: Tadhg F. O'Sullivan.

Israel: 3514 International Drive, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 364-5500; Ambassador: Meir Rosenne.

Italy: 1601 Fuller St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 328-5500; Ambassador: Rinaldo Petrignani.

Ivory Coast: 2424 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-2400; Ambassador: René Amany.

Jamaica: 1850 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 452-0660; Ambassador: Keith Johnson.

Japan: 2520 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-2266; Ambassador: Nobuo Matsunaga.

Jordan: 3504 International Drive, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 966-2664; Ambassador: Inam Mufti.

Kenya: 2249 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 387-6101; Ambassador: Wafula Wabuge.

Korea, Republic: 2320 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-7383; Ambassador: Lew Byong Hion.

Kuwait: 2940 Tilden St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 966-0702; Ambassador: Shaikh Saud Nasir al-Sabah.

Laos: 2222 S St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 332-6416; Chargé d'affaires: Bounkeut Sangsomsak.

Lebanon: 2560 28th St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 939-6300; Ambassador: Dr Abdallah Bouhabib.

Lesotho: 1601 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 462-4190; Ambassador: Mrs 'M'Alineo N. Tau.

Liberia: 5201 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20011; tel. (202) 723-0437; Ambassador: G. Toe Washington.

Luxembourg: 2200 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-4171; Ambassador: Paul Peters.

Madagascar: 2374 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-5525; Ambassador: Leon Maxime Rajaobelina.

Malawi: Bristol House, 1400 20th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 296-5530; Ambassador: Nelson T. Mizere.

Malaysia: 2401 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 328-2700; Ambassador: Dato' Lew Sip Hon.

Mali: 2130 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 332-2249; Ambassador: Lassana Keita.

Malta: 2017 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 462-3611; Chargé d'affaires: Lawrence Farrugia.

Mauritania: 2129 Leroy Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 232-5700; Ambassador: Abdellah Ould Daddah.

Mauritius: 4301 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 244-1491; telex 64362; Ambassador: Chitmansing Jesseramsing.

Mexico: 2829 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 234-6000; Ambassador: Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes.

Morocco: 1601 21st St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 462-7979; Ambassador: Maati Jorio.

Mozambique: 1990 M St, NW, Suite 570, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 293-7147; Ambassador: Valeriano Ferrão.

Nepal: 2131 Leroy Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 667-4550; Ambassador: Bhekh B. Thapa.

Netherlands: 4200 Linnean Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 244-5300; Ambassador: Richard H. Fein.

New Zealand: 37 Observatory Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 328-4800; Ambassador: Sir Wallace Rowling.

Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 387-4371; Ambassador: Carlos Tunnermann Bernheim.

Niger: 2204 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-4224; Ambassador: Joseph Diatta.

Nigeria: 2201 M St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 822-1500; Ambassador: Ignatius C. Olisemeka.

Norway: 2720 34th St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 333-6000; telex WU 892374; Ambassador: Kjell Eliassen.

Oman: 2342 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 387-1980; Ambassador: Ali Salim Bader al-Hinai.

Pakistan: 2315 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 939-6200; Ambassador: Ejaz Azim.

Panama: 2862 McGill Terrace, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-1407; Ambassador: Aquilino E. Boyd.

Papua New Guinea: Suite 503, 1140 19th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 659-0856; Ambassador: Tolo Beavogui.

Paraguay: 2400 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-6960; Ambassador: Marcos Martínez Mendieta.

Peru: 1700 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 833-9860; telex 197675; Ambassador: Luis Marchand Stens.

Philippines: 1617 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 483-1414; Ambassador: Benjamin T. Romualdez.

Poland: 2640 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 234-3800; Chargé d'affaires: Zdzisław Ludwiczak.

Portugal: 2125 Kalorama Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-1643; Ambassador: Leonardo Mathias.

Qatar: 600 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 338-0111; Ambassador: Abdelkader Braik al-Ameri.

Romania: 1607 23rd St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 232-4747; Ambassador: Mircea Malitza.

Rwanda: 1714 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 232-2882; Ambassador: Simon Insonere.

Saint Christopher and Nevis: 1730 Rhode Island Ave, NW, Suite 501, Washington DC 20036; tel. (202) 833-3550; Ambassador: William Herbert (resident in Saint Christopher).

Saint Lucia: 2100 M St, NW, Suite 309, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 463-7378; Chargé d'affaires: Donatus St. Aimée.

Saudi Arabia: 601 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 342-3800; Ambassador: Prince Bandar ibn Sultan.

Senegal: 2112 Wyoming Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-0540; Ambassador: Falilou Kane.

Seychelles: 820 Second Ave, Suite 203, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 687-9766; Ambassador: Mrs Giovinella Gonthier.

Sierra Leone: 1701 19th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 265-7700; Ambassador: Douda Kamara.

Singapore: 1824 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 667-7555; Ambassador: Tommy T. B. Koh.

Somalia: 600 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 342-1575; Ambassador: Mohamud Haji Nur.

South Africa: 3051 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 232-4400; Ambassador: Dr Bernardus G. Fourie.

Spain: 2700 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 265-0190; Ambassador: Gabriel Mañueco de Lecea.

Sri Lanka: 2148 Wyoming Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 483-4025; Ambassador: Ernest Corea.

Sudan: 2210 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 338-8565; Ambassador: (vacant).

Suriname: 2600 Virginia Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 338-6980; Ambassador: Donald A. McLeod.

Swaziland: 4301 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 362-6683; Ambassador: Peter H. Mtetwa.

Sweden: 600 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 298-3500; Ambassador: Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister.

Switzerland: 2900 Cathedral Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 745-7900; Ambassador: Klaus Jacobi.

Syria: 2215 Wyoming Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 232-6313; Ambassador: Dr Rafic Jouejati.

Tanzania: 2139 R St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 939-6125; telex 64213; Ambassador: Asterius Hyera.

Thailand: 2300 Kalorama Rd, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 667-1446; Ambassador: M. R. Kasem S. Kasemri.

Togo: 2208 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-4212; Ambassador: Ellom-Kodje Schuppius.

Trinidad and Tobago: 1708 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 467-6490; Ambassador: Dr James O'Neil-Lewis.

Tunisia: 2408 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 234-6644; Ambassador: Habib Ben Yahia.

Turkey: 1606 23rd St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 667-6400; Ambassador: Sukru Elekdag.

Uganda: 5909 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20011; tel. (202) 726-7100; Ambassador: John Wycliffe Lwamafa.

USSR: 1125 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 628-7551; Ambassador: Anatoliy F. Dobrynin.

United Arab Emirates: 600 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 338-6500; Ambassador: Ahmad S. al-Mokarrab.

United Kingdom: 3100 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 462-1340; Ambassador: Sir Oliver Wright.

Uruguay: 1918 F St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 331-1313; Ambassador: Walter Ravenna.

Venezuela: 2445 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 797-3800; Ambassador: Valentín Hernández.

Western Samoa: 820 Second Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 599-6196; Ambassador: Maiava Iulai Toma.

Yemen Arab Republic: 600 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 965-4760; telex 64498; Ambassador: Mohsin Ahmed Alaini.

Yugoslavia: 2410 California Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 462-6566; Ambassador: Mico Rakić.

Zaire: 1800 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 234-7690; Ambassador: Kasongo Mutuale.

Zambia: 2419 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-9717; Ambassador Putteho M. Ngonda.

Zimbabwe: 2852 McGill Terrace, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 332-7100; Ambassador: Edmund O. Z. Chipamaunga.

Judicial System

Each State has a judicial system similar to the Federal system listed below, with a Supreme Court and subsidiary courts, to deal with cases arising under State Law. These courts deal with most crimes, divorces and civil state law. Each State has its own prison system, bar association of lawyers and its own body of laws.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Supreme Court Bldg, 1 First St, NE, Washington, DC 20543; tel. (202) 252-3000)

The Supreme Court is the only Federal Court set up by the Constitution. It is the highest court in the nation. Since 1867 the Supreme Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. Appointments are made by the President and confirmed by the US Senate, and last until death or retirement.

Chief Justice: Warren E. Burger (appointed 1969).

Associate Justices: William J. Brennan, Jr (1956), Byron R. White (1962), Thurgood Marshall (1967), Harry A. Blackmun (1970), Lewis F. Powell, Jr (1972), William H. Rehnquist (1972), John Paul Stevens (1975), Sandra Day O'Connor (1981).

US COURTS OF APPEAL

(c/o Administrative Office of the US Courts, Washington, DC 20544; tel (202) 633-6097)

The country is divided into 12 judicial circuits, including one in the District of Columbia, in each of which there is one Court of Appeals. There are also 94 District Courts.

By statute most Federal suits must first be tried in the District Courts. Federal Courts hear cases involving federal law, cases involving participants from more than one state, crimes committed in more than one state and civil or corporate cases that cross state lines.

Federal Circuit: Howard T. Markey (Chief Judge), Daniel M. Freiedman, Giles S. Rich, Oscar H. Davis, Phillip B. Baldwin, Shiro Kashiwa, Marion T. Bennett, Jack Richard Miller, Edward S. Smith,. Helen W. Nies,. Pauline Newman, Jean Galloway Bissell.

District of Columbia Circuit: Spottswood W. Robinson, III (Chief Judge), Edward Allen Tamm, Malcolm R. Wilkey, Patricia M. Wald, Abner J. Mikva, Harry T. Edwards, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Robert H. Bork, Antonin Scalia, Kenneth W. Starr, J. Skelly Wright.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico): Levin H. Campbell (Chief Judge), Hugh H. Bownes, Frank M. Coffin, Stephen G. Breyer.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont): Wilfred Feinberg (Chief Judge), Irving R. Kaufman, James L. Oakes, Ellsworth Van Graafeiland, Thomas J. Meskill, Jon O. Newman, Amalya Kearse, Richard Cardamone, Lawrence W. Pierce, Ralph K. Winter, Jr, George C. Pratt.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands): Ruggero J. Aldisert (Chief Judge), Collins J. Seitz, Arlin M. Adams, John J. Gibbons, James Hunter, III, Joseph F. Weis, Jr, Leonard I. Garth, A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr, Dolores Korman Sloviter, Edward R. Becker.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia): Harrison L. Winter (Chief Judge), Donald Stuart Russell, H. Emory Widener, Jr, Kenneth K. Hall, James Dickson Phillips, Jr, Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr, James M. Sprouse, Sam J. Ervin, III, Robert F. Chapman, James Harvie Wilkinson, III.

Fifth Circuit (Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas): Charles Clark (Chief Judge), Thomas G. Gee, Alvin B. Rubin, Thomas M. Reavley, Henry A. Politz, Carolyn Dineen Randall, Albert Tate, Jr, Jerre S. Williams, William L. Garwood, E. Grady Jolly, Patrick E. Higginbotham, Samuel D. Johnson, Jr, W. Eugene Davis, Robert Madden Hill.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee): Pierce Lively (Chief Judge), George Clifton Edwards, Jr, Albert J. Engel, Damon J. Keith, Gilbert S. Merritt, Cornelia G. Kennedy, Boyce F. Martin, Jr, Nathaniel R. Jones, Leroy J. Contie, Jr, Robert S. Krupansky, Harry W. Wellford.

Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin): Walter J. Cummings (Chief Judge), William J. Bauer, Harlington Wood, Jr, Richard D. Cudahy, Jesse E. Eschbach, Richard A. Posner, John L. Coffey, Joel M. Flaum.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota): Donald P. Lay (Chief Judge), Gerald W. Heaney, Myron H. Bright, Donald R. Ross, Theodore McMillan, Richard Sheppard Arnold, John R. Gibson, George G. Fagg, Pasco M. Bowman, II.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam): James R. Browning (Chief Judge), Alfred T. Goodwin, J. Clifford Wallace, Joseph T. Sneed, Anthony M. Kennedy, J. Blaine Anderson, Proctor Hug, Jr, Thomas Tang, Otto R. Skopil, Jr, Mary M. Schroeder, Betty B. Fletcher, Jerome Farris, Harry Pregerson, Arthur L. Alarcon, Cecil F. Poole, Warren J. Ferguson, Dorothy W. Nelson, William C. Canby, Jr, Robert Boochever, William A. Norris, Stephen Reinhardt, Robert R. Beezer, Cynthia Holcomb Hall.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming): William J. Holloway, Jr (Chief Judge), Oliver Seth, James E. Barrett, William E. Doyle, Monroe G. McKay, James K. Logan, Stephanie K. Seymour.

Eleventh Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia): John C. Godbold (Chief Judge), Paul H. Roney, Gerald B. Tjoflat, James C. Hill, Peter T. Fay, Robert S. Vance, Phyllis A. Kravitch, Frank M. Johnson, Jr, Joseph Woodrow Hatchett, R. Lanier Anderson, III, Thomas A. Clark, Albert J. Henderson, Jr.

US COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(1 Federal Plaza, New York, NY 10007; tel. (212) 264-2814)

Chief Judge: Edward D. Re.

Judges: Paul P. Rao, Nils A. Boe, Morgan Ford, Frederick Landis, James L. Watson, Bernard Newman, Gregory W. Carman.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(4000 Second St, NW, Washington, DC 20217; tel. (202) 376-2754)

Chief Judge: Theodore Tannenwald, Jr.

Judges: William M. Fay, Bruce M. Forrester, Irene F. Scott, Arnold Raum, William A. Goffe, Charles R. Simpson, Howard A. Dawson, Jr, Leo H. Irwin, Samuel B. Sterrett, Darrell D. Wiles, William M. Drennen, Norman O. Tietjens, Richard C. Wilbur, Herbert L. Chabot, Edna G. Parker, Arthur L. Nims, III, Meade Whitaker, C. Moxley Featherstone, Jules G. Korner, III.

Religion

Christianity is the predominant religion. The majority of people adhere to Protestant beliefs, although there are large numbers of Roman Catholics. Numerous other churches and beliefs are represented, the largest in terms of adherents being Judaism, Eastern Orthodox, Latter-day Saints (Mormon), Buddhist, Islam and Sikh.

CHRISTIANITY

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115; tel. (212) 870-2200; telex 2345799; f. 1950; a co-operative agency of 31 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations representing 40m. mems; carries on more than 80 interdenominational programmes; Pres. Bishop Philip R. Cousin; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr Arie R. Brouwer.

The Anglican Communion

Protestant Episcopal Church: 815 Second Ave, New York, NY 10017; f. 1789; 7,095 churches; 2.8m. mems (1983 estimate); Presiding Bishop and Pres. Exec. Council Rt Rev. John M. Allin; Sec. Gen. Convention Rev. Canon James R. Gundrum.

The Baptist Church

Members (1983 estimate): 25.5m., in 15 bodies, of which the following have the greatest number of members:

American Baptist Association: 4605 North State Line, Texarkana, Tex 75504; f. 1905; 2,000 churches; 1.35m. mems; Pres. Dr W. A. Dillard; Recording Clerk W. E. Norris.

American Baptist Churches in the USA: Valley Forge, Pa 19482-0851; f. 1907; 5,821 churches; 1,616,992 mems; Pres. Mrs Margaret Prime; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr Robert C. Campbell.

Conservative Baptist Association of America: POB 66, Wheaton, Ill 60189; f. 1947; 1,095 churches; 237,500 mems; Gen. Dir Russell A. Shive.

General Association of Regular Baptist Churches: 1300 North Meacham Rd, Schaumburg, Ill 60195; 1,571 churches; 300,839 mems; Chair. Dr Mark Jackson; Nat. Rep. Dr Paul Tassell.

National Baptist Convention, USA: 52 South Sixth Ave, Mt Vernon, NY 10550; f. 1880; 26,000 churches; 6.3m. mems; Pres. Rev. T. J. Jemison; Gen. Sec. W. F. Richardson.

Southern Baptist Convention: 901 Commerce St, Nashville, Tenn 37203; f. 1845; 36,302 churches; 13,998,252 mems; Pres. Dr Charles F. Stanley; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Dr Harold C. Bennett.

The Lutheran Church

Members (1983 estimate): 8.5m., in 11 bodies, of which the following have the greatest number of members:

The American Lutheran Church: 422 South Fifth St, Minneapolis, Minn 55415; f. 1960; 4,905 churches; 2,343,411 mems; Pres. Rev. Dr David W. Preus; Sec. Kathryn W. Baerwald.

Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod: 1333 South Kirkwood Rd, St Louis, Mo 63122; telex 434452; f. 1847; 5,982 churches; 2,749,907 mems; Pres. Dr Ralph Bohlmann; Sec. Dr Walter L. Rosin.

Lutheran Church in America: 231 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 696-6700; f. 1962; 6,157 churches; 3,051,417 mems; Bishop Rev. Dr James R. Crumley, Jr; Sec. Rev. Dr Reuben T. Swanson.

USA National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation (Lutheran World Ministries): 360 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 532-6350; telex 620651; f. 1947; Pres. Dr Roger Gieschen; Gen. Sec. Paul A. Wee.

The Methodist Church

Members (1983 estimate): 12.9m. in nine bodies, of which the following have the greatest number of members:

African Methodist Episcopal Church: 2843 Princess Ann Rd, Norfolk, Va 23540; f. 1816; 6,200 churches, 2.2m. mems; Pres. Bishops' Council Bishop Joseph D. Cauthen; Gen. Sec. Dr Russell S. Brown.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: 1200 Windermere Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa 15218; f. 1796; 6,020 churches; 1,134,000 mems; Sr Bishop William M. Smith; Gen. Sec. Bishop Charles H. Foggie.

The United Methodist Church: 223 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa 15222; f. 1968; 38,298 pastoral charges, 9.46m. mems; Pres. Council of Bishops Bishop WILBUR W. Y. CHOY; Gen. Sec. Dr W. B. HOLT.

The Orthodox Churches

Members (1983 estimate): 4.2m. in 14 bodies, of which the following have the greatest number of members:

Antiochian Orthodox Christian Archdiocese of North America (Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Antioch and all the East): 358 Mountain Rd, Englewood, NJ 07631; tel. (201) 871-1355; f. 1894; 133 churches; 300,000 mems; Primate Metropolitan PHILIP (SALIBA); Auxiliaries: Archbishop MICHAEL (SHAHEEN), Bishop ANTOUN (KHOURI).

Diocese of the Armenian Church of America: 630 Second Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 686-0710; f. 1889; 52 churches; 500,000 mems; Primate Archbishop TORKOM MANOOGIAN; Vicar-Gen. Very Rev. HOUSSIG BAGDASIAN; Exec. Dir. MICHAEL KERMIAN.

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America: 8–10 East 79th St, New York, NY 10021; f. 1864; 550 churches; 2.5m. mems; Primate Archbishop IAKOVOS; Chair. Synod of Bishops Metropolitan SILAS; Chancellor Very Rev. GEORGE BACOPULOS.

Orthodox Church in America: POB 675, Syosset, NY 11791; tel. (516) 922-0550; f. 1792; 440 churches; 1m. mems; Primate Metropolitan Archbishop THEODOSIUS; Chancellor Very Rev. DANIEL HUBIAK.

The Albanian, Bulgarian, Carpatho-Russian, Coptic, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Syrian and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches are also represented.

The Presbyterian Church

Members (1983 estimate): 3.5m. in seven bodies, of which the following have the greatest number of members:

Presbyterian Church in the US: 341 Ponce de Leon Ave, NE, Atlanta, Ga 30365; f. 1861; 4,250 churches; 814,931 mems; Moderator Rev. JOHN F. ANDERSON, Jr; Stated Clerk Dr JAMES E. ANDREWS.

United Presbyterian Church in the USA: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115; f. 1958; 8,909 churches; 2.3m. mems; Moderator Rev. J. RANDOLPH TAYLOR; Stated Clerks JAMES E. ANDREWS, WILLIAM B. THOMPSON.

The Roman Catholic Church

In 1983 there were 32 archbishoprics and 138 dioceses; 24,071 parishes; 52m. mems.

National Conference of Catholic Bishops: 1312 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 659-6600; Pres. Archbishop JOHN R. ROACH; Sec. Mgr DANIEL HOYE.

Archbishops

Anchorage: FRANCIS THOMAS HURLEY.
Atlanta: THOMAS A. DONNELLAN.
Baltimore: WILLIAM D. BORDERS.
Boston: Cardinal BERNARD F. LAW.
Chicago: JOSEPH L. BERNARDIN.
Cincinnati: DANIEL E. PILARCZYK.
Denver: JAMES VINCENT CASEY.
Detroit: EDMUND C. SZOKA.
Dubuque: (vacant).
Hartford: JOHN F. WHEALON.
Indianapolis: EDWARD T. O'MEARA.
Kansas City in Kansas: IGNATIUS J. STRECKER.
Los Angeles: Cardinal TIMOTHY MANNING.
Louisville: THOMAS C. KELLY.
Miami: EDWARD A. MCCARTHY.
Milwaukee: REMBERT G. WEAKLAND.
Mobile: OSCAR H. LIPSCOMBE.
Newark: PETER L. GERETY.
New Orleans: PHILIP M. HANNAN.
New York: Cardinal JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
Oklahoma City: CHARLES A. SALATKA.
Omaha: DANIEL E. SHEEHAN.
Philadelphia: Cardinal JOHN JOSEPH KROL.
Pittsburgh: STEPHEN J. KOCISKO.
Portland in Oregon: CORNELIUS M. POWER.
Saint Louis: JOHN L. MAY.
Saint Paul and Minneapolis: JOHN ROBERT ROACH.
San Antonio: PATRICK F. FLORES.
San Francisco: JOHN R. QUINN.
Santa Fe: ROBERT F. SANCHEZ.
Seattle: RAYMOND G. HUNTHAUSEN.
Washington: JAMES A. HICKEY.

Other Christian Churches

Assemblies of God: 1445 Boonville Ave, Springfield, Mo 65802; f. 1914; 10,386 churches; 1,153,935 mems; Gen. Supt T. F. ZIMMERMAN; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH R. FLOWER.

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ): POB 1986, 222 South Downey Ave, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; f. 1809; 4,319 congregations; 1,150,456 mems; Gen. Minister and Pres. Dr KENNETH L. TEEGARDEN.

Christian Churches and Churches of Christ: POB 39456, Cincinnati, Ohio 45239; 5,605 churches; 1,063,254 mems.

Christian Reformed Church in North America: 2850 Kalamazoo Ave, SE, Grand Rapids, Mich 49560; tel. (616) 241-1691; f. 1857; 838 churches; 302,436 mems; Stated Clerk Rev. LEONARD J. HOFMAN.

Church of Christ, Scientist: Christian Science Center, Boston, Mass 02115; tel. (617) 262-2300; f. 1879; 2,895 congregations; Pres. ZADIE HATFIELD; Clerk BEULAH M. ROEGGE.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon): 47 East South St, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150; f. 1830; 5.6m. mems; 9,654 wards (an ecclesiastical unit similar to a parish); 180 overseas missions; Pres. SPENCER W. KIMBALL; Pres. Council of 12 Apostles EZRA TAFT BENSON.

Friends United Meeting: 101 Quaker Hill Drive, Richmond, Ind 47374; f. 1902; 101,924 mems (worldwide); Presiding Clerk RICHARD WHITEHEAD; Admin. Sec. KARA L. COLE.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 25 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, NY 11201; f. 1884; 2,842,531 mems (worldwide); Pres. F. W. FRANZ.

Mariavite Old Catholic Church—Province of North America: 2803 Tenth St, Wyandotte, Mich 48192-4994; tel. (313) 281-3082; f. 1932; 158 churches; 356,506 mems; Prime Bishop Most Rev. Archbishop Dr ROBERT R. J. M. ZABOROWSKI.

Mennonite Church: 528 East Madison St, Lombard, Ill 60148; tel. (312) 620-7802; f. 1690; 1,053 congregations; 106,313 mems; Moderator MYRON AUGSBURGER; Sec. IVAN J. KAUFFMANN.

Nazarene, Church of the: 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City, Mo 64131; f. 1908; 8,067 churches; 749,797 mems; Gen. Sec. B. EDGAR JOHNSON.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115; f. 1628; 915 churches; 346,293 mems; Pres. Rev. WILLIAM BROWNSON; Gen. Sec. Rev. EDWIN G. MULDER.

Seventh-day Adventists: 6840 Eastern Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20012; f. 1863; 24,182 churches; 4,261,116 mems (worldwide); Pres. NEAL C. WILSON; Sec. G. RALPH THOMPSON.

United Church of Christ: 105 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; f. 1957; 6,427 churches; 1,701,513 mems; Moderator Rev. JOHN H. KREUGER; Pres. Rev. AVERY D. POST; Sec. Rev. CAROL JOYCE BRUN.

United Pentecostal Church International: 8855 Dunn Rd, Hazelwood, Mo 63042; f. 1945; 3,377 churches; 550,000 mems; Gen. Supt NATHANIEL A. URSHAN; Gen. Sec. CLEVELAND M. BECTON.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States: 536 Sheridan Rd, Wilmette, Ill 60091; tel. (312) 869-9039; f. 1844 in Persia; 100,000 mems residing in 7,344 localities; Chair. Judge JAMES F. NELSON; Sec. Dr FIRUZ KAZEMZADEH.

BUDDHISM

Buddhist Churches of America: 1710 Octavia St, San Francisco, Calif 94109; tel. (415) 776-5600; f. 1899; Hongwanji-ha Jodo Shinshu denomination; 250,000 mems; Leader Bishop SEIGEN H. YAMAOKA.

ISLAM

Federation of Islamic Associations in the US and Canada: 25351 Five Mile Rd, Redford Township, Mich 48259; tel. (313) 535-0014; f. 1951; co-ordinating agency for 45 affiliated orgs representing 300,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. NIHAD HAMED.

JUDAISM

There are an estimated 5.9m. Jews in the USA.

Central Conference of American Rabbis: 21 East 40th St, New York, NY 10016; f. 1889; Pres. Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser; 1,400 mems.

National Council of Young Israel: 3 West 16th St, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 929-1525; f. 1912; Orthodox; Pres. Dr Harold M. Jacobs; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi Ephraim H. Sturm; 250,000 mems.

The Rabbinical Assembly: 3080 Broadway, New York, NY 10027; f. 1901; Pres. Rabbi Arnold M. Goodman; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi Wolfe Kelman; 1,124 mems.

The Synagogue Council of America: 10 East 40th St, New York, NY 10016; f. 1926; a co-ordinating agency for Orthodox, Conservative and Reform bodies; Pres. Rabbi Walter S. Wurzburger; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi J. Mandelbaum.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations: 838 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10021; f. 1873; Reform; Pres. Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler; Vice-Pres. Albert Vorspan; 750 congregations; 1.2m. mems.

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: 45 West 36th St, New York, NY 10018; tel. (212) 563-4000; f. 1898; Pres. Sidney Kwestel; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi Pinchas Stolper; representative and service organization to 1,500 congregations.

United Synagogue of America: 155 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010; f. 1913; Conservative; Pres. Marshall Wolke; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi Benjamin Z. Kreitman; 815 congregations; 250,000 mems.

The Press

The USA publishes more newspapers and periodicals than any other country. Most dailies give a greater emphasis to local news because of the strong interest in local and regional affairs and the decentralized structure of many government services. These factors, together with the distribution problem inherent in the size of the country, are responsible for the lack of national newspapers. Almost every small town has its own paper.

Most influential and highly respected among the few newspapers with a national readership are the *New York Times*, (notably its massive Sunday edition), *Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, Christian Science Monitor* and *Wall Street Journal*, the financial and news daily with editions in New York City, California, Illinois and Texas, and a European edition based in Brussels, Belgium. In September 1982 the first national general interest newspaper, *USA Today*, was introduced by Gannett, published simultaneously in 24 cities and with editorial headquarters near Washington, DC. An international edition was launched in 1984.

In 1983, 38 daily newspapers had circulations of over 250,000 copies. Among the largest of these in daily circulation are *New York Daily News, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times, New York Times, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Sun-Times, New York Post, Detroit News* and *Washington Post*.

At the end of 1983 there were 1,701 English language daily newspapers (29 all-day papers, 446 morning, 1,284 evening) with a combined circulation of 62,644,603 copies per day. The Sunday edition is an important and distinctive feature of US newspaper publishing; many Sunday newspapers run to over 200 pages. At the end of 1983 there were 772 Sunday newspapers with a total circulation of 56,747,436. At the end of 1983 there were 7,547 weekly papers with a total circulation of over 44m.

The aggregate circulation of the 11,969 periodicals published in the USA in 1984 exceeded 200m.

The famous tradition of press freedom in the USA is grounded in the First Amendment to the Constitution which declares that 'Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press . . .' and confirmed in the legislations of many states which prohibit any kind of legal restriction on the dissemination of news.

Legislation affecting the press is both state and federal. A source of controversy between the Press and the courts has been the threat of the encroachment by judicial decrees on the area of courtroom and criminal trial coverage. In 1972 the Supreme Court ruled that journalists were not entitled to refuse to give evidence before grand juries on information they have received confidentially. Since then the frequent issuing of subpoenas to journalists and the jailing of several reporters for refusing to disclose sources has led to many 'shield' bills being put before Congress and state legislatures calling for immunity for journalists from both federal and state jurisdiction.

In recent years, increased production costs have subjected the industry to considerable economic strain, resulting in mergers and takeovers, a great decline in competition between dailies in the same city, and the appearance of inter-city dailies catering for two or more adjoining centres.

One consequence of modern economic trends has been the steady growth of newspaper groups or chains. At the end of 1983 there were approximately 149 newspaper groups publishing 1,173 daily newspapers in the USA.

The following are among the principal groups:

Gannett Newspapers: Lincoln Tower, Rochester, NY 14604; tel. (716) 546-8600; Chair. and CEO Allen H. Neuharth; 87 newspapers.

Hearst Newspapers Group: Hearst Magazine Bldg, 959 Eighth Ave, New York, NY 10019; Pres. Frank A. Bennack, Jr; 15 newspapers, including *Los Angeles Herald Examiner, Baltimore News American* and *San Franciso Examiner*.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers: One Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla 33101; Chair. and CEO Alvah H. Chapman, Jr; Pres. James K. Batten; 32 daily newspapers.

News America Publishing Inc: 210 South St, New York, NY 10002; Chair. and CEO K. Rupert Murdoch; Pres. D. D. Kummerfeld; six daily newspapers, including *Boston Herald, Chicago Sun-Times, New York Post* and *San Antonio Express-News*.

Newhouse Newspapers Group: Court and Plains Sts, Newark, NJ 07101; Pres. (vacant); 26 newspapers.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers Group: 1100 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; Pres. and CEO Edward W. Estlow; Chair. Charles E. Scripps; 16 daily newspapers.

Thomson Newspapers: 3150 Des Plaines Ave, Des Plaines, Ill 60018; Chair. of Board K. R. Thomson; Pres. St Clair McCabe; 88 daily newspapers.

Time Inc: Time & Life Bldg, 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-1212; Chair. Ralph P. Davidson; Pres. and CEO J. Richard Munro; largest US magazine publr; owns *Time, Sports Illustrated, Life, Fortune, Money* and *People*.

Times Mirror Co: Times Mirror Sq., Los Angeles, Calif 90053; tel. (213) 972-3923; f. 1884; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Otis Chandler; Pres. and CEO Robert F. Erburu; seven newspapers, including *Los Angeles Times, Dallas Times-Herald, Hartford Courant, Denver Post* and *Newsday*; four book and two magazine publishing subsidiaries.

Tribune Company Group: Tribune Tower, 435 North Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60611; tel. (312) 222-3232; Pres. Stanton R. Cook; eight daily newspapers, including *Chicago Tribune* and *New York Daily News*.

PRINCIPAL DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

In general, only newspapers with circulations of 50,000 and over are included, except in Alaska, South Dakota and Wyoming, where the newspaper with the largest circulation is listed.

(Ind. = politically independent; Dem. = Democrat; Rep. = Republican; d = all day; e = evening; m = morning; s = Sunday; ex. = excluding; Publr = Publisher)

Alabama

Birmingham News: 2200 North Fourth Ave, POB 2553, Birmingham, Ala 35202; tel. (205) 325-2222; f. 1888; Publr C. B. Hanson, Jr; Editor James E. Jacobson; Ind; circ. 162,000 (e), 204,000 (s).

Birmingham Post-Herald: 2200 North Fourth Ave, POB 2553, Birmingham, Ala 35202; tel. (205) 325-2222; f. 1887; Pres. and Editor James H. Denley; Ind; circ. 62,000.

Huntsville Times: 2317 Memorial Pkwy, POB 1487, West Station, Huntsville, Ala 35807; tel. (205) 532-4000; f. 1910; Editor and Publr Leroy A. Simms; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 56,000 (e); 64,000 (s).

Mobile Register (m) f. 1830, **Mobile Press** (e) f. 1920, **Mobile Press-Register** (s): 304 Government St, POB 2488, Mobile, Ala 36630; tel. (205) 433-1551; Pres. and Publr William J. Hearin; Exec. Editor Fallon Trotter; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 51,000 (m), 51,000 (e), 100,000 (s).

Montgomery Advertiser: 200 Washington St, Montgomery, Ala 36102; tel. (205) 262-1611; f. 1828; Publr James G. Martin; Editor Michael Freeman; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 49,000 (m), 80,000 (s).

Alaska

Anchorage Daily News: 200 Potter Drive, Ponch 6616, Anchorage, Alaska 99502; tel. (907) 786-4200; f. 1946; Publr and Editor Darla Struyvenberg; Ind.; circ. 49,000 (m), 53,000 (s).

Arizona

Arizona Republic (MS) f. 1890, **Phoenix Gazette** (E) f. 1880: 120 East Van Buren St, POB 1950, Phoenix, Ariz 85001; tel. (602) 271-8000; telex 910-951-0604; Publr DARROW TULLY; Editor ALAN MOYER, (Republic) LYNNE HOLT, (Gazette); Ind.; circ. 274,000 (M), 106,000 (E), 410,000 (S).

Star (MS) f. 1877, Ind.-Dem., **Citizen** (E) f. 1870, Ind.-Rep.: 4850 South Park Ave, POB 26807, Tucson, Ariz 85726; tel. (602) 573-4211; Publr and Editor MICHAEL E. PULITZER (Star), GERALD GARCIA (Citizen); circ. 70,000 (M), 62,000 (E), 133,000 (S).

Arkansas

Arkansas Democrat: Capitol Ave and Scott St, POB 2221, Little Rock, Ark 72203; tel. (501) 378-3400; f. 1871; Publr WALTER E. HUSSMAN, Jr; Man. Editor JOHN R. STARR; Ind.; circ. 73,000 (M), 138,000 (S).

Arkansas Gazette: 112 West Third Ave, POB 1821, Little Rock, Ark 72203; tel. (501) 371-3700; f. 1819; Publr HUGH B. PATERSON, Jr; Exec. Editor CARRICK H. PATTERSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 125,000 (M), 154,000 (S).

California

Bakersfield Californian: 1707 Eye St, Bakersfield, Calif 93301; tel. (805) 395-7500; f. 1866; Publr DONALD FRITTS; Editor ALFRED T. FRITTS; Ind.; circ. 76,000 (E), 84,000 (S).

Daily Breeze: 5215 Torrance Blvd, Torrance, Calif 90509; tel. (213) 540-5511; f. 1894; Publr W. W. CROUCH; Exec. Editor JAMES BOX; circ. 90,000 (E), 106,000 (S).

Daily News: 14539 Sylvan St, Van Nuys, Calif 91411; tel. (213) 873-2051; f. 1911; Publr J. SCOTT SCHMIDT; Editor BRUCE WINTERS; Ind.; circ. 133,000 (M), 153,000 (S).

Fresno Bee: 1626 E St, Fresno, Calif 93786; tel. (209) 441-6111; f. 1922; Exec. Editor GEORGE GRUNER; Ind.; circ. 135,000 (M), 157,000 (S).

Long Beach Press-Telegram: Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc, 604 Pine Ave, Long Beach, Calif 90844; tel. (213) 435-1161; Pres. and Publr DANIEL H. RIDDER; Editor LARRY ALLISON; Man. Editor RICH ARCHBOLD; circ. 130,000 (D), 139,000 (S).

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner: 1111 South Broadway, POB 2416, Los Angeles, Calif 90051; tel. (213) 744-8000; f. 1871; Publr FRANCIS L. DALE; Editor MARY ANNE DOLAN; Ind.; circ. 255,000 (M), 260,000 (S).

Los Angeles Times: Times Mirror Co, Times Mirror Sq., Los Angeles, Calif 90053; tel. (213) 972-5000; f. 1881; Publr and CEO TOM JOHNSON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer DONALD F. WRIGHT; Editor and Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM F. THOMAS; Ind.; circ. 1,064,000 (D), 1,332,000 (S).

Modesto Bee: 1325 H St, POB 3928, Modesto, Calif 95352; tel. (209) 578-2000; f. 1884; Pres. C. K. MCCLATCHY; Exec. Editor SANDERS H. LAMONT; Ind.; circ. 70,000 (M), 77,000 (S).

Oakland Tribune: 409 13th St, Oakland, Calif 94612; tel. (415) 645-2000; f. 1874; Publr and Editor ROBERT C. MAYNARD; Ind. Rep.; circ. 150,000 (M), 154,000 (S).

Pasadena Star-News: 525 East Colorado Blvd, Pasadena, Calif 91109; tel. (213) 578-6300; f. 1886; Publr WILLIAM R. APPLEBEE; Editor CHARLES CHERNISS; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 45,000 (D), 50,000 (S).

The Register: 625 North Grand Ave, POB 11626, Santa Ana, Calif 92711; tel. (714) 835-1234; f. 1905; Publr R. D. THRESHIE, Jr; Editor N. CHRISTIAN ANDERSON; Ind.; circ. 281,000 (D), 311,000 (S).

Sacramento Bee: 21st and Q Sts, Sacramento, Calif 95852; tel. (916) 446-9221; f. 1857; Man. Editor MICHAEL G. KIDDER; Ind.; circ. 219,000 (M), 252,000 (S).

Sacramento Union: 301 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, Calif 95812; tel. (916) 442-7811; f. 1851; Publr RICHARD M. SCAIFE; Editor PETER J. HAYES; Ind.; circ. 94,000 (M), 93,000 (S).

San Bernardino Sun: 399 D St, San Bernardino, Calif 92401; tel. (714) 889-9666; f. 1873; Publr WILLIAM HONEYSETT; Editor WAYNE C. SARGENT; Ind.; circ. 75,000 (M), 82,000 (S).

San Diego Union (MS) f. 1868, **San Diego Tribune** (E) f. 1895: POB 191, San Diego, Calif 92112; tel. (619) 299-3131; Publr HELEN K. COPLEY; Editor GERALD L. WARREN, (Union) NEIL MORGAN, (Tribune); circ. 217,000 (M), 123,000 (E), 342,000 (S).

San Francisco Chronicle: 901 Mission St, San Francisco, Calif 94103; tel. (415) 777-1111; f. 1865; Publr and Editor RICHARD T. THIERIOT; Ind.; circ. 531,000 (M).

San Francisco Examiner: 110 Fifth St, San Francisco, Calif 94103; tel. (415) 777-2424; f. 1865; Gen. Man. JAMES SEVRENS; Editor DAVID E. HALVORSEN; Ind.; circ. 149,000 (E), 692,000 (S).

San Jose Mercury News: 750 Ridder Park Drive, San Jose, Calif 95190; tel. (408) 920-5000; Publr P. ANTHONY RIDDER; Exec. Editor ROBERT INGLE; Ind.; circ. 255,000 (D), 310,000 (S).

Stockton Record: 530 East Market St, POB 900, Stockton, Calif 95202; tel. (209) 943-6397; f. 1895; Publr R. UECKER; Exec. Editor PHILIP BOOKMAN; Ind.; circ. 52,000 (E), 55,000 (S).

Wall Street Journal (Western Edn): 514 Shatto Place, Los Angeles, Calif 90020; f. 1929; circ. 421,000 (M).

Colorado

Denver Post: 650 15th St, POB 1709, Denver, Colo 80202; tel. (303) 820-1010; f. 1895; Publr LEE J. GUITTAR; Editor WILLIAM H. HORNBY; Ind.; circ. 243,000 (M), 344,000 (S).

Rocky Mountain News: 400 West Colfax Ave, Denver, Colo 80204; tel. (203) 892-5000; f. 1859; Editor RALPH E. LOONEY; Ind.; circ. 318,000 (M), 366,000 (S).

Connecticut

Bridgeport Post: 410 State St, Bridgeport, Conn 06604; tel. (203) 333-0161; f. 1883; Man. Editor CHARLES A. BETTS; Ind.; circ. 71,000 (E), 79,000 (S).

Hartford Courant: 285 Broad St, Hartford, Conn 06115; tel. (203) 241-6712; f. 1764; Publr KEITH L. MCGLADE; Editor MARK MURPHY; Ind.; circ. 218,000 (M), 294,000 (S).

New Haven Journal-Courier (M) f. 1755, **New Haven Register** (ES) f. 1812: Long Wharf, 40 Sargent Drive, New Haven, Conn 06511; tel. (203) 562-1121; Publr LIONEL S. JACKSON, Jr; Editor DONALD W. SHARPE; Ind.; circ. 38,000 (M), 92,000 (E), 140,000 (S).

Delaware

Morning News f. 1880, **Evening Journal** f. 1871, **News Journal** (Sat., S): POB 1111, 831 Orange St, Wilmington, Del 19899; tel. (302) 573-2000; Publr BRIAN DONNELLY; Editor J. DONALD BRANDT; Ind.; circ. 65,0000 (M), 55,000 (E), 126,000 (S).

District of Columbia

USA Today: POB 500, Washington, DC 20044; tel. (202) 276-3400; f. 1982; Publr CATHIE BLACK; Editor JOHN C. QUINN; Exec. Editor RON MARTIN; circ. 1,300,000 (M).

Washington Post: 1150 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20071; tel. (202) 334-6000; f. 1877; Publr DONALD E. GRAHAM; Exec. Editor BENJAMIN C. BRADLEE; Man. Editor LEONARD DOWNIE, Jr; Ind.; circ. 729,000 (M), 1,033,000 (S).

Washington Times: 3600 New York Ave, NE, Washington, DC 20002; tel. (202) 636-3000; f. 1982; Publr (vacant); Editor SMITH HEMPSTONE; circ. 96,000 (M).

Florida

Diario Las Americas: 2900 NW 39th St, Miami, Fla 33142; tel. (305) 633-3341; f. 1953; Publr and Editor HORACIO AGUIRRE; Ind.; circ. 63,000 (M), 64,000 (S).

Florida Times-Union (MS) f. 1864, **Jacksonville Journal** (E) f. 1887: 1 Riverside Ave, Jacksonville, Fla 32202; tel. (904) 359-4111; Publr WILLIAM S. MORRIS, III; Exec. Editor FREDERICK W. HARTMANN; Ind.; circ. 158,000 (M), 43,000 (E), 208,000 (S).

Fort Lauderdale Sun-Sentinel (M), **News and Sun-Sentinel** (S): 101 North New River Drive East, POB 14430, Fort Lauderdale, Fla 33302; tel. (305) 761-4000; f. 1910; Publr BYRON CAMPBELL; Editor ROBERT PLAISTED; circ. 89,000 (M), 178,000 (S).

Miami Herald: 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla 33101; tel. (305) 350-2111; f. 1910; Publr RICHARD G. CAPEN; Exec. Editor JOHN MCMULLAN; Ind.; circ. 407,000 (M), 495,000 (S).

Miami News: POB 615, Miami, Fla 33152; tel. (305) 350-2200; f. 1896; Publr DAVID KRASLOW; Editor HOWARD KLEINBERG; Ind.; circ. 61,000 (E).

Orlando Sentinel: 633 North Orange Ave, Orlando, Fla 32801; tel. (305) 420-5000; f. 1913; Editor C. DAVID BURGIN; Ind.; circ. 213,000 (D), 259,000 (S).

Palm Beach Post: 2751 South Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla 33405; tel. (305) 837-4100; f. 1910; Publr DAN MAHONEY; Editor THOMAS A. KELLY; Ind.; circ. 91,000 (M), 150,000 (S).

Pensacola Journal (M), **Pensacola News-Journal** (S): One News-Journal Plaza, Pensacola, Fla 32501; tel. (904) 433-0041; f. 1898; Publr CLIFFORD W. BARNHART; Editor J. EARLE BOWDEN; Ind.; circ. 54,000 (M), 69,000 (S).

Sarasota Herald-Tribune: 801 South Tamiami Trail, POB 1719, Sarasota, Fla 33578; tel. (813) 953-7755; f. 1925; Publr (vacant); Man. Editor C. EDWARD PIERCE; circ. 81,000 (M), 90,000 (S).

St Petersburg Times: 490 First Ave South, POB 1121, St Petersburg, Fla 33731; tel. (813) 893-1111; f. 1906; Pres. and Editor ANDREW BARNES; Ind.; circ. 243,000 (M), 310,000 (S).

Tampa Tribune: 202 Parker St, Tampa, Fla 33606; tel. (813) 272-7711; f. 1893; Publr R. F. PITTMAN; Man. Editor A. P. HOGAN; Ind.; circ. 222,000 (M), 297,0000 (S).

Georgia

Atlanta Constitution (M) f. 1868, **Atlanta Journal** (E) f. 1883, **Atlanta Journal-Constitution** (S): 72 Marietta St, NW, Atlanta, Ga 30302; tel. (404) 526-5151; Editor JAMES G. MINTER; Dem.; circ. 226,000 (M), 185,000 (E), 568,000 (S).

Augusta Chronicle (M) f. 1785, **Chronicle-Herald** (S): 725 Broad St, POB 1928, Augusta, Ga 30913; tel. (404) 724-0851; Publr W. S. MORRIS, III; Editor W. H. EANES; Ind.; circ. 60,000 (M), 84,000 (S).

Macon Telegraph & News: POB 4167, 120 Broadway, Macon, Ga 31213; tel. (912) 744-4200; f. 1826; Publr ED OLSON; Exec. Editor RICK THOMAS; Ind.; circ. 71,000 (M), 93,000 (S).

Savannah News: 111 West Bay St, POB 1088, Savannah, Ga 31402; tel. (912) 236-9511; f. 1850; Publr DON HARWOOD; Exec. Editor WALLACE M. DAVIS, Jr; Ind.; circ. 56,000 (M), 74,000 (S).

Hawaii

Honolulu Advertiser (M) f. 1856, **Honolulu Star-Bulletin** (E) f. 1912, **Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser** (S) f. 1962: 605 Kapiolani Blvd, Honolulu, Hawaii 96801; tel. (808) 525-8000; Editor (Advertiser) GEORGE CHAPLIN, (Star-Bulletin) JOHN E. SIMONDS; Ind.; circ. 83,000 (M), 110,000 (E), 195,000 (S).

Idaho

Idaho Statesman: 1200 North Curtis Rd, POB 40, Boise, Idaho 83707; tel. (208) 377-6200; f. 1864; Publr GARY F. SHERLOCK; Man. Editor RODERICK SANDEEN; Ind.; circ. 58,000 (M), 72,000 (S).

Illinois

Bloomington Pantagraph: 301 West Washington, POB 2907, Bloomington, Ill 61701; tel. (309) 829-9411; f. 1846; Publr PETER E. THIERIOT; Man. Editor BILL WILLS; Ind.; circ. 53,000 (M), 54,000 (S).

Chicago Sun-Times: 401 North Wabash Ave, Chicago, Ill 60611; tel. (312) 321-3000; f. 1948; Publr ROBERT E. PAGE; Editor FRANK DEVINE; Ind.; circ. 639,000 (M), 669,000 (S).

Chicago Tribune: 435 North Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60611; tel. (312) 222-3232; f. 1847; Publr STANTON R. COOK; Editor JAMES D. SQUIRES; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 751,000 (D), 1,116,000 (S).

Daily Herald: POB 280, Arlington Heights, Ill 60006; tel. (312) 870-3600; Editor DANIEL E. BAUMANN; circ. 58,000 (M), 57,000 (S).

Journal Star: 1 News Plaza, Peoria, Ill 61643; tel. (309) 686-3000; f. 1855; Publr JOHN T. MCCONNELL; Editor TOM DRISCOLL; Ind.; circ. 101,000 (D), 120,000 (S).

Rockford Register Star: 99 East State St, Rockford, Ill 61105; tel. (815) 987-1200; f. 1888; Publr MICHAEL COLEMAN; Exec. Editor CHARLES E. MORRIS; circ. 74,000 (M), 85,000 (S).

State Journal-Register: One Copley Plaza, POB 219, Springfield, Ill 62705; tel. (217) 788-8600; f. 1831; Publr JOHN P. CLARKE; Editor EDWARD H. ARMSTRONG; circ. 61,000 (M), 71,000 (S).

Wall Street Journal (Midwest Edn): 400 Alexis R. Shuman Drive, Naperville, Ill 60566; f. 1920; Man. Editor JOHN A. MCWETHY; circ. 590,000 (M).

Indiana

Evansville Courier (M), **Courier and Press** (S): 201 NW Second St, POB 268, Evansville, Ind 47702; tel. (812) 424-7711; f. 1845 (Courier), 1939 (Courier and Press); Editor (Courier) BILL D. JACKSON, (Courier and Press) JUDITH C. CLABES; Ind.; circ. 64,000 (M), 116,000 (S).

Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette: 600 West Main St, POB 88, Fort Wayne, Ind 46801; tel. (219) 461-8333; f. 1863; Editor CRAIG KLUGMAN; circ. 63,000 (M), 132,000 (S).

Gary Post-Tribune: 1065 Broadway, Gary, Ind 46402; tel. (219) 886-5000; f. 1909; Publr JOHN R. CORNETT; Editor JAMES G. DRISCOLL; Ind.; circ. 81,000 (E), 93,000 (S).

Indianapolis Star (MS), **Indianapolis News** (E): 307 North Pennsylvania St, Indianapolis, Ind 46204; tel. (317) 633-1240; f. 1869 (News), f. 1903 (Star); Editor (Star) JOHN H. LYST, (News) HARVEY C. JACOBS; Ind.; circ. 228,000 (M), 136,000 (E), 381,000 (S).

The Times: 417 Fayette St, Hammond, Ind 46320; tel. (219) 932-3100; f. 1906; Publr W. J. MCCARTHY; Exec. Editor WILLIAM CHAPMAN; circ. 70,000 (E), 78,000 (S).

South Bend Tribune: 225 West Colfax at Lafayette, South Bend, Ind 46626; tel. (219) 233-6161; f. 1872; Publr and Editor JOHN J. MCGANN; Ind.; circ. 104,000 (E), 123,000 (S).

Iowa

Cedar Rapids Gazette: 500 Third Ave SE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52401; tel. (319) 398-8211; f. 1883; Publr and Editor JOE HLADKY, III; Ind.; circ. 71,000 (M), 80,000 (S).

Des Moines Register: 715 Locust St, POB 957, Des Moines, Iowa 50304; tel. (515) 284-8000; f. 1849; Publr CHARLES C. EDWARDS, Jr (acting); Editor JAMES P. GANNON; Ind.; circ. 239,000 (M), 381,000 (S).

Quad-City Times: 124 East Second St, POB 3828, Davenport, Iowa 52808; tel. (319) 383-2200; f. 1855; Publr RON L. RICKMAN; Editor FORREST KILMER; circ. 64,000 (D), 85,000 (S).

Sioux City Journal: 515 Pavonia St, Sioux City, Iowa 51102; tel. (712) 279-5018; f. 1870; Publr D. A. KRENZ; Editor CAL OLSON; Ind.; circ. 58,000 (M), 50,000 (S).

Waterloo Courier: 501 Commercial St, Waterloo, Iowa 50704; tel. (319) 291-1400; f. 1854; Exec. Editor ROBERT J. MCCOY; Rep.; circ. 51,000 (E), 54,000 (S).

Kansas

Topeka Capital-Journal: 616 Jefferson St, Topeka, Kans 66607; tel. (913) 295-1111; Publr and Editor JOHN H. STAUFFER; Ind.; circ. 68,000 (M), 75,000 (S).

Wichita Eagle-Beacon: 825 East Douglas, Wichita, Kans 67202; tel. (316) 268-6234; f. 1872; Publr NORMAN J. CHRISTIANSEN; Editor W. DAVIES MERRITT, Jr; Ind.; circ. 121,000 (M), 181,000 (S).

Kentucky

Kentucky Post: 421 Madison Ave, Covington, Ky 41011; tel. (606) 292-2600; f. 1890; Editor JUDITH G. CHABES; Ind.; circ. 50,000 (E).

Lexington Herald-Leader: Main and Midland, Lexington, Ky 40507; tel. (606) 231-3100; f. 1860; Publr C. C. BLACK; Editor JOHN S. CARROLL; circ. 107,000 (M), 129,000 (S).

Louisville Courier-Journal (MS) f. 1868, **Louisville Times** (E) f. 1884: 525 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky 40202; tel. (606) 582-4011; Publr and Editor BARRY BINGHAM, Jr; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 178,000 (M), 139,000 (E), 333,000 (S).

Louisiana

Baton Rouge Advocate (MS) f. 1925, **State Times** (E) f. 1842: 525 Lafayette St, Baton Rouge, La 70802; tel. (318) 383-1111; Publr DOUGLAS L. MANSHIP; Editor RICHARD E. PALMER; Ind.; circ. 79,000 (M), 38,000 (E), 127,000 (S).

New Orleans Times-Picayune/States-Item: 3800 Howard Ave, New Orleans, La 70140; tel. (504) 586-3785; f. 1880; Publr ASHTON PHELPS, Jr; Editor CHARLES A. FERGUSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 276,000 (D), 334,000 (S).

The Times: 222 Lake St, POB 222, Shreveport, La 71130; tel. (318) 459-3200; f. 1872; Pres. and Publr W. HOWARD BRONSON, Jr; Editor RAYMOND L. MCDANIEL; circ. 81,000 (M), 113,000 (S).

Maine

Bangor Daily News: 491 Main St, Bangor, Maine 04401; tel. (207) 942-4881; f. 1834; Publr and Editor RICHARD J. WARREN; Ind.; circ. 78,000 (M), 91,000 (S).

Portland Press Herald (M) f. 1862, **Maine Sunday Telegram** (S) f. 1887: 390 Congress St, POB 1460, Portland, Maine 04104; tel. (207) 775-5811; Publr JEAN GANNETT HAWLEY; Exec. Editor JOHN K. MURPHY; Ind.; circ. 61,000 (M), 132,000 (S).

Maryland

Baltimore Sun: Calvert and Centre Sts, Baltimore, Md 21278; tel. (301) 332-6000; f. 1837; Publr REG MURPHY; Man. Editors JAMES I. HOUCK, JOHN M. LEMMON; circ. 185,000 M, 395,000 S.

News-American: POB 1795, Baltimore, Md 21203; tel. (301) 528-8000; f. 1773; Publr B. MAURICE SPARBY; Editor-in-Chief JAMES TOEDTMAN; Ind.; circ. 124,000 (E), 161,000 (S).

Massachusetts

Boston Globe: 135 Morrissey Blvd, Boston, Mass 02107; tel. (617) 929-2000; f. 1872; Publr W. O. TAYLOR; Editor THOMAS WINSHIP; circ. 515,000 (D), 782,000 (S).

Boston Herald: One Herald Sq.; Boston, Mass 02106; tel. (617) 426-3000; f. 1825; Publr PATRICK PURCELL; Editors JAMES DORRIS, DONALD FORST; Ind.; circ. 318,000 (M), 251,000 (S).

The Enterprise: 60 Main St, Brockton, Mass 02403; tel. (617) 586-6200; f. 1880; Publr M. F. Fuller; Exec. Editor Bruce P. Smith; Ind.; circ. 60,000 (e).

Christian Science Monitor: 1 Norway St, Boston, Mass 02115; tel. (617) 262-2300; telex 174188; f. 1908; Editor Katherine Fanning; Ind.; circ. 154,000 (m).

Lowell Sun: 15 Kearney Sq., Lowell, Mass 01852; tel. (617) 458-7100; f. 1878; Pres. John H. Costello; Editor Clement C. Costello; Ind.; circ. 56,000 (e), 53,000 (s).

Patriot Ledger: 13–19 Temple St, Quincy, Mass 02169; tel. (617) 786-7000; f. 1837; Publr K. Prescott Low; Editor William B. Ketter; Ind.; circ. 89,000 (e).

Springfield Union (m) f. 1864, Ind., **Springfield News** (e) f. 1880, Dem., **Springfield Republican** (s) f. 1824, Ind.: 1860 Main St, Springfield, Mass 01101; tel. (413) 788-1000; Editor (Union and Republican) Arnold S. Friedman, (News) Richard Garvey; circ. 72,000 (m), 71,000 (e), 152,000 (s).

Worcester Telegram (ms) f. 1884, **The Evening Gazette** (e) f. 1866: 20 Franklin St, Worcester, Mass 01613-0666; tel. (617) 793-9100; Publr Robert C. Achorn; Editor Kenneth J. Botty; Ind.; circ. 58,000 (m), 84,000 (e), 123,000 (s).

Michigan

Detroit Free Press: 321 West Lafayette Blvd, Detroit, Mich 48226; tel. (313) 222-6400; f. 1831; Pres. Don C. Becker; Exec. Editor David Lawrence; Editor Joe H. Stroud; Ind.; circ. 635,000 (m), 788,000 (s).

Detroit News: 615 Lafayette Blvd, Detroit, Mich 48231; tel. (313) 222-2095; f. 1873; Publr Robert C. Nelson; Editor William E. Giles; Ind.; circ 651,000 (d), 859,000 (s).

Flint Journal: 200 East First St, Flint, Mich 48502; tel. (313) 767-0660; f. 1876; Publr Robert D. Swartz; Editor Alfred L. Peloquin; Ind.; circ. 109,000 (e), 112,000 (s).

Grand Rapids Press: 155 Michigan St, NW, Grand Rapids, Mich 49503; tel. (616) 459-1400; f. 1892; Editor Michael S. Lloyd; Ind.; circ. 133,000 (e), 167,000 (s).

Kalamazoo Gazette: 401 South Burdick St, Kalamazoo, Mich 49003; tel. (616) 345-3511; f. 1883; Publr Daniel M. Ryan; Editor James R. Mosby, Jr; Ind.; circ. 64,000 (e), 73,000 (s).

Lansing State Journal: 120 East Lenawee St, Lansing, Mich 48919; tel. (616) 487-4611; f. 1855; Publr Gregory L. Deliyanne; Exec. Editor Harold C. Fildey; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 69,000 (e), 80,000 (s).

Oakland Press: 48 West Huron St, POB 9, Pontiac, Mich 48056; tel. (313) 332-8181; f. 1843; Publr Bruce H. McIntyre; Editor Neil J. Munro; Ind.; circ. 73,000 (e), 81,000 (s).

Saginaw News: 203 South Washington Ave, Saginaw, Mich 48605; tel. (517) 752-7171; f. 1859; Publr David D. Wierman; Editor D. Gunnar Carlson; Ind.; circ. 56,000 (e), 60,000 (s).

Minnesota

Duluth News-Tribune & Herald: 424 West First St, Duluth, Minn 55801; tel. (218) 723-5281; f. 1892; Publr John M. McMillion; Exec. Editor Tom Daly; Ind.; circ. 48,000 (m), 78,000 (s).

Minneapolis Star and Tribune: 425 Portland Ave, Minneapolis, Minn 55488; tel. (612) 372-4141; telex 290643; f. 1867; Publr Roger P. Parkinson; Man. Editors Frank Wright, Tim McGuire; Ind.; circ. 362,000 (d), 579,000 (s).

St Paul Pioneer Press (ms) f. 1849, **St Paul Dispatch** (e) f. 1868: 55 East Fourth St, St Paul, Minn 55101; tel. (612) 222-5011; Publr T. L. Carlin; Exec. Editor John R. Finnegan; Ind.; circ. 103,000 (m), 102,000 (e), 246,000 (s).

Mississippi

Clarion-Ledger (m) f. 1837, **Clarion Ledger-Jackson Daily News** (s) f. 1954: 311 East Pearl St, Jackson, Miss 39205; tel. (601) 961-7000; Man. Editor Charles Overby; Dem.; circ. 70,000 (m), 118,000 (s).

Missouri

Kansas City Times (m) f. 1901, **Kansas City Star** (es) f. 1880: 1729 Grand Ave, Kansas City, Mo 64108; tel. (816) 234-4141; Publr James H. Hale; Editor Michael J. Davies; Ind.; circ. 282,000 (m), 235,000 (e), 392,000 (s).

St Louis Post-Despatch: 900 North Tucker Blvd, St Louis, Mo 63101; f. 1878; Publr and Editor Joseph Pulitzer, Jr; Ind.; circ. 280,000 (e), 500,000 (s).

Montana

Billings Gazette: 401 North Broadway, POB 2507, Billings, Mont 59101; tel. (406) 657-1200; f. 1885; Publr George Remington; Editor Richard J. Wesnick; circ. 62,000 (m), 64,000 (s).

Nebraska

Lincoln Journal Star: 926 P St, Lincoln, Neb 68508; tel. (402) 475-4200; f. 1867; Ind.; circ. 81,000 (d), 78,000 (s).

Omaha World-Herald: World-Herald Sq., Omaha, Neb 68102; tel. (402) 444-1000; f. 1885; Exec. Editor G. Woodson Howe; Ind.; circ. 121,000 (e), 279,000 (s).

Nevada

Las Vegas Review-Journal: 1111 West Bonanza, POB 70, Las Vegas, Nev 89101; tel. (702) 383-0211; f. 1908; Publr Donald W. Reynolds; Editor Thomas Keevil; circ. 100,000 (d), 110,000 (s).

Las Vegas Sun: POB 4275, Las Vegas, Nev 89127; tel. (702) 385-3111; f. 1950; Publr and Editor H. M. Greenspun; Ind.; circ. 58,000 (m), 62,000 (s).

New Hampshire

Union Leader (d), f. 1863, **New Hampshire Sunday News** (s), f. 1946: 35 Amherst St, POB 780, Manchester, NH 03105; tel. (603) 668-4321; Publr Mrs Nackey Scripps Loeb; Editor-in-Chief Joseph W. McQuaid; Ind.; circ. 69,000 (m), 79,000 (s).

New Jersey

Asbury Park Press: Press Plaza, Asbury Park, NJ 07712; tel. (201) 774-7000; f. 1879; Publr Jules L. Plangere, Jr; Editor E. Donald Lass; Ind.; circ. 121,000 (e), 178,000 (s).

Courier-News: 1201 Highway 22 West, POB 6600, Bridgewater, NJ 08807; tel. (201) 722-8800; f. 1884; Publr Thomas Curley; Exec. Editor Charles W. Nutt, Jr; Ind.; circ. 58,000.

Hackensack Record: 150 River St, Hackensack, NJ 07602; tel. (201) 646-4000; f. 1895; Publr Malcolm A. Borg; Exec. Editor Robert Comstock; Ind.; circ. 149,000 (e), 216,000 (s).

Herald-News: 988 Main Ave, POB 1019, Passaic, NJ 07055; tel. (201) 365-3000; f. 1872; Man. Editor C. Richard Paduch; Ind.; circ. 65,000 (e), 59,000 (s).

Home News: 123 How Lane, POB 551, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; tel. (201) 246-5500; f. 1879; Publr William M. Boyd; Editor Watson Sims; Ind.; circ. 56,000 (e), 73,000 (s).

Jersey Journal: 30 Journal Sq., Jersey City, NJ 07306; tel. (201) 653-1000; f. 1867; Editor August Lockwood; Ind.; circ. 64,000 (e).

The Press: 1900 Atlantic Ave, Atlantic City, NJ 08401; tel. (609) 345-1234; f. 1895; Publr and Editor Charles C. Reynolds; Ind.; circ. 80,000 (m), 87,000 (s).

Star-Ledger: Star-Ledger Plaza, Newark, NJ 07101; tel. (609) 877-4141; f. 1917; Editor Mort Pye; Ind.; circ. 432,000 (m), 632,000 (s).

Trenton Times: 500 Perry St, POB 847, Trenton, NJ 08605; tel. (609) 396-3232; f. 1882; Exec. Editor Linda Grist Cunningham; Ind.; circ. 65,000 (m), 80,000 (s).

Trentonian: Southard and Perry Sts, Trenton, NJ 08602; tel. (609) 989-7800; f. 1946; Publr Edward L. Hoffman; Editor Emil G. Slaboda; Ind.; circ. 66,000 (m), 62,000 (s).

New Mexico

Albuquerque Journal: 717 Silver Ave SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; tel. (505) 842-2300; f. 1880; Editor Gerald G. Crawford; circ. 94,000 (m), 134,000 (s).

New York

Albany Times-Union (ms) f. 1856, **Albany Knickerbocker News** (e) f. 1845: 645 Albany-Shaker Rd, POB 15-6000, Albany, NY 12212; tel. (518) 454-5454; Publr Joseph T. Lyons; Editor Harry Rosenfeld; Ind.; circ. 87,000 (m), 39,000 (e), 163,000 (s).

Binghamton Press: Vestal Parkway East, Binghamton, NY 13902; tel. (607) 798-1234; Publr Susan Clark-Jackson; Man. Editor David J. Mack; Ind.; circ. 60,000 (e), 84,000 (s).

The Buffalo News: 1 News Plaza, POB 100, Buffalo, NY 14240; tel. (716) 849-3434; f. 1880; Publr Stanford Lipsey; Editor Murray B. Light; Ind.; circ. 320,000 (d), 375,000 (s).

Post-Standard (m) f. 1829, **Syracuse Herald-Journal** (e) f. 1877, **Herald-American** (s) f. 1881: Clinton Sq., POB 4915, Syracuse, NY 13221; tel. (315) 470-0011; Publr Stephen A. Rogers; Exec. Editor Robert C. Atkinson; Ind.; circ. 80,000 (m), 104,000 (e), 233,000 (s).

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (MS) f. 1833, **Rochester Times-Union** (E) f. 1826: 55 Exchange Blvd, Rochester, NY 14614; tel. (716) 232-7100; Publr VINCENT E. SPEZZANO; Editor ROBERT H. GILES; Ind.; circ. 133,000 (M), 113,000 (E), 252,000 (S).

Schenectady Gazette: 332 State St, Schenectady, NY 12301; tel. (518) 374-4141; f. 1894; Man Editor JOHN E. N. HUME, III; Ind.; circ. 71,000.

Times Herald-Record (M), **Sunday Record** (S): 40 Mulberry St, Middletown, NY 10940; tel. (914) 343-2181; f. 1956; Publr R. J. VANKLEECK; Editor W. T. KENNEDY; Ind.; circ. 74,000 (M), 84,000 (S).

New York City

Daily World: 239 West 23rd St, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 924-2523; telex 127819; f. 1968; Editor MICHAEL ZAGARELL; Communist; circ. 50,000 (M).

New York City Tribune: 401 Fifth Avenue, New York 10016; f. 1982; Editor-in-Chief ROBERT J. MORTON; 72,000 M.

New York Daily News: 220 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 949-1234; f. 1919; Publr JAMES HOGE; Editor F. GILMAN SPENCER; Ind.; circ. 1,396,000 (M), 1,861,000 (S).

New York Post: 210 South St, New York, NY 10002; tel. (212) 349-5000; f. 1801; Publr and Editor-in-Chief K. RUPERT MURDOCH; Exec. Editor ROGER WOOD; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 962,000 (D).

New York Times: 229 West 43rd St, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 556-1234; f. 1851; Publr ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER; Exec. Editor. A. M. ROSENTHAL; Ind.; circ. 911,000 (M), 1,523,000 (S).

Newsday: 235 Pinelawn, Melville, NY 11747; tel. (516) 454-2020; f. 1940; Publr DAVID LAVENTHOL; Editor ANTHONY INSOLIA; circ. 525,000 (E), 595,000 (S).

Staten Island Advance: 950 Fingerboard Rd, Staten Island, New York, NY 10305; tel. (212) 981-1234; f. 1886; Publr RICHARD E. DIAMOND; Editor LES TRAUTMANN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 72,000 (E), 81,000 (S).

Wall Street Journal: 22 Cortlandt St, New York, NY 10007; tel. (212) 285-5000; f. 1889; Man. Editor NORMAN PEARLSTINE; Ind.; circ. 2,082,000 (M).

North Carolina

Asheville Citizen (M), **Citizen-Times** (S): 14 O. Henry Ave, Asheville, NC 28802; tel. (704) 252-5611; f. 1870; Publr RICHARD B. WYNNE; Editor JAMES B. WILSON; Ind.; circ. 50,000 (M), 72,000 (S).

Charlotte Observer (MS) f. 1886, **Charlotte News** (E) f. 1888: 600 South Tryon St, POB 32188, Charlotte, NC 28232; tel. (704) 379-6300; Publr ROLFE NEILL; Editor RICH OPPEL; Ind.; circ. 177,000 (M), 43,000 (E), 251,000 (S).

Greensboro Daily News: 200 East Market St, POB 20848, Greensboro, NC 27402; tel. (919) 373-7000; f. 1905; Publr R. D. BENSON; Exec. Editor BEN J. BOWERS; Ind.; circ. 83,000 (M), 116,000 (S).

The News and Observer: 215 South McDowell St, Raleigh, NC 27661; tel. (919) 829-4500; Editorial Dir CLAUDE SITTON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 130,000 (M), 170,000 (S).

Winston-Salem Journal: 416-20 North Marshall St, Winston-Salem, NC 27102; tel. (919) 727-7211; Publr JOE DOSTER; Man. Editor JOE GOODMAN; Ind.; circ. 73,000 (M), 98,000 (S).

North Dakota

The Forum: 101 5th St North, POB 2020, Fargo, ND 58107; tel. (701) 235-7311; f. 1878; Publr WILLIAM C. MARCIL; Editor WILLIAM JOSEPH DILL; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 56,000 (D), 63,000 (S).

Ohio

Akron Beacon Journal: 44 East Exchange St, Akron, Ohio 44328; tel. (216) 375-8111; f. 1839; Editor PAUL A. POORMAN; Ind.; circ. 167,000 (E), 233,000 (S).

Canton Repository: 500 Market Ave South, Canton, Ohio 44702; tel. (216) 454-5611; f. 1815; Publr S. JOHN SIAM; Editor MICHAEL E. HANKE; Rep.; circ. 62,000 (E), 79,000 (S).

Cincinnati Enquirer: 617 Vine St, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; tel. (513) 721-2700; f. 1841; Pres. WILLIAM J. KEATING; Editor GEORGE R. BLAKE; Ind.; circ. 190,000 (M), 294,000 (S).

Cincinnati Post: 800 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; tel. (513) 352-2000; f. 1881; Editor PAUL F. KNUE; Ind.; circ. 136,000 (E).

Cleveland Plain Dealer: 1801 Superior Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; tel. (216) 344-4500; f. 1842; Publr and Editor THOMAS VAIL; Ind.; circ. 493,000 (M), 500,000 (S).

Columbus Citizen-Journal: 34 South Third St, Columbus, Ohio 43216; tel. (614) 461-5000; 1899; Editor RICHARD R. CAMPBELL; Ind.; circ. 122,000 (M).

Columbus Dispatch: 34 South Third St, Columbus, Ohio 43216; tel. (614) 461-5000; Publr JOHN F. WOLFE; Editor LUKE FECK; Ind.; circ. 206,000 (E), 358,000 (S).

Dayton Journal Herald (M), **Dayton Daily News** (ES): 37 South Ludlow St, Dayton, Ohio 45401; tel. (513) 225-2237; Editor ARNOLD ROSENFELD; Ind.; circ. 102,000 (M), 119,000 (E), 227,000 (S).

Toledo Blade: 541 Superior St, Toledo, Ohio 43660; tel. (419) 245-6000; f. 1835; Publrs PAUL BLOCK, Jr, WILLIAM BLOCK; Editor BERNARD JUDY; Ind.; circ. 162,000 (E), 211,000 (S).

Youngstown Vindicator: Vindicator Sq., Youngstown, Ohio 44501; tel. (216) 747-1471; Publr BETTY J. H. BROWN; Man. Editor ANN PRZELOMSKI; Ind.; circ. 99,000 (E), 151,000 (S).

Oklahoma

Daily Oklahoman (M), **Oklahoma City Times** (E), **Sunday Oklahoman:** POB 25125, Oklahoma City, Okla 73125; tel. (405) 232-3311; f. 1889; Pres., Publr and Editor EDWARD L. GAYLORD; Ind.; circ. 189,000 (M), 78,000 (E), 305,000 (S).

Tulsa Tribune: 315 South Boulder Ave, Tulsa, Okla 74102; tel. (918) 582-1101; f. 1904; Publr and Editor JENKIN L. JONES; Ind.; circ. 76,000 (E).

Tulsa World: 315 South Boulder Ave, Tulsa, Okla 74102; tel. (918) 583-2161; f. 1905; Publr BYRON V. BOONE; Exec. Editor BOB HARING; Ind.; circ. 133,000 (M), 223,000 (S).

Oregon

The Oregonian: 1320 SW Broadway, Portland, Ore 97201; tel. (503) 221-8327; f. 1850; Publr. FRED A. STICKEL; EDITOR WILLIAM HILLIARD; circ. 290,000 (M), 408,300 (S).

The Register-Guard: 975 High St, POB 10188, Eugene, Ore 97440; tel. (503) 485-1234; f. 1867; Publr EDWIN M. BAKER; Editor ALTON F. BAKER, Jr; Ind.; circ. 65,000 (M), 70,000 (S).

Pennsylvania

Allentown Morning Call f. 1883, **Morning Call Weekender** f. 1921: 6th and Linden Sts, POB 1260, Allentown, Pa 18105; tel. (215) 820-6500; Publr BERNARD C. STINNER; Exec. Editor LAWRENCE H. HYMANS; Ind.; circ. 129,000 (M), 166,000 (S).

Bucks County Courier Times: Route 13, Levittown, Pa 19057; tel. (215) 752-6701; f. 1954; Pres. GROVER J. FRIEND; Editor MICHAEL A. RENSHAW; circ. 64,000 (M), 68,000 (S).

Harrisburg Evening News f. 1917, **Sunday Patriot News** f. 1949: 812 Market St, POB 2265, Harrisburg, Pa 17105; tel. (717) 255-8100; Publr RAYMOND L. GOVER; Exec. Editor HENRY H. YOUNG; Ind.; circ. 58,000 (E), 160,000 (S).

Johnstown Tribune Democrat: 425 Locust St, Johnstown, Pa 15907; tel. (412) 536-0711; f. 1853; Publr RICHARD H. MAYER; Editor GEORGE FATTMAN; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 54,000 (M), 53,000 (S).

Lancaster New Era (E) f. 1877, **Sunday News** f. 1923: 8 West King St, POB 1238, Lancaster, Pa 17604; tel. (215) 291-8811; Editor (New Era) DANIEL L. CHERRY, (Sunday News) HAROLD J. EAGER; Ind.; circ. 58,000 (E), 140,000 (S).

Philadelphia Inquirer (MS) f. 1829, **Philadelphia Daily News** (E) f. 1925: 400 North Broad St, Philadelphia, Pa 19101; tel. (215) 854-2000; Pres. SAM S. MCKEEL; Exec. Editor EUGENE ROBERTS, Jr (Inquirer), ZACHARY STALBERG (Daily News); Ind.; circ. 533,000 (M), 295,000 (E), 995,000 (S).

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: 50 Blvd of the Allies, POB 566, Pittsburgh, Pa 15222; tel. (412) 263-1100; f. 1786; Publr WILLIAM BLOCK; Editor JOHN G. CRAIG, Jr; Ind.; circ. 176,000 (M).

Pittsburgh Press: 34 Blvd of the Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa 15230; tel. (412) 263-1100; f. 1884; Editor ANGUS MCEACHRAN; Ind.; circ. 242,000 (E), 600,000 (S).

Scranton Times: 149 Penn Ave, Scranton, Pa 18505; tel. (717) 348-9100; f. 1879; Publr and Editor EDWARD J. LYNETT, Jr; Ind.; circ. 53,000 (E).

Rhode Island

Providence Journal (MS) f. 1829, **Providence Bulletin** (E) f. 1863: 75 Fountain St, Providence, RI 02902; tel. (401) 277-7000; Publr MICHAEL P. METCALF; Exec. Editor CHARLES MCC. HAUSER; Ind.; circ. 87,000 (M), 131,000 (E), 247,000 (S).

South Carolina

Charleston News and Courier: 134 Columbus St, Charleston, SC 29402; tel. (803) 577-7111; f. 1803; Publr PETER MANIGAULT; Exec. Editor R. L. SCHREADLEY; Ind.; circ. 69,000 (M), 110,000 (S).

Columbia State: Stadium Rd, POB 1333, Columbia, SC 29202; tel. (803) 771-6161; f. 1891; Publr BEN R. MORRIS; Man. Editor CHARLES L. BYARS; Ind.; circ. 108,000 (M), 136,000 (S).

Greenville News (M) f. 1874, **News-Piedmont** (S) f. 1874: 305 South Main St, POB 1688, Greenville, SC 29602; tel. (803) 298-4100; Exec. Editor JOHN S. PITTMAN; circ. 86,000 (M), 115,000 (S).

South Dakota

Argus Leader: 200 South Minnesota Ave, POB 5034, Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5034; tel. (605) 331-2200; f. 1881; Publr LARRY FULLER; Exec. Editor RICHARD N. THIEN; Ind.; circ. 43,0000 (M), 55,000 (S).

Tennessee

Chattanooga News-Free Press: 400 East 11th St, Chattanooga, Tenn 37401; tel. (615) 756-6900; f. 1888; Publr ROY MCDONALD; Editor LEE S. ANDERSON; circ. 56,000 (E), 104,000 (S).

Knoxville Journal: 210 West Church Ave, POB 911, Knoxville, Tenn 37901; tel. (615) 522-4141; f. 1839; Editor RONALD D. MCMAHAN; Ind.; circ. 60,000 (M).

Knoxville News-Sentinel: 204 West Church Ave, POB 80, Knoxville, Tenn 37901; tel. (615) 523-3131; f. 1886; Editor RALPH L. MILLETT, Jr; Ind.; circ. 98,000 (E), 161,000 (S).

Memphis Commercial Appeal: 495 Union Ave, Memphis, Tenn 38101; tel. (901) 529-2211; f. 1840; Editor MICHAEL GREHL; Ind.; circ. 198,000 (M), 281,000 (S).

Nashville Banner: 1100 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn 37202; tel. (615) 259-8000; f. 1876; Publr IRBY C. SIMPKINS; Man. Editor JOE BORLEY; Ind.; circ. 73,000 (E).

Nashville Tennessean: 1100 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn 37202; tel. (615) 259-8000; f. 1812; Publr JOHN SEIGENTHALER; Editor (vacant); Dem.; circ. 123,000 (M), 237,000 (S).

Texas

Austin American-Statesman: 166 East Riverside Drive, Austin, Tex 78704; tel. (512) 445-3500; f. 1871; Publr JAY SMITH; Editor ARNOLD ROSENFELD; Ind.; circ. 154,000 (D), 168,000 (S).

Beaumont Enterprise: 380 Walnut St, POB 3071, Beaumont, Tex 77704; tel. (713) 833-3311; f. 1889; Publr HAROLD E. MARTIN; Editor BEN HANSEN; Ind.; circ. 71,000 (M), 79,000 (S).

Corpus Christi Caller (M) f. 1883, **Corpus Christi Caller-Times** (S): 820 Lower Broadway, POB 9136, Corpus Christi, Tex 78408; tel. (512) 884-2011; Publr EDWARD H. HARTE; Exec. Editor ROBERT E. RHODES; Ind.; circ. 60,000 (M), 87,000 (S).

Dallas Morning News: Communications Center, Dallas, Tex 75265; tel. (214) 977-8222; f. 1885; Pres. JOHN A. RECTOR, Jr; Editor BURL OSBORNE; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 360,000 (M), 455,000 (S).

Dallas Times-Herald: 1101 Pacific, Dallas, Tex 75202; tel. (214) 744-6111; f. 1876; Publr THOMAS R. MCCARTIN; Editor KENNETH JOHNSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 270,000 (D), 361,000 (S).

El Paso Times: 401 Mills Ave, POB 20, El Paso, Tex 79999; tel. (915) 747-6700; f. 1881; Pres. HAROLD E. BURDICK; Editor BARBARA FUNKHOUSER; Ind.; circ. 56,000 (M), 88,000 (S).

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: 400 West Seventh St, Fort Worth, Tex 76102; tel. (817) 336-9271; f. 1895; Publr PHILLIP J. MEEK; Exec. Editor JACK B. TINSLEY; Ind.; circ. 120,000 (M), 131,000 (E), 294,000 (S).

Houston Chronicle: 801 Texas St, Houston, Tex 77002; tel. (713) 220-7171; f. 1901; Editor-in-Chief PAUL WARNER; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 459,000 (D), 544,000 (S).

Houston Post: 4747 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex 77001; tel. (713) 621-7000; f. 1885; Man. Editor KUYK LOGAN; Ind.; circ. 402,000 (M), 463,000 (S).

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal: Eighth St and Ave J, POB 491, Lubbock, Tex 79408; tel. (806) 762-8844; f. 1922; Publr ROBERT NORRIS; Editor T. JAY HARRIS; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 59,000 (M), 80,000 (S).

San Antonio Express-News: Ave E and Third St, San Antonio, Tex 78205; tel. (512) 225-7411; f. 1918, reorganized 1984; Publr and Editor CHARLES O. KILPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 175,000 (D), 187,000 (S).

San Antonio Light: McCullough and Broadway, San Antonio, Tex 78206; tel. (512) 226-4271; f. 1881; Publr W. C. THOMAS; Exec. Editor TED WARMBOLD; Ind.; circ. 135,000 (E), 194,000 (S).

Waco Tribune-Herald: 900 Franklin, Waco, Tex 76703; tel. (817) 753-1511; f. 1911; Publr RAYMOND R. PREDDY; Editor BOB LOTT; Ind.; circ. 53,000 (D), 65,000 (S).

Wall Street Journal (Southwestern Edn): 1233 Regal Row, Dallas, Tex 75247; f. 1945; Publr and Editor WILLIAM E. ELLIOTT; circ. 223,000 (M).

Utah

Deseret News: 30 East First St South, POB 1257, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; tel. (801) 237-2100; f. 1850; Publr WENDELL J. ASHTON; Editor WILLIAM B. SMART; Ind.; circ. 72,000 (E), 73,000 (S).

Ogden Standard-Examiner: 455-23rd St, Ogden, Utah 84401; tel. (801) 394-7711; f. 1888; Man. Editor RANDALL C. HATCH; circ. 52,000 (E), 54,000 (S).

Salt Lake Tribune: 143 South Main St, POB 867, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; tel. (801) 237-2800; f. 1871; Publr J. W. GALLIVAN; Editor WILL FEHR; Ind.; circ. 107,000 (M), 124,000 (S).

Virginia

Newport News Daily Press: 7505 Warwick Blvd, Newport News, Va 23607; tel. (804) 247-4600; f. 1896; Exec. Editor FRANK SIMMONS; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 64,000 (M), 109,000 (S).

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (MS) f. 1865, **Ledger-Star** (E) f. 1876: 150 West Brambleton Ave, Norfolk, Va 23510; tel. (804) 446-2000; Publr PERRY MORGAN; Exec. Editor FRANK CAPERTON; Ind.; circ. 139,000 (M), 88,000 (E), 215,000 (S).

Richmond Times-Dispatch (MS) f. 1850, **Richmond News Leader** (E) f. 1896: 333 East Grace St., POB C-32333, Richmond, Va 23219; tel. (804) 649-6000; Publr J. STEWART BRYAN, III; Exec. Editor ALF GOODYKOONTZ; Ind.; circ. 135,000 (M), 112,000 (E), 225,000 (S).

Roanoke Times & World-News: POB 2491, Roanoke, Va 24010; tel. (703) 981-3000; Publr WALTER RUGABER; Exec. Editor FORREST M. LANDON; Ind.; circ. 73,000 (M), 122,000 (S).

Washington

The Herald: Grand and California, POB 930, Everett, Wash 98201; tel. (206) 339-3000; f. 1891; Publr CHRISTOPHER M. LITTLE; Exec. Editor JOANN BYRD; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (E), 56,000 (S).

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: 521 Wall St, POB 1909, Seattle, Wash 98111; tel. (206) 628-8000; f. 1863; Publr VIRGIL FASSIO; Man. Editor JAMES S. RENNIE; Ind.; circ. 192,000 (M), 469,000 (S).

Seattle Times: Fairview Ave North and John St, POB 70, Seattle, Wash 98111; tel. (206) 464-2111; f. 1896; Publr W. J. PENNINGTON; Editor JAMES B. KING; Ind.; circ. 225,000 (D).

Spokane Spokesman-Review (MS) f. 1883, **Chronicle** (E) f. 1886: 927 West Riverside, POB 2160, Spokane, Wash 99210; tel. (509) 455-6933; Publr W. H. COWLES, III; Editor E. CURTISS PIERSON; Ind.; circ. 79,000 (M), 56,000 (E), 133,000 (S).

Tacoma News Tribune: 1950 South State St, POB 11000, Tacoma, Wash 98411; tel. (206) 597-8511; f. 1883; Publr ELBERT H. BAKER, II; Editor D. A. PUGNETTI; Ind.; circ. 104,000 (E), 113,000 (S).

West Virginia

Charleston Gazette (M) f. 1873, **Charleston Daily Mail** (E) f. 1883, **Sunday Gazette** (S) f. 1958: 1001 Virginia St East, Charleston, West Va 25301; tel. (304) 348-5140; Editor (Gazette) DON MARSH, (Daily Mail) WILLIAM P. CHESHIRE; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 55,000 (M), 55,000 (E), 112,000 (S).

Wisconsin

Green Bay Press-Gazette: 435 East Walnut St, POB 430, Green Bay, Wis 54305; tel. (414) 435-4411; f. 1915; Editor ROBERT GALLAGHER; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (E), 71,000 (S).

Milwaukee Journal: 333 West State St, POB 661, Milwaukee, Wis 53201; tel. (414) 224-2000; telex 269460; f. 1882; Pres. ROBERT KAHLOR; Editor RICHARD H. LEONARD; circ. 307,000 (E), 525,000 (S).

Milwaukee Sentinel: POB 371, Milwaukee, Wis 53201; tel. (414) 224-2000; telex 269471; f. 1837; Editor ROBERT H. WILLS; circ. 182,000 (M).

Post-Crescent: 306 West Washington St, POB 59, Appleton, Wis 54912; tel. (414) 733-4411; f. 1920; Editor JOHN B. TORINUS; circ. 50,000 (E), 60,000 (S).

Wisconsin State Journal: POB 8056, Madison, Wis 53713; tel. (608) 252-6200; f. 1839; Publr J. MARTIN WOLMAN; Editor ROBERT H. SPIEGEL; circ. 77,000 (M), 131,000 (S).

Wyoming

Star-Tribune: 170 Star Lane, POB 80, Casper, Wyo 82602; tel. (307) 266-0500; f. 1914; Publr and Editor THOMAS W. HOWARD; Ind.; circ. 38,000 (M), 40,000 (S).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Q = quarterly; M = monthly; F = fortnightly; W = weekly)

American Artist: 1 Astor Plaza, 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 764-7300; f. 1937; Editor M. Stephen Doherty; circ. 160,000 (M).

American Economic Review: American Economic Assn, 1313 21st Ave South, Nashville, Tenn 37212; tel. (615) 497-3741; f. 1886; Editor Dr Robert W. Clower; circ. 26,000 (Q).

American Heritage: 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 399-8900; f. 1954; Editor Byron Dobell; circ. 125,000 (6 a year).

American Historical Review: 914 Atwater, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind 47405; tel. (812) 335-7609; f. 1895; Editor Otto Paul Pflanze; circ. 17,000 (5 a year).

American Journal of Nursing: 555 West 57th St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 582-8820; f. 1900; Editor Thelma M. Schorr; circ. 305,000 (M).

American Journal of Psychiatry: American Psychiatric Assn, 1400 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 682-6020; Editor John C. Nemiah, MD; circ. 40,000 (M).

American Legion Magazine: 700 North Pennsylvania St, POB 1055, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; tel. (317) 635-8411; f. 1919; organ of the American Legion; Editor Daniel S. Wheeler; circ. 2,500,000 (M).

American Motorcyclist: POB 6114, Westerville, Ohio 43081-6114; tel. (614) 891-2425; f. 1947; Exec. Editor Greg Harrison; circ. 121,000 (M).

American Political Science Review: c/o Dept of Political Science, University of Illinois, 50c Lincoln Hall, 702 South Wright St, Urbana, Ill 61801; f. 1903; Editor Dina A. Zinnes; circ. 15,000 (Q).

American Scholar: 1811 Q St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; tel. (202) 265-3808; f. 1932; Editor Joseph Epstein; circ. 30,000 (Q).

American Teacher: 555 New Jersey Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 879-4430; f. 1916; Editor Trish Gorman; circ. 617,000 (M, excluding June, July and August).

The American West: POB 40310, Tucson, Ariz 85717-0310; tel. (602) 881-5850; f. 1964; Publr and Editor Thomas W. Pew, Jr; circ. 128,000 (6 a year).

Americana: 29 West 38th St, New York, NY 10018; tel. (212) 398-1550; f. 1973; Editor Michael Durham; circ. 400,000 (6 a year).

Architectural Record: 1221 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 997-2838; f. 1891; Editor Walter F. Wagner, Jr; circ. 76,000 (M).

The Atlantic: 8 Arlington St, Boston, Mass 02116; tel. (617) 536-9500; f. 1857; Editor William Whitworth; circ. 440,000 (M).

Aviation Week and Space Technology: 1221 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 997-2716; f. 1916; Editor-in-Chief William H. Gregory; circ. 139,000 (W).

Barron's National Business & Financial Weekly: 22 Cortlandt St, New York, NY 10007; tel. (212) 285-5243; f. 1921; Editor Alan Abelson; circ. 300,000 (W).

Better Homes and Gardens: Meredith Corpn, 17th at Locust St, Des Moines, Iowa 50336; tel. (515) 284-2128; f. 1922; Editor Gordon Greer; circ. 8,023,000 (M).

Boating: One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 503-3972; f. 1956; Editor Roy Attaway; circ. 190,000 (M).

Bon Appetit: 5900 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif 90036; tel. (213) 937-1025; f. 1955; Editor-in-Chief Paige Rense; circ. 1,300,000 (M).

Boy's Life: 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, Texas 75062; tel. (214) 659-2000; f. 1912; Editor Robert Hood; circ. 1,497,000 (M).

Bride's: Condé Nast Bldg, 350 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 880-8800; f. 1934; Publr G. Thomas Grenier; Editor Barbara D. Tober; circ. 401,000 (6 a year).

Broadcasting: 1735 De Sales St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 638-1022; f. 1931; Publr Lawrence B. Taishoff; circ. 36,000 (W).

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists: c/o Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, 5801 South Kenwood Ave, Chicago, Ill 60637; tel. (312) 363-5225; f. 1945; Editor Len Ackland; circ. 25,000 (10 a year).

Business Week: 1221 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 997-1221; f. 1929; Editor-in-Chief Lewis H. Young; Ind.; circ. 855,000 (W).

Capper's Weekly: 616 Jefferson St, Topeka, Kan 66607; tel. (913) 295-1110; f. 1879; Editor Dorothy Harvey; circ. 415,000 (F).

Car and Driver: 2002 Hogback Rd, Ann Arbor, Mich 48104; tel. (313) 994-0055; f. 1956; Editor David E. Davis, Jr; circ. 900,000 (M).

Catholic Digest: POB 64090, St Paul's Sq., St Paul, Minn 55164; tel. (612) 647-5296; f. 1936; Editor Henry Lexau; circ. 615,000 (M).

Changing Times: 220 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 599-0454; f. 1947; family economics and self-help; Editor Marjorie White; circ. 1,350,000 (M).

Chemical and Engineering News: American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 872-4556; f. 1923; Editor Mike Heylin; circ. 125,000 (W).

Chemical Week: 1221 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 997-2922; f. 1914; Editor John B. Campbell; circ. 45,000 (W).

Child Life: 1100 Waterway Blvd, POB 567, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; tel. (317) 636-8881; f. 1921; Editor William Wagner; circ. 100,000.

Christian Herald: 40 Overlook Drive, Chappaqua, NY 10514; tel. (914) 769-9000; f. 1878; Editor David E. Kucharsky; circ. 210,000 (M).

Christianity Today: 465 Gundersen Drive, Carol Stream, Ill 60188; tel. (312) 260-6200; f. 1956; Editor Dr V. Gilbert Beers; circ. 180,000 (F).

Civil Engineering-ASCE: 345 East 47th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 644-7507; f. 1930; Editor Kneeland A. Godfrey, Jr; circ. 79,000 (M).

Civil Liberties: American Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd St, New York, NY 10036; f. 1920; Editor Ari Korpivaara; circ. 200,000.

Co-ed: 730 Broadway, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 944-7700; f. 1956; Editor Kathy Gogick; circ. 601,000 (10 a year).

Congressional Digest: 3231 P St, NW, Washington, DC 20007; f. 1921; Publr N. T. N. Robinson, III; Editor John E. Shields (10 a year).

Consumer Reports: 256 Washington St, Mount Vernon, NY 10550; tel. (914) 664-6400; f. 1936; Editor Irwin Landau; circ. 2,900,000 (M).

Cosmopolitan: 224 West 57th St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 262-5700; women's; Editor Helen Gurley Brown; circ. 2,984,000 (M).

CQ Weekly Report: 1414 22nd St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 887-8500; f. 1945; publ. by Congressional Quarterly Inc; politics and government; Exec. Editor Peter A. Harkness.

Cumulative Book Index: The H. W. Wilson Co, 950 University Ave, Bronx, NY 10452; tel. (212) 588-8400; f. 1898; Editor Cheryl R. Ehrens; circ. 7,000 (M).

Daedalus: Norton's Woods, 136 Irving St, Cambridge, Mass 02138; tel. (617) 491-2600; f. 1955; publ. by the American Acad. of Arts and Sciences; Editor Stephen R. Graubard; circ. 20,000 (Q).

Decorating and Craft Ideas: POB 2522, Birmingham, Ala 35201; tel. (205) 870-4440; f. 1970; Editor Katherine Pearson; circ. 707,000 (10 a year).

Dun's Business Month: Dun and Bradstreet Publications Corpn, 875 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 605-9400; f. 1893; Editor Arlene Hershman; circ. 285,000 (M).

Ebony: 820 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill 60605; tel. (312) 322-9200; f. 1945; news and illustrated; Publr John H. Johnson; circ. 1,595,000 (M).

Editor & Publisher: 11 West 19th St, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 675-4380; f. 1884; Editor Robert U. Brown; circ. 28,000 (W).

Electronics Week: 1221 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 512-2645; f. 1930; Editor-in-Chief George R. Davis; circ. 102,000 (F).

Elks Magazine: 425 West Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill 60614; tel. (312) 528-4500; Editor Donald Stahl; circ. 1,623,000 (M).

Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine: 380 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 557-9100; f. 1941; Editor Eleanor Sullivan; circ. 280,000 (M).

Esquire: 2 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 561-8100; f. 1933; Editor Phillip Moffitt; circ. 731,000 (M).

Essence: 1500 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 730-4260; f. 1970; Editor Susan L. Taylor; circ. 700,000 (M).

Family Circle: New York Times Media Co, 488 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10022; f. 1932; Editor Arthur Hettich; circ. 7,303,000 (every 3 weeks).

Family Handyman: 1999 Shepard Rd, St Paul, Minn 55116; tel. (612) 690-7326; f. 1951; Editor Joe Provey; circ. 1,214,000 (10 a year).

Farm Journal: West Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa 19105; tel. (215) 574-1200; f. 1877; Editor Lane Palmer; circ. 930,000 (m).

Farm News: 430 South Adams, POB 1105, Marion, Ind 46952; tel. (614) 664-0207; f. 1935; Editor V. O. Pinkerton; circ. 58,000 (m).

Field and Stream: 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 719-6550; f. 1895; Editor Duncan Barnes; circ. 2,069,000 (m).

Flower and Garden Magazine: 4251 Pennsylvania Ave, Kansas City, Mo 64111; tel. (816) 531-5730; f. 1957; Editor Rachel Snyder; circ. 607,000 (6 a year).

Forbes: 60 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 620-2200; f. 1917; Editor James W. Michaels; circ. 719,000 (f).

Foreign Affairs: 58 East 68th St, New York, NY 10021; tel. (212) 734-0400; f. 1922; Editor William G. Hyland; circ. 88,000 (5 a year).

Fortune: Time-Life Bldg, 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-1212; f. 1930; business and industry; Editor William S. Rukeyser; circ. 700,000 (f).

Glamour: 350 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; f. 1939; Publr Lou Holtermann; circ. 2,258,000 (m).

Golf Digest: 495 Westport Ave, Norwalk, Conn 06856; tel. (203) 847-5811; f. 1950; Editorial Dir Nick Seitz; circ. 1,028,000.

Golf Magazine: 380 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; f. 1959; tel. (212) 687-3000; Editor George Peper; circ. 768,000.

Good Housekeeping: 959 Eighth Ave, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 262-5700; f. 1885; Editor John Mack Carter; circ. 5,421,000 (m).

Gourmet: 560 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 371-1330; f. 1941; Editor E. R. MacAusland; circ. 622,000 (m).

Graduate Woman: 2401 Virginia Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 785-7727; f. 1882; Editor Marilyn Wilson; circ. 173,000 (6 a year).

Grit: 208 West Third St, Williamsport, Pa 17701; tel. (717) 326-1771; f. 1882; Editor Naomi L. Woolever; circ. 776,000.

Harper's Bazaar: 1700 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 935-5900; women's fashion and general magazine; Editor-in-Chief Anthony T. Mazzola; circ. 700,000 (m).

Harper's Magazine: 2 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 481-5220; f. 1850; Editor Lewis H. Lapham; circ. 150,000 (m).

Harvard Business Review: Soldiers' Field, Boston, Mass 02163; tel. (617) 495-6800; f. 1922; Editor Kenneth R. Andrews; circ. 240,000 (6 a year).

Health: 149 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 598-0800; f. 1969; Editor Hank Herman; circ. 857,000 (m).

Highlights for Children: 2300 West Fifth Ave, POB 269, Columbus, Ohio 43216; tel. (614) 253-1080; f. 1946; Editor Kent L. Brown, Jr; circ. 1,500,000.

Hot Rod Magazine: 8490 Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif 90069; tel. (213) 657-5100; f. 1948; Editor Leonard Emanuelson; circ. 789,000 (m).

House & Garden: 350 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 880-8000; f. 1901; Editor-in-Chief Louis O. Gropp; circ. 500,000 (m).

House Beautiful: 717 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 936-8280; f. 1896; Editor Jo Ann Barwick; circ. 850,000 (m).

Hustler Magazine: 2029 Century Park East, Suite 3800, Los Angeles, Calif 90067; tel. (213) 556-9200; f. 1974; men's; Publr Larry Flynt; circ. 1,067,000 (m).

Industry Week: 1111 Chester Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; tel. (216) 696-7000; f. 1882; Editor Stanley J. Modic; circ. 301,000 (f).

Jet: 1820 South Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60605; tel. (312) 322-9200; f. 1951; Publr. John H. Johnson; circ. 836,000 (w).

Journal of Accountancy: 1211 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 575-6272; f. 1905; Editor Lee Berton; circ. 261,000 (m).

Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA): 535 North Dearborn St, Chicago, Ill 60610; tel. (312) 751-6000; f. 1883; Editor Dr George D. Lundberg; circ. 319,000 (w).

Journal of Home Economics: American Home Economics Assn, 2010 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 862-8300; f. 1909; Editor Constance Burr; circ. 38,000 (q).

Junior Scholastic: 730 Broadway, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 505-3071; f. 1937; Editor Lee Baier; circ. 826,000 (f).

Labor: Labor Cooperative Educational & Publishing Society, 400 First St, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 628-9260; f. 1919; Editor Richard J. Calistri; circ. 208,000 (every 3 weeks).

Ladies' Home Journal: Family Media Inc, 3 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 340-9200; f. 1883; Editor-in-Chief Myrna Blyth; circ. 5,120,000 (m).

Life: Time-Life Bldg, 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-1212; f. 1978; Man. Editor Richard B. Stolley; circ. 1,350,000 (m).

Lion Magazine: 300 22nd St, Oak Brook, Ill 60570; tel. (312) 986-1700; f. 1918; business and professional; Editor Robert Kleinfelder; circ. 669,000 (m).

Mademoiselle: 350 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 880-8800; f. 1935; Editor Amy Levin; circ. 1,113,000.

Management Review: American Management Asscns, 135 West 50th St, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-8100; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief John M. Roach; circ. 90,000 (m).

Materials Engineering: 1111 Chester Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; tel. (216) 696-7000; telex 810-4218245; f. 1929; Editor Francis J. Lavoie; circ. 64,000 (m).

McCall's Magazine: 230 Park Ave, New York, NY 10169; tel. (212) 551-9500; f. 1876; women's Editor Bob Stein; circ. 6,277,000 (m).

Mechanix Illustrated: 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 975-4321; f. 1928; Editor Joseph R. Provey; circ. 1,611,000 (m).

Metropolitan Home: 17th at Locust St, Des Moines, Iowa 50336; tel. (515) 284-2401; f. 1969; Editor Dorothy Kalins; circ. 713,000 (m).

Modern Photography: 825 Seventh Ave, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 581-7777; f. 1937; Editor Julia Scully; circ. 677,000 (m).

Modern Romances: 215 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 340-7500; f. 1927; Editor Jean Sharbel; circ. 153,000 (m).

Modern Screen: 355 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 391-1400; f. 1930; Editor Mark Bego; circ. 59,000 (m).

Money: Time-Life Bldg, 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-1212; f. 1972; Editor Marshall R. Loeb; circ. 1,277,000 (m).

Mother Earth News: POB 70, Hendersonville, NC 28791; tel. (704) 693-0211; f. 1970; Editor Bruce Woods; circ. 900,000 (6 a year).

Motor: 224 West 57th St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 262-8631; f. 1903; Editor Ken Zino; circ. 126,000 (m).

Motor Trend: 8490 Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif 90069; tel. (213) 657-5100; f. 1949; Editor Tony Swan; circ. 750,000 (m).

MS Magazine: 119 West 40th St, New York, NY 10018; tel. (212) 719-9800; f. 1972; Editor Gloria Steinem; circ. 490,000 (m).

Nation: 72 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 242-8400; telex 667155; f. 1865; Editor Victor Navasky; politics and the arts; circ. 54,000 (w).

Nation's Business: 1615 H St, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 659-6010; f. 1912; Editor Robert T. Gray; circ. 764,000 (m).

National Enquirer: 600 South East Coast Ave, Lantana, Fla 33464; tel. (305) 586-1111; f. 1952; Editor Iain Calder; circ. 5,075,000 (w).

National Geographic Magazine: National Geographic Society, 17th and M Sts, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 857-7000; f. 1888; Editor Wilbur E. Garrett; circ. 10,400,000.

National Lampoon: 635 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 688-4070; f. 1970; Editor Gerald Sussman; circ. 450,000 (m).

National Review: 150 East 35th St, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 679-7330; f. 1955; conservative political review; Editor William F. Buckley, Jr; circ. 119,000 (f).

Natural History: American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St, New York, NY 10024; tel. (212) 873-1498; f. 1900; Editor Alan Ternes; circ. 464,000 (m).

New Republic: 1220 19th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 331-7494; f. 1914; Editor Hendrik Hertzberg; circ. 97,000 (w).

New York Magazine: 755 Second Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 880-0700; f. 1968; Editor Edward Kosner; circ. 423,000 (w).

New York Review of Books: 250 West 57th St, New York, NY 10107; tel. (212) 757-8070; f. 1963; Editors Roberta Silvers, Barbara Epstein; circ. 120,000 (f).

New Yorker: 25 West 43rd St, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 695-1414; f. 1925; fiction, reporting, commentary, humour and poetry; Editor WILLIAM SHAWN; circ. 508,000 (W).

Newsweek: Newsweek Bldg, 444 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 350-2000; f. 1933; Editor-in-Chief RICHARD SMITH; circ. 3,023,000 (W).

The Office: 1600 Summer St, Stamford, Conn 06904; tel. (203) 327-9670; f. 1935; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; circ. 155,000 (M).

Outdoor Life: 380 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 687-3000; f. 1898; Editor JOHN CULLER; circ. 1,539,000 (M).

Parents' Magazine: 685 Third Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 878-8700; f. 1926; Editor-in-Chief ELIZABETH CROW; circ. 1,695,000 (M).

Partisan Review: 141 Bay State Rd, Boston, Mass 02215; tel. (617) 353-4260; f. 1934; Editor WILLIAM PHILLIPS; circ. 8,000 (Q).

Penthouse: 909 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 593-3301; f. 1969; Publr and Editor BOB GUCCIONE, Jr; circ. 3,454,000 (M).

People Weekly: 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-1212; f. 1974; Editor PATRICIA RYAN; circ. 2,701,500 (W).

Physics Today: 335 East 45th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 661-9404; f. 1948; Editor HAROLD L. DAVIS; circ. 70,000 (M).

Playboy: 919 North Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60611; tel. (312) 751-8000; f. 1953; men's; Publr and Editor-in-Chief HUGH M. HEFNER; circ. 4,250,000 (M).

Plays: 8 Arlington St, Boston, Mass 02116; tel. (617) 536-7420; f. 1941; Editor SYLVIA K. BURACK; circ. 21,000 (8 a year).

Political Science Quarterly: 2852 Broadway, New York, NY 10025-0148; tel. (212) 866-6752; f. 1886; Editor DEMETRIOS CARALEY; circ. 11,000 (Q).

Popular Mechanics: 224 West 57th St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 262-4815; f. 1902; Editor JOHN LINKLETTER; circ. 1,624,000 (M).

Popular Photography: One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 725-3777; f. 1937; Editor KENNETH POLI; circ. 902,000 (M).

Popular Science: 380 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 687-3000; f. 1872; Editor-in-Chief P. GILMORE; circ. 1,843,000 (M).

Power: 1221 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 927-4724; f. 1882; Editor-in-Chief R. G. SCHWIEGER; circ. 56,000 (M).

Progressive Architecture: 600 Summer St, POB 1361, Stamford, Conn 06904; tel. (203) 348-7531; f. 1920; Editor JOHN MORRIS DIXON; circ. 67,000.

Progressive Farmer: POB 2581, Birmingham, Ala 35202; tel. (205) 877-6400; f. 1886; Editorial Dir C. G. SCRUGGS; circ. 686,000 (M).

Psychology Today: One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 725-3900; Editor JACK NESSEL; circ. 904,000 (M).

Public Administration Times: American Society for Public Administration, 1120 G St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 393-7878; f. 1978; Editor KEITH F. MULROONEY; circ. 20,000 (F).

Publishers Weekly: R. R. Bowker Co, 205 East 42nd St, New York NY 10017; tel. (212) 916-1877; telex 127703; f. 1872; Editor JOHN F. BAKER; circ. 39,000 (W).

QST: American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St, Newington, Conn 06111; tel. (203) 666-1541; f. 1915; Editor R. L. BALDWIN; circ. 131,000 (M).

Railfan & Railroad: POB 700, Newton, NJ 07860; tel. (201) 383-3355; f. 1979; hobby railroading; Editor JAMES BOYD; circ. 50,000 (6 a year).

Reader's Digest: Pleasantville, NY 10570; tel. (914) 769-7000; f. 1922; Editor-in-Chief KENNETH O. GILMORE; circ. 18,299,000 (M).

Redbook Magazine: 224 West 57th St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 262-8284; f. 1903; Editor ANNETTE CAPONE; circ. 3,882,000 (M).

Rolling Stone: 745 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10151; tel. (212) 758-3800; f. 1967; Editor JANN WENNER; circ. 776,000 (F).

Rotarian, The: Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Ave, Evanston, Ill 60201; tel. (312) 328-0100; f. 1911; Editor W. L. WHITE; circ. 492,000 (M).

Saturday Evening Post: 1100 Waterway Blvd, Indianapolis, Ind 46202; tel. (317) 636-8881; f. 1728; Editor CORY J. SER VAAS; circ. 664,000 (9 a year).

School and Community: Missouri State Teachers Assn, POB 458, Columbia, Mo 65205-0458; tel. (314) 442-3127; f. 1920; Editor Mrs SANDY BARKS; circ. 30,000 (6 every 9 months).

Science: 1515 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 467-4400; f. 1880; publ. by the American Assn for the Advancement of Science; Editor PHILIP H. ABELSON; circ. 157,000 (W).

Science Digest: 888 Seventh Ave, New York, NY 10106; tel. (212) 262-5700; f. 1937; Editor SCOTT DEGARMO; circ. 532,000 (M).

Science News: 1719 N St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 785-2255; f. 1922; Editor JOEL GREENBERG; circ. 178,000 (W).

Science World: 730 Broadway, New York, NY, 10003; tel. (212) 505-3072; f. 1956; Editor JANE SAMZ; circ. 750,000 (F).

Scientific American: 415 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 754-0550; f. 1845; popular science; Pres. and Editor JONATHAN B. PIEL; circ. 660,000 (M).

Scouting Magazine: 1325 Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, Tex 75062; tel. (214) 659-2000; f. 1913; Editor WALTER BABSON; circ. 973,000 (6 a year).

Self: 350 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 880-8834; f. 1979; Editor PHYLLIS STARR WILSON; circ. 1,085,000 (M).

Seventeen: 850 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 759-8100; f. 1944; Editor MIDGE RICHARDSON; circ. 1,523,000 (M).

Signature Magazine: 641 Lexington Ave, New York NY 10022; tel. (212) 888-9450; f. 1954; Editor HORACE SUTTON; circ. 694,000 (M).

Smithsonian Magazine: 900 Jefferson Drive, Washington, DC 20560; tel. (202) 357-2888; f. 1970; Editor DON MOSER; circ. 1,935,000.

Southern Living: POB 523, Birmingham, Ala 35201; tel. (205) 877-6000; f. 1966; Editor GARY E. MCCALLA; circ. 2,150,000 (M).

Special Libraries: Special Libraries Assn, 235 Park Ave South, New York NY 10003; tel. (212) 477-9250; f. 1909; Editor GRACE ANNE DE CANDIDO; circ. 13,000 (Q).

Sport Magazine: 641 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 935-4759; f. 1946; Editor DICK SCHAAP; circ. 939,000 (M).

Sports Illustrated: Time-Life Bldg, 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-1212; f. 1954; Man. Editor GILBERT L. ROGIN; circ. 2,504,000 (W).

Star: 750 Third Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 557-9200; f. 1974; Publr and Editor IAN G. RAE; circ. 3,825,000.

Sunset Magazine: 80 Willow Rd, Menlo Park, Calif 94025; tel. (415) 321-3600; f. 1898; Editor WILLIAM MARKEN; circ. 1,423,000 (M).

'TEEN: 8490 Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif 90069; tel. (213) 657-5100; f. 1957; Editor ROXIE CAMRON; circ. 1,007,000 (M).

Time: Time-Life Bldg, 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-1212; f. 1923; Man. Editor RAY C. CAVE; circ. 4,719,000 (W).

Today's Education: 1201 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 833-4000; f. 1921; Editor ELIZABETH E. YEARY; circ. 1,580,000 (Q).

Town and Country: 1700 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 935-5900; f. 1846; Editor FRANK ZACHARY; circ. 353,000 (M).

Travel/Holiday: Travel Bldg, 51 Atlantic Ave, Floral Park, NY 11001; tel. (516) 352-9700; f. 1901; Exec. Editor SCOTT SHANE; circ. 764,000 (M).

Travel & Leisure: 1120 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 399-2500; f. 1971; Editor PAMELA FIORI; circ. 934,000 (M).

True Story: 215 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 340-7500; f. 1919; Editor HELEN VINCENT; circ. 1,541,000 (M).

TV Guide: Triangle Publications, Radnor, Pa 19088; tel. (215) 293-8500; f. 1953; Editors DAVID SENDLER, ROGER YOUMAN; circ. 17,275,000 (W).

US: 215 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 340-7500; f. 1977; Editor-in-Chief RICHARD KAPLAN; circ. 1,112,000 (F).

US News & World Report: 2400 N St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 955-2000; f. 1933; Editor SHELBY COFFEY, III; circ. 2,100,000 (W).

Variety: 154 West 46th St, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 582-2700; f. 1905; Editor SYD SILVERMAN; circ. 45,000 (W).

VFW Magazine: 34th and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo 64111; tel. (816) 756-3390; f. 1912; Editor JAMES K. ANDERSON; circ. 1,709,000 (M).

Village Voice: 842 Broadway, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 475-3300; f. 1955; reviews; Editor-in-Chief DAVID SCHNEIDERMAN; circ. 161,000 (W).

Vogue: 350 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 880-8800; f. 1892; Editor GRACE MIRABELLA; circ. 1,086,000 (F).

Weight Watchers Magazine: 575 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 888-9166; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief LINDA KONNER; circ. 776,000 (M).

Woman's Day: 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 719-6000; Editor ELLEN LEVINE; circ. 7,200,000 (15 a year).

The Workbasket: 4251 Pennsylvania, Kansas City, Mo 64111; tel. (816) 531-5730; f. 1935; Editor ROMA JEAN RICE; circ. 1,800,000 (10 a year).

Writer's Digest: 9933 Alliance Rd, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242; tel. (513) 984-0717; f. 1920; Editor WILLIAM BROHAUGH; circ. 200,000 (M).

Yale Review: 1902A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn 06520; tel. (203) 436-8307; f. 1911; Editor KAI ERIKSON; circ. 5,000 (Q).

Yankee Magazine: Dublin, NH 03444; f. 1935; Editor JUDSON D. HALE; circ. 923,000 (M).

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press (AP): 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020-1666; tel. (212) 621-1500; f. 1848; Chair. FRANK BATTEN (Landmark Communications); Pres. and Gen. Man. LOUIS D. BOCCARDI; Vice-Pres. and Sec. JAMES F. TOMLINSON; 1,300 newspaper mems in the US, 3,788 broadcast mems and over 7,000 subscribers abroad.

Dow Jones & Co Inc: 22 Cortlandt St, New York, NY 10007; tel. (212) 285-5000; *The Wall Street Journal, Barron's National Business & Financial Weekly, Book Digest* magazine and the Dow Jones News Service; operates the AP-Dow Jones Economic Report and the AP-Dow Jones Financial Wire in assn with Associated Press; Pres. RAY SHAW.

Feature News Service: 2330 South Brentwood Blvd, St Louis, Mo 63144-2096; tel. (314) 961-2300; f. 1924; serves 87 weekly newspapers; Editor GEORGE G. WHITE, Sr.

Singer Communications Inc: 3164 West Tyler Ave, Anaheim, Calif 92801; tel. (213) 527-5650; includes OPS-Oceanic Press Service; news and features services to 300 publs in 35 countries; Chair. KURT SINGER; Pres. NATALIE CARLTON (acting).

United Media Enterprises (UME): 200 Park Ave, New York, NY 10166; tel. (212) 557-2333; telex 238506; f. 1978; includes United Features Syndicate (UFS) and Newspaper Enterprise Assn (NEA); news features; Pres. and CEO R. R. METZ; Sr Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir DAVID HENDIN.

United Press International (UPI): 220 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 850-8600; f. 1907; Pres. and CEO LUIS NOGALES; 190 domestic and 70 overseas bureaux serving 7,000 subscribers worldwide, including 608 newspapers and 3,600 radio and TV stations in the USA.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 400 City Bldg, 1612 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; f. 1944; Chief CLAUDE MOISY.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 1822–1824 Biltmore St, NW, Washington, DC 20009; Correspondent JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ LARA; UN Secretariat Bldg, Room 484, United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017; Correspondent PERE BONIN.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): UN Secretariat Bldg, UN Plaza, Room 482, New York, NY 10017; Man. HORST SCHÄFER, 1111 Army-Navy Drive, Apt C-1209, Arlington, Va 22202; Man. FRED BÖTTCHER.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): 30 West 63rd St, Apt 28H, New York, NY 10023.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 476, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 319-6802; telex 23126090; North American Bureau Chief ALDO BAGNALASTA; also offices in Washington, DC and San Francisco.

Canadian Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020, Chief GEORGE KITCHEN; 1300 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC, Chief A. M. MACKENZIE.

Central News Agency Inc (Taiwan): 1355 News Bldg, 220 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 682-8583; also offices in Washington, DC, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles and Houston.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 220 East 42nd St, Room 1352, New York, NY 10017; telex 423252; Bureau Chief GERHARD MENNING; 980 National Press Bldg, Washington, DC 20045; tel. (202) 783-8726; Bureau Chief Dr ARNO MAYER.

Ghana News Agency: UN Secretariat Bldg, UN Plaza, Room C-318, New York, NY 10017.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Japan): 30 East 42nd St, Room 1012, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 986-8250; telex 2342056; Chief HIROMITSU WATANABE; also offices in Washington, DC, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Room 1230, National Press Bldg, Washington, DC 20045; tel. (202) 347-5767; telex 23-248311; Chief ATSUO KANEKO; Room 816, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020; tel. 586-0152; telex 23-224888; Chief MAKITA SUITO; also office in Los Angeles.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): UN Secretariat Bldg, UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

Reuters (United Kingdom): 1700 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; 615 National Press Bldg, Washington, DC 20045; also offices in Chicago and Los Angeles.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020; Correspondent YEVGENIY YEGOROV; also office in Washington, DC.

Xinhua (New China) News Agency (People's Republic of China): 155 West 66th St, New York, NY 10023; tel. (212) 787-3554; telex 424465; Rep. CHEN JI; 2000 S St, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 232-1612; telex 904200; Rep. LI YANNING.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia), PAP (Poland) and the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (Israel) are also represented.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

American Business Press Inc: 205 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 661-6360; f. 1906; mems: 108 publrs of 568 periodicals; Pres. THOMAS H. KING.

American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA): The Newspaper Center, POB 17407, Dulles International Airport, Washington, DC 20041; tel. (703) 620-9500; f. 1887; Pres. WILLIAM MARCIL; Exec. Vice-Pres. JERRY W. FRIEDHEIM; 1,400 newspapers.

American Press Institute Inc: 11690 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va 22091; tel. (703) 620-3611; Dir FRANK QUINE.

American Society of Magazine Editors: 575 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 752-0055; Exec. Dir ROBERT E. KENYON, Jr; 400 mems.

American Society of Newspaper Editors: 1350 Sullivan Trail, POB 551, Easton, Pa 18042; f. 1922; Pres. JOHN C. QUINN (Gannett Newspapers); Exec. Dir GENE GIANCARLO; 900 mems.

Audit Bureau of Circulations: 900 North Meacham Rd, Schaumburg, Ill 60195; tel. (312) 885-0910; Chair. DONALD G. GOLDSTROM; Pres. and Man. Dir M. DAVID KEIL; Sec. MICHAEL D. DREXLER; 5,000 mems.

Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines (CCLM): 2 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 481-5245; f. 1967; aids non-commercial literary magazines; Chair. ANGELA JACKSON; Exec. Dir JENNIFER MOYER; 400 mems.

International Newspaper Promotion Association: 11690 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va 22091; tel. (703) 620-9560; telex 292810; f. 1930; 1,450 mems.

Magazine Publishers' Association Inc: 575 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 752-0055; f. 1919; Pres. WILLIAM F. GOROG; Chair. JACK REHM; mems: 224 publrs of 1,100 publs.

Media Credit Association: 575 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 752-0055; Vice-Pres. ALICE MCFAULL; 140 mems.

National Newspaper Association: 1627 K St, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006; f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. MELVIN STREET; 6,000 mems.

National Newspaper Publishers Association: 770 National Press Bldg, Washington, DC 20045; f. 1940; Exec. Dir SHERMAN BRISCOE; 161 mems.

National Press Club: National Press Bldg, 529 14th St, NW, Washington, DC 20045; tel. (202) 662-7500; f. 1908; Pres. DAVID HESS; Gen. Man. HARRY BODAAN; 4,500 mems.

The Newspaper Guild: 1125 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; f. 1933; tel. (202) 296-2990; affil. to AFL-CIO, Canadian Labour Congress, Int. Fed. of Journalists; Chair. HARRY S. CULVER; Pres. C. A. PERLIK, Jr; Sec.-Treas. CHARLES DALE; 32,000 mems.

Periodical & Book Association of America Inc: 313 West 53rd St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 307-6182; Dir JOSEPH GRECO; 40 mems.

Publishers

Abingdon Press: 201 Eighth Ave South, Nashville, Tenn 37202; tel. (615) 749-6000; f. 1789; Gen. Man. Dr HAROLD L. FAIR; religious, juvenile, general, biography.

Harry N. Abrams, Inc: 100 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 206-7715; telex 234772; Pres. and CEO PAUL GOTTLIEB; art, architecture, natural history, popular culture.

Academic Press, Inc: Orlando, Fla 32887; tel. (305) 345-2720; telex 568364 f. 1942; Chair. JACK O. SNYDER; Pres. Dr JAMES BARSKY; medical, scientific and technical books and journals.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc: Reading, Mass 01867; tel. (617) 944-3700; f. 1942; Pres. DONALD R. HAMMONDS; trade, scientific, engineering, textbooks and language teaching materials.

Allyn and Bacon, Inc: 7 Wells Ave, Newton, Mass 02159; tel. (617) 964-5530; f. 1868; Pres. RICHARD CARROLL; educational.

American Heritage Publishing Co Inc: 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 399-8900; Chair. and Pres. SAMUEL P. REED; history, culture, general non-fiction.

Andrews, McMeel & Parker, Inc: 4400 Johnson Drive, Fairway, Kan 66205; tel. (913) 362-1523; telex 437007; Pres. GEORGE PARKER; Editorial Dir DONNA MARTIN; humour, journalism, do-it-yourself.

Arco Publishing Inc: 215 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 777-6300; telex 422913; Gen. Man. and CEO Dr PETER C. GRENQUIST; business, technical.

Jason Aronson, Inc: 111 Eighth Ave, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 924-6663; f. 1965; Pres. Dr JASON ARONSON; psychiatry, psychoanalysis and behavioural sciences.

Associated Faculty Press/Kennikat Press: 90 South Bayles Ave, Port Washington, NY 11050; tel. (516) 883-0570; f. 1981; Pres. and Editor KENNETH BROWN; scholarly reprints and originals.

Atheneum Publishers: 415 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 614-1300; telex 237767; division of Macmillan, Inc; Chair. ALFRED KNOPF, Jr; fiction and non-fiction, poetry drama.

Atlantic Monthly Press: 8 Arlington St, Boston, Mass 02116; tel. (617) 536-9500; Chair. MORTIMER ZUCKERMAN; Dir UPTON BIRNIE BRADY; fiction, biography, history, social science, poetry.

Augsburg Publishing House: 426 South Fifth St, Minneapolis, Minn 55415; tel. (612) 330-3300; f. 1890; Gen. Man. ALBERT E. ANDERSON; religious.

Avery Publishing Group Inc: 89 Baldwin Terrace, Wayne, NJ 07470; tel. (201) 696-3359; Exec. Vice-Pres. LEON SOLOMON; college textbooks, trade books specializing in childbirth and health.

Avon Books: 1790 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 399-4500; Pres. and Publr WALTER MEADE; reprints and originals.

Baker Book House: POB 6287, Grand Rapids, Mich 49506; tel. (616) 676-9185; f. 1939; Pres. HERMAN BAKER; religious (Protestant).

Ballantine Books, Inc: 201 East 50th St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 751-2600; Pres. SUSAN PETERSEN; fiction, non-fiction, paperbacks and reprints.

Ballinger Publishing Company: 54 Church St, Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass 02138; tel. (617) 492-0670; a subsidiary of Harper & Row; Pres. CAROL FRANCO; professional, reference, textbooks.

Bantam Books, Inc: 666 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10103; tel. (212) 765-6500; f. 1945; Pres. and CEO LOUIS WOLFE; paperbacks and hardcovers.

Barnes and Noble Books: 10 East 53rd St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 593-7000; telex 62501; division of Harper & Row; Publr EDWARD L. BURLINGAME; Dir IRVING N. LEVEY; Editor JEANNE FLAGG; educational, scholarly and general.

Barron's Educational Series, Inc: 113 Crossways Park Drive, Woodbury, NY 11797; tel. (516) 921-8750; telex 143160; f. 1945; Pres. MANUEL H. BARRON; general non-fiction, educational.

Basic Books, Inc Publishers: 10 East 53rd St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 207-7057; telex 62501; f. 1953; Pres. M. KESSLER; social, physical, political behavioural and natural sciences, natural history.

Beacon Press: 25 Beacon St, Boston, Mass 02108; tel. (617) 742-2111; f. 1854; Dir WENDY J. STROTHMAN; world affairs, religion, general non-fiction.

The Benjamin-Cummings Publishing Co, Inc: 2727 Sand Hill Rd, Menlo Park, Calif 94025; tel. (415) 854-6020; telex 348398; Gen. Man. ALLAN M. WYLDE; life, physical and health sciences, mathematics, computer science, general science.

Berkley Publishing Group: 200 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 686-9820; telex 422386; division of the Putnam Publishing Group; Pres. VICTOR TEMKIN; paperback.

Bobbs-Merrill Co, Inc: 4300 West 62nd St, POB 558, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; tel. (317) 298-5400; telex 27343; f. 1838; division of Howard W. Sams & Co; Gen. Man. and Publr GRACE G. SHAW; fiction and non-fiction.

R. R. Bowker Co: 205 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 916-1600; telex 127703; f. 1872; Pres. BRUCE W. GRAY; trade journals, reference and bibliographies.

Braille Inc: 220 Scranton Ave, Falmouth, Mass 02540; tel. (617) 540-0800; f. 1971; Exec. Dir JOAN B. ROSE; fiction, non-fiction, educational in Braille transcription.

George Braziller, Inc: 1 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 889-0909; telex 422144; f. 1955; Pres. GEORGE BRAZILLER; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, art.

Broadman Press: 127 Ninth Ave North, Nashville, Tenn 37234; tel. (615) 251-2533; f. 1891; Dir DESSEL ADERHOLT; religious, non-fiction, music, juvenile.

Brookings Institution: 1775 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 797-6000; f. 1927; Pres. BRUCE K. MACLAURY; Dir of Publs ROBERT FAHERTY; economics, government, foreign policy.

Wm. C. Brown Publishers: 2460 Kerper Blvd, Dubuque, Iowa 52001; tel. (319) 588-1451; telex 468541; Chair. WILLIAM C. BROWN; Pres. and CEO MARK C. FALB; college textbooks, religious, trade.

Brown University Press: POB 1881, Providence, RI 02912; f. 1932; scholarly.

Burgess Publishing Co: 7108 Ohms Lane, Minneapolis, Minn 55435; tel. (612) 831-1344; telex 299458; f. 1925; Pres. BERNARD J. BREY; professional and reference, college textbooks and manuals.

Cambridge University Press: 32 East 57th St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 688-8885; Dir EUAN H. PHILLIPS.

Castle Books, Inc: 110 Enterprise Ave, Secaucus, NJ 07094; tel. (201) 864-6341; telex 126117; f. 1971; Chair. and Pres. ARNOLD HAUSNER; art, history, sports, hobbies.

The Catholic University of America Press: 620 Michigan Ave, NE Washington, DC 20064; tel. (202) 635-5052; Dir DAVID J. MCGONAGLE; scholarly.

The Caxton Printers Ltd: POB 700, Caldwell, Idaho 83605; tel. (208) 459-7421; f. 1903; Publr GORDON GIPSON; Americana.

CBI Publishing Co, Inc: 135 West 50th St, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 265-8700; Pres. JOHN A. S. GILL; business, technical and professional, college textbooks.

CBS International Publishing: 383 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 872-2000; telex 62387; Pres. MARTIN I. VISCONTI; textbooks.

Children's Press: 1224 West Van Buren St, Chicago, Ill 60607; tel. (312) 666-4200; f. 1944; Gen. Man. ROY SPAHR; Editorial Dir FRAN DYRA.

Chilton Book Co: Chilton Way, Radnor, Pa 19089; tel. (215) 964-4000; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN P. KUSHNERICK; Editorial Dir ALAN F. TURNER; crafts and hobbies, automotive, business and technical.

The Christian Science Publishing Society: One Norway St, Boston, Mass 02115; tel. (617) 262-2300; telex 940589; f. 1898; Man. JOHN H. HOAGLAND, Jr.

Churchill Livingstone Inc: 1560 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 819-5400; telex 662266; division of Longman Inc; Pres. LEWIS REINES; medical.

Citadel Press: 120 Enterprise Ave, Secaucus, NJ 07094; tel. (201) 866-4199; f. 1939; Pres. ROBERT SALOMON; general fiction and non-fiction.

Columbia University Press: 562 West 113th St, New York, NY 10025; tel. (212) 316-7100; f. 1893; Chair. THOMAS M. MACIOCE; Pres. JOHN D. MOORE; trade, educational, scientific, reference.

Commerce Clearing House, Inc: 4025 West Peterson Ave, Chicago, Ill 60646; tel. (312) 583-8500; telex 910-2212587; Pres. RICHARD T. MERRILL; Man. Editor ALLEN E. SCHECHTER; taxation and business law subjects.

F. E. Compton Co: 425 North Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60611; tel. (312) 321-7031; division of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc; Editor MICHAEL REED; reference.

Concordia Publishing House: 3558 South Jefferson Ave, St Louis, Mo 63118; tel. (314) 664-7000; telex 44896; f. 1869; Pres. R. L. REINKE; religious (Protestant), fiction, music.

Congressional Quarterly, Inc: 1414 22nd St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 887-8500; f. 1943; Editor and Publr WAYNE KELLEY; Gen. Man. ROBERT HUR; business, education and government; directories.

Cornell University Press: POB 250, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, NY 14851; tel. (607) 257-7000; telex 937478; f. 1869; Publr WALTER H. LIPPINCOTT, Jr; scholarly, non-fiction.

Creative Education, Inc: 123 South Broad St, POB 227, Mankato, Minn 56001; tel. (507) 388-6273; Pres. G. R. PETERSON, Jr; juvenile.

Crown Publishers, Inc: One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 532-9200; telex 427195; f. 1936; Pres ALAN MIRKEN; general fiction and non-fiction, illustrated books, educational materials, reprints.

Da Capo Press Inc: 233 Spring St, New York, NY 10013; tel. (212) 620-8000; telex 421139; f. 1964; Pres. MARTIN E. TASH; scholarly.

Daughters of St Paul: 50 St Paul's Ave, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass 02130; tel. (617) 522-8911; religious.

F. A. Davis Co: 1915 Arch St, Philadelphia, Pa 19103; tel. (215) 586-2270; telex 834837; f. 1879; Chair. and Pres. ROBERT H. CRAVEN; medical, nursing and allied health textbooks.

DAW Books, Inc: 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 397-8017; telex 236109; f. 1971; Pres. and Editor DONALD A. WOLLHEIM; science fiction, paperback originals and reprints.

John De Graff, Inc: Clinton Corners, NY 12514; tel. (914) 266-5800; f. 1951; Pres. JOHN G. DE GRAFF; pleasure boating.

Marcel Dekker. Inc: 270 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 696-9000; telex 421419; f. 1963; Pres. MARCEL DEKKER; textbooks and reference.

Dell Publishing Co, Inc: 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 605-3000; telex 238781; f. 1921; division of Doubleday & Co; Pres. CARL W. TOBEY; general fiction and non-fiction.

Delmar Publishers, Inc: 2 Computer Drive West, Albany, NY 12205; tel. (518) 459-1150; Pres. THOMAS A. PAUL; textbooks.

Devin-Adair Co: 6 North Water St, Greenwich, Conn 06830; tel. (203) 531-7755; f. 1911; Publr CLAUDINE DE LA BELLE ISSUE; Man. Dir ROGER LOURIE; general non-fiction, nature, health, conservative politics, revisionist history, Irish.

Dodd, Mead & Co: 79 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 685-6464; f. 1839; Pres. LEWIS GILLENSON; fiction, biography, belles-lettres, juvenile.

Doubleday & Co, Inc: 245 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 953-4561; telex 237019; f. 1897; Chair. JOHN T. SARGENT; Pres. and CEO NELSON DOUBLEDAY; general fiction and non-fiction.

Dover Publications, Inc: 31 East Second St, Mineola, NY 11501; tel. (516) 294-7000; telex 127731; Pres. HAYWARD CIRKER; trade, reprints, scientific, classics, language.

Dow Jones-Irwin: 1818 Ridge Rd, Homewood, Ill 60430; tel. (312) 798-6000; telex 254382; Exec. Editor R. A. RIEVES; business.

Dufour Editions, Inc: POB 449, Chester Springs, Pa 19425; tel. (215) 458-5005; f. 1946; Pres. KRISTIN DUFOUR; literary, political science, humanities, music, history.

Duke University Press: POB 6697, College Station, Durham, NC 27708; tel. (919) 684-2173; telex 802829; f. 1922; Dir RICHARD C. ROWSON; scholarly.

Duquesne University Press: Pittsburgh, Pa 15282; tel. (412) 434-6610; f. 1927; Dir JOHN DOWDS; scholarly.

Ediciones Universal: POB 450353, Shenandoah Station, Miami, Fla 33145; tel. (305) 642-3234; telex 6811258; f. 1965; Man. JUAN MANUEL SALVAT; Spanish language fiction and non-fiction.

E. P. Dutton, Inc: 2 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 725-1818; telex 125836; f. 1852; Pres. JOSEPH KANON; Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM WHITEHEAD; general.

Elsevier Science Publishing Co, Inc: 52 Vanderbilt Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 867-9040; telex 420643; Chair. D. P. VAN DE MERWE; scientific, medical, technical, multilingual technical journals.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc: 310 South Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60604; tel. (312) 347-7000; Chair. of Board R. P. GWINN; Pres. CHARLES E. SWANSON.

M. Evans & Company, Inc: 216 East 49th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 688-2810; f. 1960; Pres. and Treas. GEORGE C. DE KAY; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief HERBERT M. KATZ; adult and juvenile fiction and non-fiction.

Facts on File Inc: 460 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 683-2244; telex 238552; f. 1940; Pres. HOWARD M. EPSTEIN; non-fiction, reference, general trade.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc: 19 Union Sq. West, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 741-6900; telex 667428; f. 1946; Pres. ROGER W. STRAUS, Jr; Chair. ROBERT GIROUX; general, new writing.

J. G. Ferguson Publishing Company: 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill 60601; tel. (312) 861-0666; f. 1940; Pres. RICHARD S. GEARHART; reference.

Fodor's Travel Guides: 2 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 340-9800; telex 425592; Pres. and Publr JAMES LOUTTIT; world-wide travel guides.

Fordham University Press: University Box L, Bronx, NY 10458; tel. (212) 579-2319; f. 1907; Dir H. GEORGE FLETCHER; scholarly.

Fortress Press: 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa 19129; tel. (215) 848-6800; telex 902605; f. 1855; Gen. Man. ROBERT W. ENDRUSCHAT; religious education (Lutheran).

Foundation Press, Inc: 170 Old Country Rd, Mineola, NY 11501; tel. (516) 248-5580; telex 960216; f. 1931; Pres. HAROLD R. ERIV; law, business, political science.

Franciscan Herald Press: 1434 West 51st St, Chicago, Ill 60609; tel. (312) 254-4462; f. 1917; Man. Rev. MARK HEGENER; Roman Catholic and general.

The Free Press: 866 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 935-2000; division of Macmillan, Inc; Publr KENNETH J. BOWMAN; non-fiction, college textbooks, professional.

W. H. Freeman & Company, Publishers: 41 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 532-7760; telex 12326; f. 1946; Pres. LINDA CHAPUT; textbooks.

Samuel French, Inc: 45 West 25th St, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 382-0800; f. 1830; Man. Dir ABBOTT VAN NOSTRAND; plays.

Friendship Press: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115; tel. (212) 870-2586; f. 1902; Exec. Dir WARD L. KAISER; books and visual material on Christian church and social issues.

Funk & Wagnalls Inc: 53 East 77th St, New York, NY 10021; tel. (212) 570-4500; f. 1877; Pres. and CEO JAMES L. STOLTZFUS; dictionaries, general reference, juvenile.

Futura Publishing Co Inc: POB 330, 295 Main St, Mount Kisco, NY 10549; tel. (914) 666-3505; telex 420170; f. 1970; Chair. and Publr STEVEN E. KORN; medical and scientific.

Gale Research Co: Book Tower, Detroit, Mich 48226; tel. (313) 961-2242; f. 1954; Pres. F. G. RUFFNER; Sr Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir DEDRIA BRYFONSKI; reference.

Garland Publishing Inc: 136 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 686-7492; telex 424588; f. 1969; Chair. GAVIN G. BORDEN; reprints, reference, college textbooks, law.

Garrard Publishing Company: 1607 North Market St, Champaign, Ill 61820; tel. (217) 352-7685; f. 1936; Pres. KENNETH E. NORTHROP; juvenile.

Bernard Geis Associates: 128 East 56th St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 752-1975; f. 1958; Pres. BERNARD GEIS; general fiction and non- fiction.

Genealogical Publishing Co: 1001 North Calvert St, Baltimore, Md 21202; tel. (301) 837-8271; f. 1959; Pres. MICHAEL TEPPER; genealogy, immigration studies, heraldry, local history.

The K. S. Giniger Co, Inc: 235 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 533-5080; telex 955439; f. 1965; Pres. KENNETH S. GINIGER; general non-fiction.

Ginn & Co: 191 Spring St, Lexington, Mass 02173; tel. (617) 861-1670; f. 1867; Pres. Dr ROBERT F. BAKER; elementary and secondary textbooks.

Glencoe Publishing Company: 17337 Ventura Blvd, Encino, Calif 91316; tel. (213) 990-3083; f. 1972; division of Macmillan, Inc; Pres. JACK E. WITMER; textbooks.

Gordon & Breach, Science Publishers Inc: 50 West 23rd St, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 206-8900; telex 236735; f. 1961; CEO MARTIN B. GORDON; Editorial Dir PATRICIA J. BARDI; scientific and technical books and journals.

Warren H. Green, Inc: 8356 Olive Blvd, St Louis, Mo 63132; tel. (314) 991-1335; f. 1966; Pres. WARREN H. GREEN; medical, science, technology, philosophy.

Stephen Greene Press: Fessenden Rd, Brattleboro, Vt 05301; tel. (802) 257-7757; f. 1957; Pres. THOMAS BEGNER; general non-fiction.

Greenwood Press: POB 5007, 88 Post Rd West, Westport, Conn 06881; tel. (203) 226-3571; f. 1967; Pres. Robert Hagelstein; journals, reprints, scholarly, reference and professional.

Grolier Inc: Sherman Turnpike, Danbury, Conn 06816; tel. (203) 797-3500; f. 1895; Chair., Pres. and CEO R. B. Clarke; encyclopaedias, reference, educational.

Grove Press, Inc: 196 West Houston St, New York, NY 10014; tel. (212) 242-9000; Pres. Barney Rosset; fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks.

Grune & Stratton, Inc: 4805 Sand Lake Rd, Orlando, Fla 32809; tel. (305) 345-2100; telex 12681; division of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich; Chair. Jack O. Snyder; Pres. Milton Feldman; medical, psychology, nursing and special education.

Gulf Publishing Company, Book Division: POB 2608, Houston, Tex 77001; tel. (713) 529-4301; telex 762908; f. 1916; Dir Clayton A. Umbach, Jr; oil and gas technology, energy, engineering, business, management training.

G. K. Hall & Co: 70 Lincon St, Boston, Mass 02111; tel. (617) 423-3900; telex 940037; f. 1942; Publr Thomas T. Beeler; Editor-in-Chief Elizabeth Kubik; reference, art, literary criticism, biography, genre fiction, large-print.

Hammond Inc: 515 Valley St, Maplewood, NJ 07040; tel. (201) 763-6000; telex 136585; f. 1900; Chair. Caleb D. Hammond; Pres. Stuart L. Hammond; maps, atlases, cookbooks, travel, home reference, self-help and how-to books.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc: 757 Third Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 888-4444; telex 127891; f. 1919; Chair. and Pres. William Jovanovich; fiction, textbooks, general.

Harper & Row Publishers Inc: 10 East 53rd St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 207-7000; telex 62501; f. 1817; Chair. and CEO Winthrop Knowlton; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer Brooks Thomas; fiction, non-fiction, religious, children's, educational, medical, general.

Hart Publishing Company, Inc: 24 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 982-0190; f. 1941; Editor and Publr Harold H. Hart; non-fiction, juveniles.

Harvard University Press: 79 Garden St, Cambridge, Mass 02138; tel. (617) 495-2600; telex 921484; f. 1913; Dir Arthur J. Rosenthal; educational, scientific, classics, fine arts, philosophy, religion, history and government.

Hastings House Publishers, Inc: 10 East 40th St, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 689-5400; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor Walter W. Frese; Vice-Pres. Alan Frese; general, regional, Americana, decorative and graphic arts, communications, photography, children's.

Hayden Book Company Inc: 50 Essex St, Rochelle Park, NJ 07662; tel. (201) 843-0550; Pres. James S. Mulholland, Jr; scientific, technical, professional.

D. C. Heath & Co: 125 Spring St, Lexington, Mass 02173; tel. (617) 862-6650; f. 1885; Pres. Loren Korte; textbooks.

Lawrence Hill & Co Publishers Inc: 520 Riverside Ave, Westport, Conn 06880; tel. (203) 226-9392; f. 1972; Pres. Lawrence Hill; history, politics, African studies.

Hill and Wang: 19 Union Sq. West, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 741-6955; division of Farrar, Straus & Giroux; Editor-in-Chief Arthur W. Wang; general, drama, history.

Holden Day, Inc: 4432 Telegraph Ave, Oakland, Calif 94609; tel. (415) 428-9400; telex 337109; f. 1959; Pres. Frederick H. Murphy; textbooks, scientific, reference, mathematics, statistics, management, computer science.

Holiday House: 18 East 53rd St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 688-0085; f. 1935; Pres. John H. Briggs, Jr; juvenile.

Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc: 30 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 254-4100; telex 236845 IUB UR; f. 1969; Pres. and Publr M. J. Holmes; history, political science, area studies, general non-fiction, foreign literature in translation, college texts and scholarly.

Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc: 521 Fifth Ave, Sixth Floor, New York, NY 10175; tel. (212) 599-7600; f. 1866; Pres. and Publr Richard W. Seaver; fiction, general non-fiction, textbooks.

Horizon Press: 156 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 924-9225; f. 1951; Pres. and Editor Ben Raeburn; general non-fiction.

Houghton Mifflin Company: One Beacon St, Boston, Mass 02108; tel. (617) 725-5000; telex 940959; f. 1832; Pres. R. W. Young; Chair. and CEO H. T. Miller; general and educational.

Indiana University Press: 10th and Morton Sts, Bloomington, Ind 47405; tel. (812) 335-4203; telex 272279; f. 1950; Dir John Gallman; trade and scholarly non-fiction.

International Universities Press, Inc: 315 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 684-7900; Pres. Martin V. Azarian; psychological and social sciences.

Iowa State University Press: South State Ave, Ames, Iowa 50010; tel. (515) 294-5280; f. 1924; Dir Merrit Bailey; scholarly, non-fiction.

Richard D. Irwin, Inc: 1818 Ridge Rd, Homewood, Ill 60430; tel. (312) 798-6000; telex 254382; f. 1933; Pres. and CEO Robert A. Schmitz; economic, business.

Jewish Publication Society of America: 1930 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Pa 19103; tel. (215) 564-5925; f. 1888; Pres. Charles R. Weiner.

Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, Md 21218; tel. (301) 338-7875; f. 1878; Dir Jack G. Goellner; Editorial Dir Anders Richter; social sciences, humanities, science.

Jossey-Bass, Inc, Publishers: 433 California St, San Francisco, Calif 94104; tel. (415) 433-1740; f. 1966; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief Allen Jossey-Bass; textbooks, social and behavioural sciences, higher and adult education, management, health.

Augustus M. Kelly, Publishers: 300 Fairfield Rd, Fairfield, NJ 07006; tel. (201) 685-7202; f. 1947; Editor Frederick S. Cheesman; reprints of economic classics.

Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co: 2460 Kerper Blvd, POB 539, Dubuque, Iowa 52001; tel. (319) 588-1451; telex 468541; f. 1944; Pres. Ronald R. Malone; college and professional texts.

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc: 201 East 50th St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 751-2600; f. 1915; division of Random House; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief Robert A. Gottlieb; fiction, textbooks, general literature.

John Knox Press: 341 Ponce de Leon Ave, NE, Atlanta, Ga 30365; tel. (404) 873-1549; f. 1938; Editorial Dir Walter C. Sutton; religious (Presbyterian).

Kraus Reprint and Periodicals: Route 100, Millwood, NY 10546; tel. (914) 762-2200; telex 6818112; Pres. Herbert J. Cohen.

Laidlaw Brothers: Thatcher and Madison Sts, River Forest, Ill 60305; tel. (312) 366-5320; f. 1919; division of Doubleday & Co; Pres. Herbert R. Adams.

Lea & Febiger: 600 Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa 19106; tel. (215) 922-1330; f. 1785; Partners C. C. F. Spahr, C. C. F. Spahr, Jr, J. F. Spahr; medical, dental, veterinary and other life sciences.

Lexington Books: 125 Spring St, Lexington, Mass 02173; tel. (617) 862-6650; telex 923455; f. 1969; division of D. C. Heath & Co; Gen. Man. Michael McCarroll; scholarly and technical.

J. B. Lippincott Company: East Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa 19105; tel. (215) 238-4200; telex 831826; f. 1792; division of Harper & Row Publishers; Chair. and CEO Barton H. Lippincott; medical.

Little, Brown and Company, Inc: 34 Beacon St, Boston, Mass 02106; tel. (617) 227-0730; telex 923450; f. 1837; division of Time, Inc; Chair., Pres. and CEO Arthur H. Thornhill, Jr; Exec. Vice-Pres. George A. Hall; fiction, biography, history, current affairs, general trade, juveniles, medical, law, college textbooks, photography, art.

Longman Inc: 1560 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 819-5300; telex 6801023; f. 1973; Exec. Vice-Pres. Bruce Butterfield; educational.

Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge, La 70893; tel. (504) 388-6294; f. 1935; Dir Leslie E. Phillabaum; scholarly, regional and general.

Loyola University Press: 3441 North Ashland Ave, Chicago, Ill 60657; tel. (312) 281-1818; f. 1912; Dir Daniel L. Flaherty.

McCutchan Publishing Corpn: 2526 Grove St, Berkeley, Calif 94704; tel. (415) 841-8212; Chair. Stephen A. Zellerbach; Publr John McCutchan; college textbooks.

McGraw-Hill, Inc: 1221 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 997-1221; f. 1888; Pres. Donald L. Fruehling; educational and instructional books and materials, magazines, newsletters, economic and financial information services.

David McKay Co Inc: 2 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 340-9800; telex 425592; Pres. and Editor James Louttit; non-fiction, languages, dictionaries.

Macmillan, Inc: 866 Third Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 935-2000; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer William F. Reilly; Chair. and CEO Edward P. Evans; educational.

Meredith Corpn: 1716 Locust St, Des Moines, Iowa 50336; tel. (515) 284-3000; telex 478421; f. 1961; Chair. E. T. MEREDITH, III; Pres. and CEO ROBERT A. BURNETT.

Merriam-Webster Inc: 47 Federal St, Springfield, Mass 01102; tel. (413) 734-3134; telex 955439; f. 1831; Pres. WILLIAM A. LLEWELLYN; Vice-Pres. JAMES W. WITHGOTT; affiliate of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc; dictionaries, reference.

Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co: 936 Eastwind Drive, Westerville, Ohio 43081; tel. (614) 890-1111; f. 1842; Pres. GARY D. EISENBERGER; textbooks and supplementary material.

Julian Messner: 1230 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 245-6000; division of Simon & Schuster Inc; Publr FRANK DEMELLO; Editor IRIS ROSOFF; juvenile non-fiction.

Michigan State University Press: 25 Manly Miles Bldg, 1405 South Harrison Rd, East Lansing, Mich 48823; tel. (517) 355-9543; Chair. JEAN BUSFIELD; Pres. GWEN ANDREW.

The MIT Press: 28 Carleton St, Cambridge, Mass 02142; tel. (617) 253-5646; f. 1932; Dir FRANK URBANOWSKI; scholarly, mathematics, science, technology.

Monarch Press: 1230 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 245-6400; division of Simon & Schuster, Inc; Publr CLAY WINTERS.

Moody Press: 820 North La Salle Drive, Chicago, Ill 60610; tel. (312) 973-7800; f. 1894; Exec. Dir JERRY B. JENKINS; religious.

William Morrow & Co Inc: 105 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 889-3050; telex 224063; f. 1926; Pres. and CEO LAWRENCE HUGHES; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile.

The C. V. Mosby Company: 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St Louis, Mo 63146; tel. (314) 872-8370; telex 442402; division of Times Mirror Co; Pres. PATRICK A. CLIFFORD; medical, dental and nursing education, bio-sciences, physical education, social sciences, business and economics.

National Academy Press: 2101 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20418; tel. (202) 334-3318; f. 1863; Pres. Dr FRANK PRESS; scientific and technical reports, abstracts, bibliographies, catalogues.

National Education Association Publications: 1201 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 822-7250; f. 1857; Gen. Man. GORDON H. FELTON; professional.

National Learning Corpn: 212 Michael Drive, Syosset, NY 11791; tel. (516) 921-8888; f. 1967; Pres. JACK RUDMAN; professional and vocational study guides.

Thomas Nelson Inc: Nelson Place at Elm Hill Pike, POB 141000, Nashville, Tenn 37214; tel. (615) 889-9000; f. 1798; Pres. S. MOORE; bibles, religious, trade.

Nelson-Hall Publishers: 111 North Canal St, Chicago, Ill 60606; tel. (312) 930-9446; f. 1909; Pres. and Publr V. PETER FERRARA; general interest non-fiction and educational.

The New American Library, Inc: 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; tel. (312) 397-8000; telex 236109; f. 1948; division of Times Mirror Co; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; Pres. H. K. SCHNALL; all categories except textbooks.

New Directions Publishing Corpn: 80 Eighth Ave, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 255-0230; f. 1936; Pres. and Publr JAMES LAUGHLIN; modern literature, poetry, criticism, belles-lettres.

New York University Press: Washington Sq., New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 598-2886; telex 235128; f. 1916; Dir COLIN H. JONES; Man. Editor DESPINA PAPAZOGLOU; scholarly, non-fiction, general.

Northwestern University Press: 1735 Benson Ave, Evanston, Ill 60201; tel. (312) 492-5313; f. 1958; Dir GERALD GRAFF; Asst Dir and Editor JONATHAN BRENT; scholarly.

W. W. Norton & Co Inc: 500 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10110; tel. (212) 354-5500; telex 220014; f. 1924; Chair. and Pres. DONALD S. LAMM; general fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks, paperbacks.

Oak Tree Publications, Inc: 9601 Aero Drive, San Diego, Calif 92123; tel. (619) 560-5163; f. 1838; Pres. ROBERT JACKMAN; general non-fiction and juvenile.

Oceana Publications Inc: 75 Main St, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522; tel. (914) 693-1394; f. 1957; Pres. PHILIP F. COHEN; Vice-Pres. DAVID R. COHEN; international law and trade.

Octagon Books: 19 Union Sq. West, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 741-6961; division of Farrar, Straus & Giroux; Editor-in-Chief HENRY G. SCHLANGER; scholarly reprints.

Ohio State University Press: 1050 Carmack Rd, Columbus, Ohio 43210; tel. (614) 422-6930; f. 1957; Dir WELDON A. KEFAUVER.

Ohio University Press: Scott Quad., Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701; tel. (614) 594-5505; Dir PATRICIA ELISAR.

Open Court Publishing Co: POB 599, 1058 Eighth St, La Salle, Ill 61301; tel. (815) 223-2520; telex 404452; f. 1887; Pres. and Publr M. BLOUKE CARUS; general non-fiction.

Orbis Books: Maryknoll, NY 10545; tel. (914) 941-7590; f. 1970; Editor-in-Chief JOHN EAGLESON; religious studies of the Third World.

Oxford University Press Inc: 200 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 679-7300; telex 130479; f. 1896; Pres. EDWARD W. BARRY; non-fiction, trade, religious, reference, bibles, college textbooks, medical, music.

Paladin Press: POB 1307, Boulder, Colo 80306; tel. (303) 443-7250; telex 364412; f. 1970; Chair. and Pres. PEDER C. LUND; military science and history.

Pantheon Books Inc: 201 East 50th St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 751-2600; telex 126575; division of Random House Inc; Man. Dir ANDRÉ SCHIFFRIN; fiction, non-fiction, history, philosophy, art, juvenile, illustrated editions.

Pennsylvania State University Press: 215 Wagner Bldg, University Park, Pa 16802; tel. (814) 865-1327; f. 1956; Dir C. W. KENTERA; Editorial Dir J. M. PICKERING; scholarly non-fiction.

Pergamon Press Inc: Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523; tel. (914) 592-7700; telex 137328; f. 1952; Chair. ROBERT MAXWELL; Pres. L. STRAKA; science, technology, education, medicine, liberal arts.

Philosophical Library, Inc: 200 West 57th St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 265-6050; f. 1941; Dir ROSE MORSE RUNES; educational, reference, scholarly non-fiction.

Pinnacle Books, Inc: 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018; tel. (212) 719-5900; telex 645478; f. 1969; Pres. and Publr SONDRA T. ORDOVER; paperbacks.

Pitman Learning, Inc: 19 Davis Drive, Belmont, Calif 94002; tel. (415) 592-7810; telex 6771175; Pres. DAVID S. LAKE; educational trade, special edition and professional.

Plenum Publishing Corpn: 233 Spring St, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 620-8000; telex 421139; Pres. MARTIN E. TASH; scientific and technical books and journals, dictionaries, translations and medical.

Pocket Books Inc: 1230 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 246-2121; f. 1939; division of Simon & Schuster Inc; Pres. RONALD BUSCH; reprints and originals.

Clarkson N. Potter, Inc: One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 532-9200; f. 1959; Chair. NAT WARTELS; Editorial Dir CAROL SOUTHERN; general.

Praeger Publishers, Inc: 521 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10175; tel. (212) 599-8400; telex 62387; f. 1950; Publr PATRICK BERNUTH; general non-fiction, reference, scholarly, academic.

Prentice-Hall Inc: Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632; tel. (201) 592-2000; telex 135423; f. 1913; Chair. FRANK J. DUNNIGAN; Pres. and CEO DONALD A. SCHAEFER; scientific, industrial, educational, textbooks, general.

Princeton University Press: 41 William St, Princeton, NJ 08540; tel. (609) 452-4900; f. 1905; Dir HERBERT S. BAILEY, Jr; scholarly.

The Putnam Publishing Group: 200 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 576-8900; telex 422386; f. 1838; Pres. PETER ISRAEL; general.

Quartet Books Inc: 360 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 684-2233; f. 1972; Chair. NAIM ATTALLAH; Dir MARILYN WARNICK; fiction and non-fiction, Middle East.

Raintree Publishers, Inc: 205 West Highland Ave, Milwaukee, Wis 53203; tel. (414) 273-0873; telex 910-2623360; f. 1972; Pres. and CEO RICHARD W. WEENING; non-fiction and general reference, juveniles, teaching aids.

Rand McNally & Co: POB 7600, Chicago, Ill 60676; tel. (312) 673-9100; f. 1856; Pres. ANDREW MCNALLY, IV; Vice-Pres. ROGER WILDERMUTH; general non-fiction, geographical, maps, travel.

Random House Inc: 201 East 50th St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 751-2600; telex 126575; f. 1925; Chair., Pres. and CEO ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN; originals, reprints, paperbacks, juvenile, series, textbooks.

Reader's Digest Association: Pleasantville, NY 10570; tel. (914) 769-7000; telex 646672; Vice-Pres. DONALD EWART; Sr Editor MIRIAM W. MEYER; educational.

Fleming H. Revell Co: 184 Central Ave, Old Tappan, NJ 07675; tel. (201) 768-8060; f. 1870; Chair. JOHN S. RENO, Jr; religious.

Rizzoli International Publications, Inc: 712 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 397-3785; telex 424514; f. 1975; Pres. GIANFRANCO MONACELLI; fine arts, reference, foreign languages.

Rutgers University Press: 30 College Ave, New Brunswick, NJ 08903; tel. (201) 932-7762; Dir KENNETH ARNOLD; scholarly and regional.

William H. Sadlier Inc: 11 Park Place, New York, NY 10007; tel. (212) 227-2120; f. 1832; Chair. F. SADLIER DINGER, Sr; Pres. and CEO RALPH J. FLETCHER; textbooks.

St Martin's Press Inc: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 674-5151; f. 1952; Chair. ALEXANDER MACMILLAN; Pres. THOMAS J. MCCORMACK; general, scholarly, college textbooks, reference.

Howard W. Sams & Co, Inc, Publishers: 4300 West 62nd St, POB 558, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; tel. (317) 298-5400; telex 027343; Gen. Man. T. V. SURBER; textbooks, scientific and technical.

W. B. Saunders Co: 210 West Washington Sq., Philadelphia, Pa 19105; tel. (215) 574-4700; telex 834795; f. 1888; Pres. JOHN J. HANLEY; Editor ALBERT MEIER; medical, technical and scientific textbooks.

Scarecrow Press, Inc: 52 Liberty St, Metuchen, NJ 08840; tel. (201) 548-8600; f. 1950; division of Grolier; Pres. WILLIAM ESHELMAN; reference, library science.

Schenkman Publishing Co, Inc: 190 Concord Ave, Cambridge, Mass 02138; tel. (617) 492-4952; f. 1961; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief JOSEPH Q. SCHENKMAN; politics, sociology, economics, education, women's studies, trade.

Schocken Books, Inc: 200 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 685-6500; Pres. J. S. GLASER; Man. Dir EMILE CAPOUYA; non-fiction, social sciences.

Scholastic, Inc: 730 Broadway, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 505-3000; telex 5812057; f. 1920; Chair. and Pres. M. RICHARD ROBINSON, Jr; school periodicals and textbooks.

Science Research Associates, Inc: 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill 60606; tel. (312) 984-7000; telex 253139; f. 1938; Pres. J. E. GUTH, Jr; educational.

Scott, Foresman and Company: 1900 East Lake Ave, Glenview, Ill 60025; tel. (312) 729-3000; telex 729371; f. 1896; Pres. RICHARD D. ROBERTS; educational.

The Scribner Book Companies, Inc: 115 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 614-1300; telex 79870; f. 1846; division of Macmillan, Inc; Chair. and Pres. CHARLES SCRIBNER, Jr; fiction, general, non-fiction, poetry, textbooks, scientific, paperbacks.

The Seabury Press Inc: 815 Second Ave, New York NY 10017; tel. (212) 557-0500; Pres. EDWARD J. BERMINGHAM, Jr; religious, education, psychology, sociology, literature, juvenile.

Shoe String Press Inc: POB 4327, 995 Sherman Ave, Hamden, Conn 06514; tel. (203) 248-6307; f. 1952; Pres. JAMES THORPE, III; scholarly non-fiction, professional library literature, bibliography and reference.

Silver Burdett Co: 250 James St, Morristown, NJ 07960; tel. (201) 285-7700; telex 6318081; f. 1885; Pres. PATRICK DONAGHY; educational.

Simon & Schuster, Inc: 1230 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 245-6400; telex 127806; f. 1924; Pres. and CEO RICHARD E. SNYDER; general fiction, non-fiction, paperbacks.

Peter Smith Publisher, Inc: 6 Lexington Ave, Magnolia, Mass 01930; tel. (617) 525-3562; Pres. MARY ANN LASH; reprints.

W. H. Smith Publishers Inc: 112 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 532-6600; telex 238449; f. 1978; Chair. TIMOTHY WATERSTONE; non-fiction, juvenile and paperbacks.

Smithsonian Institution Press: Washington, DC 20560; tel. (202) 287-3738; telex 89495; f. 1848; Dir FELIX C. LOWE; academic.

Southern Illinois University Press: POB 3697, Carbondale, Ill 62901; tel. (618) 453-2281; f. 1953; Dir KENNEY WITHERS; scholarly non-fiction.

South-Western Publishing Company: 5101 Madison Rd, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227; tel. (614) 271-8811; telex 214371; Pres. C. LEMOYNE SMITH; textbooks.

Springer-Verlag New York, Inc: 175 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 460-1500; telex 232235; Pres. ROBERT BAENSCH; scientific, technical and medical.

Stackpole Books: POB 1831, Cameron and Kelker Sts, Harrisburg, Pa 17105; tel. (717) 234-5041; f. 1930; Editorial Dir CHET FISH; general non-fiction.

Standard Educational Corporation: 200 West Monroe St, Chicago, Ill 60606; tel. (312) 346-7440; telex 724451; f. 1909; Chair. W. H. WARD, Sr; Pres. PETER W. EWING; encyclopaedias, children's.

Stanford University Press: Stanford, Calif 94305; tel. (415) 497-9434; f. 1925; Dir GRANT BARNES; Editor J. G. BELL.

State University of New York Press: State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246; tel. (518) 473-7602; f. 1966; Dir WILLIAM D. EASTMAN; scholarly books and journals.

Steck-Vaughn Company: POB 2028, Austin, Tex 78768; tel. (512) 476-6721; f. 1936; Pres. CECIL SPAIN; educational.

Sterling Publishing Co, Inc: 2 Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 532-7160; telex 666156; f. 1949; Pres. BURTON H. HOBSON; non-fiction, reference, textbooks.

Summy-Birchard Music: POB 2072, Princeton, NJ 08540; tel. (609) 683-0090; telex 510-6859330; f. 1876; Pres. DAVID K. SENGSTACK; music education.

Syracuse University Press: 1600 Jamesville Ave, Syracuse, NY 13210-4284; tel. (315) 423-2596; f. 1943.

Taplinger Publishing Co Inc: 132 West 22nd St, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 741-0801; f. 1955; Pres. LOUIS STRICK; general fiction and non-fiction.

Charles C. Thomas, Publisher: 2600 South First St, Springfield, Ill 62717; tel. (217) 789-8980; f. 1927; Pres. PAYNE E. L. THOMAS; medical, law, special education, reference, social and behavioural sciences, textbooks.

Time-Life Books Inc: 777 Duke St, Alexandria, Va 22314; tel. (804) 960-5000; Pres. and CEO REGINALD K. BRACK; general non-fiction.

Times Books: 201 East 50th St, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 572-2010; f. 1959; division of Random House Inc; Pres. JOSEPH T. CONSOLINO; Editor-in-Chief JONATHAN B. SEGAL; general trade fiction and non-fiction.

Charles E. Tuttle Co, Inc: 28 South Main St, Rutland, Vt 05701; tel. (802) 773-8930; f. 1832; Pres. CHARLES E. TUTTLE; the Far East, particularly Japan, languages, art, culture, juveniles.

Frederick Ungar Publishing Co, Inc: 36 Cooper Sq., New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 473-7885; f. 1940; Pres. FREDERICK UNGAR; non-fiction, film and literary criticism, languages, engineering, mathematics.

The United Educators, Inc: Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill 60044; tel. (312) 234-3700; f. 1931; Pres. WARREN T. DAVIS, Jr; educational.

United Nations Publishing Service: Sales Section, Room DC2-0853, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 754-8303; Chief of Section THOMAS HINDS; trade and textbooks on world and national economy, international trade, social questions, human rights, international law; also office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Universe Books: 381 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 685-7400; f. 1956; Pres. GILMAN PARK; art, architecture, history, natural history, current affairs, music, dance, horticulture.

University of Alabama Press: POB 2877, University, Ala 35486; tel. (205) 348-5180; f. 1945; Dir MALCOLM M. MACDONALD; scholarly non-fiction.

University of Arizona Press: 1615 East Speedway Blvd, Tucson, Ariz 85719; tel. (602) 621-1441; f. 1959; Dir STEPHEN COX; scholarly, popular regional, non-fiction.

University of California Press: 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, Calif 94720; tel. (415) 642-4247; also offices in Los Angeles and New York; f. 1893; Dir JAMES H. CLARK; academic, scholarly.

University of Chicago Press: 5801 Ellis Ave, Chicago, Ill 60637; tel. (312) 962-7700; f. 1891; Dir MORRIS PHILIPSON; scholarly books and journals, general.

University of Georgia Press: Athens, Ga 30602; tel. (404) 542-2830; f. 1939; Dir PAUL ZIMMER; academic, scholarly, poetry, short fiction.

University of Hawaii Press: 2840 Kolowalu St, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822; tel. (808) 948-8255; f. 1947; Dir ROBERT W. SPARKS.

University of Illinois Press: 54 East Gregory Drive, Station A, Champaign, Ill 61820; tel. (217) 333-0950; f. 1918; Dir RICHARD L. WENTWORTH; scholarly, poetry and short fiction.

University of Massachusetts Press: POB 429, Amherst, Mass 01004; tel. (413) 545-2217; f. 1964; Dir BRUCE G. WILCOX; scholarly non-fiction.

University of Michigan Press: 839 Greene St, POB 1104, Ann Arbor, Mich 48106; tel. (313) 764-4394; f. 1930; Dir WALTER SEARS; non-fiction, textbooks, paperbacks.

University of Minnesota Press: 2037 University Ave SE, Minneapolis, Minn 55414; tel. (612) 373-3266; f. 1927; Dir JOHN ERVIN, Jr; scholarly, textbooks, general.

University of Missouri Press: 200 Lewis Hall, Columbia, Mo 65211; tel. (314) 882-7641; Dir EDWARD D. KING; Assoc. Dir SUSAN MCGREGOR DENNY.

University of Nebraska Press: 901 North 17th St, Lincoln, Neb 68588-0520; tel. (402) 472-3581; f. 1941; Dir DAVID H. GILBERT; Editor-in-Chief WILLIS G. REGIER; general scholarly non-fiction, regional history.

University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, NM 87131; tel. (505) 277-2346; telex 660461; f. 1929; Dir LUTHER WILSON; regional, scholarly.

University of North Carolina Press: POB 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27514; tel. (919) 966-3561; f. 1922; Dir MATTHEW HODGSON; biographical, regional, scholarly non-fiction.

University of Notre Dame Press: Notre Dame, Ind 46556; tel. (219) 239-6346; f. 1949; Dir JAMES R. LANGFORD; humanities and social sciences.

University of Oklahoma Press: 1005 Asp Ave, Norman, Okla 73019; tel. (405) 325-5111; f. 1928; Dir GEORGE W. BAUER; Editor JOHN DRAYTON; scholarly.

University of Pennsylvania Press: Blockley Hall, 418 Service Drive, Philadelphia, Pa 19104; tel. (215) 898-6261; Dir T. M. ROTELL; scholarly.

University of Pittsburgh Press: 127 North Bellefield Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa 15260; tel. (412) 624-4110; f. 1936; Dir FREDERICK A. HETZEL; scholarly.

University of South Carolina Press: Columbia, SC 29208; tel. (803) 777-5243; Dir ROBERT T. KING; scholarly.

University of Tennessee Press: 293 Communications Bldg, Knoxville, Tenn 37996-0325; tel. (615) 974-3321; f. 1940; Dir CAROL ORR.

University of Texas Press: POB 7819, Austin, Tex 78713; tel. (512) 471-7233; telex 776453; f. 1950; Dir JOHN H. KYLE; general scholarly, anthropology, Latin American studies, folklore, natural sciences, women's studies, international relations, medicine, regional.

University of Washington Press: POB C-50096, Seattle, Wash 98145; tel. (206) 543-4050; telex 4740096; f. 1920; Dir DONALD R. ELLEGOOD; Editor-in-Chief NAOMI B. PASCAL; general, scholarly, non-fiction, reprints.

University of Wisconsin Press: 114 North Murray St, Madison, Wis 53715; tel. (608) 262-4928; telex 265452; Dir ALLEN N. FITCHEN; scholarly non-fiction.

University Press of America: 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, Md 20706; tel. (301) 459-3366; f. 1974; Pres. RAYMOND FELLERS; Editor JAMES E. LYONS; scholarly.

University Press of Kansas: 303 Carruth, Lawrence, Kan 66045; tel. (913) 864-4154; f. 1946; Dir FRED M. WOODWARD; scholarly.

University Press of Kentucky: 102 Lafferty Hall, Lexington, Ky 40506; tel. (606) 257-2951; f. 1943; Dir KENNETH CHERRY; Editor JEROME CROUCH; scholarly, regional.

University Press of New England: 3 Lebanon St, Hanover, NH 03755; tel. (603) 646-3348; f. 1970; Dir THOMAS L. MCFARLAND; general scholarly.

University Press of Virginia: POB 3608, University Station, Charlottesville, Va 22903; tel. (804) 924-3468; f. 1963; Dir WALKER COWEN; bibliography.

University Presses of Florida: 15 NW 15th St, Gainesville, Fla 32603; tel. (904) 392-1351; f. 1945; Dir PHILLIP L. MARTIN; Editor JUDITH K. GOFFMAN; general, scholarly, regional.

Vanderbilt University Press: POB 516-Peabody, Nashville, Tenn 37203; tel. (615) 322-3585; Dir JOHN W. POINDEXTER.

Van Nostrand Reinhold Co, Inc: 135 West 50th St, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 265-8700; f. 1848; Chair. ROBERT E. EWING; Pres. JAMES A. CONNOLLY; technical, scientific, reference, professional.

Viking Penguin Inc: 40 West 23rd St, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 807-7300; telex 233776; f. 1925; Pres. ALAN KELLOCK; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Wadsworth, Inc: Belmont, Calif 94002; tel. (415) 595-2350; f. 1956; Chair. JAMES F. LEISY; Pres. and CEO DOUGLAS WARNKEN; professional, reference, college textbooks.

Walker & Co: 720 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 265-3632; f. 1959; Pres. SAMUEL S. WALKER, Jr; Chair. SAMUEL W. MEEK; specialized educational.

Franklin Watts, Inc: 387 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 686-7070; telex 236537; f. 1942; division of Grolier; Pres. J. N. GILLETT; fiction and non-fiction.

Wayne State University Press: 5959 Woodward Ave, Detroit, Mich 48202; tel. (313) 577-4601; f. 1941; Dir Dr BERNARD GOLDMAN; Assoc. Dir RICHARD KINNEY.

Western Publishing Co, Inc: 1220 Mound Ave, Racine, Wis 53404; tel. (414) 633-2431; f. 1907; Pres. and CEO JOSEPH A. MARINO; juvenile, general.

The Westminster Press: 925 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Pa 19107; tel. (215) 928-2700; f. 1838; Gen. Man. ROBERT MCINTYRE; general religion, textbooks, self-help.

Westview Press Inc: 5500 Central Ave, Boulder, Colo 80301; tel. (303) 444-3541; telex 450253; Pres. and Publr FREDERICK A. PRAEGER; scholarly, scientific.

John Wiley and Sons, Inc: 605 Third Ave, New York, NY 10158; tel. (212) 850-6000; f. 1807; Chair. W. BRADFORD WILEY; Pres. ANDREW H. NEILLY, Jr; scientific, technical, medical and social science.

Williams & Wilkins: 428 East Preston St, Baltimore, Md 21202; tel. (301) 528-4000; telex 87669; f. 1890; Pres. SARA A. FINNEGAN; medical, dental, veterinary, scientific.

H. W. Wilson Co: 950 University Ave, Bronx, NY 10452; tel. (212) 588-8400; f. 1898; Chair. HOWARD HAYCRAFT; Pres. LEO M. WEINS; book and periodical indices, reference.

World Book-Childcraft International, Inc: 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill 60654; tel. (312) 245-3456; Chair. K. W. SMITH; Pres. and Publr W. H. NAULT; reference.

Yale University Press: 302 Temple St, New Haven, Conn 06520; tel. (203) 436-7584; telex 963531; f. 1908; Dir JOHN G. RYDEN; Editor-in-Chief EDWARD TRIPP; scholarly non-fiction.

Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc: 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill 60601; tel. (312) 726-9733; telex 206155; division of Times Mirror Co; Pres. JOHN F. DILL.

Zondervan Corpn: 1415 Lake Drive, SE, Grand Rapids, Mich 49506; tel. (616) 459-6900; f. 1931; Pres. PETER KLADDER, Jr; Chair. P. J. ZONDERVAN; religious (Protestant).

Government Publishing House

Government Printing Office: North Capitol and H Sts, NW, Washington, DC 20401; tel. (202) 275-2051; Public Printer WILLIAM J BARRETT (acting).

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

American Booksellers Association: 122 East 42nd St, New York, NY 10168; tel. (212) 867-9060; f. 1900; 5,600 mems; Exec. Dir BERNARD E. RATH.

American Medical Publishers Association: c/o Robert H. Craven, F. A. Davis Co, 1915 Arch St, Philadelphia, Pa 19103; tel. (215) 568-2270; telex 834837; f. 1960; Pres. JOHN F. DILL.

Association of American Publishers, Inc: One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 689-8920; f. 1970; 350 mems; Pres. TOWNSEND HOOPES.

Association of American University Presses Inc: One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 889-6040; telex 126673; f. 1937; 84 mems, 7 affiliates; Pres. L. E. PILLABAUM; Exec. Dir FRANCES GENDLIN.

The Children's Book Council, Inc: 67 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 254-2666; 75 mems. Pres. MARGARET FRITH; Exec. Dir JOHN DONOVAN.

Copyright Society of the USA: c/o New York University Law School, 40 Washington Sq. South, New York, NY 10012; tel. (212) 598-2280; 800 mems; Exec. Dir (vacant).

Publishers' Publicity Association, Inc: c/o Harriet Blacker, The Putnam Publishing Group, 200 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 576-8850; 250 mems.

Religion Publishing Group: c/o Dorothy Harris, Reader's Digest, 750 Third Ave, New York, NY 10017; f. 1973; 100 mems; Pres. BRAD MINER.

Radio and Television

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): 1919 M St, NW, Washington, DC 20554; tel. (202) 632-6336; f. 1934; seven commrs appointed for seven years by the President; regulates inter-state and foreign communication by radio, wire and cable; Chair. MARK S. FOWLER.

RADIO

In 1983 there were over 8,000 licensed radio stations and almost 50 radio programme networks. In 1981 there were 485m. radio sets in use.

Commercial Networks

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc (ABC): 1330 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 887-7777; f. 1953; Chair. and CEO LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; Pres. ABC Radio Network BEN HOBERMAN; radio network and 7 owned radio stations.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc (CBS): 51 West 52nd St, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 975-4321; Pres., Chair. and CEO THOMAS H. WYMAN; Pres. CBS Radio Division ROBERT L. HOSKING; 7 owned and operated AM, 7 owned and operated FM, 244 affiliated stations.

Keystone Broadcasting System: 527 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10022; brs in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit; transcription network for rural USA; c. 1,140 affiliated stations.

Mutual Broadcasting System Inc (MBS): 1755 South Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va 22202; tel. (703) 685-2000; f. 1934; Pres. and CEO MARTIN RUBENSTEIN; Sr Vice-Pres. Radio Network JACK CLEMENTS; over 900 affiliated stations.

National Black Network: 10 Columbus Circle, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10019; Pres. EUGENE D. JACKSON; 4 owned stations, 106 affiliated stations.

National Broadcasting Company, Inc (NBC): 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 664-4444; Chair. and CEO GRANT TINKER; Pres. NBC Radio MICHAEL ESKRIDGE; 8 owned stations, 554 affiliated stations.

RKO Radio Networks: 1440 Broadway, New York, NY 10018; Pres. THOMAS F. BURCHILL; 12 owned stations.

Non-Commercial

National Public Radio: 2025 M St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; Chair. EDWARD ELSON; Pres. FRANK MANKIEWICZ; network of mem. stations in 48 States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Office of Education: US Dept of Education, 400 Maryland Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20202; Dir MALCOLM D. DAVIS; 100 stations.

External Radio Services

ABC International Development: 1330 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 887-7461; telex 422003; subsidiary of American Broadcasting Companies, Inc; Vice-Pres.-in-Charge JAMES T. SHAW; 50 stations in Latin America, Japan, Australia, Canada and elsewhere.

Department of Defense, American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS): 1016 North McCadden Place, Los Angeles, Calif 90038; govt-controlled; Dir ROBERT CRANSTON; Chief of Radio Programming ROBERT L. CASTLE; radio and TV broadcasts in English to Europe, Middle and Far East, Caribbean, North Atlantic, Pacific; over 800 radio and TV outlets in more than 20 countries.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: 1201 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 457-6900; f. 1950; financed by the federal govt broadcasts from Munich, Federal Republic of Germany to Eastern Europe and the USSR c. 1,000 hours weekly in 21 languages; Pres. JAMES L. BUCKLEY; Dirs GEORGE R. URBAN (RFE Div.), GEORGE BAILEY (Radio Liberty Div.).

Radio Station KGEI Inc/The Voice of Friendship: Friendship Station, Redwood City, Calif 94065; f. 1939; owned and operated by Far East Broadcasting Co Inc; Pres. R. H. BOWMAN; Station Man. JACK BROOKS; broadcasts in English, Spanish, German (to Latin America); Russian, Japanese, Mandarin (to the Far East).

Voice of America: US Information Agency, 400 C St, SW, Washington, DC 20547; f. 1942; govt-controlled; Dir US Information Agency CHARLES Z. WICK; Assoc. Dir (Voice of America) (vacant); broadcasts in 42 languages to all areas of the world.

World International Broadcasters Inc: PO Box 88, Red Lion, Pa 17356; Station Man. Mgr JOHN H. NORRIS; broadcasts in English, Russian, Arabic, French, Spanish, Portuguese.

Associations

National Association of Broadcasters (NAB): 1771 N St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 293-3500; f. 1922; over 6,000 mems; a private assn of radio and TV stations and networks; Pres. EDWARD O. FRITTS.

National Education Association: 1201 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 833-4000; telex 8229367; f. 1925; Pres. MARY H. FUTRELL; 50 state affiliates; 1.7m. mems.

TELEVISION

In 1984 there were an estimated 84.9m. households owning television sets.

Number of licensed and operating commercial and educational stations: 1,114 (1984). There were 20 national cable networks carrying advertisements and nine non-advertisement cable networks in 1984.

In 1984 there were an estimated 37.4m. households receiving commercial cable TV.

Commercial Networks

(see Radio Section for full addresses)

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc: Pres. and CEO ABC-TV Network FREDERICK S. PIERCE; 5 owned and 211 affiliated TV stations.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc: Exec. Vice-Pres. CBS-TV Network VAN GORDON SAUTER; 5 owned and operated and 215 affiliated stations.

National Broadcasting Company, Inc: Pres. NBC-TV Network ROBERT MULHOLLAND; 5 owned and 215 affiliated stations.

Educational

Metromedia, Inc: 485 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10017; Chair., Pres. and CEO JOHN W. KLUGE.

Office of Education: Washington, DC; makes grants for educational programming and broadcasting facilities (see under Radio).

Public Broadcasting Service (PBS): 609 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10017; non-profit-making; financed by private subscriptions and federal govt funds; provides programming to 281 radio and 292 affiliated non-commercial public TV stations; Pres. Nat. Public TV RONALD C. BORNSTEIN; Pres. Nat. Public Radio DOUGLAS BENNET.

FINANCE

BANKING

Commercial Banking System

As might be expected the US banking system is the largest and in many respects the most comprehensive and sophisticated in the world. Banking has, however, been largely subject to state rather than federal jurisdiction, and this has created a structure very different from that in other advanced industrial countries. In general no bank may open branches or acquire subsidiaries in states other than that in which it is based. Some states also restrict banks to a single branch, or to operating only in certain counties of the state. The strict federal anti-trust laws also limit mergers of banks within a state. The effect of these measures has been to preserve the independence of a very large number of banks: over 14,000 in 1984. Nevertheless, the dominant banks are the main banks in the big industrial states; of the 10 largest, six are based in New York and two each in California and Illinois.

The possession of bank accounts and the use of banking facilities are perhaps more widespread among all classes and regions than in any other country. This has had important effects on monetary theory and policy, as bank credit has become much more important than currency supply in the regulation of the economy. The use of current accounts and credit cards is so common that many authorities claim the US can be regarded as effectively a cashless society.

Bank Holding Companies

Since 1956 bank holding companies, corporations that control one or more banks in the USA, have become significant elements in the banking system. At the end of 1983 there were 5,371 bank holding companies in the USA. These organizations control commercial banks which hold about 87% of the total assets of insured commercial banks in the USA.

Expansion Overseas

Since the mid-1960s, the leading banks have rapidly expanded their overseas interests. At the end of 1960 there were only about 15 branches of US banks in Europe and a negligible number elsewhere. By the end of 1983 some 165 banks operated over 900 branches outside the USA, which held more than $270,000m. in deposits from non-affiliates. The three largest US banks, which also hold substantial equity interests in foreign banks, accounted for 456 of these branches.

The main factors behind the expansion overseas are the geographical limitations imposed by law at home; the rapid expansion of US business interests abroad and their preference for dealing with a US bank; the faster economic growth of certain foreign countries; and finally the profitability of the 'Eurodollar' capital market.

In December 1981 the Federal Reserve Board sanctioned the establishment of domestic International Banking Facilities (IBF), permitting commercial banks within the US to transact certain types of foreign deposit and loan business on which tax liability does not apply. These activities are also free of most regulatory restrictions. By the end of 1983 assets held in such accounts exceeded $198,000m.

Federal Reserve System

(20th St and Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20551; tel. (202) 452-3204)

The Federal Reserve System, founded in 1913, comprises the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal Advisory Council, the Consumer Advisory Council, the Thrift Institutions Advisory Council, and the 12 Federal Reserve Banks with 25 branches.

The Board of Governors is composed of seven members appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Reserve Banks are empowered to issue Federal Reserve notes fully secured by the following assets, alone or in any combination: (1) Gold certificates; (2) US Government and agency securities; (3) Other eligible assets as described by statute; and (4) Special Drawing Rights certificates. The Reserve Banks may discount paper for depository institutions and make properly secured advances to depository institutions. Federal Reserve Banks were established by Congress as the operating arms of the nation's central banking system. Many of the services performed by this network for depository institutions and for the government are similar to services performed by banks and thrifts for business customers and individuals. Reserve Banks hold the cash reserves of depository institutions and make loans to them. They move currency and coin into and out of circulation, and collect and process millions of cheques each day. They provide banking services for the Treasury, issue and redeem government securities, and act in other ways as fiscal agent for the US Government. The Banks also take part in the primary responsibility of the Federal Reserve System, the setting of monetary policy, through participation on the Federal Open Market Committee.

At the end of 1983, 5,804 of the nation's 14,451 Federal and State-chartered banks, accounting for some 78% of consolidated total assets (assets in the USA as well as foreign offices of US banks), were members of the Federal Reserve System.

The Comptroller of the Currency has primary supervisory authority over national banks, and the banking supervisors of the States have similar jurisdiction over banks organized under State laws. State member banks are examined by the Federal Reserve.

Board of Governors

Chairman: Paul A. Volcker.

Vice-Chairman: Preston Martin.

Governors: Emmett J. Rice, J. Charles Partee, Henry C. Wallich, Lyle E. Gramley, Martha R. Seger.

Secretary of the Board: William W. Wiles.

Federal Reserve Banks

	Chairman	President
Boston	Robert P. Henderson	Frank E. Morris
New York	John Brademas	E. Gerald Corrigan
Philadelphia	Robert M. Landis	Edward G. Boehne
Cleveland	William H. Knoell	Karen N. Horn
Richmond	William S. Lee, III	Robert P. Black
Atlanta	William A. Fickling, Jr	Robert P. Forrestal
Chicago	Stanton R. Cook	Silas Keehn
St Louis	W. L. Hadley Griffin	(vacant)
Minneapolis	William G. Phillips	(vacant)
Kansas City	Doris M. Drury	Roger Guffey
Dallas	Robert D. Rogers	Robert H. Boykin
San Francisco	Caroline L. Ahmanson	John J. Balles

Comptroller of the Currency

(490 L'Enfant Plaza East, SW, Washington, DC 20219; tel. (202) 447-1810)

The Comptroller of the Currency has supervisory control over all federally chartered banks (the national banks), comprising less than one-third of the banks but holding almost 60% of the assets in the US banking system.

Comptroller: (vacant).

International Bank

First Washington Securities Corporation: 1735 Eye St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; f. 1969; international investment banking, particularly in acquisitions, mergers and joint ventures; Chair. Martin M. Rosen.

Export-Import Bank

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave, Washington, DC 20571; tel. (202) 566-8144; telex RCA 248460; f. 1934, and made a permanent independent agency in 1945; auth. cap. $1,000m.; Board of Dirs appointed by the President; finances and facilitates US trade with other countries, guarantees payment to US foreign traders and banks, extends credit to foreign governmental and private concerns; Pres. and Chair. William H. Draper, III; Vice-Chair. John A. Bohn, Jr.

Commercial Banks

The following list is based on a minimum of $1,000m. deposits. In states where no such bank exists, that with the largest deposits is listed.

(cap. = total capital and reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in US dollars)

Alabama

AmSouth Bank NA: POB 11007, 1900 Fifth Ave North, Birmingham, Ala 35288; tel. (205) 326-5120; telex 596150; f. 1873; cap. 246.9m., dep. 2,675.4m. (June 1983); Chair. and CEO John W. Woods; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer Dan L. Hendley.

Alaska

National Bank of Alaska: 301 West Northern Lights Blvd, POB 600, Anchorage, Alaska 99503; tel. (907) 276-1132; telex 25226; f. 1916; cap. 102.5m., dep. 765.4m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Donald L. Mellish; Pres. Edward B. Rasmuson.

Arizona

Arizona Bank: 101 North First Ave, Phoenix, Ariz 85003; tel. (602) 262-2000; telex 667486; f. 1902; cap. 137.7m., dep. 1,889.7m. (June 1982); Chair. and CEO Don B. Tostenrud; Pres. Robert L. Matthews.

First Interstate Bank of Arizona NA: First Interstate Bank Plaza, POB 20551, Phoenix, Ariz 85003; tel. (602) 271-6000; telex 165052; f. 1877; cap. 329m., dep. 4,326m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. S. Hazeltine; Pres. Edward M. Carson.

Valley National Bank of Arizona: 241 North Central Ave, Phoenix, Ariz 85001; tel. (602) 261-1453; telex 667371; f. 1899; cap. 464m., dep. 6,886m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. Howard C. McCrady; Pres. Leonard W. Huck.

Arkansas

Union National Bank of Little Rock: 1 Union National Plaza, Little Rock, Ark 72201; tel. (501) 378-4000; telex 0536411; f. 1934; cap. 23.6m., dep. 305.6m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. Herbert H. McAdams.

California

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Assn: Bank of America Center, 555 California St, San Francisco, Calif 94104; tel.(415) 622-3456; telex RCA 27248, ITT 470010; f. 1904; cap. 4,518.6m., dep. 95,055m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Sam H. Armacost; Chair. Leland S. Prussia.

The Bank of California, NA: 400 California St, San Francisco, Calif 94104; tel. (415) 765-0400; telex RCA 278766, ITT 470011; f. 1864; cap. 192.3m., dep. 2,762.7m. (Sept. 1982); Chair., Pres. and CEO Chauncey E. Schmidt.

California First Bank: 350 California St, San Francisco, Calif 94119; tel. (415) 445-0200; f. 1975; cap. 246.2m., dep. 3,646.5m. (June 1983); Chair. Masao Tsuyama; Pres. and CEO Yashushi Sumiya.

Crocker National Bank: One Montgomery St, San Francisco, Calif 94104; tel. (415) 983-2596; telex RCA 278760, ITT 470005; f. 1963; cap. 1,003.8m., dep. 18,726m. (June 1983); Chair., Pres. and CEO Frank V. Cahouet.

First Interstate Bank of California: 707 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, Calif 90017; tel.(213) 614-5228; telex 674421; f. 1903; cap. 821.3m., dep. 15,950.1m. (June 1982); Pres and CEO William E. B. Siart; Chair. John F. King.

Lloyds Bank California: 612 South Flower St, Los Angeles, Calif 90017; tel. (213) 613-2000; telex 0674710; f. 1961; cap. 159.9m., dep. 2,087.2m. (June 1983); Chair. Stafford R. Grady.

Security Pacific National Bank: Security Pacific Plaza, 333 South Hope St, Los Angeles, Calif 90071; tel. (213) 613-6211; telex 674343; f. 1871; cap. 1,588m., dep. 27,763m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and CEO Richard J. Flamson, III.

Union Bank: 445 South Figueroa St, Los Angeles, Calif 90071; tel. (213) 236-5000; telex 674512; f. 1914; cap. 341.4m., dep. 5,032.4m. (Sept. 1982); Chair. JOHN F. HARRIGAN; Pres. JOHN M. HEIDT.

Wells Fargo Bank NA: 464 California St, San Francisco, Calif 94104; tel. (415) 396-0123; telex RCA 27290, ITT 470004; f. 1852; cap. 914.5m., dep. 17,360.4m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and CEO CARL E. REICHARDT.

Colorado

First Interstate Bank of Denver: 633 17th St, Denver, Colo 80270; tel. (303) 293-2211; telex 45906; f. 1860; cap. 127m., dep. 1,400m. (Sept. 1982); Pres. ROBERT J. MALONE.

United Bank of Denver NA: One United Bank Center, 1700 Broadway, Denver, Colo 80274; tel. (303) 861-8811; telex 045533; f. 1884; cap. 133m., dep. 1,733m. (Sept. 1984); Pres. CHARLES R. HAZELRIGG; Chair. RICHARD A. KIRK.

Connecticut

Connecticut Bank and Trust Co: 1 Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn 06115; tel. (203) 244-5000; telex 99373; f. 1814; cap. 258.7m., dep. 3694.6m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. JOSEPH F. FAHEY, Jr; Pres. GORDON I. ULMER.

Connecticut National Bank: 777 Main St, Hartford, Conn 06115; tel. (203) 728-2000; telex 99339; f. 1972; cap. 229.1m., dep. 3,121.6m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. ROBERT L. NEWELL; Pres. JOEL B. ALVORD.

Delaware

Wilmington Trust Company: Rodney Sq. North, Wilmington, Del 19890; tel. (302) 655-4011; telex 835437; f. 1903; cap. 120.3m., dep. 1,190m. (June 1983); Chair., Pres. and CEO BERNARD J. TAYLOR, II.

District of Columbia

American Security Bank NA: 1501 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20013; tel. (202) 624-4000; telex 248557; f. 1889; cap. 168m., dep. 2,156m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. W. JARVIS MOODY; Pres. DANIEL CALLAHAN, III.

Riggs National Bank of Washington, DC: 1503 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20013; tel. (202) 835-6000; telex RCA 248363; f. 1896; cap. 202.8m., dep. 3,134m. (June 1983); Chair., Pres. and CEO JOE L. ALLBRITTON.

Florida

Southeast Bank NA: 100 South Biscayne Blvd, Miami, Fla 33131; tel. (305) 577-3000; telex 519570; f. 1902; cap. 398.4m., dep. 5,554.9m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. CHARLES J. ZWICK; Pres. JOHN E. PORTA.

Georgia

The Citizens and Southern National Bank: 35 Broad St, NW, Atlanta, Ga 30303; tel. (404) 581-2121; telex 542346; f. 1887; cap. 380.9m., dep. 4,177m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and CEO BENNETT A. BROWN; Pres. JOHN W. MCINTYRE.

First National Bank of Atlanta: POB 4148, 2 Peachtree St, Five Points, Atlanta, Ga 30302; tel. (404) 588-5000; telex 542309; f. 1865; cap. 250m., dep. 3,456m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. THOMAS RAYMOND WILLIAMS; Pres. D. RAYMOND RIDDLE.

Trust Company Bank: 25 Park Place, Atlanta, Ga 30303; tel. (404) 588-7711; telex 542210; cap. 300.9m., dep. 3,186.3m. (Sept. 1983): Pres. EDWARD P. GOULD.

Hawaii

Bank of Hawaii: 111 South King St, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; tel. (808) 537-8111; telex RCA 723434, f. 1897; cap. 216m., dep. 2,630m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and CEO FRANK MANAUT; Pres. H. HOWARD STEPHENSON.

First Hawaiian Bank: 165 South King St, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; tel. (808) 525-7000; telex RCA 7238329; f. 1929; cap. 122.2m., dep. 1,933.3m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO JOHN D. BELLINGER; Pres. WALTER DODS.

Idaho

First Interstate Bank of Idaho: POB 5757, 700 West Idaho St, Boise, Idaho 83705; tel. (208) 383-5000; telex 386441; f. 1891; cap. 39.2m., dep. 514.1m. (June 1982); Chair. R. L. CHRISTIANSON.

Illinois

American National Bank and Trust Co of Chicago: 33 North La Salle St, Chicago, Ill 60690; tel. (312) 661-5000; telex 25229; f. 1928; cap. 181m., dep. 2,320m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. MICHAEL E. TOBIN; Pres. KEENE H. ADDINGTON.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co of Chicago: 231 South La Salle St, Chicago, Ill 60693; tel. (312) 828-2345; telex 025233; f. 1857; cap. 1,767.1m., dep. 28,262m. (Sept. 1982); Chair. and CEO WILLIAM S. OGDEN.

First National Bank of Chicago: 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill 60670; tel. (312) 732-5999; telex 253801; f. 1863; cap. 1,340.2m., dep. 26,456.7m. (Sept. 1982); Chair. BARRY F. SULLIVAN; Pres. RICHARD L. THOMAS.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank: 111 West Monroe St, Chicago, Ill 60603; tel. (312) 461-2121; telex 253417; f. 1882; cap. 380.9m., dep. 4,613.6m. (June 1983); Chair. and CEO CHARLES M. BLISS.

The Northern Trust Co: 50 South La Salle St, Chicago, Ill 60675; tel. (312) 630-6000; telex 253236; f. 1889; cap. 319.6m., dep. 4,101.2m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. PHILIP W. K. SWEET, Jr.

Indiana

American Fletcher National Bank and Trust Company: 101 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, Ind 46277; tel. (317) 639-3000; telex 027324; f. 1954; cap. 171m., dep. 2,384m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. FRANK E. MCKINNEY, Jr; Pres. JOSEPH D. BARNETTE, Jr.

The Indiana National Bank: 1 Indiana Sq., Indianapolis, Ind 46266; tel. (317) 266-6000; telex 27486; f. 1834; cap. 161.3m., dep. 1,785.3m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. THOMAS M. MILLER; Pres. ANDREW J. PAINE, Jr.

Iowa

Norwest Bank Des Moines NA: Seventh and Walnut Sts, Des Moines, Iowa 50304; tel. (515) 245-3146; telex 478326; f. 1868; cap. 66.7m., dep. 708.8m. (June 1983); Chair. and CEO EUGENE G. PRECHT; Pres. GEORGE F. MILLIGAN.

Kansas

Fourth National Bank and Trust Co: POB 4, 100 North Broadway, Wichita, Kan 67201; tel. (316) 261-4444; telex 417481; f. 1887; cap. 77.9m., dep. 930.2m. (Oct. 1984); Chair. JORDAN L. HAINES; Pres. FRANK LOWMAN.

Kentucky

Citizens Fidelity Bank and Trust Company: Louisville, Ky 40296; tel. (502) 581-3250; telex 204136; f. 1944; cap. 136.4m., dep. 1,432.7m. (June 1982); Chair. and CEO J. DAVID GRISSOM.

First National Bank of Louisville: POB 36000, Louisville, Ky 40233; tel. (502) 581-4160; telex WUI 6842090; f. 1863; cap. 212.7m., dep. 2,239m. (June 1984); Chair. A. STEVENS MILES; Pres. MORTON BOYD, Jr.

Louisiana

Whitney National Bank of New Orleans: 228 St Charles St, New Orleans, La 70161; tel. (504) 586-7272; telex 58393; f. 1883; cap. 206.7m., dep. 1,595.9m. (June 1983); Chair. and Pres. PATRICK A. DELANEY.

Maine

Casco Bank and Trust Company: 1 Monument Sq., Portland, Maine 04111; f. 1933; cap. 22.9m., dep. 317m. (Dec. 1978); Pres. JOHN M. DAIGLE.

Maryland

Equitable Bank NA: 100 South Charles St, Baltimore, Md 21201; tel. (301) 547-4000; telex 87889; f. 1913; cap. 131.3m., dep. 1,674.7m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. H. GRANT HATHAWAY; Pres. J. W. MIDDLETON.

First National Bank of Maryland: 25 South Charles St, Baltimore, Md 21201; tel. (301) 244-4500; telex 87600; f. 1806; cap. 198m., dep. 2,772.9m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. J. OWEN COLE; Pres. and CEO CHARLES W. COLE, Jr.

Maryland National Bank: 10 Light St, Baltimore, Md 21202; tel. (301) 244-5498; telex 87705; f. 1933; cap. 315.1m., dep. 3,181m. (June 1983); Chair. ROBERT D. H. HARVEY; Pres. ALAN P. HOBLITZELL.

Massachusetts

Bank of New England NA: 28 State St, Boston, Mass 02109; tel. (617) 742-4000; telex 940191; f. 1831; cap. 170.2m., dep. 3,571.6m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. PETER H. MCCORMICK; Pres. RICHARD D. DRISCOLL.

First National Bank of Boston NA: 100 Federal St, Boston, Mass 02110; tel. (617) 434-4684; telex 940581; f. 1784; cap. 619.3m., dep. 9,981.6m. (June 1981); Chair. and CEO WILLIAM L. BROWN; Pres. IRA STEPANIAN.

Shawmut Bank of Boston NA: 1 Federal St, Boston, Mass 02111; tel. (617) 292-2000; telex WUI 6817133; f. 1836; cap. 151.6m., dep. 2,237.4m. (June 1983); Chair. and CEO JOHN P. LAWARE; Pres. WILLIAM F. CRAIG.

State Street Bank and Trust Co: 225 Franklin St, Boston, Mass 02101; tel. (617) 786-3758; telex 940238; f. 1792; cap. 148.4m., dep. 2,191.6m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM S. EDGERLY.

Michigan

Comerica Bank-Detroit: 211 West Fort St, POB 64858, Detroit, Mich 48264; tel. (313) 222-3300; telex 235393; f. 1849; assets 8,600m., dep. 7,000m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. DONALD R. MANDICH; Pres. EUGENE A. MILLER.

Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit: 100 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Mich 48243; tel. (313) 222-4000; telex 235808; f. 1933; cap. 252.6m., dep. 3,378m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. DEAN E. RICHARDSON; Pres. LOUIS G. ALLEN.

Michigan National Bank: 124 West Allegan St, Lansing, Mich 48901; tel. (517) 377-3111; telex 235503; f. 1934; cap. 88.2m., dep. 1,476.5m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. (vacant).

National Bank of Detroit: Woodward at Fort, Detroit, Mich 48232; tel. (313) 225-1000; telex 230164; f. 1933; cap. 654.3m., dep. 7,225.3m. (June 1983); Chair. and Pres. CHARLES T. FISHER, III.

Minnesota

First National Bank of Minneapolis: First Bank Place, Minneapolis, Minn 55480; tel. (612) 370-4141; telex 290169; f. 1857; cap. 230.9m., dep. 3,603.4m. (Sept. 1982); Pres. RICHARD W. SCHOENKE.

First National Bank of St Paul: 332 Minnesota St, St Paul, Minn 55101; f. 1853; tel. (612) 291-5000; telex 297026; cap. 213.4m., dep. 1,760.1m. (June 1983); Chair. CHARLES E. ARNER; Pres. ANDREW G. SALL.

Norwest Bank Minneapolis NA: Eighth St and Marquette Ave, Minneapolis, Minn 55479; tel. (612) 372-8123; telex 290734; f. 1872; cap. 257.4m., dep. 3,613m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. E. PETER GILLETTE, Jr; Pres. and CEO W. JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Mississipi

Deposit Guaranty National Bank: 1 Deposit Guaranty Plaza, Jackson, Miss 39205; tel. (601) 354-8583; telex 585431; f. 1925; cap. 120.7m., dep. 1,300m. (Sept. 1982); Chair. E. B. ROBINSON, Jr; Pres. WILLIAM L. WATSON.

First National Bank of Jackson: POB 291, Jackson, Miss 39205; tel. (601) 354-5861; telex TWX 810 996 2613; f. 1889; cap. 95.9m., dep. 1,146m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. FRANK R. DAY.

Missouri

Centerre Bank: One Centerre Plaza, POB 267, St Louis, Mo 63166; tel. (314) 554-6000; telex 447389; f. 1919; cap. 164.8m., dep. 2,106m. (Dec. 1982), Chair. and CEO CLARENCE C. BARKSDALE; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer (vacant).

Mercantile Trust Co NA: Eighth and Locust Sts, Mercantile Tower, POB 524, St Louis, Mo 63166; tel. (314) 425-2850; telex 4312015; f. 1855; cap. 256.7m., dep. 2,472.1m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO DONALD E. LASATER.

Montana

Norwest Bank Anaconda-Butte NA: 101 North Main St, Butte, Mont; tel. (208) 782-8391; f. 1877; cap. 7.7m., dep. 102.4m. (June 1983); Pres. WILLIAM R. TAIT.

Nebraska

Omaha National Bank: 17th and Farnam Sts, Omaha, Neb 68102; tel. (402) 348-6000; telex 484432; f. 1866; cap. 77.3m., dep. 622m. (June 1983); Chair. JOHN D. WOODS; Pres. THOMAS H. ALLEN.

Nevada

First Interstate Bank of Nevada NA: POB 11007; One East First St, Reno, Nev 89520; tel. (702) 784-3000; telex RE 25; f. 1902; cap. 177.4m., dep. 1,838.5m. (June 1982); Chair. A. M. SMITH; Pres. and CEO W. E. B. SIART.

New Hampshire

Bank of New Hampshire NA: 300 Franklin St, Manchester, NH 03101; tel. (603) 624-6600; f. 1969; cap. 15.6m., dep. 222.7m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. DAVIS P. THURBER; Pres. J. HOWARD MCGLOON.

New Jersey

First National State Bank: 550 Broad St, Newark, NJ 07102; tel. (201) 565-3200; telex WU 138620; f. 1812; cap. 150.4m., dep. 1,793.5m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. ROBERT R. FERGUSON; Pres. and CEO EDWARD D. KNAPP.

Midlantic National Bank: Metro Park Plaza, POB 600, Edison, NJ 08818; tel. (201) 321-8000; telex 138490; f. 1804; cap. 136.3m., dep. 1,958.9m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. R. VAN BUREN; Pres. D. P. MCDONALD.

United Jersey Bank: 210 Main St, Hackensack, NJ 07602; tel. (201) 646-5240; telex WU 134352; f. 1903; cap. 127.7m., dep. 1,839.2m. (June 1983); Chair. T. JOSEPH SEMROD; Pres. CLIFFORD H. COYMAN.

New Mexico

Albuquerque National Bank: 303 Roma Ave, NW, Albuquerque, NM 87102; tel. (505) 765-2211; telex 660430; f. 1924; cap. 69.7m., dep. 842.9m. (June 1982); Chair. GEORGE S. JENKS.

New York

American Express International Banking Corpn: American Express Plaza, New York, NY 10004; tel. (212) 323-2000; telex RCA 232043; cap. 367m., dep. 5,723m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO ROBERT F. SMITH; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer ALBERT M. BENEZRA.

Bank of New York: 48 Wall St, New York, NY 10015; tel. (212) 530-1784; telex RCA 232060; f. 1784; cap. 555.4m., dep. 8,874.1m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO J. CARTER BACOT; Pres. PETER HERRICK.

Bank of Tokyo Trust Company: 100 Broadway, New York, NY 10005; tel. (212) 766-3400; telex RCA 222967; f. 1955; cap. 274.7m., dep. 3,506.8m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. JIRO ISHIZAKA; Pres. TAIKI KATO.

Bankers' Trust Company: 16 Wall St, New York, NY 10005; tel. (212) 775-2500; telex RCA 233015; f. 1903; assets 38,300m., dep. 21,200m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. ALFRED BRITTAIN, III; Pres. CHARLES S. SANFORD, Jr.

Barclays Bank of New York, NA: 200 Park Ave, New York, NY 10166; f. 1971; tel. (212) 692-9300; telex 424999; cap. 51.5m., dep. 1,215m. (Oct. 1982); Pres. and CEO JOHN SPENCER; Chair. Dr A. BUSH BROWN.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, NY 10081; tel. (212) 552-2222; telex RCA 232163; f. 1955; cap. 3,680.2m., dep. 59,316.8m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO WILLARD C. BUTCHER; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer THOMAS LABRECQUE.

Chemical Bank: 277 Park Ave, New York, NY 10172; tel. (212) 310-6161; telex RCA 222271; f. 1824; cap. 1,965.5m., dep. 32,223m. (June 1982); Chair. DONALD C. PLATTEN; Pres. WALTER V. SHIPLEY.

Citibank NA: 399 Park Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 559-1000; telex 347; f. 1812; cap. 5,485m., dep. 74,149m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO JOHN S. REED.

European American Banking Corpn: 10 Hanover Sq., New York, NY 10005; tel. (212) 437-4300; telex ITT 420771; f. 1950; cap. 292.3m., dep. 3,619.4m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. RAYMOND J. DEMPSEY; PRES. NICHOLAS A. SICA.

Irving Trust Company: 1 Wall St, New York, NY 10015; tel. (212) 487-2121; telex ITT 420268; f. 1851; cap. 928.9m., dep. 11,352m. (June 1983); Chair. GORDON T. WALLIS; Pres. JOSEPH A. RICE.

Manufacturers' and Traders' Trust Company—M & T Bank: One M & T Plaza, Buffalo, NY 14220; tel. (716) 842-4200; telex 91347; f. 1856; cap. 139.1m., dep. 1,448.7m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO ROBERT G. WILMERS.

Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company: 270 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 286-6000; telex 232337; f. 1961; cap. 2,473.5m., dep. 43,498m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO JOHN F. MCGILLICUDDY; Pres. HARRY TAYLOR.

Marine Midland Bank: 140 Broadway, New York, NY 10015; tel. (212) 797-4000; telex ITT 421800; f. 1976; cap. 939.4m., dep. 15,286.7m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. and CEO JOHN R. PETTY.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 23 Wall St, New York, NY 10015; tel.(212) 483-2323; telex 710 5814040; f. 1859; cap. 3,120m., dep. 39,997m. (Dec. 1984); Chair. LEWIS T. PRESTON; Pres. ROBERT V. LINDSAY.

National Westminster Bank USA: 175 Water St, New York, NY 10038; tel. (212) 806-1000; telex RCA 232369; f. 1967; cap. 385.5m., dep. 5,218m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. JOHN T. FEY; Pres. WILLIAM T. KNOWLES.

Republic National Bank of New York: 452 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10018; tel.(212) 930-6000; telex ITT 421434; f. 1966; cap. 1,005.9m., dep. 7,348.5m. (March 1984); Chair. LOUIS MOSKOWITZ; Pres. WALTER H. WEINER.

North Carolina

First Union National Bank: First Union Plaza, Charlotte, NC 28288; tel. (704) 374-6200; telex 572422; f. 1908; cap. 291.2m., dep. 3,707.5m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. THEODORE B. SUMNER, Jr; Pres. JOHN GEORGIUS.

NCNB National Bank of North Carolina: 1 NCNB Plaza, Charlotte, NC 28255; tel. (704) 374-5000; telex 575297; f. 1874; cap. 406.8m., dep. 5,232.6m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. and CEO THOMAS I. STORRS.

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company NA: Third and Main Sts, POB 3099, Winston-Salem, NC 27102; tel. (919) 748-5000; telex 806426; f. 1879; cap. 425.2m., dep. 4,940.4m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. and CEO JOHN G. MEDLIN, Jr; Pres. HANS W. WANDERS.

Ohio

AmeriTrust Company National Association: 900 Euclid Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44101; tel. (216) 687-5000; telex 4332041; f. 1894; cap. 561.3m., dep. 4,556m. (June 1984); Chair. and CEO JERRY V. JARRETT; Pres. JAMES D. RODE.

Central National Bank of Cleveland: 800 Superior Ave, NE, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; tel. (216) 344-3000; telex 980174; f. 1890; cap. 147m., dep. 1,642.7m. (June 1982); Chair., Pres. and CEO WILSON M. BROWN.

National City Bank: 1900 East Ninth St, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; tel.(216) 575-2943; telex 980394; f. 1845; cap. 124.4m., dep. 2,244.3m. (March 1983); Chair. and CEO JULIEN L. MCCALL; Pres. J. ROBERT KILLPACK.

Society National Bank: 127 Public Sq., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; tel. (216) 622-9000; telex 985517; f. 1849; cap. 135.1m., dep. 1,628.8m. (June 1983); Chair. and CEO GORDON E. HEFFERN; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer ROBERT W. GILLESPIE.

Oklahoma

Bank of Oklahoma: Bank of Oklahoma Tower, Tulsa, Okla 74192; tel. (918) 588-6000; telex 492388; f. 1933; cap. 90.2m., dep. 1,093.8m. (June 1982); Chair. and CEO LEONARD J. EATON, Jr; Pres. SAMUEL B. HAYES, III.

First National Bank and Trust Co of Oklahoma City: First National Center, Oklahoma City, Okla 73102; tel. (405) 272-4283; telex 748541; f. 1889; cap. 168.8m., dep. 2,257.9m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. TED W. SHAW.

Liberty National Bank and Trust Co of Oklahoma City: POB 25848, Liberty Tower, 100 Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla 73125; tel. (405) 231-6000; telex 747278; f. 1918; cap. 121.8m., dep. 1,704.9m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. J. W. MCLEAN; Pres. K. GORDON GREER.

Oregon

First Interstate Bank of Oregon NA: 1300 SW Fifth Ave, Portland, Ore 97201; tel. (503) 225-2111; telex 360188; f. 1865; cap. 315.3m., dep. 3,621m. (June 1983); Chair. P. W. WILKE, Jr.

United States National Bank of Oregon: 309 SW Sixth Ave, Portland, Ore 97208; tel. (503) 225-6111; telex 360540; f. 1891; cap. 350.6m., dep. 4,356.2m. (Sept. 1983); Chair. J. A. ELORRIAGA; Pres. R. R. MITCHELL.

Pennsylvania

Continental Bank: Main and Swede Sts, Norristown, Pa 19041; tel. (215) 564-7000; telex 834593; f. 1965; cap. 164.2m., dep. 1,730.3m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. and CEO ROY T. PERAINO; Pres. RICHARD C. RISHEL.

Equibank NA: 2 Oliver Plaza, Pittsburgh, Pa 15222; tel. (412) 288-5000; telex 866573; f. 1871; cap. 129.8m., dep. 2,228m. (Dec. 1981); Chair. and CEO WILLIAM E. BIERER; Pres. RICHARD W. PLUMB.

The Fidelity Bank NA: Broad and Walnut Sts, Philadelphia, Pa 19109; tel. (215) 985-6000; telex 0834480; f. 1866; cap. 289.5m., dep. 4,516.4m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. and CEO HAROLD W. POTE; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer BERNARD J. MORGAN.

First Pennsylvania Bank NA: Centre Sq., 15th and Market Sts, Philadelphia, Pa 19101; tel. (215) 786-7793; telex 834278; f. 1782; cap. 205.5m., dep. 422.8m. (June 1983); Chair. GEORGE A. BUTLER; Pres. FRANK REED.

Hamilton Bank: 110 North Queen St, Lancaster, Pa 17604; tel. (717) 291-3304; telex 848416; f. 1970; cap. 126.6m., dep. 1,559.2m. (Dec. 1981); Pres. and CEO WILSON D. MCELHINNY.

Industrial Valley Bank and Trust Co: IVB Bldg, 1700 Market St, Philadelphia, Pa 19103; Tel. (215) 496-4063; telex 834337; f. 1903; cap. 125.2m., dep. 1,467.2m., (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO JOSEPH A. GALLAGHER; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer F. ROBERT DIETER.

Mellon Bank NA: One Mellon Bank Centre, Pittsburgh, Pa 15258; tel. (412) 234-4100; telex 0612366; f. 1869; cap. 957.2m., dep. 13,835.1m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. J. DAVID BARNES; Pres. GEORGE T. FARRELL.

Mellon Bank East: 1 Girard Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa 19101; tel. (215) 585-2000; telex 0834398; f. 1982 following acquisition of Girard Bank by Mellon Bank NA; Chair. and CEO EDWARD A. MONTGOMERY; Pres. VINCENT E. FUREY, Jr.

Philadelphia National Bank: POB 7618, Broad and Chestnut Sts, Philadelphia, Pa 19101; tel. (215) 629-3100; telex 4990118; f. 1803; cap. 620.7m., dep. 6,255.7m. (June 1984); Chair. G. MORRIS DORRANCE, Jr; Pres. WILSON D. MCELHINNY.

Pittsburgh National Bank: Pittsburgh National Bldg, Pittsburgh, Pa 15265; tel. (412) 355-2000; telex 866533; f. 1864; cap. 477.5m., dep. 4,740m. (June 1984); Chair. THOMAS H. O'BRIEN; Pres. ROBERT C. MILSOM.

Provident National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts, Philadelphia, Pa 19101; tel. (215) 585-5000; telex 845270; f. 1847; cap. 304m., dep. 3,049m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and Pres. ROGER S. HILLAS.

Rhode Island

Fleet National Bank: 111 Westminster St, Providence, RI 02903; tel. (401) 278-5700; telex WUI 6817081; f. 1791; cap. 198.9m., dep. 3,263.8m. (June 1983); Chair. and Pres. J. TERRENCE MURRAY.

South Carolina

Bankers Trust of South Carolina: 1301 Gervais St, POB 448, Columbia, SC 29202; tel. (803) 771-2381; telex 573476; f. 1888; cap. 90.4m., dep. 1,094.4m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. W. W. JOHNSON; Pres. JULIAN B. TURNER.

South Carolina National Bank: 1246 Main St, Columbia, SC 29226-0001; tel. (803) 765-3000; telex 573425; f. 1834; cap. 204m., dep. 1,563.5m. (Sept. 1984); Chair., Pres. and CEO JAMES G. LINDLEY.

South Dakota

Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls: Ninth and Phillips Sts, Sioux Falls, SD 57101; tel. (605) 339-7300; f. 1935; cap. 29.6m., dep. 558.3m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. and CEO C. P. MOORE.

Tennessee

First American National Bank: First American Center, Nashville, Tenn 37237; tel. (615) 748-2821; telex ITT 4621020; f. 1883; cap. 148m., dep. 2,048m. (June 1983); Chair. KENNETH ROBERTS; Pres. and CEO O. G. SHELL.

First Tennessee Bank National Association Memphis: POB 84, 165 Madison Ave, Memphis, Tenn 38101; tel. (901) 523-4444; telex WUI 53834, f. 1864; cap. 245m., dep. 3,476m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. RONALD TERRY; Pres. JOHN P. DULIN.

Texas

Bank of the Southwest NA: POB 2629, Houston, Tex 77252; tel. (713) 751-6100; telex 762613; f. 1907; cap. 151.6m., dep. 2,516.6m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. and CEO JOHN T. CATER; PRES. C. RICHARD VERMILLION, Jr.

First City National Bank of Houston: POB 2557, 1001 Fannin, Houston, Tex 77002; tel. (713) 658-6670; telex 762429; f. 1956; cap. 407.4m., dep. 6,191.6m. (March 1984); Chair. of Board NAT S. ROGERS; Pres. RICHARD G. MERRILL.

InterFirst Bank Dallas: POB 83480, Dallas, Tex 75283; tel. (214) 744-8000; telex 73353; f. 1875; cap. 558m., dep. 7,886m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. and CEO ROBERT H. STEWART, III; Pres. HARVEY R. MITCHELL.

RepublicBank Dallas: POB 225961, Pacific and Ervay Sts, Dallas, Tex 75265; tel. (214) 922-5000; telex 73358; f. 1920; cap. 977.2m., dep. 13,907m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. and CEO CHARLES H. PISTOR, Jr; Pres. JOSEPH R. MUSOLINO.

Texas American Bank/Fort Worth NA: POB 2050, Fort Worth, Tex 76113; tel. (817) 338-8195; telex 758275; f. 1873; cap. 128.8m., dep. 1,542m. (June 1983); Chair. and CEO JOSEPH H. GRANT.

Texas Commerce Bank: 712 Main St, Houston, Tex 77001; tel. 236-4865; telex 775418; f. 1964; cap. 407.7m., dep. 4,807m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. CHARLES C. BEALL, Jr; Pres. JOHN L. ADAMS.

Utah

First Interstate Bank of Utah: 175 South Main St, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; tel. (801) 350-7000; telex 038515; f. 1859; cap. 60.4m., dep. 573.7m. (June 1982); Pres. and CEO LEON G. HARMON.

Vermont

Howard Bank: 111 Main St, Burlington, Vt 05401; tel. (802) 658-1010; telex 954649; f. 1870; cap. 26.3m., dep. 306.6m. (June 1983); Pres. HARRY R. MITIGUY.

Virginia

First & Merchants National Bank: 12th and Main Sts, POB 27025, Richmond, Va 23261; tel. (804) 788-2000; telex 827373; f. 1865; cap. 144.4m., dep. 1,714.2m. (Sept. 1980); Pres. RANDOLPH W. MCELROY.

United Virginia Bank: POB 26665 919 East Main St, Richmond, Va 232919; tel. (804) 782-7416; telex 827420; f. 1865; cap. 317.5m., dep. 3,679.3m. (June 1983); Chair. and CEO JOSEPH A. JENNINGS; Pres. DOUGLAS H. LUDEMAN.

Virginia National Bank: POB 600, 1 Commercial Place, Norfolk, Va 23501; tel. (804) 441-4000; telex 823468; f. 1963; cap. 213.3m., dep. 3,220.7m. (June 1983); Chair. C. A. CUTCHINS, III; Pres. JOHN B. BERNHARDT.

Washington (State)

First Interstate Bank of Washington: 999 Third Ave, Seattle, Wash 98104; tel. (206) 292-3111; telex 329686; f. 1970; cap. 142.6m., dep. 2,215m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. RICHARD E. BANGERT.

People's National Bank of Washington: 1414 Fourth Ave, POB 720, Seattle, Wash 98111; tel. (206) 344-4625; telex 320095; f. 1889; cap. 118m., dep. 1,392.5m. (June 1982); Chair. and CEO JOSHUA GREEN, III; Pres. JAMES G. CAIRNS.

Rainier National Bank: POB 3966, 1 Rainier Sq., Seattle, Wash 98124; tel. (206) 621-4111; telex 4740135; f. 1889; cap. 432.4m., dep. 5,143m. (Sept. 1984); Chair. and CEO G. ROBERT TRUEX, Jr; Pres. JOHN D. MANGELS.

Seattle-First National Bank: POB 3586, 1001 Fourth Ave, Seattle, Wash 98124; tel. (206) 583-3131; telex 320249; f. 1870; cap. 462m., dep. 6,535m. (Dec. 1980); Chair. and CEO RICHARD P. COOLEY; Pres. RICHARD G. JAEHNING.

West Virginia

Kanawha Valley Bank NA: POB 1793, Charleston, West Va 25326; tel. (304) 348-7000; telex 710 9301816; f. 1867; cap. 30.7m., dep. 366.6m. (Sept. 1983); Pres. and CEO ROBERT F. BARONNER.

Wisconsin

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee: 777 East Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, Wis 53202; tel. (414) 765-5705; telex 26635; f. 1863; cap. 182.3m., dep. 2,363.6m. (June 1982); Chair. HAL C. KUEHL; Pres. JOHN H. HENDEE, Jr.

Wyoming

First Interstate Bank of Casper NA: POB 40, Casper, Wyo 8260; tel. (307) 235-4201; f. 1889; cap. 26.1m., dep. 277m. (June 1983); Pres. and CEO HENRY A. HITCH.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

There is a State Bankers Association in each state.

American Bankers Association: 1120 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 467-4000; f. 1875; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIS W. ALEXANDER; 13,200 banks.

Bank Administration Institute: 60 Gould Center, 2550 Golf Rd, Rolling Meadows, Ill 60008; tel. (312) 228-6200; f. 1924; Pres. RONALD G. BURKE; 10,000 mems.

Independent Bankers Association of America: 1625 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Suite 202, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 332-8980; f. 1930; 7,750 banks.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: 200 Park Ave, New York, NY 10166; tel. (212) 973-5432; f. 1920; Pres. SAUL B. KLAMAN; 430 banks.

New York Clearing House Association: 100 Broad St, New York, NY 10004; tel. (212) 943-2200; f. 1853; Pres. ALFRED BRITTAIN, III; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN F. LEE; Chair. Clearing House Cttee JOSEPH A. RICE; 12 banks.

United States League of Savings Institutions: 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill 60601; tel. (312) 644-3100; f. 1892; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM B. O'CONNELL; 3,900 mems.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

Securities and Exchange Commission: 450 Fifth St, NW, Washington, DC 20549; tel. (202) 272-2600; f. 1934; federal body which administers the federal securities laws; Chair. JOHN S. R. SHAD.

American Stock Exchange: 86 Trinity Place, New York, NY 10006; f. 1849; Chair. ARTHUR LEVITT, Jr; Pres. ROBERT J. BIRNBAUM; mems 661 regular, 155 associate, 95 options principal.

Boston Stock Exchange Inc: 53 State St, Boston, Mass 02109; f. 1834; Chair. and CEO CHARLES MOHR; Pres. JAMES E. DOWD; 190 mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: 120 South La Salle St, Chicago, Ill 60603; f. 1882; Chair and CEO JOHN G. WEITHERS; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer K. I. ROSENBLUM; 435 mems.

New York Stock Exchange Inc: 11 Wall St, New York, NY 10005; f. 1817; Chair and CEO JOHN J. PHELAN, Jr; Pres. ROBERT J. BIRNBAUM; Sec. JAMES E. BUCK; 1,366 mems.

Pacific Stock Exchange, Inc: 301 Pine St, San Francisco, Calif 94104; tel. (415) 393-4000; telex 171053; f. 1882; Chair. CHARLES E. RICKERSHAUSER, Jr; Pres. JAMES S. GALLAGHER; 207 mems.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Inc: Stock Exchange Bldg, 1900 Market St, Philadelphia, Pa 19103; tel. (215) 496-5000; telex 902636; f. 1790; Chair. MARTIN L. LONGSTRETH, Jr; Pres. NICHOLAS A. GIORDANO; 505 mems.

INSURANCE

(With assets exceeding $50,000,000)

Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company: 51 Louisiana Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001; f. 1869; Chair. and CEO DANIEL L. HURSON; Pres. DUANE B. ADAMS; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co: 151 Farmington Ave, Hartford, Conn 06156; f. 1907; Chair. and CEO JAMES T. LYNN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Aetna Insurance Company: 55 Elm St, Hartford, Conn 06115; f. 1819; Pres. F. D. WATKINS; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Life & Casualty Company: 151 Farmington Ave, Hartford, Conn 06156; f. 1853; Chair. and CEO JAMES T. LYNN; Pres. WILLIAM O. BAILEY; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Allstate Insurance Company: Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill 60062; f. 1931; Chair. A. R. BOE; Pres. R. B. SHEPPARD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

American General Corporation: 2727 Allen Parkway, Houston, Tex 77019; f. 1926; Chair. HAROLD S. HOOK; operating in all States, Canada and Guam.

American Insurance Company: 1639 State Highway 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054; f. 1846; Pres. and Chair. MYRON DU BAIN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co: Route 128 Wakefield, Mass 01880; f. 1887; Chair. and CEO R. E. ROBERSON; Pres. R. J. BREWER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

American Mutual Life Insurance Company: Liberty Bldg, Des Moines, Iowa 50307; f. 1897; Pres. S. C. KALAINOV; operating in 24 States.

American National Insurance Company: One Moody Plaza, Galveston, Tex 77550; f. 1905; Pres. and CEO ORSON C. CLAY; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Puerto Rico and Guam.

American United Life Insurance Company: One American Sq., POB 368, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; f. 1877; Chair. JACK E. REICH; Pres. JERRY D. SEMLER.

Baltimore Life Insurance Company: Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore, Md 21201; f. 1882; Chair. and Pres. G. G. RADCLIFFE; operating in 9 States and the District of Columbia.

Bankers' Life and Casualty Co: 4444 Lawrence Ave, Chicago, Ill 60630; f. 1880; Chair. and Pres. ROBERT P. EWING.

Bankers Life Nebraska: 5900 O St, Lincoln, Neb 68510; f. 1887; Pres. and CEO NEAL E. TYNER.

Bankers' National Life Insurance Company: 1599 Littleton Rd, Parsippany, NJ 07054; f. 1927; Pres. WILLIAM F. GOOD; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Berkshire Life Insurance Company: 700 South St, Pittsfield, Mass 01201; f. 1851; Pres. ALBERT C. CORNELIO, Jr; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Business Men's Assurance Company of America: BMA Tower, 1 Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Mo 64141; f. 1909; Chair. and CEO W. D. GRANT; operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

California-Western States Life Insurance Company: 2020 L St, Sacremento, Calif 95814; f. 1910; Pres. M. J. POULOS; operating in 28 States and Canada.

Capitol Life Insurance Company: Capitol Life Center, 225 East 16th Ave, Denver, Colo 80203; f. 1905; Pres. EDWARD J. BARAN; operating in 49 States.

Central Life Assurance Company: 611 Fifth Ave, POB 1555, Des Moines, Iowa 50309; f. 1896; Pres. R. K. BROOKS.

Century Life of America: Heritage Way, Waverly, Iowa; f. 1879; Pres. I. R. BURLING; operating in 30 States and the District of Columbia.

CIGNA Corpn: Hartford, Conn 06152; f. 1982 following merger of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co with Insurance Co of North America: Chair. and CEO ROBERT D. KILPATRICK; Pres. HARTZEL Z. LEBED; operating in all States and the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Colonial Life Insurance Company of America: POB 216, Parsippany, NJ 07054; f. 1897; Pres. L. JEFFERSON STULCE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Combined Insurance Company of America: 707 Combined Center, Northbrook, Ill 60062; f. 1949; Chair. W. CLEMENT STONE; Pres., CEO and Chief Operating Officer CLEMENT STONE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Canada and overseas.

Commercial Union Insurance Companies: One Beacon St, Boston, Mass 02108; f. 1861; Chair and CEO ANTHONY L. BREND.

Commonwealth Life Insurance Company: Commonwealth Bldg, POB 32800, Louisville, Ky 40232; f. 1904; Chair. DUANE J. MURNER; Pres. DAVID E. SAMS, Jr; operating in 7 States.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company: 140 Garden St, Hartford, Conn 06115; f. 1846; Chair. EDWARD B. BATES; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Continental American Life Insurance Company: Continental-American Bldg, Wilmington, Del 19899; f. 1907; Pres. WILLIAM G. COPELAND; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Continental Assurance Company; Continental Casualty Company: CNA Plaza, Chicago, Ill 60685; Chair. and Pres. E. J. NOHA; operating in all States, Canada, Guam and Puerto Rico.

The Continental Insurance Company: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038; f. 1853; Chair. JOHN B. RICKER, Jr; Pres. JOHN H. BRETHERICK, Jr; operating in all States and Puerto Rico.

Country Mutual Insurance Co: 1701 Towanda Ave, Bloomington, Ill 61701; f. 1925; Pres. JOHN WHITE, Jr.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States: 1285 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10019; f. 1859; Pres. and CEO JOHN B. CARTER; Chair. and CEO ROBERT F. FROEHIKE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Equitable Life Insurance Company: 8300 Greensboro Drive, POB 900, McLean, Va 22101; f. 1885; Pres and CEO ROBERT S. MARCOTTE; operating in 23 States and the District of Columbia.

Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa: 604 Locust St, Des Moines, Iowa 50306; f. 1867; Pres. K. R. AUSTIN; Chair. J. W. HUBBELL, Jr; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Excelsior Insurance Company of New York: POB 4858, Syracuse, NY 13221; f. 1919; Chair. P. R. HERTEL, Jr; operating in 15 States and the District of Columbia.

Farmers' Insurance Exchange: POB 2478, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif 90051; f. 1928; Chair. and CEO R. G. LINDSLEY; operating in 26 States.

Farmers New World Life Insurance Co: 3003 77th Ave SE, Mercer Island, Wash 98040; f. 1910; Pres. J. THOMAS DILLHOFF; operating in 25 States.

Federal Home Life Insurance Company: 78 West Michigan Mall, Battle Creek, Mich 49017; tel. (616) 968-5775; f. 1906; Pres. (vacant).

Federal Insurance Company: 15 Mountain View Rd, Warren, NJ 07060; f. 1901; Chair. and Pres. HENRY U. HARDER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038; f. 1875; Chair. and Pres. J. B. RICKER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company: Fidelity Mutual Life Bldg, Philadelphia, Pa 19101; f. 1878; Pres. J. C. LADD; operating in 39 States.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company: 3333 California St, San Francisco, Calif 94118; f. 1863; Chair. and CEO SANFORD I. WEILL; Pres. JAMES M. CENAGHAN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, NJ: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038; f. 1855; Chair. and Pres. JOHN B. RICKER; operating in all States and Puerto Rico.

Franklin Life Insurance Company: Franklin Sq., Springfield, Ill 62713; f. 1884; Pres. and CEO WILLIAM J. ALLEY.

General American Life Insurance Company: 700 Market St, POB 396, St Louis, Mo 63166; f. 1933; CEO H. EDWIN TRUSHEIM; operating in 49 States.

Great American Insurance Co: 580 Walnut St, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1976; Chair. CARL H. LINDER; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Great Southern Life Insurance Co: 3121 Buffalo Speedway, Houston, Tex 77098; f. 1909; Chair. ROBERT T. SHAW; Pres. JOHN W. GARDINER; operating in 37 States.

Guarantee Mutual Life Company: Guarantee Mutual Life Bldg, 8721 Indian Hills Drive, Omaha, Neb 68114; tel. (402) 390-7300; f. 1901; Pres. E. A. CONLEY; operating in 26 States.

The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America: 201 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10003; f. 1860; Chair. and CEO LEO R. FUTIA; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Gulf Insurance Co: 4510 Belleview, Kansas City, Mo 64111; f. 1925; Pres. D. W. BANNISTER; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Gulf Life Insurance Co: 1301 Gulf Life Drive, Jacksonville, Fla 32207; f. 1911; Pres. and CEO M. S. HOBBS; operating in 34 States.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company: John Hancock Place, POB 111, Boston, Mass 02117; f. 1862; Chair and CEO J. EDWIN MATZ; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer JOHN G. MCELWEE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Canada.

Hanover Insurance Company: 500 Harvey Rd, Manchester, NH 03103; f. 1973; Chair. W. D. BELL; Pres. WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company: 3901 West Broad St, Richmond, Va 23230; f. 1899; Chair. M. D. NUNNALLY, Jr; Pres. R. W. WILTSHIRE; operating in 6 States and the District of Columbia.

The Home Insurance Company: 59 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038; f. 1853; Chair. and Pres. PETER C. R. HUANG; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Home Life Insurance Company: 253 Broadway, New York, NY 10007; f. 1860; Pres. GERALD K. RUGGER; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

IDS Life Insurance Company: IDS Tower, Minneapolis, Minn 55402; f. 1957; Chair. W. D. SCOTT; Pres. J. R. PICKERING; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Indianapolis Life Insurance Company: 2960 North Meridian St, POB 1230B, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; f. 1905; Pres. EUGENE M. BUSCHE; operating in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Integon Corpn: 500 West Fifth St, POB 3199, Winston Salem, NC 27152; f. 1920; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer JAMES R. RIDLEY; operating in 42 States.

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company: Jefferson Sq., Greensboro, NC 27420; f. 1907; Pres. W. ROGER SOLES.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company: POB 139, 3520 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo 64141; f. 1895; Chair. and Pres. JOSEPH R. BIXBY; operating in 43 States and the District of Columbia.

Lamar Life Insurance Company: 317 East Capitol St, POB 880, Jackson, Miss 39205; f. 1906; Pres. JACK P. DEAN; operating in 11 States.

Liberty Life Insurance Company: Liberty Life Bldg, Wade Hampton Blvd, POB 789, Greenville, SC 29602; f. 1905; Chair. W. HAYNE HIPP; Pres. WALTER C. DUEMER; operating in 37 States and the District of Columbia.

Liberty National Life Insurance Company: 2001 Third Ave South, Birmingham, Ala 35202; f. 1900; Chair. F. P. SAMFORD, Jr; Pres. R. I. STEWART; operating in 37 States and the District of Columbia.

Life and Casualty Insurance Company of Tennessee: Life and Casualty Tower, Nashville, Tenn 37219; f. 1903; Chair. A. M. STEELE; Pres. P. G. DAVIDSON, III; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.

Life Insurance Co of Georgia: Life of Georgia Tower, Atlanta, Ga 30365; f. 1891; Pres. LYNN H. JOHNSTON; operating in 11 States.

Life Insurance Company of Virginia: 6610 West Broad St, Richmond, Va 23261; f. 1871; Pres. S. H. TURNER; operating in 36 States and the District of Columbia.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company: 1300 South Clinton St, Fort Wayne, Ind 46801; tel. (219) 427-3495; telex 232673; f. 1905; Pres. and CEO IAN M. ROLLAND; operating in 49 States and Canada, Guam, Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company: 111 West 57th St, New York, NY 10019; f. 1850; Chair. and CEO D. M. FORDYCE; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company: 1295 State St, Springfield, Mass 01111; f. 1851; Chair. J. R. MARTIN; Pres. WILLIAM J. CLARK; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: 30 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10010; f. 1868; Pres. and CEO RICHARD R. SHINN; Chair. GEORGE P. JENKINS; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company: 345 Cedar St, St Paul, Minn 55101; f. 1880; Pres. COLEMAN BLOOMFIELD; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Monarch Life Insurance Company: 1250 State St, Springfield, Mass 01133; tel. (413) 785-5811; f. 1901; Pres. BRUCE BROWN; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Monumental Life Insurance Company: 2 East Chase St, Baltimore, Md 21202; f. 1858; Chair. and Pres. B. LARRY JENKINS; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company: 520 Broad St, Newark, NJ 07101; f. 1845; Chair. and CEO ROBERT V. VAN FOSSAN; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (MONY): 1740 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 708-2000; f. 1842; Chair. and CEO JAMES A. ATTWOOD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Mutual of Omaha Insurance Company: Mutual of Omaha Plaza, Omaha, Neb 68175; f. 1909; Chair. and CEO V. J. SKUTT; Pres. J. D. MINTON; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Canada.

National Life and Accident Insurance Company: National Life Center, Nashville, Tenn 37250; f. 1902; Chair. C. A. CRAIG; Pres. F. W. LAZENBY; operating in 31 States.

National Life Insurance Company: National Life Drive, Montpelier, Vt 05602; f. 1848; Chair. R. S. GILLETTE; Pres. R. I. FRICKE; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co: One Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1925; Chair. and CEO J. E. FISHER; Pres. and Gen. Man. P. A. DONALD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company: 501 Boylston St, Boston, Mass 02117; f. 1835; Chair., Pres. and CEO E. E. PHILLIPS; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

New York Life Insurance Company: 51 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10010; f. 1845; Chair. R. MANNING BROWN, Jr; Pres. DONALD K. ROSS; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038; f. 1850; Chair. and Pres. J. B. RICKER, Jr; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co: 720 East Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, Wis 53202; f. 1857; Chair. (vacant); Pres. and CEO DONALD SCHUENKE; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company: 20 Washington Ave South, POB 20, Minneapolis, Minn 55440; f. 1885; Chair. and Pres. J. E. PEARSON; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Ohio National Life Insurance Company: West Howard Taft Rd at Highland Ave, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219; f. 1909; Pres. P. E. MARTIN; operating in 39 States and the District of Columbia.

Old Line Life Insurance Company of America: 707 North 11th St, Milwaukee, Wis 53201; f. 1910; Pres. CHAS. S. LEWIS; Chair. G. E. CROSBY, Jr; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company: 700 Newport Center Drive, POB 9000, Newport Beach, Calif 92663; f. 1868; Chair. and CEO WALTER B. GERKEN; Pres. HARRY G. BUBB; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co: Independence Sq., Philadelphia, Pa 19172; f. 1847; Chair. F. K. TARBOX; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Peoples Life Insurance Company: 601 New Hampshire Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20048; f. 1903; Chair., Pres. and CEO CHARLES R. BRADY; operating in 18 States and the District of Columbia.

Philadelphia Life Insurance Company: One Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa 19106; f. 1906; Chair. DAVID W. ERWIN; Pres. RODERIC H. ROSS.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company: One American Row, Hartford, Conn 06115; f. 1851; Chair. ROBERT T. JACKSON; Pres. DENNIS F. HARDCASTLE; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Pilot Life Insurance Company: Greensboro, NC 27420; f. 1903; Pres. L. C. STEVENS, Jr; operating in 33 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Protective Life Insurance Company: Protective Life Bldg, POB 2606, Birmingham, Ala 35202; f. 1907; Chair. and CEO WILLIAM J. RUSHTON, III; operating in 38 States, the District of Columbia and Guam.

Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company: Fountain Sq., Chattanooga, Tenn 37402; f. 1887; Pres. and CEO H. CAREY HANLIN; operating in 49 States and Canada.

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia: 4601 Market St, POB 7378, Philadelphia, Pa 19101; f. 1865; Chair. and Pres. JOHN A. MILLER.

The Prudential Insurance Co of America: Prudential Plaza, Newark, NJ 07101; f. 1875; Chair. and CEO ROBERT A. BECK; Pres. JOSEPH J. MELONE; operating in all States and Canada.

Reliance Insurance Co: 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa 19103; f. 1817; Chair. and CEO WILLIAM A. POLLARD; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Republic National Life Insurance Company: POB 6210, Dallas, Tex 75266; f. 1928; Pres. and CEO J. D. MELTON; Chair. J. B. SHEPPERD; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Paul Revere Life Insurance Co: 18 Chestnut St, Worcester, Mass 01608; f. 1930; Pres. A. LOWE REID, Jr; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

SAFECO Corpn: Safeco Plaza, Seattle, Wash 98185; f. 1929; Chair. and CEO R. M. TRAFTON; Pres. BRUCE MAINES; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

St Paul Companies: 385 Washington St, St Paul, Minn 55102; f. 1925; Chair. and CEO CARL B. DRAKE, Jr.

Security Insurance Co of Hartford: 9 Farm Springs Drive, Farmington, Conn 06032; f. 1841; Pres. and CEO E. J. HOBBS; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Southland Life Insurance Company: Southland Center, Dallas, Tex 75201; f. 1908; Pres MAX T. MURRAY; operating in 45 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Southwestern Life Insurance Company: Southwestern Life Bldg, 1807 Ross Ave, Dallas, Tex 75201; f. 1903; Chair. and CEO WILLIAM H. SEAY; operating in 36 States and the District of Columbia.

Standard Insurance Company: POB 711, Portland, Ore 97207; f. 1906; Pres. BENJAMIN R. WHITELEY; operating in 13 States.

State Farm Life Insurance Co: One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, Ill 61701; f. 1929; Chair. EARLE B. JOHNSON; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co: One State Farm Plaza, Bloomington, Ill 61701; f. 1922; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

State Life Insurance Company: 141 East Washington, POB 406, Indianapolis, Ind 46206; f. 1894; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN; operating in 25 States and the District of Columbia.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America: 440 Lincoln St, Worcester, Mass 01605; f. 1844; Chair. and CEO W. DOUGLAS BELL; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Sun Life Insurance Company of America: Sun Life Bldg, Baltimore, Md 21201; f. 1890; Pres. ELI BROAD; Chair. MARTIN E. DANNENBERG; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America: 730 Third Ave, New York, NY 10017; f. 1918; Chair. and CEO T. C. EDWARDS; Pres. J. G. MACDONALD; operating in all States.

Transamerica Insurance Company: 1150 South Olive St, Los Angeles, Calif 90015; f. 1963; Chair. D. C. Leavitt; Pres. Edwin Seaman; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Transamerica Occidental Life Insurance Company: POB 2101, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif 90051; f. 1906; Chair. Meno T. Lake; Pres. David R. Carpenter.

Travelers Insurance Company: 1 Tower Sq., Hartford, Conn 06115; f. 1893; Chair. and CEO Edward H. Budd; Pres. Alva O. Way; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam and Canada.

Unigard Security Insurance Company: 1215 Fourth Ave, Seattle, Wash 98161; f. 1901; Chair., Pres and CEO Richard S. L. Boddis; operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Union Central Life Insurance Company: POB 179, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1867; Pres and CEO Harry Rossi; operating in all States and the District of Columbia.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company: 2211 Congress St, POB 9548, Portland, Maine 04112; f. 1848; Pres. Colin C. Hampton; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

United Insurance Company of America: One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill 60601; f. 1955; Pres. and CEO Anderson Kelley; Chair. J. V. Jerome; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

United Life and Accident Insurance Company: 1 Granite Place, Concord, NH 03301; f. 1913; Pres. John F. Swope; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

United of Omaha Life Insurance Company: Mutual of Omaha Plaza, Omaha, Neb 68175; f. 1926; Chair. and CEO V. J. Skutt; Pres. Conrad S. Young; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co: 100 Light St, POB 1138, Baltimore, Md 21203; tel. (301) 547-3000; telex 87538; f. 1896; Chair. and CEO Jack Moseley; Pres. Paul Scheel; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

United States Life Insurance Company: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, NY 10038; f. 1850; Chair. Gordon E. Crosby, Jr; Pres. and CEO Joseph Fafian; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Guam.

Volunteer State Life Insurance Company: Volunteer Bldg. Chattanooga, Tenn 37402; f. 1903; Pres. and CEO W. A. Simpson; operating in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Washington National Insurance Company: 1630 Chicago Ave, Evanston, Ill 60201; f. 1911; Chair. and CEO S. P. Hutchinson; Pres. E. E. Cragg; operating in all States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Western Life Insurance Company: 500 Bielenberg Drive, POB 43271, St Paul, Minn 55164; f. 1910; Pres. and CEO Ralph E. Young; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Western-Southern Life Insurance Company: 400 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1888; Pres. Dr C. M. Barrett; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company: 220–222 Washington Ave, Oshkosh, Wis 54901; f. 1908; Pres. A. Dean Arganbright; operating in 33 States and the District of Columbia.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

American Association of Insurance Services: 1035 South York Rd, Bensenville, Ill 60106; f. 1946; tel. (312) 595-3225; advisory org. for property and casualty cos; 330 mems; Pres. M. H. deYoung.

American Council of Life Insurance: 1850 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 862-4000; f. 1976; 510 mem. cos; Pres. Richard S. Schweiker.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters: 14 Wall St, New York, NY 10005; tel. (212) 233-0550; f. 1898; mems: 120 marine insurance cos representing 90% of the US marine insurance market; Chair. Edward K. Trowbridge; Pres. Thomas A. Fain.

American Insurance Association: 85 John St, New York, NY 10038; tel.(212) 669-0400; f. 1964; 198 mems; Chair. Peter Lardner; Pres. T. Lawrence Jones.

Casualty Actuarial Society: One Penn Plaza, 250 West 34th St, New York, NY 10119; tel. (212) 560-1018; f. 1914; Pres. C. K. Khury; Vice-Pres. for Admin. Herbert J. Phillips.

Health Insurance Association of America: 1750 K St, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 331-1336; f. 1956; 306 corporate mems.

Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association, Inc: POB 208, Hartford, Conn 06141; tel. (203) 677-0033; f. 1916; c. 615 mems; a sales research and service org. of life insurance cos; Chair. Warren W. Deakins; Pres. George G. Joseph.

Life Office Management Association: 100 Colony Sq., Atlanta, Ga 30361; tel. (404) 892-7272; 636 mem. cos; Chair. E. James Morton; Pres. Lynn G. Merritt.

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies: 3707 Woodview Trace, POB 68700, Indianapolis, Ind 46250; tel. (317) 875-5250; 1,187 mems; Pres. Harold W. Walters; Chair. Paul Steiner.

New York Insurance Exchange Inc: 59 John St, New York, NY 10038; tel. (212) 618-9200; telex 961087; f. 1980; mems: 46 syndicates, and 105 brokerage firms Pres. Donald E. Reutershan; Gen. Counsel and Sec. Peter H. Bickford.

Reinsurance Association of America: 1025 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 512, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 293-3335; f. 1969; 25 mems; Pres. André Maisonpierre.

Society of Actuaries: 208 South La Salle St, Chicago, Ill 60604; tel. (312) 236-3833; f. 1949; 4,480 fellows, 3,689 associates; Exec. Dir John E. O'Connor, Jr.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: 1615 H St, NW, Washington, DC 20062; tel. (202) 659-6000; telex 248302; f. 1912; mems: c. 244,000 cos and professional asscns and chambers of commerce; Pres. Richard L. Lesher.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Chemicals

American Institute of Chemists: 7315 Wisconsin Ave, Bethesda, Md 20814; tel. (301) 652-2447; f. 1923; 5,000 mems; Exec. Dir D. A. H. Roethel.

American Pharmaceutical Association: 2215 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 626-4410; f. 1852; 50,000 mems; Pres. and CEO William S. Apple.

Chemical Manufacturers Association: 2501 M St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 887-1100; telex 89617; f. 1872; c. 200 mems; Pres. Robert A. Roland; Sec. Charles W. Van Vlack.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Association: 42–40 Bell Blvd, Suite 604, Bayside, NY 11361; tel. (516) 229-8891; 500 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. D. Madden.

The Fertilizer Institute: 1015 18th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 861-4900; f. 1955; 301 mems; Pres. Gary D. Myers.

National Association of Retail Druggists: 205 Daingerfield Rd, Alexandria, Va 22314; tel. (703) 683-8200; f. 1898; 30,000 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. Charles M. West.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association: 1100 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 835-3400; f. 1958; 140 mems; Pres. Lewis A. Engman.

Soap and Detergent Association: 475 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 725-1262; f. 1926; 141 mems; Pres. Theodore E. Brenner; Vice-Pres. Robert C. Singer.

Construction

(see also Electricity, and Engineering and Machinery)

Associated Builders and Contractors: 729 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 637-8800; f. 1950; 16,000 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. Daniel J. Bennet.

Associated General Contractors of America: 1957 E St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 393-2040; f. 1918; 8,500 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. Hubert Beatty.

Associated Specialty Contractors: 7315 Wisconsin Ave, Bethesda, Md 20814-3299; tel. (301) 657-3110; f. 1950; 17,600 mems; Pres. Robert Wilkinson.

Construction Specifications Institute: 601 Madison St, Alexandria, Va 22314; tel. (703) 684-0300; f. 1948; 17,000 mems; Exec. Dir J. A. Gascoigne.

Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc: 5530 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Chevy Chase, Md 20815; tel. (301) 654-7960; f. 1889; 1,700 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. Walter M. Kardy.

National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors: 180 South Washington St, POB 6808, Falls Church, Va 22046; f. 1883; 6,300 mems; Exec. Dir C. B. Lavin, Jr.

Tile Contractors' Association of America, Inc: 112 North Alfred St, Alexandria, Va 22314; tel. (703) 836-5995; f. 1929; 300 mems; Sec. WILHELMINA T. LOOMIS.

Electricity
(see also Construction, and Engineering and Machinery)

Edison Electric Institute: 1111 19th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 828-7400; f. 1933; mems: of 190 investor-owned electric utility cos; Pres. WILLIAM MCCOLLAM, Jr.

Electronic Industries Association: 2001 Eye St., NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 457-4900; f. 1924; 375 mems; Pres. P. F. MCCLOSKEY.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers: 345 East 47th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 705-7900; f. 1963; 210,000 mems; Exec. Dir ERIC HERZ.

National Association of Electrical Distributors: 600 Summer St, Stamford, Conn 06901; tel. (203) 327-1290; f. 1908; 2,628 mems; Exec. Dir ARTHUR W. HOOPER.

National Electrical Contractors Association: 7315 Wisconsin Ave, Bethesda, Md 20814; tel. (301) 657-3110; f. 1901; 5,600 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT L. HIGGINS.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association: 2101 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 457-8400; telex 904077; f. 1926; 560 mems; Pres. BERNHARD H. FALK.

Engineering and Machinery
(see also Electricity and Construction)

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute: 1501 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, Va 22209; f. 1953; 185 mems; Pres. A. W. BRASWELL.

American Consulting Engineers Council: 1015 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 347-7474; f. 1973; 3,800 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. LARRY N. SPILLER.

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc: 345 East 47th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 705-7695; f. 1871; 79,000 mems; Pres. NELSON SEVERINGHAUS, Jr; Exec. Dir ROBERT H. MARCRUM.

American Railway Engineering Association: 2000 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 835-9336; f. 1899; 4,000 mems; Exec. Dir L. T. CERNY.

American Society of Civil Engineers: 345 East 47th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 705-7496; f. 1852; 80,000 mems; Exec. Dir LOUIS L. MEIER.

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers: 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, Ga 30329; tel. (404) 636-8400; telex 705343; f. 1895; 45,000 mems; Exec. Dir FRANK M. CODA.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers: 345 East 47th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 705-7722; telex 710 5815267; f. 1880; 120,000 mems; Exec. Dir PAUL F. ALLMENDINGER.

American Society of Naval Engineers Inc: 1452 Duke St, Alexandria, Va 22314; tel. (703) 836-6727; f. 1888; 7,500 mems; Exec. Dir Capt. JAMES L. MCVOY, USN (retd).

Engineering Foundation: 345 East 47th St, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 705-7835; f. 1914; 19 mems; Exec. Officer ALEXANDER D. KORWER.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute: 1200 18th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 331-8430; f. 1933; 500 companies, 22 asscns; Pres. C. W. STEWART.

National Machine Tool Builders' Association: 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va 22102; tel. (703) 893-2900; f. 1902; 400 mems; Pres. JAMES A. GRAY.

Society of Automotive Engineers Inc: 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, Pa 15096; tel. (412) 776-4841; telex 866355; f. 1905; 43,000 mems; Pres ELLIOT A. GREEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSEPH GILBERT.

Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers: 862 Scarsdale Ave, Scarsdale, NY 10583; tel. (212) 472-6606; f. 1916; 9,000 mems; Pres. LEONARD F. COLEMAN; Exec. Dir LYNETTE H. ROBINSON.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers: One World Trade Center, Suite 1369, New York, NY 10048; tel. (212) 432-0310; f. 1893; 13,500 mems; Sec. and Exec. Dir ROBERT G. MENDE.

Food

American Meat Institute: POB 3556, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 841-2400; f. 1906; 975 mems; Pres. C. MANLY MOLPUS.

DFA of California: POB 270A, 303 Brokaw Rd, Santa Clara, Calif 95052; tel. (408) 727-9302; f. 1908; 40 mems; Pres. FRANK A. MOSEBAR.

Distilled Spirits Council of the United States (DISCUS): 1250 Eye St, NW, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 628-3544; f. 1973; 38 mems and 26 affiliated mems; Pres. F. A. MEISTER.

Food Marketing Institute: 1750 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 452-8444; f. 1934; over 1,000 mems; Pres ROBERT O. ADERS.

Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc: 1010 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 337-9400; f. 1908; 130 mems; Pres. and CEO GEORGE W. KOCH.

Millers' National Federation: 600 Maryland Ave, SW, Suite 305-W, Washington, DC 20024; tel. (202) 484-2000; f. 1902; c. 50 mems, accounting for 80% of flour produced in the USA; Pres. ROY M. HENWOOD.

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association: 201 Park Washington Court, Falls Church, Va 22046; tel. (713) 532-9400; f. 1894; 350 mems; Pres. GERALD E. PECK.

National Confectioners Association: 7900 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va 22102; tel. (703) 790-5750; f. 1884; 356 mems; Pres. RICHARD T. O'CONNELL.

National Dairy Council: 6300 North River Rd, Rosemont, Ill 60018; tel. (312) 696-1020; f. 1915; 700 mems; Pres. M. F. BRINK.

National Food Brokers Association: 1010 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 331-9120; f. 1904; 2,500 mems; Pres. CHARLES F. HAYWOOD.

National Food Processors Association: 1133 20th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 331-5900; f. 1909; 700 mems; Pres. CHARLES J. CAREY.

National Grain Trade Council: 1030 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 842-0400; 54 mems; Pres. ROBERT R. PETERSEN.

National Live Stock and Meat Board: 444 North Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60611; tel. (312) 467-5520; f. 1923; Pres. JOHN L. HUSTON.

National Soft Drink Association: 1101 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 463-6732; f. 1919; 1,500 mems; Pres. DWIGHT C. REED.

National Sugar Brokers Association: 1 World Trade Center, Suite 5011, New York, NY 10048; tel. (212) 938-0990; f. 1903; 217 mems; Exec. Sec. F. E. WALLACE.

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association: North Washington at Madison, Alexandria, Va 22314; tel. (703) 836-3410; f. 1937; 2,750 mems; Pres. B. J. IMMING.

United States Brewers' Association: 1750 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 466-2400; f. 1862; 139 mems; Pres. DONALD B. SHEA.

Iron and Steel

American Hardware Manufacturers Association: 931 North Plum Grove Rd, Schaumburg, Ill 60195; tel. (312) 885-1025; f. 1901; 855 mems; Exec. Dir WILLIAM P. FARRELL.

American Iron and Steel Institute: 1000 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 452-7100; f. 1908; 2,580 mems; Pres. ROBERT B. PEABODY.

Iron Castings Society: 455 State St, Des Plaines, Ill 60016; tel. (312) 299-9160; f. 1975; 250 mems; Exec. Dir C. R. STIRZAKER.

Steel Founders' Society of America: 455 State St, Des Plaines, Ill 60016; tel. (312) 299-9160; f. 1902; 100 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK D. MCNAUGHTON.

Leather

Footwear Industries of America: 3700 Market St, University City Science Center, Philadelphia, Pa 19104; tel. (215) 222-2282; f. 1982; 200 mems; Pres. G. Q. LANGSTAFF.

Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers of America: 350 Fifth Ave, New York 10118; tel. (212) 695-2340; f. 1901; 190 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT K. ERMATINGER.

Tanners' Council of America: 2501 M St, NW, Suite 350, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 785-9400; f. 1917; 350 mems; Pres. ELINOR D. TALMADGE.

US Hide, Skin and Leather Association: 1707 N St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 833-2405; f. 1980; 130 mems; Pres. JEROME J. BREITER.

Lumber
(see also Paper)

American Forest Institute: 1619 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 797-4500; f. 1932; 70 mems; Pres. ROBERT O. LEHRMAN.

American Plywood Association: POB 11700, Tacoma, Wash 98411; tel. (206) 565-6600; 136 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. BRONSON J. LEWIS.

National Forest Products Association: 1610 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 797-5800; telex 140950; f. 1902; 46 mems; Pres. DAVID E. STAHL.

National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association: 40 Ivy St, SE, Washington, DC 20003; tel. (202) 547-2230; f. 1915; 26 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN M. MARTIN.

National Wooden Pallet and Container Association: 1619 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 667-3670; f. 1967; 325 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM C. BALDWIN.

Southern Forest Products Association: POB 52468, New Orleans, La 70152; tel. (504) 443-4464; telex 756854; f. 1914; 220 mems; Pres. WILLIAM R. GANSER, Jr.

Western Forest Industries Association: 1500 SW Taylor, Portland, Ore 97205; tel. (503) 224-5455; f. 1947; 125 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. W. MCCRACKEN.

Metals

Aluminum Association, Inc: 818 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 862-5100; f. 1933; 88 mems; Pres. JOHN C. BARD.

American Mining Congress: 1920 N St, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 861-2800; telex 710 8220126; f. 1897; 600 mems; Pres. J. ALLEN OVERTON, Jr.

American Society for Metals: Metals Park, Ohio 44073; tel. (216) 338-5151; f. 1913; 50,000 mems; Man. Dir ALLAN RAY PUTNAM.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc: 1050 17th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 833-8575; f. 1964; Pres. ROBERT J. WARDELL.

Copper Development Association Inc: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10112; f. 1963; 100 mems; Pres. GEORGE M. HARTLEY.

Gold Institute: 1001 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 1140, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 331-1227; f. 1976; 89 mems; Man. Dir RICHARD L. DAVIES.

Lead Industries Association: 292 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 578-4750; f. 1928; 80 mem. cos; Pres. W. T. MEYER; Vice-Pres. J. F. SMITH.

Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, Inc: Biltmore Plaza Hotel, 3rd Floor, Providence, RI 02903; tel. (401) 274-3840; f. 1880; 2,200 mems; Exec. Dir GEORGE R. FRANKOVICH.

Mining and Metallurgical Society of America: 275 Madison Ave, Suite 2301, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 684-4150; f. 1908; 315 mems; Pres. HANS W. SCHREIBER.

Silver Institute: 1001 Connecticut Ave, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 331-1227; f. 1971; mems in 25 countries; Exec. Dir RICHARD L. DAVIES.

Zinc Institute, Inc: 292 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 578-4750; f. 1918; 40 mems; Pres. W. T. MEYER.

Paper
(see also Lumber)

American Paper Institute, Inc: 260 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 340-0600; f. 1964; 175 mems; Pres. LOUIS F. LAUN.

National Paper Trade Association, Inc: 111 Great Neck Rd, Great Neck NY 11021; tel. (516) 829-3070; f. 1903; 2,200 mems; Pres. JOHN J. BUCKLEY. Jr.

Paper Converters Association: 1133 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 429-9440; f. 1934; 36 mems; Exec. Dir KENNETH M. SUFKA.

Paperboard Packaging Council: 1101 Vermont Ave, NW, Suite 411, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 289-4100; f. 1933; Pres. S. E. ICIEK.

Wallcovering Manufacturers Association: 66 Morris Ave, Springfield, NJ 07081; tel. (201) 379-1100; f. 1973; 72 mems; Exec. Dir MAURO A. CHECCHIO.

Petroleum and Fuel

American Gas Association: 1515 Wilson Blvd, Arlington, Va 22209; tel. (703) 841-8400; f. 1918; 4,758 mems; Pres. GEORGE H. LAWRENCE.

American Petroleum Institute: 1220 L St NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 682-8000; telex 710 8229586; f. 1919; 240 corporate mems, 6,200 individual mems; Chair. JOHN F. BOOKOUT; Pres. CHARLES J. DIBONA.

Coal Exporters' Association of the US, Inc: 1130 17th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 463-2654; f. 1945; 35 mems; Chair. MARK R. JOSEPH.

National Coal Association: 1130 17th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. 463-2625; f. 1917; 220 mems; Pres. C. E. BAGGE.

National Petroleum Refiners Association: 1899 L St, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 457-0480; f. 1902; 135 regular mems, 115 assoc. mems, 32 foreign mems; Pres. URVAN R. STERNFELS.

Printing and Publishing
(see also Publishers)

Book Manufacturers' Institute: 111 Prospect, Stamford, Conn 06901; tel. (203) 324-9670; f. 1920; 90 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. DOUGLAS E. HORNER.

National Association of Printers and Lithographers: 780 Palisade Ave, Teaneck, NJ 07666; tel. (201) 342-0700; f. 1933; 2,800 mems; Pres. CHARLES A. ALESSANDRINI.

Printing Industries of America, Inc: 1730 North Lynn St, Arlington, Va 22209; tel. (703) 841-8100; f. 1887; 11,000 mems; Pres. RODNEY L. BORUM; Sr. Vice-Pres. JAMES A. WILKENS.

Typographers' International Association: 2262 Hall Place, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 965-3400; f. 1920; 450 mems; Exec. Dir CHARLES W. MILLIKEN.

Public Utilities

American Public Gas Association: 301 Maple Ave West, Section 4, Suite G, Vienna, Va 22180; tel. (703) 281-2910; f. 1961; 180 mems; Exec. Dir ARIE M. VERRIPS.

American Public Power Association: 2301 M St, NW, Washington, DC 20037; tel. (202) 775-8300; f. 1940; 1,400 mems; Exec. Dir ALEX RADIN.

American Public Works Association: 1313 East 60th St, Chicago, Ill 60637; tel. (312) 667-2200; f. 1894; 22,000 mems; Exec. Dir ROBERT D. BUGHER.

American Water Works Association: 6666 West Quincy Ave, Denver, Colo 80235; tel. (303) 794-7711; f. 1881; 31,000 mems; Exec. Dir DAVID B. PRESTON.

Rubber

Rubber Manufacturers Association: 1400 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 682-4800; f. 1915; 200 mems; Pres. DONALD G. BROTZMAN; Sec. GEORGE A. WHITE.

Rubber Trade Association of New York Inc: 80 Broad St, Suite 1900, New York, NY 10004; tel. (212) 344-7776; f. 1914; 48 mems; Pres. A. J. GARRY; Sec. JOSEPH J. DWYER.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products

Brick Institute of America: 6845 Elm St, McLean, Va 22101; f. 1934; 100 mems; Pres. JOHN P. GLEASON, Jr.

Flat Glass Marketing Association: White Lakes Professional Bldg, 3301 Harrison, Topeka, Kan 66611; Tel. (913) 266-7013; f. 1949; 125 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM J. BIRCH.

National Crushed Stone Association: 1415 Elliot Place, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 342-1100; f. 1918; 375 mems; Pres. W. L. CARTER.

National Glass Dealers Association: 8200 Greensboro Drive, Suite 302, McLean, Va 22102; tel. (703) 442-4890; f. 1948; 1,600 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. PHILIP J. JAMES.

National Sand and Gravel Association: 900 Spring St, Silver Spring, Md 20910; tel. (301) 587-1400; f. 1911; 380 mems; Pres. KENNETH E. TOBIN.

National Stone Association: 1415 Elliot Place, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 342-1100; f. 1945; 629 mems; Co-Pres JAMES H. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM L. CARTER.

Textiles

American Apparel Manufacturers Association: 1611 North Kent St, Suite 800, Arlington, Va 22209; tel. (703) 524-1864; f. 1962; 450 mems; Pres. ELLIS E. MEREDITH.

American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc: 1101 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 862-0500; telex 710 8229489; 250 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. RAY SHOCKLEY.

The Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America, Inc: 565 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10017; tel. (212) 661-1960; f. 1881; 350 mems; Exec. Dir IRMA B. LIPKIN.

Knitted Textile Association: 386 Park Ave South, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 689-3807; f. 1965; 160 mems.; Admin. Sec. GORDON F. GRAHAM.

Linen Trade Association: 11 West 42nd St, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 944-2230; f. 1891; 30 mems; Sec. LAURA E. JONES.

Man-Made Fiber Producers Association Inc: 1150 17th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 296-6508; 15 mems; Pres. CHARLIE W. JONES.

Menswear Retailers of America: 2011 Eye St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 347-1932; f. 1916; 9,000 mems; Exec. Dir TOM L. MOORE.

National Knitwear and Sportswear Association: 51 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10010; tel. (212) 683-7520; f. 1918; 700 mems; Exec. Dir SETH M. BODNER.

National Knitwear Manufacturers Association: 350 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10118; tel. (212) 947-1250; f. 1866; Pres. ROBERT E. BLANCHARD.

National Outerwear and Sportswear Association: One Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10119; tel. (212) 594-6647; f. 1942; 120 mems; Exec. Dir WILLIAM H. FITZMAURICE.

Northern Textile Association: 211 Congress St, Boston, Mass 02110; tel. (617) 542-8220; f. 1854; 300 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. KARL SPILHAUS.

United Infants' and Children's Wear Association Inc: 520 Eighth Ave, New York, NY 10018; tel. (212)244-2953; f. 1933; 50 mems; Exec. Dir ABRAHAM ELIASBERG.

Wool Manufacturers Council: 211 Congress St, Boston, Mass 02110; tel. (617) 542-8220; f. 1956; 30 mems; Chair. NORMAN KOMINSKY.

Tobacco

Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc: Statler Hilton Hotel, Seventh Ave at 33rd St, New York, NY 10001; tel. (212) 244-8650; f. 1932; 5,000 mems; Man Dir MALCOLM L. FLEISCHER.

Tobacco Associates: 1101 17th St, NW, Suite 912, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 659-1160; telex 64361; f. 1947; 400,000 mems; Pres. C. N. WAYNE, Jr.

Tobacco Merchants Association of the US: 1220 Broadway, New York, NY 10001; tel. (212) 239-4435; f. 1915; 130 mems; Pres. HOWARD B. CONE; Exec. Dir FARRELL DELMAN.

Transport

Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc: 1725 De Sales St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 429-4600; f. 1919; 59 mems; Pres. KARL G. HARR, JR; Sec. SAMUEL L. WRIGHT.

Air Transport Association of America: see Civil Aviation—Associations.

American Bureau of Shipping: see Ocean Shipping—Associations.

American Bus Association: 1025 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 293-5890; f. 1926; 3,500 mems; Pres. BENJAMIN F. BANTA, IV.

American Institute of Merchant Shipping: see Ocean Shipping—Associations.

American Public Transit Association: 1225 Connecticut Ave, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 828-2800; f. 1974; 800 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK R. GILSTRAP.

American Short Line Railroad Association: see Principal Railways—Associations.

American Trucking Associations: 1616 P St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 797-5000; f. 1933; 51 affil. asscns; Pres. BENNETT C. WHITLOCK, Jr.

Association of American Railroads: see Principal Railways—Associations.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the US: 300 New Center Bldg, Detroit, Mich 48202; tel. (313) 872-4311; f. 1912; 11 mems; Pres. V. J. ADDUCI.

National Automobile Dealers Association: 8400 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va 22102; tel. (703) 821-7000; 19,000 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. F. E. MCCARTHY.

Shipbuilders Council of America: 1100 Vermont Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 775-9060; f. 1921; 50 mems; Pres. EDWIN M. HOOD.

Miscellaneous

American Advertising Federation: 1400 K St, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 898-0089; f. 1905; 25,000 individual and 300 corporate mems; Pres. HOWARD H. BELL.

American Association of Exporters and Importers: 11 West 42nd St, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 944-2230; f. 1921; 1,300 mems; Pres. EUGENE MILOSH.

American Farm Bureau Federation: 225 Touhy Ave, Park Ridge, Ill 60068; tel. (312) 399-5700; f. 1919; 3.5m. mems; Pres. ROBERT B. DELANO.

American Management Associations: 135 West 50th St, New York, NY 10020; tel. (212) 586-8100; f. 1923; 85,000 corporate and individual mems; Pres and CEO Dr THOMAS R. HORTON.

American Society of Association Executives: 1575 Eye St., NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 626-2723; f. 1920; 11,500 mems; Pres. R. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Cooperative League of the USA: 1828 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 872-0550; telex 440344; f. 1916; 250 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. STEWART A. KOHL.

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America: POB 39251, Denver, Colo 80251; tel. (303) 371-1760; f. 1902; 300,000 mems; Pres. CY CARPENTER.

Motion Picture Association of America, Inc: 522 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 840-6161; f. 1922; 12 mems; Pres. JACK J. VALENTI.

National Association of Manufacturers: 1776 F St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 626-3700; f. 1895; 12,000 mems; Pres. ALEXANDER B. TROWBRIDGE.

National Association of Purchasing Management: 496 Kinderkamack Rd, POB 418, Oradell, NJ 07649; tel. (201) 967-8585; f. 1915; 29,000 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. J. BAKER.

National Association of Realtors: 430 North Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60611; tel. (312) 440-8000; f. 1908; 607,000 mems; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK CARLSON.

National Farmers Organization: 720 Davis Ave, Corning, Iowa 50841; tel. 322-3131; f. 1955; Pres. DEVON R. WOODLAND.

National Retail Merchants Association Inc: 100 West 31st St, New York, NY 10001; tel. (212) 244-8780; telex 220883; f. 1911; Pres. J. R. WILLIAMS; Chair. SUMNER FELDBERG.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1983 there were 175 trade unions, of which 95 were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO). Many trade unions based in the USA have members throughout North America. About 70% of unions affiliated to the Canadian Labour Congress have their headquarters in the USA.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO): 815 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 637-5000; f. 1955 by merger of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations; Pres. LANE KIRKLAND; Sec.-Treas. THOMAS R. DONAHUE; 95 affiliated unions with total membership of c. 15m. (1984).

AFL-CIO Affiliates

(with 50,000 members and over)

Associated Actors and Artistes of America: 165 West 46th St, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 869-0358; Pres. FREDERICK O'NEAL; Exec. Sec. SANFORD I. WOLFF; 90,000 mems.

Aluminum, Brick and Glass Workers International Union: 3362 Hollenberg Drive, Bridgeton, Mo 63044; tel. (314) 739-6142; f. 1982; Pres. LAWRENCE HOLLEY; 70,000 mems.

Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, United: 8000 East Jefferson Ave, Detroit, Mich 48214; tel. (313) 926-5000; f. 1935; Pres. OWEN F. BIEBER; Sec.-Treas. RAYMOND MAJERUS; 1.5m. mems.

Bakery, Confectionery and Tobacco Workers' International Union: 10401 Connecticut Ave, Kensington, Md 20895; tel. (301) 933-8600; f. 1886; Pres. JOHN DECONCINI; Sec.-Treas. RENE RONDOU; 174,000 mems.

Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of: 570 New Brotherhood Bldg, Kansas City, Kan 66101; tel. (913) 371-2640; f. 1880; Pres. HAROLD J. BUOY; Sec.-Treas. CHARLES F. MORAN; 145,000 mems.

Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen, International Union of: 815 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 783-3788; f. 1865; Pres. JOHN T. JOYCE; Sec.-Treas. EDWARD M. BELLUCCI; 147,000 mems.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of: 101 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 546-6206; f. 1881; Pres. PATRICK J. CAMPBELL; Sec. JOHN S. ROGERS; 80,000 mems.

International Chemical Workers' Union: 1655 West Market St, Akron, Ohio 44313; tel. (216) 867-2444; f. 1944; Pres. FRANK D. MARTINO; Sec.-Treas. W. J. SPARKS; 65,000 mems.

Civil Service Employees Association: POB 125, Capitol Station, 33 Elk St, Albany, NY 12207; tel. (518) 434-0191; f. 1910; Pres. WILLIAM L. MCGOWAN; 220,000 mems.

Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union: 15 Union Sq., New York, NY 10003; tel. (212) 242-0700; f. 1976; Pres. MURRAY H. FINLEY; Sec.-Treas. JACK SHEINKMAN; 349,000 mems.

Communications Workers of America: 1925 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 728-2382; f. 1939; Pres. GLENN E. WATTS; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS B. KNECHT; 650,000 mems.

Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, International Union of: 1126 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 296-1200; f. 1949; Pres. DAVID J. FITZMAURICE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM H. BYWATER; 225,000 mems.

Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of: 1125 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 833-7000; f. 1891; Pres. CHARLES H. PILLARD; Sec. RALPH A. LEIGON; 1m. mems.

United Farm Workers of America: La Paz, Keene, Calif 93531; tel. (805) 822-5571; f. 1962; Pres. CESAR ESTRADA CHAVEZ; 100,000 mems.

Fire Fighters, International Association of: 1750 New York Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 737-8484; f. 1918; Pres. JOHN A. GANNON; Sec.-Treas. ALFRED K. WHITEHEAD; 172,000 mems.

United Food and Commercial Workers International Union: 1775 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 223-3111; f. 1979; Pres. WILLIAM H. WYNN; 1.3m. mems.

United Furniture Workers of America: 1910 Air Line Drive, Nashville, Tenn 37210; tel. (615) 889-8860; f. 1937; Pres. CARL SCARBROUGH; 50,000 mems.

Glass, Pottery, Plastics & Allied Workers International Union, AFL-CIO, CLC: 608 East Baltimore Pike, POB 607, Media, Pa 19063; tel. (215) 565-5051; f. 1842; Pres. JAMES E. HATFIELD; Sec.-Treas. FRANK W. CARTER; 95,000 mems.

Government Employees, American Federation of: 1325 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC, 20005; tel. (202) 737-8700; f. 1932; Nat. Pres. KENNETH T. BLAYLOCK; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN N. STURDIVANT; Sec.-Treas. NICHOLAS J. NOLAN; 300,000 mems.

Graphic Arts International Union: 1900 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 462-1400; f. 1882; Pres. KENNETH J. BROWN; Sec.-Treas. MICHAEL P. MCNALLY; 200,000 mems.

Hotel Employees & Restaurant Employees International Union: 120 East 4th St, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; tel. (513) 621-0300; f. 1891; Pres. EDWARD T. HANLEY; Sec.-Treas. HERMAN LEAVITT; 400,000 mems.

Allied Industrial Workers of America, International Union: 3520 West Oklahoma Ave, Milwaukee, Wis 53215; tel. (414) 645-9500; f. 1935; Pres. DOMINICK D'AMBROSIO; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM J. SALAMONE; 75,000 mems.

Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of: 1750 New York Ave, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 383-4810; f. 1896; Pres. JOHN H. LYONS; Sec. JUEL D. DRAKE; 183,000 mems.

Laborers' International Union of North America: 905 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 737-8320; f. 1903; Pres. ANGELO FOSCO; Sec.-Treas. W. VERNIE REED; 650,000 mems.

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, International: 1710 Broadway, New York, NY 10019; tel. (212) 265-7000; f. 1900; Pres. SOL C. CHAIKIN; 283,000 mems.

Letter Carriers, National Association of: 100 Indiana Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 393-4695; f. 1889; Pres. VINCENT R. SOMBROTTO; Sec.-Treas. RICHARD P. O'CONNELL; 259,000 mems.

International Longshoremen's Association: 17 Battery Place, Room 1530, New York, NY 10004; tel. (212) 425-1200; f. 1892; Pres. THOMAS W. GLEASON; Sec.-Treas. HARRY R. HASSELGREN; 77,000 mems.

Machinists and Aerospace Workers, International Association of: 1300 Connecticut Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 857-5200; f. 1889; Pres. WILLIAM W. WINPISINGER; Sec.-Treas. EUGENE GLOVER; 820,000 mems.

Maintenance of Way Employes, Brotherhood of: 12050 Woodward Ave, Detroit, Mich 48203; tel. (313) 868-0489; f. 1887; Pres. O. M. BERGE; Sec.-Treas. G. N. ZEH; 122,000 mems.

International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union: 1225 East McMillan St, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206; tel. (513) 221-1525; f. 1859; Pres. BERNARD BUTSAVAGE; Sec.-Treas. ANDREW J. SWAFFORD; 50,000 mems.

Musicians of the United States and Canada, American Federation of: 1500 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 869-1330; f. 1896; Pres. VICTOR W. FUENTEALBA; Sec.-Treas. J. MARTIN EMERSON; 300,000 mems.

Office and Professional Employees International Union: 265 West 14th St, Suite 610, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 675-3210; telex 910 3202918; f. 1945; Pres. JOHN KELLY; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM A. LOWE; 135,000 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, (AFL-CIO): POB 2812, Denver, Colo 80201; tel. (303) 987-2229; f. 1918; Pres. JOSEPH M. MISBRENER; Sec.-Treas. MICHAEL RICIGLIANO; 125,000 mems.

Operating Engineers, International Union of: 1125 17th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 429-9100; f. 1896; Gen. Pres. J. C. TURNER; Gen. Sec.-Treas. FRANK HANLEY; 402,000 mems.

Painters and Allied Trades, International Brotherhood of: 1750 New York Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 637-0720; f. 1887; Pres. S. FRANK RAFTERY; Sec.-Treas. ROBERT PETERSDORF; 193,000 mems.

Paperworkers International Union, United: 702 Church St, POB 1475, Nashville, Tenn 37202; f. 1972; Pres. WAYNE E. GLENN; Sec.-Treas. NICHOLAS C. VRATARIC; 265,000 mems.

Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the United States and Canada: 1125 17th St and K St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 393-6569; f. 1864; Pres. MELVIN H. ROOTS; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. HAUCK; 58,000 mems.

Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, United Association of: 901 Massachusetts Ave, NW, POB 37800, Washington, DC 20013; tel. (202) 628-5823; f. 1889; Pres. MARVIN J. BOEDE; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH A. WALSH; 350,000 mems.

Postal Workers Union, American: 817 14th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 842-4200; f. 1906; Pres. MORRIS BILLER; Sec.-Treas. DOUGLAS C. HOLBROOK; 320,000 mems.

Printing and Graphic Communications Union, International: 1730 Rhode Island Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 293-2185; f. 1889; Pres. SOL FISHKO; Sec.-Treas. MICHAEL P. MCNALLY; 120,000 mems.

Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of: 3 Research Place, Rockville, Md 20850; tel. (301) 948-4910; f. 1899; Pres. RICHARD I. KILROY; Sec.-Treas. D. A. BOBO; 200,000 mems.

Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada, Brotherhood of: 4929 Main St, Kansas City, Mo 64112; tel. (816) 561-1112; f. 1890; Pres. ORVILLE W. JACOBSON; Sec.-Treas. ORVILLE P. CHANNELL, Jr; 93,000 mems.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 30 East 29th St, New York, NY 10016; tel. (212) 684-5300; f. 1937; Pres. ALVIN E. HEAPS; Sec.-Treas. LENORE MILLER; 225,000 mems.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: URWA Bldg, 87 South High St, Akron, Ohio 44308; tel. (216) 376-6181; f. 1935; Pres. MILAN STONE; Sec.-Treas. DONALD C. TUCKER; 130,000 mems.

Screen Actors Guild: 7750 Sunset Blvd, Hollywood, Calif 90046; tel. (213) 876-3030; f. 1933; Exec. Sec. KEN ORSATTI; 50,000 mems.

Seafarers' International Union of North America: 5201 Auth Way, Camp Springs, Md 20746; tel. (301) 899-0675; f. 1938; Pres. FRANK DROZAK; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH DIGIORGIO; 85,000 mems.

Service Employees' International Union: 2020 K St, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 452-8750; f. 1921; Pres. JOHN J. SWEENEY; Sec.-Treas. RICHARD W. CORDTZ; 650,000 mems.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: 1750 New York Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 783-5880; f. 1888; Pres. EDWARD J. CARLOUGH; Sec.-Treas. CECIL D. CLAY; 160,000 mems.

State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of: 1625 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 452-4800; f. 1936; Pres. GERALD W. MCENTEE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM LUCY; 1.1m. mems.

United Steelworkers of America: 5 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa 15222; tel. (412) 562-2666; f. 1942; Pres. LYNN WILLIAMS (acting); Sec.-Treas. WALTER J. BURKE; 1.2m. mems.

Teachers, American Federation of: 555 New Jersey Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 879-4400; telex 710 8220009; f.

1916; Pres. ALBERT SHANKER; Sec.-Treas. ROBERT PORTER; 583,000 mems.

United Textile Workers of America: 420 Common St, Lawrence, Mass 01840; tel. (617) 686-2901; f. 1901; Pres. FRANCIS M. SCHAUFENBIL; 50,000 mems.

Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the US and Canada, International Alliance of: 1515 Broadway, Suite 601, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 730-1770; f. 1893; Pres. WALTER F. DIEHL; Sec.-Treas. JAMES J. RILEY; 65,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: 5025 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20016; tel. (202) 537-1645; f. 1892; Pres. JOHN W. ROWLAND; 160,000 mems.

Transport Workers Union of America: 1980 Broadway, New York, NY 10023; tel. (212) 873-6000; f. 1934; Pres. WILLIAM G. LINDNER; Sec.-Treas. GEORGE LEITZ; 120,000 mems.

United Transportation Union: 14600 Detroit Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44107; tel. (216) 228-9400; f. 1969; Pres. FRED A. HARDIN; Sec.-Treas. THOMAS J. MCGUIRE; 210,000 mems.

International Typographical Union: POB 157, Colorado Springs, Colo 80901; tel. (303) 636-2341; f. 1852; Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Treas. THOMAS W. KOPECK; 75,000 mems.

Utility Workers Union of America: 815 16th St, NW, Suite 605, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 347-8105; f. 1945; Pres. JAMES JOY, Jr; Sec.-Treas. MARSHALL M. HICKS; 58,000 mems.

International Woodworkers of America: 1622 North Lombard St, Portland, Ore 97217; tel. (503) 285-5281; f. 1936; Pres. KEITH JOHNSON; Sec.-Treas. ROBERT GERWIG; 115,000 mems.

Independent Unions
(with 50,000 members and over)

National Education Association of the United States: 1201 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 833-4000; Pres. MARY H. FUTRELL; Exec. Dir DON CAMERON; 1.7m. mems.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America: 11 East 51st St, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 753-1960; Pres. JAMES M. KANE; Sec.-Treas. BORIS BLOCK; 163,000 mems.

National Federation of Federal Employees: 1016 16th St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 862-4400; f. 1917; Pres. JAMES M. PEIRCE, Jr; Sec.-Treas. ABRAHAM ORLOFSKY; 52,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: 1365 Ontario Ave, Cleveland Ohio 44114; tel. (216) 241-2630; f. 1863; Pres. JOHN F. SYTSMA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. JOHN D. RINEHART; 63,000 mems.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: 1188 Franklin St, San Francisco, Calif 94109; tel. (415) 775-0533; f. 1937; Pres. JAMES R. HERMAN; Sec.-Treas. CURTIS MCCLAIN; 60,000 mems.

United Mine Workers of America, International Union: 900 15th St, NW, Washington, DC 20005; tel. (202) 842-7200; f. 1890; Pres. RICHARD TRUMKA; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. BANOVIC; 240,000 mems.

American Nurses' Association: 2420 Pershing Rd, Kansas City, Mo 64108; tel. (816) 474-5720; f. 1896; Pres. EUNICE R. COLE; Exec. Dir JUDITH RYAN; 165,000 mems.

National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees: 1628 11th St, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 939-6325; f. 1913; Nat. Pres. ROBERT L. WHITE; 90,000 mems.

National Rural Letter Carriers' Association: 1750 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Suite 1204, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 393-5840; Pres. WILBUR S. WOOD; 63,000 mems.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of: 25 Louisiana Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 624-6800; f. 1903; Pres. JACKIE PRESSER; Sec.-Treas. WELDON L. MATHIS; 2m. mems.

Transport

Federal Railroad Administration: 400 Seventh St, SW, Washington, DC 20590; tel. (202) 426-0881; Admin. JOHN RILEY.

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th St and Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20423; tel. (202) 275-7252; f. 1887; federal body with regulatory authority over domestic surface common carriers; jurisdiction extends over rail, inland waterways and motorized traffic; Chair. REESE H. TAYLOR, Jr.

National Transportation Safety Board: 800 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20594; tel. (202) 382-6600; f. 1975; seeks to ensure that all types of transportation in the USA are conducted safely; carries out studies and accident investigations; Chair. JAMES E. BURNETT.

United States Railway Association: 955 L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, DC 20595; tel. (202) 426-4250; f. 1973; federal body authorizing and directing maintenance of rail services in the mid-west and northeast regions of the USA.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

Alaska Railroad: Pouch 7-2111 Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7069; tel. (907) 265-2411; f. 1912; Gen. Man. F. H. JONES; 846 km.

Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corpn): 400 North Capitol St, NW, Washington, DC 20001; tel. (202) 383-3000; f. 1970 as a public corpn, to take over passenger services of 13 investor-owned railroads; Chair. W. G. CLAYTOR; 37,000 km.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co: 80 East Jackson Blvd, Chicago, Ill 60604; Chair. JOHN SCHMIDT; Pres. and CEO L. CENA; 19,380 km.

Boston and Maine Corpn: 150 Causeway St, Boston, Mass 02114; f. 1835; Pres. and CEO A. G. DUSTIN; 2,119 km.

Burlington Northern Railroad Co: 176 East Fifth St, St Paul, Minn. 55101; Chair. and CEO R. C. GRAYSON; Pres. W. A. DREXEL; 46,510 km.

Chicago and North Western Transportation Co: 400 West Madison St, Chicago, Ill 60606; Pres. J. R. WOLFE; 13,396 km.

Conrail (Consolidated Rail Corpn): Transportation Center, 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa 19104; f. 1976 by merger of six railways: Chair. and CEO L. STANLEY CRANE; Pres. STUART M. REED; 26,829 km.

CSX Corpn: POB C-32222, Richmond, Va 23261; f. 1980 by merger; Chair. and CEO HAYS T. WATKINS; Pres. A. P. FUNKHAUSER; 42,487 km.

Delaware and Hudson Railway Co: D & H Bldg, 40 Beaver St, Albany, NY 12207; Pres. C. R. MCKENNA; 2,746 km.

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co: One Park Central, 1515 Arapahoe St, Denver, Colo 80217; Chair. MAYFIELD R. SHILLING; Pres. and CEO W. J. HOLTMAN; 2,838 km.

Grand Trunk Western Railroad Co: 131 West Lafayette Blvd, Detroit, Mich 48226; f. 1838; Chair. Dr J. M. LECLAIR; Pres. J. H. BURDAKIN; 2,363 km.

Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co: 233 North Michigan Ave, Chicago, Ill 60601; f. 1851; Pres. and CEO WILLIAM J. TAYLOR; 12,088 km.

Kansas City Southern Railway Co/Louisiana and Arkansas Railway Co: 114 West 11th St, Kansas City, Mo 64105; tel. (816) 556-0303; Pres. and CEO T. S. CARTET; Chair. L. H. ROWLAND; 2,620 km.

Long Island Rail Road Co: 93–02 Sutphin Blvd, Jamaica Station, Jamaica, NY 11435; f. 1834; Pres. R. H. H. WILSON; 199 km.

Milwaukee Road: Union Station, Chicago, Ill 60606; Trustee RICHARD B. OGILVIE; 4,828 km.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co: Katy Bldg, Dallas, Tex 75202; f. 1960; Chair. and CEO R. N. WHITMAN; 3,508 km.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Co: 210 North 13th St, St Louis, Mo 63103; f. 1849; Chair. DOWNING B. JENKS; Pres. J. W. GESSNER; 18,704 km.

Norfolk Southern Corpn: 8 North Jefferson St, Roanoke, Va 24042; f. 1896; Chair. and CEO ROBERT B. CLAYTOR; 11,986 km.

SOO Line Railroad Co: POB 530, Minneapolis, Minn 55440; f. 1961; Pres. and CEO DENNIS M. CAVANAUGH; 7,152 km.

Southern Pacific Transportation Co: 1 Market Plaza, San Francisco, Calif 94105; Pres. BENJAMIN BIAGGINNI; Chair. and CEO D. K. MCNEAR; 22,107 km.

Southern Railway System: 920 15th St, Washington, DC 20005; Pres. EDWARD B. BURWELL; 16,285 km.

Union Pacific System: 345 Park Ave, New York, NY 10154; f. 1897; Chair. and CEO J. C. KENEFICK; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer R. G. FLANNERY; 14,945 km.

Western Pacific Railroad Co: 526 Mission St, San Francisco, Calif 94105; f. 1916; Pres. and CEO R. C. MARQUIS; 2,147 km.

Associations

American Short Line Railroad Association: 2000 Massachusetts Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 785-2250; f. 1913; Pres. P. HOWARD CROFT; 410 mems.

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads Bldg, 1920 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 835-9100; f. 1934; Pres. and CEO William Dempsey; mems: 65 system lines comprising 113 railroads in the USA, Canada and Mexico.

ROADS

In 1980 there were 6,365,590 km of roads, of which 69,202 km were motorway, 766,946 km were main or national roads and 82% were paved.

Federal Highway Administration of the US Department of Transportation: 400 Seventh St, SW, Washington, DC 20590; tel. (202) 426-0630; includes Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety; Fed. Highway Admin. Ray Barnhart.

INLAND WATERWAYS

St Lawrence Seaway Corpn: Dept of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20591; tel. (202) 426-3574; responsible for sections of the St Lawrence Seaway within the territorial limits of the USA.

American Steamship Co: 3200 Marine Midland Center, Buffalo, NY 14203; tel. (716) 854-7644; telex 91330; f. 1907; 20 self-unloading cargo vessels on the Great Lakes; Pres. and CEO D. Ward Fuller.

Columbia Transportation Division, Oglebay Norton Co: 1100 Superior Ave, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; services on the Great Lakes; Pres. John J. Dwyer; 19 vessels.

Day Line: Circle Line Plaza, West end of 42nd St, New York, NY 10036; tel. (212) 279-5151; telex 125776; f. 1962; seasonal services on the Hudson River between New York City and Poughkeepsie; Chair. Francis J. Barry.

Federal Barge Lines, Inc: 7501 South Broadway, St Louis, Mo 63111; f. 1918; all-year direct service on Lower Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, Arkansas and Gulf Intacoastal Waterway; seasonal direct service on Upper Mississippi River; Pres. Jack F. Lynch, Sr; Vice-Pres. Thomas F. Maloney.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co: 9320 South Ewing, Chicago, Ill 60617; tugboats and dredges; 32 vessels; Pres. John A. Downs.

Hannah Marine Corpn: Kingery Rd at Archer Ave, Lemont, Ill 60439; tugboats and tank barges; 14 vessels; Pres. Donald C. Hannah.

Kinsman Lines: 1401 Rockefeller Bldg, Cleveland, Ohio 44113; bulk cargo on the Great Lakes; 6 vessels; Pres. Robert S. Lucas.

Lakeshore Contractors Inc: 740 West Western Ave, Muskegon, Mich 49440; nine vessels on the Great Lakes; Pres. John H. Bultema, Jr.

Pickands Mather & Co (Interlake Steamship Co): 1100 Superior Ave, NE, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; freight services on the Great Lakes; 9 vessels; Vice-Pres. David A. Groh.

United States Steel Great Lakes Fleet, Inc: 400 Missabe Bldg, Duluth, Minn 55802; 31 vessels; Pres. W. B. Buhrmann.

Associations

Lake Carriers Association: 915 Rockefeller Bldg, Cleveland, Ohio 44113; tel. (216) 621-1107; f. 1892; 15 mems; Pres. George J. Ryan.

National Waterways Conference: 1130 17th St, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 296-4415; f. 1960; 500 mems; Pres. Harry N. Cook.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Federal Maritime Commission: 1100 L St, NW, Washington, DC 20573; tel. (202) 523-5705; f. 1961 to regulate the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the USA; comprises 5 mems; Chair. Alan Green, Jr.

Maritime Administration/Maritime Subsidy Board: Dept of Transportation, Nassif Bldg, 400 Seventh St, SW, Washington, DC 20590; tel. (202) 426-5806; concerned with promoting the US Merchant Marine; Maritime Admin. H. E. Shear.

Principal Ports

The two largest ports in the USA in terms of traffic handled are New Orleans, Louisiana, handling over 177m. short tons in 1983, and New York (over 149m. short tons); many other large ports serve each coast, 41 of them handling between 9m. and 95m. tons of traffic annually. The deepening of channels and locks on the St Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway, allowing the passage of large ocean-going vessels, has increased the importance of the Great Lakes ports, of which the largest, Duluth-Superior, handled over 27m. short tons in 1983.

Principal Companies

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc: One World Trade Center, Suite 8151, New York, NY 10048; services world-wide; Pres. Charles G. Kiskaddon, Jr.

American President Lines Ltd: 1950 Franklin St, Oakland, Calif 94612; f. 1929; serves east and west coasts of North America, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Middle East and Far East; Pres. W. B. Seaton; 21 vessels.

Amoco Shipping Co/Coastwise Trading Co, Inc: 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill 60601; Maritime Transportation Dept; Pres. C. D. Phillips.

Barber Steamship Lines, Inc: 17 Battery Place, New York, NY 10004; f. 1883; services to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Far East, west Africa, the Caribbean and South America; Chair. E. J. Barber; Pres. R. H. Pouch.

Chevron Shipping Company: 555 Market St, San Francisco, Calif 94105; tel. (415) 894-7700; telex ITT 470074; world-wide tanker services; Pres. D. C. Woolcott; 48 tankers.

Coscol Marine Corpn: 9 Greenway Plaza, Houston, Tex 77046; Chief Operations Officer Donald Campbell; 3 tankers.

Crowley Maritime Corpn: 101 California St, San Francisco, Calif 94111-5875; tel. (415) 546-2500; telex 340578; f. 1895; Chair. T. B. Crowley; 462 vessels.

Delta Steamship Lines Inc (Delta Line): One World Trade Center, Suite 3647, New York, NY 10048; Sr Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Richard F. Andino; 24 vessels.

Energy Transportation Corpn: 540 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10022; 10 vessels.

Exxon Shipping Co: POB 1512, Houston, Tex 77251-1512; telex 762149; Pres. F. J. Iarossi; 17 tankers.

Falcon Carriers, Inc: 277 Park Ave, New York, NY 10017.

Farrell Lines Inc: 1 Whitehall St, New York, NY 10004; f. 1926; regular mail and freight services from US Atlantic to west Africa and Mediterranean; Chair. and CEO George F. Lowman; Pres. Richard V. Parks.

Gulf Oil Products Co, Marine Dept: POB 4431, Houston, Tex 77210; Vice-Pres. P. E. Luitwieler; 18 vessels, 2 heavy lift.

Hudson Waterways Corpn: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, NY 10005; Pres. John Corcacas; Vice-Pres. (Engineering) Charles Nealis; tramp services.

Interocean Shipping Company: 1 State St Plaza, New York, NY 10004; Pres. J. P. Coulahan; bulk materials; 4 vessels.

Keystone Shipping Co: 313 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Pa 19106; Pres. A. B. Kurz; 21 vessels.

Lykes Bros Steamship Co Inc: Lykes Center, 300 Poydras St, New Orleans, La 70130; f. 1900; routes from US Gulf ports to west coast of South America, Far East, south and east Africa and Europe; Great Lakes to Mediterranean; US west coast to Far East; Pres. W. J. Amoss; 50 vessels.

Marine Transport Lines, Inc: 5 Hanover Sq, New York, NY 10004; tel. (212) 770-0200; telex 232894; world-wide liquid and dry bulk transport; Pres. J. H. Rand; 38 vessels.

Matson Navigation Company: 100 Mission St, San Francisco, Calif 94105; inc. 1901; container and other freight services between US west coast, Hawaii and Guam; Pres. M. H. Blaisdell.

Moore McCormack Lines Inc: 2 Broadway, New York, NY 10004; services to North and South America, South and East Africa; Pres. Robert E. O'Brien; 10 vessels.

OSG Bulk Ships: 1114 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; 17 tankers.

Prudential Lines Inc: 1 World Trade Center, New York, NY 10048; tel. (212) 775-0550; telex ITT 421064; Pres. S. S. Skouras; 4 vessels.

Sea-Land Service, Inc: POB 800, Iselin, NJ 08830; Pres. R. Kenneth Johns; 60 vessels providing containerized services to 180 ports in 58 countries.

Shell Oil Co: POB 2099, Houston, Tex 77001; Man. Marine Dept (vacant): 8 vessels.

Sun Refining and Marketing Co, Marine Operations: POB 2224, Aston, Pa 19014; tel. (215) 447-3400; telex 510 6693769; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. D. Mazzei; Man. Fleet Operations Capt. J. H. Bates; 10 vessels, 14 tug-barge units.

United Brands Co: Steamship Service, 1271 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; f. 1899; New York to Latin America and Europe; Chair. and CEO S. Milstein; 30 vessels.

United States Lines, Inc (Del): 27 Commerce Drive, Cranford, NJ 07016: containerized freight services to Europe, North and South America, Panama, Hawaii, Guam, Far East, South Africa, east Africa; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM B. BRU; 37 vessels.

Victory Carriers: 645 Fifth Ave, New York, NY 10022; tel. (212) 371-8100; telex WUI 666533; 3 vessels.

Waterman Steamship Corpn: 120 Wall St, New York, NY 10005; services to Europe, Middle East, USSR and Far East; Pres. E. P. WALLACE; 10 vessels.

Associations

American Bureau of Shipping: 65 Broadway, New York, NY 10006; tel. (212) 440-0300; f. 1862; Chair. and Pres.WILLIAM N. JOHNSTON; 521 mems.

American Institute of Merchant Shipping: 1625 K St, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 783-6440; f. 1969; Pres. THOMAS J. LENGYEL; 29 mems; represents owners and operators of US-flag tankers, bulk carriers and liquefied natural gas ships.

Council of American-Flag Ship Operators: 1625 K St, NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 466-5388; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALBERT E. MAY; 9 mems; represents liner owners.

Federation of American-Controlled Shipping: 50 Broadway, New York, NY 10004; tel. (212) 344-1483; telex 701979; f. 1958; Chair. PHILIP J. LOREE; Exec. Sec.-Treas. EUGENE A. YOURCH; 20 mems.

CIVIL AVIATION

Federal Aviation Administration: Dept of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20591; tel. (202) 426-8058; f. 1958; promotes safety in the air, regulates air commerce and assists in development of an effective national airport system; Admin. DONALD ENGEN.

Principal Scheduled Companies

American Airlines Inc: POB 61616, Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, Tex 75261; telex 791651; f. 1934; internal flights, services to Hawaii, Canada, Mexico and Caribbean; Chair., CEO and Pres. ROBERT L. CRANDALL; fleet of 177 Boeing 727-200, 37 DC-10, 4 Boeing 767.

Braniff Inc: Dallas, Tex 75209; telex 73376; f. 1928, reorganized 1983; Chair. JAY PRITZKER; Pres. RON RIDGEWAY; domestic services to 12 cities; fleet of 20 Boeing 727-200.

Capitol International Airways: Smyrna Airport, POB 325, Smyrna, Tenn 37167; tel. (615) 459-2561; telex 554327; f. 1946; coast-to-coast domestic flights, services to Puerto Rico, Brussels and Frankfurt; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer JOHN H. JACKSON; fleet of six aircraft; (all services temporarily suspended in November 1984).

Continental Airlines Inc: The America Tower, 2929 Allen Pkwy, Houston, Tex 77000; f. 1934; Chair., Pres. and CEO FRANK LORENZO; international and domestic services; fleet of 13 DC-10, 60 Boeing 727-200, 39 DC-9.

Delta Air Lines Inc: Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, Ga 30320; telex 542316; f. 1925; Chair. and CEO DAVID C. GARRETT, Jr; domestic services and services to Puerto Rico, Canada, Bermuda, the Bahamas, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany; fleet of 39 DC-9, 13 DC-8, 126 Boeing 727, 41 Lockheed 1-1011, 4 Boeing 767.

Eastern Air Lines Inc: Miami International Airport, Miami, Fla 33148; telex 519242; f. 1926; Chair., Pres. and CEO FRANK BORMAN; serves entire eastern half of US and most of western half, US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; international services to Canada and Central and South America; fleet of 79 DC-9, 128 Boeing 727, 34 A300, 22 Lockheed L-1011, 19 Boeing 757.

Frontier Airlines: 8250 Smith Rd, Denver, Colo 80207; telex 45752; f. 1950; Chair., Pres. and CEO M. C. LUND; fleet of 51 Boeing 737, 5 MD-80.

Hawaiian Airlines Inc: POB 30008, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820; telex 70483707; f. 1929; Chair., Pres. and CEO JOHN H. MAGOON, Jr; fleet of 8 DC-9, 4 DHC-7.

Northeastern International Airways: 1600 SE 10th Terrace, Fort Lauderdale, Fla 33316; telex 514452; f. 1982; scheduled services to seven US cities and seasonal transatlantic charters; Pres and CEO STEPHEN L. QUINTO; fleet of 2 Boeing 727-200, 4 Boeing 727-100, 3 DC-8, 2 A-300.

Northwest Airlines, Inc: Minneapolis-St Paul International Airport, St Paul, Minn 55111; tel. (612) 726-2111; telex 297024; f. 1926; Pres. and CEO STEVEN G. ROTHMEIER; coast to coast domestic services and services to Canada, Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Okinawa, Taiwan, Hawaii and Europe; fleet of 60 Boeing 727, 29 Boeing 747, 20 Boeing 757, 22 DC-10.

Ozark Air Lines, Inc: Lambert Field, St Louis, Mo 63145; telex 447276; f. 1943; Pres. and CEO EDWARD J. CRANE; fleet of 47 DC-9.

PSA-Pacific Southwest Airlines: 3225 North Harbor Drive, San Diego, Calif. 92101; tel. (619) 935-5005; telex 695404; f. 1949; CEO PAUL BARKLEY; fleet of 26 S-80, 8 BAC-146, 4 DC-9-30.

Pan American World Airways: Pan Am Bldg, New York, NY 10166; tel. (212) 880-1234; telex 126437; f. 1927; Chair. and CEO C. EDWARD ACKER; domestic and international services connecting 79 stations in 40 countries on all continents; fleet of 48 Boeing 747, 1 DC-10, 41 Boeing 727, 16 Boeing 737, 11 Lockheed L-1011.

People Express Airlines: Newark Airport, Newark, NJ; tel. (201) 772-0344; telex 642087; f. 1981; domestic flights connecting 30 cities and international service from Newark to London; Chair., Pres. and CEO DONALD C. BURR; 65 aircraft.

Piedmont Airlines: Smith Reynolds Airport, Winston-Salem, NC 27156; telex 806438; f. 1948; Pres. and CEO W. R. HOWARD; fleet of 63 Boeing 737, 20 Boeing 727.

Republic Airlines, Inc: 7500 Airline Drive, Minneapolis-St Paul, Minn 55450; telex 106236; f. 1979; Chair. HAL N. CARR; fleet of 15 Boeing 727-200, 133 DC-9, 15 Convair 580.

Transamerica Airlines Inc: Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif 94614; f. 1960; Chair. HENRY P. HUFF; Pres. HOWARD K. HOWARD; domestic and international passenger and cargo services; fleet of 7 DC-8-63F, 5 DC-8-61, 3 Boeing 747-200C, 11 L-100-30 Hercules, 3 DC Super 73, 6 L-188 Electra.

Trans World Airlines Inc (TWA): 605 Third Ave, New York, NY 10158; tel. (212) 557-3016; telex 960124; f. 1925; Chair. L. EDWIN SMART; Pres. and CEO C. E. MEYER, Jr; domestic and international services connecting 14 countries and 65 US cities; fleet of 79 Boeing 727, 18 Boeing 747, 33 L-1011, 10 Boeing 767, 19 MD-80.

United Airlines Inc: POB 66100, Chicago, Ill 60666; telex 287419; f. 1931; Chair. and CEO RICHARD J. FERRIS; Pres. JAMES J. HARTIGAN; domestic services from coast to coast, Hawaii and Canada; fleet of 154 Boeing 727, 49 Boeing 737, 47 DC-10, 42 DC-8, 18 Boeing 747, 7 Boeing 767.

USAir, Inc: Washington National Airport, Washington, DC 20001; telex 892645; f. 1937; Chair. and CEO EDWIN I. COLODNY; fleet of 14 Boeing 727, 21 BAC-1-11, 71 DC-9, 31 Boeing 737-200, 1 Boeing 737-300.

Western Air Lines, Inc: 6060 Avion Drive, Los Angeles, Calif 90045; telex 664361; f. 1925; Chair. GERALD GRINSTEIN; Pres. and CEO LAWRENCE H. LEE; internal flights, services to Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico and Canada; fleet of 16 Boeing 737, 47 Boeing 727, 10 DC-10.

World Airways: Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif 94614; telex 335479; f. 1948; domestic and international scheduled services; Pres. ARTHUR H. HUTTON; fleet of 8 DC-10-30, 3 DC-10-10.

Associations

Air Transport Association of America: 1709 New York Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20006; tel. (202) 626-4000; f. 1936; Pres. and CEO PAUL R. IGNATIUS; 35 corporate mems representing more than 98% of US scheduled airline passenger traffic.

National Air Transport Associations: 1010 Wisconsin Ave, NW, Suite 405, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 965-8880; f. 1974; Pres. LAWRENCE L. BURIAN; mems: 900 air carriers and airport service orgs.

Tourism

American Society of Travel Agents Inc: 4400 MacArthur Blvd, NW, Washington, DC 20007; tel. (202) 965-7520; f. 1931; Chair. and CEO JOSEPH R. STONE; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer WALTER J. RAUSCHER; 18,000 mems.

United States Travel and Tourism Administration: US Dept of Commerce, Main Commerce Bldg, Washington, DC 20230; tel. (202) 377-0136; f. 1961; federal govt agency; Under-Sec. for Travel and Tourism DONNA TUTTLE.

Atomic Energy

Department of Energy: 1000 Independence Ave, SW, Washington, DC 20585; tel. (202) 252-5000; provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through the co-ordination and administration of the energy functions of the

federal govt; responsible for long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technology, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons programme, energy regulatory programmes and a central energy data collection and analysis programme; administers the following nuclear research and assessment programmes:

National Uranium Resource Evaluation Program (NURE): Uranium Resource Assessment, Dept of Energy, POB 2567, Grand Junction, Colo 81502; estimates US uranium resources, collects production data and carries out research and development projects.

Nuclear Energy Program: Washington, DC 20585; responsible for research, development and demonstration in nuclear fission programmes and waste management; Asst Sec. for Nuclear Energy SHELBY BREWER.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC): 1717 H St, NW, Washington, DC 20555; tel. (202) 492-7715; f. 1975; licensing and regulatory body; Chair. NUNZIO J. PALLADINO; Commrs THOMAS M. ROBERTS, JAMES K. ASSELSTINE, FREDERICK M. BERNTHAL, Adm. (retd) LANDO W. ZECH, Jr; Exec. Dir for Operations WILLIAM J. DIRCKS; Sec. SAMUEL J. CHILK.

UNITED STATES EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

American Samoa comprises the seven islands of Tutuila, Tau, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu, Rose and Swain's. They lie in the southern central Pacific Ocean, along latitude 14°S at about longitude 170°W, about 3,700 km (2,300 miles) south-west of Hawaii. The temperature normally ranges between 21°C and 32°C, and the average annual rainfall is 5,000 mm, the greatest precipitation occurring between December and March. English and Samoan, a Polynesian language, are spoken. The population is largely Christian, more than 50% being members of the Christian Congregational Church. The flag has a dark blue field, on which is superimposed a red-edged white triangle (with its apex at the hoist and its base at the outer edge of the flag), containing an eagle, representing the USA, grasping in its talons a yellow *fue* (staff) and *uatogi* (club), Samoan symbols of sovereignty. The capital is Pago Pago, on Tutuila.

Recent History

The Samoan islands were first visited by Europeans in the 1700s, but it was not until 1830 that missionaries from the London Missionary Society settled there. In 1878 the Kingdom of Samoa, then an independent state, gave the USA the right to establish a naval base at Pago Pago. The UK and Germany were also interested in the islands, but the UK withdrew in 1899, leaving the western islands for Germany to govern. The chiefs of the eastern islands ceded their lands to the USA in 1904, and the islands officially became an unincorporated territory of the USA in 1922.

Until 1978 American Samoa was administered by a Governor, appointed by the US Government, and a legislature comprising a Senate and a House of Representatives. In November 1977 the first gubernatorial elections were held and, in January 1978, Peter Coleman was inaugurated as Governor, with Tufele Li'a as Lieutenant-Governor. Both were re-elected for a second term in November 1980, after three years in office instead of four (four years is the normal term prescribed in the American Samoan Constitution), to allow synchronization with US elections in 1980. In March 1984 Coleman submitted proposals for a new American Samoan Constitution to the US Congress for ratification. However, it was feared that Congress would reject the proposals, because they included a provision limiting the right to hold public office to citizens of American Samoan ancestry, which might be considered a restriction on racial grounds, instead of to US citizens as a whole, and the proposals were withdrawn in May. At elections in November 1984, A. P. Lutali was elected Governor and Faleomavaega Eni Hunkin was elected Lieutenant-Governor. The High Court of American Samoa had ruled earlier that Coleman was ineligible to stand for a third term as Governor, because a law restricted tenure by any individual to two terms and Coleman's first term was considered to count as a full term for the purpose of the law.

Government

Executive power is vested in the Governor, who is elected by popular vote and has authority which extends to all operations within the territory of American Samoa. He has the power of veto with respect to bills passed by the Fono (Legislature). The Fono consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, with a President and a Speaker presiding over their respective divisions. The Senate is composed of 18 members, elected, according to Samoan custom, from local chiefs, or *matai*, for a term of four years. The House of Representatives consists of 20 members who are elected by popular vote for a term of two years, and a non-voting delegate from Swain's Island. The Fono meets twice a year, in January and July, for not more than 45 days, and at such special sessions as the Governor may call. The Governor has the authority to appoint heads of government departments with the approval of the Fono. Local government is carried out by indigenous officials.

Economic Affairs

The American Samoan economy and urban life are strongly oriented towards the USA. Tuna-canning plants at Pago Pago process fish from US, Taiwanese and South Korean vessels, and tuna products constituted 98.8% of exports in 1981. However, local fishermen are able to supply only an insignificant amount of tuna, as they cannot obtain sufficient capital to buy boats and equipment for tuna-fishing. Fish-canning employs more than 15% of the total workforce, and other activities include meat-canning, handicrafts and dairy farming. Agricultural production is increasing, but very little is exported. Major crops are coconuts, bananas, taro, pineapples, yams and breadfruit. The tourist industry is developing slowly. At the end of December 1984 the annual rate of inflation was 2.3%.

Transport and Communications

American Samoa has about 150 km of paved roads and 200 km of secondary roads. There is an international airport at Tafuna, near Pago Pago, and smaller airstrips on the islands of Tau and Ofu. Pago Pago, the main seaport, has a natural deep-water harbour.

Social Welfare

In 1978 American Samoa had 187 hospital beds, and there were 26 physicians working in the territory.

Education

In 1980 there were 130 early childhood centres, 24 elementary schools, four public high schools and a special education school, with a total enrolment of 9,879; in addition, a total of 1,994 pupils attended eight private schools.

Tourism

The tourist industry is encouraged by the Government, but suffers from the cost and paucity of air services linking American Samoa with its main sources of custom, particularly the USA. Pago Pago is an important mid-Pacific stop-over for large passenger aircraft; there were 52,087 visitors to the territory in 1982, but only a small proportion of these (about 11,000 in 1978) stayed as tourists.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Memorial Day), 4 July (Independence Day), 2 September (Labor Day), 28 November (Thanksgiving Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 17 February (for George Washington's Birthday), 17 April (Flag Day, commemorating the first raising of the US flag in American Samoa).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the imperial system is in force. One US billion equals 1,000 million; one US cwt equals 100 lb; one long ton equals 2,240 lb; one short ton equals 2,000 lb. A policy of gradual voluntary conversion to the metric system is being encouraged by the federal government.

Currency and Exchange Rate

United States currency: 100 cents = 1 US dollar.

Exchange rate (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = US $1.159.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 194.8 sq km (76.1 sq miles).

Population (census of 1 April 1980): Total 32,297 (males 16,384; females 15,913). *By island:* Manu'a Islands (Ofu, Olosega and Tau) 1,732; Aunuu 414, Swain's 27, Tutuila (including Pago Pago, capital) 30,124. Estimated total (1982) 33,920.

Vital Statistics (1982): live births 1,171 (34.8 per 1,000); deaths 173 (5.1 per 1,000).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops (1982, metric tons): Coconuts 9,000, Roots and tubers 18,000, Bananas 1,000 (FAO estimates). Papayas, pineapples and breadfruit are also grown.

Livestock (1982): Chickens 48,000, Pigs 8,000, Goats 9,000 (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 398 in 1980; 403 in 1981; 430 in 1982.

INDUSTRY

Production: Canned Fish US $120,277,671 (1980); Electricity 65.6m. kWh worth $8.1m. (1981).

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 United States dollar (US $). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. *Sterling Equivalent* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = US $1.159; US $100 = £86.28.

Budget (1981, US $ '000): Local Revenue $31,654; Congressional grants and direct appropriation $26,430; Other Federal grants $14,432; Total receipts $72,516. Proposed budget expenditure for 1985/86: $91.6m.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total (US $ million, year ending 30 June 1981): *Imports:* 119.4. *Exports:* 186.8 (98.8% tuna products).

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use, 1982): 3,657.

International Sea-borne Shipping (freight traffic in '000 metric tons, 1982): Goods loaded 84; Goods unloaded 329.

Civil Aviation (1981): Aircraft arriving at Pago Pago airport 10,622; Passenger arrivals and departures 213,440.

EDUCATION

State Schools (1980): 130 early childhood centres, 24 elementary schools, 4 public high schools, 1 special education school; total enrolment 9,879 pupils.

Private Schools (1980): 8 schools; total enrolment 1,994 pupils.

Directory

The Constitution

American Samoa is administered by the US Department of the Interior. According to the 1967 constitution, executive power is vested in the Governor. The Governor's authority extends to all operations within the territory of American Samoa. He has veto power with respect to bills passed by the Fono (Legislature). The Fono consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, with a President and a Speaker presiding over their respective divisions. The Senate is composed of 18 members, elected, according to Samoan custom, from local chiefs, or *matai*, for a term of four years. The House of Representatives consists of 20 members who are elected by popular vote for a term of two years, and a non-voting delegate from Swain's Island. The Fono meets twice a year, in January and July, for not more than 45 days and at such special sessions as the Governor may call. The Governor has the authority to appoint heads of government departments with the approval of the Fono. Local government is carried out by indigenous officials. In August 1976 a referendum on the popular election of a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor resulted in an affirmative vote. The first gubernatorial elections were held on 8 November 1977 and the second occurred in November 1980; subsequent elections were to take place every four years.

The Government

(March 1985)

Governor: A. P. Lutali.

Lieutenant-Governor: Faleomavaega Eni Hunkin.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Governor's Office: Pago Pago; tel. 633-4116; telex 782-501.

Legislature

FONO

Senate

The senate has 18 members, elected, according to Samoan custom, from local chiefs, or *matai*, for a term of four years.

President: Galeai P. Poumele.

House of Representatives

The House has 20 members who are elected by popular vote for a term of two years, and a non-voting delegate from Swain's Island.

Speaker: Tuanaitau F. Tuia.

Judicial System

High Court: Consists of three Divisions: Appellate, Trial, and Land and Titles. The Appellate Division has limited original jurisdiction and hears appeals from the Trial Division, the Land and Titles Division and from the District Court when it has operated as a court of record. The Trial Division has general jurisdiction over all cases. The Land and Titles Division hears cases involving land or *matai* titles.

Chief Justice: Robert Gardner.

Chief Associate Judge: Ta'iau Mamea.

District Court: Hears preliminary felony proceedings, misdemeanours, infractions (traffic and health), civil claims less than $3,000, small claims, Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support cases, and *de novo* trials from Village Courts.

Judge: Charles Alailima.

Village Court: Hears matters arising under village regulations.

Judge: Lualemaga Maneafaiga Faoa.

Religion

The population is largely Christian, more than 50% being members of the Christian Congregational Church and about 19% being Roman Catholics.

CHRISTIANITY

Protestant Churches: denominations active in the Territory include the Congregational Christian Church, the Methodist Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints (Mormon), Assemblies of God, Church of the Nazarene, Seventh-day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses.

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Samoa—Pago Pago; HE Cardinal Pio Taofinu'u, Bishop's House, POB 596, Pago Pago 96799; tel. 699-1402.

The Press

News Bulletin: Office of Public Information, American Samoa Government, Utulei; tel. 633-5490; daily Monday to Friday; English; non-commercial; Editor Philip Swett; circ. 1,800.

Samoa Journal and Advertiser: POB 3986, Pago Pago; tel. 633-2399; weekly; English and Samoan; Editor Michael Stark; circ. 3,000.

Samoa News: POB 700, Pago Pago 96799; tel. 633-5599; weekly; English and Samoan; Man. Editor Aleni Ripine; Editor Michael Stark; circ. 4,500.

Radio and Television

RADIO

In 1983 there were 15,000 radio sets and 7,500 television sets.

WVUV: POB 2567, Pago Pago 96799; tel. 688-7511; fmr govt-administered station leased to Radio Samoa Ltd in 1975; commercial; programmes in English and Samoan; 24 hours a day; Gen. Man. Rick Petri.

TELEVISION

KVZK: Department of Education, General Delivery, Pago Pago 96799; tel. 633-4191; f. 1964; govt-owned; non-commercial; programmes in English and Samoan; broadcasts 18 hours daily on three channels; Dir FULI FULI TAVEUVEU.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in US dollars)

BANKING

Commercial Banks

Amerika Samoa Bank: POB 3790, Pago Pago; tel. 633-1151; telex 782-539; f. 1979; cap. 1.1m., dep. 16.1m. (1984); Pres. and CEO ROGER GORNICHEC.

Bank of Hawaii: POB 69, Pago Pago 96799; tel. 633-4226; telex 782-504; f. 1897; cap. 93m., dep. 1,400m.; Chair. and CEO WILSON P. CANNON, Jr; Man. JOHN MARSH.

Development Bank

Development Bank of American Samoa: POB 9, Pago Pago; tel. 633-4031; f. 1969; cap. 6.5m. (1981); a govt-owned non-commercial undertaking; Chair. and Pres. AUINA TO'OTO'O.

INSURANCE

American International Underwriters (South Pacific) Ltd: Pago Pago; tel. 633-4845; telex 782-524.

Bowring and Burgess (Samoa) Ltd: Pago Pago.

National Pacific Insurance Ltd: Pago Pago; tel. 633-4266.

Oxford Pacific Insurance Management: POB 1420, Pago Pago; tel. 633-4990; telex 782-538.

Polynesian Lifesavers, Inc: Pago Pago.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

American Samoa Development Corporation: Pago Pago; tel. 633-4241; telex 782-511; f. 1962; financed by Samoan private shareholders.

Office of Economic Development and Planning/Tourism: Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago; tel. 633-5155; Dir JOSEPH M. PEREIRA.

Territorial Planning Commission: Pago Pago; f. 1969.

Transport

ROADS

There are about 150 km of paved and 200 km of secondary roads. Non-scheduled commercial buses operate a service over 350 km of main and secondary roads.

SHIPPING

There are various passenger and cargo services from the US Pacific coast, Japan, Australia (mainly Sydney) and New Zealand, that call at Pago Pago. The Pacific Forum Line, Pacific Navigation of Tonga, Farrell Lines, Kyowa Line, General Steamship Corpn, Warner Pacific Line, Polynesian Shipping Services and Pacific Islands Transport Line are amongst the shipping companies which operate regular cargo services to American Samoa. Inter-island boats operate frequently between Western and American Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Tafuna, near Pago Pago, and smaller airstrips on the islands of Tau and Ofu.

Samoa Air: Pago Pago; f. 1985; operates service between Pago Pago and Honolulu (Hawaii); Pres. and Chair. RON PRITCHARD; fleet of 1 Boeing 707.

South Pacific Island Airways: POB 400, Pago Pago 96799; telex 782-534; fleet of 1 Boeing 707-320C and 2 Twin Otters.

GUAM

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guam is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands, situated about 2,170 km (1,350 miles) south of Tokyo (Japan) and 5,300 km (3,300 miles) west of Honolulu (Hawaii). The temperature normally ranges between 24°C and 30°C in June–November, but is generally cooler and drier from December to May. The average annual rainfall is about 2,000 mm. English is the official language, but Japanese and Chamorro, the local language, are also spoken. The principal religion is Christianity, about 93% of the population being Roman Catholics. The national flag of the United States of America (q.v.) is used by Guam. The capital is Agaña.

Recent History

Members of a Spanish expedition, under the Portuguese navigator Fernão Magalhães (Ferdinand Magellan), were the first Europeans to discover Guam, visiting the island in 1521, during a voyage that accomplished the first circumnavigation of the globe. The island was claimed by Spain in 1565 and the first Jesuit missionaries arrived three years later. The native Micronesian population is estimated to have fallen from 100,000 in 1521 to fewer than 5,000 in 1741, owing largely to a combination of aggression by the Spaniards and exposure to imported diseases. The intermarrying of Micronesians, Spaniards and Filipinos resulted in the people called Chamorros today. Guam was ceded to the USA after the Spanish–American War of 1898, but was invaded by Japan in 1941. Fierce fighting took place before the island was recaptured by US forces in 1944.

Guam became an unincorporated territory of the USA, under the jurisdiction of the US Department of the Interior, in 1950. In 1970 the island elected its first Governor, and in 1972 a new law gave Guam one delegate to the US House of Representatives. The delegate may vote in committee but not on the floor of the House. In September 1976 an island-wide referendum decided that Guam should maintain close ties with the USA, but that negotiations should be held to improve the island's status. In a further referendum, in 1982, in which only 38% of voters chose to take part, the status of a Commonwealth, in association with the USA, was the most favoured of six options, supported by 48% of the votes cast, and in June 1984 it was reported that the territory's Legislature would soon be considering a draft act embodying this decision.

Government

Guam is governed under the Organic Act of Guam of 1950, which gave the island statutory local power of self-government and made its inhabitants citizens of the United States, although they cannot vote in national elections. Their delegate to the US House of Representatives is elected every two years. Executive power is vested in a civilian Governor, who is elected by popular vote every four years. The Government has 15 executive departments, whose heads are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Guam Legislature. The Legislature consists of 21 members elected by popular vote every two years. It is empowered to pass laws on local matters, including taxation and fiscal appropriations.

Defence

Guam is an important strategic military base for the USA, with about 10,000 US servicemen stationed there in 1980.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on the export of copra, fish and handicrafts. Industrial enterprises, including a petroleum refinery, a brewery, and textile and garment firms, were established in the early 1970s, in addition to existing smaller-scale manufacturing of soft drinks and watches. Re-exports constitute a high proportion of Guam's exports, which amounted to US $61.0m. in 1980, major commodities being petroleum and petroleum products, iron and steel scrap, and eggs, but the territory's oil refinery closed down for an indefinite period in March 1984 after the US Government, a principal customer, had decided to buy cheaper fuel for its military base on Guam from refineries in Singapore. Fruit and vegetables, including water-melons, maize, sweet potatoes, cassava, bananas, breadfruit, coconuts and sugar-cane, are grown mainly for local consumption. Pigs are an important source of meat. Tourism is expanding rapidly: more than 300,000 tourists, of whom about 80% are Japanese, visit the island each year, and annual tourist expenditure is estimated at more than US $150m., providing about 20% of government revenue.

Transport and Communications

Guam has 674 km of all-weather roads, and is served by an international airport at Tamuning and a seaport in Apra Harbour.

Social Welfare

Guam had four hospitals, with a total of 223 beds, in 1979, and there were 70 physicians working in the territory in 1978.

Education

School attendance is compulsory from six to 16 years of age. There were 37 public and 18 private schools operating on the island in 1980, including six senior high schools. Total school enrolment was more than 34,364, including 18,697 elementary school pupils.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry on Guam, the island receiving 368,665 visitors in 1984. About 70%–80% of tourists come from Japan. Most of Guam's hotels are situated in, or near to, Agaña, where amenities for entertainment are well developed. The southern part of the island is visited for its mountainous scenery.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Memorial Day), 4 July (Independence Day), 2 September (Labor Day), 28 November (Thanksgiving Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 17 February (for George Washington's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the imperial system is in force. One US billion equals 1,000 million; one US cwt equals 100 lb; one long ton equals 2,240 lb; one short ton equals 2,000 lb. A policy of gradual voluntary conversion to the metric system is being encouraged by the federal government.

Currency and Exchange Rate

United States currency: 100 cents = 1 US dollar.

Exchange rate (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = US $1.159.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Department of Commerce, Government of Guam, Suite 601, 6th Floor, GITC Bldg, 590 South Marine Drive, Tamuning, Guam 96911; United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Washington, DC 20240, USA.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 541 sq km (209 sq miles).

Population: 105,979 (males 55,321; females 50,658) at census of 1 April 1980; 110,000 (estimate for 1 April 1981). Figures include members of the armed forces and their dependants (estimated at 21,500 in 1980).

Principal Town: Agaña (capital).

Vital Statistics (1983, provisional): 2,566 live births (24.2 per 1,000); 414 deaths (3.9 per 1,000).

Economically Active Population (sample survey, persons aged 16 years and over, March 1983): Males 20,860; Females 13,010.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Agriculture: Production (1982): Fruit and vegetables 4,832,000 lb; Eggs 1,134 dozen; Pork 1,063,000 lb; Beef 57,000 lb; Poultry 206,000 lb.

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 104 in 1980, 129 in 1981, 144 in 1982.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 United States dollar (US $). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. *Sterling Equivalent* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = US $1.159; US $100 = £86.28.

Budget (1982, US $ million): Expenditure 158.5; Revenue 153.6.

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index, 1978 = 100): 161.4 (1981), 169.7 (1982), 175.6 (1983).

EXTERNAL TRADE

1980: *Imports:* $544.2m.; *Exports:* $61.0m.

TRANSPORT

International Sea-borne Shipping (estimated freight traffic in '000 metric tons, 1982): Goods loaded 725; Goods unloaded 2,315.

TOURISM

Foreign Visitor Arrivals ('000): 316.7 (1982), 350.5 (1983), 368.7 (1984).

Directory

The Constitution

Guam is governed under the Organic Act of Guam of 1950, which gave the island statutory local power of self-government and made its inhabitants citizens of the United States, although they cannot vote in national elections. Their delegate to the House of Representatives is elected every two years. Executive power is vested in a civilian Governor, first elected, by popular vote, in 1970. Elections for the governorship occur every four years. The Government has 15 executive departments, whose heads are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Guam Legislature. The Legislature consists of 21 members elected by popular vote every two years. It is empowered to pass laws on local matters, including taxation and fiscal appropriations.

The Government

(March 1985)

Governor: Ricardo J. Bordallo.

Lieutenant-Governor: Edward Reyes.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

All Government offices are in Agaña.

Legislature

The Guam Legislature has 21 members, directly elected by popular vote for a two-year term.

Speaker: Carl T. C. Gutierrez.

Judicial System

District Court of Guam: Judge appointed by the President. The court has the jurisdiction of a federal district court of the United States in all cases arising under the law of the United States. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Presiding Judge: Cristobal C. Duenas.

Superior Court of Guam: Judges are appointed by the Governor of Guam and are elected by popular vote. The Superior Court has jurisdiction over cases arising in Guam other than those heard in the District Court.

Presiding Judge: Paul J. Abbate.

There are also a Probate Court, Traffic Court, Domestic Court, Juvenile Court and a Small Claims Court.

Religion

About 93% of the population are Roman Catholic, although other Christian denominations are represented.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Agaña: Most Rev. Felixberto Camacho Flores, Chancery Office, POB 125, Agaña 96910; tel. 472-6116.

The Press

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Guam Business News: POB 3191, Agaña 96910; tel. (671) 477-7606; f. 1983; monthly; Editor Stephen V. Nygard; circ. 2,500.

Guam Tribune: Agaña; Tuesday and Friday; Publr Mark Pangilinan.

Pacifica '84: POB 1048, Agaña 96910; monthly; Editor Mike Malone.

Pacific Daily News and **Sunday News:** POB DN, Agaña 96910; tel. (671) 477-9711; telex 6165; f. 1950; Publr Lee P. Webber; Man. Editor Gwenda L. Iyechad; Editor Joseph C. Murphy; circ. 18,000 (weekdays), 17,000 (Sunday).

The Pacific Voice: POB 2553, Agaña; Sunday; Editor Fr Brigido U. Arroyo; circ. 6,500.

NEWS AGENCY

United Press International (UPI) (USA): POB 1617, Agaña; tel. 632-1138; Correspondent Dick Williams.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 300,000 radio receivers and 78,000 television receivers in use in 1983.

RADIO

Radio Guam (KUAM): POB 368, Agaña 96910; tel. 477-9861; f. 1954; affiliated to CBS and NBC; operates on AM and FM 24 hours a day; Pres. Lawrence S. Berger; Gen. Man. Greg Perez.

Trans World Radio Pacific (TWR): broadcasts religious programmes on two stations covering Guam and nearby islands, and operates four short-wave transmitters reaching most of Asia and the Pacific; tel. 477-9701; telex 6485; Pres. Dr Paul E. Freed.

K-Stereo: POB 20249, GMF, 96921; operates on FM 24 hours a day; Pres. Edward Poppe.

KGUM: POB GM, Agaña; Gen. Man. J. Anderson.

TELEVISION

Guam—Agaña (KUAM—TV): POB 368, Agaña 96910; tel. 477-9861; f. 1956; affiliated to CBS and NBC; operates colour service; Pres. Lawrence S. Berger; Gen. Man. Greg Perez.

Guam Cable TV: 530 West O'Brien Drive, Agaña 96910; tel. (671) 477-7815; telex 6296; f. 1968; provides cable television service.

KGTF—TV: POB 21449 GMF, Agaña 96921; tel. 734-2207; f. 1970; cultural and educational programmes; Gen. Man. K. K. Woo.

Finance

(m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in US dollars)

BANKING

Commercial Banks

Allied Banking Corpn (Philippines): POB CT, Agaña; tel. 472-6845; telex 6368; Man. Joseph Lorenzo; 1 br.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association (USA): POB BA, Agaña 96910; tel. 477-9781; telex 6102; Vice-Pres. and Man. Ian H. C. Bradley; 2 brs.

Bank of Guam: POB BW, Agaña; tel. 472-8971; telex 6280; total assets 157.1m. (1983); Pres. and Chair. Jesus S. Leon Guerrero; 11 brs.

Bank of Hawaii (USA): POB BH, Agaña; tel. 477-8871; telex 6104; Asst Vice-Pres. and Man. M. O. Fish; 3 brs.

Bank of the Orient (USA): POB E1, Agaña 96910; tel. 477-9067; telex 6421; Man. Wilfred K. Yamamoto; 1 br.

California First Bank (USA): POB 7809, Tamuning 96911; tel. 477-8811; telex 6305; Man. Masao Kuwano.

California Overseas Bank (USA): POB GP, Agaña 96910; tel. 477-9761; Man. Antonio D. Gredonia; 1 br.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): POB AE, O'Hara St, Agaña; tel. 477-7885; telex 6237; Man. Joseph E. Hosie; 1 br.

Citibank NA (USA): POB FF, Agaña; tel. 477-9881; telex 6159; Vice-Pres. B. P. Santos; 1 br.

First Commercial Bank (Taiwan): POB 2461, Agaña; tel. 472-6864; telex 6325; Gen. Man. David T. F. Lin; 1 br.

First Hawaiian Bank (USA): POB AD, Agaña; tel. 477-7851; telex 6153; Vice-Pres. and Man. (Agaña br.) John K. Lee; 3 brs.

First Savings and Loan Assen of America: POB 21959, Guam Main Facility, Guam 96921; total assets 70m.; Man. Officer Thomas P. Michels; 4 brs.

Guam Savings and Loan Association: POB 2888, Agaña 96910; tel. 472-6704; Pres. Philip Flores; 3 brs.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: POB 27c, Agaña 96910; tel. 477-8851; telex 6309; Man. Charles S. Stirling; 1 br.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust (USA): 414 Soledad Ave, GCIC Agaña; tel. 477-9554; telex 6460; Man. Jose Guevara, Jr.

National Bank of Fort Sam Houston (USA): POB 4356, Yigo, 96912; tel. 366-3248; Man David D. Evenson; 2 brs.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA): POB 3280, Agaña, Guam 96910; tel. 472-8821; telex 6132.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Guam Employers' Council: Suite 102, Ada Plaza Center, POB BV, Agaña, 96910; f. 1966; private, non-profit assen providing management development training and advice on personnel law and labour relations; annual wage, benefit and practices survey; Exec. Dir E. L. Gibson.

TRADE UNIONS

Many workers belong to trade unions based in the USA such as the American Federation of Government Employees and the American Postal Workers' Union. About 4,000 of the island's 31,000 workforce belong to unions.

Guam Federation of Teachers: POB 2301, Agaña; f. 1965; Pres. Conrad Stinson; 1,200 mems.

Transport

ROADS

There are 674 km of modern all-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Atkins, Kroll Inc: 443 South Marine Drive, Tamuning 96911; tel. 646-1866; telex 721-6105; f. 1914; Pres. William R. Thompson.

Pacific Navigation System: POB 7, Agaña; f. 1946; Pres. Kenneth T. Jones, Jr.

Trans-Pacific Freighting: POB 37, Agaña; Pres. George G. Melah.

Tucor Services Inc.: POB 6128, Tamuning, Guam 96911; tel. 646-6949; telex 6249; general agents for numerous tankers, dry cargo, passenger and fishery companies; Gen. Man. Bob Kent.

Monthly cargo services are operated by Kyowa Line vessels, calling at Guam en route from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan to various Pacific islands, by Daiwa Line vessels, linking Guam with Japan and Pacific islands including Fiji, New Caledonia and American and Western Samoa, and by vessels of the Micronesia Transport Line, en route from Sydney (Australia), Palau and Yap to Saipan, Truk and Ponape.

CIVIL AVIATION

Guam is served by Air Micronesia (Northern Mariana Islands), Aloha Pacific Airlines (USA), Air Nauru, Continental Airlines (USA), JAL (Japan), South Pacific Island Airways (Hawaii), Northwest (USA) and several air taxi operators.

Tourism

There were 368,665 tourists in 1984.

Guam Visitors Bureau: POB 3520, Agaña, Guam 96910; Chair. David D. Tuncap; Gen. Man. Gordon W. Tydingco.

Micronesian Regional Tourism Council: POB 7260, Tamuning, 96911; tel. (671) 472-8472; telex 6248; f. 1979 to promote tourism in the region; composed of govt and independent representatives from Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap (Federated States of Micronesia), Saipan, Tinian and Rota (Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), the Republic of Palau, and Guam; Exec. Dir Harry McCutcheon.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands comprises 16 islands (all the Marianas except Guam) in the western Pacific Ocean, about 5,300 km (3,300 miles) west of Honolulu (Hawaii). The temperature normally ranges between 24°C and 30°C in June–November, but is generally cooler and drier from December to May. The average annual rainfall is about 2,000 mm. English is the official language. The population is predominantly Christian, mainly Roman Catholic. The national flag of the United States of America (q.v.) is used by the Northern Mariana Islands. Six islands, including the three largest (Saipan, Tinian and Rota), are inhabited; the principal settlement and the administrative centre are on Saipan.

Recent History

The islands which comprise the Northern Mariana Islands were first sighted by Europeans during the 1520s, and were claimed for Spain in 1565. They were sold to Germany in 1898, but control was transferred to Japan, which had taken the islands from Germany in 1914, by the League of Nations in 1921. The USA captured Saipan and Tinian from the Japanese after fierce fighting in 1944, and the Northern Mariana Islands became a part of the US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (q.v.) in 1947.

In June 1975 the Northern Mariana Islands voted for separate status as a US commonwealth territory, and in March 1976 President Ford signed the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Covenant. In October 1977 President Carter approved the constitution of the Northern Mariana Islands, which provides that, from January 1978, the former Marianas District is internally self-governing. In December 1977 elections were held for a bicameral legislature, a governor and a lieutenant-governor. The residents of the islands are not expected to obtain full citizenship of the USA until negotiations to decide the future status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are completed and the trusteeship is ended; however, in July 1984 it was reported that US President Reagan had signed a proclamation giving residents of the Northern Mariana Islands a broad range of civil and political rights in the USA, including equal employment opportunities within the federal government, civil service and armed forces. Negotiations with landowners on Tinian were taking place in 1984 over the terms of use by the US Government of land for military purposes.

Government

Legislative authority is vested in the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature, a bicameral body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are nine senators elected for four-year terms and 14 members of the House of Representatives elected for two-year terms. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is elected by popular vote.

Economic Affairs

Vegetables, beef and pork are the principal commodities exported by the Northern Mariana Islands. Agriculture is concentrated in smallholdings, important crops being coconuts, breadfruit, tomatoes and melons. Cattle-ranching was established on Tinian during the 1960s. Small-scale industry includes handicrafts and the processing of fish and copra. Tourism is an important industry, employing about 10% of the work-force. The islands were to receive US $14m. in direct aid for each of the seven years after 1978, and additional income is expected to come from US federal welfare and development programmes.

Transport and Communications

Saipan, Tinian and Rota are well served by roads. There is an international airport on Saipan, and Tinian, Rota and Pagan each has an airstrip. The Territory's principal seaport is on Saipan.

Social Welfare

Information on social welfare in the Northern Mariana Islands is included in that applying to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see p. 2828).

Education

Information on education in the Northern Mariana Islands is included in that applying to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see p. 2828).

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry in the Northern Mariana Islands, which received 119,370 visitors in 1981.

Public Holidays

1985: 27 May (Memorial Day), 4 July (Independence Day), 2 September (Labor Day), 28 November (Thanksgiving Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 17 February (for George Washington's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the imperial system is in force. One US billion equals 1,000 million; one US cwt equals 100 lb; one long ton equals 2,240 lb; one short ton equals 2,000 lb. A policy of gradual voluntary conversion to the metric system is being encouraged by the federal government.

Currency and Exchange Rate

United States currency: 100 cents= 1 US dollar.

Exchange rate (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = US $1.159.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 471 sq km; Saipan 122 sq km, Tinian 101 sq km, Rota 83 sq km.

Population (1983): 19,110; Saipan 16,532, Tinian 1,012, Rota 1,484, Northern islands 82.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 United States dollar (US $). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. *Sterling Equivalent* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = US $ 1.159; US $100 = £86.28.

EXTERNAL TRADE

1983: *Exports*: vegetables 762,500 lb; beef and pork 305,000 lb.

TOURISM

Visitors (1981): 119,370.

(For other figures, see the chapter on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.)

Directory

The Government

(March 1985)

Governor: Pedro P. Tenorio.

Lieutenant-Governor: Pedro A. Tenorio.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES

All Government offices are on Saipan.

Legislature

Legislative authority is vested in the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature, a bicameral body consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There are nine senators elected for four-year terms and 14 members of the House of Representatives elected for two-year terms.

Senate President: Ponciano C. Rasa.

Speaker of the House: Vicente M. Sablan.

Religion

The population is predominantly Christian, mainly Roman Catholic.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of the Northern Mariana Islands: Mgr TOMAS AGUON CAMACHO, Saipan.

The Press

The Commonwealth Examiner: POB 1074, Saipan, CM 96950; f. 1979; weekly; English and Chamorro; independent.

Marianas Variety News and Views: POB 231, Saipan, CM 96950; f. 1972; weekly; English and Chamorro; independent; Mans ABED and PAZ YOUNIS; circ. 2,000.

Radio and Television

There were an estimated 10,000 radio receivers and 3,850 television receivers in use in 1983.

RADIO

Station KFBS: POB 209, Saipan, CM 96950; tel. (671) 6521; telex 686; Christian station owned by Far East Broadcasting Co; Dir N. BLAKE.

Station KSAI: POB 209, Saipan, CM 96950; tel. (671) 6521; telex 686; f. 1978; non-commercial station owned by Far East Broadcasting Co; Man. D. CAMPBELL.

Station WSZE: Rapakau Hill, Saipan, CM 96950; commercial station owned by Micronesian Broadcasting Corpn; Gen. Man. T. DICKEY.

TELEVISION

Saipan Cable TV System: POB 1015, Saipan, CM 96950; tel. (671) 723-6629; telex 644; 15-channel commercial station broadcasting 24 hours a day; US programmes and local and international news; 3,000 subscribers; Gen. Man. RAY D. MOTLEY.

Finance

BANKING

Bank of Guam (USA): POB 678, Saipan, CM 96950; Man. EDWARD B. PALACIOS.

Bank of Hawaii (USA): POB 566, Nauru Bldg, Saipan, CM 96950.

Bank of Saipan: Saipan.

California First Bank (USA): Saipan, CM 96950.

First Savings and Loan Assen of America (USA): POB 324, Saipan, CM 96950; tel. 6617.

INSURANCE

Micronesian Insurance Underwriters: POB 206, Saipan, CM 96950.

The New Zealand Insurance Co Ltd Microl Corporation: POB 267, Saipan, CM 96950; general agents.

ToKio Marine and Fire Insurance Co: POB 168, Saipan, CM 96950.

Trade and Industry

CO-OPERATIVES

The Mariana Islands Co-operative Association, Rota Producers and Tinian Producers Association operate in the islands.

Transport

SHIPPING

Saipan Shipping Co: POB 8, Saipan, CM, 96950; weekly service from Guam to Saipan and Tinian, and service to Micronesia and the Far East.

Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Melbourne (Australia) to Saipan and the Trust Territory, Micronesia Transport Line operates a service to Saipan from Sydney (Australia), Palau, Yap and Guam, en route to Truk and Ponape, and Kyowa Line vessels call at Saipan en route from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Japan and Guam to the Trust Territory. Additional cargo services are provided by Daiwa Line vessels and the Philippines, Micronesia and Orient Navigation Co.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Micronesia Inc: POB 138, Saipan, CM 96950; telex 0674402; f. 1966; owned by United Micronesia Development Association, Continental Airlines and Aloha Airlines; provides internal and some external services; Chair. CARLTON SKINNER; Gen. Man. DANIEL H. PURSE; fleet of 4 Boeing 727.

Tourism

The Micronesian Regional Tourism Council, based in Guam (q.v.), helps to promote tourism in the Northern Mariana Islands.

Marianas Visitors Bureau: POB 861, Saipan, CM 96950; tel. 67327; telex 676; Man. Dir J. M. GUERRERO.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of 2,125 islands covering about 1,300 sq km (500 sq miles) of land and scattered over 7.5m. sq km (2.9m. sq miles) of ocean. The Territory lies within the area (which includes Kiribati, Tuvalu and other territories) known as Micronesia. Most of the islands lie in a band which begins about 800 km east of the Philippines and stretches 4,800 km east across the Pacific Ocean towards Hawaii. The Trust Territory comprises the Republic of Palau in the west and the Federated States of Micronesia in its central part, which together occupy the Caroline Islands group, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands in the east. The Federated States of Micronesia includes (from west to east) the states of Yap, Truk, Pohnpei (formerly Ponape, renamed in November 1984) and Kosrae. The Marianas District has achieved separate status as the Northern Mariana Islands (q.v.) and became a commonwealth territory of the USA in 1978, but it remains legally a part of the Trusteeship. The Caroline Islands are subject to heavy rainfall, although precipitation decreases from east to west; rainfall in the Marshall Islands decreases from south to north. January, February and March are the driest months throughout the Territory, although seasonal variations in rainfall and temperature are generally small. The native population is divided into nine ethno-linguistic groups, but English is widely understood. The principal religion is Christianity, much of the population being Roman Catholic. The flag of the Republic of Palau (proportions five by three) features a golden disc (representing the Moon) placed centrally on a light-blue background. The flag of the Federated States of Micronesia consists of four five-pointed white stars, arranged as a diamond, situated centrally on a light-blue background. The flag of the Republic of the Marshall Islands is blue, with a representation of the sun in the upper hoist; superimposed across the field are two narrow triangles (red above white), with their bases in the upper fly and their apexes meeting at the foot of the hoist. The capital of the Republic of Palau is Koror, on Koror Island; Kolonia, on Pohnpei, is the capital of the Federated States of Micronesia; and the Dalap-Uliga-Darrit Municipality, on Majuro Atoll, is the capital of the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Recent History

The first European contact with the Marshall and Caroline Islands was by Spanish expeditions in the 1500s, including those led by the Portuguese navigator Fernão de Magalhães (Ferdinand Magellan), who sailed through the islands in 1521, and the Spaniard Miguel de Saavedra, who visited the Marshall Islands in 1529. Spanish influence in the islands was eroded towards the end of the 19th century: Germany annexed the Marshall Islands in 1885, and in 1899 bought from Spain the Caroline Islands and the Northern Mariana Islands (except Guam, which had been ceded to the USA after the Spanish–American War of 1898). German control ended in 1914, when Japan occupied the islands at the beginning of the First World War, receiving a mandate for its administration from the League of Nations in 1920. Under the Germans, and more so under the Japanese, a policy of colonization and exploitation of natural resources was pursued. However, after the capture of the islands by US military forces in 1944 and 1945, most of the Japanese settlers were repatriated, and a Trust Territory was established by the United Nations in 1947 to allow the USA to administer the region. The territory was governed by the US Navy from 1947 until 1951, when control passed to a civil administration, although the Northern Mariana Islands remained under military control until 1962.

Since 1965 there have been increasing demands for local autonomy. In that year the Congress of Micronesia was formed, and in 1967 a commission to examine the future political status of the islands was established. In 1970 it declared Micronesians' rights to sovereignty over their own lands, self-determination, the right to form their own constitution and the right to revoke any form of free association with the USA. In May 1977, after eight years of negotiations, President Carter announced that his administration intended to take steps to terminate the Trusteeship agreement by 1981.

On 9 January 1978 the Marianas District achieved separate status as the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (see p. 2825); it remains legally a part of the Trusteeship until the future status of the Trust Territory is decided. The Marshall Islands District drafted its own Constitution, which came into effect on 1 May 1979, and the four districts of Yap, Truk, Ponape (formally renamed Pohnpei in November 1984) and Kosrae ratified a new Constitution, to become the Federated States of Micronesia on 10 May 1979. In the Palau District a referendum in July 1979 approved a proposed local Constitution, which came into effect on 1 January 1981, when the district became the Republic of Palau.

The USA signed a Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau in August 1982, and with the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia in October. The trusteeship of the islands was due to end after the principle and terms of the Compacts had been approved by the respective peoples and legislatures of the new countries, by the US Congress and by the United Nations Security Council. Under the Compacts, the four countries (including the Northern Mariana Islands) would be independent of each other and would manage both their internal and foreign affairs separately, while the USA would be responsible for defence and security. More than 60% of Palauans voted in February 1983 to support their Compact, but fewer than the required 75% approved changing the Constitution to allow the transit and storage of nuclear materials. The US Government claimed that it could not fulfil its defence obligations as defined in the Compact, unless the problem over nuclear materials was solved. In September 1983 the Palau Supreme Court ruled that the Compact had effectively been defeated in the plebiscite. A revised Compact, which contained no reference to nuclear issues, was approved by 66% of votes cast in a plebiscite in September 1984. However, the US Government had hoped for a favourable majority of 75% of the votes cast, which would have allowed the terms of the Compact to override the provisions of the Palau Constitution in the event of a conflict between the two; and, in claiming that it was unable to fulfil its defence obligations under the Compact if its operations with nuclear materials were restricted, the US Government would have had cause to exploit this mechanism. The Compacts with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands were approved in plebiscites in June and September 1983 respectively. The Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia ratified the country's decision in September. Under the Compact with the Marshall Islands,the USA was to retain its military bases in the Marshall Islands for at least 15 years and, over the same period, was to provide US $2,000m. in aid.

Bikini and Eniwetok atolls, in the Marshall Islands, have been used by the US Government for experiments with nuclear weapons, Bikini in 1946–58 and Eniwetok in 1948–58. The native inhabitants of Eniwetok were evacuated before tests began, and were allowed to return to the atoll in 1980, after much of the contaminated area had been rendered safe. However, the inhabitants of Bikini atoll were still campaigning for similar treatment in 1984, fearing that the USA would deny further responsibility for the atoll, according to the terms of the Compact of Free Association with the Marshall Islands Government, if the trusteeship of the region were terminated. Another atoll in the Marshall Islands, Kwajalein, is used as a target for the testing of missiles fired from California, in the USA, and, under the terms of the Compact, the US Government is committed to providing an estimated US $170m. in rent, over a period of 30 years, for land used as the site of a missile-tracking station, and a further $80m. for development projects. The native inhabitants of Kwajalein atoll were concentrated on Ebeye, a small island in the atoll, adjacent to the US base on Kwajalein Island, before testing of the missiles began in 1961. In November 1984 it was reported that a reafforestation programme had commenced on Ebeye.

Ponape, one of the constituent states of the Federated States of Micronesia, changed its name to Pohnpei in November 1984, when its Constitution came into effect.

Government

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the USA. Executive and administrative authority is exercised by a High Commissioner, appointed by the President of the USA with the consent and approval of the US Senate. The High Commissioner is under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

On 1 May 1979 the locally drafted Constitution of the Marshall Islands became effective. The Constitution provides for a parlia-

mentary form of government with legislative authority vested in the 33-member Nitijela. On 10 May 1979 the locally drafted Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, incorporating the four districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape (formally renamed Pohnpei in November 1984) and Truk, became effective. Each of the four districts has its own legislature. A locally drafted Constitution for Palau came into effect on 1 January 1981, and the islands became known as the Republic of Palau.

With the establishment of duly constituted Micronesian governments, the role of the High Commissioner, as the chief executive of the Trust Territory, was altered to provide for the maximum permissible amount of local self-government. The High Commissioner retains only that authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the USA under the terms of the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement and other treaties, laws and regulations generally applicable in the Trust Territory.

Local governmental units are the municipalities and villages. Elected Magistrates and Councils govern the municipalities. Village government is largely traditional.

Economic Affairs

The islands of the Trust Territory are small and widely scattered, making external trade difficult and expensive. Farming and fishing are mainly on a subsistence level, the principal agricultural crops being coconuts, cassava and sweet potatoes. The tourist industry, by comparison, is an important source of foreign exchange, although the difficulty of gaining access to the islands, and a lack of suitable facilities, have hindered its development. The Trust Territory has a few mineral deposits: they are mostly of little commercial value, but plans were announced in 1984 for the development of high-grade phosphate deposits on Ailinglaplap atoll in the Marshall Islands. An offshore banking system operates in the Marshall Islands. Financial assistance from the USA, often linked with military concessions by the recipient countries, contributes a large part of the islands' external revenue.

Transport and Communications

Macadam and concrete roads are found on the more important islands, while other islands have stone- and coral-surfaced roads and tracks. Much internal travel, both between islands and between two points on a single island, is by small boat. The Marshall Islands has an international airport on Majuro and 10 airstrips elsewhere in the country. In the Federated States of Micronesia there are international airports on Pohnpei, Moen (state of Truk) and Yap. A commercial dock is situated on each of the seven major islands.

Social Welfare

In 1978 the Trust Territory (including the Northern Mariana Islands) had seven hospitals, with a total of 462 beds, and there were 48 physicians working in the islands.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of six and 14. In 1981, 31,099 children attended the Territory's 245 primary schools, which were served by 1,374 teachers (a provisional figure). Pupils at secondary schools numbered 6,872 in 1981, and were taught by a total (provisional) of 445 teachers. Institutions at tertiary level catered for 2,129 students in 1980 and were served by 158 teachers in 1979. Total expenditure on education was US $26,129,000 in 1981.

Tourism

Tourism in most of the islands of the Trust Territory is hindered by a lack of transport facilities. About one-half of the tourists come from the USA and one-third from Japan.

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the imperial system is in force. One US billion equals 1,000 million; one US cwt equals 100lb; one long ton equals 2,240 lb; one short ton equals 2,000 lb. A policy of gradual voluntary conversion to the metric system is being encouraged by the US federal government

Currency and Exchange Rate

United States currency: 100 cents = 1 US dollar.

Exchange rate (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = US $1.159.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 1,300 sq km (land only); the largest islands are Babelthuap (367 sq km), in Palau, and Ponhpei Island (330 sq km), in Pohnpei District.

Population: Total 116,974; Marshall Islands 31,041, Palau 12,177, Pohnpei 22,319, Truk 37,742, Yap 8,172, Kosrae 5,522 (census of September 1980).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops: (1982, metric tons): Coconuts 205,000, Copra 26,000, Cassava 10,000, Sweet Potatoes 4,000 (FAO estimates).

Livestock (1982, head): Pigs 27,000, Cattle 8,000, Goats 4,000, Poultry 179,000 (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 6,504 in 1979; 5,377 in 1980; 5,462 in 1981.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 United States dollar (US $). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. *Notes:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. *Sterling Equivalent* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = US $1.159; US $100 = £86.28.

Budget (1982, US$): Expenditure: Resources and development 7,891,000, General administration 9,048,000, Construction 8,544,000, Health 13,809,000, Education 28,296,000, Public Works 23,932,000, Other 27,349,000, Total 118,869,000; Revenue: Reimbursements and other operating income 26,523,000, Grant from US Congress 98,614,000, Total funds available 125,137,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(including the Northern Mariana Islands)

1977: *Imports*: $44.22m. (estimate including foodstuffs and beverages $20.2m., building materials $6.1m.). *Exports*: $10.9m. (including coconut products $5.9m., fish $3.5m., handicrafts $248,100).

TRANSPORT
(including the Northern Mariana Islands)

Road Traffic (vehicles in use, 1977): Trucks 273; pickups 2,038; sedans 4,002; jeeps 335; motor cycles, etc. 468; other motor vehicles 107.

Shipping (1977): Passengers 12,631 (TransPacific Lines Inc.); Freight 196,838 tons; other American vessels also entered and cleared in external trade.

Civil Aviation (1976): Passengers flown 147,904; Passenger miles flown 87,323,000. Freight flown 8,104,949 lb; freight ton miles flown 2,973,991.

EDUCATION
(including the Northern Mariana Islands)

Primary (1981): 245 schools, 1,374* teachers, 31,099 pupils.

Secondary (1981): 445* teachers, 6,872 pupils.

Tertiary: 158 teachers (1979), 2,129 students (1980).

* Provisional.

Directory

The Constitution

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the USA. Executive and administrative authority is exercised by a High Commissioner, appointed by the President of the USA with the consent and approval of the US Senate. The High Commissioner is under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

On 1 May 1979 the locally drafted Constitution of the Marshall Islands became effective. The Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government with legislative authority vested in the 33-member Nitijela. On 10 May 1979 the locally drafted Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia, incorporating the four districts of Kosrae, Yap, Ponape (formally renamed Pohnpei in November 1984) and Truk, became effective. Each of the four districts has its own legislature. A locally drafted Constitution for Palau came into effect on 1 January 1981, and the islands became known as the Republic of Palau.

With the establishment of duly constituted Micronesian governments, the role of the High Commissioner, as the chief executive of the Trust Territory, was altered to provide for the maximum permissible amount of local self-government. The High Commissioner retains only that authority necessary to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of the USA under the terms of the 1947 Trusteeship Agreement and other treaties, laws and regulations generally applicable in the Trust Territory.

Local governmental units are the municipalities and villages. Elected Magistrates and Councils govern the municipalities. Village government is largely traditional.

The Government

(March 1985)

TRUST TERRITORY GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Janet McCoy.

Attorney-General: Kent Harvey.

MARSHALL ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

President: Amata Kabua.

Minister of Finance: Phillip Muller.

Minister of Internal Affairs: Kessai Note.

Minister of Justice: Ruben Zackhrias.

Minister of Public Works: Charles Domnick.

Minister of Health Services: Kunar Abner.

Minister of Education: Tom Kijiner.

Minister of Transportation and Communications: Hemos Jack.

Minister of Resources and Development: Atjang Paul.

Minister of Social Services: Brenson Wase.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Anton deBrum.

Attorney-General: Davor Pevec.

Auditor-General: Brian Riordan.

Ministries

All Ministries are in Majuro.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA GOVERNMENT

President: Tosiwo Nakayama.

Vice-President: Bailey Olter.

Secretary of the Department of External Affairs: Andon Amaraich.

Secretary of the Department of Resources and Development: Bernard Helgenberger.

Secretary of the Department of Finance: Aloysius Tuuth.

Secretary of the Department of Social Services: (vacant).

Attorney-General: David Nevitt.

Government Offices

All government offices are in Kolonia, Pohnpei, Eastern Caroline Islands 96941.

REPUBLIC OF PALAU GOVERNMENT

President: Haruo I. Remeliik.

Vice-President: Alfonso R. Oiterong.

Government Offices

All government offices are in Koror.

Legislatures

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS NITIJELA

Speaker: Atlan Anien.

CONGRESS OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Bethwel Henry.

PALAU NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

(Olbiil era Kelulau)

President of the Senate: Kaleb Udui.

Speaker of the House of Delegates: Carlos H. Salii.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Kosrae State Legislature: unicameral body of 14 mems serving for four years; Gov. Yosiwo George.

Pohnpei State Legislature: 27 representatives elected for four years (terms staggered); Gov. Resio Moses.

Truk State Legislature: 28 mems elected for four years (terms staggered); Gov. Erhart Aten.

Yap State Legislature: 10 mems, six elected from the Yap Islands proper and four elected from the Outer Islands of Ulithi and Woleai, for a four-year term; Gov. John de Avilla Mangefel.

Judicial System

The Trust Territory laws derive from the Trusteeship Agreement, certain applicable laws of the United States and Executive Orders of the President, Secretarial Orders of the Secretary of the Interior, laws and regulations of the Government of the Trust Territory, enactments of the legislative bodies, and municipal ordinances. Recognized customary law has full force where it does not conflict with aforementioned laws.

High Court of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Saipan, CM 96950; tel. 9739; Appellate and Trial Divisions; District Courts and Community Courts in States of Kosrae, Ponape and Truk; Chief Justice Alex R. Munson.

Supreme Court of the Republic of the Marshall Islands: Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; tel. 3652; Chief Justice Harold W. Burnett.

High Court of the Republic of the Marshall Islands: Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; tel. 3652; Chief Justice John C. Lanham.

Traditional Rights Court of the Marshall Islands: Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; Chief Judge Berson Joseph.

Supreme Court of the Republic of Palau: Koror, Palau, Western Caroline Islands 96940; tel. 461; Chief Justice Mamoru Nakamura.

Supreme Court of the Federated States of Micronesia: Kolonia, Pohnpei, Eastern Caroline Islands 96941; Chief Justice Edward C. King.

State Courts have been established in Yap, Truk and Pohnpei. In 1984 plans were being made to create a State Court in Kosrae.

Religion

The population is predominantly Christian, mainly Roman Catholic. In many of the islands the Assembly of God, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-day Adventists, Latter-day Saints (Mormons), Baptists and the Bahá'í Faith are also represented.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of the Caroline and Marshall Islands: Most Rev. Martin Joseph Neylon, POB 250, Truk, Caroline Islands 96942.

Protestant Churches

The Marshall Islands and Eastern Caroline Islands come under the auspices of the United Church Board for World Ministries (475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115, USA); Sec. for Latin America, Caribbean and Oceania Dr Patricia Rumer.

The Western Carolines are under the auspices of the Liebenzell Mission of Germany and the USA; Rev. Peter Ermel, Truk, Caroline Islands 96942.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the Marshall Islands: POB 1017, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960.

The Press

Marshall Islands Gazette: Office of the Chief Secretary, Marshall Islands Government, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; f. 1982; Editor Mason Altiery.

Marshall Islands Journal: POB 14, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; f. 1964; weekly; Editor JOE MURPHY; circ. 3,000.

The National Union: FSM Information, POB 490, Kolonia, Pohnpei, Eastern Caroline Islands 96941; tel. 548; telex 6807; f. 1980; 2 a month; Public Information Officer KETSON JOHNSON; circ. 5,000.

Rengel Belau: POB 477, Palau 96940; f. 1983; bi-weekly; independent; Publr MOSES ULUDONG; circ. 2,000.

The Palau Weekly: Koror, Palau, W. Caroline Is.; f. 1984; weekly; independent; Editor BONIFACIO BASILIUS; circ. 1,000.

Truk News Chronicle: POB 244, Truk, Federated States of Micronesia 96942; f. 1983; Editor MARCIANA AKASY.

Radio and Television

In 1978 there were 9,500 radio receivers (including the Northern Mariana Islands) in use. Cable television started in Majuro, Marshall Islands, in 1975, but has since been discontinued.

RADIO

Station WSZA: Colonia, Yap, Western Caroline Islands 96943; programmes in English and Yapese; 10 kW; Man. T. YUG.

Station WSZB: Koror, Palau, Western Caroline Islands 96940; mem. of the Micronesian Broadcasting System; broadcasts American, Japanese and Micronesian music; 18 hours a day on weekdays and 16 hours on Sundays; Man. SANTOS IKLUK.

Station WSZC: Moen, Truk, Eastern Caroline Islands 96942; programmes in Trukese and English; Man. P. J. MAIPI.

Station WSZD: Kolonia, Pohnpei, Eastern Caroline Islands 96941; programmes in English and Ponapean; 10 kW; Man. DUSTY FREDERICK.

Station WSZO—Radio Marshalls: POB 18, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; programmes in English and Marshallese; Station Man. ANDO BOONE (acting).

Station WTFL: Lelu, Kosrae, Eastern Caroline Islands 96944; programmes in English and Kosraean; Man. K. OLTER.

TELEVISION

Station KPON: Central Micronesia Communications, POB 460, Kolonia, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia 96941; f. 1977; commercial; Pres. BERNARD HELGENBERGER; Technical Dir DAVID CLIFFE.

Station WAAB: Colonia, Yap, Western Caroline Islands 96943; state-owned.

Station WALU: POB 2000, Koror, Palau 96940; broadcasts 8 hours a day.

Station WTKK: Moen, Truk, Eastern Caroline Islands 96942; commercial.

Finance

BANKING

Bank of Guam (USA): POB B, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; Man. JOE C. AYUYU; brs in Truk, Ponape, Palau and Majuro, Marshall Islands.

Bank of Hawaii (USA): brs in Kwajalein (Marshall Islands), Koror, Ponape and Yap.

Bank of the Marshall Islands: Majuro; Chair. C. Y. TSAI.

Banking services for the rest of the territory are available in Guam, Hawaii and on the US mainland.

INSURANCE

NECO Insurance Co: POB 129, Koror, Palau 96940.

Poly-Carp Insurance Co: POB 12, Koror, Palau 96940.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Palau Chamber of Commerce: Koror, Palau, Western Caroline Islands 96940; f. 1984; Pres. NGIRATKEL EPTISON.

CO-OPERATIVES

Palau: Palau Fishermen's Co-operative, Palau Boatbuilders' Asscn, Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild.

Marshall Islands: Ebeye Co-op, Farmers' Market Co-operative, Kwajalein Employees' Credit Union, Marshall Is Credit Union, Marshall Is Fishermen's Co-operative, Marshall Is Handicraft Co-operative.

Pohnpei: Pohnpei Federation of Co-operative Asscns (POB 100, Pohnpei, East Caroline Is 96941), Pohnpei Handicraft Co-operative, Pohnpei Fishermen's Co-operative, Uh Soumwet Co-operative Asscn, Kolonia Consumers' and Producers' Co-operative Asscn, Kitti Minimum Co-operative Asscn, Kapingamarangi Copra Producers' Asscn, Metalanim Copra Co-operative Asscn, PICS Co-operative Asscn, Mokil Island Co-operative Asscn, Ngatik Island Co-operative Asscn, Nukuoro Island Co-operative Asscn, Kosrae Island Co-operative Asscn, Pingelap Consumers' Co-operative Asscn.

Truk: Truk Co-operative, Faichuk Cacao and Copra Co-operative Asscn, Pis Fishermen's Co-operative, Fefan Women's Co-operative.

Yap: Yap Co-operative Asscn, POB 159, Colonia, Yap, West Caroline Is 96943; f. 1952; Pres. JOACHIM FALAMOG; 1,200 mems.

Co-operative organizations have been set up at Truk and Ponape for the sale of school supplies and sundries.

Transport

ROADS

Macadam and concrete roads are found in the more important islands. Other islands have stone and coral-surfaced roads and tracks. By 1976 there were about 200 km of paved road and 550 km of unpaved.

SHIPPING

There are seven commercial docks; one on each of the major inhabited islands.

Most shipping in the Territory is government-organized. (See the chapter on the Northern Mariana Islands.) However, Nauru Pacific Line operates a regular container service from Melbourne (Australia) to Truk, Pohnpei, Kosrae and Majuro and other services from San Francisco (USA) and Honolulu (Hawaii) to Majuro, Pohnpei and Truk. The Kyowa Line operates a monthly service from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and Japan to Truk and Pohnpei. The Micronesia Transport Line operates a service from Sydney (Australia) to Palau, Yap, Guam, Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands), Truk and Pohnpei. Other commercial carriers which serve the Marshall Islands include Pacific Micronesian Lines, Philippine Micronesia and Orient Navigation (PM & O), Tiger Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Matson Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

Airline of the Marshall Islands: POB 959, Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; tel. 3373; telex 0929; f. 1980; provides an internal service for the Marshall Islands and international flights to Nadi (Fiji), Tarawa (Kiribati) and Funafuti (Tuvalu); Pres. AMATA KABUA; Gen. Man. TIM SMITH; fleet of 1 HS-748, 1 Nomad N-22B and 1 Nomad N-24A.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The territory consists of three main inhabited islands (St Croix, St Thomas and St John) and about 50 smaller islands, mostly uninhabited. They are situated at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, about 64 km (40 miles) east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. The climate is tropical, although tempered by the prevailing easterly trade winds. The temperature averages 26°C (79°F), with little variation between winter and summer. The humidity is low for the tropics. English is the official language, but Spanish and Creole are also widely used. There is a strong religious tradition, and most of the inhabitants are Christians, mainly Protestants. The flag (proportions 3 by 2) is white, with a modified version of the US coat of arms (an eagle holding an olive branch in one foot and a sheaf of arrows in the other, with a shield, comprising a small horizontal blue panel above vertical red and white stripes, superimposed), between the letters V and I, in the centre. The capital is Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St Thomas.

Recent History

The Virgin Islands, originally inhabited by Carib and Arawak Indians, were discovered by Europeans in 1493. The group subsequently passed through English, French, and Dutch control, before the western part became the Danish West Indies. In 1917 these islands were bought from Denmark by the USA for US $25m. They were administered by the Navy Department until being transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1931.

The inhabitants of the islands were granted a measure of self-government by an Organic Act, as revised in 1954, which created an elected 15-member Senate. Since 1970, executive authority has been vested in an elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Democratic Party has been the majority party for many years, but in the first gubernatorial election, in 1970, the Republican incumbent, Melvin Evans, retained office. In 1974 Cyril E. King, leader of the Independent Citizens Movement (a breakaway faction of the Democratic Party), was elected Governor. On King's death in 1978, the former Lieutenant-Governor, Juan Luis, was elected Governor. He was returned to power in the 1982 election.

Since 1954 there have been four attempts to redraft the constitution to give the US Virgin Islands greater autonomy. Each draft has, however, been rejected by a referendum, most recently in November 1981, when only about 50% of the electorate took part. Hence there is no substantial sentiment for independence or greater autonomy, especially since such moves would involve higher taxes or economic problems. The US Government has expressed the view that it would welcome reform, if approved by the islanders, as long as it were economically feasible and did not endanger US national security.

Economic Affairs

The islands are heavily dependent on links to the US mainland. More than 90% of trade is conducted with Puerto Rico and the USA. Natural resources are scarce, and the islands rely almost entirely on imports.

Tourism is the islands' major source of work and income. The emphasis is on the visiting cruise-ship business, and the advantages of duty-free products for American visitors. However, the influx of tourists has caused social problems. Following a decline in tourist numbers since 1979, owing to the world recession, the industry revived sharply in 1984, producing an income of $360m.

Rum is an important product, earning money from refunded US excise duty at the rate of about $40m. per year. Attempts by Governor Luis in 1983 to persuade the US Congress to ban bulk rum imports from CARICOM states have distanced the US Virgin Islands from its East Caribbean neighbours.

St Croix has the world's largest petroleum refinery, with a capacity of 728,000 b/d. It is hoped that this refinery and an alumina processing plant, using African bauxite, will employ 15% of St Croix's labour force by the end of the century. Efforts have been made to introduce labour-intensive and non-polluting manufacturing industries. Most of the land is unsuitable for large-scale cultivation, but tax incentives have encouraged the growing of food crops and fruit. Sorghum has been introduced successfully to St Croix.

Since the early 1960s the population has increased dramatically. Nearly one-third of the island's inhabitants are aliens, and immigration is a major problem, not only by people from neighbouring Caribbean countries, but also by white settlers, attracted by the climate and the low taxes. According to estimates by the World Bank, the islands' GNP (at average 1979–81 prices) was US $640m. ($6,520 per head) in 1980, rising to $710m. ($7,010 per head) in 1981. Between 1970 and 1980 the population increased at an average rate of 4.4% annually, while GNP per head declined, in real terms, by 2.3% per year. In addition, local prices and inflation have risen, so that the islands' society is becoming increasingly divided, both economically and socially.

Social Welfare

In 1984 the islands had 507 hospital beds and approximately 167 physicians in practice.

Education

Compulsory education, lasting 12 years, begins at five years of age. It generally consists of eight years at primary school and four years at secondary school. In 1984 there were 32,800 elementary and secondary students at public and private schools, and 1,365 teachers.

Public Holidays

1985: 17 June (Organic Act Day), 3 July (Danish West Indies Emancipation Day), 4 July (Independence Day), 22 July (Supplication Day), 2 September (Labor Day), 14 October (Columbus Day and Puerto Rico Friendship Day), 21 October (Virgin Islands Thanksgiving Day), 1 November (Liberty Day), 11 November (Veterans' Day), 28 November (US Thanksgiving Day), 25, 26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Three Kings' Day) 15 January (Martin Luther King's Birthday), 17 February (for George Washington's Birthday), 28–31 March (Easter), 31 March (Transfer Day).

Currency and Exchange Rate

United States currency: 100 cents = 1 US dollar.
Exchange rate (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = US $1.159.

Statistical Survey

AREA AND POPULATION

Source: US Virgin Islands Government Information Service, Office of the Governor, Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas; tel. (809) 774-0294.

Area: 354.8 sq km (137 sq miles): St Croix 218 sq km (84 sq miles), St Thomas 82.9 sq km (32 sq miles), St John 52 sq km (20 sq miles).

Population: 96,569 (census of 1 April 1980); 99,000 (official estimate for mid-1981).

Births and Deaths (1983): 2,593 live births; 510 deaths.

Employment (1983): Government 14,020, Retail trade 4,220, Construction and mining 2,370, Hotels 2,630, Manufacturing 2,450, Personal, business and domestic services 3,330, Transportation and public utilities 2,190, Finance, insurance and real estate 1,440, Wholesale trade 890, Agriculture and self-employed 3,930. Total labour force 43,270.

AGRICULTURE, ETC

Livestock (1983): Cattle 8,739; Sheep 2,889; Pigs 4,808; Goats 4,035.

Fishing (metric tons): total catch 991 in 1978; 1,356 in 1979; 1,186 in 1980.

INDUSTRY

Production (estimates '000 metric tons, 1980): Jet fuel 955; Motor spirit (petrol) 3,125; Kerosene 550; Distillate fuel oils 6,100; Residual fuel oils 16,600; Liquefied petroleum gas 40; Electric energy 730 million kWh.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 cents = 1 United States dollar (US $). *Coins:* 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. *Notes:* 1, 2,

5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. *Sterling Equivalent* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling =$1.159; US $100 = £86.28.

Budget (US $ million, 1984): Revenue 259.8; Expenditure 252.0.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total (US $ million, 1983): *Imports*: 4,700; *Exports*: 3,600. The main import is crude petroleum, while the principal exports are petroleum products.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (registered motor vehicles, 1984): 42,669.

Shipping (1984): Cruise-ship arrivals 789; Passenger arrivals 657,460.

Civil Aviation (1984): Passenger arrivals 698,562.

EDUCATION

Elementary (1981): 782 teachers; 19,489 students.

Secondary (1981): 459 teachers; 13,346 students.

The College of the Virgin Islands has campuses on St Thomas and St Croix. There was an enrolment of 2,683 undergraduates and 179 graduate students in 1984.

Directory

The Constitution

The Government of the US Virgin Islands is organized under the provisions of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, passed by the Congress of the United States in 1936 and revised in 1954. Subsequent amendments provided for the election of a non-voting Virgin Islands delegate to the US House of Representatives, commencing in 1968, and the popular election of the Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1970. Executive power is vested in the Governor, who appoints, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, the heads of the executive departments and may also appoint administrative assistants as his representatives on St John and St Croix. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of 15 Senators, elected by popular vote. Legislation is subject to the approval of the Governor. All residents of the islands, who are citizens of the United States and at least 18 years of age, have the right to vote in local elections but not in national elections. In 1976 the Virgin Islands were granted the right to draft their own constitution, subject to the approval of the US President and Congress. A constitution permitting a degree of autonomy was drafted in 1978 and gained the necessary approval, but was then rejected by the people of the Virgin Islands in a referendum in March 1979. A fourth draft, providing for greater autonomy than the 1978 draft, was rejected in a referendum in November 1981.

The Government

(March 1985)

Governor: Juan Luis.

Lieutenant-Governor: Julio A. Brady.

Regional Audit Manager: Roger E. Michaud (acting).

Administrators for St Croix: Jean Romney (Christiansted); Teofilo Esponosa (Frederiksted).

Administrator for St Thomas: Louis J. Boschulte.

Administrator for St John: Noble Samuel.

President of the Legislature: Derek Hodge.

Secretary of the Legislature: Cleone Creque-Maynard.

The executive departments (headed by Commissioners) are as follows: Agriculture, Labor, Conservation and Cultural Affairs, Education, Finance, Health, Property and Procurement, Public Safety, Public Works, Social Welfare, Commerce, Housing and Community Renewal, and Law (headed by the Attorney-General). The Budget Director is also a cabinet member.

Legislature

The Senate comprises 15 members. The Democrats hold 8 seats, the Republicans 1, the Independent Citizens Movement holds 1, and the remaining 5 are held by independents.

Political Organizations

Democratic Party: Charlotte Amalie; affiliated to the Democratic Party in the USA; Chair. St Claire Williams.

Independent Citizens Movement: Charlotte Amalie; Leader John Bernier.

Republican Party: Charlotte Amalie; Leader Ann Abramson.

Judicial System

District Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction and jurisdiction of cases under Federal law; the judge and district attorney are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Judges of the District Court: Almeric L. Christian (Chief Judge), David O'Brien.

Territorial Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction in violations of police and executive regulations, in civil actions and criminal cases involving no more than $500, in domestic and juvenile matters concurrently with the District Court.

Judges of the Territorial Court: Verne A. Hodge (Chief Judge), Eileen Petersen, Henry Feuerzeig, Raymond Finch, Ishmael Meyers, Irwin Silverlight.

Religion

The population is mainly Christian. The main churches with followings in the Islands are the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian and Seventh-day Adventist. There is also a small Jewish community.

The Press

Pride Magazine: POB 7908, St Thomas 00801; f. 1983; monthly; independent; Editor Paul Backshall; circ. 2,000.

St Croix Avis: 1 La Grande Princess, Christiansted, St Croix 00820; f. 1944; morning; independent; Editor Fred Clarke; circ. 7,000.

Tradewinds: POB 500, Cruz Bay, St John 00830; tel. (809) 776-6496; f. 1972; monthly; Owner and Publr June Bell Barlas; Man. Editor William Shaw; circ. 1,500.

Virgin Islands Daily News: 4-5 Wimmelskafts Gade, POB 7638, Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas 00801; f. 1930; morning; independent; Man. Editor Penny Feuerzeig; circ. 14,000.

Radio and Television

There were 175,000 television receivers and 250,000 radio receivers in use in 1982.

RADIO

WIVI—FM 99: Gallows Bay, POB 310, Christiansted, St Croix 00820; f. 1965; commercial station; Gen. Man. Amy Land.

WRRA: 72 Queen Street, Frederiksted, St Croix 00840; commercial; Gen. Man. Enrique Rodriguez.

WSTA: Sub Base, POB 1340, St Thomas 00801; commercial station; Gen. Man. Len Stein.

WSTT—FM: POB 6834, Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas 00801; Gen. Man. Larry Upton.

WSTX: Vitraco Mall, POB 428, Christiansted, St Croix 00820; commercial station; Gen. Man. Robert Miller.

WVIS—FM: POB 487, Frederiksted, St Croix 00840; commercial station; Pres. Joseph Bahr; Gen. Man. Gaby Ortiz.

WVWI (Thousand Islands Corpn): Franklin Bldg, 3rd Floor, POB 5170, St Thomas 00801; f. 1962; commercial station; Pres. R. E. Noble.

TELEVISION

Caribbean Communications Corpn: POB 7639, St Thomas 00801; f. 1966; cable service, three channels; Pres. Randolph Knight.

WBNB—TV (Caribbean Broadcasting, Inc): Haypiece Hill, POB 1947, St Thomas 00801; tel. (809) 774-0300; telex 3470150; one channel; Vice-Pres. Joe Potter; Gen. Man. Robert Hagan.

WSVI—TV: Blue Mountain tmx, offices at Sunny Isle Shopping Center, POB 8, Christiansted, St Croix 00820; f. 1965; two channels serving the Virgin Islands; Gen. Man. LEN GAWRYCH.

WTJX—TV (Public Television Service): Barbel Plaza, POB 7879, St Thomas 00801; one channel; Gen. Man. CALVIN BASTIAN.

Finance

(cap. = capital and reserves; dep. = deposits; amounts in US dollars).

BANKING

Banco Popular de Puerto Rico: Church St, Christiansted, St Croix; 6 brs.

Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada): Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas 00801; Man. A. W. PIERCY; Christiansted, Frederiksted and Golden Rock, St Croix; Gen. Man HENRY LUST.

Barclays Bank PLC (UK): Charlotte Amalie, POB 6880, St Thomas 00801; tel. (809) 774-5080; Man. JOHN INGRAM.

Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (USA): POB 6220, Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas 08001 (6 brs); Christiansted and Frederiksted, St Croix (3 brs); Cruz Bay, St John; Gen. Man WARREN BEER.

Citibank, NA (USA): POB 3126, Charlotte Amalie, St Thomas 00801; Vice-Pres. ALBERT MALAVE.

First Federal Saving and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: Veteran's Drive, St Thomas; Man. CHELY E. BERRY; br. at St Croix.

First Pennsylvania Bank NA (USA): 80 Kronprindsens Gade, Charlotte Amalie, POB 1737, St Thomas 00801 (3 brs), Christiansted, Frederiksted and St Croix; cap. 400,000, dep. 135m. (1971); Pres. PAUL LODGEK.

INSURANCE

The principal American companies have agencies in the Virgin Islands.

Trade and Industry

St Croix Chamber of Commerce: 16-AA Church St, Christiansted, St Croix 00820; tel. (809) 773-1435; f. 1925; 450 mems; Exec. Dir FRANK J. COMITO.

St Thomas-St John Chamber of Commerce: Grand Hotel Bldg, POB 324, St Thomas 00801; Exec. Dir TOM BENNETT.

Transport

ROADS

There are good roads on St Thomas and St Croix; the roads on all three main islands are being improved. Roads total approximately 855.5 km (531.6 miles).

SHIPPING

Virgin Islands Port Authority: Cyril E. King Airport, Lindberg Bay, St Thomas 00801, and Alexander Hamilton Airport, Frederiksted, St Croix 00840; maintains and operates airport and harbour facilities.

Cruise ships and cargo vessels of Atlantic Lines, Cunard Line, Delta Line, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Florida Lines, Gulf Caribbean, K Lines, Royal Netherlands, Sea-Way Lines and others call at the Virgin Islands. The bulk of cargo traffic is handled at a containerport. A ferry service plies several times daily between St Thomas and St John and between St Thomas and Tortola (British Virgin Islands).

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports on St Thomas and St Croix.

Aero Virgin Islands: POB 546, St Thomas 00801; several daily flights to San Juan (Puerto Rico) from St Thomas and St Croix. Sea plane services link the 3 main islands.

The Virgin Islands are also served by the following airlines: American Airlines (USA), Eastern Air Lines (USA), LIAT (Antigua), Midway Express (USA), Pan American Airways (USA) and Prinair (Puerto Rico).

Tourism

Department of Commerce—Division of Tourism: POB 6400, St Thomas 00801; offices in New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, Toronto, San Juan (Puerto Rico), London, Copenhagen and Frankfurt.

OTHER TERRITORIES

Johnston Atoll: in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,130 km (700 miles) west-south-west of Honolulu, Hawaii; comprises Johnston Island (population 327 in 1980) and Sand Island (uninhabited); area 1.3 sq km (0.5 sq mile); administered by the Defense Nuclear Agency, Washington, DC; in 1983 plans were announced to build a chemical disposal facility on the atoll.

Midway Islands: in the northern Pacific Ocean, about 1,850 km (1,150 miles) north-west of Hawaii; comprises Sand and Eastern Islands; area about 5 sq km (2 sq miles); population 453 (1980); administered by the US Navy Department, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20350.

Wake Island: Wake and its neighbours, Wilkes and Peale Islands, lie in the Pacific Ocean, about 2,060 km (1,280 miles) east of Guam; area less than 8 sq km (3 sq miles); population 302 (1980); administered since 1972 by the US Air Force, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330.

URUGUAY

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Eastern Republic of Uruguay lies on the south-east coast of South America, with Brazil to the north and Argentina to the west. The climate is temperate, with an average winter temperature of 14°–16°C (57°–61°F) and an average summer temperature of 21°–28°C (70°–82°F). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholicism is predominant. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has nine horizontal stripes (five white and four blue, alternating), with a square white canton, containing a golden sun, in the upper hoist. The capital is Montevideo.

Recent History

Since independence from Spain, gained in 1825, the political scene has been dominated by two parties: the Colorados ('reds' or Liberals) and the Blancos ('whites' or Conservatives). Their rivalry resulted in frequent outbreaks of civil war in the 19th century. From 1880 to 1958 the governing Colorado party was led by the Batlle family. Owing to the progressive policies of José Batlle y Ordóñez, Colorado President from 1903 to 1907 and 1911 to 1915, Uruguay became the first welfare state in Latin America. Between 1951 and 1966 the presidency was in abeyance, being replaced by a collective leadership.

In December 1967 Jorge Pacheco Areco assumed the presidency. His period in office was marked by massive increases in the cost of living, labour unrest and the spectacular exploits of the Tupamaro urban guerrilla movement. Elections were held in November 1971 and the official Colorado candidate, Juan María Bordaberry Arocena, was declared the winner, taking office in March 1972. The army took complete control of the campaign against the Tupamaros and by the end of 1973 had crushed the movement. Military intervention in civilian affairs led, in 1973, to the closure of Congress and its replacement by an appointed 25-member Council of State (subsequently increased to 35 members). The Partido Comunista (Communist Party) and other left-wing groups were banned; repressive measures, including strict press censorship, continued. In September 1974 army officers were placed in control of the major state-owned enterprises.

President Bordaberry was deposed by the army in June 1976 because of his refusal to countenance any return, however gradual, to constitutional rule. In July the recently formed Council of the Nation elected Dr Aparicio Méndez Manfredini to the presidency for five years. Despite the Government's announcement that there would be a return to democracy, persecution of political figures continued and the number of political prisoners held in 1976 was thought to have reached 6,000. Although the decision taken by the USA in 1979 to restore a fraction of its former military aid to Uruguay was governed by an easing of repression, the Red Cross reported in 1981 that some 1,100 political prisoners were still being held.

President Méndez introduced several constitutional amendments, known as Institutional Acts, to consolidate the internal situation and to create a 'new order'. By 1980 severe economic problems made the army anxious to return executive responsibility to civilian politicians. A new constitution, by which the armed forces would continue to be involved in all matters of national security, was drafted and submitted to a plebiscite in November 1980, but was rejected by a 57.8% 'no' vote. Disappointed by this result, the military leadership was forced to amend the draft constitution in consultation with leaders of the recognized political parties, and, in September 1981, a retired army general, Gregorio Alvarez Armellino, was appointed by the Joint Council of the Armed Forces to serve as President during the transition period to full civilian government.

In preparation for internal party elections held in November 1982, a law regulating political parties was approved by the Council of State in June. The ban on the Partido Demócrata Cristiano (Christian Democratic Party) and all left-wing parties remained in force, as well as the ban on several of the leaders within the Partido Colorado and the Partido Nacional (Blanco). As political activity increased, censorship was intensified and several newspapers were closed. The elections resulted in a victory for the anti-military candidates within the parties.

During 1983 the Political Affairs Commission of the armed forces (Comaspo) held negotiations with the three authorized political parties on amendments to the Constitution. The armed forces, anxious to preserve their authority in future governments, sought to make substantial changes to the existing Constitution. Among the 24 amendments that the military leaders requested were proposals for increased restrictions on the press and trade union organizations, the extension of executive powers under a state of siege and greater powers for military courts in dealing with cases of subversion. The political parties opposed any major changes to the Constitution, and in July the negotiations broke down.

Agreement over the transfer of power to a civilian government was further delayed by division within the armed forces. President Alvarez commanded the support of the hard-line faction within the military, which desired a postponement of the elections that were planned for 1984 and the imposition of an official 'partido de proceso', to be led by President Alvarez. This policy was opposed by the moderate faction, which was willing to seek a compromise with the political opposition.

The Government's reluctance to permit greater public freedom and to improve human rights caused serious unrest throughout 1983. Popular discontent was further aroused by the rapid deterioration of the Uruguayan economy and the effect of events in Argentina. In August the Government suspended all public political activity and reserved the right to impose a new constitution without consultation. The Government insisted that the original electoral timetable would be maintained. The political opposition responded by threatening to boycott the elections and by uniting with the proscribed opposition parties to hold a national day of protest. In September the trade union, Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores (PIT), held the first organized labour protest for 10 years, which was supported by 500,000 workers. In response, the Government imposed severe new censorship guidelines and temporarily suspended two publications. In addition, Uruguay's only human rights organization, the Servicio Paz y Justicia (Serpaj), was banned. Following the arrest of Eladio Fernández Menéndez, a leading member of the Partido Nacional, another national protest, involving 80,000 people, was held in late September. All anti-Government protests were well supported throughout the country and were accompanied by the banging of pots and pans by protesters. A third national day of protest was held in October, when thousands of people attended rallies in support of democracy. During a banned demonstration in early November, violent clashes between military forces and demonstrators resulted in one death and 600 arrests. In late November a peaceful mass protest rally in Montevideo was attended by 400,000 people. As informal contact between the Government and the opposition had been recently resumed, politicians hoped for a relaxation of press censorship and of the ban on political activity. In early December, however, President Alvarez strongly condemned the political rallies, and appealed to the 'silent majority' to be alert for signs of 'Marxist subversion' within Uruguay. Public protests continued throughout the month.

In January 1984 a 24-hour general strike, called by the PIT in protest at the announcement of a 28% increase in prices and at political repression, paralysed most of Uruguay. President Alvarez, whose popularity among the armed forces had recently undergone a resurgence (caused by alarm at President Alfonsín's prosecution of former military leaders in Argentina), swiftly banned the PIT and reimposed controls on political

dissent. General Pedro Aranco, a firm supporter of the President, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Following the general strike, conflict between the Government and the trade unions escalated. The Government banned any reporting of protests or of trade union activity. In February, however, the Government partially lifted press censorship in an attempt to encourage renewed dialogue with the opposition. Civil unrest persisted, and there was mounting public agitation for the release of an imprisoned politician, Gen. Líber Seregni Mosquera, and for the return from exile of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. In March the Government released Seregni Mosquera and José Luis Massera, a former secretary of the Partido Comunista.

In May 1984 more than 300,000 people participated in an anti-Government demonstration called by opposition groups. In response to increasing political agitation, the Government threatened to postpone the elections, planned for 25 November 1984, unless the political parties agreed to its proposals for constitutional reform. Political tension increased in June, following the return from exile and the subsequent arrest of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the proposed presidential candidate of the Partido Nacional. Demonstrations were held in protest at his arrest, and representatives of the Partido Nacional refused to participate in talks with the Government whilst Ferreira Aldunate was detained. In late June a 24-hour civic strike in protest at the eleventh anniversary of military rule received widespread support.

Talks between the Government, the Colorados and the Unión Cívica, a Christian Democratic party, resumed in July. The parties succeeded in obtaining several important concessions from the Government, including the right to engage in political activity. Encouraged by the Government's commitment to the restoration of the democratic process, in August the parties (with the exception of the Blancos) agreed to the Government's proposals, including a transitional set of laws and the formation of the Consejo Nacional de Seguridad (National Security Council). The holding of elections was confirmed by the Government, and all restrictions on political activity were lifted. In addition, the Government undertook to begin the release of political prisoners.

In spite of the Blancos' rejection of the electoral agreement, in October Blanco leaders joined other political leaders in signing the Concertación Nacional Programática (Conapro), which represented a pledge by the parties to co-operate on the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of the economy following the return to civilian rule.

The November elections took place amidst widespread celebrations. Prior to the declaration of the results, however, violent clashes occurred between opposing groups of supporters. Political tension had been exacerbated by rumours of electoral malpractice and by delays caused by the complex electoral system. The Colorado party, led by Dr Julio María Sanguinetti, secured a narrow victory over the opposition. Although the Blancos confirmed their support for the new Government, major differences separated the two groups, namely the amnesty for political prisoners and the issues of land reform and economic strategy.

In February 1985 the military regime stepped down, one month earlier than originally planned. On leaving office, the armed forces warned that they would not hesitate to stage a coup if the resurgence of left-wing groups threatened to result in chaos. Following his inauguration in March, President Sanguinetti announced plans to form a government of national unity, containing representatives of the other parties. In addition, various outlawed organizations were legalized, including the Partido Comunista. The new administration's most pressing concern was Uruguay's economic recession. The Government planned to establish closer ties with the USA. In March most of Uruguay's remaining political prisoners were released.

Government

Uruguay is a republic comprising 19 departments. Under the 1966 constitution, executive power is held by the President, who is directly elected by universal adult suffrage for a term of five years. The President is assisted by a Vice-President and an appointed Council of Ministers. Legislative power is vested in a bicameral Congress, comprising a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, also directly elected for five years. The President, the Vice-President, the 30 Senators and the 99 Deputies are elected nationally.

A National Constituent Assembly, to be installed on 1 July 1985, was to draw up a series of constitutional reforms which would be submitted to a plebiscite for ratification.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces consisted of 29,800 volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45 who contract for one or two years of service. There was an army of 22,300 men, a navy of 4,500 men and an air force of 3,000 men. There were also paramilitary forces of 1,500 men. Defence expenditure for 1982 was estimated to be 5,445m. new pesos.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is an important sector of the economy, generating a large proportion of Uruguay's export earnings and accounting for 11.6% of GDP in 1983. Livestock rearing, particularly cattle and sheep, is traditionally Uruguay's major industry. Brazil became the major export market for meat after the EEC ban on meat imports in 1974. Rising prices encouraged ranchers to borrow heavily after 1978, but by 1982 many were in financial difficulty on account of high interest rates and falling meat prices. A reduction in the number of livestock resulted in a substantial decline in meat exports in 1984. In 1983 Uruguay produced an estimated 418,000 metric tons of beef and veal. Low world prices caused a 10% drop in wool production in 1981, after reaching a peak of 80,000 metric tons in 1980. In 1983 Uruguay's exports of raw wool and wool products amounted to US $13.2m., which represented a decline of 34.3% on the figures for 1982. Uruguay's principal crops are wheat, maize, sorghum, sunflower seed, rice, linseed and potatoes. Agricultural production rose by 10.8% in 1980 and fell by about 1.2% in 1981. In 1983 agricultural production rose by 2.1%. The harvest of bread wheat fell from 387,768 tons in 1982 to 316,000 tons in 1983. The estimated rice output for 1983/84 was 337,500 tons, compared with 332,000 in 1982/83. The area of land to be sown was expected to increase from 69,000 ha in 1983 to 75,000 ha in 1984. However, heavy rains were expected to cause a decline in yields from 4.75 tons per ha to 4.5 tons per ha. In 1978 Uruguay and Brazil concluded an agreement on a joint development plan to bring 67,000 sq km under cultivation; the 33,000 sq km in Uruguay will increase its agricultural land area by 20%. In 1981 work began on the India Muerta dam, in the Department of Rocha, which, when completed, will provide irrigation for an area of 7,000 ha. In June 1984 an agricultural trade agreement was signed by Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina, which eliminated custom tariffs and established a free-trade system.

Fishing is being strongly promoted by the Government as an important source of foreign currency earnings. Production rose by nearly 45% in 1978 and by 39% in 1979. The IDB has granted a US $27m. loan to help finance the construction of 18 fishing vessels and the new fishing port at La Palma, and to improve Uruguay's fish-processing capacity. The total catch in 1982 was 123,200 metric tons.

The principal industries are food processing (meat, sugar, milk, fruit, wine), hides and leather, textiles, construction, metallurgy and rubber. Between 1976 and 1980 the sector achieved an average annual growth rate of 5%, owing to investment stimuli and government encouragement of export-oriented industries rather than import substitution. Tariff barriers of up to 600% were in force until 1979. The partial removal of these, combined with an overvalued peso, high peso interest rates and a contraction of the Brazilian and especially the Argentine markets, led to the collapse of 103 companies in 1982. The country's largest employer, the textile company Sudamtex, laid off one-third of its workforce in 1982. The manufacturing sector has been severely affected by Uruguay's economic recession. The sector's contribution to the GDP has declined from 27% in 1979 to 21% in 1983.

A steel plant at Nueva Palmira, with an initial annual capacity of 40,000 metric tons, is planned and will be supplied with electricity from the Salto Grande hydroelectric plant. As petroleum exploration has proved disappointing, development of electric energy is a priority. The Government attempted to limit imports of petroleum to 35% of total imports in 1983, compared with 40% in 1982. In 1981 the 1,800 MW hydroelectric

plant at Salto Grande (part Argentine) reached full capacity. The 300 MW Palmar plant (part Brazilian) was nearing completion in 1983 and the output from these two plants should make Uruguay a net exporter of electric energy.

After an average GDP growth rate of 4.8% between 1974 and 1980, the economy entered a period of deep recession in 1981. Uruguay is economically dependent on Brazil and Argentina, the latter absorbing 13% of Uruguay's exports in 1980. In 1981 the depreciation of the Argentine peso halted the inflow of Argentine tourists, previously Uruguay's main source of foreign exchange, and the overvalued Uruguayan peso and tariffs introduced by Argentina and Brazil reduced exports to both countries. GDP contracted by 0.8% in 1981 and by 9.8% in 1982. A further decline in GDP of 4.7% was recorded in 1983. The Falklands War in 1982 disrupted trade and reduced shipping in the area, causing stockpiling in the warehouses and therefore reduced production. Foreign exchange reserves fell from US $354m. in December 1981 to $80m. in September 1982. After a further decline to $50m. in March 1983, reserves increased to $201m. by September 1984.

After encouraging business interests to take out dollar loans in 1982, the Government broke its previous commitments to the contrary and 'floated' the peso in November. The peso's value fell sharply, causing price rises and increased foreign debt service payments. In 1984 real wages were estimated to have fallen by 43% since 1973 and unemployment affected over 20% of the labour force. Inflation was estimated to be 63.4% in the year to August 1984.

The banking sector experienced considerable difficulties as a result of the scarcity of foreign credit, falling deposits and an increase in bad debts. In April 1983 the IMF approved a $410m. credit for two years to complement a $950m. debt and new loan rescue package provided by 75 creditor banks. Conditions for the IMF loan included a reduction of the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments to $100m., from $900m. in 1982, and a cut in the budget deficit to 3.5% of GDP, from 8.6% in 1982. The Uruguayan Government was relying upon agricultural goods to ensure an export-led recovery of the economy. In 1983 Uruguay recorded a trade surplus of $309m., the first since 1976. Exports increased to $1,010m. and imports fell to $706m., a decrease which was principally attributable to a 37% reduction in oil imports. The availability of goods and services fell by 14% in 1983.

The new civilian Government, which took office in March 1985, inherited a severe economic crisis. In November 1984 Uruguay's foreign debt was estimated to be $5,500m. In 1984, 80% of businesses were thought to be operating in critical financial conditions; the sector's debts amounted to $1,500m. Dr Julio María Sanguinetti, Uruguay's new President, has affirmed his Government's intention to renegotiate the foreign debt in 1985 with the assistance of the IMF.

Uruguay is a member of ALADI (see p. 171), SELA (p. 218), OAS (p. 191) and IDB (p. 156).

Transport and Communications

The easy nature of the terrain and the small area of the country make for rapid communications within Uruguay and with neighbouring Argentina and Brazil. The new Paysandú–Colón and Fray-Bentos–Puerto Unzué road bridges have further improved communications with Argentina. The total length of roads in 1981 was 49,813 km, of which 90% were usable in all weathers. The railways are state-owned and there were 3,001 km of track in 1984. A line from Concordia to Salto, linking the Uruguayan and Argentine rail networks, was completed in 1981. Inland waterways are an important means of transport and cargo and passenger services operate on the rivers Plate and Uruguay, which are navigable for 560 km. International air services are provided by the national airline, PLUNA, and a number of foreign airlines. The main airport is at Carrasco, 21 km from Montevideo, and there are seven other airports.

Social Welfare

Uruguay is noted for its advanced scheme of social welfare, which covers professional accidents, industrial diseases, sickness, old age, maternity and child welfare. Employment guarantees are in force and government subsidies are available for workers. The social welfare system is financed by contributions from workers, employers and the State. The pension age is low (30 years' service, sometimes less); social charges faced by companies, however, are high (reaching 77.5% for the construction industry and more than 100% in the wool industry and ports). There are also laws governing the protection of minors and women in employment, insurance against suspension from work, annual licences, redundancy payments, etc. Grants for families are provided by the Family Subsidies Fund. In 1976 Uruguay had 64 government-run hospitals, with 11,946 beds, and in 1979 there were 5,400 physicians.

Education

All education, including university education, is free, and primary and the first stage of secondary schooling are compulsory. The programmes of instruction are the same in both public and private schools, and private schools are subject to certain state controls. In 1978 illiteracy averaged 2.6% for those between 10 and 44 years of age. There is one university.

Tourism

The sandy beaches and tropical swamps on the coast and the forests of the interior, with their variety of wild life and vegetation, provide the main tourist attractions. Uruguay received more than 729,000 visitors in 1983.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 18 May (Battle of Las Piedras), 19 June (Birth of General Artigas), 18 July (Constitution Day), 25 August (National Independence Day), 12 October (Discovery of America), 2 November (All Souls' Day), 8 December (Blessing of the Waters), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 6 January (Epiphany), 19 April (Landing of the 33 Patriots).

Many business firms close during Carnival week (10–15 February 1986) and Tourist week (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centésimos = 1 new Uruguayan peso.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 86.490 pesos;
US $1 = 74.625 pesos.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): CENCI-URUGUAY, Misiones 1361, Casilla 1510, Montevideo; tel. 954578; Banco Central del Uruguay, Avda Juan P. Fabini esq. Florida, Montevideo; tel. 950157; telex 6659.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Total	176,215*
Population (census results)	
16 October 1963	2,595,510
21 May 1975	
Males	1,369,412
Females	1,419,017
Total	2,788,429
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1980	2,899,000
1981	2,927,000
1982	2,947,000
Density (per sq km) 1982	16.7

* 68,037 sq miles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	Registered live births*		Registered marriages		Registered deaths	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1975	58,318	21.1	24,404	8.8	27,362	9.9
1976	59,190	20.9	22,712	8.0	28,845	10.2
1977	57,976	20.4	22,368	7.9	28,927	9.8
1978	57,276	20.0	22,728	7.9	28,041	9.8
1979	57,026	19.8	22,929	7.9	28,578	9.9
1980	53,986	18.6	22,337	7.7	30,592	10.6
1981	53,570	18.3	22,671	7.7	27,814	9.5

* Data are tabulated by year of registration rather than by year of occurrence.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1975 census)

Montevideo (capital)	1,229,748	Rivera	49,000
Salto	71,000	Melo	38,000
Paysandú	61,000	Mercedes	35,000
Las Piedras	53,000	Minas	35,000

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (ISIC Major Divisions, 1975 census*)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	164,811	10,060	174,871
Mining and quarrying	2,112	47	2,159
Manufacturing	141,602	64,341	205,943
Electricity, gas and water	14,594	1,612	16,206
Construction	58,744	684	59,428
Trade, restaurants and hotels	98,635	35,874	134,509
Transport, storage and communications	48,969	4,759	53,728
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	22,636	6,825	29,461
Community, social and personal services†	161,595	154,383	316,078
Activities not adequately defined	60,666	24,419	85,085
Total	774,364	303,104	1,077,468

* Figures exclude 17,131 persons (9,220 males; 7,911 females) seeking their first job but include 51,658 other unemployed.

† Including armed forces, totalling 29,826.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	388	316	450*
Maize	181	97	103*
Barley	85	47	90*
Oats	21	34	40*
Sorghum	192	123	106*
Rice (paddy)	330	419	332*
Potatoes	177	149	160†
Sugar cane	420	480	495*
Sugar beet	346	367	377
Sunflower seed	42	46	20*
Linseed	21	11	6

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	11,421	11,237	9,704
Sheep	20,391	20,307	20,447
Pigs	450	430*	440*
Horses	506	495	530*

* Unofficial figures.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal*	407	383	418
Mutton and lamb†	47	49	41
Pigmeat	18	17	15*
Poultry meat†	20	20	21
Cows' milk*	530	530	530
Hen eggs	18.2†	18.0*	18.5†
Wool (greasy)	74.6	78.3	82.0
Wool (scoured)	44*	46*	47†
Cattle hides†	59.3	66.5	68.2
Sheepskins†	18.0	16.2	16.8

* Unofficial figures. † FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	80	71	71*
Pulpwood	135	147	147*
Other industrial wood	27	26	26
Fuel wood	800	900	900*
Total	1,042	1,144	1,144

* FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch*	120.4	144.9	123.2

* Excluding seals, recorded by number and not weight. The catch of South American fur seals was: 9,320 in 1980; 8,215 in 1981.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Raw sugar*	'000 metric tons	84	102	97
Wine*	'000 hectolitres	550	550	560
Cigarettes*	million	3,863	3,914	4,242
Jet fuels	'000 metric tons	41	30	26
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	225	207	185
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	133	116	96
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	460	473	468
Residual fuel oils	'000 metric tons	788	845	788
Cement	'000 metric tons	680	684	604
Electric energy	million kWh	2,724	3,355	3,603*

* Estimated production.
Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

100 centésimos = 1 new Uruguayan peso.

Denominations

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centésimos; 1, 5 and 10 new pesos.
Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 new pesos.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 86.490 new pesos;
US $1 = 74.625 new pesos;
1,000 new Uruguayan pesos = £11.56 = $13.40.

Average Exchange Rate (pesos per US $)

1981	10.82
1982	13.91
1983	34.54

BUDGET (million new pesos)

	1981	1982	1983
Revenue	21,260.0	19,551.9	29,486.4
Expenditure	21,376.6	30,761.4	36,897.3

GOLD AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold reserves (million US $)*	525.8	443.0	403.3
Notes and coins in circulation (million new pesos)	6,128.7	7,846.7	8,405.1

* Valued at US $155 per troy ounce.

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index for Montevideo, average of monthly figures. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	17,109.6	19,112.8	29,454.9
Clothing	10,496.4	11,524.4	17,367.7
Housing	18,774.0	24,579.2	33,004.7
Miscellaneous	17,811.1	21,607.4	34,440.3
All items	17,439.8	20,752.2	30,961.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product (million new pesos at current prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Government final consumption expenditure	16,809	20,723	23,672
Private final consumption expenditure	95,379	94,457	138,735
Increase in stocks*	−547	−553	−1,763
Gross fixed capital formation	18,595	16,991	21,411
Total domestic expenditure	130,783	132,171	182,055
Exports of goods and services	18,504	18,358	44,308
Less Imports of goods and services	22,818	22,126	40,074
GDP in purchasers' values	126,469	128,403	186,289
GDP at constant 1978 prices	34,280	31,748	30,532

* Figures refer only to wool and livestock in the private sector.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (million new pesos at constant 1978 prices)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	3,285	3,075	3,114
Fishing and hunting	157	133	155
Manufacturing	7,082	5,831	5,148
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	439	432	446
Construction	1,484	1,353	1,012
Commerce	4,841	4,089	3,689
Transport and storage	1,865	1,577	1,495
Communications	207	220	231
Other services*	9,780	10,303	10,666
GDP at factor cost	29,140	27,013	25,956
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	5,140	4,735	4,576
GDP at market prices	34,280	31,748	30,532

* Including imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,229.7	1,256.4	1,156.4
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,592.1	−1,038.4	−739.7
Trade balance	−362.4	218.0	416.7
Exports of services	616.8	428.1	317.5
Imports of services	−725.5	−891.1	−805.0
Balance on goods and services	−471.1	−245.0	−70.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	2.9	10.4	11.0
Government unrequited transfers (net)	6.8		
Current balance	−461.4	−234.6	−59.8
Direct capital investment (net)	48.6	−13.7	5.6
Other long-term capital (net)	297.0	528.8	637.9
Short-term capital (net)	311.2	568.0	−359.2
Net errors and omissions	−161.5	−1,264.5	−294.0
Total (net monetary movements)	33.9	−416.0	−69.5
Monetization of gold (net)	−3.6	−84.6	−52.0
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	10.9	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−12.7	−3.4	6.5
Official financing (net)	−8.4	−1.1	0.3
Changes in reserves	20.1	−505.1	−114.8

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (US $ '000)

Imports c.i.f.	1981	1982	1983
Live animals and animal products	4,753	2,285	1,056
Vegetable products	60,719	38,859	43,539
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	2,695	2,935	6,279
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	43,425	24,764	10,934
Mineral products	526,290	439,975	286,188
Chemical products	139,316	112,067	96,900
Synthetic plastic, resins and rubber	61,472	45,791	40,540
Skins and hides	9,007	4,384	6,353
Wood, cork and charcoal and products	16,679	9,451	3,791
Raw materials for paper production and paper products	25,317	18,575	14,001
Textiles and textile products	55,662	26,159	31,732
Shoes, hats, etc.	2,156	200	377
Stone, clay, ceramic and glassware	11,032	6,696	3,376
Semi-precious and precious stones and metals	640	265	70
Base metals and products	90,176	45,802	32,730
Machinery and appliances	291,113	141,513	86,972
Transport equipment	210,599	109,806	26,263
Precision instruments	32,795	18,576	9,968
Arms and munitions	1,518	1,013	249
Others	13,480	8,747	4,302
Total	1,598,944	1,057,863	705,620

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Live animals and animal products	361,912	290,318	364,994
Vegetable products	185,644	152,484	139,326
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	8,022	5,465	8,675
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	31,518	18,152	30,189
Mineral products	19,732	4,141	1,699
Chemical products	32,940	43,128	24,070
Synthetic plastics, resins and rubber	26,141	18,951	12,235
Skins and hides	138,247	139,536	139,178
Textiles and textile products	331,191	292,547	266,614
Shoes, hats, etc.	13,557	10,027	9,222
Stone, clay, ceramic and glassware	15,885	12,001	8,130
Base metals and products	9,068	7,965	6,310
Machinery and appliances	13,125	6,578	4,991
Transport equipment	11,979	6,251	7,889
Others	16,414	15,340	21,624
Total	1,215,375	1,022,884	1,045,146

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (US $ '000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Argentina	128,242	79,163	73,179
Belgium-Luxembourg	8,806	4,125	2,957
Brazil	316,126	124,880	94,142
Canada	18,997	10,176	6,268
Chile	13,444	8,604	6,830
France	41,181	21,901	16,149
Germany, Federal Republic	103,545	63,207	40,218
Italy	37,387	19,978	11,226
Japan	78,714	28,452	14,915
Mexico	10,931	83,279	54,209
Netherlands	13,809	8,846	7,837
Nigeria	178,954	127,775	116,906
Paraguay	19,064	5,599	9,079
Saudi Arabia	16,988	—	—
Spain	22,177	12,326	6,440
Switzerland	17,314	12,465	11,939
United Kingdom	47,546	26,415	17,763
USA	154,420	131,699	53,616
Venezuela	117,449	91,139	19,096

Exports	1981	1982	1983
Argentina	114,689	109,076	91,050
Belgium-Luxembourg	23,644	15,518	11,584
Brazil	169,485	145,814	121,305
Chile	28,287	21,750	9,797
Colombia	3,498	3,043	3,648
Czechoslovakia	9,587	6,391	8,155
France	21,873	23,361	17,822
German Democratic Republic	6,157	7,349	3,143
Germany, Federal Republic	123,066	91,763	82,412
Greece	7,591	6,312	2,369
Iran	47,292	55,012	121,591
Israel	15,977	12,743	17,748
Italy	55,925	38,310	20,712
Japan	13,096	18,115	21,230
Netherlands	57,516	29,603	30,430
Nigeria	47,705	16,169	10,833
Paraguay	12,864	10,892	8,213
Portugal	7,516	7,284	5,187
Spain	9,460	8,877	6,110
USSR	66,875	78,633	61,888
United Kingdom	53,048	36,683	41,849
USA	93,563	75,528	102,168
Venezuela	1,785	2,144	2,415

Transport

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1979	1980	1981
Passenger-km	452	418	339
Net ton-km	292	249	221

SHIPPING

Merchant Fleet (gross registered tons—30 June)

	1978	1979	1980
Oil tankers	112,000	113,000	90,000
Total	174,000	175,600	185,000

International Sea-borne Shipping
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980
Goods loaded	1,463	610	1,300
Goods unloaded	1,092	1,582	463

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1981
Passenger cars	281,275
Buses and coaches	3,746
Goods vehicles	43,356

Source: IRF, *World Road Statistics.*

CIVIL AVIATION

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger arrivals ('000)	88.1	440	454
Passenger departures ('000)	97.0	476	477
Cargo unloaded ('000 metric tons)	4.0	n.a.	n.a.
Cargo loaded ('000 metric tons)	9.8	11.7	n.a.

Source: Ministerio de Transporte y Obras Públicas, Montevideo.

Tourism

	1981	1982	1983
Number of tourists ('000)	1,072	730	729
Foreign exchange receipts (US $ '000)	283,000	106,000	89,700

Sources: Ministerio de Industria y Energía, Dirección Nacional de Turismo.

Education

(1979)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	2,301	13,698	326,235
Secondary	260*	13,980*	177,734
University and equivalent institutions	88*	3,263	39,392

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

* Figures for 1976.

Directory

The Constitution

The present Constitution of Uruguay was ratified by plebiscite on 27 November 1966, when the country voted to return to the presidential form of government after 15 years of 'collegiate' government. The main points of the Constitution are as follows:

General Provisions

Uruguay shall have a democratic republican form of government, sovereignty being exercised directly by the Electoral Body in cases of election, by initiative or by referendum, and indirectly by representative powers established by the Constitution, according to the rules set out therein.

There shall be freedom of religion; there is no state religion; property shall be inviolable; there shall be freedom of thought. Anyone may enter Uruguay. There are two forms of citizenship: natural, being persons born in Uruguay or of Uruguayan parents, and legal, being people established in Uruguay with at least three years' residence in the case of those with family, and five years' for those without family. Every citizen has the right and obligation to vote.

Legislature

Legislative power is vested in the Congress (General Assembly), made up of two houses, which may act separately or together according to the dispositions of the Constitution. It elects in joint session the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Electoral Court, Tribunals, Administrative Litigation and the Accounts Tribunal.

Elections for both houses, the President and the Vice-President and the departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November; sessions of the Assembly begin on 15 March each year and last until 15 December (15 October in election years, in which case the new Assembly takes office on 15 February). Extraordinary sessions can be called only in case of extreme urgency.

Chamber of Representatives

The Chamber of Representatives has 99 members elected by direct suffrage by the people according to the system of proportional representation, with at least two representatives to each Department. The number of representatives can be altered by law by a two-thirds majority in both houses. Their term of office is five years and they must be over 25 and natural citizens or legal citizens with five years' exercise of their citizenship. The members have the right to bring accusations against any member of the Government or judiciary for violation of the Constitution or any other serious offence.

Senate

The Senate is made up of 30 members, elected directly by the people by proportional representation on the same lists as the representatives, for a term of five years. They must be natural citizens or legal citizens with seven years' exercise of their rights, and be over 30 years of age. The Senate is responsible for hearing any cases brought by the representatives and can deprive a guilty person of his post by a two-thirds majority.

The Executive

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. There shall be a Vice-President, who shall also be President of the Congress and of the Senate. The President and Vice-President are elected by simple majority of the people by means of the system of double simultaneous vote, and remain in office for five years. They must be over 35 and natural citizens of Uruguay.

The Council of Ministers is made up of the office holders in the 11 ministries or their deputies, and is responsible for all acts of government and administration. It is presided over by the President of the Republic who has a vote.

The Judiciary

Judicial Power shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of five members and by Tribunals and local courts; members of the Supreme Court must be over 40, natural citizens, or legal citizens with 10 years' exercise and 25 years' residence, and must be lawyers of 10 years' standing, eight of them in public or fiscal ministry or judicature. Members serve for 10 years and can be re-elected after a break of five years. The Court nominates all other judges and judicial officials.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr Julio María Sanguinetti (took office 1 March 1985).

Vice-President: Enrique E. Tarigo.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1985)

Minister of the Interior: Carlos Manini Ríos.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Enrique Iglesias.

Minister of National Defence: Juan Vicente Chiarino.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Ricardo Zerbino.

Minister of Public Health: Raúl María Ugarte.

Minister of Agriculture and Fishing: Roberto Vásquez Platero.

Minister of Industry and Energy: Carlos Pirán.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: Jorge Sanguinetti.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Hugo Fernández Faingold.

Minister of Education and Culture: Dra Adela Reta.

Minister of Justice: Dra Adela Reta (acting).

Secretary to the Presidency: Dr Miguel Semino.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Montevideo.

President and Legislature

PRESIDENT

Election, 25 November 1984

Candidate	Votes	%
Dr Julio María Sanguinetti (Partido Colorado)	744,999	38.63
Alberto Sáenz de Zumarán (Partido Nacional)	634,166	32.88
Dr Juan José Crottogini (Frente Amplio)	393,949	20.43
Others	n.a.	8.06

CONGRESO

Senate

Election, 25 November 1984

Party	Seats
Partido Colorado	13
Partido Nacional	11
Frente Amplio	6
Total	30

Federal Chamber of Deputies

Election, 25 November 1984

Party	Seats
Partido Colorado	41
Partido Nacional	35
Frente Amplio	21
Unión Cívica	2
Total	99

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE SEGURIDAD
(National Security Council)

Temporary regulations, appended to the 1966 constitution in August 1984, stipulated that, following the transfer of power to a new civilian government in March 1985, the Consejo Nacional de Seguridad would be composed of nine members, including the Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs and National Defence and the three Commanders-in-Chief of the armed forces. The Council would convene by presidential request and would act as an advisory body to the President.

Political Organizations

The names of the two principal parties derive from the flags of the civil war of 1836, namely Blanco and Colorado. By tradition the Blanco Party is conservative and the Colorado Party more liberal.

Frente Amplio: Coalition led by Gen. Líber Seregni Mosquera and consisting of the following parties:

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): formerly Unión Cívica del Uruguay; f. 1962; Pres. Juan Guillermo Young.

Partido Comunista: Leaders Enrique Rodríguez, Alberto Altesor; Sec.-Gen. Rodney Arismendi.

Partido Socialista: Sec.-Gen. José Pedro Cardozo.

Movimiento 26 de Marzo: Supports the ideology of the former Tupamaro guerrilla movement.

Partido Colorado: Vásquez 1271, Montevideo; tel. 490180; f. 1836; Sec.-Gen. Enrique E. Tarigo; comprises five groups:

Unión Colorado Batllista (Pachequista): right-wing; Leader Jorge Pacheco Areco.

Unidad y Reforma: Leaders Jorge Batlle Ibáñez, Dr Julio María Sanguinetti.

Libertad y Cambio: Leader Enrique E. Tarigo.

Batllismo Radical/Alianza Principista: coalition; Leader Manuel Flores Mora.

Corriente Batllista Independiente: Leader Manuel Flores Silva.

Partido Nacional (Blanco): 18 de Julio 2338, Montevideo; tel. 903355; f. 1836; tendencies within the party include:

Por la Patria-Movimiento de Rocha: coalition; Leaders Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, Juan Pivel Devoto.

Divisa Blanca: conservative; Leader Eduardo Pons Etcheverry.

Consejo Nacional Herrerista: Leader Luis Alberto Lancalle.

Bernardo Barrán division.

Unión Cívica: Río Branco 1486, Montevideo; tel. 905535; f. 1872; recognized right-wing Christian Democrat faction which split from the Partido Demócrata Cristiano in 1971; Leader Juan Vicente Chiarino.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN URUGUAY

Argentina: Avda Agraciada 3397, Montevideo; tel. 393953; Ambassador: Dr Carlos Humberto Perette.

Belgium: Leyenda Patria 2880, 4°, Montevideo; Ambassador: Jan Sommerhausen.

Bolivia: Río Branco 1320, 4°, Of. 401, Montevideo; Chargé d'affaires: Ana María Siles de Regules.

Brazil: Blvd Artigas 1328, Montevideo; Ambassador: Eduardo Moreira Hossannah.

Bulgaria: Rambla Mahatma Gandhi 647, 5°, Apdo 502, Montevideo; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Stefan Popov.

Chile: Brandzen 1961, 12°, Montevideo; Ambassador: Juan Guillermo Toro Dávila.

China (Taiwan): José Martí 3225, Montevideo; Ambassador: Konsin C. Shah.

Colombia: Juncal 1305, 18°, Montevideo; Ambassador: Santiago Salazar Santos.

Costa Rica: Rambla Mahatma Gandhi 509, 9°, Montevideo; Ambassador: Ana Ramos López de Pijuan.

Czechoslovakia: Luis B. Cavia 2996, Casilla 2381, Montevideo; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Josef Hroch.

Dominican Republic: Chucarro 1030, Apdo 301, Montevideo; Ambassador: Dr Manuel E. Guerrero Pou.

Ecuador: Rambla República del Perú 1395, 1°, Apdo 1001, Montevideo; Ambassador: Hernán Cueva Eguiguren.

Egypt: Avda Brasil 2663, Montevideo; Ambassador: Ahmed A. Hatata.

El Salvador: Buxareo 1117, Apdo 203, Montevideo; Ambassador: Mauricio Castro Aragón.

France: Avda Uruguay 853, Casilla 290, Montevideo; Ambassador: Michel Lennuyeux-Comnène.

German Democratic Republic: Echevarriarza 3452, Montevideo; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Horst Krause.

Germany, Federal Republic: La Cumparsita 1417-1435, Montevideo; tel. 904958; Ambassador: Johannes Marre.

Guatemala: Dr Francisco Soca 1397-A, 7°, Apdo 703, Montevideo; Ambassador: Dr Juan José Rodas Martínez.

Holy See: Blvd Artigas 1270, Montevideo (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 411410; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr Dr Franco Brambilla C.

Honduras: Blvd España 2955, Apdo 901, Montevideo; Ambassador: Carlos Villanueva Doblado.

Hungary: Dr Prudencio de Pena 2469, Montevideo; tel. 786173; Ambassador: László Perzel.

Israel: Blvd Artigas 1585, Montevideo; Ambassador: Nathaniel Matalon.

Italy: José B. Lamas 2857, Casilla 268, Montevideo; Ambassador: Dr Tomas de Vergottini.

Ivory Coast: Montevideo; Ambassador: (vacant).

Japan: Rincón 487, 5°, Montevideo; Ambassador: Fumio Hirano.

Kenya: Montevideo; Ambassador: (vacant).

Korea, Republic: Jaime Zudañes 2836, Apdo 1001, Montevideo; Ambassador: Kim Byung-Yeon.

Lebanon: Hidalgos 532, 6°, Montevideo; Ambassador: Riad Kantar.

Malta: Sarandí 123, Montevideo; tel. 952730; telex 744; Ambassador: Dr Luis J. Firpo-Miro.

Mexico: Juncal 1305, 16°, Of. 1604, Montevideo; Ambassador: Arturo González Sánchez.

Netherlands: Leyenda Patria 2880, 2°, Apdo 202, Montevideo; Ambassador: Dr Max Buwalda.

Nicaragua: Plaza Independencia 830, Apdo 801, Montevideo; Consul: Dr Alphonse E. Max.

Panama: Caracé 530, Apdo 1004, Montevideo; Ambassador: Mario H. Ortiz.

Paraguay: Blvd Artigas 1526, Montevideo; Ambassador: Miguel Teófilo Romero.

Peru: Soriano 1124, Montevideo; Ambassador: Hugo de Zela Hurtado.

Poland: Jorge Canning 2389, Montevideo; Ambassador: Dr Czesław Limont.

Portugal: Avda Dr Francisco Soca 1128, Apdo 701, Montevideo; tel. 784060; telex 22318; Ambassador: Dr Afonso Henriques de Azeredo Malheiro.

Romania: Federico Abadie 2940, Apdo 102, Montevideo; Chargé d'affaires: Eugen Ionele.

South Africa: Rincón 487, 2°, Esc. 211, Montevideo; Ambassador: Petrus A. Grobbelaar.

Spain: Avda Brasil 2786, Montevideo; Ambassador: Félix Fernández-Shaw.

Switzerland: Ing. Federico Abadie 2934-40, Montevideo; tel. 704315; Ambassador: (vacant).

USSR: Blvd España 2741, Montevideo; Ambassador: Yuri V. Lebedev.

United Kingdom: Marco Bruto 1073, Montevideo; tel. 791033; telex 22249; Ambassador: Charles W. Wallace.

USA: Lauro Muller 1776, Montevideo; Ambassador: Dr Thomas Aranda, Jr.

Yugoslavia: Blvd España 2697, Montevideo; Ambassador: Ljubisa Jeremić.

Judicial System

The Court of Justice is made up of five members appointed at the suggestion of the executive, for a period of five years. It has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international and admiralty cases,

and hears appeals from the appellate courts, of which there are seven, each with three judges.

Cases involving the functioning of the State administration are heard in the ordinary Administrative Courts, and in the Supreme Administrative Court which consists of five members appointed in the same way as members of the Court of Justice.

In Montevideo there are 19 civil courts, 10 criminal and correctional courts, 19 courts presided over by justices of the peace, three juvenile courts, three labour courts and courts for government and other cases. Each departmental capital, and some other cities, has a departmental court; each of the 224 judicial divisions has a justice of the peace.

The administration of justice became free of charge in 1980 with the placing of attorneys-at-law in all courts to assist those unable to pay for the services of a lawyer.

Court of Justice: Ibicuy 1310, Montevideo.

Supreme Administrative Tribunal: Mercedes 961, Montevideo; tel. 908047.

Religion

Under the Constitution, the Church and the State were declared separate and toleration for all forms of worship was proclaimed. Roman Catholicism predominates.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Montevideo: Dr Carlos Parteli Keller, Arzobispado, Calle Treinta y Tres 1368, Casilla 356, Montevideo; tel. 988127; mems (Montevideo) 842,000.

Protestant Churches

Anglican Church: Reconquista 522, Montevideo; tel. 780047; f. 1844; English and Spanish services; Rector Andrew Couch.

Baptist Evangelical Commission of Uruguay: Avda Agraciada 3452, Montevideo; tel. 394846; Pres: Rev. Guillermo Milován.

Methodist Church: Christ Church, Avda Arocena 1907, Montevideo.

Federación de Iglesias Evangélicas del Uruguay: 8 de Octubre 3324, Montevideo; f. 1956; 8,000 mems; comprises the Río de la Plata and Valdense Evangelical Churches, and the Mennonite and Methodist Churches; Pres. Rev. Dieter Thews.

Iglesia Adventista (Adventist): Castro 167, Montevideo; f. 1901; 4,000 mems; Principal officers Dr Guillermo Durán, Dr Alexis Piro.

Iglesia Evangélica Valdense (Evangelical): Avda 8 de Octubre 3037, Montevideo; f. 1952; 11,600 mems; Pastor Mario L. Bertinat.

Primera Iglesia Bautista (Baptist): Dr D. Fernández Crespo 1741, Casilla 5051, Montevideo; tel. 498744; f. 1911; 238 mems; Pastor Lemuel J. Larrosa.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís: Avda Artigas 519, Las Piedras; tel. 44616; resident in 92 localities.

The Press

Censorship regulations, which were in force during the period of military rule, have been lifted since the return to civilian government in March 1985.

DAILIES

Montevideo

El Día: Avda 18 de Julio 1299, Montevideo; f. 1886; morning; Colorado-Batllista liberal; Dir José Lorenzo Batlle Cherviere; circ. 100,000.

El Diario: Bartolomé Mitre 1275, Montevideo; f. 1923; evening; independent; Editor Dr Eduardo Héguy Terra; circ. 80,000.

El Diario Español: Cerrito 551–555, Apdo 899, Montevideo; f. 1905; morning (except Monday); newspaper of the Spanish community; Editor Carlos Reinante; circ. 20,000.

Diario Oficial: Florida 1178, Montevideo; f. 1905; morning; publishes laws, official decrees, parliamentary debates, judicial decisions and legal transactions; Dir Sra Zain Nassif de Zarumbe.

Gaceta Comercial: Plaza Independencia 717, Montevideo; f. 1916; morning (Mon.–Fri.); Dir Milton Sans; Editor Pablo Sans; circ. 8,500.

La Mañana: Bartolomé Mitre 1275, Montevideo; f. 1917; morning; Colorado; Dir Dr Eduardo Heguy Terra; circ. 40,000.

Mundocolor: Cuareim 1287, Montevideo; f. 1976; evening (except Sunday); Dir Daniel Herrera Lussich; circ. 4,500.

El País: Cuareim 1287, Montevideo; f. 1918; morning; supports Blanco Party; Editor Martín Aguirre; circ. 130,000.

Ultimas Noticias: Paysandú 1179, Montevideo; tel. 907863; telex 22167; f. 1981; evening (except Sunday); owned by Impresora Polo Ltd; Dir Julián Safi; circ. 19,000.

Florida

El Heraldo: Independencia 824, Florida; f. 1919; evening (except Sunday); Colorado-Batllista; Dir Alberto Riva Duglio; circ. 1,800.

Minas

La Unión: Florencio Sánchez 569, Minas; tel. 2065; f. 1877; evening (except Sunday); Dir Edgar Martínez Lucero; Editor Washington Guadalupe Pereira; circ. 2,650.

Paysandú

El Telégrafo: 18 de Julio 1027, Paysandú; f. 1910; morning; independent; Dir Fernando M. Baccaro; circ. 10,000.

Salto

Tribuna Salteña: Joaquín Suárez 71, Salto; f. 1906; morning; Dir Modesto Llantada Fabini; circ. 2,300.

PERIODICALS

Montevideo

ACF: Canelones 1055, Esc. 503, Montevideo; f. 1983; weekly; supports ACF faction of Partido Nacional; Dir Horacio Muniz Durand.

Boletín Comercial: Colón 1580, Montevideo; f. 1935; monthly; Dir Antonio Benvenuto; circ. 2,500.

Búsqueda: Juan Benito Blanco 795, Montevideo; f. 1977; weekly; independent; economics; Dir Ramón Díaz.

Charoná: Avda Gral Paz 1617, Montevideo; f. 1973; fortnightly; children's; Dir Sergio Boffano; circ. 21,000.

Colorín Colorado: Dalmiro Costa 4482, Montevideo; f. 1980; monthly; children's; Dir Sara Minster de Murninkas; circ. 3,000.

Correo de los Viernes: Cnel Lorenzo Latorre 1564, Montevideo; tel. 900950; telex 843; f. 1981; weekly; politics, culture, economics; Dirs Dr Luis Alberto Solé, Dr Julio María Sanguinetti; circ. 8,500.

Crónicas Económicas: San José 1179, Esc. 1, Montevideo; f. 1981; weekly; independent; economics; Dirs Juan Berchesi, Walter Otero, Walter Hugo Pagés, Jorge Estellano.

La Democracia: Colonia 1308, Montevideo; f. 1981; weekly; organ of the Partido Nacional; Dir Alberto Sáenz de Zumarán; circ. 17,000.

La Gaceta Militar Naval: Montevideo; monthly.

Indice Industrial-Anuario de la Industria Uruguaya: Sarandí 456, Montevideo; f. 1957; annually; Dir W. M. Trias; circ. 6,000.

Judicatura: Avda Libertador Brig. Gral Lavalleja 1464, Montevideo; f. 1975; monthly; jurisprudence; Dirs Dr Eduardo Brito del Pino, Dr Nelson Nicoliello, Dr Jacinta Balbela de Delgue; circ. 5,000.

La Justicia Uruguaya: 25 de Mayo 555, Montevideo; f. 1940; weekly; jurisprudence; Dir Oscar Arias Barbe; circ. 3,000.

Noticias: Paysandú 1179, Montevideo; f. 1976; weekly; general information; Dir Omar Piva; circ. 9,700.

Opción: J. Barrios Amorín 1531, Apdo 102, Montevideo; f. 1981; weekly; Dir Francisco José Ottonelli; circ. 15,000.

Opinar: Rincón 531, Esc. 302, Montevideo; f. 1980; left-wing; Dir Enrique E. Tarigo; circ. 10,000.

Patatín y Patatán: Florida 1472, Esc. 2, Montevideo; f. 1977; weekly; children's Dir Juan José Ravaioli; circ. 3,000.

La Propaganda Rural: Arenal Grande 1341, Montevideo; f. 1902; monthly; cattle, agriculture and industry; Dirs. Ing. Agr. César Arturo, Miguel Á. Goicoechea; circ. 5,000.

Revista Militar y Naval: 25 de Maya 279, Montevideo; military.

Las Piedras

La Plaza: Pilar Cabrera 541, Las Piedras; f. 1981; monthly; general; Dir Felisberto V. Carámbula; circ. 4,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Diarios del Uruguay: Río Negro 1308, 6°, Montevideo; f. 1922; Pres. Batlle T. Barbato.

Asociación de la Prensa Uruguaya: Maldonado 1485, Montevideo; f. 1944; Sec.-Gen. Rubén Acasuso.

PRESS AGENCIES

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Colonia 1479, 9°, Montevideo; Chief Alberto Martínez.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Maldonado 1359, Montevideo; Bureau Chief Manuel Cabrera Santonja.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Río Negro 1020, Montevideo; tel. 985456; telex 838; Chief Juan Atella.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Cuareim 1287, 5°, Montevideo.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Avda 18 de Julio 994, 4°, Of. C, Montevideo; tel. 906201, Correspondent Luis Alberto Zenga.

Reuters (UK): Florida 1408, 4°, Of. 404, Montevideo.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Avda 18 de Julio 1224, 2°, Montevideo; Chief Héctor Menoni.

Publishers

Montevideo

Alcalí Editorial: 25 de Mayo 514, Montevideo; law; Dir Dr Ignacio Sanz.

Editorial Arca SRL: Andes 1118, Montevideo; f. 1963; general literature, social science and history; Man. Dir Alberto Oreggioni.

Ediciones de la Banda Oriental: Yí 1364, Montevideo; general literature; Man. Dir H. Raviolo.

Barreiro y Ramos, SA: 25 de Mayo 604, Casilla 15, Montevideo; tel. 919202; f. 1871; general; Man. Dir Gastón Barreiro Zorrilla.

Casa del Estudiante: Eduardo Acevedo 1422, Montevideo; literature; Man. Oscar Torres.

Cenci—Uruguay (Centro de Estadísticas Nacionales y Comercio Internacional): Misiones 1361, Casilla 1510, Montevideo; tel. 954578; f. 1956; economics, statistics; Dirs Cristina Z. de Vertesi, Kenneth Brunner.

Editorial Ciencias: Duvimioso Terra 1461, Montevideo; medicine.

Librería Delta Editorial: Avda Italia 2817, Montevideo; f. 1960; medicine, biological sciences; Man. Dir A. Breitfeld.

Editorial y Librería Jurídica Amalio M. Fernández: 25 de Mayo 477, planta baja, Of. 11, Montevideo; tel. 952684; f. 1951; law and sociology; Man. Dir Amalio M. Fernández.

Fundación de Cultura Universitaria: 25 de Mayo 568, Fundación 2, Guayabo 1860, Casilla 1155, Montevideo; tel. 958005; f. 1968; law and social sciences; Man. Dir Luis Carlos Benvenuto.

Hemisferio Sur: Alzáibar 1328, Montevideo; tel. 954454; f. 1951; agronomy and veterinary science.

Editorial Idea: Brandzén 2245, Montevideo; law; Dir Dr Guillermo Vezcovi.

Editorial Kapelusz: Uruguay 1331, Montevideo; educational.

Editorial Medina SRL: Gaboto 1521, Montevideo; tel. 44100; f. 1933; general Pres. Marcos Medina Vidal.

A. Monteverde & Cía, SA: 25 de Mayo 577, Casilla 371, Montevideo; tel. 902473; f. 1879; educational; Man. Dir Héctor Mussini.

Mosca Hnos: 18 de Julio 1578, Montevideo; tel. 404131; f. 1888; general; Man. Dir Miguel Angel Mosca.

Editorial Nuestra Terra: Cerrito 566, Montevideo; tel. 916217; f. 1968; general; Man. Dir Daniel Aljanati.

Editorial Polo: owned by the Unification Church.

Librería Técnica: Eduardo Acevedo 1454, Montevideo; literature and philosophy; Dir Ernesto Borderre.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Uruguaya del Libro: Calle Carlos Roxlo 1446, 1°, Apdo 2, Montevideo; tel. 411860; Sec. Arnaldo Medone; Man. Ana Cristina Rodríguez de Iglesias.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 1,660,000 radio receivers and 440,000 television sets in use.

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones—ANTEL: Edif. Palacio de la Luz, Paraguay 2431, Montevideo; tel. 234959; telex 850; f. 1974; Pres. Isidro J. Vila; Sec.-Gen. Agustín G. Smith.

Asociación Nacional de Broadcasters Uruguayos (ANDEBU): Calle Yí 1246, Montevideo; tel. 900053; telex 843; f. 1933; 101 mems; Pres. Raúl Fontaina; Sec. Atilio François; Sec.-Gen. Dr Rafael Inchausti.

División Control de Servicios Radioeléctricos: Sarandí 472, Montevideo; tel. 954068; Dir Col Manuel A. Cobas.

RADIO

In 1983 there were 35 medium- and short-wave radio stations and 4 FM stations in the Montevideo area. There were another 65 radio stations outside the capital.

TELEVISION

Monte Carlo TV—Canal 4: Paraguay 2253, Casilla 5019, Montevideo; tel. 234591; telex 834; f. 1961; Dir Hugo Romay Salvo.

SAETA TV—Canal 10: Dr Lorenzo Carnelli 1234, Montevideo; tel. 402128; telex 829; f. 1956; Pres. Raúl Fontaina; Dir Jorge de Feo.

SODRE—Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radiotelevisión y Espectáculos: Blvd Artigas 2552, Montevideo; tel. 296559; Dir Rubén Rodríguez.

Teledoce—Canal 12: Enriqueta Compte y Riqué 1276, Montevideo; tel. 235856; telex 6174; f. 1962; Pres. Daniel Scheck; Gen. Man. Ing. Horacio Scheck.

In 1983 there were 16 television stations outside the capital.

Finance

BANKING

A law passed in 1965 prevented the establishment of new banks, and there has consequently been a rise in secondary banking, with many foreign banks opening offices since 1977. A new law was approved in September 1982, which restored the right to establish new banks.

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m = million; amounts in new pesos)

State Banks

Banco Central del Uruguay: Avda Juan P. Fabini esq. Florida, Montevideo; tel. 917117; telex 6659; f. 1967; note-issuing bank, also controls private banking; Pres. Juan Carlos Protasi; Gen. Man. Jorge Sambarino.

Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay: Calles Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; tel. 950157; telex 6634; f. 1896; a state institution; cap. and res 26,531m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. Emilio Berriel; Gen. Man. Raúl Giordano.

Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay: Avda Fernández Crespo 1508, Montevideo; f. 1892; State Mortgage Bank; in 1977 assumed responsibility for housing projects in Uruguay; Pres. Dr Julio César Luongo.

Principal Commerical Banks

Montevideo

Banco Comercial: Cerrito 400, Casilla 34, Montevideo; tel. 950001; telex 6668; f. 1857; dep. 8,674m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Julio F. Braga Salvañach; Gen. Man. Horacio Porteiro; 44 brs.

Banco de Crédito: Avda 18 de Julio 1451, Montevideo; tel. 409181; telex 6642; f. 1908; cap. 49m., res 341m., dep. 9,124m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Gonzalo Soto Platero; Man. Carlos Casaravilla; 28 brs.

Banco de Montevideo: Misiones 1399 esq. Rincón, Apdo 612, Montevideo; tel. 950460; telex 775; f. 1941; cap. 28m., res 97m., dep. 3,972m. (June 1983); Pres. Dr Jorge Echeverría Leunda; Gen. Man. Carlos Langwagen; 4 brs.

Banco del Plata: Zabala 1427, Montevideo; tel. 953989; telex 767; f. 1959; under control of the Banco Central del Uruguay; cap. 6.7m., (1982); Pres. Rodolfo Lanus de la Serna; Gen. Man. Dr José Alamo; 5 brs.

Banco de Santander (Spain): 18 de Julio 1271, Montevideo; tel. 905406; telex 6931; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. EDUARDO S. PEREIRA CABRAL; 22 brs.

Banco Exterior—Uruguay: Sarandí 402 esq. Zabala, Montevideo; tel. 950555; telex 6610; cap. 44m., res 23.3m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ CORTIÑA; Gen. Man. ANÍBAL QUEVEDO ORTIZ; 25 brs.

Banco La Caja Obrera: 25 de Mayo 500, Montevideo; tel. 950501; telex 6613; f. 1905; cap. 30m., res 307m., dep. 8,580m. (Sept. 1983); Pres. ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ GOYECHEA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ L. CAVEZAS; 42 brs.

Banco NMB Sudamericano: Rincón 500, Montevideo; tel. 958556; telex 774; cap. and res 230m., dep. 2,766m. (June 1982); Pres. GERRIT J. TAMMES; Vice-Pres. LORENZO RONCARI; 10 brs.

Banco Pan de Azúcar: Rincón 528, Apdo 1891, Montevideo; tel. 957752; telex 803; Argentine-owned; cap. and res 727m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. GUILLERMO TAGLE; Man. C. M. DI GIOVANNI; 20 brs.

Banco Real del Uruguay: 18 de Julio 999, Apdo 964, Montevideo; tel. 919017; telex 6915; f. 1962; cap. 10.5m., res 50m., dep. 1,640m. (June 1981); Pres. LUSIVANDER FURLANI LEITE; 11 brs.

Centrobanco: 25 de Mayo 528, Montevideo; tel. 984876; telex 6626; Dir-Gen. FRANCISCO ANQUELA MORIANO; Gen. Man. BERNARDO BRIZOUSKI; 5 brs.

Unión de Bancos del Uruguay (UBUR): 25 de Mayo 401, Montevideo; tel. 953029; telex 3986641; cap. and res 215m., dep. 646m. (June 1983); Pres. EDUARDO ROCCA COUTURES; Gen. Man. JAIME YAFFÉ BENADERET; 21 brs.

Paysandú

Bancos del Litoral Asociados: 18 de Julio 1271, Paysandú; tel. 1030; f. 1938; cap. 8m., dep. 2,659m. (March 1981); Pres. Dr MIGUEL SARALEGUI; Man. Commdr HEBER FERNÁNDEZ GUARDADO; 18 brs.

Foreign Banks

Montevideo

American Express Bank (USA): Constituyente 1402, Montevideo; tel. 986214; telex 22055; Pres. EDMOND J. SAFRA; Dir-Gen. ROBERTO J. JOOS; 2 brs.

Banco do Brasil: Río Negro 1396, Montevideo; tel. 916681; telex 398812; Gen. Man. SAMUEL LEITES; 3 brs.

Banco Holandés Unido (Netherlands): 25 de Mayo 501, Montevideo; tel. 957345; telex 6619; Man. BORIS MARTÍNEZ GARCÍA; 3 brs.

Banco de Italia (Italy): Misiones 1472, Apdo 120, Montevideo; tel. 956431; telex 6624; Pres. Dr MANFREDO CIKATO; Gen. Man. CARLOS FLEURQUÍN; 6 brs.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Juan C. Gómez 1372, Montevideo; tel. 919612; telex 781; Gen. Man. JULIO JORGE ROCHA ESTELA; 2 brs.

Bank of America NT & SA (USA): 25 de Mayo 552, Montevideo; tel. 958780; telex 820; Man. ANDREW C. TULLOCH; 1 br.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd (UK): Bank of London and South America Building, Zabala 1500, Apdo 204, Montevideo; tel. 951148; telex 6632; Gen. Man. C. E. DEMARÍA; 18 brs.

Banco Sudameris (France): Rincón 500, Montevideo; tel. 950516; telex 6655; Pres. Dr ARTURO LERENA ACEVEDO; Gen. Man. M. GIOVANNI FRESTA; 5 brs.

Citibank, NA (USA): Cerrito 455 esq. Misiones, Montevideo; tel. 984921; telex 757; Gen. Man. JOHN B. ABBOTT; 5 brs.

Discount Bank (Latin America) SA (USA): Rincón 390, Montevideo; tel. 950509; telex 935; Pres. RAPHAEL RECANATI; Gen. Man. BITOUSH MENAHEM; 3 brs.

First National Bank of Boston (USA): Zabala 1463, Montevideo; tel. 951752; telex 6186; took over Banco Internacional in 1978; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. CARLOS A. MEDINA; 7 brs.

Bankers' Association

Asociación de Bancos del Uruguay (Bank Association of Uruguay): Rincón 468, 2°, Montevideo; tel. 953817; f. 1945; 22 mem. banks; Pres. EDUARDO ROCCA COUTURES; Man. JOSÉ E. OREGGIONI PONS.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo: Edif. de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1867; 74 mems; Pres. Dr JULIO L. GRAUERT.

INSURANCE

Banco de Seguros del Estado: Avda Libertador Brig. Gral Lavalleja 1465, Montevideo; f. 1912; State Insurance Organization; all risks; Pres. FEDERICO BAUM GONZÁLEZ; Vice-Pres. Col TABARÉ GREGORIO ALVAREZ.

Since the establishment of the State Insurance Organization in 1912 it has had a monopoly of certain types of insurance and no new companies are allowed to be set up.

Real Uruguaya de Seguros SA: Julio Herrera y Obes 1365, 2°, Montevideo; tel. 983721; telex 915; f. 1900; Pres. ALVARO CABRAL DEL CASTILHO; Sec. MANUEL PÉREZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Industrias del Uruguay (Chamber of Industries): Avda Libertador Brig. Gral Lavalleja 1670, 1°, Montevideo; tel. 901941; telex 6505; f. 1898; Pres. JOSÉ VILLAR; Dir-Gen. Dr CARLOS FOLLE MARTÍNEZ.

Cámara Nacional de Comercio (National Chamber of Commerce): Edif. de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; tel. 952500; f. 1867; 1,500 mems; Pres. GUILLERMO BARREIRO ZORRILLA; Sec. GUSTAVO VILARÓ SANGUINETTI.

Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País (Chamber of Commerce for Local Products): Avda Gral Rondeau 1908, Montevideo; tel. 907161; f. 1891; 230 mems; Pres. RAÚL JUDE; Dir-Gen. TYDEO LARRE BORGES.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING ASSOCIATION

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción (Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production): Edif. de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; tel. 950416; f. 1941; 507 mems; Pres. JOHN P. PHELPS, Jr; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ONS COTELO.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Paysandú y Avda Libertador Brig. Gral Lavalleja, Montevideo; tel. 989504; telex 6692; f. 1931; deals with the transport, refining and sale of petroleum products, and the manufacture of alcohol, spirit and cement; owns research laboratory in Pando-Canelones and a sugar-cane and sugar-beet processing plant in Salto; Pres. Brig. Gen. HEBERT PAMPILLÓN; Dir Capt. FRANCISCO MOLITERNI.

Administración Nacional de las Usinas y Transmisiones Eléctricas del Estado (UTE): Paraguay 2431, Montevideo; tel. 215; f. 1912; autonomous state body; sole purveyor of electricity; Pres. Gen. (retd) ANTONIO CIRILLO.

Dirección General de Costos, Precios e Ingresos (DINACOPRÍN): Montevideo; tel. 981025; national prices and wages board; Dir CARLOS ARANCET ROMANELLI.

Instituto Nacional de Pesca: Montevideo; tel. 417576; national fisheries institute; Dir-Gen. Capt. ULISES W. PÉREZ.

Obras Sanitarias del Estado (OSE): Soriano 1613, Montevideo; f. 1962; processing and distribution of drinking water, sinking wells, supplying industrial zones of the country; Pres. Dr JUAN CARLOS PAYSSEE.

Secretaría de Planeamiento, Coordinación y Difusión (Seplacodi): Cnel Lorenzo Latorre 1366, Montevideo; tel. 983855; f. 1976; responsible for the implementation of development plans; co-ordinates the policies of the various ministries; advises on the preparation of the budget of public enterprises; Gen. Sec. Gen. PEDRO ARANCO.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comisión Patronal del Uruguay de Asuntos Relacionados con la OIT (Commission of Uruguayan Employers for Affairs of the ILO): Edif. de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1954; mems Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Cámara de Industrias, Asociación Comercial del Uruguay; Sec. and Man. GUSTAVO VILARÓ SANGUINETTI.

Asociación de Importadores y Mayoristas de Almacén (Importers' and Wholesalers' Association): Edif. de la Bolsa de Comercio, Rincón 454 Esc. 412/44, Montevideo; tel. 956103; f. 1926; 38 mems; Pres. MARCOS SOLDO.

Asociación Rural del Uruguay: Uruguay 864, Montevideo; tel. 919170; f. 1871; 1,600 mems; Pres. Ing. Agr. GONZALO GAGGERO.

Federación Rural del Uruguay: 18 del Julio 965, 1°, Montevideo; tel. 904791; f. 1915; 2,000 mems; Pres. Alfredo Rodríguez Seré.

Unión de Exportadores Uruguayos (Uruguayan Exporters' Union): Rincón 454, Montevideo; tel. 956050; Pres. Conrado Olaso Marín; Exec. Sec. Milton Reyes.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade union activity was under strict control between 1973 and 1985. In June 1973 the central organization (Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores), which claimed some 400,000 members, was declared illegal. In December 1979 a new labour law was submitted to the Council of State allowing three levels of association and optional union membership. A further law, introduced in October 1981, allows for the holding of secret ballots to elect union officials, and the establishment of company unions (sindicatos por empresa) in firms with 15 or more employees.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores (CNT): Pres. José d'Elia.

Plenario Intersindical de Trabajadores (PIT): Montevideo; organization comprising 160 trade unions, the Partido Colorado, Partido Nacional and the Unión Cívica; 900,000 mems; Leaders Juan Carlos Asencio, Andrés Toriani.

Transport

Ministerio de Transporte y Obras Públicas: Rincón 561, Montevideo; tel. 958333; exercises control over all state forms of transport: railways, airline, river and maritime fleets; also exercises some control over private transport companies; the Municipal Intendancies are responsible for urban and departmental transport.

Dirección Nacional de Transporte: Mercedes 1041, Montevideo; tel. 904613; co-ordinates national and international transport services.

RAILWAYS

Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado—AFE: La Paz 1095, Casilla 419, Montevideo; tel. 989551; f. 1952; state organization; 3,001 km of track connecting all parts of the country; there are connections with the Argentine and Brazilian networks; Pres. Col Edison R. Mila; Dir Luis Alberto García Troise.

ROADS

In 1981 Uruguay had 9,813 km of motorways, among the best in South America, connecting Montevideo with the main cities of the interior and the Argentine and Brazilian frontiers. There were 40,000 km of provincial roads, serviceable for almost all the year. In 1983 the Government announced plans to build 115 km of new roads and three bridges at a cost of US $45m.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are about 1,250 km of navigable waterways which provide an important means of transport.

Nobleza Naviera, SA: Avda Gral Rondeau 2257, Montevideo; tel. 208023; telex 22095; operates cargo services on the River Plate, and the Uruguay and Paraná rivers; owns 3 vessels of 22,165 dwt, 1,507 dwt and 1,258 dwt; Man. Dir Américo Deambrosi.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Puertos (ANP): Rambla 25 de Agosto de 1825, 160, Montevideo; tel. 952404; f. 1916.

Administración Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): see under Government Organizations; tanker services, also river transport.

Prefectura Nacional Naval: Rambla Roosevelt, Edif. Armada 5°, Montevideo; tel. 955201; f. 1829; Commdr Rear-Adm. Jorge Fernández.

Navegación Atlántica, SA: Plaza Independencia 822, Esc. 901, Montevideo; tel. 983160; telex 786; cargo services between Argentina and Uruguay; Pres. H. C. Pietranera.

Various foreign shipping lines call at Montevideo.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation is controlled by the following: Dirección General de Aviación Civil (DAC); Dirección General de Infrastructura Aeronáutica (DGIA); Comisión Nacional de Política Aeronáutica (CNPA).

The main airport is at Carrasco, 21 km from Montevideo, and there are also airports at Paysandú, Rivera, Salto, Melo, Artigas, Punta del Este and Durazno.

Aero Consultora Uruguaya: Florida 1280/202, Montevideo; tel. 987312; telex 747; cargo charter services to the USA, Europe, Africa and other destinations in South America; Chair. Col Atilio Bonelli; fleet: 1 DC-8-63F.

Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea (PLUNA): Colonia 1021, Apdo 1360, Montevideo; tel. 912772; telex 753; f. 1936, nationalized 1951; operates internal services and services to Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay (suspended in August 1984) and Spain under management of Uruguayan Air Force; Dir-Gen. Col Miguel A. Suñol; Sec.-Gen. Col Fernando R. Blanco; fleet: 3 Boeing 737-200, 1 Boeing 707.

TAMU: Colonia 1021, Montevideo; tel. 912772; telex 753; branch of Uruguayan Air Force; operates domestic flights only.

Tourism

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Agraciada 1409, 4°, 5° y 6°, Montevideo; tel. 904148; supervises and executes national tourism policy.

Asociación Uruguaya de Agencias de Viajes—AUDAVI: San José 942, Of. 201, Montevideo; tel. 912326; telex 6615; f. 1951; 80 mems; Pres. Federico Gambardella; Exec. Sec. Mónica W. de Raij.

Atomic Energy

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Soriano 1014, Casilla 970, Montevideo; telex 6208; f. 1955; Pres. Ing. Enrique Levrero Puig; Tech. Sec. Lic. Carlos M. Vera.

VANUATU

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Vanuatu comprises an irregular archipelago of about 80 islands in the south-west Pacific Ocean, lying about 1,000 km (600 miles) west of Fiji and 400 km (250 miles) north-east of New Caledonia. The group extends over a distance of about 900 km (560 miles) from north to south. The islands have an oceanic tropical climate, with a season of south-east trade winds between May and October. Winds are variable, with occasional cyclones for the rest of the year, and annual rainfall varies between 2,300 mm (90 in) in the south and 3,900 mm (154 in) in the north. At Port Vila, in the centre of the group, mean temperatures vary between 22° (72°F) and 27°C (81°F). The national language is Bislama, ni-Vanuatu pidgin. There are many Melanesian languages and dialects. English, French and Bislama are the official languages. Most of the inhabitants profess Christianity, of which a number of denominations are represented. The national flag consists of two horizontal stripes, red above green, on which are superimposed a black-edged yellow horizontal 'Y' (with its base in the fly) and, at the hoist, a black triangle containing two crossed green leaves on a curled yellow boar's tusk. The capital is Port Vila, on the island of Efate.

Recent History

During the 19th century the New Hebrides (now Vanuatu) were settled by British and French missionaries, planters and traders. The United Kingdom and France established a Joint Naval Commission for the islands in 1887. The two countries later agreed on a joint civil administration, and in 1906 the territory became the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides (Nouvelles-Hébrides). Under this arrangement, there were three elements in the structure of administration: the British National Service, the French National Service and the Condominium (Joint) Departments. Each power was responsible for its own citizens and other non-New Hebrideans who chose to be *'ressortissants'* of either power. Indigenous New Hebrideans were not permitted to claim either British or French citizenship. The result of this was two official languages, two police forces, three public services, three courts of law, three currencies, three national budgets, two resident commissioners in Port Vila, the capital, and two district commissioners in each of the four Districts.

Local political initiatives began after the Second World War and originated in New Hebridean concern over the alienation of native land. More than 36% of the New Hebrides was owned by foreigners. Na-Griamel, one of the first political groups to emerge, had its source in cult-like activities. In 1971 the leaders of Na-Griamel petitioned the United Nations to prevent further sales of land at a time when areas were being sold to US interests for development as tropical tourist resorts. In 1972 the New Hebrides National Party was formed, with support from Protestant missions and covert support from British interests. In response, French interests formed the Union des Communautés Néo-Hébridaises in 1974. Discussions in London in 1974 resulted in the replacement of the Advisory Council, set up in 1957, by a Representative Assembly of 42 members, of whom 29 were directly elected in November 1975. The Assembly did not hold its first full working session until November 1976, and it was dissolved in early 1977, following a boycott by the National Party, which had changed its name to the Vanuaaku Party (VP) in 1976. However, the VP reached an agreement with the Condominium powers on new elections for the Representative Assembly, based on universal suffrage for all seats.

In July 1977 it was announced, at a conference in Paris between British, French and New Hebrides representatives, that the islands would become independent in 1980, following a referendum and elections. The VP boycotted this conference, as it demanded immediate independence. The VP also boycotted the elections in November and declared a 'People's Provisional Government'. Nevertheless, a reduced Assembly of 39 members was elected, and a measure of self-government was introduced early in 1978. A Council of Ministers and the office of Chief Minister (occupied by Georges Kalsakau) were created, and the French, British and Condominium Services began to be replaced by a single New Hebrides Public Service. The VP declined to participate in the new Government at first, but in December 1978 a Government of National Unity was formed, with Father Gérard Leymang (hitherto Minister of Social Services, Health and Works) as Chief Minister, while the President of the VP, Father Walter Lini, became Deputy Chief Minister.

In September 1979 a conference was held to adopt a constitution, and independence was finally scheduled for July 1980. At fresh elections, in November 1979, the VP won 26 of the 39 seats in the Assembly. The outcome of the election led to rioting by supporters of Na-Griamel on the island of Espiritu Santo, who threatened non-Santo 'foreigners'. However, the new Assembly elected Father Lini to be Chief Minister.

In June 1980 Jimmy Stevens, the leader of Na-Griamel, declared Santo independent of the rest of the New Hebrides, styling it the 'Independent State of Vemarana'. Members of his movement, armed with bows and arrows and allegedly assisted by French *colons* and backed by private US business interests, moved to the coast and imprisoned government officers and police, who were later released and allowed to leave the island, together with other European and indigenous public servants. In mid-June about 200 British Royal Marines arrived, in the capacity of a peace-keeping force, a development which was strongly criticized by the French, who would not permit Britain's unilateral use of force on Espiritu Santo.

In mid-July, however, agreement was reached between the two Condominium powers and Walter Lini, and the New Hebrides became independent within the Commonwealth, under the name of Vanuatu, as planned, on 30 July 1980. The first President was the former Deputy Chief Minister, George Kalkoa, who adopted the surname Sokomanu ('leader of thousands'), although the post is a largely ceremonial one. Father Lini became Prime Minister. Shortly after independence, the Republic of Vanuatu signed a defence pact with Papua New Guinea, and in August units of the Papua New Guinea Defence Force replaced the British and French troops on Santo and arrested the rebels.

In February 1981 the French ambassador to Vanuatu was expelled, following the deportation from New Caledonia of the VP secretary-general, who was due to attend an assembly of the New Caledonian Independence Front. France immediately withdrew aid to Vanuatu but, after relations between the countries improved in March, a $ A6.9m. aid agreement was signed and a new ambassador appointed. In June 1982 Vanuatu laid claim to the small, uninhabited islands of Matthew and Hunter, lying about 200 km (120 miles) south-east of Vanuatu's southern island of Aneityum, thus greatly increasing the size of the country's exclusive economic zone, although France disputed the claim.

At a general election in November 1983, the VP retained a comfortable, though reduced, majority in Parliament, taking 24 of the 39 seats. George Sokomanu resigned as President in February 1984, after pleading guilty in court to the late payment of road taxes, but was re-elected in March. In December 1984 the Vanuatu Government cancelled a visit by the French Minister for Co-operation and Development, Christian Nucci, because the French Government was ignoring its undertaking, by an earlier agreement, to pay one-third of the claims for damages arising from the rebellion of 1980, matching contributions by the Governments of the UK and Vanuatu. The total value of private claims allowed was US $4.5m. but, when compensation was paid in August 1984, private claimants were paid

only two-thirds of each claim, to take account of the dispute with France.

Government

Vanuatu is a republic. Legislative power is vested in a unicameral Parliament, with 39 members who are elected by universal adult suffrage for four years. The Head of State is the President, elected for a five-year term by an electoral college consisting of Parliament and the Presidents of the Regional Councils. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, appointed by the Prime Minister and responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister is elected by and from members of Parliament.

Economic Affairs

Much of the land is mountainous and covered with natural forest, so cultivation is generally restricted to coastal plains and the low plateaux. About 80% of the population live in rural areas and practise subsistence gardening, the main crops being coconuts, yams, taro, cassava, breadfruit and vegetables.

Copra, fish and beef are Vanuatu's main export commodities. In 1984 work began on a cocoa plantation of 1,700 ha on Malekula Island, but operations were suspended in February 1985, because the company developing the project considered that government legislation to impose minimum wage rates for the country's workers would render the venture uncompetitive in world markets. An active and successful forestry development programme is now under way, with particular emphasis on South American hardwoods, and cattle farming is expanding rapidly, about 800 tons of beef being exported annually, mainly from the abattoir on the island of Espiritu Santo.

Fishing is one of the mainstays of Vanuatu's economy. The South Pacific Fishing Company, a Japanese-controlled operation, receives tuna from about 50 vessels for freezing at its storage base on Santo. Manufacturing is based on the processing of the nation's primary products, but the Government is also promoting a number of small-scale import-substitution industries. Food and drink, manufactured goods and fuels are the main imports, while the principal overall trading partners are Australia, France and Japan.

Vanuatu's first Five-Year Development Plan (1982–86), with a budget of 11,000m. vatu, aims at self-sufficiency for the economy within 10–15 years. Regional specialization is planned, with priority to be given to cocoa in the north, forestry and cattle in the central islands and coffee in the south. Industrial centres are to be expanded in Port Vila and on the islands of Tanna and Espiritu Santo. Following the abolition of foreign-owned freehold title, upon the country's independence in 1980, a Land Leasing Act of April 1983 provided for secure leases of land from traditional owners and was expected to encourage many new projects.

Tourism is an important sector of the economy, and was expected to benefit from the formation of Air Vanuatu, the nation's small international airline, in 1981. Domestic tax revenue is derived mainly from import duties. In 1979 the estimated 'invisible' export earnings from the use, by about 500 overseas companies, of the 'tax haven' facility reached 450m. vatu, thus making it the fourth largest source of foreign exchange. In Port Vila a financial centre has developed within the framework of British company law, and a shipping register was established in 1981, offering a 'flag of convenience'.

Vanuatu's economy grew by nearly 4% in 1983, largely as a result of a rise in copra earnings, and the trade deficit fell from 3,633m. vatu in 1982 to 3,415m. vatu in 1983. The vatu was revalued by 5.5% in March 1984.

Transport and Communications

Roads on the islands are generally unsealed but there are 35 km of sealed roads, mostly on Efate Island. An internal airline provides a regular service to 21 small airfields, while small shipping vessels provide a frequent, but mostly unscheduled, inter-island service. External services operate through Port Vila and Santo, each of which has an international airfield and a deep-water port. There is a 24-hour telex, telegram and telephone service. Port Vila and Luganville are linked by VHF telephone, and this service is being extended to all the other islands.

Social Welfare

Medical care is provided through a network of hospitals, health centres, clinics and dispensaries. The Government does not provide a free medical service, and patients still pay a nominal fee. In 1983 the islands had eight hospitals and 32 health centres. There were 700 beds in government hospitals in 1977, and 28 physicians in 1983.

Education

Education is provided by the Government for a nominal fee, but is not compulsory. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for six years. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 12, lasts for up to seven years. The principal languages of instruction are English and French. In 1982 there were 282 primary schools and, in 1981, 10 secondary schools. There is one technical training facility in the capital. Students undergo higher education at the University of the South Pacific, in Fiji, at a university in Papua New Guinea, or in France. Vanuatu has one teacher-training college.

Tourism

Tourism is an increasingly important foreign exchange earner. There were 32,374 visitors to Vanuatu in 1983, and passengers on cruise-ships calling at the islands numbered 65,300. In 1984 there were 11 hotels in Port Vila and South Efate, offering a total of 444 rooms. There are limited tourist facilities outside the capital.

Public Holidays

1985: 6 May (Labour Day), 16 May (Ascension), 30 July (Independence Day), 15 August (Assumption), 5 October (Constitution Day), 29 November (Unity Day), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 28–31 March (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 vatu.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 118.95 vatu;
US $1 = 102.63 vatu.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise indicated): National Planning and Statistics Office, Lolam House, Port Vila; tel. 2110; telex 1040.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 12,189 sq km (4,706 sq miles).

Population (census of 15 January 1979): 111,251; Port Vila (capital) 14,598. Official estimate at mid-1984: 127,800.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops: Coconuts 250,000 metric tons in 1982 (FAO estimate), Copra 48,102 tons in 1984.

Livestock (1982): Cattle 100,000, Pigs 69,000, Goats 8,000, Poultry 158,000 (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 2,819 in 1979; 2,937 in 1980; 2,715 per year in 1981 and 1982.

MINING

Manganese ore (exports, '000 metric tons, metal content): 10.1 in 1978; 5.0 in 1979; 1.4 in 1980; nil in 1981.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 centimes = 1 vatu. *Coins:* 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 vatu. *Notes:* 100, 500 and 1,000 vatu. *Sterling and Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 118.95 vatu; US $1 = 102.63 vatu; 1,000 vatu = £8.407 = $9.744.

Budget (1983 estimate, million vatu): Expenditure: 2,510, more than one-quarter being allocated to education; Revenue: 2,510, incl. 1,910 from local sources.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (1983, million vatu): *Imports*: Food and drink, Manufactured goods and Petroleum products, Total (incl. others) 6,356. *Exports*: Copra 1,308, Fish 795, Cocoa 183, Coconut oil 142, Beef 51, Timber 32, Total (incl. others) 2,941.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1983): 3,519 vehicles.

Shipping (1981): 340 ships called at Vanuatu ports.

Civil Aviation (1983): 1,191 aircraft landed at Port Vila.

TOURISM

Number of Visitors (1983): 32,374.

EDUCATION

Primary (1982): 282 schools, 23,510 pupils.

Secondary (1981): 10 schools, 1,880 pupils.

Technical (1981): 1 institute, 229 students.

Teacher-training (1981): 1 college, 83 students.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution came into effect at independence on 30 July 1980. The main provisions are as follows:

The Republic of Vanuatu is a sovereign democratic state, of which the Constitution is the supreme law. Bislama is the national language and the official languages are Bislama, English and French. The Constitution guarantees protection of all fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for the determination of citizenship.

The President, as head of the Republic, symbolizes the unity of the Republic and is elected for a five-year term of office by secret ballot by an electoral college consisting of Parliament and the Presidents of the Regional Councils.

Legislative power resides in the single-chamber Parliament consisting of 39 members elected for four years on the basis of universal franchise through an electoral system which includes an element of proportional representation to ensure fair representation of different political groups and opinions. Parliament is presided over by a Speaker elected by the members. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers which consists of the Prime Minister (elected by Parliament from among its members) and other Ministers (appointed by the Prime Minister from among the members of Parliament). The number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, may not exceed a quarter of the number of members of Parliament.

Special attention is paid to custom law and to decentralization. The Constitution states that all land in the Republic belongs to the indigenous custom owners and their descendants. There is a National Council of Chiefs, composed of custom chiefs elected by their peers sitting in District Councils of Chiefs. It may discuss all matters relating to custom and tradition and may make recommendations to Parliament for the preservation and promotion of the culture and languages of Vanuatu. The Council may be consulted on any question in connection with any bill before Parliament. Each region may elect a regional council and the Constitution lays particular emphasis on the representation of custom chiefs within each one.

The Constitution also makes provision for public finance, the Public Service, the Ombudsman, a leadership code and the judiciary (see Judicial System).

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ati George Sokomanu (took office 30 July 1980; re-elected 8 March 1984).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

Prime Minister: Fr Walter Hadye Lini.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs: Sethy Regenvanu.

Minister of Education: Onneyn Tahi.

Minister of Finance: Kalpokor Kalsakau.

Minister of Health: Willie Korisa.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Jack T. Hopa.

Minister of Transport, Communications and Public Works: Albert Sandy.

Minister of Lands: Donald Kalpokas.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade: Sela Molisa.

MINISTRIES

Prime Minister's Office: POB 110, Port Vila; tel. 2413; telex 1040.

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: POB 129, Port Vila; tel. 3406; telex 1040.

Ministry of Education: POB 153, Port Vila; tel. 2309; telex 1040.

Ministry of Finance: POB 31, Port Vila; tel. 2951; telex 1040.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 124, Port Vila; tel. 2413; telex 1040.

Ministry of Health: POB 102, Port Vila; tel. 2545; telex 1040.

Ministry of Home Affairs: POB 157, Port Vila; tel. 2252; telex 1040.

Ministry of Lands: POB 22, Port Vila; tel. 3105; telex 1040.

Ministry of Transport, Communications and Public Works: POB 381, Port Vila; tel. 2790; telex 1040.

Legislature

PARLIAMENT

Vanuatu's first Parliament was formed by the pre-independence Representative Assembly. At elections in November 1983, the Vanuaaku Pati gained 24 of the 39 seats while, of the opposition parties, the Union of Moderate Parties won 12 seats and Na-Griamel, Namaki Aute and Fren Melanesia obtained one each.

Speaker: FRED TIMAKATA.

Leader of the Opposition: VINCENT BOULEKONE.

Political Organizations

Efate Laketu Party: Port Vila; f. 1982.

Union of Moderate Parties: POB 698, Port Vila; Leader VINCENT BOULEKONE.

Vanuaaku Pati (VP): Port Vila; f. 1972; fmrly the National Party; govt party; Pres. Fr WALTER LINI.

Vanuatu Independent Alliance Party (VIAP): Port Vila; f. 1982; Leaders THOMAS SERU, GEORGE WOREK, KALMER VOCOR.

The **Na-Griamel, Namaki Aute** and **Fren Melanesia** represent 'bush' interests on the islands of Santo and Malakula.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN VANUATU

Australia: Melitco House, POB 111, Port Vila; tel. 2777; telex 1030; High Commissioner: GREGORY URWIN.

France: Port Vila; Ambassador: PHILIPPE BAUDE.

United Kingdom: Melitco House, rue Pasteur, POB 567, Port Vila; tel. 3100; telex 1027; High Commissioner: R. B. DORMAN.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings. It consists of a Chief Justice, appointed by the President of the Republic after consultation with the Prime Minister and the leader of the opposition, and three other judges from other Pacific countries, who are qualified to practise as lawyers in Vanuatu and are appointed by the President of the Republic on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.

The Court of Appeal is constituted by two or more judges of the Supreme Court sitting together. The Supreme Court comprises the Chief Justice and two other judges when it considers an application made by any person who considers that a provision of the Constitution has been infringed.

Magistrates' Courts have limited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings. Island Courts have been established in several Local Government Regions, and are constituted when three justices are sitting together to exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction, as defined in the warrant establishing the court.

Supreme Court of Vanuatu: rue Querios, Port Vila; tel. 2420.

Religion

Most of the inhabitants are Christian. A number of churches and groups are represented, including Presbyterian, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Seventh-day Adventist, Churches of Christ, the Apostolic Church and other Pentecostal movements.

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Vanuatu: Rt Rev. HARRY S. TEVI, Luganville, Santo.

The Roman Catholic Church

Bishop of Port Vila: Most Rev. FRANCIS LAMBERT, POB 59, Port Vila; tel. 2640.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 1017, Port Vila; tel. 2419.

The Press

Tam-Tam: Government Information Department, Port Vila; f. 1980; weekly; Bislama, English and French; circ. 1,000.

What's Doing in Vanuatu: Port Vila; tourist information; in English.

Radio

In 1983 there were 15,500 radio receivers.

Radio Vanuatu: POB 49, Port Vila; tel. 2999; telex 1046; f. 1966; govt-owned; broadcasts in English, French and Bislama; Dir GODWIN LIGO.

Finance

Vanuatu has no personal income tax nor tax on company profits and is therefore developing rapidly as a financial centre and 'tax haven'.

BANKING

There are eight commercial banks in the capital.

Central Bank

Central Bank of Vanuatu: POB 271, Port Vila; tel. 3333; telex 1049; Gen. Man. PATRICK NOEL.

Development Banks

Development Bank of Vanuatu: rue de Paris, POB 241, Port Vila; tel. 2181; telex 1049; f. 1979; govt-owned; cap. 200m. vatu, res 8.1m. vatu (Dec. 1983); Chair. AUGUSTINE GARAE; Man. Dir CAMILLE BASTIEN.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France): Port Vila; provides finance for certain categories of project.

Foreign Banks

Banque Indosuez Vanuatu: Kumul Highway, POB 29, Port Vila.

Barclays Bank (UK): Kumul Highway, POB 123, Port Vila; tel. 2536; telex 1012; Man. J. J. WILSON; brs in Port Vila and Luganville.

Westpac Banking Corporation (Australia): rue Higginson, Port Vila.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn (Hong Kong) also have branches in Vanuatu.

INSURANCE

QBE Insurance Ltd: Port Vila; Man. DAN CARROLL.

Trade and Industry

MARKETING BOARD

Vanuatu Commodities Marketing Board: POB 81, Port Vila; f. 1982.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are more than 300 co-operative primary societies in Vanuatu and at least 85% of the distribution of goods in the islands is done by co-operative organizations. Almost all rural ni-Vanuatu are members of a co-operative society (through family membership), as are many urban dwellers also.

Co-operative Federation: Port Vila; the main supervisory society; handles 75% of consumer goods distribution in the outer islands; also operates a main shipping service and a savings bank.

TRADE UNIONS

The country's first trade union was formed in March 1984. By June 1984 seven trade unions had been registered, including the following:

Oil and Gas Workers' Union: Port Vila; f. 1984.

Vanuatu Airline Workers' Union: Port Vila; f. 1984.

Transport

ROADS

In 1980 there were about 1,000 km of roads, 35 km of which were sealed.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Port Vila and Santo.

Vanua Navigation SARL: Port Vila; f. 1977 by the Co-operative Federation and Sofrana Unilines.

The following services call regularly at Vanuatu: Compagnie Générale Maritime, Daiwa Line and Pacific Navigation of Tonga from Sydney and other Pacific Islands; China Navigation Co from Australia, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Singapore; Kyowa Shipping Co from Hong Kong, Japan and the Republic of Korea; Pacific Forum Line from New Zealand; Papua New Guinea Shipping Corporation from Australia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands; Sofrana-Unilines from New Zealand, and from New Caledonia and Solomon Islands; Bank Line from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany. Royal Viking Line and P & O cruises also call at Vanuatu.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are Bauerfield (Efate) and Pekoa (Santo).

Air Melanesiae: Air Melanesiae House, POB 72, Port Vila; tel. 2489; telex 1035; f. 1966; operates scheduled flights to 21 destinations within the archipelago; charters and aerial scenic tours are available on request; Gen. Man. Capt. H. O. TSCHUCHNIGG; fleet of 4 Britten Norman Islanders, 1 Trislander, 1 Bandeirante and 1 De Havilland Twin Otter Series 300.

Air Vanuatu Ltd: Air Melanesiae House, Kumul Highway, Port Vila; postal address: POB 5413 CC, Melbourne, Vic. 3000, Australia; f. 1981; services from Port Vila, to Fiji and to Sydney and Brisbane (Australia); Chair. K. KALSAKAU; CEO G. W. BEAMES; operates 1 B-737.

VENEZUELA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Venezuela lies on the north coast of South America, bordered by Colombia to the west, Guyana to the east and Brazil to the south. The climate varies with altitude from tropical to temperate, the average temperature in Caracas being 21°C (69°F). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion, but most of the population is Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, with seven five-pointed white stars, arranged in a semi-circle, in the centre of the blue stripe. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Caracas.

Recent History

Venezuela was a Spanish colony from 1499 until 1821 and, under the leadership of Simón Bolívar, achieved independence in 1830. The country was governed principally by dictators until 1945, when a military-civilian coup replaced Isaías Medina Angarita by Rómulo Betancourt as head of a revolutionary junta. Colonel (later Gen.) Marcos Pérez Jiménez seized power in December 1952 and took office as President in 1953. He remained in office until 1958, when he was overthrown by a military junta under Adm. Wolfgang Larrazábal. Rómulo Betancourt was elected President in the same year.

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1961. Three years later President Betancourt became the first Venezuelan President to complete his term of office. Dr Raúl Leoni was elected President in December 1963. Supporters of ex-President Pérez staged an abortive military uprising in 1966. Dr Rafael Caldera Rodríguez became Venezuela's first Christian Democratic President in March 1969. He succeeded in stabilizing the country politically and economically, although political assassinations and abductions committed by underground organizations continued into 1974. At elections in December 1973 Carlos Andrés Rodríguez, candidate of Acción Democrática (AD), the main opposition party, was chosen as successor to President Caldera. The Government's policy was to invest heavily in agriculture and industrial development to create a more balanced economy, and to nationalize important sectors. The presidential elections of December 1978 were won by the leader of the Partido Social-Cristiano (COPEI), Dr Luis Herrera Campíns, who took office in March 1979. As his party did not obtain an overall majority in the Congress at the simultaneous general elections, President Herrera Campíns sought an alliance with the smaller parties, particularly the Unión Republicana Democrática, in order to pass legislation.

In 1981 the deteriorating economic situation sparked off social unrest and a wave of guerrilla attacks. In 1982 the left-wing parties under the Nueva Alternativa joined forces in preparation for presidential elections in 1983, in which José Vicente Rangel was to be their candidate. Dr Rafael Caldera and Dr Jaime Lusinchi were announced as the candidates for the COPEI and AD parties respectively. Twenty political parties and 13 presidential candidates participated in the election campaign, which commenced in April 1983. The campaign was notable principally for the vitriolic nature of the confrontations between candidates. Dr Jaime Lusinchi emerged as the likely victor, as he had succeeded in attracting the support of middle-class voters who blamed the dramatic decline in their standard of living on President Herrera Campíns' mismanagement of the economy. In the presidential election of December 1983, Dr Lusinchi was elected with 56.8% of the votes. The AD won the majority of seats in Congress. On taking power in February, the President announced that the Government would launch a 'national crusade' against corruption, and reaffirmed his administration's opposition to any foreign intervention in Central America. In May 1984 the ruling party's dominance of the political scene was emphasized by its decisive victory in the municipal elections. However, President Lusinchi's personal popularity was thought to be waning, principally as a result of his Government's stringent economic policies. In March 1985 the Council of Ministers resigned to enable the President to implement ministerial changes.

In 1982 Venezuela refused to renew the 1970 Port of Spain Protocol, declaring a 12-year moratorium on the issue of Venezuela's claim to a large area of Guyana to the west of the Essequibo river, which expired in June. Venezuela's border garrisons were strengthened and border violations were reported. In September Venezuela rejected Guyana's proposal to submit the dispute to the International Court of Justice. In accordance with President Lusinchi's stated intention of giving priority to settling Venezuela's border disputes, in March 1985 it was announced that Venezuela and Guyana had requested UN mediation in an attempt to resolve their dispute over the Essequibo region. Venezuela also has a claim to some islands in the Netherlands Antilles, which reported several airspace violations by Venezuelan aircraft in 1982. Venezuela has a territorial dispute with Colombia over maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Venezuela. Relations with Nicaragua deteriorated in 1982 and three Venezuelan diplomats were expelled from Managua, accused of attempting to destabilize the regime. It was also reported that Venezuelan officers were training government troops in El Salvador. Venezuela was one of Argentina's staunchest supporters during the 1982 Falklands War and, as a consequence, relations with the USA were placed under strain. Under President Lusinchi, Venezuela is committed to improving relations with Caribbean countries. Venezuela has observer status in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Government

Venezuela is a federal republic comprising 20 states, two Federal Territories and a Federal District (containing the capital). Under the 1961 Constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral National Congress, with a Senate (44 elected members plus ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies (199 members). Executive authority rests with the President. Senators, Deputies and the President are all elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The President has wide powers and appoints a Council of Ministers to assist him. Each state has an executive Governor, appointed by the President, and an elected legislature.

Defence

Military service is selective for 18 months between the ages of 18 and 45. In July 1984 the armed forces numbered 44,250 men: an army of 27,500, a navy of 12,000 men (including 4,250 marines) and an air force of 4,750 men. There were paramilitary forces of 20,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1983 was estimated to be 5,100m. bolívares.

Economic Affairs

Venezuela's most important economic activity is petroleum production, which accounts for 95% of export earnings. In 1982 Petróleos de Venezuela (PDVSA) was the largest company in Latin America and Venezuela was OPEC's second largest exporter. Proven reserves amount to 55,000m. barrels. After nationalization in 1976, investment increased tenfold. Earnings from the industry rose from US $18,800m. in 1980 to $19,700m. in 1981. An average of 2.1m. b/d was produced in 1982 in compliance with the OPEC 'ceiling'. Several price cuts in early 1982 reduced revenue and caused a budget crisis. The Government postponed a $150,000m. plan to expand and modernize the oil industry. The development of the Orinoco tar belt (semi-proven reserves 70,000m. barrels) has been delayed through lack of funds. However, the Orinoco belt is expected to produce an average of 170,000 b/d of heavy crude petroleum in 1985. In August 1983 PDVSA announced a $502m. development project for the region. After agreeing to an OPEC limit of 1.5m. b/d in March 1982, fear of a 30% decline in revenue

forced the Government to 'break ranks' and increase production to 2.2m. b/d by November, to raise receipts for the year from a projected $14,000m. to $17,800m. However, in March 1983 OPEC announced a 15% reduction in prices and production, which the Venezuelan Government expected to lead to a 17% fall in revenue from oil exports for 1983. Revenue from the industry was $14,900m. in 1983. In January 1985 the Government announced plans to reduce production from 1.56m. b/d to 1.44m. b/d, in accordance with the new OPEC limit established in October 1984. Income generated in 1985 was expected to amount to $13,900m. The Amuay refinery on the Paraguana peninsula, with a planned capacity of 630,000 b/d, was inaugurated in February 1983. Initial production was to be 450,000 b/d.

Industrial diversification, to reduce dependence on petroleum, is a high government priority. The annual growth in manufacturing output was 3.9% in 1984, following a decline of 1.6% in 1983. The construction industry grew by 2.8% in 1981, after falling by 15.5% in 1980. The construction industry experienced a decline in productivity of 9% in 1983. The main development area is Ciudad Guayana, encompassing a steel complex, two aluminium plants, a tractor factory, bauxite and gold mining and a timber reserve. The first stage of the 9,000 MW Guri project, on the Caroni river, was completed in 1982. It provides 40% of domestic energy requirements. Total hydroelectricity potential is about 45,000 MW, and it is hoped to replace oil as the main source of energy. Gas exploration is under way. By December 1983 Venezuela's reserves of gas were confirmed at 1,536,293m. cu m.

Aluminium has replaced iron ore as the second export industry. However, in 1982 low world prices and falling export demand caused the industry to decline. Output fell by 12.8% to 274,000 metric tons, and exports fell by 14.5% in volume to 205,000 tons. The 1m. metric ton Interalúmina plant began operations in March 1983. Interalúmina planned to export 200,000 tons of alumina in 1984. Recent discoveries of 500m. tons of bauxite mean that Venezuelan aluminium plants can be supplied entirely with local bauxite. In 1984 the Government announced plans to mine up to 4.4m. metric tons annually of high-grade bauxite at the Los Pijiguas zone in Bolívar state. Open-cast mining operations were due to commence in mid-1986 and full production was planned in 1990. Venezuela is also rich in diamonds, gold, zinc, copper, lead, silver, phosphates, manganese and titanium, and efforts are being made to exploit these resources fully. Gold production amounted to more than 1m. grams in 1983. Production of steel rose by 6.4% in 1982 to 1.75m. tons. Production of iron ore fell by 28% to 11.2m. tons in 1982. Exports fell by 5.9m. tons, to 6.5m. tons, because of a collapse in sales to the USA. Production of fertilizers increased by 39% in 1980, when the plant at Puerto Morón reached full capacity.

Agriculture employed 16.7% of the labour force in 1982 and accounted for 6.3% of the GDP in 1983. The sector is not sufficiently productive to meet the country's food requirements. Only 5% of arable land is used and three-quarters of that is devoted to pasture. The chief crops are sugar cane, bananas, maize, rice, coffee, cocoa and cotton, and in 1981 there were record yields of sorghum, beans and groundnuts. A major share of oil revenues since 1974 has been spent on agriculture, and in 1980 production increased by 6%, compared with only 3.7% in 1979. In 1981, however, torrential rains and flooding severely affected some 20% of total cultivated land and production fell by 2.8%. Improved weather conditions in 1982 resulted in an increase in output, although it was still necessary for Venezuela to import 51% of its total food requirements. In 1983 the IDB granted a loan of US $30m. to the agricultural sector for technological purposes.

The average growth in GDP between 1974 and 1977 was 7.2% annually. The rate fell to 3.2% in 1978 and 0.9% in 1979. Government austerity measures reduced inflation from 23% in 1980 to 16% in 1981. GDP fell by 1.2% in 1980, but grew by 0.3% in 1981. Hopes for reflation in 1982 were dashed by a decline in oil receipts, which account for 70% of government revenue. The $20,000m. budget for 1982 was cut by 20% in April and a budget deficit was predicted, which would increase the foreign borrowing requirement. The foreign debt grew by an average of 52% per year between 1976 and 1981 and was estimated at $18,520m. in June 1982, 47% of which was short-term. Failure to agree on terms for refinancing with foreign bankers prevented the conversion of $3,000m. of short-term into medium- and long-term debt by the end of the year. Confidence was shaken by payment defaults by state agencies and private companies, as well as by the Government's intervention in the largest bank, the Banco de los Trabajadores. Foreign exchange reserves fell from $7,081m. to $3,348m. in the first nine months of 1982. In order to increase foreign bankers' confidence, the Government appropriated $6,000m. from the oil industry's foreign reserves in September in order to revalue total reserves at $17,000m. A current account surplus of $4,000m. in 1981 became a $3,000m. deficit in 1982, representing 4% of GDP. A trade surplus of $7,700m. in 1981 was estimated to have fallen to $1,500m. in 1982. Public spending was cut by 30% and domestic fuel prices rose by 100%, as the Government attempted to tackle the worsening economic situation. After lifting food subsidies, the Government introduced a system of food distribution to poor families in September 1982, to the value of 100 bolívares per person per month.

The Venezuelan economy continued to decline in 1983, chiefly as a result of the deterioration in the world oil market. Loss of confidence in the economy and speculation regarding an imminent devaluation of the bolívar caused a dramatic increase in capital flight of up to US $100m. per day during February and March. International reserves declined by $1,300m. to $8,700m. in the first quarter of 1983. In March the Government introduced a three-tier exchange rate system incorporating a *de facto* 28.7% devaluation of the bolívar. In an attempt to check capital flight and reduce imports by 25% in 1983, the Government announced import controls on over 400 items.

In June the Government confirmed that it would seek a loan of $2,800m. from the IMF and that it would renegotiate $18,400m. of public sector foreign debt with creditor banks. However, the creditor banks' condition that Venezuela should adopt an economic stabilization programme, devised by the IMF, precluded any agreement between the parties, as Venezuela consistently refused to accept the IMF's recommendations of a devaluation of the bolívar and strict fiscal and monetary controls. The delay in agreement was exacerbated by the long-standing feud between the Banco Central de Venezuela and the Ministry of Finance. By November Venezuela had secured its fifth moratorium on debt repayments for 1983 and had accumulated interest arrears of $400m. on its $35,000m. foreign debt.

In February 1984 the new Government, under President Lusinchi, announced a series of economic measures, including more flexible price controls, a realignment of the currency exchange system, an increase in domestic fuel prices of 20%, a relaxation of restrictive foreign investment regulations and the creation of 200,000 jobs in 1984. The Government also announced a *de facto* devaluation of the bolívar by 78%. Government spending was to be reduced by 10%. In March President Lusinchi was granted special powers by Congress to enable him to introduce austerity measures and reforms to reactivate the private sector. In July the Government began talks with its creditor banks in an attempt to renegotiate the public sector debt, amounting to $27,000m. The Government maintained its intention to solve Venezuela's economic difficulties without assistance from the IMF. In September agreement was reached in principle on the rescheduling of $20,750m. of public sector debt, to be repaid over a period of 12½ years. However, the accord was delayed by Venezuela's failure to resolve the issue of outstanding interest payments on the private sector debt of $8,000m. The Government hoped to conclude the agreement with its creditor banks by mid-1985.

In 1984 Venezuela's GNP declined by 1.7% in real terms, compared with a fall of 4.8% in 1983. Inflation in the year to December 1984 was 12.2%. Unemployment fell from 13.7% of the labour force in 1983 to 12.4% in 1984. Following the agreement with Venezuela's creditor banks, the Government was optimistic about the prospects for a substantial improvement in the economy in 1985.

Venezuela is a member of ALADI (see p. 171), the Andean Group (p. 95), the IDB, SELA (p. 218), the OAS and OPEC.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track in 1984 was 268 km. A 45-km extension from Acarigua to Villa Bruzual is currently under

construction. A network to link Caracas to Los Teques, Guarenas and the Tuy valley is planned. In 1981 there were 62,449 km of roads, of which 22,975 km were asphalted. A 310-km highway links Venezuela with Brazil. The construction of a 50-km underground railway in Caracas began in 1977, and the first line was opened in January 1983. The River Orinoco is navigable for about 1,120 km, and there are steamer services on Lake Maracaibo. Internal air services are well developed, and international air transport is provided by three national and a number of foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Labour legislation protects workers and there are benefits for accidents, sickness and old age. A modified insurance scheme was introduced in 1967, entitling insured workers and their dependants to medical assistance, pensions, etc. In 1978 Venezuela had 444 hospitals, with 41,386 beds and 14,771 physicians.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and 13. Secondary education lasts for five years. In 1982/83, 383,585 children attended nursery school, 2,998,083 primary and secondary school and 282,274 received higher education. Only 50% complete their basic education and the adult illiteracy rate is 15%. There are plans to introduce a basic cycle of six years at primary school and three years at secondary school. Experimental courses began in 1975. There are 11 universities, 106 higher education institutes and 13 private institutes. In 1982/83 the education budget was 13,310m. bolívares.

By 1976 the Ayacucho scholarship programme, founded in 1974, had placed 11,000 students in universities and other institutes of higher education, including 6,500 students abroad. The National Training Institute (INCE) has trained some 400,000 students in a wide variety of technical subjects to help reduce the chronic shortage of skilled labour.

Tourism

The mountain peaks and the many forests and lakes form the main tourist attractions. Venezuela has the world's highest waterfall, Angel Falls, with an overall drop of 979 m. (3,212 ft). In 1969 a state organization, CONAHOTU, was set up to promote tourism. Plans were announced in 1979 to invest 2,000m. bolívares in 100 hotels and several large-scale tourism complexes. In 1980 Venezuela received 1,003,000 foreign visitors (excluding excursionists). Income from tourism totalled US $246m. in 1980.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 24 June (Battle of Carabobo), 5 July (Independence Day), 24 July (Birth of Simón Bolívar and Battle of Lago de Maracaibo), 4 September (Civil Servants' Day), 12 October (Discovery of America), 24 October (Maracaibo only), 24, 25 December (Christmas), 31 December (New Year's Eve).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 10, 11 February (Carnival), 10 March (La Guaira only), 28–31 March (Easter), 19 April (Declaration of Independence).

Bank and insurance companies also close on: 6 January (Epiphany), 19 March (St Joseph), Ascension Day, 29 June (SS Peter and Paul), 15 August (Assumption), 1 November (All Saints' Day), and 8 December (Immaculate Conception).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 bolívar.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 8.69 bolívares;
US $1 = 7.50 bolívares.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática (formerly Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales), Edif. Fundación La Salle, Avda Boyacá, Caracas 105; tel. 7821133; telex 21241.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	
Total	912,050*
Population (census results)†	
2 November 1971	10,721,522
20 October 1981	
Males	7,258,674
Females	7,258,061
Total	14,516,735
Population (official estimates)	
1981	15,482,452
1982	15,941,023
1983	16,399,697
Density (per sq km) 1983	18.0

* 352,144 sq miles.
† Excluding Indian jungle inhabitants, estimated at 31,800 in 1961.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

	Population (30 June 1980)	Capital	Population (1971 Census)
Federal District	2,397,597	Caracas	1,035,499
Anzoátegui	634,515	Barcelona	78,201
Apure	203,782	San Fernando	38,960
Aragua	679,814	Maracay	255,134
Barinas	294,945	Barinas	56,329
Bolívar	503,194	Ciudad Bolívar	103,728
Carabobo	845,463	Valencia	367,171
Cojedes	116,784	San Carlos	21,029
Falcón	499,676	Coro	68,701
Guárico	397,032	San Juan	38,265
Lara	833,718	Barquisimeto	330,815
Mérida	426,692	Mérida	74,214
Miranda	1,110,215	Los Teques	63,106
Monagas	367,151	Maturín	98,188
Nueva Esparta	145,923	La Asunción	6,334
Portuguesa	375,854	Guanare	34,148
Sucre	566,087	Cumaná	119,751
Táchira	629,499	San Cristóbal	151,717
Trujillo	461,146	Trujillo	25,921
Yaracuy	275,153	San Felipe	42,905
Zulia	1,647,631	Maracaibo	651,574
Federal Territories			
Amazonas	27,129	Puerto Ayacucho	10,417
Delta Amacuro	58,063	Tucupita	21,417
Total	13,913,218		

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population at 30 June 1976)

Caracas (capital)	2,664,225*	San Cristóbal	249,000
Maracaibo	818,000	Ciudad Guayana	168,000
Valencia	455,000	Cabimas	163,000
Barquisimeto	444,000	Maturín	159,000
Maracay	311,000	Cumaná	153,000
Barcelona/Puerto La Cruz	250,000	Ciudad Bolívar	134,000

* Population of the metropolitan area (Caracas and suburbs).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1978	475,341	92,788	72,366
1979	481,349	93,700*	74,649
1980	493,009	92,608	77,018
1981	497,270	91,492	80,121*
1982*	507,163	89,321	82,893

* Provisional.

EMPLOYMENT (survey, January–June 1981)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	633,762
Mining and quarrying	54,613
Manufacturing	672,542
Electricity, gas and water	48,501
Construction	380,931
Trade, restaurants and hotels	800,751
Transport, storage and communications	314,931
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	201,270
Community, social and personal services	1,161,234
Activities not adequately defined	3,448
Total	4,271,991

Unemployment: 289,052.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Maize	452	501	429
Rice (paddy)	681	670	509
Potatoes	171	217	238
Sesame seed	48	53	51
Cotton (lint)	9	6	15*
Coffee (green)	60	59	61
Cocoa beans	15	14	14
Tobacco	14	16	16
Cassava (Manioc)	327	342	365
Oranges	368	372	384
Tomatoes	137	146	130
Coconuts	161	160	161
Bananas	915	921	944
Sugar cane	4,531	4,968	5,132

* Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	11,052	11,500	12,092*
Pigs	2,280	2,303	3,200*
Sheep	336	382*	412*
Goats*	1,381	1,312	1,322*

* Unofficial figures.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Cows' milk*	1,171	1,171	1,206
Meat	715	729	776

* Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	15.9	13.3	15.0
Atlantic Ocean	167.8	179.7	198.4
Total catch	183.7	193.0	213.4

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

PRODUCTION

	1979	1980	1981
Gold (kg)	466	430	570
Diamonds ('000 carats)	803	721*	490*
Iron ore:			
gross weight ('000 metric tons)	15,260	16,100	15,530
metal content ('000 metric tons)	9,461	9,982*	9,748
Coal ('000 metric tons)	55	44	46
Crude petroleum ('000 metric tons)	124,029	115,159	111,578
Natural gas (terajoules)	600,168	630,215	571,091*

* Provisional.

Source: UN, mainly *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Naphtha	2,225	1,528	1,331
Motor spirit (petrol)*	6,804	7,070	7,049
Kerosene	482	594	560
Jet fuel	1,391	1,580	1,180
Distillate fuel oils	7,737	9,294	7,396
Residual fuel oil	30,764	25,484	22,217

* Including aviation gasoline.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics* and *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.*

OTHER PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Raw sugar ('000 metric tons)	347	358	303
Cigarettes (million)	22,000	21,300	19,800
Rubber tyres ('000)	3,444	3,483†	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers * ('000 metric tons)	103	145	165
Cement ('000 metric tons)	3,973	4,842†	4,900†
Pig-iron ('000 metric tons)	1,332	2,367	2,230
Crude steel ('000 metric tons)	1,473	1,784	1,817
Aluminium (unwrought) ('000 metric tons)	192.8	328.2	202.2
Passenger cars (assembly) ('000)	92	94†	n.a.
Commercial motor vehicles (assembly) ('000)	66	61†	n.a.
Electric energy (million kWh)	28,409	32,100	37,542

1972: Cotton yarn 15,728 metric tons; Woven cotton fabrics 94 million metres; Radio receivers 74,000.

1976: Television receivers 200,000†.

1979: Beer 4,900,000 hectolitres; Margarine 24,400 metric tons.

* Production in terms of nitrogen.

† Provisional.

Source: UN, mainly *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 céntimos = 1 bolívar.

Denominations
Coins: 5, 12½, 25 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2 and 5 bolívares.
Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolívares.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 8.69 bolívares;
US $1 = 7.50 bolívares
1,000 bolívares = £115.04 = $133.33.

Exchange Rate
A selling rate of $1 = 4.2925 bolívares was introduced in May 1976. This remained in effect until February 1983, when a new three-tier exchange rate system was established.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	484	3,439	3,439
IMF special drawing rights	445	440	353
Reserve position in IMF	639	752	918
Foreign exchange	7,081	5,386	6,372
Total	8,648	10,017	11,082

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million bolívares at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	13,525	13,094	14,728
Demand deposits at commercial banks	39,447	35,628	46,146

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

COST OF LIVING (Consumer Price Index for Caracas metropolitan area. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983
Food	371.2	407.3	439.1
Fuel and light	163.0	169.2	n.a.
Clothing	462.8	450.3	450.8
Rent	166.9	176.6	n.a.
All items (incl. others)	259.8	285.0	303.0

Source: ILO, *Year Book of Labour Statistics.*

BUDGET (million bolívares)

Revenue*	1981	1982	1983
Tax revenue	85,715	67,385	64,599
Withholding taxes on individuals	4,073	4,079	2,124
Taxes on corporate income	68,955	47,811	40,441
Petroleum enterprises	63,215	42,560	34,028
Social security contributions	3,546	3,663	3,170
Taxes on property	508	561	562
Registration fees	338	376	373
Excises	2,698	3,868	4,266
Liquor	897	1,157	1,160
Cigarettes	1,170	1,563	1,624
Motor gasoline (petrol)	591	1,103	1,441
Import duties	5,542	7,003	3,529
Customs duties, etc.	4,016	5,214	2,517
Other current revenue	11,544	15,993	12,211
Property income	10,380	14,088	9,815
Central Bank	1,897	6,332	2,245
Petroleum exploitation	7,237	6,258	6,150
Gas exploitation	344	343	311
Dividends	703	937	921
Administrative fees, charges, etc.	283	463	629
Capital revenue	89	1	53
Total	97,348	83,379	76,863

* Excluding grants received (million bolívares): 479 in 1981; 638 in 1982; 50 in 1983.

Source: IMF, *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook.*

Expenditure†	1981	1982	1983
General public services	6,072	5,004	4,917
Defence	3,264	4,924	4,025
Education	13,648	13,280	14,627
Health	6,398	6,398	6,114
Social security and welfare	5,944	5,871	5,470
Housing and community amenities	1,799	2,056	2,256
Other community and social services	1,191	1,684	1,487
Economic services	27,614	20,259	15,884
General administration, regulation and research	203	286	246
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6,259	4,000	2,986
Mining, manufacturing and construction	1,427	1,544	2,710
Electricity, gas and water	2,283	5,540	3,355
Roads	1,930	2,020	2,057
Inland and coastal waterways	1,085	2,917	318
Other transport and communications	3,271	2,704	3,268
Other economic services	11,156	1,248	944
Other purposes	18,715	25,259	21,265
Transfers to regional and local governments	12,286	12,565	12,631
Interest on public debt	5,615	6,149	6,844
Sub-total	84,645	84,735	76,045
Adjustment	−223	−379	−784
Total	84,422	84,356	75,261

† Excluding lending minus repayments (million bolívares): 19,746 in 1981; 15,164 in 1982; 5,838 in 1983.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	19,963	16,332	14,654
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−12,123	−13,584	−6,778
Trade balance	7,840	2,748	7,876
Exports of services	4,556	3,790	2,690
Imports of services	−7,987	−10,145	−6,665
Balance on goods and services	4,409	−3,607	3,901
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−383	−615	−194
Government unrequited transfers (net)	−26	−24	—
Current balance	4,000	−4,246	3,707
Direct capital investment (net)	184	253	−62
Other long-term capital (net)	626	2,902	326
Short-term capital (net)	−2,692	−4,914	−879
Net errors and omissions	−2,139	−2,158	−2,934
Total (net monetary movements)	−21	−8,163	158
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	85	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−75	−52	−244
Changes in reserves	−12	−8,215	−86

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES* (million bolívares)

Imports f.o.b.	1976	1977
Food and live animals	2,342.3	3,591.0
Beverages and tobacco	314.3	376.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	607.2	701.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	155.3	341.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	383.5	523.2
Chemicals	2,832.3	3,782.4
Basic manufactures	6,035.3	9,433.2
Machinery and transport equipment	13,754.2	18,427.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,279.5	1,435.2
Other commodities and transactions	9.1	32.4
Total (incl. gold)	25,840	41,921

* Provisional.

Exports f.o.b.	1976	1977
Food and live animals	370.7	443.5
Coffee	117.7	138.8
Cocoa	55.5	151.5
Beverages and tobacco	2.4	7.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,098.3	744.1
Iron ore	1,084.7	723.7
Petroleum and derivatives†	37,593.0	39,106.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	—	1.5
Chemicals	310.5	323.6
Basic manufactures	337.8	298.5
Machinery and transport equipment	58.4	43.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	27.0	5.6
Other commodities and transactions	—	1.1
Re-exports	96.9	40.0
Total (incl. gold)	39,895	40,974

† Including crude petroleum (million bolívares): 24,045 in 1976; 25,629 in 1977.

Petroleum Exports (million bolívares): 37,517 (crude petroleum 23,807) in 1978; 58,519 (crude petroleum 36,629) in 1979; 78,328 (crude petroleum 53,200) in 1980; 81,723 (crude petroleum 58,376) in 1981; 67,068 (crude petroleum 44,674) in 1982.

Total Trade (million bolívares f.o.b., incl. gold): *1978:* Imports 45,501, Exports 39,438; *1979:* Imports 41,262, Exports 61,456; *1980:* Imports 45,735, Exports 82,507; *1981:* Imports 50,682, Exports 86,388; *1982:* Imports 50,056, Exports 70,583.

Principal Trading Partners (million bolívares, 1977). *Imports:* Belgium and Luxembourg 739, Brazil 1,086, Canada 1,136, Colombia 593, France 827, Germany, Federal Republic 4,620, Italy 2,309, Japan 4,268, Mexico 404, Netherlands 611, Spain 1,039, Switzerland 429, United Kingdom 1,063, USA 15,130. *Exports:* Belgium and Luxembourg 130, Brazil 597, Canada 5,074, Colombia 555, France 338, Germany, Federal Republic 323, Italy 701, Japan 190, Mexico 41, Netherlands 434, Spain 402, Switzerland 7, United Kingdom 518, USA 14,768.

Transport

Shipping (freight traffic including mail, passengers' baggage and bullion but excluding transit traffic and packing, '000 metric tons): Goods loaded 189,912 (1973), Goods unloaded 5,460 (1973), 8,676 (1977), 8,568 (1978).

Road Traffic (motor vehicles in use, 1981): Passenger cars 1,501,382, Buses 32,361, Goods vehicles 763,495.

CIVIL AVIATION (internal)

	1976	1977	1978
Passengers ('000)	4,534	5,868	6,954
Cargo ('000 metric tons)	25	23	21

Education

(1982/83)

	Institutions	Teachers	Pupils
Kindergarten	17,271	13,132	383,585
Primary and Secondary	12,816	130,505	2,998,803
Higher	106	25,268	282,274

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of Venezuela was promulgated in January 1961.

The Federal Republic of Venezuela is divided into 20 States, one Federal District, two Federal Territories and 72 Federal Dependencies. The States are autonomous but must comply with the laws and Constitution of the Republic.

The Legislative Power is exercised by Congress, divided into two Chambers: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Senators are elected by universal suffrage, two to represent each State, and two to represent the Federal District. There are in addition other Senators, their number being determined by law, who are selected on the principle of minority representation. Ex-Presidents of the Republic are life members of the Senate. Deputies are also elected by direct universal and secret suffrage, the number representing each State being at least two and for each Federal Territory one. A deputy must be of Venezuelan nationality and be over 21. Ordinary sessions of both Chambers begin on the second day of March of each year, and continue until the sixth day of the following July; thereafter, sessions are renewed from the first day of October to the thirtieth day of November, both dates inclusive. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to initiate legislation. Congress also elects a Controller-General to preside over the Audit Office (Contraloría de la Nación), which investigates Treasury income and expenditure, and the finances of the autonomous institutes.

The Executive Power is vested in a President of the Republic elected by universal suffrage every five years; he may not serve two consecutive terms. The President is empowered to discharge the Constitution and the laws, to nominate or remove Ministers, to take supreme command of the Armed Forces, to direct foreign relations of the State, to declare a state of emergency and withdraw the civil guarantees laid down in the Constitution, to convene extraordinary sessions of the Congress, to administer national finance and to nominate and remove Governors of the Federal District and the Federal Territories. The President also appoints an Attorney-General to act as a legal arbiter for the state.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by the Tribunals. The Supreme Court forms the highest Tribunal of the Republic and the Magistrates of the Supreme Court are elected by both Chambers in joint sessions.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Dr Jaime Lusinchi (elected 4 December 1983; took office 2 February 1984).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(April 1985)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Simón Alberto Consalvi.

Minister of the Interior: Dr Octavio Lepage Barreto.

Minister of National Defence: Rear-Adm. Andrés Brito Martínez.

Secretary-General of the Presidency: Dr Carmelo Lauría Lesseur.

Minister of Finance: Dr Manuel Azpurúa Arreaza.

Minister of Development: Dr Héctor Hurtado Navarro.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Dr Arturo Hernández Grisanti.

Minister of Justice: Dr José Manzo González.

Minister of Information and Tourism: Dr Ignacio Iribarren Borges (acting).

Minister of Health and Social Assistance: Otto Hernández Piretti.

Minister of Education: Dr Luis Manuel Carbonell.

Minister of Labour: Dr Simón Antoni Paván.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Dr Felipe Gómez Alvarez.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Dr Juan Pedro del Moral.

Minister of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources: Juan F. Otaola Paván.

Minister of Youth: Dra Milena Sarde de Selle.

Minister for Urban Development: Dr Rafael Martín Guédez.

Minister of State and Minister of Culture: Dr Ignacio Iribarren Borges.

Minister of State and Minister of International Economic Affairs: Dr Manuel Pérez Guerrero.

Minister of State and Minister of Planning: Leopoldo Carnivali.

Minister of State and President of the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV): Dr Carlos Rafael Silva.

Minister of State and Minister for Science and Technology: Tulio Arends.

MINISTRIES

Ministry of the Secretariat of the Presidency: Palacio de Miraflores, Caracas; telex 21161.

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock: Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Caracas; tel. 4833044; telex 22592.

Ministry of Culture, Science and Technology: Palacio de Miraflores, Caracas.

Ministry of Development: Edif. Sur, Centro Simón Bolívar, Caracas; tel. 419341; telex 22753.

Ministry of Education: Edif. Educación, esq. El Conde, Caracas.

Ministry of Energy and Mines: Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Caracas; tel. 4832033; telex 22594.

Ministry of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources: Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Caracas; tel. 4081111; telex 22661.

Ministry of Finance: Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Caracas; tel. 419341; telex 22763.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Casa Amarilla, esq. Principal, Caracas; tel. 818521; telex 22721.

Ministry of Health and Social Assistance: Edif. Sur, Centro Simón Bolívar, Caracas.

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Parque Central, Caracas; tel. 5723932; telex 24573.

Ministry of the Interior: Carmelitas a Santa Capilla, Caracas; tel. 813851; telex 29679.

Ministry of Justice: Calle Real de Sabana Grande, Edif. Lincoln, Caracas; tel. 725831; Telex 21320.

Ministry of Labour: Edif. Sur, Centro Simón Bolívar, Caracas.

Ministry of National Defence: La Planicie, Caracas; tel. 6621253; telex 22598.

Ministry of Transport and Communications: Edif. Ramia, esq. Carmelitas, Caracas; tel. 819711; telex 22832.

Ministry of Urban Development: Reducto a Miranda, Edif. Banco de Venezuela, Caracas; tel. 419711; telex 24135.

Ministry of Youth: Edif. El Universal, Avda Urdaneta, Caracas.

President

Presidential Election, 4 December 1983

Candidates	Votes
Dr Jaime Lusinchi (AD)	3,733,220
Dr Rafael Caldera Rodríguez (COPEI)	2,271,269
Teodoro Petkoff (MAS)	274,197
José Vicente Rangel (NA)	219,368
Jorge Olavarría (OPINA)	31,099

There were eight other candidates.

Legislature

CONGRESO NACIONAL

Elections for both Chambers of Congress were held on 4 December 1983.

Senate

President: Reinaldo Leandro Mora.

Party	Seats
Acción Democrática (AD)	27
Partido Social-Cristiano (COPEI)	16
Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS)	2
Unión Republicana Democrática (URD)	2
Total	47

Chamber of Deputies

President: Leonardo Ferrer (Copei).

Party	Seats
Acción Democrática (AD)	109
Partido Social-Cristiano (COPEI)	60
Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS)	10
Unión Republicana Democrática (URD)	8
Opinión Nacional (OPINA)	3
Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR)	2
Partido Comunista de Venezuela (PCV)	2
Movimiento de Integración Nacional (MIN)	1
Nueva Alternativa (NA)	1
Total	196

State Governors

State	Governor
Anzoátegui	Juan Medina Lugo
Apure	Euclides Martínez
Aragua	José Rafael Galíndez
Barinas	Pastor Salazar Rondón
Bolívar	Edgar Valle Valle
Carabobo	José Ignacio Acevedo Ledezma
Cojedes	Federico Reyes Pereira
Falcón	Pedro Guillermo de León
Guárico	Rafael Ledezma Martínez
Lara	Domingo Perera Riera
Mérida	William Dávila
Miranda	Miguel García Mackle
Monagas	Pedro Cabello Poleo
Nueva Esparta	Jesús Pérez Salazar
Portuguesa	Lucía de Miraglis
Sucre	Fidel Alfonzo Ríos
Táchira	Luisa Teresa de Chacón
Trujillo	Rodolfo Berríos González
Yaracuy	Félix Guevara
Zulia	Angel Zambrano
Distrito Federal	Miguel Angel Contreras Laguado
Territorios Federales:	
Amazonas	Rumeno Armas Salazar
Delta Amacuro	Manuel Gómez Rosas

Political Organizations

Acción Democrática—AD: Casa Nacional Acción Democrática, Calle Los Cedros, La Florida, Caracas 1050; f. 1941; member of Socialist International; 1,450,000 mems; Pres. Dr Gonzalo Barrios; Leader Carlos Andrés Pérez; Sec.-Gen. Manuel Peñalver.

Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo—MEP: Quinta La Trinidad, Avda Bolívar, Urb. Washington, Caracas; f. 1967; by left-wing AD dissidents; 100,000 mems; Pres. Dr Luis Beltrán Prieto Figueroa; Sec-Gen. Dr Jesús A. Paz Galarraga.

Movimiento de Integración Nacional—MIN: Esq. Pajarito, Edif. José María Vargas 1°, Caracas; f. 1977; Sec.-Gen. Gonzalo Pérez Hernández.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria—MIR: c/o Fracción Parlamentaria MIR, Edif. Tribunales, esq. Pajarito, Caracas; f. 1960 by splinter group from AD; Sec.-Gen. Moisés Moleiro.

Movimiento al Socialismo—MAS: Urb. Las Palmas, Avda Valencia, Quinta Alemas, Caracas; f. 1971 by PVC dissidents; democratic-socialist party; 180,000 mems; Pres. Teodoro Petkoff.

Nueva Alternativa—NA: Edif. José María Vargas 1°, esq. Pajaritos, Apdo 20193, San Martín, Caracas; f. 1982; Leaders Dr José Vicente Rangel, Guillermo García Ponce, Américo Martín, Luis Miquelena, Estanislao González; left-wing alliance comprising:

Constancia Gremial.

Movimiento de Patria Socialista (MPS): Caracas; f. 1983; splinter group formed by MAS dissidents, and the extreme left-wing Vanguardia Unitaria, Causa R and the Grupo de Acción Revolucionaria.

Movimiento Revolucionario Popular—MRP.

Vanguardia Unitaria: Apdo 20193, San Martín, Caracas; f. 1974 by PCV dissidents; Pres. Eduardo Machado; Sec.-Gen. Guillermo García Ponce.

Opinión Nacional—OPINA: Pájaro a Curamichate 92, 2°, Caracas 101; f. 1961; 22,000 mems; Pres. Dr Pedro Luis Blanco Peñalver; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Amado Corneilles.

Partido Comunista de Venezuela—PCV: Edif. Cantaclaro, esq. San Pedro, San Juan, Caracas; f. 1931; pro-Moscow; Pres. Dr Gustavo Machado Morales; Sec.-Gen. Jesús Faría.

Partido Social-Cristiano (Comité de Organización Política Electoral Independiente)—COPEI: Esq. San Miguel, Avda Panteón cruce con Fuerzas Armadas, San Bernardino, Caracas 1011; f. 1946; Christian Socialist; more than 400,000 mems; Principal leaders Dr Luis Herrera Campíns, Dr Rafael Caldera Rodríguez, Dr Pedro Pablo Aguilar, Dr Godofredo González; Sec.-Gen. Dr Eduardo Fernández.

Unión Republicana Democrática—URD: Quinta Amalia, Avda Páez, El Paraíso, Caracas; f. 1946; moderate left; Leader Dr Jóvito Villalba.

Other parties include: Liga Socialista (f. 1974; Leader Julio Escalona), Partido de la Revolución Venezolana (Leader Douglas Bravo), Bandera Roja (reported to have been broken up by the authorities in 1983), Nueva Generación; (f. 1979; right-wing), Rescate Nacional (Leader Gen. (retd) Luis Enrique Rangel Bourgoin).

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN VENEZUELA

Algeria: Avda Los Mangos, Quinta Aures, Los Chorros, Caracas; tel. 2848074; Ambassador: Abderrahim Settouti.

Argentina: Centro Capriles, Mezzanina 2, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo 569, Caracas; tel. 7819233; Ambassador: Francisco Moyano.

Australia: Avda Francisco de Miranda, Centro Plaza, Torre C, 20°, Caracas; tel. 2833490; telex 23101; Ambassador: (vacant).

Austria: Edif. Torre La Estancia 4°, Avda La Estancia 10, Chuao, Caracas; tel. 913888; telex 23435; Ambassador: Dr Alfredo Missong.

Barbados: Quinta Chapaleta, 9a Transversal, entre 2a y 3a Avdas, Apdo 68829, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 391471; telex 26442; Ambassador: JOHN A. CONNELL.

Belgium: Quinta la Azulita, Avda 11, entre 6a y 7a Transversal, Apdo 61.550, Altamira, Caracas 1062; tel. 327189; telex 21223; Ambassador: RENÉ VAN HAUWERMEIREN.

Bolivia: Avda Luis Roche con 6a Transversal, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 323603; Ambassador: WALTER GUEVARA ARCE.

Brazil: Quinta San Antonio y Angelina, Avda San Juan Bosco, esq. con Transversal 8, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 339354; telex 25391; Ambassador: AFFONSO ARINOS DE MELLO-FRANCO.

Bulgaria: Calle Las Lomas, Quinta Sofía, Urbanización Las Mercedes, Apdo 4972, Caracas; tel. 914238; telex 23585; Ambassador: (vacant).

Canada: Edif. Torre Europa 7°, Avda Francisco de Miranda, Chacao, Caracas; tel. 339776; telex 23377; Ambassador: GAETAN BRUNEAU.

Chile: Avda F. de Miranda, esq. Avda Mis Encantos, Torre Cemica, Chacao, Caracas; tel. 322086; telex 23156; Ambassador: CARLOS DE COSTA-NORA SEPÚLVEDA.

China, People's Republic: Prados del Este, Apdo 80665, Caracas 1080-A; tel. 9784424; Ambassador: WEI YONGQING.

Colombia: 3a Avda con 3a Calle, Campo Alegre, Plaza La Gran Colombia, Apdo 60887, Caracas; tel. 331820; telex 23360; Ambassador: ALFREDO ARAÚJO GRAU.

Costa Rica: 5a Transversal entre Avda Alfredo Jahn y Andrés Bello, Quinta Poás, Los Palos Grandes, Apdo 62239, Chacao, Caracas; tel. 2844099; telex 23574; Ambassador: RAFAEL PARIS STEFFENS.

Czechoslovakia: Avda Luis Roche 41, 5a Transversal, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 339866; Chargé d' affaires: VLADISLAV SLEZAK.

Denmark: Edif. Easo 17°, Avda Francisco de Miranda, Chacaíto, Apdo 61169, Caracas 1060-A; tel. 322008; telex 23371 ; Ambassador: LARS P. BLINKENBERG.

Dominican Republic: Avda Francisco de Miranda, Edif. Humboldt 6°, Oficina 26, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 2842443; Ambassador: BIENVENIDO HAZIM EGEL.

Ecuador: Centro Andrés Bello, Torre Oeste 13°, Avda Andrés Bello, Maripérez, Apdo 62124, Caracas; tel. 7813180; telex 21047; Ambassador: Dr ALFREDO LUNA TOBAR.

Egypt: Quinta Maribel, Calle Guiacaipuro, Las Mercedes, Caracas; tel. 926259; Ambassador: WAHIB FAHMY EL MINIAWY.

El Salvador: Quinta Cuzcatlán, Calle Amazonas, final Avda Principal de Prados del Este, Caracas; tel. 391129; Ambassador: JORGE HASFURA.

Finland: Centro Plaza, Torre C, 14°, Avda Francisco de Miranda, Palos Grandes, Apdo 61118, Caracas 1062; tel. 2847697; telex 29138; Ambassador: ERKKI KIVIMÄKI.

France: Edif. Los Frailes, Los Frailes, Calle Los Guaritá, Chuao, Apdo 60386, Caracas 106; tel. 910333; telex 23110; Ambassador: MARCEL MAITRE.

Gabon: Quinta San José, No 77, Avda Mohedano entre Transversales 2a y 3a, La Castellana, Caracas; tel. 2838849; telex 25582; Ambassador: JOACHIM PIERRE MAURICE PALLARD.

German Democratic Republic: Los Chorros, Calle Los Cedros, Quinta Claudali, Caracas; tel. 341211; telex 25429; Ambassador: GÜNTHER SEVERIN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Edif. Panavén 2°, Avda San Juan Bosco, esq. 3a Transversal, Apdo 2078, Caracas; tel. 334744; telex 23262; Ambassador: HARALD HOFMANN.

Greece: Quinta La Cañada, 1a Avda El Casquillo, esq. con Calle Unión, Alta Florida, Caracas; tel. 740106; Ambassador: ANTOINE N. PROTONOTARIOS.

Grenada: Quinta Marifer, Calle San Jorge, Prados del Este, Caracas; tel. 773385; telex 29606; Ambassador: MATTHEW WILLIAM.

Guatemala: Avda El Paseo, Quinta Los García, Prados del Este, Apdo 80238, Caracas 1080-A; tel. 773877; telex 23520; Ambassador: JULIO ARMANDO MARTINI HERRERA.

Guyana: Edif. Continental 17°, Calle Real Sabana Grande, esq. Avda Los Jabillos, Caracas; tel. 2842214; Ambassador: RUDOLPH ARLINGTON COLLINS.

Haiti: Calle 12 entre 7a y 8a Transversal, Quinta Macuro, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 747220; Ambassador: PAUL D. ESTIME.

Holy See: Avda La Salle, Los Caobos, Caracas; (Apostolic Nunciature); tel. 7818939; Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr Dr LUCIANO STORERO.

Honduras: Quinta Norteña, 5a Transversal con esq. Avda Alfredo Jahn, Los Palos Grandes, Apdo 68259, Caracas; tel. 2837246; Ambassador: JULIO RENDÓN.

Hungary: Quinta Budapest, Calle Las Colinas, Lomas de San Rafael, La Florida, Apdo 50888, Caracas; tel. 743167; telex 21403; Ambassador: Dr JÁNOS DÖMÉNY.

India: Apdo 61585, Chacao, Caracas 106, Caracas; tel. 2845549; telex 25438; Ambassador: PRAKASH SHAH.

Indonesia: Calle Roraime, esq. con Avda Rio de Janeiro, Quinta Clara, Chuao, Caracas; tel. 912324; telex 25345; Chargé d'affaires: MAS WINULYO.

Iran: Quinta Lourdes, Calle El Retiro, El Rosal, Caracas; tel. 921854; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: MORTEZA TAVASSOLI.

Iraq: Avda San Carlos 404, La Floresta, Caracas; tel. 915112; Chargé d'affaires: DORAID A. SALIH.

Israel: Centro Empresarial Miranda, 4°, Avda Principal de los Ruices cruce con Francisco de Miranda, Los Ruices, Caracas; tel. 2394511; Ambassador: Dr YAACOV COHEN.

Italy: Edif. Fedecámaras 3°, Avda El Empalme, El Bosque, POB 3995, Caracas; tel. 723685; telex 21563; Ambassador: LUDOVICO INCISA DI CAMERANA.

Jamaica: Centro Plaza, Torre A 11°, Avda Francisco de Miranda 205, Los Palos Grandes, Caracas; tel. 2836933; telex 25462; Ambassador: REGINALD E. K. PHILIPS.

Japan: Quinta Maranba, Avda San José, La Floresta, Apdo 68790, Altamira, Caracas 106, Caracas; tel. 324861; Ambassador: TEKESHI NAITO.

Korea, Republic: Quinta Alegría, Avda el Paseo con Calle Occidente, Prados del Este, Caracas; tel. 770556; telex 23493; Ambassador: MIONG JEAN LIMB.

Lebanon: Quinta Assunta, Calle Suapure, Colinas de Bello Monte, Caracas; tel. 7521912; Ambassador: SALIM TABET.

Libya: Edif. Iasa 6°, Plaza la Castellana, Caracas; Secretary of People's Bureau: HUSSEIN ALI SHERIF.

Mexico: Edif. Centro Plaza, Torre A 11°, Avda Francisco de Miranda y Andrés Bello, Los Palos Grandes, Caracas; tel. 2836622; Ambassador: JESÚS PUENTE LEYVA.

Netherlands: Centro Banaven, Avda La Estancia, Torre B 2°, Chuao, Caracas; tel. 911422; Ambassador: CHRISTIAAN THURKOW.

Nicaragua: Quinta Teocal, Calle Codazzi, Prados del Este, Caracas; tel. 772459; telex 24672; Ambassador: ROBERTO LEAL CAMPOS.

Nigeria: Calle Bahamonde, Quinta Hucha, Caracas; tel. 749228; telex 24506; Ambassador: M. B. EKPAN.

Norway: Edif. EXA 9°, Avda Libertador, El Rosal, Caracas; tel. 313088; telex 23310; Chargé d'affaires: OLAN HADVAR AARRESTAD.

Panama: Edif. Continental 9°, Boulevar Sabana Grande, esq. de Jabillos, Caracas; tel. 728131; Ambassador: DARÍO AROSEMENA GONZÁLEZ.

Paraguay: Torre Capriles, 12°, Of. 1202, Caracas; tel. 7818213; Chargé d'affaires: ELADIO BUENO DE LOS RÍOS.

Peru: Edif. Centro Andrés Bello, Torre Oeste 7°, Avda Andrés Bello, Maripérez, Caracas; tel. 7817180; Ambassador: ALFREDO RAMOS SUERO.

Philippines: Quinta Taray, Avda Tropical, La Floresta, Caracas; tel. 2842006; Ambassador: PABLO A. ARAQUE.

Poland: Quinta Ambar, Final Avda Nicolás Copérnico, Sector Los Naranjos, Las Mercedes, Caracas; tel. 911461; telex 23273; Ambassador: MIECZYSŁAW WŁODAREK.

Portugal: Edif. Fedecámaras 1°, Avda El Empalme, El Bosque, Caracas 1050; tel. 724377; Ambassador: PEDRO DE ANDRADE.

Romania: Avda Principal 42, La Castellana, Caracas; tel. 331770; Ambassador: (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: Edif. Sucre, Of. 300, Avda Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta, Caracas; tel. 2842622; Ambassador: BAKR A. KHOMAIS.

Spain: Quinta La Carmela, Avda Los Cedros, Country Club, Caracas; tel. 329820; telex 23487; Ambassador: AMARO GONZÁLEZ DE MESA Y GARCÍA SAN MIGUEL.

Suriname: 4a Avda entre 7a y 8a Transversal, Los Milagros, Apdo 61140, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 391388; telex 23595; Ambassador: ARNOLD HALFHIDE.

Sweden: Edif. Panavén 5°, Avda San Juan Bosco con 3a Transversal, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 323911; telex 23419; Ambassador: LARS SCHÖNANDER.

Switzerland: Edif. Roraima 1°, Avda Francisco de Miranda, Caracas; tel. 334787; Ambassador: BERNARDINO SCIOLLI.

Syria: Quinta Damasco, Avda Casiquare, Urb. Colinas de Bello Monte, Caracas; tel. 7526687; Ambassador: RASLAN ALLOUSH.

Trinidad and Tobago: Quinta Serrana, 4a Avda entre 7a y 8a Transversal, Altamira, Caracas; tel. 316563; telex 23595; Ambassador: ANNETTE AUGUSTE.

Turkey: Quinta Turquesa, Calle La Vuelta del Zorro 6, Valle Arriba, Caracas 1060; tel. 910075; telex 23286; Ambassador: AYDIN YEGEN.

USSR: Quinta Soyuz, Calle Las Lomas, Las Mercedes, Caracas; tel. 921164; telex 23397; Ambassador: VAYNA VYALDIS.

United Kingdom: Torre Las Mercedes 3°, Avda La Estancia, Chuao, Apdo 1246, Caracas 1060; tel. 911255; telex 23468; Ambassador: M. I. NEWINGTON.

USA: Avda Principal de La Floresta, esq. Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta, Caracas; tel. 2846111; Ambassador: GEORGE W. LANDAU.

Yugoslavia: 1a Avda de Campo Alegre, Quinta María, Caracas; tel. 337995; Ambassador: ANTE ILIĆ.

Judicial System

The judicature is headed by the Supreme Court of Justice. The judges are divided into penal and civil and mercantile judges; there are military, juvenile, labour, administrative litigation, finance and agrarian tribunals. In each State there is a superior court and several secondary courts which act on civil and criminal cases.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court comprises 15 judges appointed by the Congress in joint session for nine years, five of them to be appointed every three years. It is divided into three courts, each with five judges: political-administrative; civil, mercantile and labour cassation; penal cassation. When these three act together the court is in full session. It has the power to abrogate any laws, regulations or other acts of the executive or legislative branches conflicting with the Constitution. It hears accusations against members of the Government and high public officials, cases involving diplomatic representatives and certain civil actions arising between the State and individuals.

President: Dr EZEQUIEL MONSALVE CASADO.

Attorney-General: PEDRO J. MANTELLINI GONZÁLEZ.

Religion

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the population, but there is complete freedom of worship.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Caracas: Cardinal JOSÉ ALÍ LEBRÚN MORATINOS, Arzobispado, Apdo 954, Caracas 101; tel. 5451611.

Archbishop of Barquisimeto: TULIO MANUEL CHIRIVELLA VARELA; Arzobispado, Calle 23, cruce con Carrera 16, Barquisimeto; tel. 391974.

Archbishop of Ciudad Bolívar: CRISANTO MATA COVA; Arzobispado, Apdo 43, Ciudad Bolívar; tel. 44960.

Archbishop of Maracaibo: DOMINGO ROA PÉREZ, Arzobispado, Apdo 439, Maracaibo; tel. 225351.

Archbishop of Mérida: MIGUEL ANTONIO SALAS, Arzobispado, Apdo 26, Avda Bolívar, Mérida; tel. 525786.

Archbishop of Valencia en Venezuela: LUIS EDUARDO HENRÍQUEZ JIMÉNEZ, Arzobispado, Apdo 32, Valencia 2001-A; tel. 86113.

The Anglican Communion

The Anglican Diocese of Venezuela, a part of the Anglican Province of the West Indies, was created in 1975.

Bishop: HAYDN JONES.

The Lutheran Church

Consejo Luterana de Venezuela: Apdo 68253, Caracas 1062-A; tel. 325954; Pres. HANS HENNING KRULL; 3,100 mems.

The Baptist Church

The National Baptist Convention of Venezuela: Apdo 61152, Chacao, Caracas; tel. 7811217; Pres. Dr PAÚL EUSTACHE.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís: Apdo 17089, Caracas 1015-A; tel. 5737232; mems resident in 833 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

Caracas

The Daily Journal: Avda Fuerzas Armadas, crucecita a San Ramón, Apdo 1408, Caracas 1010-A; tel. 5621122; telex 22568; f. 1945; morning; in English; Pres. J. L. WALDMAN; circ. 15,000.

El Diario de Caracas: Caracas; tel. 2397985; telex 26564; Dir DIEGO FELIPE SIERRA.

Meridiano: Edif. Berlioz 2°, Avda San Martín, Caracas 1020; tel. 4431066; f. 1969; morning; sports; Dir Dr ANDRÉS DE ARMAS; circ. 300,000.

El Mundo: Torre de la Prensa, Puente Trinidad a Panteón, Apdo 1192, Caracas; tel. 814931; f. 1958; evening; independent; Dir CARLOS ROMERO; circ. 195,120.

El Nacional: Edif. El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puerto Escondido, Apdo 209, Caracas; tel. 4839133; f. 1943; morning; independent; Editor JOSÉ RAMÓN MEDINA; circ. 125,000.

Ultimas Noticias: Torre de la Prensa, Puente Trinidad a Panteón, Apdo 1192, Caracas; tel. 814931; f. 1941; morning; independent; Dir NELSON LUIS MARTÍNEZ; circ. 234,431.

El Universal: Edif. El Universal, Avda Urdaneta esq. de Animas, Apdo 1909, Caracas; tel. 5617511; f. 1909; morning; Dir and Editor LUIS TEÓFILO NÚÑEZ; circ. 125,000.

2001: Edif. Berlioz 2°, Avda San Martin, Apdo 20088, Caracas 1020; tel. 4431060; f. 1973; morning; independent; Dir PEDRO ROMERA; circ. 160,000.

Barcelona

Diario de Oriente: Barcelona; tel. 5618613; f. 1973; Dir RAFAEL TOVAR; circ. 19,780.

Barquisimeto

El Impulso; Edif. El Impulso, Carrera 23, 27–63, Apdo 602, Barquisimeto; tel. 391801; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir GUSTAVO A. CARMONA; circ. 40,000.

El Informador: Carrera 22, entre calles 36 y 37, Barquisimeto; tel. 391258; f. 1972; morning; Dir EDUARDO GÓMEZ SIGALA; circ. 20,000.

Ciudad Bolívar

El Bolivarense: Calle Igualdad 18, Apdo 91, Ciudad Bolívar; tel. (085) 225465; f. 1957; morning; Dir ALFREDO NATERA; circ. 5,000.

El Expreso: Calle Vidal con Urbina, Apdo 208, Ciudad Bolívar; tel. (085) 23936; telex 85350; f. 1969; morning; Dir M. A. GUZMÁN GÓMEZ; circ. 20,000.

El Luchador: Calle Cumaná cruce con 28 de Octubre, Apdo 65, Edif. Bolívar, Ciudad Bolívar; tel. (085) 20779; f. 1905; morning; Dir and Editor VÍCTOR BARRANCO; circ. 12,000.

Maracaibo

La Columna: Calle 95 No 7–11, Apdo 420, Maracaibo; f. 1924; morning; Catholic; Dir GUSTAVO OCANTO YAMARTE; circ. 20,000.

La Crítica: Torre de la Prensa Zuliana, Calle 92 No 3-21, Maracaibo; tel. 814931; f. 1966; morning; independent; Dir PEDRO J. AVILA; circ. 82,520.

Panorama: Calle 96 No 3–35, Apdo 425, Maracaibo; tel. 224077; f. 1914; morning; Dir ESTEBAN PINEDA BELLOSA; circ. 70,000.

El Vespertino de Occidente: Torre de la Prensa Zuliana, Calle 92, No 3–21, Apdo 840, Maracaibo; f. 1974; evening; Dir GASTÓN GUISANDES; circ. 69,520.

Maracay

El Aragueño: Calle Negro Primero 19, Maracay; tel. 21608; morning; Dir OSCAR J. GUEVARA; circ. 10,000.

El Siglo: 'El Siglo', Avda Bolívar Oeste La Romana, Maracay; tel. 727400; morning; Dir Ing. MANUEL CAPRILES H.; circ. 32,000.

Puerto de la Cruz

El Tiempo: Calle Boyacá 5, Apdo 4733, Puerto de la Cruz; f. 1958; independent; Editor Dr JESÚS MÁRQUEZ; circ. 20,000.

San Cristóbal

Diario Católico: Carrera 4a No 3–41, San Cristóbal; tel. 432819; f. 1924; morning; Catholic; Man. Dir Mgr Nelson Arellano Roa; circ. 25,000.

Diario de la Nación: Edif. Zetor, Calle 4, esq. Carrera 6, San Cristóbal; tel. 410403; f. 1968; morning; Editor José Rafael Cortez; circ. 26,000.

El Tigre

Antorcha: Edif. Anzoátegui, Apdo 145, El Tigre; tel. 32383; f. 1954; morning; Dir Edmundo Barrios; circ. 15,000.

Valencia

El Carabobeño: Edif. El Carabobeño, Avda Souvlatta 99-60, Valencia; tel. 828565; morning; Editor Eladio Alemán Sucre; circ. 54,000.

PERIODICALS

Caracas

Agricultura Venezolana: Apdo 8373, Caracas 101; every 2 months; agricultural; circ. 5,000.

Alarma: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1977; weekly; politics; Dir José Campos Suárez; circ. 66,150.

Automóvil de Venezuela: Apdo 50.045, Caracas; tel. 726426; f. 1961; monthly; automobile trade; Editor Armando Ortiz P.; circ. 7,500.

Bohemia Venezolana: Ferrenquín a La Cruz 180, Apdo 575, Caracas 101; tel. 5720322; f. 1966; weekly; general interest; Editor Armando de Armas; circ. 60,000.

Business Venezuela: Apdo 5. 181, Caracas 1010-A; tel. 2838355; telex 28399; every 2 months; business and economics journal in English published by the Venezuelan-American Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Dir Frank J. Amador; circ. 5,000.

Caza y Pesca, Náutica: Apdo 60764, Caracas 1060-A; f. 1954; monthly; fishing, hunting and water sports; Dir Heinz Doebbel; circ. 25,500.

Deportes: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo 2976, Caracas 101; f. 1978; fortnightly; sports review; Dir Raúl Hernández; circ. 71,927.

Economía Venezolana: Apdo 8373, Caracas; economics.

Elite: Torre de la Prensa, Plaza del Panteón Apdo 2976, Caracas 101; tel. 814931; f. 1925; weekly; general interest; Dir Asdrúbal Zurita; circ. 90,830.

Ellas: Avda La Trinidad, Quinta Leonor, Las Mercedes, Apdo Central 491, Caracas 101; tel. 712798; fortnightly; women's interest; Dir Nery Russo; circ. 30,000.

Kena: Avda Federico de Miranda, Edif. Humboldt 2°, Apdo 2976, Caracas 101; tel. 814931; f. 1964; weekly; women's interest; Dirs Otto Casale, Hortensia Bracamonte; Editor María Elena Matheus; circ. 88,750.

Momento: Ferrenquín a la Cruz 153, Apdo 9534 (Candelaria), Caracas 101; tel. 5720322; weekly; general interest; Editor Armando de Armas; circ. 50,000.

Número: Caracas; financial; Editor Miguel Angel Diez.

Páginas: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo 2976, Caracas 101; tel. 814931; f. 1948; women's weekly; Dir Nelson Zurita; Editor Miguel Angel Capriles; circ. 87,030.

El Periodista: Avda Andrés Bello, Casa del Periodista, Caracas; every 2 months; journalism.

Prensa Médica: Edif. San José 1°, Avda Principal Maripérez, Caracas; monthly; medicine; circ. 8,000.

Resumen: Apdo 62236, Caracas 1060; f. 1973; weekly news magazine; general interest and politics; Dir Jorge Olavarría; circ. 65,000.

La Semana: Apdo 60411 (Chacao), Caracas 106; weekly; general interest; Dir Tibor Korody; circ. 40,000.

Tribuna Médica: Apdo 50164, Caracas; weekly; medicine; circ. 7,000.

Variedades: Ferrenquín a la Cruz de Candelaria 17, Caracas 101; tel. 5720322; women's weekly; Dir Silvia Bernardini; Editor Armando de Armas; circ. 30,000.

Venezuela Gráfica: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo 2976, Caracas 101; tel. 814931; f. 1951; weekly; illustrated news magazine, especially entertainment; Dir Diego Fortunato; Editor Miguel Angel Capriles; circ. 95,870.

La Vida Rural: Apdo 4157, Caracas; monthly; agriculture; Dir Pedro P. Beltrán; circ. 4,000.

La Voz de la Construcción: Avda Universidad esq. Monroy, Edif. Halven, Apdo 16044, Caracas; f. 1962; every 2 months; building, engineering, metallurgy; Dir Angel Hernández Urosa; circ. 5,000.

Zona Franca: Edif. 9 Conda y Carmelitas, Caracas; weekly; literary.

Maracaibo

El Balancín: Cabimas, Maracaibo; weekly.

Maracaibo: Apdo 1308, Maracaibo; weekly.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Venezolana de Periodistas: Edif. AVP, Avda Andrés Bello, Caracas; tel. 7821301.

Bloque de Prensa: Edif. El Universal, Avda Urdaneta, Caracas; Pres. Dr Eduardo Gómez Tamayo.

Colegio Nacional de Periodistas: Casa del Periodista, Avda Andrés Bello, Caracas; tel. 7821301; Pres. Gilberto Alcala; Sec.-Gen. Rubén Chaparro.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Conde a Padre Sierra, Edif. Ayacucho 2°, 2, Apdo 62/54, Caracas 1010; Bureau Chief Pierre Pointeau.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Quinta 'Altas Cumbres', entre Calles Coro y San Cristóbal, Urb. Las Palmas, Caracas; tel. 7815773; telex 22786; Bureau Chief Ramiro Gavilanes Granja.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): San Francisco a Sociedad, Edif. Magdalena 4°, 48, Caracas; Bureau Chief Aleksander G. Borisov.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Torre de la Prensa 13°, Plaza del Panteón, Caracas; tel. 812330; telex 22855; Chief Alberto Piazza.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): Edif. El Nacional, Puente Escondido a Puente Nuevo, Apdo 1015, Caracas; Chief Henry S. Ackerman.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Edif. Tacagua, Of. 7 L, Parque Central, Apdo 80599, Caracas 108; tel. 5736331; telex 23120; Correspondent Rigoberto León.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Avda de las Fuerzas Armadas y Urdaneta, Edif. Fondo Común, Torre Sur, Apdo 20-D, Caracas; tel. 5619733; telex 21620; Correspondent Oscar Perdomo Marín.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Avda Urdaneta, Edif. Fondo Común, Torre Norte 9°, Caracas; Chief Yevgeniy Alekseyev.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): Residencia Avilanes, Entrada B, Avilanes al Río, Apdo 667, Caracas; tel. 522853; telex 22591; Bureau Man. Héctor Menoni.

Publishers

Aguilar Venezolana, SA: Calle Capitolio, Edif. Indelca, sótano 1, Boleíta Sur, Apdo 1768, Caracas; tel. 333505; Man. Dir Juan Ramón Igual.

Ariel y Seix-Barral: 3a Transversal Altamira Norte, Quinta Horizonte, Caracas; Pres. Pedro Verdu.

Bruguera Venezolana: Avda Principal de Palo Verde, Centro Betomix 1°, Petare, Caracas 1070, Apdo 68306, Caracas; f. 1964; Dir Gustavo Zambrano.

Colegial Bolivariana, CA: Edif. COBO 1°, Avda Diego Cisneros (Principal), Apdo 70324, Caracas 1071-A; tel. 2391433; f. 1961; Dir Antonio Juzgado Arias.

Editorial El Ateneo, CA: Sabana Grande, Transversal Las Delicias, Centro Comercial Notre Dame, Apdo 50544, Caracas; tel. 726682; f. 1955; schoolbooks and reference; Admin. Man. Antonio Pons Caules; Commercial Man. Dionisio Viniegra.

Ediciones Centauro: Avda Principal de Maripérez, Quinta Ala y Glomira, Apdo 5224, Caracas; Pres. José A. Catalá.

Distribuciones EDIME: Centro Comercial San Bernardino, Plaza La Estrella, Apdo 51666, Caracas 1011; tel. 523709; f. 1948; literature, history, art; Man. Dir E. Nils Koehler J.

Fondo Editorial Común: Avda El Bosque, Edif. Royal Palace, Of. 401, Chacaíto, Caracas 1050, Apdo 50992; tel. 723714; telex 21753; Dir Peter Neumann.

Editorial González Porto: Sociedad a Traposos 8, Avda Universidad, Apdo 502, Caracas; Pres. Dr Pablo Perales.

Editorial Kapelusz Venezolana, SA: Edif. Camoruco, Avda Urdaneta, Animas a Platanal, Apdo 14234, Caracas 1011-A; tel. 5629177; telex 24039; f. 1963; schoolbooks; Man. Dir HORACIO PEROTTI BERALDO.

Editorial Labor, SA: Edif. Garten (Sector Maripérez), Avda Andrés Bello, Apdo 14165, Caracas; tel. 7811398; arts, science, education, textbooks; Man. JAIME SALGADO PALACIO.

Editorial Libertador: Apdo 1331, Maracaibo 4001-A; tel. 227970; f. 1966; history, religion; Sales Dir JOHN CORNELL.

Grijalbo, SA: Calle de los Laboratorios, Edif. Ofinca Local 3, planta baja, Los Ruices, Apdo 62260, Chacao, Caracas; tel. 316746; f. 1964; Pres. MANUEL MORALES CELESTINO.

Grolier de Venezuela: Edif. Continental, esq. Jabillos, Sabana Grande, Apdo 50930, Caracas; tel. 762659; Pres. GILBERTO LWAY.

Monte Avila Editores, CA: Quinta Cristina, Avda Principal de la Castellana, Apdo 70712, Zona 1070, Caracas; tel. 326020; f. 1967; general; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS ALVARENGA; Exec. Dir JUAN LISCANO.

Editorial Salesiana SA: Paradero a Salesianos 8, Apdo 369, Caracas; f. 1960; education; Man. ALDO MANOLINO.

Salvat Editores Venezolana: Edif. Arauca, La Gran Avenida, Apdo 51106, Caracas; Pres. ANTONIO MACIPE.

Editorial Tiempo Nuevo SA: Calle San Antonio, Edif. Hotel Royal, Apdo 50304, Caracas; tel. 729073; f. 1970; general literature; Man. Dir BENITO MILLA.

Ediciones Vega S.R.L.: Plaza Las Tres Gracias, Edif. Odeon, Los Chaguaramos, Apdo 51662, Caracas 1010; tel. 6622092; f. 1965; educational; Man. Dir FERNANDO VEGA ALONSO.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Venezolana del Libro: Avda Lincoln con Las Acacias, Torre Lincoln, 10°, Of. G, Apdo 51.858, Caracas 1050A; tel. 7814608; f. 1969; Pres. Dr HANS SCHNELL; Sec. LUIS JOSÉ VELÁSQUEZ.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 5,250,000 radio receivers and 2,000,200 television receivers in use.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Dirección General Sectarial de Telecomunicaciones, División de Radiodifusión, Edif. Ramia, esq. Carmelitas, Caracas; tel. 819711; telex 22832; controls all broadcasting, television and amateur productions; Dir LUIS LEÁÑEZ LUGO.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Apdo 3979, Caracas 1010; f. 1946; state broadcasting organization; Dir GERMÁN CARÍAS.

There are also two cultural and 148 commercial stations.

TELEVISION

In 1980 the Government introduced regulations for the television services to prevent the lowering of standards and curtail large profits from advertising. Programmes broadcast on government stations must be submitted to the Ministry 48 hours before being transmitted, will be classified according to suitability of content and must be 'educational, cultural, informative, sporting or recreational' and 'contribute to the spiritual enrichment' of the viewers. Private stations are expected to conform to these standards and may be subject to sanctions if the regulations are contravened.

GOVERNMENT STATIONS

Televisora Nacional: Apdo 3979, Caracas; Dir.-Gen. RICARDO TIRADO.

Venezolana de Televisión—Canal 5: Apdo 3979, Caracas; tel. 2399811; f. 1964; 14 relay stations; there are plans to convert the network to satellite transmission; Dir-Gen. OSORIO CANALES.

Venezolana de Televisión—Canal 8: Apdo 2739, Caracas; tel. 349571; telex 25401; 12 relay stations; Dir-Gen. OSORIO CANALES.

PRIVATE STATIONS

Radio Caracas Televisión (RCTV): Edif. Radio Centro, Barcenas a Río, Apdo 2057, Caracas; tel. 418971; f. 1958; commercial station; station in Caracas and 13 relay stations throughout the country; Gen.-Man. PETER BOTTOME.

Televisión Andina Mérida: Anquidiocesis de Mérida, Mérida.

Venevisión: Apdo 6674, Caracas; tel. 742444; telex 21379; f. 1961; commercial; 14 relay stations; Gen. Man. E. CUZCO.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Cámara Venezolana de la Industria de Radiodifusión: Apdo 3955, Caracas; tel. 312653; telex 29281; Pres. PABLO SOSA GUZMÁN.

Cámara Venezolana de la Televisión: Edif. Torre La Previsora 7°, cruce Avda Abraham Lincoln con Las Acacias, Sabana Grande, Apdo 60.423, Chacao; Pres. FÉLIX CARDONA MORENO.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in bolívares)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banco Central de Venezuela: Avda Urdaneta esq. Carmelitas, Caracas; tel. 829811; telex 22875; f. 1940; bank of issue and clearing house for commercial banks; cap. 5m., res 4,530m., dep. 22,535m. (May 1983); Pres. BENITO RAÚL LOSADA.

Commercial Banks

Caracas

Banco Agrario Nacional: Caracas; state-owned; supplies credit to the agricultural sector.

Banco Caracas, CA: Avda Urdaneta Veroes a Santa Capilla 4, Apdo 2045, Caracas; tel. 816231; telex 22562; f. 1890; cap. 100m., res 109m., dep. 2,832m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr ANDRÉS VELUTINI; Gen. Man. JUAN RIVERA BUENO; 4 brs.

Banco Continental, SA: Avda Universidad Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Apdo 909, Caracas 101; f. 1975; cap. 40m., res 0.4m., dep. 606m. (Dec. 1977); Pres. Dr CARLOS EMMANUELLI LLAMOZAS; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr LEOPOLDO QUINTERO NÚÑEZ; 4 brs.

Banco de Comercio, SA: Edif. Banco de Comercio 1°, esq. San Jacinto, Apdo 2330, Caracas; tel. 545555; telex 21594; f. 1954; cap. 85.2m., res 70.1m., dep. 3,174m. (Dec. 1983) Pres. LUIS A. SISO OLAVARRÍA; Chair. GUSTAVO LOZADA V.; 28 brs.

Banco del Caribe, CA: Dr Paúl a Salvador de León, Edif. Banco del Caribe, Apdo 6704, Carmelitas, Caracas 1010; tel. 5622122; telex 21539; f. 1954; cap. 100m., res 52.2m., dep. 3,392m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. N. D. DAO; 53 brs.

Banco Consolidado, CA: Avda Francisco de Miranda, Urb. La California Norte, Apdo 61357, Petare, Caracas 1070; tel. 211011; telex 25400; f. 1969; cap. 140m., res 163.7m., dep. 5,865m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr JOSÉ ALVAREZ STELLING; Gen. Man. Dr LEOPOLDO RAMÍREZ; 64 brs.

Banco de la Construcción y de Oriente, CA: Edif. Banco de la Construcción, Avda Urdaneta, esq. Platanal, Apdo 6719, Caracas; f. 1955; cap. 70m., dep. 1,153m. (1979); Pres. GIACOMODI MASE; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. E. PORRAS OMAÑA.

Banco de los Trabajadores de Venezuela (BTV) CA: Torre a Madrices, Edif. Arvelo, Apdo 888, Caracas; f. 1968 to channel workers' savings for the financing of artisans and small industrial firms; came under state control in 1982; assets 7,272m., dep. 3,853m. (1980); Pres. ELEAZAR PINTO; Man. SILVERIO ANTONIO NARVÁEZ; 11 agencies.

Banco de Venezuela, SA: Sociedad a Camejo 16, Apdo 6268, Caracas 1010; tel. 4411222; telex 21288; f. 1890; private bank; cap. 500m., res 368m., dep. 8,898m. (Dec. 1982); Pres. ARMANDO J. HIDALGO; Exec. Vice-Pres. CARLOS A. PUNCELES; 7 brs.

Banco Exterior, CA: Edif. Banco Exterior, Avda Urdaneta, Apdo 14278, Caracas 1011-A; tel. 5724033; telex 22758; f. 1958; cap. 40m., res. 127.8m, dep. 2,159m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr JOSÉ ANTONIO CORDIDO FREYTES; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE LOMBA; 21 brs.

Banco La Guaira Internacional, SA: Torre a Madrices, Apdo 3127, Caracas 101; f. 1956; cap. 48m., res. 29m., dep. 854m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Hipotecario Unido, SA: Edif. Banco Hipotecario, Avda Este 2, Los Caobos 201, Apdo 8126, Caracas; f. 1961; mortgage and credit institution; cap. p.u. 210.6m.; Pres. SAM PARIENTE; Gen. Man. ALFONSO ESPINOSA M.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela, CA: Avda Universidad, esq. Traposos, Caracas; f. 1938; state-owned; assets 9,413m., dep. 5,091m. (1980); Pres. ALI CORDERO VALE; Gen. Man. Dr MANUEL HERNÁNDEZ RISSO.

Banco Italo-Venezolano, CA: Avda Urdaneta 23, Caracas; tel. 819311; telex 21319; cap. 60m., res 79.2m., dep. 2,524m.(Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr ANTONIO MORALES.

Banco Latino, CA: Edif. Sudameris, Avda Urdaneta, Apdo 2026, Caracas 1010-A; tel. 5627555; telex 21040; f. 1950; cap. and res 304.4m., dep. 5,729m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr Pedro R. Tinoco; Exec. Dir Robert Marcuse.

Banco Mercantil, CA: Edif. Mercantil, Avda Andrés Bello 1, Apdo 789, Caracas; tel. 5071111; telex 22765; f. 1925; cap. 220m., res. 390.1m., dep. 14,483.9m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Dr Gustavo J. Vollmer; Pres. Dr Gustavo A. Marturet; 68 brs.

Banco Metropolitano, CA: Edif. Banco Metropolitano, Salvador de León a Dr Paúl, Apdo 881, Caracas 1010-A; tel. 456022; telex 21188; f. 1953; cap. 59.8m., res 49m., dep. 1,706m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Carlos Berecasa; Exec. Vice-Pres. José Vicente Alcantara.

Banco Provincial SAICA: Edif. Provincial, Marrón a Pelota 10, Apdo 1269, Caracas 1010-A; tel. 5614122, telex 22837; f. 1952; cap. 324.7m., res 457m., dep. 15,485m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Remigio Elias Pérez; Vice-Pres. Robert Laffaille; Gen. Man. José Nogueroles; 54 brs.

Banco Royal Venezolano, CA: Sociedad a Camejo 31, Apdo 1009, Caracas 101; f. 1971 to take over brs. of Royal Bank of Canada; cap. 55m., res 36m., dep. 1,924m. (Dec. 1977); Pres. A. J. Lara; 9 brs.

Banco Unión, CA: Madrices a San Jacinto, Apdo 2044, Caracas 1001; tel. 5625511; telex 22842; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 350m., res 285m., dep. 10,700m. (1982); Pres. Dr Rodolfo Belloso; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dr Juan Gustavo Calzadilla; 13 brs.

Banco Venezolano de Crédito, SA: Sur. 2, No. 7, Monjas a San Francisco 7, Caracas 1010; tel. 4412922; telex 21498; f. 1925; cap. 121m., res 141.8m., dep. 2,429m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr Oscar García Mendoza; 21 brs.

H. L. Boulton & Co, SA: Torre el Chorro, esq. el Chorro, Apdo 929, Caracas 1010; telex 24558; cap. 17.5m. (Nov. 1983); Dirs Andrés W. Boulton, J. Howard Boulton, Roger Boulton, William H. Boulton; br. at Maracaibo.

Barquisimeto, Lara

Banco de Fomento Comercial de Venezuela, CA: Avda 20 entre Calles 31 y 32, Apdo 128, Barquisimeto, Lara; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 40m. (1976); Pres. Edgar Sanz Amair; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr Jesús Rafael Flores.

Banco de Lara: Edif. Banco de Lara, Avda 20, Apdo 545, Barquisimeto, Lara; Pres. Dr Luis José Oropeza; Gen. Man. Dra Milena de Paparoni.

Banco Hipotecario Consolidado: Avda Vargas, entre Carreras 21 y 22, Apdo 175, Barquisimeto, Lara; Pres. Dr Juan Tomás Santana Mújica; Gen. Man. Dr Gustavo Toro Hardy.

Cumaná, Sucre

Banco Hipotecario de la Construcción de Oriente: Cruce Calle Mariño con Calle Zea, Edif. Sucre, Cumaná, Sucre; f. 1951; cap. p.u. and res 58.7m.; Pres. Dr Gaetano di Mase; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr José Behar Araff.

Maracaibo, Zulia

Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, CA: Calle 99, No. 4-37, Apdo 46, Maracaibo, Zulia; f. 1916; cap. 80m. (1977); Pres. Dr Jairo Páez González; Gen. Man. Carlos Rodríguez Rojas.

Banco de Fomento Regional Zulia, SA: Avda 4 entre Calles 97 y 98, Maracaibo, Zulia; f. 1956; Pres. Antonio Quintero Parra; Man. Arcángelo Vulpis Milano.

Banco de Maracaibo, CA: 2a Avda, El Milagro, esq. Calle 84, Apdo 89, Maracaibo, Zulia; tel. 918738; telex 62192; f. 1882; cap. and res 249.4m., dep. 5,632m. (Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr Fernando Pérez Amado; 41 brs.

Banco Occidental de Descuento, CA: Calle 77, esq. Avda 17, Apdo 695, Maracaibo, Zulia; tel. 523044; telex 61133; f. 1957; cap. 40m., res 59.1m., dep. 1,003 (Dec. 1983); Pres. Dr Alfredo Belloso; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Roberto Rossi-Fedele; 12 brs.

Maracay, Aragua

Banco Hipotecario de Aragua: Cento Comercial Casa, Calle Carabobo, cruce Calle Páez, Apdo 286, Maracay, Aragua; Pres. Dr Luis Ugueto; Gen. Man. Lic. Francisco Rojas Wettel.

San Cristóbal, Táchira

Banco de Occidente: Carrera 7, Edif. Nuevo, Apdo 360, San Cristóbal, Táchira; Pres. Luis Lugo A.; Gen. Man. José Vicente Alcantará.

Banco Hipotecario de Occidente: Edif. Occidental, Avda 7a, Apdo 324, San Cristóbal, Táchira; Pres. Dr Edgar A. Espejo.

Banco Táchira, CA: Calle 5 No. 47, San Cristóbal, Táchira; f. 1944; cap. 20m.; Pres. F. R. Vale; Gen. Man. M. A. Contreras.

Valencia

Banco Hipotecario del Centro: Avda Bolívar, Urb. El Recreo, Apdo 659, Valencia; Pres. Dr Carlos Luis Ferrero T.

Foreign Banks

Banco de Santander (Spain): Avda de Urdaneta, esq. Las Ibarras, Edif. Central, Of. 104, Caracas.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud (Deutsch Südamerikanische Bank and Dresdner Bank), (Fed. Repub. of Germany): joint representation: Edif. Galipán 1°, Entrada A, Of. B, Avda Francisco de Miranda, El Rosal, Caracas.

Banco Holandés Unido (Netherlands): Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Apdo 909, Caracas; Local Man. J. van der Veen.

Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation (USA): Caracas; Rep. Walter A. Bustard.

Citibank N.A. (USA): Edif. Citibank, Carmelitas a Altagracia, Apdo 1289, Caracas; tel. 819501; telex 22808; Mans Nelson Mazzei, Robert McCormack, Jorge Bermúdez.

Deutsche Bank A.G. (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Torre Phelps, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo 60568, Caracas; Rep. G. W. P. Sommerlatte.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York (USA): Caracas.

Banking Association

Asociación Bancaria de Venezuela: Avda Este 2, 215, Los Caobos, Edif. Cámara de Comercio de Caracas; f. 1959; 66 mems; Pres. Carlos Beracasa; Sec. Dr Félix Martínez-Espino O.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Valores de Caracas, CA: Torre Financiera del Banco Central de Venezuela 19°, esq. Santa Capilla, Avda Urdaneta, Caracas 1010; f. 1947; 43 mems; Pres. Dr Alfredo Morles H.; Man. Dr Hugo Azpúrua Quiroba.

Bolsa de Comercio del Estado Miranda: Edif. EASO, Easo H., Avda Miranda, Caracas.

Bolsa de Comercio de Valencia: Valencia.

INSURANCE

Supervisory Board

Superintendencia de Seguros: Avda Francisco de Miranda, esq. Avda Mis Encantos, Torre Metálica 1°-4°, Chacao, Caracas; tel. 339771; Superintendent Dr Boris Pérez Soto.

All companies must have at least 80% Venezuelan participation in their capital. In 1984 there were 57 insurance companies in Venezuela; the following list comprises the most important companies on the basis of revenue from premiums.

Adriática, CA de Seguros: Edif. Venadria 1°, Avda Andrés Bello, Apdo 1928, Caracas; tel. 5715311; telex 21500; f. 1952; cap. 15.75m.; Pres. Dr César Mendozza Leonelli; Gen. Man. Dr Francesco di Venere.

Avila, CA de Seguros: Edif. Seguros Avila 9°–15°, Jesuítas a Tienda Honda, Apdo 1007, Caracas 1010; tel. 819781; telex 26192; f. 1936; cap. 30m.; Pres. José Luis Velutini; Vice-Pres. Dr Sergio Madinabeitia.

Carabobo, CA de Seguros: Edif. Seguros Carabobo, Calle Rondón, cruce con Avda Díaz Moreno, Apdo 138, Valencia; tel. (041) 88601; telex 41183; f. 1956; cap. 24m.; Pres. Dr Luis Betancourt y Galíndez; Gen. Man. Hildemaro García Gramcko.

Latinoamericana de Seguros SA: Centro Comercial Concresa, Avda Humboldt, Nivel TD, Prados del Este, Apdo 50148, Caracas; tel. 9793511; telex 21881; f. 1974; cap. 25m.; Pres. Carlos Salas Capriles; Gen. Man. Orlando Castro Llanes.

La Seguridad, CA: Edif. La Seguridad, Ibarras a Maturín 21–25, Apdo 473, Caracas; tel. 838522; telex 21276; f. 1943; cap. 43.2m.; Pres. Andrés Boulton; Gen. Man. Dr Rodolfo Bartha.

Pan American, CA de Seguros: Avda San Juan Bosco, cruce con 3a Transversal, Edif. Panaven 1°, 5°–9°, Urb. Altamira, Apdo 6166, Caracas; tel. 313577; telex 23187; f. 1966; cap. 25m.; Pres Dr Eloy Lares Martínez, Richard Brin.

Seguros Caracas, CAV: Edif. Seguros Caracas 1°, Marrón a Cují, Apdo 981, Caracas 1010; tel. 5616122; telex 22614; f. 1943; cap. 75m.; Pres. Jorge H. Blohm; Vice-Pres. Dr Pedro M. Arcaya.

Seguros Catatumbo, CA: Avda 4 (Bella Vista), No 77–55, Apdo 1083, Maracaibo; tel. 80745; telex 61188; f. 1957; cap. 20m.; Pres. Esteban R. Pineda; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Atenágoras Vergei Rivera.

Seguros La Metropolitana, SA: Centro Financiero Metropolitano, Avda Andrés Bello con Avda El Parque, San Bernardino, Apdo 2197, Caracas 1011; tel. 5750033; telex 21286; f. 1949; cap. 27m.; Pres. José Beracasa; Vice-Pres. Dr Carlos Guillermo Rangel.

Seguros Nuevo Mundo, SA: Edif. Sudameris 10° y 11°, Avda Urdaneta, cruce con Fuerzas Armadas, Apdo 2062, Caracas; tel. 5628544; telex 21182, f. 1956; cap. 15m.; Pres. Hernán Rebolledo; Vice-Pres. Dr Federico Ariza.

Seguros Orinoco, CA: Esq. de Socarrás, Avda Fuerzas Armadas, Apdo 6448, Caracas 1010; tel. 5618411; telex 22688; f. 1957; cap. 35.7m.; Pres. Dr Otho Perret Gentil; Gen. Man. Horacio Hernández.

Insurance Association

Cámara de Aseguradores de Venezuela: Edif. Fedecámaras 2°, Avda El Empalme, El Bosque, Apdo 3460, Caracas 1010; tel. 723851; telex 23593; f. 1942; 55 mems; Pres. William R. Phelan.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción—FEDECÁMARAS: Edif. Fedecámaras 5°, Avda El Empalme, Urb. El Bosque, Apdo 2568, Caracas; tel. 719742; f. 1944; 176 mems; Pres. Adán Celis.

Cámara Agrícola de Venezuela: Edif. de Oro, Romualda a Socarrás, Caracas.

Cámara de Comercio de Caracas: Avda Este 2 No 215, Los Caobos, Caracas; tel. 5713322; f. 1893; 473 mems; Pres. (vacant); Sec. Dr Félix Martínez Espino O.

Cámara de Industriales de Caracas: Edif. Cámara de Industriales, Pte Anauco a Pte República 2, Apdo 14255, Caracas; f. 1935; Pres. Dr Emilio Conde Jahn; Gen. Man. Ing. Israel Díaz Valles; 835 mems.

Cámara Venezolana Americana de Comercio e Industria: Apdo 5181, Caracas 1010-A; tel. 2838355; telex 28399; Dir Dr Frank J. Amador.

There are chambers of commerce and industry in all major provincial centres.

STATE CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Carbozulia: Caracas; f. 1978 to administer coal mining operations at Zulia.

Consejo de Economía Nacional: economic planning advisory board; Chair. Carlos Rafael Silva.

Cordiplán: Palacio Blanco, Avda Urdaneta, Miraflores, Caracas; telex 21202; co-ordination and planning office; Dir Minister of Planning.

Corporación de Desarrollo de la Pequeña y Mediana Industria: Caracas; promotes the development of small- and medium-size industries; Pres. Dr Carlos González-López.

Corporación de Mercadeo Agrícola (Corpomercadeo): Edif. Torre Industrial, C. Vargas-Boleíta, Caracas; responsible for marketing agricultural products; Pres. Dr Alberto Silva Guillén.

Corporación Venezolana de Guayana (CVG): Avda La Estancia 10, 13°, Apdo 7000, Caracas; f. 1960 to organize development of Guayana area, particularly its iron ore and hydroelectric resources; Pres. Dr Andrés Sucre.

CVG Bauxita Venezolana (Bauxivén): Caracas; f. 1978 to develop the bauxite deposits at Los Pijiguaos; financed by the FIV and the CVG which has a majority holding; Pres. Héctor Soucy.

Ferrominera Orinoco CA: Apdo 76500, Caracas 107; f. 1976; responsible for production and processing of iron ore; assets 750m. bolívares (Dec. 1981); Pres. Ing. Aníbal la Riva; Gen. Man. Ing. Antonio Giliberti.

Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela—FIV: Edif. Banco Central, esq. de Carmelitas con esq. Sta Capilla, Caracas; f. 1974 as a fund using surplus oil revenue for internal investment; in 1977 it was made into a holding company with responsibility for co-ordinating, supervising and controlling the activities of all public financial and credit companies; Pres. Dr Hermán Luis Soriano.

Instituto Agrario Nacional: Quinta Barrancas, La Quebradita, Caracas; f. 1945 under Agrarian Law to assure ownership of the land to those who worked on it; now authorized to expropriate and redistribute idle or unproductive lands; Pres. Dr Oscar David Soto.

Instituto de Comercio Exterior: Centro Comercial Los Cedros, Avda Libertador, Apdo 51852, Caracas; the ICE depends on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is responsible for exports; Pres. Sebastian Allgrett.

Instituto de Crédito Agrícola y Pecuario (formerly the Banco Agrícola y Pecuario): 40–44 Salvador de León a Socarras, Caracas; administers the government crop credit scheme for small farmers; Dir-Gen. Dr Antonio José Alvarez Fernández.

Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias (INOS): Edif. La Paz, Caracas; autonomous government institution; administers water supply and sewerage projects; Pres. Dr Alexis Carstens Ramos.

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda: Edif. Banco Obrero, esq. Cruz Verde, Caracas; f. 1975; administers government housing projects; Pres. Dr Leandro Quinta.

Instituto Venezolano de Petroquímica: Edif. Aco, Avda Principal, Las Mercedes, Caracas.

Instituto Venezolano Tecnológico del Petróleo (Intevep): Urb. Santa Rosa, Los Teques, Apdo 76343, Caracas 1070-A; telex 21672; f. 1979; research and development branch of Petróleos de Venezuela; carries out research into new products and processes and the improvement of those that already exist in the field of hydrocarbons and petrochemicals; Pres. Armando Segnini; Vice-Pres. Néstor Barroeta.

Petróleos de Venezuela SA (Petrovén/PDVSA): Edif. Petróleos de Venezuela, Avda Libertador, La Campiña, Apdo 169, Caracas 1050; f. 1975; to administer the oil industry including the 22 companies nationalized in January 1976, the tanker fleet, research institutes, petrochemicals, etc.; Pres. Brígido R. Natera; Vice-Pres. Pablo Reimpell; Dir Julius Trinkunas. In 1977 the companies were merged to form:

Corpovén, SA: Avda Libertador, La Campiña, Apdo 61373, Caracas 1060-A; petroleum drilling, production, refining and marketing and gas distribution; Pres. Dr Frank Alcock.

Lagovén, SA: Edif. Lagovén, Avda Leonardo da Vinci, Los Chaguaramos, Caracas; tel. 6611011; telex 227726; State oil company; Dir Brígido R. Natera.

Maraven, SA: Edif. Maraven, Avda La Estancia 10, Chuao, Apdo 829, Caracas 1010-A; tel. 9082111; telex 23227; f. 1976; state oil company; petroleum exploration, production, transport, refining and both domestic and international marketing; Pres. (vacant).

Menevén, SA: Avda Francisco de Miranda Los Palos Grandes, Apdo 709, Caracas 1010-A; Pres. Juan Chacín Guzmán.

Petroquímica de Venezuela, SA (Pequivén): Edif. Pequivén, Calle Cali, Las Mercedes, Caracas; f. 1956 as Instituto Venezolano de Petroquímica; involved in many joint ventures with foreign and private Venezuelan interests for expanding petrochemical industry; active in regional economic integration; since 1978 has been an affiliate of Petrovén; Pres. Ing. Manuel M. Ramos.

Siderúrgica del Orinoco—Sidor: Edif. La Estancia, Chuao, Caracas; steel producer; Pres. César Mendoza.

Superintendencia de Inversiones Extranjeras—SIEX: Torre Europa, Avda Francisco de Miranda, Caracas 106; supervises foreign investment in Venezuela; Supt. Dr Rafael Soto Alvarez.

Venezolana de Aluminio, CA (Venalum): production of aluminium; Pres. Carlos Rodríguez Soto.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Caracas

Alimentos Margarita, CA: Edif. Cari 2°, Avda Principal Boleíta Norte, Apdo 3673, Caracas; f. 1938; canned fish industry; Pres. Héctor Crócker Romero.

Asociación Nacional de Comerciantes e Industriales: Plaza Panteón Norte 1, Apdo 33, Caracas; f. 1936; traders and industrialists; Pres. Dr Horacio Guillermo Villalobos; Sec. R. H. Ojeda Mazzarelli; 500 mems.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales Metalúrgicos y de Minería de Venezuela: Puente Anauco a Puente República, Edif. Cámara de Industriales 9°, Apdo 14139, Caracas; metallurgy and mining; Pres. Dr Enrique Martínez Villasmil; Exec. Dir Luis Córdova Brito.

Asociación Textil Venezolana: Avda Urdaneta, Ibarras a Pelota, Edif. Karam 5°, Of. 503, Apdo 6469, Caracas; f. 1957; textiles; Pres. Manuel Cifré; Exec. Dir Dr Daniel Ragot; 60 mems.

Conindustrial: association of industrialists.

Confederación Nacional de Asociaciones de Productores Agropecuarios—Fedeagro: Edif. Casa de Italia, planta baja, Avda La Industria, San Bernardino, Caracas; agricultural producers; 118 affiliated associations; Pres. Pedro Segundo García; Sec.-Gen. Dr Humberto Perozo Silveira.

Consejo Venezolano de la Industria: Edif. Cámara de Industriales, esq. de Puente Anauco, Caracas; industry council; Pres. Gustavo Pérez Mijares; Co-ordinator Ing. Israel Díaz Valles.

Federación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela (Cattle Owners): Edif. Casa de Italia 7°, Avda La Industria, San Bernardino, Caracas; Sec. Miguel A. Granados.

Unión Patronal Venezolana del Comercio: Edif. General Urdaneta 2°, Marrón a Pelota, Apdo 6578, Caracas; trade; Sec. H. Espinoza Banders.

Other Towns

Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales del Zulia: Edif. Chuma 10°, Avda 1B, Oriente 93-95, Apdo 91, Maracaibo; traders and industrialists; Pres. Enrique Lares Lossada.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Algodón (National Cotton Growers' Association): Planta Desmotadora, Carretera Guanare, Zona Industrial Acarigua; Sec. Leopold Baptista.

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios y Trabajadores de la Pesca: Apdo 52, Cumaná; fishermen.

Unión Nacional de Cultivadores de Tabaco: Urb. Industrial La Hamaca, Avda Hustaf Dalen, Apdo 252, Maracay; tobacco growers.

TRADE UNIONS

About one-quarter of the labour force in Venezuela belongs to unions, more than half of which are legally recognized.

Central General de Trabajadores: communist-led.

Central Unida de Trabajadores.

Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CUTV: Miseria a Vetasquez, Caracas; leftist union affiliated to WFTU.

Confederación de Sindicatos Autónomos de Venezuela —CODESA: affiliated to COPEI; Pres. William Franco Casalins.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CTV (Confederation of Venezuelan Workers): Esq. de Tienda Honda, Edif. Las Mercedes, Caracas; f. 1959; affiliated to Acción Democrática; Sec.-Gen. José León León; 1,500,000 mems from 23 regional and 16 industrial federations.

Fedenaca: peasant union.

Federación Campesina (FC): peasant union; CTV affiliate.

Fetrametal: union of metal workers; CTV affiliate; Leader José Mollegas.

Movimiento Nacional de Trabajadores para la Liberación—MONTRAL: Esq. Cipreses, Edif. Don Miguel, 6°, Caracas; f. 1974; affiliated to CLAT and WFTU; Pres. Laureano Ortíz Braeamonte; Sec.-Gen. Dagoberto González; co-ordinating body for the following trade unions:

Central Nacional Campesina—CNC; Pres. Reinaldo Vásquez.

Cooperativa Nacional de Trabajadores de Servicios Múltiples—CNTSM.

Federación Nacional de Sindicatos Autónomos de Trabajadores de la Educación de Venezuela—FENASATREV: Pres. Luis Efraín Orta.

Federación de los Trabajadores de Hidrocarburos de Venezuela—FETRAHIDROCARBUROS.

Frente de Trabajadores Copeyanos—FTC: Sec.-Gen. Dagoberto González.

Movimiento Agrario Social-Cristiano—MASC: Sec.-Gen. Gustavo Mendoza.

Movimiento Magisterial Social-Cristiano—MMSC: Sec.-Gen. Felipe Montilla.

Movimiento Nacional de Trabajadores de Comunicaciones—MONTRAC.

Movimiento Nacional de Trabajadores Estatales de Venezuela—MONTREV.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Instituto Autónomo de Ferrocarriles del Estado (FERROCAR): Avda Principal Los Ruices, Edif. Stemo 1°, 2° y 3°, Apdo 146, Caracas 1010; tel. 416141; state company; 268 km from Barquisimeto to Puerto Cabello; Gen. Man. Ing. Manuel Vásquez Moya.

The Government plans to construct a 3,900-km rail network by 1990 at a cost of 9,397m. bolívares. The basic network will comprise two north–south routes and a third running from west to east. The first north–south line, crossing the western part of the country, was due for completion in 1984.

Plans are under way for building a 50-km underground railway in Caracas. The first stage, a 20-km east-west rapid transit line, was begun in 1976 and it was completed in 1983 at a total cost of over 7,000m. bolívares.

CA Metro de Caracas: Multicentro Empresarial del Este, Edif. Miranda, Torre B, Avda Francisco de Miranda, Caracas; f. 1976 to supervise the construction and use of the underground railway system; Pres. Ing. José González Lander.

CVG Ferrominera Orinoco, CA: Apdo 76.500, Caracas; state company; operates two lines Cerro Bolívar–Puerto Ordaz (179 km) and El Pao–Palua (55 km) for transporting iron ore.

ROADS

In 1981 there were 62,449 km of roads, 22,975 km of which were asphalted.

Of the three great highways, the first (960 km) runs from Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar. The second, the Pan-American Highway (1,290 km), runs from Caracas to the Colombian frontier and is continued as far as Cúcuta. A branch runs from Valencia to Puerto Cabello. The third highway runs southwards from Coro to La Ceiba, on Lake Maracaibo.

A new Marginal Highway is under construction along the western fringe of the Amazon Basin in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Venezuelan section now runs for over 440 km and is fully paved.

A network of 15,000 km of roads was planned to give better access to the interior by 1980. Only 3,125 km of the planned roads were to be main roads or highways.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Instituto Nacional de Canalizaciones: Calle Caracas, Edif. INC, Chuao, al lado de la Torre Diamen, Apdo E.61959, Caracas; f. 1952; semi-autonomous institution connected with the Ministry of Transport and Communications; Pres. Rear-Admiral Rafael Carrillo Vásquez; Vice-Pres. Fernando Martí O.

Compañía Anónima La Translacustre: Maracaibo; freight and passenger service serving Lake Maracaibo, principally from Maracaibo to the road terminal from Caracas at Palmarejo.

SHIPPING

There are nine major ports, 34 petroleum and mineral ports and five fishing ports. The main port for imports is La Guaira, the port for Caracas; Puerto Cabello handles raw materials for the industrial region around Valencia. Maracaibo is the chief port for the oil industry. Puerto Ordaz, on the Orinoco River, has also been developed to deal with the shipments of iron from Cerro Bolívar.

The Instituto Nacional de Puertos has designed a programme aimed at satisfying port handling requirements up to 1995, to alleviate the long-standing problem of port congestion. A new port, Carenero, is to be built at an estimated cost of US $139.5m., capable of handling 2m. tons of general freight and 300,000 tons of grain a year. Improvements and expansion of other ports, including five new docks at La Guaira, completed in 1979, have significantly raised overall capacity.

Instituto Nacional de Puertos: Calle Veracruz, cruce con Cali, Edif. Instituto Nacional de Puertos, Urb. las Mercedes, Caracas; f. 1976 as the sole port authority; Pres. Ing. Carlos Villarroel.

Consolidada de Ferrys, CA: Avda Las Acacias y Calle Lincoln, Torre Lincoln, Caracas 101; tel. 7828544; telex 21736; Dirs R. Tovar, J. P. Rodríguez, H. Pinero.

Corpovén, SA: Edif. Petróleos de Venezuela, Avda Libertador esq. con calle El Empalme, Sector La Campiña, Apdo 14057, Candelaria, Caracas; Pres. Dr Frank Alcock; 2 oil tankers.

CA Venezolana de Buques: Of. 2, 19°, esq. y Puente Victoria, Caracas; tel. 2839954; telex 21362.

CA Venezolana de Navegación (CAVN): Avda Rómulo Gallegos 8007, Sector El Samán y 1a Transversal de Monte Cristo, Los Dos Caminos, Apdo 70135, Caracas; tel. 344650; telex 24294; regular services to US ports and Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, France and Spain; associated services from Scandinavian, Baltic, Mediterranean and Japanese ports; Pres. Rear-Adm. Rafael Vicente Carrillo V.; 16 cargo vessels.

Lagovén, SA: Edif. Lagovén, Avda Leonardo da Vinci, Los Chaguaramos, Apdo 889, Caracas; tel. 6611011; telex 227726; f. 1978 as a result of the nationalization of the petroleum industry; (formerly known as the Creole Petroleum Group); transports crude petroleum and by-products between Maracaibo, Aniba and other ports in the area; Pres. Guillermo Rodríguez Eraso; Marine Man. R. G. Brand; 6 tankers.

Maraven, SA: Edif. Maraven, Avda La Estancia 10, Chuao, Apdo 829, Caracas 1010-A; 912555; telex 23535.

Tacarigua Marina, CA: Torre Lincoln 7A-B, Avda Lincoln, Apdo 51107, Sabana Grande, Caracas 1050-A; tel. 7811315; telex 21580; Pres. R. Bellizzi.

Transporte Industrial, SA: Edif. Las Fundaciones, Avda Andrés Bello, Apdo 1202, Caracas; tel. (Puerto la Cruz) 95710; telex 81390; Pres. C. Meneses.

A number of foreign shipping lines call at Venezuelan ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two adjacent airports 13 km from Caracas; Maiquetía for domestic and Simón Bolívar for international services. There are 61 commercial airports, seven of which are international airports.

National Airlines

Aerovías Venezolanas, SA (AVENSA): Edif. Banco de la Construcción y de Oriente 1°, 11°, 15° y 16°, esq. de Platanal, Avda Urdaneta, Caracas 101; f. 1943; provides extensive domestic services from Caracas; government-owned; Chair. Andrés Boulton; Pres. Henry Lord Boulton; fleet: 4 Boeing 727-200, 3 DC-9-30, 3 Boeing 727-100, 2 CV-580.

Aeronaves del Centro: f. 1980; operates on domestic routes only.

Línea Aéropostal Venezolana (LAV): Centro Capriles, Plaza Venezuela, Caracas; tel. 7820211; telex 21720; f. 1933; extensive domestic network, also flights to Curaçao, Aruba and Trinidad; Pres. Gen. Oscar Araque Angulo; fleet: 6 DC-9-50, 3 DC-9-30, 6 Twin Otter 300.

Venezolana Internacional de Aviación, SA (VIASA): Torre Viasa, Avda Sur 25, Plaza Morelos, Apdo 6857, Caracas 105; telex 21125; f. 1961; government-owned; international flights to Canary Islands, Portugal, Spain, Italy, France, Federal Republic of Germany, UK, Netherlands, USA, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago; Pres. José Enrique Machado; fleet: 2 Boeing 747, 2 DC-8-63, 1 DC-8-50, 6 DC-10-30, 2 MD-80.

Tourism

Departmento de Turismo: Ministry of Information and Tourism, Parque Central, Caracas; tel. 5723932; telex 24573.

Corporación de Turismo de Venezuela (Corpoturismo): Centro Capriles 7°, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo 50200, Caracas; Pres. Germán Parra Fernández.

Sociedad Financiera para el Fomento del Turismo y de Recreo Público (FOMTUR): Caracas; f. 1962; government tourist development agency.

Corporación Nacional de Hoteles y Turismo (CONAHOTU): Apdo 6651, Caracas; f. 1969; government agency; Pres. Erasto Fernández.

Atomic Energy

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Industria Nuclear: Apdo 68233, Caracas 106; f. 1975; Pres. Minister of Energy and Mines; Vice-Pres. Pres. of the State Electricity Industry; Exec. Sec. Julio César Pineda.

Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC): Altos de Pipe, Apdo 1827, Caracas; tel. 5721120; telex 21338; f. 1959; research in biology, medicine, chemistry, physics, mathematics and technology; atomic research facilities include a nuclear reactor of 3–5 MW; Dir Dr Boris Drujan; Deputy Dir Dr Rafael Herrera.

VIET-NAM

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam is situated in South-East Asia, bordered to the north by the People's Republic of China, to the west by Laos and Kampuchea, and to the east by the South China Sea. The climate is humid during both the hot summer and the relatively cold winter, and there are monsoon rains in both seasons. Temperatures in Hanoi are generally between 13°C (55°F) and 33°C (91°F). The language is Vietnamese. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are also Daoist, Confucian, Hoa Hao, Caodaist and Christian (mainly Roman Catholic) minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a large five-pointed yellow star in the centre. The capital is Hanoi.

Recent History

Cochin-China (the southernmost part of Viet-Nam) became a French colony in 1867. Annam and Tonkin (central and northern Viet-Nam) were proclaimed French protectorates in 1883. Later all three were merged with Cambodia (now Kampuchea) and Laos to form French Indo-China. Throughout the French colonial period, but especially after 1920, nationalist and revolutionary groups operated in Viet-Nam. The best organized of these was the Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth League, founded by Ho Chi Minh. The League was succeeded in February 1930 by the Communist Party of Indo-China, also led by Ho.

In September 1940 Japanese forces, with French co-operation, began to occupy Viet-Nam, and in June 1941 the nationalists formed the Viet-Nam Doc Lap Dong Minh Hoi (Revolutionary League for the Independence of Viet-Nam), known as the Viet-Minh. In March 1945 French control was ended by a Japanese coup. Following Japan's surrender in August 1945, Viet-Minh forces entered Hanoi, and on 2 September the new regime proclaimed independence as the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (DRV), with Ho Chi Minh as President. The Communist Party, formally dissolved in 1945, continued to be the dominant group within the Viet-Minh government. In March 1946, after French forces re-entered Viet-Nam, an agreement between France and the DRV recognized Viet-Nam as a 'free' state within the French Union but the DRV government continued to press for complete independence. Negotiations with France broke down and full-scale hostilities began in December 1946.

In March 1949 the French established the State of Viet-Nam in the South. Meanwhile, in the North the Viet-Minh was dissolved in 1951, and the Communists formed the Dang Lao Dong Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam Workers' Party), with Ho Chi Minh as Chairman of the Central Committee. After the defeat of French forces at Dien Bien Phu in May 1954, terms for a cease-fire were settled in Geneva. Agreements signed in July 1954 provided for provisional partition of Viet-Nam into two military zones, with French forces south of latitude 17°N and DRV forces in the north. Later in 1954 the French withdrew from South Viet-Nam. Ngo Dinh Diem became Prime Minister of the State of Viet-Nam and in 1955, following a referendum, proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Viet-Nam. Diem refused to participate in the elections envisaged by the Geneva agreement. In the DRV Ho Chi Minh was succeeded as Prime Minister by Pham Van Dong in 1955 but remained Head of State and Party Chairman.

The anti-communist Diem regime in the South was opposed by former members of the Viet-Minh who became known as the Viet-Cong. Diem was overthrown by a coup in November 1963 and a series of short-lived military regimes held power until June 1965, when some stability was restored by the National Leadership Committee, with Lt-Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu as Chairman and Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky as Prime Minister. In 1967 Gen. Thieu was elected President, with Marshal Ky as Vice-President, and in 1971, after splitting with Ky, President Thieu was re-elected unopposed.

From 1959 the DRV actively assisted the insurgent movement in South Viet-Nam and it supported the establishment of the communist-dominated National Liberation Front (NLF) there in December 1960. In 1961 the USA joined the war on the side of the anti-communist regime in Saigon, later bombing the North extensively from 1965 to 1968. In November 1968 peace talks between the four participants in the Viet-Nam war began in Paris but remained deadlocked as the fighting continued. In June 1969 the NLF formed a provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) in the South. Ho Chi Minh died in September 1969 and was succeeded as Head of State by Ton Duc Thang, while political leadership passed to Le Duan, First Secretary of the Party since 1960.

In 1972 PRG and North Vietnamese forces launched a major offensive in South Viet-Nam and US bombing of the North was renewed with greater intensity. In January 1973 a peace agreement was finally signed. It provided for a cease-fire in the South, the withdrawal of US forces, the eventual peaceful reunification of the whole country, and US aid to the Government in the North to assist in reconstruction. US troops were withdrawn, but in December 1974 combined PRG and North Vietnamese forces launched a major offensive, and the capital fell in April 1975. By May the new regime was in complete control of South Viet-Nam.

While South Viet-Nam, under the PRG, remained technically separate from the DRV, effective control of the whole country passed to Hanoi. In July 1976 the country's reunification was proclaimed under the name of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam, and Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City. A new government was appointed, dominated by members of the former Government of the DRV but including some members of the PRG. In December Le Duan was appointed Secretary-General of the Communist Party of Viet-Nam (formerly the Viet-Nam Workers' Party). President Ton Duc Thang died in March 1980. Truong Chinh was appointed President of the Council of State in July 1981, but real power remains with Le Duan. In March 1982 the fifth Communist Party Congress elected a new Politburo and Central Committee. Some prominent figures were removed from office, while younger members were promoted.

By the end of 1976 Viet-Nam had established diplomatic relations with many countries, including all of its South-East Asian neighbours. However, tension arose over the growing number of Vietnamese refugees (particularly ethnic Chinese) arriving in these countries. In 1979 more than 200,000 fled Viet-Nam, and in July an international conference was convened in Geneva to discuss the situation. By 1984 the number of refugees leaving by sea ('boat people') had fallen to 30,000, owing to the Orderly Departure Programme, sponsored by the UNHCR, whereby Viet-Nam agreed to legal departures (an average of about 2,000 per month, compared with about 10,000 per month during 1979–81), and to the increasing reluctance of Western countries to accept huge numbers of refugees.

Relations with Kampuchea deteriorated during 1977, and in December Viet-Nam launched a major offensive into eastern Kampuchea. Sporadic fighting continued, and in December 1978 Viet-Nam invaded Kampuchea in support of elements opposed to the regime (see Kampuchea, p. 1954). By January 1979 the government of Pol Pot had been overthrown and a pro-Vietnamese government was installed. The invasion prompted much international criticism, and in February 1979 Chinese forces launched a punitive attack across the border into Viet-Nam. Peace talks began in April but made little progress, and in March 1980 they were suspended by China. In March 1983 Viet-Nam rejected a five-point peace plan, proposed by China, aimed at resolving the dispute over Kampuchea. In April 1984, following a year with little incident, China launched

artillery attacks against Vietnamese troops and reportedly crossed into Viet-Nam, apparently in retaliation for Vietnamese provocation. Since then, Chinese and Vietnamese troops have been engaged in the heaviest fighting since the 1979 invasion, and have accused each other of persistent border incursions and shelling. China does not intend to normalize relations with Viet-Nam until Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea, and the attacks are widely seen as an attempt to divert Viet-Nam's attention away from its offensive on the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas in Kampuchea. Since 1980 relations with Thailand have worsened, over the issues of Khmer border refugee camps, Thailand's refugee repatriation scheme and ASEAN's support for the exiled coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. In 1984/85 Viet-Nam launched its largest dry-season offensive against the guerrillas since 1978. By March 1985 Vietnamese troops had gained control of all of the guerrilla bases, positioned along the Thai–Kampuchean border, which were formerly held by the three groups within the coalition. The fierce fighting has now sent more than 400,000 Kampuchean refugees into Thailand, seeking safety, of whom about 240,000 have fled since November 1984. Thai troops have also been engaged in battles with the Vietnamese forces, some of whom have crossed into Thailand in pursuit of Kampuchean rebels.

During 1984 Nguyen Co Thach, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Japan and Indonesia, leading to hopes that some progress might be made on the future of Kampuchea. In March Viet-Nam agreed in principle that it would eventually withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, but not for five to 10 years. By early 1985, however, Viet-Nam had not made any compromises regarding Kampuchea, and the likelihood of an international conference remained remote.

From the mid-1970s Viet-Nam moved closer to the USSR; in June 1978 it became a member of the CMEA (see p. 128), and in November a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the USSR was signed. A fifth signing in June 1983 increased Viet-Nam's dependence on the USSR. By early 1985 relations with the USA had still not been normalized, although during 1984 agreements were made concerning the return to the USA of the remains of American soldiers from Viet-Nam, and the proposed resettlement in the USA of some 10,000 Vietnamese 'political prisoners'.

Government

In 1980 the 1959 constitution of the former DRV was replaced by a new constitution. Legislative power is vested in the 496-member National Assembly, elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects the Council of State which, as the collective Presidency, is the highest organ of the National Assembly. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, responsible to the Assembly. Locally elected People's Councils operate at district, town and village level. The constitution describes the Communist Party of Viet-Nam as 'the only force leading the state and society'.

Defence

In July 1984 the armed forces of Viet-Nam had an estimated total strength of 1,027,000 (army 1.0m., navy 12,000, air force 15,000). There are 56 infantry divisions, including forces abroad (an estimated 40,000 men in Laos and 160,000 in Kampuchea). Military service is compulsory and usually lasts for three years. Paramilitary forces include Border Defence Forces (estimated at 60,000 men), the People's Regional Force (a militia with about 500,000 members), the People's Self-Defence Force (with about 1m. members) and the Armed Youth Assault Force (an estimated 1.5m. young people). Following the PRG's victory in the South, the army came into possession of vast amounts of US arms and equipment, although much of it is inoperable. Viet-Nam is believed to have the fourth largest army in the world.

Economic Affairs

The economy of Viet-Nam was seriously disrupted by the war but, since the ending of hostilities in 1975, great progress has been made towards reconstruction. The two halves of the country remain economically distinct, the state-controlled system being well-established in the north, while in the south a considerable amount of private enterprise was permitted until April 1978, when a campaign against small businesses in Ho Chi Minh City was launched. In May 1978 a unified currency was introduced throughout the country. Collectivization of agriculture in the south has been gradually extended, and by 1979 there were about 800 agricultural co-operatives. New Economic Zones (NEZs) have increased the area under cultivation, and major transfers of population from the urban centres to the countryside are taking place. During the period 1976–80 about 1.6m. people were resettled in NEZs. A similar number were expected to be moved south during the third Five-Year Plan (1981–85).

The economy, especially in the south, is predominantly agricultural. In 1981 about 60% of the labour force were engaged in agriculture. The staple crop is rice, although significant amounts of maize, sorghum, cassava, sweet potatoes and fruit are also grown. In 1983 and 1984 record grain crops of 17m. metric tons were harvested, compared with 16.59m. tons in 1982. In 1984 about 400,000 tons were destroyed by floodings. Production of paddy rice in 1984 was more than 14m. tons, while the subsidiary crops were below target at 2.2m. tons. Viet-Nam became self-sufficient in food for the first time in 1983, following rice imports of 1.5m. tons in 1979 and 400,000 tons in 1982. The progress is largely due to the Government's relaxation of restrictions on the sale of surplus grain on the open market, thus encouraging increased production. Industrial crops include rubber, sugar cane, tobacco, coconuts, kenaf, tea and coffee. The total forested area of Viet-Nam has fallen to 7.9m. ha, owing to destruction of trees, extensive farming and the failure to protect the area. The Government is encouraging the exploitation of valuable timber resources. Considerable efforts are being made to increase agricultural output by mechanization, land reclamation, double cropping and irrigation. In 1984 the total seafood catch was 765,000 metric tons, much of which was exported to Japan.

Most of the country's mineral resources are found in the north. Coal, Viet-Nam's main export, is the most important of these, with an estimated annual output of about 6m. metric tons of hard coal. Proven reserves are about 130m. tons, sufficient for more than 20 years' supply at current production levels. In 1982 Viet-Nam exported an estimated 800,000 metric tons of coal, mostly to capitalist countries. Other minerals include tin, copper, chromium ore and apatite (phosphate rock). In early 1979 an offshore petroleum programme began with the drilling of a well in the South China Sea, south-east of Ho Chi Minh City. In 1984 an offshore deposit of petroleum was discovered near the southern coast by the USSR, working in co-operation with Viet-Nam. According to IMF estimates, Viet-Nam imported 1.65m. metric tons of petroleum products in 1982, mostly from the USSR. The first stage of the Pha Lai thermal power station, which will have an eventual total capacity of 110,000 kW, came into operation in October 1983, thus easing energy problems. Viet-Nam's first nuclear research reactor, at Da Lat, was inaugurated in March 1984, with a capacity of 500 kW.

Industry is mainly concentrated in the north. Heavy US bombing from 1965 to 1973 destroyed an estimated 70% of productive capacity but by 1976 output in many sectors had regained pre-war levels, although the border war with China in early 1979 and the exodus of more than 200,000 ethnic Chinese from the north lowered output. The principal industries are food-processing, cement, metallurgy, chemicals, paper, engineering and textiles. Production of fertilizers continued to decline, from 607,000 metric tons in 1978 to 244,000 tons in 1982, when 900,000 tons were imported from the USSR. In 1983 gross output value in the industrial sector grew by 15%, compared with an annual average increase of 0.6% during the 1976–80 Plan period. The increase is mainly a result of the liberalization of capitalist enterprises in 1979 and the subsequent growth of small industries.

Viet-Nam's economic growth has been restricted by a series of natural disasters which have ruined successive crops, and a high rate of population increase, which in 1982 was 2.6%. It was hoped to reduce the rate to 1.7% by 1985 but this has proved to be too ambitious. GDP grew by 5.9% in 1983, compared with 8.2% in 1982. In 1982 exports increased in value by 30% to reach US $595m., but the trade deficit remained high, at US $838m., according to IMF estimates. The deficit widened in 1983 to US $898m. Viet-Nam's principal trading partners are the USSR and Japan. The deficit on the current account of the

balance of payments also increased, from US $898m. in 1982 to US $926m. in 1983. At the end of 1983 the country's reserves of foreign exchange were reportedly nearly exhausted, at US $16m., sufficient for only two weeks' imports. At the same time, Viet-Nam's foreign debt had reached about US $6,000m., of which US $1,500m. comprised convertible currency debts. About two-thirds of the total debt is owed to socialist countries. In early 1985 the Government, unable to meet outstanding loan repayments, announced that it had negotiated a rescheduling of part of the debt with a number of donor countries, but that the IMF had not yet agreed to reschedule payments due to it and to Japan. In April the dông was devalued by 88% against the US dollar, raising the rate of exchange from 11.7 to 100 dông per dollar.

In March 1983 a series of changes in the tax system were introduced in an effort to reduce the budget deficit, which stood at 4,000m. dông (US $440m.) at the end of 1982. The deficit was reduced from 19% of GDP in 1982 to 11% in 1983. It was hoped that the amendments would also curb the expansion of private trading. In 1983 tax revenues from private enterprise rose by 55%. More than one-half of the national budget is thought to be spent on defence. Following the failure of the second Five-Year Plan (1976–80), which had set unrealistically high targets, the Government revised and lowered the targets of the third Five-Year Plan (1981–85), which aimed to increase agricultural production, to alleviate the acute shortage of food, and to achieve economic self-sufficiency. The development of transport and communications will, it is hoped, relieve the country's distribution problems. According to IMF estimates, the annual rate of inflation was reduced from 90% in 1982 to 50% in 1983, and per caput income was about $195 in 1983.

The Vietnamese economy is heavily dependent on a large amount of foreign aid and has received support from international organizations and non-communist countries as well as its traditional sources of economic assistance, the USSR, Eastern Europe and, until 1978, the People's Republic of China. The CMEA assisted in more than 100 projects during 1981–85, principally in energy, mining, metallurgy, chemicals and agriculture. In 1976 Viet-Nam joined the IMF and the World Bank. In 1981 the IMF granted a loan of US $36m., and France resumed aid, of US $40m., to help the Government's economic programme and to finance development projects.

Transport and Communications

Until 1974 there was a total of only 72,945 km of roads but, since hostilities ended, many roads have been repaired and new roads built. In 1983 there was a total of 347,243 km of roads, including 60,000 km of main roads. The Government has attached great importance to the restoration of the railway system, and several principal lines are now in operation. In 1975 a long-distance bus service opened between Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, and air services began between the two cities. Gia Lam (near Hanoi), Tan Son Nhat International (Ho Chi Minh City) and Thu Do International are the principal airports. In 1979 it was reported that Viet-Nam's first satellite telecommunications system was under construction.

Social Welfare

The state operates a system of social security. In 1982 there were 12,000 hospitals, with a total of 200,000 beds, and 45,000 physicians. Mobile medical teams treat trachoma, malaria and other diseases. In 1977 the World Health Organization announced a US $9.5m. programme to combat malaria in Viet-Nam.

Education

There is compulsory, free education, where possible, for 10 years. Primary education begins at six years of age and lasts for five years. In 1980 an estimated 98% of children in the relevant age-group were enrolled at primary schools. Secondary education, beginning at the age of 11, lasts for up to seven years. Total secondary enrolment in 1980 was equivalent to 48% of children in the age-group (53% of boys; 43% of girls). In 1982/83 there were 11.6m. pupils receiving general education and 140,524 receiving higher education. In 1981/82 there were 109,142 students enrolled in professional education and 43,883 in technical education. In 1982/83 there were 108 teacher training colleges and 84 universities and colleges of higher education. A 12-year educational reform programme was introduced in 1981/82 to replace the 10-year system. In 1979 the adult illiteracy rate averaged 16.0% (males 9.5%; females 21.7%).

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (May Day), 2, 3 September (National Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), January* (Tet), 30 April (Liberation of Saigon).

*Varies according to the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 xu = 10 hào = 1 dông.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 12.272 dông;
US $1 = 10.588 dông.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): General Statistical Office of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam; South Viet-Nam statistics from Institut National de la Statistique, Ho Chi Minh City; Communist Party of Viet-Nam.

Note: Some of the data relating to South Viet-Nam may refer only to areas controlled by the former Republic of Viet-Nam. No figures are available for areas under the control of the former Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	329,566*
Population (census result)	
1 October 1979	52,741,766
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	54,928,000
1982	55,990,000
1983	57,020,000
Density (per sq km) at mid-1983	173.0

* 127,246 sq miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population in 1973)

Hanoi (capital)	2,674,400*	Qui Nhon	213,757
Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon)	3,419,978†	Hué	209,043
		Can Tho	182,424
		Mytho	119,892
Haiphong	1,279,067†	Cam Ranh	118,111
Da Nang	492,194	Vungtau	108,436
Nha Trang	216,227	Dalat	105,072

* At 31 December 1983.
† Population census, 1 October 1979.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 40.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 40.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 19.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 14.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	8,152	6,193	14,346
Industry	798	439	1,237
Services	1,905	1,282	3,187
Total	10,855	7,915	18,770

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

1981 (official estimate): Total economically active 26 million.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (1 October 1979)

	Area (sq km)	Population ('000)
Provinces:		
Lai Chau	17,408	322.1
Son La	14,656	487.8
Hoang Lien Son	14,125	778.2
Ha Tuyen	13,519	782.5
Cao Bang	13,781	479.8
Lang Son		484.7
Bac Thai	8,615	815.1
Quang Ninh	7,076	750.1
Vinh Phu	5,187	1,488.3
Ha Bac	4,708	1,662.7
Ha Son Binh	6,860	1,537.2
Hai Hung	2,526	2,145.7
Thai Binh	1,344	1,506.2
Ha Nam Ninh	3,522	2,781.4
Thanh Hoa	11,138	2,532.3
Nghe Tinh	22,380	3,112.0
Binh Tri Thien	19,048	1,901.7
Quang Nam-Da Nang	11,376	1,529.5
Nghia Binh	14,700	2,095.4
Gia Lai-Kon Tum	18,480	595.9
Dac Lac	18,300	490.2
Phu Khanh	9,620	1,188.6
Lam Dong	10,000	396.7
Thuan Hai	11,000	938.3
Dong Nai	12,130	1,304.8
Song Be	9,500	659.1
Tay Ninh	4,100	684.0
Long An	5,100	957.3
Dong Thap	3,120	1,182.8
Tien Giang	2,350	1,264.5
Ben Tre	2,400	1,041.8
Cuu Long	4,200	1,504.2
An Giang	4,140	1,532.4
Hau Giang	5,100	2,232.9
Kien Giang	6,000	994.7
Minh Hai	8,000	1,219.6
Vung Tau-Con Dau	n.a.	91.6
Cities:		
Hanoi	597	2,570.9
Ho Chi Minh City	1,845	3,419.9
Haiphong	1,515	1,279.1
Total	329,466*	52,741.8

* This total is the sum of the figures supplied for the component divisions. However, the total area of the country is officially 329,566 sq km.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Rice (paddy)	11,679	12,570	13,780
Maize	418	460*	487*
Sorghum*	37	35	40
Sweet potatoes	2,358	2,100*	1,665*
Cassava (Manioc)	3,290	3,165*	2,665*
Dry beans	56	57*	60*
Other pulses	120	125*	133*
Soybeans	32	64†	100*
Groundnuts (in shell)	98	80*	85*
Cottonseed	3*	3*	3*
Cotton (lint)	2*	2*	2*
Coconuts	311	350*	355*
Vegetables (including melons)*	2,500	2,609	2,719
Fruit (excluding melons)	2,704	2,643*	2,856*
Sugar cane	4,388	3,900*	4,400*
Coffee (green)	6	7*	8*
Tea (made)	22	23*	25*
Tobacco (leaves)	25	28*	30*
Jute and substitutes	31	35*	36*
Natural rubber	45	48*	50*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Horses*	127	130	140
Cattle	1,661	1,765	1,970
Buffaloes	2,316	2,378	2,500
Pigs	10,000	10,494	11,393
Sheep*	14	15	16
Goats	200*	170	197
Chickens	51,100	49,170*	46,068*
Ducks*	29,000	25,330	23,732

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	31	33	36
Buffalo meat	60	65	66
Pig meat	415	420	440
Poultry meat	88	88	85
Cows' milk	26	28	30
Buffaloes' milk	48	50	52
Hen eggs	122	128	130
Other poultry eggs	61	63	65
Cattle and buffalo hides	12.8	13.6	14.2

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cu m, excluding bark—FAO estimates)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, etc.:			
Coniferous	112	112	112
Broadleaved	1,200	1,200	1,200
Other industrial wood (all broadleaved)	1,427	1,459	1,526
Fuel wood (all broadleaved)	19,461	19,905	20,353
Total	22,200	22,676	23,191

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cu m, incl. boxboards)

	1968	1969	1970
North Viet-Nam			
Coniferous	25	25	25*
Broadleaved	225	225	225*
Total	250	250	250*
South Viet-Nam			
Coniferous	15	35	44
Broadleaved	176	273	226
Total	191	308	270

* FAO estimates.

1971–82 ('000 cu m): Annual production for all Viet-Nam 520 (coniferous 69, broadleaved 451), i.e. as in 1970 (FAO estimates).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

(FAO estimates—'000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Inland waters	190.0	195.0	200.0
Pacific Ocean	740.0	770.0	800.0
Total catch	930.0	965.0	1,000.0

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons—estimates)

	1977	1978	1979
Hard coal	6,200	6,000	6,000
Salt (unrefined)	580	530	514
Phosphate rock*	1,500	1,500	n.a.

* Estimates by International Phosphate Industry Association.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1978	1979	1980
Phosphate fertilizers* ('000 metric tons)	130	30	n.a.
Cement ('000 metric tons)	843	705	641
Electric energy (million kWh)	3,500†	3,600†	3,680

* Estimated production in terms of phosphoric acid.
† Estimate.

Source (for 1978–79): UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*
Electric energy (1982): 4,550m. kWh.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 xu = 10 hào = 1 đồng.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2 and 5 xu; 1 đồng.
Notes: 2 and 5 xu; 1, 2 and 5 hào; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 đồng.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 12.272 đồng;
US $1 = 10.588 đồng;
1,000 đồng = £81.49 = $94.44.

BUDGET (million đồng, 1977)

Receipts	9,043
Expenditure	9,179

1979: Budget to balance at 10,500m. đồng.

1985 PRODUCTION TARGETS
(Third Five-Year Plan, 1981–85)

Food crops	million metric tons	19.0–20.0
Fish	million metric tons	0.73
Cement	million metric tons	2.0–2.5
Coal	million metric tons	8.5
Textiles	million m	380
Timber	million cu m	1.4–1.6
Electricity	'000 million kWh	5.5

External Trade

(US $ million)

	1980	1981	1982
Imports	1,023	1,080	838
Exports	360	369	430

Source: Hanoi Chamber of Commerce.

Note: According to another estimate external trade was: 1981 Imports $1,200m.; Exports $440m.

SELECTED COMMODITIES

Imports	1976	1977	1978
Agricultural machines (million dông)	198	203	132
Motor lorries ('000)	3.2	2.9	2.4
Tractors ('000)	1.6	5.2	3.6
Tyres ('000 pairs)	190	209	121
Chemical fertilizers ('000 metric tons)	571	636	636
Petroleum ('000 metric tons)	225	172	171
Wool (metric tons)	941	598	256
Cotton fabrics (million m)	39.8	19.0	19.5
Rice ('000 metric tons)	148	197	35
Corn and corn flour ('000 metric tons)	497	971	1,278
Maize ('000 metric tons)	89	96	105
Sugar ('000 metric tons)	116	81	89
Meat products (million dông)	17.2	5.2	2.9
Milk (million dông)	23.7	10.2	8.6

Exports	1976	1977	1978
Coal ('000 metric tons)	1,306	1,463	1,430
Chromium ('000 metric tons)	13	10	9
Floor lumber ('000 cu m)	15.2	53.1	60.0
Rubber ('000 metric tons)	27.8	35.7	24.8
Footwear (million dông)	21.7	19.3	28.4
Embroidery, local crafts, etc. (million dông)	28.8	42.7	70.9
Rattan bamboo and rush articles (million dông)	49.0	29.8	75.0
Tea (million metric tons)	7.9	9.7	7.8
Coffee ('000 metric tons)	8.5	2.1	3.5
Liquor (million litres)	4.4	8.3	9.8
Groundnuts ('000 metric tons)	15.9	10.4	12.0
Canned fruit and vegetables ('000 metric tons)	8.2	13.4	18.5
Pineapples, oranges, bananas ('000 metric tons)	27.9	31.5	34.0
Eggs (million)	19.3	12.1	1.7

Source: General Statistical Office, Hanoi.

SELECTED TRADING PARTNERS* (US $ million)

Imports	1974	1975	1976
Australia	14.0	22.0	41.0
France	28.0	21.6	29.8
German Democratic Republic	50.0	63.0	n.a.
Germany, Federal Republic	17.0	10.0	10.0
Hong Kong	23.0	19.2	35.2
Italy	11.0	22.5	2.9
Japan	125.0	81.5	167.5
Singapore	216.7	81.6	15.8
Sweden	13.0	31.5	29.0
USSR	256.4	220.6	224.6
Others†	785.0	301.7	48.7
Total‡	1,539.1	875.2	604.5

Exports	1974	1975	1976
Australia	—	—	0.2
France	14.0	8.3	3.1
German Democratic Republic	17.0	23.0	n.a.
Germany, Federal Republic	2.0	1.0	—
Hong Kong	25.7	14.8	23.8
Italy	1.0	0.6	—
Japan	61.0	41.4	49.0
Singapore	13.6	8.7	25.4
Sweden	—	0.3	—
USSR	57.9	66.4	84.6
Others†	30.1	24.3	15.0
Total‡	222.3	188.8	201.1

* Based on data reported by partner countries. Figures for imports are partners' exports f.o.b.; exports are partners' imports c.i.f.

† Including the USA.

‡ Excluding figures for trade with Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland.

Source: IMF, *Direction of Trade*, July 1977; official statistical publications; compiled by Economics Department, Citibank, Hong Kong.

Transport

NORTH VIET-NAM

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975
Goods loaded	250	750	700
Goods unloaded	700	650	970

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

SOUTH VIET-NAM

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers ('000 passenger-km)	85,657	65,672	170,043
Freight ('000 ton-km)	38,208	6,617	1,214

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use)

	1972	1973	1974
Passenger cars	74,600	66,120	70,000
Commercial vehicles	91,250	97,661	100,000

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974*	1975*
Goods loaded	198	160	100
Goods unloaded	4,875	3,480	1,150

* Estimates.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
International			
Flights	18,039	15,219	8,253
Passengers	746,617	528,489	236,459
Freight (metric tons)	72,717	105,753	33,747
Mail (metric tons)	4,334	7,702	2,713
Domestic			
Flights	85,169	89,572	64,420
Passengers	1,723,823	1,411,073	1,007,677
Freight (metric tons)	9,116	7,622	5,277
Mail (metric tons)	825	1,335	1,561

Education

(1980)

	Teachers	Students
Pre-primary	57,605	1,595,724
Primary	204,104	7,887,439
Secondary: general	148,973	3,846,737
Higher	17,242	114,701

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook.*

Directory

The Constitution

On 18 December 1980 the National Assembly adopted a new constitution to replace the 1959 constitution of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. It consists of a preamble and 12 chapters comprising 147 articles. A summary of the main provisions follows:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam is an independent, sovereign and united country. It is a proletarian dictatorship and the people exercise state power through the National Assembly and the People's Councils at all levels.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

The economy is run on the principles of socialism, and ensures the working people's collective ownership of the means of production. The economy is directed by unified plans.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elected for five years by nationwide elections, it is the highest state authority. It meets regularly twice a year and also in extraordinary sessions. It elects from its deputies the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and other members of the Council of State. The Assembly also appoints the Council of Ministers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Organ of Control. It decides, assisted by the Standing Commissions of the National Assembly, domestic and foreign policies, economic plans and, among other functions, examines and approves the budget.

COUNCIL OF STATE

It is the highest continuously functioning body of the National Assembly and is the Collective Presidency of Viet-Nam. It is concerned with the building of socialism, national defence, the implementation of laws, and all domestic and foreign affairs. Its term of office is the same as that of the National Assembly, to which it is accountable, and its Chairman is concurrently Chairman of the National Defence Council and commander of the armed forces.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

It is the government of Viet-Nam and is responsible to the National Assembly, to which it submits draft laws, decrees and budgets. Its term of office corresponds with that of the National Assembly.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The country is divided into provinces and municipalities directly under central authority, and subdivided into districts, towns and villages. These are under the authority of locally elected People's Councils.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System consists of the Supreme People's Court, the local People's Courts and the Military Tribunals. There are also local People's Organs of Control, under the Supreme People's Organ of Control, to ensure observance of law.

The Government

(March 1985)

COUNCIL OF STATE

President: Truong Chinh.

Vice-Presidents: Le Thanh Nghi, Chu Huy Man, Huynh Tan Phat.

General Secretary: Le Thanh Nghi.

Members of the Council: Nguyen Duc Thuan, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Ngo Duy Dong, Le Thanh Dao, Y Ngong Niek Dam, Dam Quang Trung, Vu Quang.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman of the Council (Premier): Pham Van Dong.

Vice-Chairmen: Pham Hung, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, To Huu, Vu Dinh Lieu, Vo Van Kiet, Dong Si Nguyen, Tran Phuong, Do Muoi, Tran Quynh.

Minister, General Secretary and Director, Council of Ministers' Office: Doan Trong Truyen.

Minister of the Interior: Pham Hung.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Nguyen Co Thach.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. Van Tien Dung.

Chairman of the State Commission for Planning: Vo Van Kiet.

Chairman of the State Commission for Capital Construction: Do Quoc San.

Chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology: Dang Huu.

Chairman of the State Inspectorate: Bui Quang Tao.

Chairman of the Government Committee for Nationalities: (vacant).

Chairman of the State Commission for Prices: Phan Van Tiem.

Minister of Finance: Chu Tam Thuc.

Director-General of the State Bank: Nguyen Duy Gia.

Minister of Supply: Hoang Duc Nghi.

Minister of Labour: Dao Thien Thi.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Dong Si Nguyen.

Minister of Engineering and Metals: Nguyen Van Kha.

Minister of Power: Pham Khai.

Minister of Mines and Coal: Nguyen Chan.

Minister of Light Industry: Nguyen Chi Vu.

Minister of the Food Industry: Vu Tuan.

Minister of Agriculture: Nguyen Ngoc Triu.

Minister of Forestry: Phan Xuan Dot.

Minister of Water Conservancy: Nguyen Canh Dinh.

Minister of Marine Products: Nguyen Tien Trinh.

Minister of Food: Nguyen Van Chinh.

Minister of Internal Trade: Le Duc Thinh.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Le Khac.

Minister of Culture: Nguyen Van Hieu.

Minister of Public Health: Dang Hoi Xuan.

Minister of Education: Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh.

Minister of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education: Nguyen Dinh Tu.

Minister of Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs: Song Hao.

Minister of Justice: Phan Hien.

Minister of Building: Phan Ngoc Tuong.

Minister and Vice-Chairman of the State Commission for Planning: Hoang Quy.

Minister without Portfolio, attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Vo Dong Giang.

MINISTRIES AND COMMISSIONS

Government Committee for Nationalities: 80 Phan Dinh Phung St, Hanoi; tel. 52131.

Ministry of Agriculture: Bach Thao, Hanoi; tel. 54013.

Ministry of Building: 37 Le Dai Hanh St, Hanoi; tel. 54191.

Ministry of Communications and Transport: 80 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; tel. 52362.

Ministry of Culture: 53 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 52915.

Ministry of Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs: 12 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 53406.

Ministry of Education: 21 Le Thanh Tong St, Hanoi; tel. 53352.

Ministry of Engineering and Metals: 54 Hai Ba Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 56389.

Ministry of Finance: 8 Phan Huy Chu St, Hanoi; tel. 58111.

Ministry of Food: 6 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 52336.

Ministry of the Food Industry: 25 Cat Linh St, Hanoi; tel. 52818.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Dien Bien Phu St, Hanoi; tel. 58201.

Ministry of Foreign Trade: 21 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 54719.

Ministry of Forestry: 123 Lo Duc St, Hanoi; tel. 53236.

Ministry of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education: 9 Hai Ba Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 53230.

Ministry of the Interior: Tran Binh Trong St, Hanoi; tel. 58300.

Ministry of Internal Trade: 91 Dinh Tien Hoang St, Hanoi; tel. 55713.

Ministry of Justice: 5 Ong Ich Khiem St, Hanoi; tel. 55375.

Ministry of Labour: 12 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 52236.

Ministry of Light Industry: 7 Trang Thi St, Hanoi; tel. 53831.

Ministry of Marine Products: Bach Thao, Hanoi; tel. 52696.

Ministry of Mines and Coal: 54 Hai Ba Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 53898.

Ministry of National Defence: 42 Tran Phu St, Hanoi; tel. 58101.

Ministry of Power: 54 Hai Ba Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 55659.

Ministry of Public Health: 138A Giang Vo St, Hanoi; tel. 52035.

Ministry of Supply: 37 Nguyen Binh Khiem St, Hanoi; tel. 54731.

Ministry of Water Conservancy: 164 Tran Quang Khai St, Hanoi; tel. 58144.

State Commission for Capital Construction: 34 Hang Chuoi St, Hanoi; tel. 57570.

State Commission for Planning: 6B Hoang Dieu St, Hanoi; tel. 53169.

State Commission for Prices: 3 Mai Xuan Thuong St, Hanoi; tel. 54453.

State Commission for Science and Technology: 39 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; tel. 52733.

State Inspectorate: 28 Tang Bat Ho St, Hanoi; tel. 54497.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Chairman: Truong Chinh.

Vice-Chairman: Pham Van Dong.

Members: Pham Hung, Gen. Van Tien Dung, To Huu.

Legislature

QUOC HOI
(National Assembly)

The Sixth National Assembly, the first since 1946 to be based on nationwide elections, was elected on 25 April 1976. It directed the Standing Committee to hold the next general election at a convenient time after the promulgation of the draft constitution. The 496 members of the Seventh National Assembly were elected on 26 April 1981. It held its first session in June–July 1981, when it elected members of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Chairman: Nguyen Huu Tho.

Vice-Chairmen: Xuan Thuy, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Y Pen (Y Mot), Cam Ngoan, Huynh Cuong, The Rev. Vo Thanh Trinh, Phan Anh.

Political Organizations

Dang Cong san Viet-Nam (Communist Party of Viet-Nam): 1 Hoang Van Thu St, Hanoi; f. 1976; govt party; fmrly the Viet-Nam Workers' Party, which succeeded the Communist Party of Indo-China, f. 1930; 1,727,784 mems; Gen. Sec. of Cen. Cttee Le Duan.

Politburo:

13 full members:

Le Duan
Truong Chinh
Pham Van Dong
Pham Hung
Le Duc Tho
Gen. Van Tien Dung
Vo Chi Cong
Chu Huy Man
To Huu
Vo Van Kiet
Do Muoi
Le Duc Anh
Nguyen Duc Tam

Two alternate members:

Nguyen Co Thach
Dong Si Nguyen

Secretariat:

Le Duan
Le Duc Tho
Vo Chi Cong
Nguyen Duc Tam
Nguyen Lam
Le Quang Dao
Hoang Tung
Nguyen Thanh Binh
Tran Kien
Tran Xuan Bach

Dang dan chu (Viet-Nam Democratic Party): 32 Trang Tien St, Hanoi; f. 1944; party of the intelligentsia; Sec.-Gen. Nghiem Xuan Yem.

Dang xa Hoi (Viet-Nam Socialist Party): 53 Nguyen Du St, Hanoi; f. 1946; consists mainly of intelligentsia; Gen. Sec. Nguyen Xien.

Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: 60 Bà Triêu St, Hanoi; f. 1931; 4,000,000 mems; First Sec. Vu Mao.

Viet-Nam Fatherland Front: 46 Trang Thi St, Hanoi; f. 1955; replaced the Lien-Viet (Viet-Nam National League), the successor to Viet-Nam Doc-Lap Dong Minh Hoi (Revolutionary League for the Independence of Viet-Nam) or Viet-Minh; in January 1977 the original organization merged with the National Front for the Liberation of South Viet-Nam and the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces in South Viet-Nam to form a single front; Pres. Huynh Tan Phat; Gen. Sec. Nguyen Van Tien.

Vietnamese Women's Union: 39 Hang Chuoi St, Hanoi; f. 1939; Pres. Nguyen Thi Dinh.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN VIET-NAM

Albania: 49 Dien Bien Phu St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Syrja Laze.

Algeria: 12 Phan Chu Trinh St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Aissa Seferdjeli.

Australia: 66 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Richard Broinowski.

Belgium: 51 Nguyen Du St, Hanoi; Chargé d'affaires: Serge de Robiano.

Bulgaria: 43 Tran Phu St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Philip V. Markov.

Burma: Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; Ambassador: U Aung Khin.

China, People's Republic: 46 Hoang Dieu St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Qiu Lixing.

Cuba: 65 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Faure Chomon Mediavilla.

Czechoslovakia: 13 Chu van An St, Hanoi; tel. 54131; Ambassador: Bohuslav Handl.

Denmark: A3 Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; tel. 52148; Chargé d'affaires: Ulrik Helweg-Larsen.

Egypt: 26 Phan Boi Chau St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Mostafa Hassan Aloraby.

Finland: 43 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; tel. 57096; Ambassador: Esko Antero Lipponen.

France: 57 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Yvan Bastouil.

German Democratic Republic: 29 Tran Phu St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Dr Hermann Schwiesau.

Germany, Federal Republic: 25 Phan Boi Chau St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Gert Ahrens.

Hungary: 47 Dien Bien Phu St, Hanoi; tel. 52742; Ambassador: Béla Benyei.

India: 58 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Pushkar Johari.

Indonesia: 38 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Pudjo Prasetyo.

Iraq: 66 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; Chargé d'affaires: Ryadh Abdul Wahab Abdul Razak.

Italy: 9 Le Phung Hieu St, Hanoi; tel. 56246; telex 4416; Ambassador: Lodovico Masetti.

Japan: 49 Nguyen Du St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Koichi Tsutsumi.

Kampuchea: 71 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Sieng Saran.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 25 Cao Ba Quat St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Kim Jong-Jun.

Laos: 22 Tran Binh Trong St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Khampheuane Tounalom.

Libya: Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; Secretary: Abdul Salam al-Arabi Munir.

Malaysia: A3 Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; tel. 53371; telex 4412; Ambassador: Abdul Halim bin Ali.

Mongolia: 39 Tran Phu St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Gelegiyn Adyaa.

Netherlands: 53 Ly Thai To St, Hanoi; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: P. P. M. Horbach.

Philippines: 4 Ho Xuan Huong St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Juan B. Cruz, Jr.

Poland: 3 Chua Mot Cot St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Bronisław Musielak.

Romania: 5 Le Hong Phong, Hanoi; Ambassador: Constantin Potinga.

Sweden: So 2, Duong 358 Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; Ambassador: Ragnar Dromberg.

Switzerland: 27 Quang Trung St, POB 24, Hanoi; Chargé d'affaires: Werner Maurer.

Thailand: E1 Trung Tu Residential Quarter, Hanoi; Ambassador: Asda Jayanama.

USSR: 58 Tran Phu St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Boris Nikolayevich Chaplin.

United Kingdom: 16 Pho Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; tel. 52510; telex 203; Ambassador: R. G. Tallboys.

Yugoslavia: 27E Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; Ambassador: Borivoje Stojadinović.

Judicial System

The judicial system has been thoroughly revised since 1954. The Supreme People's Court in Hanoi is the highest court and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over all lower courts. The Supreme Court may also conduct trials of the first instance in certain cases. There are People's Courts in each province and city which exercise jurisdiction in the first and second instance. Military courts hear cases involving members of the People's Army and cases involving national security. The observance of the law by ministries, government offices and all citizens is the concern of the People's Organs of Control, under a Supreme People's Organ of Control.

President of the People's Supreme Court: Pham Hung.

President of the Supreme People's Organ of Control: Tran Le.

Religion

Traditional Vietnamese religion included elements of Indian and all three Chinese religions: Mahayana Buddhism, Daoism and Confucianism. Its most widespread feature was the cult of ancestors, practised in individual households and clan temples. In addition, there were (and remain) a wide variety of Buddhist sects, the sects belonging to the 'new' religions of Caodaism and Hoa Hao, and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. The government has guaranteed complete freedom of religious belief.

BUDDHISM

In the north a Buddhist organization, grouping Buddhists loyal to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, was formed in 1954. In the south the United Buddhist Church was formed in 1964, incorporating several disparate groups, including the 'militant' An-Quang group (mainly natives of central Viet-Nam), the group of Thich Tam Chau (mainly northern emigrés in Saigon) and the southern Buddhists of the Xa-Loi temple. In 1982 the Buddhist sects were unified into one organization, the Viet-Nam Buddhist Church.

CAODAISM

Formally inaugurated in 1926, this is a syncretic religion based on spiritualist seances with a predominantly ethical content, but sometimes with political overtones. A number of different sects exist, of which the most politically involved (1940–75) was that of Tay-Ninh. Another sect, the Tien-Thien, has been represented in the National Liberation Front since its inception. Together the sects are said to number 2m. adepts. They live mostly in the south.

Leader: Cardinal Thai Huu Thanh.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church has been active in Viet-Nam since the 17th century, and since 1933 has been led mainly by Vietnamese priests. Many Roman Catholics moved from North to South Viet-Nam in 1954–55 to avoid living under communist rule, but some remained in the north. There are about 3.5m. adherents throughout the country.

Committee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics: Pres. Rev. Nguyen The Vinh.

Archbishop of Hanoi: HE Cardinal Joseph-Marie Trinh Van Can, Archbishop's House, 40 Nha Chung St, Hanoi.

Archbishop of Ho Chi Minh City: Most Rev. Paul Nguyen Van Binh, Archbishop's House, 180 Nguyen Dinh Chieu St, BP 2371, Ho Chi Minh City 3; tel. 20828.

Archbishop of Hué: Most Rev. Philippe Nguyen Kim Dien, Archbishop's House, 6 Nguyen Truong To St, Hué; tel. 2388.

The Protestant Church

Introduced in 1920 with 500 adherents, the total number is now estimated at 180,000.

HOA HAO

A new manifestation of an older religion called Buu Son Ky Huong, the Hoa Hao sect was founded by Nguyen Phu So in 1939, and at one time claimed 1.5m. adherents in southern Viet-Nam.

The Press

DAILIES

Hanoi

Hanoi Moi (New Hanoi): 44 Ave Le Thai To, Hanoi; f. 1976; organ of Hanoi Cttee of the Communist Party; Editor Hong Linh.

Nhan Dan (The People): 71 Hang Trong St, Hanoi; f. 1946; official organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief Hong Ha; circ. 300,000.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army): 7 Phan Dinh Phung St, Hanoi; f. 1950; publ. by the Army; Editor Tran Cong Man; circ. 200,000.

Ho Chi Minh City

Saigon Giai Phong (Liberated Saigon): 432 Xo Viet Nghe Tinh St, Ho Chi Minh City; f. 1975; organ of Ho Chi Minh City Cttee of the Communist Party; Editor To Hoa (acting); circ. 45,000.

PERIODICALS

Dai Doan Ket (Great Unity): 66 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; and 176 Vo Thi Sau St, Ho Chi Minh City; f. 1977; weekly; organ of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front.

Doc Lap (Independence): 59 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Hanoi; f. 1944; weekly; organ of the Viet-Nam Democratic Party.

Khoa Hoc va Doi Song (Science and Life): 70 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; weekly.

Lao Dong (Labour): 51 Hang Bo St, Hanoi; weekly; organ of the Fed. of Trade Unions; Asst Editor-in-Chief Pham Van Nhan; circ. 38,000.

Nguoi Cong Giao Viet Nam (Vietnamese Catholic): 59 Trang Thi St, Hanoi; f. 1984; tel. 56242; weekly; organ of the Cttee for Solidarity of Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics; Editor-in-Chief Pham Van Khah.

Nguoi Giao Vien Nhan Dan (People's Teacher): 14 Le Truc St, Hanoi; fortnightly.

Nguoi Lam Bao (The Journalist): 59 Ly Thai To St, Hanoi; f. 1985; quarterly review; organ of the Viet-Nam Journalists' Assn.

Phu Nu Viet-Nam (Vietnamese Women): 47 Hang Chuoi, Hanoi; weekly; magazine of the Vietnamese Women's Union; Editor-in-Chief Thanh Huong.

Tap Chi Cong Doan (Trade Unions Review): 65 Quan Su St, Hanoi; every two months; organ of the Fed. of Trade Unions.

Tap Chi Cong San (Communist Review): 1 Nguyen Thuong Hien St, Hanoi; f. 1955 as *Hoc Tap*; monthly; political and theoretical organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief Hong Chuong; circ. 100,000.

The Duc The Thao (Physical Education and Sports): 5 Trinh Hoai Duc St, Hanoi; weekly.

Thieu Nien Tien Phong (Young Pioneers): 15 Ho Xuan Huong St, Hanoi; weekly.

Tien Phong (Vanguard): 15 Ho Xuan Huong St, Hanoi; f. 1957; weekly; organ of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; circ. 16,000.

Tin Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam Courier): 46 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; f. 1964; monthly; English, French, Spanish and Russian edns; Chief Editor HOANG NGUYEN.

To Quoc (Fatherland): 53 Nguyen Du St, Hanoi; f. 1946; monthly; organ of the Viet-Nam Socialist Party.

Van Nghe (Arts and Letters): 17 Tran Quoc Toan St, Hanoi; f. 1949; weekly; organ of the Vietnamese Writers' Union.

Vietnam Pictorial: 79 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Hanoi; f. 1954; illustrated monthly; publ. in Vietnamese, Russian, Lao, Khmer, French, Spanish and English; Dir DO PHUONG; circ. 132,000.

Vietnam Social Science: Hanoi; f. 1984; quarterly; publ. in Russian, French and English; organ of Viet-Nam Comm. for Social Sciences.

Vietnamese Studies: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; quarterly; English and French edns; Dir HUU NGOC.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam News Agency (VNA): 5 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Hanoi; mem. Organization of Asian and Pacific News Agencies; Dir-Gen. DÀO TÙNG.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 18 Phung Khac Khoan St, Hanoi; tel. 52045; Correspondent CHARLES ANTOINE DE NERCIAT.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): 15 Thuyen Quang St, Hanoi; tel. 52501; Bureau Chief L. MILOVANOV.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 7 Yet Kieu St, Hanoi; tel. 52416; Correspondent BERNDT FINDEIS.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; tel. 53651; Chief TERZIEV S. SETTOSLAV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; tel. 52250; Bureau Chief JAROSLAV NEDBAL.

Kyodo Tsushin (Japan): Room 223, Thong Nat Hotel, Hanoi; tel. 57994; Chief SASAKI HIROSHI.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): Van Phuc Residential Quarter, Hanoi; tel. 52582; Chief OSZAKAR FUZES.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland): B17 Kim Lien Residential Quarter, Hanoi; tel. 52601; Chief JERZY BARZCZEWSKI.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 66 Ngo Thi Nham St, Hanoi; tel. 54366; Correspondent FÉLIX CAPOTE.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 23 Cao Ba Quat St, Hanoi; tel. 52912; Correspondents A. KADJANOV, A. KALMYKOV, ANDREI NIZAMUTDINOV.

Xinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): 6 Khuc Hao St, Hanoi; Correspondent ZHEN JIADAO.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Viet-Nam Journalists' Association: 59 Ly Thai To St, Hanoi; f. 1945; assen of editors, reporters and photographers working in the press, radio, television and news agencies; 6,000 mems; Pres. HOANG TUNG; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sec. DAO TUNG; Chair. HOANG TUNG.

Publishers

Cong An Nhan Dan (People's Public Security) **Publishing House:** 167 Mai Hac De St, Hanoi; f. 1981; controlled by the Ministry of the Interior; cultural and artistic information, public order and security.

Cong Nhan Ky Thuat (Technical Workers) **Publishing House:** 43 Gia Ngu St, Hanoi; controlled by the Gen. Dept for Job Training.

Dai Hoc Va Trung Hoc Chuyen Nghiep (Higher and Secondary Vocational Education) **Publishing House:** 9 Hai Ba Trung St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education.

Giao Duc (Education) **Publishing House:** 81 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; f. 1957; controlled by the Ministry of Education; school books; Man. NGUYEN SI TY.

Giao Khoa Mac-Lenin (Marx-Lenin Textbooks) **Publishing House:** 29 Nguyen Dinh Chieu St, Hanoi; controlled by the Communist Party.

Giao Thong (Communications) **Publishing House:** 61 Ham Long St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Communications and Transport.

Hanoi Publishing House: 4 Ky Dong St, Hanoi.

Khoa Hoc Va Ky Thuat (Science and Technology) **Publishing House:** 70 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; tel. 57543; f. 1960; scientific and technical works, guide books, dictionaries, popular and management books.

Khoa Hoc Xa Hoi (Social Sciences) **Publishing House:** 61 Phan Chu Trinh St, Hanoi; controlled by the Comm. for Social Sciences.

Kim Dong Publishing House: 64 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; children's; controlled by the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union.

Lao Dong (Labour) **Publishing House:** 86 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; controlled by the Viet-Nam Fed. of Trade Unions.

Nha Xuat Ban Ngoai Van (Foreign Languages Publishing House): 46 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Culture; Dir NGUYEN HUU NGOC.

Nong Nghiep (Agriculture) **Publishing House:** Kim Lien Residential Quarter, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Phap Ly (Justice) **Publishing House:** 5 Ong Ich Khiem St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Justice.

Phu Nu (Women) **Publishing House:** 39 Hang Chuoi St, Hanoi; controlled by the Vietnamese Women's Union.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army) **Publishing House:** 25 Ly Nam Da St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Defence.

Su That (Truth) **Publishing House:** 24 Quang Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 52008; f. 1945; controlled by the Communist Party; Marxist-Leninist classics, politics and philosophy; Dir PHAM THANH.

Thanh Nien (Youth) **Publishing House:** 64 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

The Duc The Thao (Physical Education and Sports) **Publishing House:** 7 Trinh Hoai Duc St, Hanoi; controlled by the Gen. Dept of Physical Education and Sports.

Thong Ke (Statistics) **Publishing House:** 86 Thuy Khe St, Hanoi; controlled by the Gen. Dept of Statistics.

Thong Tin Ly Luan (Theoretical Information) **Publishing House:** 6B Quoc Tu Giam St, Hanoi; controlled by the Communist Party.

Van Hoa (Culture) **Publishing House:** 43 Lo Duc St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Culture.

Van Hoc (Literature) **Publishing House:** 49 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Culture; Dir LY HAI CHAU.

Xay Dung (Building) **Publishing House:** 39 Hang Chuoi St, Hanoi; controlled by the Comm. for Capital Construction.

Y Hoc (Medicine) **Publishing House:** 7 Trinh Hoai Duc St, Hanoi; controlled by the Ministry of Public Health.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were approximately 2,250,000 television receivers and 6m. radio receivers in use.

State Committee for Radio and Television of Viet-Nam: 58 Quan Su St, Hanoi; tel. 4134; Pres. TRAN LAM; Vice-Pres. and Dir-Gen. of TV NGUYEN VAN HAN; Vice-Pres. and Dir-Gen. of Radio LY VAN SAU.

RADIO

Voice of Viet-Nam: 58 Quan Su St, Hanoi; tel. 54134; separate programme network operating from Ho Chi Minh City; home service in Vietnamese; foreign service in English, Japanese, French, Khmer, Laotian, Spanish, Thai, Cantonese and Standard Chinese, Indonesian and Russian; Editor-in-Chief TRAN LAM.

TELEVISION

Central Television: Giang Vo St, Hanoi; tel. 55933; telex 279; television was introduced into South Viet-Nam in 1966 and into North Viet-Nam in 1970; there are TV stations at Hanoi, Vinh, Hué, Qui Nhon, Da Nang, Nha Trang, Ho Chi Minh City and Can Tho; Dir-Gen. NGUYEN VAN HAN.

Finance

BANKING

The State Bank of Viet-Nam is the state's sole banking system, with branches all over the country and a network of reconstruction banks, foreign trade banks, savings funds and credit co-operatives.

Bank for Investment and Reconstruction: 10 Phan Huy Chu St, Hanoi; Dir Pham Ngoc Lam; Deputy Dirs Chu Van Nguyen, Truong Cong Phu, Nguyen Thi An, Nguyen Doan.

Savings Fund for Socialism: 7 Le Lai St, Hanoi; Dir Ngo Quat (acting); Deputy Dir Cao Van Dang.

Vietbank (State Bank of Viet-Nam): 49 Ly Thai To St, Hanoi; f. 1951; central bank of issue; Dir-Gen. Nguyen Duy Gia; Deputy Dirs-Gen. Tran Linh Son, Nguyen Van Truong, Le Hoang, Nguyen Van Chuan, Pham Hoc Lam; 532 brs and sub-brs.

Vietcombank (Bank for Foreign Trade of Viet-Nam): 47-49 Le Lai St, Hanoi; tel. 52831; telex 4504; f. 1963; the only bank in the country authorized to deal with foreign currencies and international payments; Chair. Le Hoang; First Vice-Chair. Nguyen Manh Thuy; Deputy Chair. Nguyen Van De, Nguyen Duy Lo; 4 brs.

INSURANCE

Baoviet (Viet-Nam Insurance Co): 7 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; tel. 55936; telex 4283; f. 1965; insurance and reinsurance operation covering foreign trade, transportation and services in connection with offshore oil drilling and production; Gen. Man. Le Thanh Vy; Deputy Mans Trinh Doanh, Le Dong.

Trade and Industry

Vietcochamber (Chamber of Commerce of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam): 33 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; tel. 52961; telex 4264; f. 1963; br. office in Ho Chi Minh City; helps to develop business between foreign and Vietnamese companies; organizes exhbns and fairs in Viet-Nam and abroad; Pres. Hoang Trong Dai; associated organizations are:

Vinacontrol (Viet-Nam National Superintendence and Inspection Co): 96 Yet Kieu St, Hanoi; tel. 56187; telex 4245; f. 1959; branches in all main Vietnamese ports; controls quality and volume of exports and imports and transit of goods; Dir Nguyen Dang Uyen; Vice-Dirs Le Dinh Hau, Mang Duc Mai.

Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; settles disputes (arising from foreign trade transactions) between Vietnamese and foreign economic organizations; Pres. Luu Van Dat.

Maritime Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; adjudicates in disputes arising from sea transportation; Pres. Luu Van Dat.

Vinexad (Viet-Nam Exhibition and Advertising Agency): 33 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; tel. 52961; f. 1975; organizes commercial exhibitions in Viet-Nam and abroad; Gen. Dir Nguyen Trong Nhuan.

Foreign Trade Corporations

All foreign trade activities are directed and controlled by the state through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. To this effect, several National Import-Export Corporations have been established. All commercial and non-commercial payments to foreign countries are effected through the Bank for Foreign Trade of Viet-Nam.

Agrexport (Viet-Nam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corpn): 6 Trang Tien St, Hanoi; tel. 54234; telex 4510; imports and exports agricultural produce and foodstuffs, sugar, alcohol, tea, coffee, cigarettes, fertilizer, agrochemicals and edible oils; Gen. Dir Bui Xuan Truong.

Animex (Viet-Nam National Livestock and Poultry Import-Export Corpn): 33 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; tel. 55969; imports and exports live animals and animal products; Gen. Dir Nguyen Van Khac.

Artexport (Viet-Nam National Handicrafts and Art Articles Export-Import Corpn): 31–33 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 56456; telex 4519; deals in craft products and art articles; Gen. Dir Ngo Dai Hanh.

Barotex (Viet-Nam National Bamboo and Rattan Export-Import Corpn): 37 Ly Thuong Kiet St, Hanoi; tel. 53325; telex 4508; specializes in export of cane, rattan and bamboo products; Gen. Dir Thai Choc.

Coalimex (Viet-Nam National Coal Export-Import and Material Supply Corpn): 47 Quang Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 55684; telex 4517; exports anthracite coal, imports mining machinery and equipment; Gen. Dir Nguyen Huy Thang.

Fafim (Viet-Nam Film Export-Import and Distribution Corpn): 73 Nguyen Trai St, Hanoi; tel. 52113; f. 1953; export and import of films; organization of film shows and participation of Vietnamese films in international film festivals; Gen. Man. Hoang Thanh.

Generalexim (Viet-Nam National General Export-Import Co): 46 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 57555; exports staples and products from and imports goods to the northern regions of Viet-Nam; Gen. Dir Phan Trung Phu.

Generalimex (Viet-Nam National General Import-Export Co): 35–37 Ben Chuong Duong St, Ho Chi Minh City; tel. 92968; telex 8237; f. 1981; exports staples and products from and imports goods to the southern regions of Viet-Nam; Gen. Dir Nguyen Xuan Quang.

Imexco Ho Chi Minh City (Import and Export Co of Ho Chi Minh City): 8 Nguyen Hue St, Ho Chi Minh City; tel. 95938; imports and exports products of municipal enterprises; Gen. Dir Ba Chau.

Intimex (Viet-Nam National Foreign Trade Co): 96 Tran Hung Dao St, Hanoi; tel. 56161; imports and exports consumer goods; Gen. Dir Tran Linh.

Machinoimport (Viet-Nam National Machinery Export-Import Corpn): 6 Trang Thi St, Hanoi; tel. 52265; telex 4275; imports and exports machinery and tools; Gen. Dir Nguyen Sinh.

Minexport (Viet-Nam National Minerals Export-Import Corpn): 35 Hai Ba Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 55264; telex 4276; exports minerals and metals, quarry products, building materials, chemical products, pharmaceutical products; imports metals, pharmaceutical and chemical products, industrial and building materials, fuels and oils, fertilizers; Gen. Dir Le Minh Tam.

Naforimex (Viet-Nam National Forest and Native Produce Export-Import Corpn): 19 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; tel. 54034; telex 4503; imports chemicals, machinery and spare parts for the forestry industry, linseed oil and essences; exports oils, forest products, coffee, gum benzoin and resin, medicinal herbs, natural rubber and miscellaneous products; Gen. Dir Lam Quang Thanh.

Petechim (Viet-Nam National Oil Equipment and Technology Import Corpn): 46 Dien Bien Phu St, Ho Chi Minh City; tel. 96206; telex 8241; imports equipment and technology for oil drilling, exploration and oil production; Gen. Dir Tran Huu Lac.

Petrovietnam (Viet-Nam Oil and Gas Corpn): 80 Nguyen Du St, Hanoi; tel 52357; telex 263; arranges contracts with foreign countries concerning oil and gas exploration and exploitation and supplies services.

Seaprodex (Viet-Nam National Sea Products Export-Import Corpn): 2–6 Dong Khoi St, Ho Chi Minh City; tel. 9133; exports frozen and dried sea products; imports machinery for fishing; Gen. Dir Nguyen Hong Can.

Technoimport (Viet-Nam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corpn): 16–18 Trang Thi St, Hanoi; tel. 54974; telex 4243; imports industrial plant and secures technical service of foreign specialists; Gen. Dir Vo The An.

Textimex (Viet-Nam National Textiles Export-Import Corpn): 25 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; tel. 56782; telex 4507; imports raw and synthetic fibres and exports garments, woven articles, knitwear, towels; Gen. Dir Luong Thi Minh Hien.

Tocontap (Viet-Nam National Sundries Export-Import Corpn): 36 Ba Trieu St, Hanoi; tel. 52636; telex 4258; imports and exports miscellaneous consumer goods; Gen. Dir Trinh Van Khac.

Unimex Hanoi (Union of Hanoi Import-Export Corpn): 41 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 55875; telex 4506; imports and exports products of municipal enterprises; operates INTERSHOPS in Hanoi; Gen. Dir Luong Van Nghia.

Unimex Haiphong (Union of Haiphong Import-Export Corpn): 16 Cu Chinh Lan St, Haiphong; tel. 478; telex 45241; handles products of municipal enterprises; operates INTERSHOPS in Haiphong; Gen. Dir Dao An.

Vegetexco (Viet-Nam National Vegetables and Fruit Export-Import Corpn): 46 Ngo Quyen St, Hanoi; tel. 53307; telex 4512; exports vegetables and fruit, processed vegetables and fruit, marmalade, spices and flowers; imports vegetable seeds and processing materials; Gen. Dir Doan Viet Le.

Vietfracht (Viet-Nam Foreign Trade Transportation Corpn): 74 Nguyen Du St, Hanoi; tel. 56342; telex 4264; f. 1963; ship broking, chartering; ship management; provides regular services to and from South-East Asian ports and arranges shipments from Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City to all ports; Gen. Dir Truong Thi Nhan.

Vietrans (Viet-Nam National Foreign Trade Forwarding and Warehousing Corpn): 13 Ly Nam De St, Hanoi; tel. 54913; telex 4505; agent for forwarding and transport of exports and imports, diplomatic cargoes and other goods, warehousing, shipping and insurance; Gen. Dir Nguyen Van Hung.

Vinalimex (Viet-Nam National Foodstuffs Import—Export Corpn): 63 Ly Thai To St, Hanoi; tel 55768; f. 1984; imports and

exports alcohol, foodstuffs, cigarettes, machines and chemicals for the food industry; Gen. Dir NGUYEN VAN THACH.

Xunhasaba (Viet-Nam State Corpn for Export and Import of Books, Periodicals and other Cultural Commodities): 32 Ha Ba Trung St, Hanoi; tel. 54067; exports and imports books, periodicals, stamps, paintings and cultural items; Gen. Dir LA VAN THANG.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

Central Union of Small Industry and Handicraft Co-operatives: Hanoi; Pres. TRAN LUU VI.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong Cong Doan Viet-Nam (TCD) (Viet-Nam Federation of Trade Unions): 82 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; f. 1946; merged in 1976 with the South Viet-Nam Trade Union Fed. for Liberation; 3,020,340 mems; Pres. NGUYEN DUC THUAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sec. PHAM THE DUYET.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Duong Sat Viet-Nam (DSVN) (Viet-Nam Railway Central Department): 180 Nam Bo St, Hanoi; tel. 54998; controlled by the Viet-Nam Gen. Dept of Railways; 3,216 km of track (1982); lines reported to be in operation are: Hanoi–Ho Chi Minh City (1,730 km), Hanoi–Haiphong (104 km), Hanoi–Dong Dang (163 km), Hanoi–Lao Cai (296 km), Hanoi–Quan Trieu (76 km); Dir-Gen. DANG HA.

ROADS

National Automobile Transport Undertaking: Hanoi; f. 1951; operates long distance and municipal bus services. In 1983 there were 347,243 km of roads, of which 60,000 km were main roads.

SHIPPING

The principal port facilities are at Haiphong, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City. At the end of 1983 the Vietnamese merchant fleet comprised 57 vessels of which 37 were general cargo vessels and eight were tankers, and totalled 358,399 dwt.

Cong Ty Van Tai Duong Bien Viet Nam (VOSCO) (Viet-Nam Ocean Shipping Co): 15 Cu Chinh Lan St, Haiphong; tel. 212; telex 45251; controlled by the Viet-Nam Gen. Dept of Marine Transport; 25 vessels (tankers, ro/ro and bulk carriers); Dir LE MY; Dir-Gen. TRAN XUAN NHON.

Dai Ly Tau Bien Viet Nam (VOSA) (Viet-Nam Ocean Shipping Agency): 25 Dien Bien Phu St, Haiphong; tel. 245166133; telex 45245; controlled by the Viet-Nam Gen. Dept of Marine Transport; in charge of performing all such facilities as may be required for the coming and going of merchant shipping, arranges repairs and surveys of ships, arranging salvage of vessels in distress and attending to settlements of salvage remuneration; booking passages and arranging embarkation and disembarkation formalities for passengers; brs in Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang, Hongay, Camha, Benthuy, Quy Nhon, Nha Trang, Vung Tau and Can Tho; Gen. Dir NGUYEN KIM LONG; Dir-Gen. TRAN XUAN NHON.

Nam-Hai: 20 Nguyen Cong Tru St, Ho Chi Minh City.

Viet-Nam Coastal Shipping Co: 1 Hoang Van Thu St, Haiphong; tel. 629; eight vessels; South-East Asian trade.

Viet-Nam Sea Transport and Chartering Co (Transchart): 15 Cu Chinh Lan St, Haiphong; tel. 537; telex 45299; 10 vessels.

Viet-Nam Tanker Co: 83 Nguyen Cong Tru St, Ho Chi Minh City; one tanker.

CIVIL AVIATION

Viet-Nam's principal airports are Tan Son Nhat International Airport, Ho Chi Minh City, and Thu Do (Capital) International Airport at Noi Bai. They cater for domestic and foreign traffic. Airports at Da Nang, Hué, Nha Trang, Da Lat, Can Tho and Muong Thanh (near Dien Bien Phu) handle domestic traffic.

Hang Khong Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam Airline): Gia Lam Airport, Hanoi; fmrly the Gen. Civil Aviation Admin. of Viet-Nam; operates domestic passenger services from Hanoi to eight cities and from Ho Chi Minh City to six cities, and international services from Hanoi to Moscow, Berlin, Vientiane, Phnom-Penh, Prague and Bangkok, and from Ho Chi Minh City to Moscow, Sofia and Paris; fleet of 2 Boeing 707-320, 3 Ilyushin Il-18, 2 DC-4, 5 Tupolev Tu-134A, 3 Yak-40, 9 Antonov An-24; Chief of Directorate of Civil Aviation TRANH MANH.

Tourism

Vietnamtourist (Du Lich Viet Nam) (Viet-Nam National Administration of Tourism): 54 Nguyen Du St, Hanoi; tel. 52986; telex 4269; f. 1979; controlled by the Viet-Nam Gen. Dept of Tourism; Dir-Gen. NGUYEN VIET.

Atomic Energy

Viet-Nam's first nuclear research reactor, with a capacity of 500 kW, came into operation in 1984 at Da Lat, in Lam Dong province. It was reported in January 1985 that Viet-Nam plans to build its first nuclear power plant.

WESTERN SAMOA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Independent State of Western Samoa lies in the southern Pacific Ocean, about 2,400 km (1,500 miles) north of New Zealand. Its nearest neighbour is American Samoa, to the east. The country comprises two large and seven small islands, of which five are uninhabited. The climate is tropical, with temperatures generally between 23°C (73°F) and 30°C (86°F). The rainy season is from November to April. The languages are Samoan (a Polynesian language) and English. Almost all of the inhabitants profess Christianity, and the major denominations are the Congregational, Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red, with a rectangular blue canton, containing five white five-pointed stars in the form of the Southern Cross constellation, in the upper hoist. The capital is Apia.

Recent History

The islands became a German protectorate in 1899. During the First World War (1914–18) they were occupied by New Zealand forces, who overthrew the German administration. In 1919 New Zealand was granted a League of Nations mandate to govern the islands. In 1946 Western Samoa was made a UN Trust Territory, with New Zealand continuing as the administering power. From 1954 measures of internal self-government were gradually introduced, culminating in the adoption of an independence constitution in October 1960. This was approved by a UN-supervised plebiscite in May 1961, and the islands became independent on 1 January 1962. The office of Head of State was held jointly by two traditional rulers but, upon the death of his colleague in April 1963, Malietoa Tanumafili II became sole Head of State for life, performing the duties of a constitutional monarch.

Fiame Mata'afa Mulinu'u, Prime Minister since 1959, lost the general election of 1970, and a new Cabinet, led by Tupua Tamasese Lealofi, was formed. Mata'afa regained power in 1973, following another general election, and held it until his death in May 1975. He was again succeeded by Tamasese, who, in turn, lost the general election of March 1976 to Tupuola Taisi Efi, the first Prime Minister not of royal blood. The previously unorganized opposition members formed the Human Rights Protection Party (HRPP) in 1979, and won the elections of February 1982, with 24 of the 47 seats in the *Fono* (Legislative Assembly). Va'ai Kolone was elected Prime Minister, but in September he was removed from office as a result of past electoral malpractice. His successor, Tupuola Efi, with much popular support, sought to nullify an earlier agreement between Kolone and the New Zealand Government which, in the face of a ruling by the British Privy Council, denied automatic New Zealand citizenship to all Western Samoans except those already living in New Zealand. However, Tupuola Efi resigned in December 1982, after the *Fono* had rejected his budget, and was replaced by the new HRPP leader, Tofilau Eti Alesana. At elections in February 1985, the HRPP won 31 of the 47 seats, increasing its majority in the *Fono* from one to 15 seats.

Government

The Constitution provides for a Head of State, to be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years. The present Head of State, however, holds the office for life. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 47 members. Of these, 45 are Samoans elected by holders of *Matai* titles (elected clan chiefs), of whom there are about 16,000 on the rolls, and two are elected by universal suffrage of those on the individual voters' rolls (mainly Europeans). Members hold office for three years. Executive power is held by the Cabinet, comprising the Prime Minister and eight other members of the Assembly. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Head of State with the necessary approval of the Assembly.

Defence

In August 1962 Western Samoa and New Zealand signed a Treaty of Friendship, whereby the New Zealand Government, on request, acts as the sole agent of the Western Samoan Government in its dealings with other countries and international organizations.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, which contributes about one-half of Western Samoa's gross domestic product. Agriculture is mainly at subsistence level but also provides about 90% of the country's export earnings. The principal crops are coconuts, cocoa, taro and bananas, but small quantities of coffee and timber are also exported. New Zealand is Western Samoa's principal trading partner, accounting for 33.7% of total trade in 1983. Australia, the USA, Japan, Fiji and the Federal Republic of Germany are also important trading partners.

Several small industrial enterprises have been established in recent years. These are principally concerned with the processing of foodstuffs, but there are also plans to develop the timber industry by large-scale exploitation of forest resources on the islands of Savai'i and Upolu. In 1982 work began in Apia on a copra mill. In September 1982 the Government instituted a scheme to cut the cost of essential imports by bulk-purchase, whereby merchants were obliged to buy only from a few licensed importers, but the scheme was suspended in July 1983 after the Government had decided that its main aim, of saving foreign exchange in order to pay off the country's considerable foreign and internal debts, had been achieved. However, critics pointed out that the scheme had been responsible for shortages of certain essential commodities, and that the resulting price rises had contributed to an inflation rate of 16.7% in 1983. The progressive devaluation of the tala, by 17.5% in 1983 and by a further 8% in May and June 1984, helped to increase the value of exports by nearly 74% in 1983. The real growth of GDP, which had been negative in 1980–82, was 0.5% in 1983. Inflation was 11.9% in 1984.

Transport and Communications

In 1983 Western Samoa had 2,085 km of roads, of which 299 km were surfaced and 1,180 km were plantation roads. It is well served by shipping lines, and there is a daily service linking Apia with Pago Pago in American Samoa. Apia and Asau (Savai'i Island) each have a deep-water wharf. There is an international airport at Faleolo, about 40 km from Apia.

Social Welfare

In 1978 Western Samoa had 16 hospital establishments, with a total of 674 beds, and in 1979 there were 60 physicians.

Education

The education system is based on that of New Zealand. In 1983 there were 52,051 children attending school. About 97% of the adult population are literate in Samoan. In January 1985 the Legislative Assembly approved a proposal to establish a national university.

Tourism

Western Samoa has maintained a cautious attitude towards tourism, fearing that the Samoan way of life might be disrupted by an influx of foreign visitors. The importance of income from tourism has, however, led to some development, and 36,717 foreign visitors arrived in 1983. The principal attractions are the scenery and the pleasant climate.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sene = 1 tala (Western Samoan dollar or WS $).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):

£1 sterling = 2.525 tala;

US $1 = 2.179 tala.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Western Samoa Department of Statistics, POB 1151, Apia; tel. 21371.

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: Savai'i and adjacent small islands 1,708 sq km, Upolu and adjacent small islands 1,123 sq km, Total 2,831 sq km (1,093 sq miles).

Population: Savai'i and adjacent small islands 43,150, Upolu and adjacent small islands 113,199, Total 156,349 (males 81,027; females 75,322) at census of 3 November 1981; Apia (capital) 33,170 (census of 3 November 1981).

Vital Statistics (1982, provisional): live births 3,015 (birth rate 19.2 per 1,000); deaths 430 (death rate 2.7 per 1,000).

Economically Active Population (1981): Agriculture, forestry and fishing 25,059; Manufacturing and mining 757; Electricity, gas and water 447; Construction 2,279; Trade, restaurants and hotels 1,821; Transport and communications 1,353; Financing, insurance, real estate and business services 1,305; Government and services 8,216; Activities not adequately defined 269; Total 41,506 (males 35,262; females 6,244).

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

Principal Crops ('000 metric tons, 1982): Taro (Coco yam) 38, Coconuts 202, Copra 19, Bananas 22, Cocoa beans 2 (FAO estimates).

Livestock (1982): Pigs 62,000, Cattle 27,000, Horses 10,000, Poultry 501,000 (FAO estimates).

Fishing (metric tons, live weight): Total catch 1,990 in 1980; 3,095 in 1981; 4,020 in 1982.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rates: 100 sene (cents) = 1 tala (Western Samoan dollar or WS $). *Coins*: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 sene; 1 tala. *Notes*: 2, 5, 10 and 20 tala. *Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents* (31 December 1984): £1 sterling = 2.525 tala; US $1 = 2.179 tala; 100 tala = £39.60 = US $45.89. Average Exchange Rate (US $ per tala): 0.9649 in 1981; 0.8297 in 1982; 0.6496 in 1983.

Budget (1984, '000 tala): Expenditure: Economic Services 5,340, Social services 12,384, General Administration 6,744, Other current expenditure 6,558, Total 31,026; Revenue: Taxes 41,089, Non-tax revenue 6,308, Total 47,397.

International Reserves (1983, '000 tala at December): IMF Special Drawing Rights 979, Foreign exchange 2,665, Total 3,644.

Currency in Circulation (1982, '000 tala): Notes 5,734; Coins 466.

Cost of Living (Consumer Price Index, January–December 1980 = 100): 120.5 (1981), 142.2 (1982), 166.0 (1983).

EXTERNAL TRADE

Principal Commodities (1983, distribution by SITC, '000 tala, provisional): *Imports c.i.f.*: Meat and meat preparations 3,304, Cereals and cereal preparations 4,238, Fish and fish preparations 1,525, Sugar, sugar preparations and honey 2,561, Beverages 415, Tobacco and tobacco manufactures 1,498, Petroleum and petroleum products 13,074, Rubber manufactures 1,307, Paper, paperboard and manufactures 2,685, Textile yarn, fabrics and manufactured articles 1,611, Iron and steel 1,667, Machinery 8,276, Transport equipment 6,692, Miscellaneous manufactured articles 5,279, Total (incl. others) 54,132. *Exports f.o.b.* (incl. re-exports): Copra 1,397.5, Cocoa 4,616.8, Bananas 407.0, Taro and taamu 2,371.3, Timber 540.6, Other food and beverages 15,589.5, Other non-food 2,487.3, Total 27,410.0.

Principal Trading Partners (1983, '000 tala, provisional): *Imports*: Australia 19,585, People's Republic of China 1,594, Fiji 2,825, Japan 7,863, New Zealand 20,522. *Exports*: American Samoa 1,437, Australia 3,478, Federal Republic of Germany 2,779, Japan 977, New Zealand 6,961, USA 8,586.

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (1983, motor vehicles registered): Taxis and buses 457, Private cars and lorries 1,616, Motor cycles 105, Pick-ups 1,800.

TOURISM

Visitors: 29,111 (1981), 32,107 (1982), 36,717 (1983).

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephones (1983): 6,263 in use.

Radio Receivers (1983): 70,000 in use.

EDUCATION

Primary (1983): 31,447 pupils, 1,502 teachers (incl. teachers in intermediate education).

Intermediate (1983): 8,643 pupils.

Secondary (1983): 11,961 pupils, 550 teachers.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was adopted by a Constitutional Convention on 28 October 1960. After being approved by a UN-supervised plebiscite in May 1961, the Constitution came into force on 1 January 1962, when Western Samoa became independent. Its main provisions are summarized below:

HEAD OF STATE

The office of Head of State is held (since 5 April 1963, when his co-ruler died) by HH Malietoa Tanumafili II, who will hold this post for life. After that the Head of State will be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years.

EXECUTIVE

Executive power lies with the Cabinet, consisting of a Prime Minister, supported by the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and eight Ministers selected by the Prime Minister. Cabinet decisions are subject to review by the Executive Council, which is made up of the Head of State and Cabinet.

LEGISLATURE

Since the general election of 25 February 1967, the Legislative Assembly has consisted of 47 members. It has a three-year term and the Speaker is elected from among the members. Samoans and non-Samoans have separate electoral rolls. Two members of the Assembly are elected from the individual voters' roll by universal adult suffrage, while the remaining 45 members are chosen by *Matai* (elected clan leaders) in 41 traditional electoral constituencies.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

O le Ao o le Malo: HH Malietoa Tanumafili II (took office as joint Head of State 1 January 1962; became sole Head of State 5 April 1963).

CABINET

(April 1985)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tofilau Eti Alesana.

Minister of Lands and Survey: Polativao Fosi.
Minister of Justice: Tafua Kalolo.
Minister of Health, Shipping, Broadcasting and Posts and Telecommunications: Nonumalu Faiga.
Minister of Finance and Transport: Tuila'epa Sa'ilele Malielegaoi.
Minister of Economic Development: Pule Lameko.
Minister of Education, Labour, Youth, Sports and Culture: Patu Afaese.
Minister of Public Works: Jacob Netzler.
Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries: Toiauku'uso.

MINISTRIES AND MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS

Prime Minister's Department: POB 193, Apia; tel. 21500; telex 221.
Agriculture Department: POB 206, Apia; tel. 22561.
Broadcasting Department: POB 200, Apia; tel. 21420.
Customs Department: Apia; tel. 21561.
Economic Development Department: POB 862, Apia; tel. 20471.
Education Department: POB 201, Apia; tel. 21911.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 193, Apia; tel. 21500; telex 221.
Health Department: Private Bag, Apia; tel. 21212; telex 277.
Inland Revenue Department: POB 209, Apia; tel. 20411.
Justice Department: POB 49, Apia; tel. 22671.
Labour Department: POB 431, Apia; tel. 20441.
Lands and Survey Department: Private Bag, Apia; tel. 22481.
Post Office Department: Apia; tel. 23456; telex 220.
Public Works Department: Private Bag, Apia; tel. 21611; telex 256.
Ministry of Transport: POB 1607, Apia; tel. 23700.
Treasury Department: Private Bag, Apia; tel. 22822; telex 233.
Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture: Apia; tel. 23315.

Legislature

FONO
(Legislative Assembly)

The Assembly has 45 Matai members, representing 41 territorial constituencies, and two individual members. Elections are held every three years. At a general election in February 1985, the Human Rights Protection Party won 31 of the 47 seats, and the Christian Democratic Party won the remaining 16 seats.

Speaker: Nonumalo Nanai L. Sofara.
Deputy Speaker: Atiifale Fiso.

Political Organizations

Christian Democratic Party: Apia; f. 1985; Leader Tupuola Efi.

Human Rights Protection Party: Apia; Western Samoa's first formal political party; f. 1979; Leader Tofilau Eti Alesana.

One Samoa Party: Apia; f. 1984; serves interests of small farmers and small businessmen; Leader Papalii Laupepa.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN WESTERN SAMOA

Australia: Beach Rd, POB 704, Apia; tel. 23411; telex 242; High Commissioner: Tony Godfrey-Smith.

China, People's Republic: Matautu-uta, Apia; Ambassador: Gu Ji.

New Zealand: Beach Rd, Apia; tel. 21711; telex 222; High Commissioner: Michael Mansfield.

Judicial System

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice. It has full jurisdiction for both criminal and civil cases. Appeals lie with the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Vaovasamanaia Faiumu Reginald Paul Phillips.
Secretary for Justice: Asi Falanaipupu Vaimasanu'u Niko Apa.

The Court of Appeal consists of a President (the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), and of such persons possessing qualifications prescribed by statute as may be appointed by the Head of State. Any three judges of the Court of Appeal may exercise all the powers of the Court.

The Magistrates' Court consists of two magistrates and five Samoan judges.

Magistrates: P. A. MacAlevey, S. L. Thomsen.

The Land and Titles Court has jurisdiction in respect of disputes over Samoan customary land and succession to Samoan titles. It consists of a President (who is also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) and three Deputy Presidents, assisted by Samoan judges and assessors.

Religion

The population is almost entirely Christian.

CHRISTIANITY

Protestant Churches

The Anglican Communion: Rev. Talalelei Tapu; POB 16, Apia.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Pres. R. Carl Harris, Samoa Mission, POB 197, Apia; 12,969 mems.

Congregational Christian Church in Samoa: Tamaligi, POB 468, Apia; 74,031 mems; Chair. Tofilau Eti Alesana.

Congregational Church of Jesus in Samoa: Rev. Naituli Malepeai, 505 Borie St, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818, USA.

Methodist Church in Samoa: POB 199, Apia; tel. 22283; f. 1828; 31,922 mems; Pres. Rev. Faatauvaa Tapuai; Sec. Rev. Sione U. Tamaalii.

Seventh-day Adventist Church: POB 600, Apia; f. 1895; covers American Samoa and Western Samoa; 3,618 mems; Pres. Pastor C. S. Adams.

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Samoa-Apia and Tokelau: HE Cardinal Pio Taofinu'u, Cardinal's Residence, POB 532, Apia; tel. 20400; 33,997 mems.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB 1399, Apia; tel. 24192; telex 276.

The Press

The Observer: POB 1572, Apia; f. 1979; weekly; English and Samoan; Editor Sano Malifa; circ. 3,000.

The Samoa Times: POB 1160, Apia; f. 1967; weekly; independent; bilingual; Publr Fata Pito Faalogo; Editor Leulu Felise Vaa; circ. 3,000.

Samoa Weekly: Saleufi Apia; f. 1977; weekly; independent; bilingual; Editor Liki Crichton; circ. 4,500.

Savali: POB 193, Apia; govt publ.; fortnightly; Samoan edn f. 1904; Editor Faleseu L. Fua; circ. 10,000; English edn f. 1977; circ. 1,000.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were 70,000 radio sets in use. The American Samoan television channel is widely received in Western Samoa, linking in with US television networks. In 1981 there were an estimated 2,500 television sets in use in Western Samoa.

Western Samoa Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Department, POB 200, Apia; tel. 21420; f. 1948; govt-controlled with commercial sponsorship; broadcasts on two channels in English and Samoan 17 hours daily; Dir J. K. Brown.

Finance and Trade

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; amounts in tala)

BANKING

Central Bank

Central Bank of Western Samoa: Apia; f. 1984; Man. William Davies.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Western Samoa: Beach Road, POB 187, Apia; tel. 22422; telex 258; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 1.5m., dep. 31.1m. (1982); Chair. L. N. Ross; Man. B. S. B. Muntz.

Pacific Commercial Bank Ltd: POB 192, Apia; telex 231; first independent bank; f. 1977; affiliated with Westpac Banking Corpn, Australia, and the Bank of Hawaii; cap. p.u. 500,000; Chair. Frank J. Manaut; Gen. Man. George H. Hadley.

Pacific International Bank Ltd: Apia; f. 1983.

Development Bank

Development Bank of Western Samoa: POB 1232, Apia; f. 1974 by the govt to foster economic and social development; cap. p.u. 4m., dep. 230,000 (1982); Gen. Man. S. G. Leung Wai.

INSURANCE

Western Samoan Life Assurance Corporation: POB 494, Apia; tel. 23360; telex 233; f. 1977; Gen. Man. B. A. Pryor.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were eight registered co-operatives and 13 credit unions.

Transport

Public Works Department: Private Bag, Apia; tel. 21611; telex 256; Dir of Works P. U. Tone.

ROADS

In 1983 there were 396 km of main roads on the islands, of which 267 km are bitumen surfaced; 69 km of urban roads, of which 32 km are bitumen surfaced; 440 km of unsealed secondary roads and about 1,180 km of plantation roads. Major road construction in 1982/83 included coastal roads on the island of Savai'i.

SHIPPING

There are deep-water wharves at Apia and Asau.

Pacific Forum Line: POB 655, Apia; monthly liner, container and roll-on/roll-off services from Australia and New Zealand to the South and Central Pacific; Gen. Man. George W. Fulcher.

There are regular cargo services linking Western Samoa with Australia, New Zealand, American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, US Pacific coast ports and various ports in Europe. Shipping companies operating regular cargo services to Western Samoa include The Pacific Forum Line, Warner Pacific Line, Pacific Islands Transport Lines, Polynesia Shipping Line, Kyowa Line, Bali Hai Shipping Line, Columbus Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Faleolo, about 40 km from Apia. A project to open the airport to large jet aircraft, by extending the runway, was being planned in 1984.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd: Beach Rd, POB 599, Apia; tel. 21261; telex 249; international services to American Samoa, Fiji, Niue, Rarotonga (Cook Islands), Tonga, Tahiti (French Polynesia), New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Sydney (Australia) and New Zealand; domestic services between islands of Upolu and Savai'i; Chair. Alan Grey; Gen. Man. Peter Kelsey; fleet of 1 B737-200, 1 Britten Norman Islander, 2 Nomad.

THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Yemen Arab Republic is situated in the south-west corner of the Arabian peninsula, bounded to the north and east by Saudi Arabia, to the west by the Red Sea, and to the south and east by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The climate in the semi-desert coastal strip is hot, with high humidity; inland, the climate is somewhat less hot, with heavy rainfall. The eastern plateau slopes into desert. The language is Arabic. The population is almost entirely Muslim, split between the farming Shafi'i community of the Sunni sect, in the south, and the tribal Zaidi community of the Shi'ah sect, in the north, who have traditionally formed the government. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal horizontal stripes, of red, white and black, with a five-pointed green star in the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Sana'a.

Recent History

The Yemen Arab Republic (since 1967 also known as North Yemen) was formerly a kingdom. When Turkey's Ottoman Empire was dissolved in 1918, the Imam Yahya, leader of the Zaidi community, was left in control. In 1948 Yahya was assassinated in a palace coup, when power was seized by forces opposed to his feudal rule. However, Yahya's son, Ahmed, defeated the rebel forces and succeeded as Imam. During the 1950s Yemen's traditional isolation was eased, and in 1958 Yemen and the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) formed a federation called the United Arab States, though this was dissolved at the end of 1961.

The Imam Ahmad died in September 1962 and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad. A week later, army officers, led by Col (later Marshal) Abdullah al-Sallal, staged a coup, declared the Imam deposed and proclaimed the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR). Civil war broke out between royalist forces, supported by Saudi Arabia, and republicans, aided by Egyptian troops. The republicans gained the upper hand and Egyptian forces withdrew in 1967. In November 1967 President Sallal was deposed while abroad, and a Republican Council took power. In the same month Britain withdrew from neighbouring South Arabia, which became independent as Southern Yemen (since 1970 called the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen or PDRY). The new regime there introduced repressive measures and more than 300,000 Southern Yemenis fled to the YAR. Backed by Saudi Arabia and Libya, many of the refugees joined mercenary organizations, aimed at the overthrow of the Marxist regime in Southern Yemen, and carried out raids across the border.

Intermittent fighting, beginning in early 1971, flared into open warfare between the two Yemens in October 1972, with the YAR receiving aid from Saudi Arabia and the PDRY being supported by Soviet arms. A cease-fire was arranged under the auspices of the Arab League, and soon afterwards both sides agreed to the union of the two Yemens within 18 months. The union was not implemented.

On 13 June 1974 a 10-member Military Command Council, subsequently reduced in numbers, seized power under the leadership of the pro-Saudi Lt-Col Ibrahim al-Hamadi. Col Hamadi appointed Mohsin al-Aini as Prime Minister, but replaced him by Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani in January 1975 in a move which seemed to reassert the influence of Saudi Arabia. During 1975 the Military Command Council was further reduced in size, and there were reports of an attempted pro-royalist coup in August. After 1975 Hamadi turned away from the USSR and endeavoured to re-equip the army with US weapons, making use of financial assistance from Saudi Arabia. In October 1977, however, Hamadi was assassinated in Sana'a. There was much speculation about who was responsible. Another member of the Military Command Council, Lt-Col Ahmed ibn Hussein al-Ghashmi, took over as Chairman and martial law was imposed. In February 1978 the Command Council appointed a Constituent People's Assembly and in April the Assembly elected Ghashmi President of the Republic. The Command Council was then dissolved. In June 1978 President Ghashmi was killed when a bomb in a suitcase carried by a South Yemen envoy exploded. The assassination led to a change of regime in the PDRY, and to the election in July of Lt-Col Ali Abdullah Saleh as President of the YAR. Renewed fighting broke out between the YAR and the PDRY in February and March 1979, when the National Democratic Front (NDF), an alliance of disaffected politicians, won the backing of the PDRY and raised a revolt. On 29 March, however, at a meeting in Kuwait arranged by the Arab League between the North and South Yemeni Heads of State, an agreement was signed pledging complete union of the two states. The NDF was promised posts in the Government but the promise was not kept and NDF forces rebelled again in 1982. They were defeated and forced over the border into the PDRY, where they remain in a semi-organized state. Cordial meetings have since taken place between representatives of the two countries. In a government reshuffle in October 1980, Dr Abdul Karim al-Iryani replaced Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani as Prime Minister. Abdel-Ghani was subsequently reappointed Prime Minister in a ministerial reshuffle in November 1983. Al-Iryani lost his post in the Council of Ministers but he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs in another reshuffle in November 1984. In December 1981 both Yemens signed a draft constitution for a unified state, and further meetings took place in 1982 to discuss details of unity. In Sana'a, a General People's Congress was held in August and September 1982 (see Government, below).

In May 1983 President Saleh submitted his resignation at an extraordinary meeting of the Constituent People's Assembly, saying that he would nominate himself in the presidential elections. His current term of office was due to end in July 1983. However, he was nominated and unanimously re-elected by the Assembly for a further five-year term. Elections for the Assembly itself were scheduled for early 1983 but were postponed.

It is estimated that one-half of the 4,000 Palestinian guerrillas evacuated from Tripoli (Lebanon) in December 1983 are now in the YAR, in addition to the 600 who arrived from Beirut in August 1982. Yasser Arafat has made Sana'a the military headquarters of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fatah).

The first session of the joint YAR/PDRY Yemen Council (which had been established in 1981) was held in Sana'a in August 1983 and discussed the state of progress towards unification. These sessions, scheduled to take place every six months, will alternate between Sana'a and Aden in the PDRY.

The YAR signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and co-operation with the USSR in October 1984, but the potential significance of this move in political terms was undercut by parallel developments in the YAR's nascent oil industry, which could ultimately reduce its dependence on foreign aid.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by the Constituent People's Assembly. He rules with the assistance of an appointed Council of Ministers, led by a Prime Minister. In May 1979 the Assembly was increased from 99 to 159 members, with a two-year term of office. A General People's Congress, consisting of 700 elected and 300 appointed representatives, met in August 1982. It will meet every two years and be re-elected every four years. The Constituent People's Assembly is to continue.

Defence

In July 1984 armed forces totalled 36,550, of whom 35,000 were in the army, 550 in the navy and 1,000 in the air force. Defence

expenditure for 1982 was an estimated 2,404m. riyals. There is a three-year period of compulsory military service.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal activity, and industry, which absorbs only about 5% of the work-force, contributes less than 6% of GDP. Investment in industry is increasing, however, and the target for industry's contribution to GDP of 8.6% in 1986 is expected to be exceeded comfortably. The relatively fertile land in the highlands is terraced and irrigated. The principal crops are millet, maize, sorghum and oats. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are grown, and dates are produced in low-lying areas. Cultivation of qat (kat), a narcotic shrub, has increased in recent years. Between 41,000 and 47,000 ha, including some of the best ground for cultivation in the country, is given over to the crop, which is valued at $1,200m. per year. Cotton was the principal export crop until 1977 but coffee is now more important, although in decline.

The country has traditionally been able to support a large population (equal to the total native population of the whole of the rest of the Arabian peninsula) because of its relatively high rainfall and fertile soil, which permit dense subsistence agriculture in favourable areas.

The economy was transformed by the rush of wealth from the petroleum industry in neighbouring Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, which created thousands of jobs for expatriate Yemenis. The 1981 census estimated that 1,395,123 Yemenis were living abroad. The drain on domestic labour has caused agriculture to decline and has hindered the development of industry but, such is the value to the economy of remittances from expatriate workers, the Government cannot afford to stem the tide of emigration. The economy relies almost entirely on the twin props of foreign currency from workers' remittances (mostly from about 1m. Yemenis, about one-half of the labour force, working in Saudi Arabia) and foreign aid to offset a huge trade deficit (exports cover at most only 1% or 2% of imports by value). Income from both sources fell at the beginning of the 1980s as a result of the recession in the petroleum industry. Workers' remittances, which fell to US $900m. in 1981, brought in about $1,300m. in 1983, but Arab aid fell from $440m. in 1982 to $160m. in 1983. Saudi Arabia, however, did renew its pledge of several hundred million dollars per year in budgetary aid.

In January 1984, in an effort to control the current deficit on the balance of payments, the new Government announced an austerity budget for 1984, with planned expenditure of 8,176m. riyals ($1,741m.), compared with 8,720m. riyals ($1,856m.) in 1983. However, the overall budget deficit for 1984 was calculated at 2,668m. riyals ($457m.), compared with 777m. riyals ($165m.) in 1983 and 950m. riyals ($202m.) in 1982. At the end of September 1983 the previous Government had introduced measures for controlling the balance-of-payments deficit, including the ending of Central Bank support for the riyal, the tightening of import licensing regulations, direct control of the $2,000m. annual import bill and firm action to curb smuggling. In 1983 registered imports fell by about 8%, to $1,800m., and the current account deficit fell by 7%. However, the value of smuggled imports is believed to have increased by nearly 50%, to $1,000m. Smuggling is operated on a massive scale by the northern tribes, both into and out of Saudi Arabia, and is costing the YAR millions of dollars every year in lost revenue. The Government cannot afford to impose measures against smuggling which are too severe, as its authority relies to a significant extent on the goodwill of the volatile northern tribes. Equally, Saudi Arabia, which has an interest in the tribes' influence (which helps to keep the YAR independent and at a distance from the communist PDRY) and which subsidizes the tribes with between $60m. and $80m. per year, has no wish to alienate them by introducing stringent controls. Violent incidents on the Saudi–YAR border at the end of 1983 and in early 1984 may have been related to attempts by the YAR to impose smuggling controls.

The country's development effort has been channelled into a three-year plan (1974–76) and two five-year plans (1977–81 and 1982–86). Allocations under the first (three-year) plan were 936m. riyals, while those of the two subsequent five-year plans were 16,500m. riyals and 27,400m. riyals respectively. These capital sums were far higher than the YAR could hope to generate itself, and massive foreign investment, accounting for 75% of financing for the three-year plan and 42% and 45% respectively for the two five-year plans, was required. The majority of this aid has come from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. GDP is projected to grow by 7% annually under the 1982–86 plan, compared with an average annual increase of 6.2% under the 1977–81 plan.

The second five-year plan quickly encountered difficulties. In December 1982 a major earthquake in Dhamar province caused great loss of life and widespread damage which, it is estimated, will cost $650m. to repair. Economic growth in 1983 was expected to be only one-half of the planned rate. In the ministerial reshuffle of November 1983, Abdul Karim al-Iryani lost the post of Prime Minister and was appointed Chairman of the Supreme Council for Reconstruction in the areas affected by the earthquake.

In July 1984 the Yemen Hunt Oil Company (a subsidiary of the US Hunt Oil Company) made the first discovery of oil in commercial quantities in the YAR, in the Marib al-Jawf basin in the north-east of the country. The find, known as the Alef field, was producing about 10,000 b/d at the end of 1984 from a total of three wells, which were to be increased to six by April 1985. The field's reserves have been estimated at 200m. barrels and production levels should be a minimum of 75,000 b/d and a maximum of 300,000 b/d. The YAR's annual oil consumption is only 17,000 b/d and the potential for the country to become an oil exporter, and thereby to transform its economy, is clear. The Government set up a Supreme Council for Oil and Mineral Resources in February 1985, and appointed Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Karim al-Iryani as its chairman. The Council is designed to encourage investment in the oil and minerals sector, and to examine means of exploiting the country's energy resources. There are plans to establish a refinery and a 400-km export pipeline, expected to run from Alef to the Red Sea. In December 1984 President Ali Abdullah Saleh said that the YAR could begin to export oil within two years. Revenues from oil could make the YAR independent of foreign aid but the development of the resource may bring it into conflict (or closer co-operation) with Saudi Arabia and the PDRY if the Alef field overlaps their territory. Saudi Arabia, for its part, would have no need of further oil and has an interest in preventing the YAR from becoming too independent or, conversely, growing closer to the PDRY, and might obstruct the field's development. In January 1985 the YAR and the PDRY agreed to specify a common region for the joint exploitation of natural resources.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in the YAR. Roads are being developed with assistance from the USA, the USSR and the People's Republic of China. There are highways from Hodeida to Sana'a and from Moka to Taiz and Sana'a. Hodeida port has been considerably extended with Soviet aid. A direct road runs from Taiz to Sana'a. Yemen Airways operate both internal and external services, and Sana'a international airport is to be developed, with financial assistance from Saudi Arabia through the Saudi–Yemen Co-ordination Council.

Social Welfare

Health services are being continually improved. By 1980 there were 60 hospitals and health centres, offering 4,141 beds.

Education

Education before the revolution was in private hands, but the Government has established state-run schools, and by 1980 enrolment in primary, intermediate and general secondary schools had reached almost 450,000.

Tourism

Tourism increased in the late 1970s, and a joint tourism company was formed with the PDRY in 1980. A total of 42,235 tourists visited the Yemen Arab Republic in 1983 according to the General Tourism Corporation. Revenue from tourism totalled US $16.1m.

Public Holidays

1985: 13 June (Corrective Movement Anniversary), 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September* (Islamic New Year), 26 September (Revolution Day), 14 October (PDRY National Day), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 7 April (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

* Islamic religious holidays, dependent on the lunar calendar, may vary slightly from dates given.

Weights and Measures

Local weights and measures are used, and vary according to location.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fils = Yemeni riyal.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 6.79 Yemeni riyals;
US $1 = 5.86 Yemeni riyals.

Statistical Survey

Source (except where otherwise stated): Yemen Arab Republic Central Planning Organization, Data Processing Centre, POB 175, Sana'a; tel. 3506; telex 2266.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	200,000*
Population (census results)†	
1 February 1975	5,258,530
February 1981	
Males	3,576,328
Females	3,585,523
Total	7,161,851
Density (per sq km) 1981	35.8

* 77,220 sq miles.

† Figures refer to population within the country, including adjustments for underenumeration: 718,300 in 1975; 705,662 in 1981. The totals exclude Yemeni nationals abroad: 1,234,000 in 1975; 1,395,123 (males 1,177,562; females 217,561) in 1981.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at 1981 census)

Sana'a (capital) 277,818; Hodeida 126,386; Taiz 119,573.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 48.7 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 48.6 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 26.3 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 24.1 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(persons aged 10 years and over at 1975 census, excluding underenumeration)

Agriculture	830,340
Mining	576
Manufacturing	33,920
Electricity	1,511
Construction	52,640
Trade	68,979
Transport	24,709
Finance	1,976
Social services	85,775
Unstated activities	27,326
Total labour force	1,127,572*

* Of whom 1,057,566 (males 932,440; females 125,126) were employed and 70,006 (males 63,120; females 6,886) were unemployed.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Wheat	70	67	27
Barley	54	53	10
Maize	53	59	32
Sorghum	635	580	248
Vegetables	261	270*	285*
Potatoes	131	135*	140*
Pulses	80	75	15
Dates	80*	81*	84*
Grapes	56	56*	59*
Other fruit	39*	40*	40*
Coffee	4*	4*	4*
Sesame	6	6*	6*
Tobacco	6	6*	6*
Cotton	5	5*	5*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983
Horses	3	3	3
Asses	735	740	740
Cattle	950	950	950
Camels	107	107	108
Sheep	3,150	3,151	3,150
Goats	7,500	7,500	7,500
Poultry	3,000	4,000	4,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal	14	14	14
Mutton and lamb	13	13	13
Goats' meat	38	38	38
Poultry meat	2	2	2
Cows' milk	64	64	65
Sheep's milk	48	48	48
Goats' milk	135	135	136
Cheese	17	17	17.1
Butter	3.7	3.7	3.7
Hen eggs	11.0	11.3	11.5
Wool:			
greasy	5.5	5.5	5.6
clean	2.8	2.8	2.8
Cattle hides	2.1	2.1	2.1
Sheep skins	2.2	2.2	2.2
Goat skins	6.3	6.3	6.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Marine fishes	16.7	19.7	21.6
Shrimps and prawns	0.3	0.3	0.4
Total catch	17.0	20.0	22.0

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1979	1980	1981
Salt ('000 tons)	73	154	64
Rock ('000 cubic metres)	78	76	567
Textile fabrics ('000 yards)	4,747	5,410	3,428
Domestic utensils (tons)	703	708	1,634
Cement ('000 tons)	68	81	85
Electricity (million kWh)	133.6	170.1	212.6

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 fils = 1 Yemeni riyal.

Denominations
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 fils.
Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 riyals.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 6.79 Yemeni riyals;
US $1 = 5.86 Yemeni riyals;
100 Yemeni riyals = £14.724 = $17.065.

Exchange Rate
Between April 1975 and November 1983 the mid-point rate was fixed at US $1 = 4.5625 riyals. Since November 1983 the rate has been adjusted frequently.

BUDGET ('000 riyals, year ending 30 June)

	Revenue	Expenditure
1981/82	5,280,000	8,470,000
1982/83	5,460,000	8,720,000
1984/85	5,455,700	8,123,800

Source: Ministry of Treasury and Central Bank of Yemen.

1985/86: Budget estimates: Revenue 6,228,200,000 riyals) Expenditure 8,895,372,000 riyals.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1982–86
(proposed fixed capital investment in million riyals)

Agriculture	4,430
Mining	905
Manufacturing	3,510
Electricity and water	2,040
Construction	640
Trade, restaurants and hotels	2,870
Transport and communications	4,640
Finance	100
Dwellings and real estate services	3,745
Government services	4,250
Other services	270
Total	27,400

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million riyals)

Imports c.i.f.	1978/79*	1979	1980
Food and live animals	1,304.8	1,629.7	2,212.6
Beverages and tobacco	110.3	126.3	103.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	15.9	20.5	43.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	134.5	161.6	609.2
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	32.2	25.6	65.9
Chemicals	302.1	448.5	432.2
Basic manufactures	1,267.7	1,648.0	2,140.1
Machinery and transport equipment	1,584.0	2,277.7	2,348.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	313.3	425.6	456.8
Unspecified items	10.5	43.2	42.8
Total	5,075.3	6,806.5	8,454.3

* Year ending 30 June.

Exports f.o.b.*	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Biscuits	4.1	8.5	12.7
Coffee	0.9	2.2	4.4
Hides and skins	5.2	4.7	5.7
Total (incl. others)	33.4	28.5	92.8

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million riyals)

Imports c.i.f.	1979	1980
China, People's Republic	308.1	408.7
France	657.9	667.2
Germany, Fed. Republic	453.0	496.1
Greece	220.5	206.7
India	228.4	231.9
Italy	393.7	425.6
Japan	707.0	1,074.9
Korea, Republic	122.5	246.2
Netherlands	260.0	403.7
Saudi Arabia	1,325.5	1,632.6
Singapore	308.0	329.5
Taiwan	95.7	129.5
United Kingdom	525.9	443.2
USA	129.5	238.2
Total (incl. others)	6,806.5	8,454.3

Exports f.o.b.	1979	1980
China, People's Republic	0.2	9.5
France	—	11.9
Germany, Fed. Republic	2.4	3.4
Italy	4.2	6.7
Saudi Arabia	14.0	5.6
United Kingdom	0.1	2.7
USA	0.2	9.1
Yemen, People's Dem. Republic	30.1	43.7
Total (incl. others)	61.7	103.1

Source: Central Bank of Yemen.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (vehicles in use, 1981)

Private cars 4,735, motor cycles 1,790, taxis 4,092, trucks 14,597.

SHIPPING (1981)

1,321 passengers used Yemeni ports; 1,893,850 tons of goods unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION (Sana'a International Airport)

	1980	1981
Passengers carried	394,948	439,490
Freight (metric tons)	8,730.0	11,362.5

Education

(1980/81)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	2,985	9,826	412,573
Preparatory	246	1,407	19,037
Secondary	68	616	9,815
Commercial secondary	7	14	452
Primary teacher-training	10	55	772
General teacher-training	12	127	776

Directory

The Constitution

On 19 June 1974 the Military Command Council, which had assumed power six days previously, published the following provisional constitution:

In the name of the people, the Chairman of the Command Council, having taken cognizance of Command Council Proclamation No. 1 for 1974, Command Council Proclamation No. 4 for 1974 suspending the Constitution, and Command Council Proclamation No. 5 for 1974 increasing the membership of the Command Council, and desiring to consolidate the bases of authority during the transitional period and to regulate the rights and duties of all employees in a manner conducive to fruitful production to raise the country to the level which we all hope it will attain, we announce in the name of the people that during the transitional period the country will be governed in accordance with the following rules:

GENERAL PRINCIPLES: THE STATE

Article 1: Yemen is an Arab, Islamic and independent state enjoying full sovereignty. Its system is republican. The Yemeni people are a part of the Arab nation.

Article 2: The people are the source of all authority.

Article 3: Islam is the state religion and Arabic the official state language.

Article 4: The Islamic Sharia is the source of all laws.

Article 5: Yemen is an indivisible whole and its defence is the sacred duty of all citizens.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Article 6: Yemenis have equal rights and general duties.

Article 7: Personal freedom is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 8: There shall be no crime and no penalty except as laid down by law and there shall be no penalty for acts except those committed after the promulgation of the law (applying to them).

Article 9: Homes are inviolate: it is therefore inadmissible to enter them except in such instances as prescribed by the law.

Article 10: The confiscation of funds is prohibited, except within the confines of the law.

Article 11: No person's property shall be expropriated except in the public interest, in the instances prescribed by the law, and with just compensation to the person.

Article 12: The citizens have the right to express their thoughts by means of speech, writing or voting within the confines of the law.

Article 13: Places of worship and learning have immunity which cannot be violated except in instances required by security needs and as prescribed by the law.

THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Article 14: The Chairman of the Command Council shall assume the function of general sovereignty, particularly in taking the measures he deems necessary to protect the revolution and the republican regime.

Article 15: The Command Council shall assume the functions of the legislative and executive authorities of the state. It shall also have the power to lay down general policy and define its general framework.

Article 16: The Government is the executive and administrative body responsible for carrying out the state's general policy as laid down by the Command Council.

Article 17: The judiciary is independent, and there shall be no authority over it except for the law. Its verdicts shall be handed down and executed in accordance with the principles of the Sharia.

CONCLUDING RULES

Article 18: All the rules determined by the laws, bylaws and decisions prior to the issuance of this constitutional declaration shall remain in force unless they conflict with the rules of this declaration or unless they are amended or revoked.

Article 19: During the transitional period action shall be taken to restore constitutional and democratic life on sound bases in view of the need to provide the Yemeni people with a dignified life and a bright future.

Article 20: This constitutional declaration shall come into force from the date of its issuance and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

In February 1978 a 99-member Constituent People's Assembly was appointed by the Command Council to (i) propose the form of the presidency; (ii) amend the constitution; (iii) carry out various functions related to the eventual holding of parliamentary elections; (iv) review and give recommendations on the budget, domestic and foreign affairs, draft laws, etc. In April the Command Council was dissolved. In May 1979 the Constituent People's Assembly was increased to 159 members and a 15-member Consultative Council was set up. In May 1980 a 52-member Committee for National Consultation was set up to prepare for a General People's Congress. The Congress met in August and September 1982, and consisted of 700 elected and 300 appointed members. It agreed a new National Charter and elected a Permanent Committee, with five sub-committees. The General People's Congress will meet every two years and be re-elected every four years. The Constituent People's Assembly continues to meet.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col Ali Abdullah Saleh (took office 18 July 1978; re-elected unopposed for second five-year term by the Constituent People's Assembly, 22 May 1983).

Vice-Presidents: Qadi Abdul Karim al-Arashi, Dr Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

Prime Minister: Dr Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs: Lt-Col Mujahid Yahya Abu Shuwarib.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Abdul Karim al-Iryani.

Minister of Public Works: Eng. Abdullah Hussain al-Kurshumi.

Minister of Electricity, Water and Sewerage: Muhammad Hassan Sabra.

Minister of Awqaf (Waqfs): Qadi Ali Bin Ali al-Samman.

Minister of Local Administration: Abdullah al-Jaifi.

Minister of Social and Labour Affairs: Dr Ahmed Abdul Malik al-Asbahi.

Minister of Agriculture and Fishery Resources: Dr Ahmed al-Hamdani.

Minister for Civil Service and Administrative Reform: Ismail Ahmed al-Wazir.

Minister of Education and Instruction: Hussain Abdullah al-Amri.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Eng. Ahmed Muhammad al-Anisi.

Minister of Economy and Industry: Ahmed Qaid Barakat.

Minister of Trade and Supply: Fuad Qaid Muhammad.

Minister of Justice: Qadi Ahmed Muhammad al-Jaubi.

Minister of Information and Culture: Hassan Ahmed al-Lawzi.

Minister of Municipalities and Housing: Ahmad Muhammad Luqman.

Minister of Finance: Muhammad Khadem al-Wajih.

Minister of the Interior: Lt-Col Mohsin Muhammad al-Ulafi.

Minister of Development and Chairman of Central Planning Organization: Muhammad Ahmed al-Junaid.

Minister of Health: Dr Muhammad Ahmed al-Kabab.

Minister of State for Affairs of the Council of Ministers: Ahmed Saleh al-Roueini.

Minister of State and Head of Oil and Mineral Wealth Foundation: Ali Abdel-Rahman al-Bahr.

Minister of State, Secretary General of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports: Abdullah Nasir al-Zharafi.

Minister of State for Yemen Unity Affairs: Yahya Hussain al-Arashi.

Minister of State, Chairman of the Supreme Council for Rehabilitation of Earthquake-Affected Areas: Dr Abdul Karim al-Iryani.

Special Secretary to the President with rank of Minister: Muhammad Saleh al-Khalidi.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Sana'a.

CONSTITUENT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Originally composed of 99 members, the Constituent People's Assembly was increased to 159 members in May 1979. The new members were named by presidential decree.

Speaker: Qadi Abdul Karim al-Arashi.

GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The General People's Congress met in August 1982, and comprised 700 elected and 300 appointed representatives. It agreed upon a new National Charter and elected a Permanent Committee of 75 members, with five sub-committees: (i) General Committee; (ii) Economic Committee; (iii) Political Committee; (iv) Administrative and Public Works Committee; (v) Cultural and Reform Committee. The General People's Congress meets every two years and is re-elected every four years. A direct election for a new National Assembly, due in 1983, was postponed.

Sec.-Gen.: Col Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Algeria: POB 509, Ring Rd, Sana'a; tel. 247755; Ambassador: Mohammed Sebbag.

China, People's Republic: Zubairy St, Sana'a; tel. 72064; Ambassador: Zhong Hangjui.

Czechoslovakia: POB 10, Gamal Abdul Naser St, Sana'a; tel. 72107; Ambassador: Ivan Lucan.

Ethiopia: POB 234, Zubairy St, Sana'a; tel. 72825; Chargé d'affaires: Teshome Terressa.

France: POB 1286, Gamal Abdul Naser St, Sana'a; tel. 72987; telex 2248; Ambassador: Michel André.

Germany, Democratic Republic: POB 75, 26 September St, Sana'a; tel. 72762; telex 2236; Ambassador: Lothar Eichelkraut.

Germany, Federal Republic: POB 2562, Republican Palace St, Sana'a; tel. 72818; telex 2245; Ambassador: Peter Metzger.

India: POB 1154, Zubairy St, Sana'a; tel. 207171; telex 2578; Ambassador: Ranjit Gupta.

Iran: POB 1437, Sana'a; tel. 79947; telex 2241; Chargé d'affaires: Mohammed Sebeveiyh.

Iraq: POB 498, South Airport Rd, Sana'a; tel. 244122; telex 2237; Ambassador: Gafil Jassim Hussain.

Italy: POB 1152, 65 Gamal Abdul Naser St, Sana'a; tel. 72792; telex 2560; Ambassador: Francesco Pulcini.

Japan: POB 817, Tareeq Al-Darie, Safaye Al-Garbiya, Sana'a; tel. 79930; telex 2345; Ambassador: Toshiako Muto.

Jordan: POB 2152, Customs Lane, Al-Safia, Sana'a; tel. 241794; Chargé d'affaires: ZAHAIR SIKJAHA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: POB 1209, Kiada St, Sana'a; tel. 223504; telex 2603; Ambassador: YUN DOK-YONG.

Kuwait: POB 17036, Hadda Rd, Sana'a; tel. 72100; telex 2481; Ambassador: AHMED MOBARKY.

Lebanon: POB 2283, Hadda St, Sana'a; tel. 79623; telex 2438; Ambassador: HASSAN HUSHASH.

Libya: POB 1506, Al-Zubairy St, Sana'a; telex 2219; Secretary of Libyan Brotherhood Office: ABDUL RAHMAN MUHAMMAD ATTIG.

Morocco: Sana'a; Ambassador: ABU BAKR BANUNAH.

Netherlands: POB 463, Hadda Rd, Sana'a; tel. 215626; telex 2429; Chargé d'affaires: J. J. DE ROOS.

Oman: POB 105, Hadda Rd, Sana'a; tel. 72313; telex 2253; Ambassador: AHMED OMAR TAHIR BA-OMAR.

Pakistan: POB 2848, Ring Rd, Sana'a; tel. 248812; Ambassador: SIRDAR HASAN MAHMUD.

Romania: POB 2169, Hadda Rd, Sana'a; tel. 247921; telex 2361; Chargé d'affaires: GHEORGHE CARASEL.

Saudi Arabia: POB 1184, Iryani House, Hadda Rd, Sana'a; tel. 207653; telex 2400; Ambassador: ALI IBN MOHAMMAD AL-QUFAIDI.

Somalia: POB 101, Ring Rd, Sana'a; tel. 247842; telex 2610; Ambassador: BASI MUHAMMAD SUFI.

Sudan: POB 517, Hadda Road, Sana'a; Ambassador: ABDULLAH AL-JABIR.

Syria: POB 494, Hadda Rd, Sana'a; tel. 247750; telex 2335; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD AL-MAHAMID.

USSR: POB 1087, 26 September St, Sana'a; tel 72353; Ambassador: OLEG G. PERESSIPKINE.

United Arab Emirates: POB 2250, Ring Rd, Sana'a; tel. 248777; telex 2225; Ambassador: AHMED ABDULLAH H. LOTAH.

United Kingdom: POB 1287, 23/25 Qasr Al-Jumhuriya St, Sana'a; tel. 78967; telex 2251; Ambassador: DAVID TATHAM.

USA: Beit Al-Halali, POB 1088, Sana'a; tel. 271950; Ambassador: DAVID E. ZWEIFEL.

Religion

The majority of the population are Muslims: Zaidism (a moderate sect of the Shi'ah order) is the dominant persuasion, though Sunni Muslims of the Shafi'ah sect form about one-half of the population.

Judicial System

President of the State Security Court: GHALEB MUTAHIR AL-QANISH.

Public Prosecutor: ABDUL RIZAQ AL-ROQAIHI.

Attorney General: MOHAMMED AL-BADRI.

Sharia Court: Sana'a; deals with cases related to Islamic law.

Central Organization for Supervision and Accountancy: replaces old Disciplinary Court; presides over cases of misappropriation of public funds; Chair. IZZADDIN AL-MOAZEN.

The Press

DAILIES

Al-Jumhuriya (The Republic): Information Office, Taiz; Arabic; government-owned.

Al Thawra (The Revolution): Ministry of Information, Sana'a; Arabic; government-owned.

WEEKLY AND OTHER

Attijarah: POB 3370, Hodeida; monthly, Arabic; commercial.

Al Bilad (The Country): POB 1438; Sana'a; weekly; Arabic; inclined to right.

Al-Maeen: Sana'a; fortnightly.

Al-Mithaq: Sana'a; weekly; organ of the General People's Congress.

Mareb: Dar Al-Qalam, Taiz; weekly; Arabic; supports Nasserite ideas.

Al-Ra' Al-'Am: Sana'a; weekly; independent; Editor ALI MUHAMMAD AL-OLAFI.

Al-Risalah: 26 September St, Sana'a; weekly; Arabic.

As-Sabah: POB 599, Hodeida; weekly; Arabic.

As-Salam: POB 181, Sana'a; f. 1948; weekly; Arabic; political, economic and general essays; circ. 7,000; Editor ABDULLA ASSAKAL.

Sana'a: POB 193, Sana'a; fortnightly; Arabic; inclined to left.

Al-Ta'awun (Co-operation): Al-Ta'awun Bldg, Al-Zubairi St, Sana'a; weekly; Arabic; supports co-operative societies.

26 September: Sana'a; armed forces weekly.

Al-Wehda Al-Watania: Al-Ba'th Printing House, POB 193, Sana'a; tel. 77511; fmrly *Al-Omal*; monthly; Editor MUHAMMAD SALEM ALI.

Al-Yemen: POB 193, Sana'a; Arabic; tel. 72376; fortnightly; inclined to right; Editor MUHAMMAD AHMED AL-SABAGH.

NEWS AGENCY

Saba News Agency: POB 1475, Sana'a; tel. 2332280; telex 2568; f. 1970; Dir HASSAN AL-ULUFI.

Foreign Bureau

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Agricultural Street Region, nr Local School House, Abdel Karim Mokaddem, Sana'a; Correspondent VIKTOR LYSSECHKO.

Publisher

Yemen Printing and Publishing Co: POB 1081, Sana'a; Chair. AHMAD MUHAMMAD HADI.

Radio and Television

There are three radio stations all of which are government controlled. A television station opened in September 1975 and a national TV network was achieved in March 1980. In 1983 there were an estimated 110,000 radio receivers and 27,000 TV sets in use.

Radio Hodeida: POB 3263, Hodeida; f. 1967; broadcasts in Arabic, 4 hours daily.

Radio Sana'a: Sana'a; broadcasts in Arabic, 15 hours daily; Dir-Gen. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MUTARIB.

Radio Taiz: Taiz; broadcasts in Arabic, 4 hours daily.

Finance

(cap. = capital; auth. = authorized; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; brs = branches; amounts in riyals)

BANKING

Central Bank of Yemen: POB 59, Ali Abdul Mughni St, Sana'a; tel. 79351; telex 2210; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gov. and Chair. ABDULLA SANABANI; Gen. Man. ALI ALI AL-NUSEIF.

Arab Bank Ltd (Jordan): Tahrir (Liberation) Sq., POB 1301, Sana'a; tel. 76451; telex 2239; f. 1972; Man. ABDULLAH ABDELQADR; brs in Hodeida and Taiz.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International SA (Luxembourg): POB 160, Al-Qasr, Sana'a; tel. 73953; telex 2267; f. 1975; Man. A. QUDDUS SIDDIQI.

Banque Indosuez: POB 651, Qasr Al-Jumhuriya St, Sana'a; tel. 74424; telex 2412; Man BERNARD PARDIGON (Sana'a and Hodeida); brs in Hodeida and Taiz.

British Bank of the Middle East (Hong Kong): POB 5886, Gamal Abdul Nasser St, Taiz; tel. 225111; telex 8910; Man. FREDERICK HARCOURT; brs in Taiz and Ibb.

Co-operative and Agricultural Credit Bank: POB 2015, Development Bank Complex, Al-Zubairy St, Sana'a; tel. 207327; telex 2544; f. 1976; cap. p.u. 199m.; Chair. MUHAMMAD HIZAM AL-SHOWHATY, Gen. Man. HUSSEIN KASSIM AMER.

Habib Bank Ltd (Pakistan): POB 3927, Al-Akhwa Hotel Bldg, Hodeida; tel. 75804; telex 5518; Man. and Asst Vice-Pres. S. M. NASIM.

Housing Credit Bank: POB 638, Sana'a; tel. 77127; f. 1977; auth. cap. 200m. (1982); Chair. AHMAD JABER AFIF.

Industrial Bank of Yemen: POB 323, Development Bank Complex, Al-Zubairy St, Sana'a; tel. 207379; telex 2580; f. 1976; industrial investment; cap. 100m. (1984); Chair. and Man. Dir ABBAS AL-KIRSHY; Gen. Man. ABDULKARIM I. AL-ARHABI.

International Bank of Yemen: POB 2847, Hayel Saeed Anam Bldg, Al-Qasr Al-Jumhuriya St, Sana'a; tel. 272920; telex 2523; f. 1980; industrial investment; cap. p.u. 50m., total assets 381.3m. (1984); Gen. Man. Syed Ali Reza; Deputy Man. Khurshed M. Tengra.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): POB 10023, Sana'a; tel. 77257; telex 2392.

United Bank Ltd (Pakistan): POB 1295, Ali Abdul Mughni St, Sana'a; tel. 73014; telex 2228; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. G. Nadeem.

The Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development: POB 541, Sana'a; tel. 271622; telex 2202; f. 1962; cap. 100m., dep. 1,674.4m. (1983); consolidated bank; 33 brs; Chair. Ahmed Muhammad Thabet; Gen. Man. Abdulaziz Y. Almaktari; Man. (Foreign Dept) Zaid Alshami.

Yemen-Kuwait Bank for Trade and Investment: POB 987, Al-Zubairy St, Sana'a; tel. 71757; telex 2449; f. 1977; cap. p.u. 41.8m., total assets 246.4m. (1983); Chair. Abdel-Aziz al-Saleh al-Mutawa.

INSURANCE

Mareb Yemen Insurance Co: POB 2284, Al-Qasr St, Sana'a; tel. 78114; telex 2279; f. 1974; Chair. Taher A. Rajab; Man. Dir Akil A. Alsakkaf.

United Insurance: POB 1883, Al-Qasr Al-Jumhuriya St, Sana'a; tel. 272890; telex 2366.

Yemen General Insurance Co (SYC): POB 2709, Muhammed Ali Al-Khamery Bldg, 78 Al-Zubairy St, Sana'a; tel. 76677; telex 2451; f. 1977; all classes of insurance; brs in Taiz and Hodeida; Chair. Abdul Wahed Thabet; Gen. Man. Muhammad Bahauddin Hilal.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Chambers of Commerce: Sana'a; tel. 232145; telex 2629; Dir Abdel-Rahman Zabarah.

Sana'a Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Airport Rd, Al-Hasabah St, POB 195, Sana'a; tel. 232361; telex 2629; f. 1963; Pres. Al-Haj Hussein al-Watari; Dir Abdul Rahman Ali Zabarah.

Taiz Chamber of Commerce: POB 5029, 26 September St, Taiz; tel. 210580; Dir Abdul Hadi.

Yemen Chamber of Commerce: POB 3370, Al-Zubairy St, Hodeida; tel. 72604; telex 5610; f. 1960; over 1,000 mems; cap. 1m. riyals; Dir Abdulqawi Saleh Salem.

Ibb also has a Chamber of Commerce.

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

General Corporation for Communications and Telecommunications: Sana'a; tel. 271140; telex 2617.

General Corporation for Foreign Trade: POB 77, 163 Al-Matar St, Sana'a; tel. 223858; telex 2348; Dir Ali A. Hajar.

General Corporation for Tourism: Sana'a.

General Corporation for Transport: POB 1827, Sana'a; tel. 77711; telex 2400.

General Cotton Co: POB 2603, Hodeida; tel. 238390.

Government Consumption Assembly for Public and Semi-Public Sector Employees: POB 833, Sana'a.

Military and Police Economical Corporation (Public Sector): POB 1207, Sana'a; tel. 79340; telex 2244; Commercial Man. A. Karim Sayaghi.

National Company for Industrial & Construction Materials (YEMROCK): POB 2564, Sana'a; tel. 208016; telex 2472; Gen. Man. Hasim Bakr.

Yemen Agricultural Marketing Corporation: POB 10159, Sana'a; tel. 202467.

Yemen Cement Industry Corporation: POB 3393, Hodeida; tel. 72952; Chair. Amin Abdul-Wahid Ahmed.

Yemen Company for Investment and Finance: POB 2789, Sana'a; tel. 72089; telex 2564; Chair. Abdullah Ishaq; Gen. Man. Omar al-Kumaim.

Yemen Construction Company: Sana'a; f. 1984; initial cap. 100m. riyals.

Yemen Drug Company for Industry and Commerce: POB 40, Sana'a; tel. 72040; telex 2289; Chair. Abdullah al-Tahami; Gen. Man. Dr Ismail al-Maitami.

Yemen General Electricity Corporation: POB 178, Sana'a; telex 2275; Gen. Man. Ahmed al-Aini.

Yemen General Grain Corporation: POB 710, Sana'a; tel. 207571; telex 2349; Chair. Abdullah al-Barakani; Gen. Man. Kassim M. Assabri.

Yemen Land Transport Corporation: Sana'a.

Yemen Oil and Mineral Industrial Company: Sana'a; Chair. Ali Abdel Rahman al-Bahr.

Yemen Petroleum Company: POB 81, Sana'a; tel. 70432; telex 2257; Chair. Hussein Abdullah al-Makdani; Gen. Man. Yehia Abdullah al-Dailami.

Yemen Sea Transport Corporation: Sana'a.

Yemen Textile and Weaving Corporation: POB 214, Sana'a; tel. 202460; telex 2249.

Transport

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in the YAR.

ROADS

There are about 1,276 km of main roads, 834 km of secondary roads and 13,500 km of other roads. Highways run from Hodeida to Sana'a, and from Moka to Taiz, Ibb and Sana'a. A highway from Sana'a to Saada was opened in May 1977, while one of 172 km from Sana'a to Marib was completed in May 1984. A 65-km road is to be built from Taiz to Al-Mafraq.

SHIPPING

Hodeida is a Red Sea port of some importance, and the Yemen Navigation Company runs passenger and cargo services to many parts of the Middle East and Africa.

Ports and Marine Affairs Corporation: POB 3183, Hodeida; tel. 79034; telex 5665.

Elkirshi Shipping and Stevedoring Co: POB 3813, Al-Hamdi St, Hodeida; tel. 224263; telex 5569; operates at ports of Hodeida, Moka and Saleef.

Hodeida Shipping and Transport Co: POB 3337, Hodeida; tel. 238130; telex 5510.

Middle East Shipping Co Ltd: POB 3700, Hodeida; tel. 217276; telex 5505; f. 1962; Chair. Ali Muhammad Saeed; Gen. Man. Abdulrahim A. Ghafur; brs in Mocha and Saleef.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three international airports—Sana'a International (13 km from the city), Al Ganad at Taiz and Hodeida Airport. Sana'a international airport is to be developed at a cost of 125m. riyals, financed by Saudi Arabia through the Saudi-Yemen Co-ordination Council.

Yemen Airways (Yemenia): POB 1183, Airport Rd, Sana'a; telex 204; originally formed in 1963 as Yemen Airlines; reorganized as Yemen Airways Corpn 1972; present name adopted 1978; internal services and external services (all carriers) to Abu Dhabi, Addis Ababa, Aden, Amman, Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Bombay, Cairo, Damascus, Dhahran, Djibouti, Doha, Frankfurt, Jeddah, Khartoum, Kuwait City, Larnaca, London, Muscat, Paris, Riyadh, Rome and Sharjah; supervised by a ministerial committee headed by the Minister of Communications; Chair. Muhammad al-Haimi; Gen. Man. Rida Hakem; regular fleet of 5 Boeing 727-200, 1 Boeing 737-200, 2 Dash-7.

Tourism

Yemen Tourist Co: POB 1526, Sana'a; Chair. Abdul Hadi al-Hamadani.

THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen lies on the southern shore of the Arabian peninsula, with the Yemen Arab Republic to the north-west, Saudi Arabia to the north, and Oman to the east. The islands of Perim and Kamaran at the southern end of the Red Sea are also part of the Republic. The climate is very hot and humid in the summer, with temperatures rising to 54°C (130°F). Winters are cold in upland areas. Rainfall is very low, averaging less than 3 in (75 mm) a year. Arabic is spoken and most of the population are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with a light blue triangle, containing a five-pointed red star, at the hoist. The capital is Aden.

Recent History

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen was formed on 30 November 1967, comprising Aden and the former Protectorate of South Arabia. Aden had been under British rule since 1839 and the Protectorate was developed by a series of treaties between the United Kingdom and local leaders. Prior to British withdrawal, two rival factions, the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY), fought for control. The Marxist NLF eventually won and assumed power as the National Front (NF). The country's first President, Qahtan ash-Sha'abi, was forced out of office in June 1969, when a Presidential Council, led by Salem Rubayi Ali, took power. Muhammad Ali Haitham became Prime Minister. In November 1970, on the third anniversary of independence, the country was renamed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY). In May 1971 a Provisional Supreme People's Council (SPC) was established as the national legislature. In August 1971 Haitham was replaced as Prime Minister by Ali Nasser Muhammad.

Following independence, more than 300,000 Southern Yemenis fled to North Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR), when the NF started rounding up dissident elements. A polarization of interests by then existed, with the YAR establishing closer ties with the West and receiving aid from Saudi Arabia and Libya, while the extreme left-wing regime in the PDRY began receiving aid from the People's Republic of China and the USSR. There were clashes with Saudi Arabia in 1969 and intermittent fighting with mercenaries from the YAR on the border between the two Yemens in 1971. This erupted into open war in October 1972 but, at a meeting in Cairo later in the month, both sides proposed a union of the two Yemens. A draft agreement to this effect was signed but never implemented. In October 1975 the ruling NF merged with two smaller parties to form the United Political Organization-National Front (UPO-NF).

The proposed union of the two Yemens seemed to have been rendered impossible when President Ahmed ibn Hussein al-Ghashmi of the YAR was assassinated in June 1978 by a bomb carried in the suitcase of a PDRY envoy. In the subsequent wave of recriminations, President Rubayi Ali of the PDRY was deposed and executed by opponents within the UPO-NF. The Prime Minister, Ali Nasser Muhammad, became interim Head of State. Two days after the overthrow of Rubayi Ali, it was announced that the three parties within the UPO-NF had agreed to form a Marxist-Leninist 'vanguard' party. The constituent congress of the new Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) was held in October, when Abdul Fattah Ismail became Secretary-General. A new SPC was elected in December and appointed Ismail to be Head of State. In April 1980 the Prime Minister, Ali Nasser Muhammad, replaced Ismail as Head of State, Chairman of the Presidium of the SPC and Secretary-General of the YSP. Ali Nasser Muhammad's position was consolidated in October 1980, when his posts were confirmed at an Extraordinary Congress of the YSP.

Tension in the whole Gulf and southern Arabian region was increased in October 1979, when the PDRY signed a 20-year Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation with the USSR, which empowers the USSR to station up to 18,000 troops in the PDRY. The growing relationship with the USSR had internal repercussions as well. During the spring of 1981, a potential rival to Ali Nasser Muhammad, Brig. Ali Ahmad Nasser Antar, was removed from his post as Minister of Defence, apparently because he had refused to take orders from Soviet advisers. He was later given the post of First Deputy Prime Minister, which removed him from his power base in the army. In April 1982 the PDRY signed an aid agreement with the USSR. Some relief of regional tension was indicated when the PDRY and Oman signed an agreement in Kuwait in October 1982 on the 'normalization' of relations. Full diplomatic relations between the PDRY and Oman were officially established in October 1983. The PDRY exchanged Ambassadors with Saudi Arabia in July 1983, for the first time since 1977. The divergence of their ideologies has led to frequent border clashes, and the upgrading of diplomatic relations did not prevent further fighting in January 1984.

Friction between the YAR and the PDRY, following the assassination of President al-Ghashmi, built up to large-scale fighting in February and March 1979, when the PDRY supported an insurrection in the YAR by the National Democratic Front (NDF), and it was therefore a surprise when, following the intervention of the Arab League to secure a cease-fire, an agreement was signed in Kuwait on 29 March between the two Heads of State, pledging complete union of the two Yemens. Meetings between representatives of the two countries produced few apparent results until December 1981, when both sides signed a draft constitution for a unified state and established a joint YAR/PDRY Yemen Council to monitor progress towards unification. However, further fighting occurred in 1982 and the NDF forces were forced over the border into the PDRY, where they remain in a semi-organized state. In May 1982 Dr Abdul Karim al-Iryani, then Prime Minister of the YAR, claimed that another dissident group, the Popular Unity Party of Yemen (a group formed in Aden in February 1982), which he described as '100% Marxist-Leninist', was receiving arms and supplies from the PDRY. Despite these events, the two Yemens continued their talks concerning the need for 'security, peace and stability'. The first session of the joint Yemen Council was held in Sana'a (YAR) in August 1983, and the second in Aden in February 1984. The sessions are to continue at intervals of six months, the venue alternating between Aden and Sana'a.

Ali Nasser Muhammad resigned as Prime Minister on 14 February 1985, nominating the Minister of Construction, Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, as his successor. Ali Nasser Muhammad retained his other senior posts but, in the ministerial reshuffle which followed his resignation, Brig. Ali Ahmad Nasser Antar lost his post as First Deputy Prime Minister.

Government

Under the 1970 Constitution, legislative power is vested in the unicameral Supreme People's Council (SPC), comprising 111 elected members. The SPC which was elected in December 1978 consists of 71 members of the Yemen Socialist Party and 40 independents. The SPC appoints a Presidium, whose Chairman is Head of State, and also appoints the Council of Ministers. The Yemen Socialist Party is the only legal political party. The country is divided into six (formerly eight) administrative governorates comprising 28 provinces.

Defence

In July 1984 armed forces totalled 27,500 men: 24,000 in the army, 2,500 in the air force and 1,000 in the navy. Defence expenditure in 1982 was an estimated 55.1m. dinars. There is a two-year period of military service.

Economic Affairs

Prior to independence, the economy of the area depended, to a considerable extent, on revenues from Aden, an important free port which also benefited from the British forces' expenditure. The political troubles which preceded independence brought about a decline in tourism, and the closure of the Suez Canal in 1967 greatly reduced shipping traffic generally. The major petroleum refinery in Aden also suffered initially, but later recovered, owing to demand from Egypt, following the destruction of the Suez refinery.

The economy has otherwise declined since independence, but the reopening of the Suez Canal in June 1975 and an improvement scheme for the Port of Aden are having beneficial effects. British aid ceased in 1968, but aid from several Communist and Arab countries has supported the economy. In recent years, remittances from emigrant workers have helped to stimulate business. All important foreign business enterprises, except the BP refinery, were nationalized in November 1969, and the BP refinery was nationalized in the spring of 1977. The British-built refinery remains the country's main industrial unit, accounting for more than 80% of the total industrial output, and in 1983 it renewed refining agreements with Iran and Kuwait. The State's dominance of the economy (it accounts for 64% of industrial and 56% of total output) results partly from its control of the refinery. Six foreign contractors are bidding for a US $25m. scheme to upgrade the refinery (including the addition of an asphalt plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons per year), and there has been much foreign interest in the country's nascent petroleum production industry, which might ultimately reduce the PDRY's dependence on foreign aid. The PDRY has to import all of the petroleum that it refines at Aden. The Government intends to give priority to petroleum prospecting and has offered favourable terms to foreign oil companies. During 1983 alone, the Government planned to spend US $40m. on oil exploration, and total investment in the petroleum industry between 1980 and 1983 was reported to have been $86.9m. Agip was the first company to discover petroleum in potentially commercial quantities, at its onshore concession in 1983. To take account of the country's new interests, a Ministry of Energy and Minerals was formed in February 1985.

The hinterland depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing; the rich fishing grounds of the Arabian Sea are the country's greatest potential source of wealth after oil. Most of the country's 10,000 fishermen are active only in territorial waters, their equipment is often poor, and efficient marketing is prohibited by the present state of communications. The importance of the fisheries sector has been reflected in the level of investment afforded to it in successive national development plans. The first (three-year) plan (1971–74) allocated 7% of total investment to the fishing industry, and the first five-year plan (1974–79) 13.7%. Investment in fishing fell to 5% in the 1980–85 plan, but in absolute terms the amount has risen from YD 2.3m. ($6.7m.) in the 1971–74 plan to YD 26.8m. in the first five-year plan, and YD 38.2m. in the second. However, from a peak of 162,000 tons in 1977, the annual catch fell to 48,000 tons in 1978 and, after climbing again to 89,700 tons, fell back to 66,000 tons in 1982. Some cotton is grown, and coffee, tea, cocoa and spices are also important exports. The 1980–85 Five-Year Plan envisages expenditure of YD 425m., about a quarter of which has been allocated to electricity and water projects. The budget for 1984 allocated YD 328.5m. for government expenditure (of which YD 132.1m. was to be devoted to investment) and predicted income of YD 213.1m.

In 1983 the trade deficit fell slightly to YD 251.1m. ($726.9m.) from YD 253.3m. ($733.3m.) in 1982. GDP increased by 9% from YD 415.8m. ($1,203m.) in 1982 to YD 453.9m. ($1,314m.) in 1983.

Transport and Communications

Before the Suez Canal was closed in 1967, Aden was the principal port of call between Europe and the Persian Gulf, India and the Far East. It was hoped that, with the reopening of the canal in June 1975, Aden would regain that position, but recovery has been slow. In 1977 the port handled about 30% of the net registered tonnage of 1966, the year before the closure of the Suez Canal. There are also good international air services. Few roads exist inland, but a new road has been built, with massive Chinese aid, between Aden and Mukalla.

Social Welfare

The number of hospitals and health centres increased from 15 in 1969 to 51 in 1982. In 1980 there were 258 physicians. Emphasis has been given to developing local health centres.

Education

In 1984 there were 28 kindergartens, 900 primary schools and 51 secondary schools, 21 institutes of further education, including one university in Aden (founded in 1975), and 10 teacher-training colleges. The number of students rose from 65,000 in 1967 to 338,000 in the 1983/84 academic year, including 58,000 students in nomads' schools. All state fees for education were abolished in 1974.

Tourism

Tourism was allocated YD 20m. under the 1981–85 Plan, and a joint tourism company has been set up with North Yemen.

Public Holidays

1985: 20 June* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), 27 August* (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), 16 September* (Islamic New Year), 25 September* (Ashoura), 14 October (National Day), 25 November* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

1986: 7 April* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet).

* Islamic holidays, dependent on the lunar calendar, may vary slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is generally used in Aden, while the rest of the country still uses local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Yemeni dinar (YD).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 400.3 fils;
US $1 = 345.4 fils.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Steamer Point, POB 1193, Aden; tel. 22235.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	336,869*
Population (census of 14 May 1973)	
Males	787,017
Females	803,258
Total	1,590,275
Population (official estimates at mid-year)	
1981	2,030,000
1982	2,093,000
1983	2,158,000
Density (per sq km) 1983	6.4

* 130,066 sq miles.

EMPLOYMENT (estimates 1981)

Agriculture and fishing	204,600
Industry	47,800
Construction	33,800
Transport	28,900
Commerce	41,700
Services	95,800
Total	452,600

1982: Total employment 467,000.
1983: Total employment 477,000.

GOVERNORATES (1973 census)*

	Area (sq km)	Population ('000)	Density
Aden	6,980	291	41.7
Lahej	12,766	273	21.4
Abyan	21,489	311	14.5
Shibwah	73,908	162	2.2
Hadhramaut	85,446	451	5.3
Al-Mahra	66,350	61	0.9
Thamond*	69,930	41	0.6
Total	336,869	1,590	4.7

* The governorates were reorganized in March 1980 and reduced to six, when Thamond was merged with Hadhramaut.

Capital: Aden, population 264,326 in 1973.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 48.2 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 47.6 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 23.1 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 20.9 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Millet	80	80	80
Wheat	15	15	15
Barley	3	2	2
Sesame seed	4	4	4
Cottonseed	6	6	10
Cotton (lint)	3	3	5

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1981	1982	1983
Cattle	120	120	120
Sheep	990	1,000	1,000
Goats	1,350	1,350	1,350
Asses	167	170	170
Camels	100	100	100

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Beef and veal	2,000	2,000	2,000
Mutton and lamb	6,000	6,000	6,000
Goats' meat	5,000	5,000	5,000
Poultry meat	2,000	2,000	2,000
Cows' milk	7,000	8,000	8,000
Sheep's milk	12,000	12,000	12,000
Goats' milk	25,000	25,000	25,000
Hen eggs	1,750	1,800	1,852

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Marine fishes	80.1	75.0	66.9
Cuttlefishes	9.6	3.0	2.8
Total catch	89.7	78.0	69.7

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Salt (unrefined)	75*	80*	73*

* Estimates.

Source: US Bureau of Mines.

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1979	1980	1981
Salted, dried or smoked fish	metric tons	5,600	5,600*	5,600*
Motor spirit (petrol)	'000 metric tons	224	225	230
Kerosene	'000 metric tons	140*	145*	135*
Jet fuel	'000 metric tons	160	160	170
Distillate fuel oils	'000 metric tons	410*	415*	450*
Residual fuel oil	'000 metric tons	950	950	1,050
Electric energy	million kWh	245	248	260

* Estimate.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

1,000 fils = 1 Yemeni dinar (YD).

Denominations

Coins: 1, 2½, 5, 25 and 50 fils.
Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5, and 10 dinars.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 400.3 fils;
US $1 = 345.4 fils;
100 Yemeni dinars = £249.80 = $289.52.

Exchange Rate

Since February 1973 the Yemeni dinar's value has been fixed at US $2.8952.

COST OF LIVING

(Consumer Price Index for Aden. Base: 1970 = 100)

	1979	1980	1981
Food	232	255	269
Fuel and light	261	321	339
Clothing	409	435	443
Rent	75	75	75
All items	239	263	273

BUDGET ('000 dinars, year ending 31 March)

Revenue	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74*
Taxes on personal income	1,050	1,078	1,221
Taxes on corporate income	2,712	1,388	1,952
Other taxes	195	132	134
Import duties	5,869	4,406	5,143
Excise duties	872	1,269	2,170
Stamp duties	405	378	432
Other indirect taxes	423	387	526
Non-tax revenue	3,550	2,100	3,763
Other receipts	910	908	—
Total	15,986	12,046	15,341

Expenditure	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74*
General administration	1,152	1,886	2,693
Defence and security†	9,184	9,798	10,444
Public works and communications	1,146	1,041	1,076
Economic services	1,886	1,154	1,550
Education	2,615	2,711	3,836
Health	1,013	996	1,152
Agriculture	417	417	491
Pensions	287	376	276
Local authorities	389	365	458
Other services	2,646	2,937	756
Total	20,735	21,681	22,732

* Estimates.

† Including expenditure of the Ministry of the Interior.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook.*

1974/75 ('000 dinars): Revenue 18,130; Expenditure 27,450.
1975/76 ('000 dinars): Revenue 13,860; Expenditure 25,550.
1976/77 ('000 dinars): Revenue 25,710; Expenditure 39,150.
1977/78 ('000 dinars): Revenue 34,890; Expenditure 47,370.
1978/79 ('000 dinars): Revenue 46,510; Expenditure 61,400.
1979/80 ('000 dinars): Revenue 54,210; Expenditure 76,160.
1980/81 ('000 dinars): Revenue 86,020; Expenditure 96,020.

Revised Five-Year Plan (1980–85): Total proposed expenditure 425m. dinars.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	48.6	37.9	40.2
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−720.3	−776.2	−768.1
Trade balance	−671.7	−738.3	−727.9
Exports of services	141.3	154.0	141.6
Imports of services	−169.4	−196.3	−210.5
Balance on goods and services	−699.8	−780.6	−796.8
Private unrequited transfers (net)	378.7	429.7	436.3
Government unrequited transfers (net)	121.9	126.5	51.5
Current balance	−199.2	−224.4	−308.9
Long-term capital (net)	144.1	147.9	253.0
Short-term capital (net)	5.5	24.0	2.9
Net errors and omissions	60.9	63.0	59.5
Total (net monetary movements)	11.3	10.6	6.5
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	5.3	–	–
Valuation changes (net)	−19.9	−16.2	−17.1
IMF Subsidy Account grants / IMF Trust Fund loans	0.5	0.2	0.1
Official financing (net)	31.6	23.5	7.8
Changes in reserves	28.8	18.1	−2.7

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 dinars)

Imports c.i.f.*	1975	1976	1977
Food and live animals	21,940	22,235	28,450
Wheat and wheat flour	3,606	5,398	6,051
Rice	4,673	3,072	3,315
Refined sugar	4,757	2,349	2,882
Beverages and tobacco	955	1,242	1,312
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,970	2,531	2,928
Petroleum products	11,641	21,189	22,082
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	683	730	1,222
Chemicals	2,785	3,221	3,488
Basic manufactures	10,602	11,368	15,182
Machinery and transport equipment	10,316	20,103	42,231
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,198	2,393	4,434
Total (incl. others)	62,144	85,107	121,329

Exports f.o.b.*	1975	1976	1977
Food and live animals	2,592	5,640	7,527
Fresh fish	1,472	3,907	5,844
Coffee	669	1,170	1,209
Beverages and tobacco	65	112	183
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,021	4,301	1,963
Cotton lint and seed	472	3,565	1,263
Petroleum products	24	5,262	5,807
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6	34	8
Chemicals	24	28	4
Basic manufactures	75	39	18
Machinery and transport equipment	21	6	230
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	59	70	30
Total (incl. others)	3,906	15,496	15,773

* Excluding imports and exports of foreign-owned companies. Total imports (in million dinars) were: 111.5 in 1975; 142.4 in 1976; 187.9 in 1977. Imports of crude petroleum (in million dinars) were: 44.2 in 1975; 76.1 in 1976; 58.6 in 1977. Total exports (in million dinars) were: 59.3 in 1975; 61.2 in 1976; 62.4 in 1977. Exports of petroleum products (in million dinars) were: 55.4 in 1975; 51.0 in 1976; 52.5 in 1977.

Source: *Middle East Economic Digest*, 28 September 1979.

Imports (million dinars): 198.7 in 1978; 319.4 in 1979; 527.4 in 1980.

Exports (million dinars): 66.7 in 1978; 161.4 in 1979; 269.0 in 1980. Exports of petroleum products (in million dinars) were: 59.2 in 1978; 152.8 in 1979; 255.4 in 1980.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS ('000 dinars)

Imports*	1976	1977	1978
Australia	3,149	5,734	6,434
China, People's Republic	4,374	2,976	8,693
Germany, Fed. Republic	1,724	2,579	5,109
Iraq	3,979	8,931	5,728
Italy	1,782	9,010	3,806
Japan	9,390	21,166	12,940
Kuwait	11,331	11,621	11,521
Netherlands	3,321	6,350	10,952
Singapore	1,657	3,469	4,306
Thailand	2,154	3,025	7,273
USSR	3,503	6,023	6,040
United Kingdom	10,853	13,682	16,364
Total (incl. others)	85,106	121,447	122,768

* Excluding petroleum (other than trade of the Yemen Kuwait Terminal Company) and exports by foreign-owned companies.

Source: *Middle East Economic Digest*, 6 June 1980.

Exports*	1976	1977	1978†
China, People's Republic	473	2	773
Djibouti	507	99	129
France	286	145	696
Germany, Fed. Republic	790	111	82
Italy	1,211	659	686
Japan	3,593	6,017	1,688
Saudi Arabia	202	341	633
Singapore	1,079	628	223
Sri Lanka	907	30	47
Sudan	3	587	—
Yemen Arab Republic	5,117	5,279	809
Total (incl. others)	14,498	15,769	7,635

† Excluding exports by the Yemen Kuwait Terminal Company (5,093,000 dinars).

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles registered)

	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars	13,300	14,900	16,500
Commercial vehicles	11,200	13,900	16,300

CIVIL AVIATION (1980)

Aircraft Movements	Passengers			Freight (kg)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Transit	Inward	Outward
6,238	88,300	92,000	17,100	2,378,900	661,200

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(Port of Aden)

	1978	1979	1980
Number of ships	2,215	2,149	2,436
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	9,605	10,186	12,597
Dry cargo imported ('000 metric tons)	578	481	667
Dry cargo exported ('000 metric tons)	88	52	74
Oil imports ('000 metric tons)	1,892	3,631	3,263
Oil exports ('000 metric tons)	1,526	2,819	3,269
Oil bunkers ('000 metric tons)	413	397	573

Education*

(1984)

	Schools	Teachers†	Students
Kindergartens	28	n.a.	9,657
Primary	900	10,915	238,004
Secondary	51	1,271	26,896
Technical institute	1	40	625
Commercial school	1	23	293
Agricultural school	1	19	94
Teacher training	10	91	1,261
Vocational institutes	16	n.a.	3,328

* Not including nomads' schools: (1984) 26 Primary schools (55,923 students), 6 Secondary schools (2,305 students).

† Figures refer to 1982.

Directory

The Constitution

Before the 1970 constitution was drawn up, existing ordinances and regulations remained in force, with presidential authority replacing the powers of the British and Federal governments. The National Front general command, which had 41 members, formed the interim legislative authority. The country is divided into six (formerly eight) administrative governorates. The two-year term of office granted to the National Front expired on 30 November 1969, and was formally renewed for another year. Following the adoption of the new constitution on 30 November 1970, a provisional Supreme People's Council of 101 selected members took over legislative powers. Amendments to the constitution, allowing for the formation of the Yemen Socialist Party, were approved by the Supreme People's Council in October 1978. General elections took place in December 1978 for a 111-member council which subsequently elected a presidium, whose chairman became head of state. In March 1979 a constitutional commission from both the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic was appointed to draw up a constitution for a unified state. It is expected that a 136-article constitution would be the basis of the unified state.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Ali Nasser Muhammad (appointed 21 April 1980, and confirmed by the Supreme People's Council 27 April 1980).

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL
(elected 16 May 1982)

Chairman: Ali Nasser Muhammad.

Secretary-General: Mutlaq Abdullah Hasan.

Members: Said Saleh Salem, Sultan Muhammad al-Dosh, Aida Ali Said, Ali Ahmad Nasser al-Salami, Fares Salem Ahmad, Dr Muhammad Awad al-Sa'adi, Taha Ali Salih, Rashid Abu Bakr al-Mihdhar.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 1985)

Prime Minister: Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas.

First Deputy Prime Minister: Ali Abdul Razzaq Ba Dib.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fisheries: Dr Yasin Said Numan.

Minister of Defence: Brig. Salih Muslih Qasim.

Chairman of People's Security Committee: Mahdi Abdullah Said.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr Abdul-Aziz al-Dali.

Minister of the Interior: Col Muhammad Abdullah al-Batani.

Minister of State Security: Ahmad Musaid Hussain.

Minister of Health: Dr Abdullah Ahmad Bikayr.

Minister of Construction: Fadl Muhsin Abdullah.

Minister of Local Administration: Ali Salem al-Biedh.

Minister of Information: Muhammad Abdul-Qawi.

Minister of Finance: Mahmud Said Mahdi.

Minister of Labour and Civil Service: Nasr Nasir Ali.

Minister of Culture and Tourism: Rashid Muhammad Thabit.

Minister of Education: Dr Hasan Ahmad al-Sallami.

Minister of Industry: Abdullah Muhammad Aziz.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Muhammad Sulayman Nasir.

Minister of Energy and Minerals: Abdul Qadir Ba Jammal.

Minister of Justice and Waqfs: Khalid Fadl Mansur.

Minister of Trade and Supply: Ahmad Ubayd al-Fadli.

Minister of Planning: Dr Faraj bin Ghanim.

Minister of Housing: Muhammad Said Abdullah Mohsin.

Minister of State for Affairs of the Council of Ministers: Abdullah Ahmad Ghanim.

Minister of State for Yemen Unity Affairs: Mahmud Abdullah Osheish.

Minister of State for Sports Affairs: Ahmad Muhammad al-Qa'tabi.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Aden.

Legislature

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

Consists of 111 members (71 representatives of the Yemen Socialist Party and 40 independents), elected December 1978.

Chairman of Presidium: Ali Nasser Muhammad.

Deputy Chairman of Presidium: Ali Ahmad Nasser Antar.

Secretary-General: Mutlaq Abdullah Hasan.

Political Organization

Yemen Socialist Party: Aden; f. October 1978 as successor to United Political Organization—National Front (UPONF); Marxist-Leninist 'Vanguard' party based on 'scientific socialism'; has Political Bureau (7 mems; see below), Executive Cttee (8 mems and 3 candidate mems), Secretariat (5 mems), Appeals Cttee (6 mems), Information Cttee (10 mems) and Central Cttee (Sec. Salim Salih Muhammad; 47 mems and 11 candidate mems); Sec.-Gen. Ali Nasser Muhammad.

Political Bureau

Chairman: Ali Ahmad Nasser Antar.

Secretary-General: Ali Nasser Muhammad.

Members: Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, Ali Abdul Razzaq Ba Dib, Brig. Salim Salih Muhammad, Dr Ali Abdul-Aziz al-Dali, Dr Yasin Said Numan, Salih Munassar al-Sihayli, Ali Shayi Hadi.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Bulgaria: 136 Whitehall Gardens, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42499; Ambassador: Dimo Kambourov.

China, People's Republic: 145 Andalus Gardens, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42783; Ambassador: Tang Yong.

Cuba: 36 Socotra Rd, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42107; Ambassador: Ulises Estrada Lascalle.

Czechoslovakia: Qasem Hilal St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42101; Ambassador: Jan Martinek.

Ethiopia: Abdulla Assaidi St, Maalla, Aden; tel. 24961; Ambassador: Tessema Belay.

France: Sayhut St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42444; Ambassador: Pierre Audebert.

German Democratic Republic: Radfan St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42011; Ambassador: Reiner Neumann.

Germany, Federal Republic: 49 Abyan Beach Rd, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42162; telex 2287; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: Dr K. Maes.

Hungary: Portland Bldg, Tumnah St, Aden; tel. 42671; Ambassador: Ferenc Szabó.

India: Premjee Chambers, Tawahi, Aden; tel. 22445; Ambassador: David Christopher Manners.

Iran: Almadinah Albaida, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 51636; Ambassador: Hasan Aminian.

Iraq: Miswat St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42345; Ambassador: Taha Aziz Hassan.

Italy: 22 June St, Tawahi, Aden; tel. 24908; Ambassador: Michele Petrocelli.

Japan: Crescent Hotel, Tawahi, Aden; Chargé d'affaires: KIYOSHI ITO.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Sayhut St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42074; Ambassador: MYONG CHANG-SON.

Kuwait: Plot 53, Abian St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42880; Ambassador: ALI ABDUL RAZZAQ AL-ATTAR.

Libya: Embassy's Quarters, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42777; (People's Bureau closed Sept. 1984).

Pakistan: 34 Qasem Hilal St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42702; Chargé d'affaires: S. M. INAAMULLAH.

Romania: Muhammad Abdu Ghanem Bldg, Socotra St, Khormaksar, Aden; Chargé d'affaires: IOAN BUNEA.

Saudi Arabia: Socotra St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42540; Ambassador: MOWAFFAK A. AL-DELAIGAN.

Somalia: Britannic Court, Dolphin Square, Maalla, Aden; tel. 24621; Ambassador: ABDULLAH SHEIKH ISMAIL.

USSR: Abyan Beach Rd, Lenin Quarter, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42792; Ambassador: VLADISLAV P. ZHUKOV.

United Kingdom: 28 Shara Ho Chi Minh, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42716; Ambassador: PETER WILLIAMS.

Viet-Nam: 110 Awadh Al-Saaidy St, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 42229; Chargé d'affaires: LAI XUAN CHIEU.

Judicial System

The administration of justice is entrusted to the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts. In the former Protectorate states, Islamic law and local common law (Urfi) are also applied.

President of the Supreme Court: NAJIB SHAMIRI.

Religion

The majority of the population are Muslim but there are small Christian and Hindu communities.

The Press

DAILIES

Ar-Rabi Ashar Min Uktubar (14 October): POB 4227, Crater, Aden; not published on Saturdays; f. 1968; Editorial Dir FURUQ MUSTAFA RIFAT; Chief Editor MUHAMMAD ABDUL QAWI; circ. 20,000.

Al-Sharara: Ar-Rabi Ashar Min Uktubar Corpn, POB 4227, Crater, Aden; circ. 5,000.

WEEKLIES AND OTHERS

Al-Gundi: Ministry of Defence, Asshap; fortnightly; circ. 8,500.

Al-Hakmaa (Wisdom): POB 4227, Crater, Aden; monthly; publ. by the Writers' Union; circ. 3,000.

Al-Hares: Ministry of the Interior, Aden; fortnightly; circ. 8,000.

Qadaya al-Asr (Issues of the Age): Aden; f. 1981; weekly; publ. by Central Committee of Yemen Socialist Party.

Ar-Rayah (The Banner): Aden; f. 1980; weekly.

Sout al-Omel: POB 4227, Crater, Aden; weekly.

Al-Thaqafa al-Jadida: Ministry of Culture, POB 1187, Tawahi, Aden; f. Aug. 1970; a cultural monthly review issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Arabic; circ. 3,000.

Al-Thawri: POB 4227, Crater, Aden; weekly; published on Saturday; organ of Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party; Chair. ZAKI BARAKAT.

Yemeni Women: POB 4227, Crater, Aden.

NEWS AGENCIES

Aden News Agency (ANA): POB 1166, Tawahi, Aden; tel. 24874; f. 1970; government-owned; Dir-Gen. NAJIB MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

Foreign Bureaux

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Aden; Correspondent NIKOLAI Y. LEVCHENKO.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Flat 8, Bungalow 9, Bumadian St, Khormaksar, Aden; Correspondent ANATOLY SEMIN.

Publisher

14 October Corporation for Printing, Publishing, Distribution and Advertising: POB 4227, Crater, Aden; is under control of State Committee for Information; Chair. and Gen. Man. SALIH AHMAD SALAH.

Radio and Television

There are about 111,000 radio receivers and 37,000 TV receivers in the country.

State Committee for Information: Aden; controls radio, TV, news agency and press; Chair. MUHAMMAD ABDUL QAWI; Deputy Chair. AWADH ALHAMZA.

RADIO

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: POB 1264, Aden; transmits 100 hours a week in Arabic; Dir-Gen. for Broadcasting JAMAL AL-KHATIB.

TELEVISION

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: POB 1264, Aden; programmes for four hours daily, mainly in Arabic; other series in English and French. Dir-Gen. UMAR ABDUL-AZIZ MUHAMMAD.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; brs = branches; amounts in Yemeni dinars, unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

Central Bank

Bank of Yemen: POB 452, Crater, Aden; tel. 51814; telex 242; f. 1972; replaced Yemeni Currency Authority 1972; cap. p.u. US $1,447,620, dep. US $12,262,157, total assets US $3455,971,950; Governor SALIM MUHAMMAD AL-ASHWALI.

Commercial Bank

National Bank of Yemen: POB 5, Arwa Rd, Crater, Aden; tel. 52252; telex 224; f. 1969 by nationalizing and amalgamating the local brs of the seven foreign banks in Aden; cap. p.u. 1.5m., dep. 172.6m., res 6.4m., total assets 183.2m. (Dec. 1981); Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD MUQBIL AL-AMRI; 22 brs.

INSURANCE

All foreign insurance interests were nationalized in November 1969.

National Insurance and Re-insurance Co: POB 456, Aden; tel. 51464; telex 245; f. 1970; Lloyd's Agents; cap. 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. FAROUQ NASSER ALI.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 473, Front Bay, Crater; tel. 51104; f.1886; 4,000 mems; Pres. ABDULLA AL-HAMZA; Gen. Man. ABDULLA SALEM AL-KHADER.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Cottonseed Oil Factory: Main Pass Roundabout, Maalla, Aden; manufacture and export of cottonseed oil.

General Poultry Corporation: Aden; f. 1984 to replace General Corpn for Poultry Devt; cap. 5m. riyals ($14.5m.).

National Bottling Organization: POB 352, Crater, Aden; tel. 82237; telex 2500; f. 1972; manufacturer and distributor of soft drinks, distilled water, ice and carbon dioxide; Chair. and Gen. Man. AHMED OMAR SALEH.

National Company for Foreign Trade: POB 90, Crater, Aden; tel. 51347; telex 211; f. 1969; incorporates main foreign trading businesses (nationalized in 1970) and arranges their supply to the National Co for Home Trade; Deputy Dir-Gen. AHMED MUHAMMAD SALEH.

National Company for Home Trade: POB 90, Crater, Aden; tel. 51134; telex 266; marketing of general consumer goods, building

materials, electrical goods, motor cars and spare parts, agricultural machinery etc.; Man. Dir ABDEL-RAHMAN AL-SAILANI.

National Dockyards Company: POB 1244, Aden; tel. 23837; telex 217; Man. Dir S. S. KHULAIDI.

National Drug Company: POB 192, Aden; tel. 24912; telex 293; f. 1972; import of pharmaceutical products, cosmetics, chemicals, medical supplies, and scientific instruments; Chair. the Minister of Health; Gen. Man. Dr AHMED ABDO RUBO.

National Fishing Corporation: Aden; operates 18 deep-sea fishing vessels.

National Tannery Company: POB 4073, Crater, Aden; tel. 81449; f. 1972; Gen. Man. MANSOUR A. MANSOOR.

Petroleum and Minerals Board: POB 5176, Maalla, Aden; tel. 24542; telex 215; f. 1969; responsible for the refining and marketing of petroleum products, and for prospecting and exploitation of indigenous hydrocarbons and other minerals; Chair. ABDUL-KADER BAGAMMAL; Dir-Gen. RASHID ALKAFF; subsidiaries include:

Aden Refinery Company: POB 3003, Aden; tel. 76234; telex 2213; f. 1952; operates petroleum refinery; capacity, 8.6m. tons per year; output about 4m. tons (1984).

Yemen National Oil Company: POB 5050, Aden; sole petroleum concessionaire, importer and distributor of petroleum products; Gen. Man. A. M. RASHAD.

Public Corporation for Construction and Industrial Installation: POB 90, Crater, Aden; importer of building materials, construction equipment and industrial machinery.

Public Corporation for Electric Power: POB 5245, Hedjuff, Aden.

Public Corporation for Fish Wealth: Steamer Point, Aden.

Public Organization for Carpentry Works and Boat Building: Maalla, Aden.

Public Organization for Dairy Products: POB 1416, Crater, Aden.

Public Organization for Salt: Steamer Point, Aden.

Yemen Company for Perfumes and Cosmetics Ltd: POB 1256, Tawahi, Aden.

Yemen Corporation for Spinning and Weaving: Aden; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD OMAR GOBAH.

TRADE UNION

General Confederation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: POB 1162, Ma'alla, Aden; f. 1956; affiliated to WFTU and ICFTU; 35,000 mems; Pres. SULTAN MUHAMMAD AL-DOSH; Gen. Sec. ABDUL RAZAK SHAIF.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING

There are 65 co-operative societies, mostly for agricultural products; the movement was founded in 1965 and is now the responsibility of the Ministry for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

Transport

ROADS

Aden has 225 km (140 miles) of roads, of which 204 km (127 miles) have bituminous surfacing. There are 10,270 km (6,382 miles) of rough tracks passable for motor traffic in the hinterland, of which 1,152 km (716 miles) have bituminous surfacing. A 92-km road from Naqubah to Nisab is being built with finance from international development agencies. A new road between Aden and Mukalla has been built with massive aid from the People's Republic of China, which is also assisting in the construction of a road from Shihr to Sayhut.

Yemen Land Transport Co: Aden; f. 1980; incorporates former Yemen Bus Company and all other local public transport; Chair. ABDUL JALIL TAHIR BADR.

SHIPPING

Aden is the main port. A new port at Nishtun, in Mahra governorate, was opened in 1984 to assist in the exploitation of the rich fishing grounds nearby.

National Shipping Co: POB 1228, Steamer Point, Aden; tel. 24861; telex 216; founded 1970 following nationalization and amalgamation of foreign shipping companies; freight and passenger services; branch in Mukalla, agents at Berbera (Somalia) and Mocka and Hodeida (Yemen Arab Republic); affiliates: Yemen Navigation Lines; Aden Coasters, provides services for transhipment via Aden Free Zone to the Red Sea ports, East Africa and Bombay; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD BIN MUHAMMAD SHAKER.

Yemen Ports Authority: Steamer Point, Aden; tel. 22666; telex 2278; f. 1888; state administrative body; Dir-Gen. AHMAD ALI OBAID AL-ZUBAIR. Aden Main Harbour has 24 first-class berths. In addition there is ample room to accommodate vessels of light draught at anchor in the 18-foot dredged area. There is also 800 feet of cargo wharf accommodating vessels of 300 feet length and 18 feet draught. Aden Oil Harbour accommodates four tankers of 57,000 tons and up to 40 feet draught. Aden port is to be expanded under an estimated US $90m. scheme scheduled to begin in 1986. The scheme will take about three years to complete, and will add four deep-water berths and a 60,000-ton capacity grain silo and berth to the existing facilities.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aden Civil Airport is at Khormaksar, 11 km from the Port. It was established in 1952, and is operated by the Civil Aviation Department. An international terminal is under construction.

Alyemda (Democratic Yemen Airlines): POB 424, Alyemda Bldg, Khormaksar, Aden; tel. 52267; telex 269; f. 1971 as wholly owned corporation by the government; passenger and cargo services to Abu Dhabi, Addis Ababa, Djibouti, Jeddah, Kuwait, Damascus, Mogadishu, Sharjah and Bombay; fleet: 2 Boeing 707-320C, 2 Boeing 720B, 2 Boeing 737-200C, 2 Dash 7, 3 DC-3, 3 DC-6B, 1 Tupolev 154; Chair. and Gen. Man. AHMED MASOOD AL-ALWANI.

ZAIRE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zaire lies in central Africa, bordered by the Congo to the north-west, by the Central African Republic and Sudan to the north, by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east and by Zambia and Angola to the south. There is a short coastline at the outlet of the River Zaire (Congo). The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 27°C (80°F) and an annual rainfall of 150 to 200 cm. French is the official language. Over 400 Sudanese and Bantu dialects are spoken, Kiswahili, Kiluba, Kikongo and Lingala being the most widespread. African religions are based on traditional beliefs. About 48% of the population are nominally Catholic, and 13% nominally Protestant. The flag is green with a central yellow disc in which a black hand holds a torch with a red flame. The capital is Kinshasa (formerly Léopoldville).

Recent History

Zaire, formerly called the Belgian Congo, became independent from Belgium as the Republic of the Congo on 30 June 1960. Five days later the armed forces mutinied. Belgian actions during the disorder that followed and its support for the secession of Katanga (now Shaba) province were condemned in the UN, and UN troops were sent to the Congo to maintain order. Disagreements between the Congo's Head of State, Joseph Kasavubu, and the Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, over the issues of Katangan secession and the intervention of UN troops led to the dismissal of Lumumba in September. The Government was taken over temporarily by Col (later Gen. and, from December 1982, Marshal) Joseph-Désiré Mobutu. Lumumba was imprisoned in December but his supporters set up a rival government in Stanleyville (Kisangani) which controlled Orientale, Kivu and northern parts of Kasai and Katanga. Mobutu returned power to President Kasavubu in February 1961, but a few days later the murder of Lumumba was announced. The strong reactions to this in Africa and the UN led to negotiations between Kasavubu and the followers of Lumumba which eventually produced a new government, with Cyrille Adoula as Prime Minister, in August. Katangan secession ended only in January 1963 with the Katanga leader Moïse Tshombe going into exile. The Katangan rebel gendarmes who followed him formed the Congolese National Liberation Front (FNLC) in 1963, and later served with the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

During 1962 the Lumumbists left the government, which later assumed full powers, closing the legislature, and arresting opposition elements. Early in 1964 revolt flared up in Kwilu under Pierre Mulele. In July Kasavubu appointed Tshombe as an interim Prime Minister pending elections, and in August the country was renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Early in 1965 the revolt crumbled. The struggle between Tshombe and Kasavubu for the new post of President brought about the seizure of power by the army under Mobutu, at the head of the 'Second Republic', on 24 November 1965. The new regime was quickly approved by the Chamber of Representatives, and in June 1967 a new constitution was adopted. In 1970 Gen. Mobutu was elected President (unopposed) and took office for a seven-year term. In January 1972 he became known as Mobutu Sese Seko. In October 1971 the Democratic Republic of the Congo became the Republic of Zaire, and a year later the Government of Zaire and the Executive Committee of the Mouvement populaire de la révolution (MPR), Zaire's sole legal political party, merged into the National Executive Council.

Zaire was involved for a number of years with the struggle for independence in Angola and intensified its support for the FNLA (National Front for the Liberation of Angola) in 1975. However, following the victory of the MPLA in early 1976, Zaire broke off relations with the FNLA and acknowledged the new regime. In March 1977 and May 1978 the FNLC invaded Zaire from Angola, taking much of the region of Shaba, but were repulsed on both occasions by the Zairian army, which had Western support. In October 1978 Mobutu and President Neto of Angola agreed not to support rebels against each other.

The invasion of 1977 had prompted Mobutu to introduce a number of political reforms among which was the holding of direct elections, under a new electoral code, in October 1977, and in December President Mobutu was re-elected for a further seven-year term. Following criticism of the National Executive Council by the Legislative Council, Mobutu appointed a new government in March 1979, with Bo-Boliko Lokonga, former head of the Legislative Council, as First State Commissioner. In January 1980, as part of a massive anti-corruption drive, Mobutu completely reorganized the National Executive Council, dismissing 13 of the 22 Commissioners.

In a series of political reforms in August 1980, the new post of Chairman of the MPR, to be held by the President of the MPR, became the central organ of decision-making and control of the Party's activities. In September President Mobutu appointed a 114-member Central Committee to become the MPR's most important organ after the Congress. The MPR's Executive Committee became the Executive Secretariat and, in a ministerial reshuffle, the outgoing First State Commissioner, Bo-Boliko Lokonga, was appointed Executive Secretary.

In April 1981 the First State Commissioner, Nguza Karl-I-Bond, went into self-imposed exile on a trip to Belgium. He was replaced by N'Singa Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube, who also became Executive Secretary of the MPR when the posts were merged in October 1981 during a series of political changes, which included the decision to elect the Party's Politbureau from the Central Committee. In 1982 opposition to Zaire's one-party system of government crystallized in attempts to establish a second party in Zaire, in connection with which 13 members of the National Legislative Council were imprisoned, and in the formation in October of the Congolese Front for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of opposition parties for which Nguza Karl-I-Bond was the spokesman. Kengo Wa Dondo was appointed First State Commissioner in a ministerial reshuffle in November 1982.

In May 1983, following the publication of a highly critical report on Zaire by the human rights organization, Amnesty International, Mobutu offered an amnesty to all political exiles who returned to Zaire by 30 June. A number of exiles accepted the offer, including Mungul Diaka, leader of the Council for the Liberation of the Congo, but a substantial opposition movement remained in Belgium. The 13 imprisoned members of the National Legislative Council were released in May; their fate was not known for certain, but Mobutu claimed at a press conference in Belgium, in July 1984, that five of them had accompanied him on his trip. Opposition to Mobutu's regime continued to manifest itself in Zaire during 1984: in January and March a number of bombs exploded in Kinshasa, causing loss of life, and a rebel force occupied the town of Moba, in Shaba province, for two days in November, before it was recaptured by Zairian troops. Zaire accused Belgium of harbouring the groups responsible for such violent opposition, and claimed that the rebels had crossed into Zaire from neighbouring Tanzania. However, the main opposition groups in Belgium did not acknowledge involvement in the occupation of Moba, suggesting instead that rebellious Zairian troops had been responsible. It was widely believed that the violent opposition in Zaire had been orchestrated in order to disrupt the proceedings for the election and inauguration of the country's President, which were due to take place in 1984. However, Mobutu was re-elected to the post without hindrance in July, and was inaugurated in December. A reduction by one-third of the number of members of the Central Committee of the MPR, from 120 to 80, in January 1985, and a major ministerial reshuffle in February, followed an announcement by the President that, with the

exception of himself and the First State Commissioner, nobody might concurrently be involved in government and be a member of the Central Committee.

Zaire's relations with several Muslim countries deteriorated when diplomatic links with Israel were restored in May 1982. However, the success of the Conference of France and African States, held in Kinshasa in October 1982, was seen to reinforce Zaire's standing in Africa. In July 1983 Zaire sent 2,000 troops to Chad to support the government of President Habré in his country's civil war, but it was reported in October 1984 that this force, now numbering about 1,000 men, was soon to be withdrawn following an agreement on the departure from Chad of Libyan troops, which were opposed to Habré, and French forces. In June 1984 Mobutu advocated the creation of an organization of Sub-Saharan African states, with a role which was not to be incompatible with that of the Organization of African Unity (OAU, which embraces nearly all African countries) but which, rather, was to complement the role of the League of Arab States (whose membership is drawn from countries in the Middle East and North Africa).

Government

Under the Constitution promulgated in February 1978, legislative power is held by the unicameral National Legislative Council, with 310 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. Since 1970 the only authorized political party is the ruling Mouvement populaire de la révolution (MPR). Executive power is vested in the President, directly elected for seven years. He appoints and leads the National Executive Council, a cabinet of State Commissioners with departmental responsibilities. The MPR's highest policy-making body is the 80-member Central Committee. The Political Bureau has 14 members, elected by the Central Committee. The President is advised on questions of security by a National Security Council formed in March 1979. Zaire comprises eight Regions, each headed by an appointed Commissioner, and the capital city of Kinshasa, under a Governor.

Defence

Military service is compulsory. In July 1984 armed forces totalled 26,000, of whom 22,000 were in the army, 2,500 in the air force and 1,500 in the navy. There is also a paramilitary force, the Gendarmerie, of about 22,000. Defence expenditure for 1980 totalled 419.0m. zaires.

Economic Affairs

Potentially one of Africa's richest states, Zaire has extensive agricultural, mineral and energy resources. The country's chief riches lie in the Shaba copper mines and in extensive deposits of cobalt, of which Zaire has 65% of the world's reserves. Manganese, zinc, uranium, tin and other metals are also mined. The rich diamond deposits in Kasai make Zaire the world's largest producer. In 1981 the marketing monopoly for Zaire's diamonds was taken over by SOZACOM, the state-controlled company responsible for marketing the country's mineral output, after 14 years of selling through the Central Selling Organisation (CSO), controlled by De Beers of South Africa. In March 1983 Zaire reverted to the former marketing arrangement with the CSO, and in August 1984 SOZACOM was dissolved as part of a move to make mining companies responsible for the sale of their own products. Mineral products accounted for 75% of export earnings in 1982, while the contribution of mining and metallurgy to GDP was about 11.5%.

With refineries at Matadi and Moanda, extensive offshore petroleum reserves have been exploited since 1975, and production in late 1984 was reported to be 30,000 barrels per day; transport is to be facilitated by the new deep-water port planned for Banana. Zaire has vast hydroelectric potential, with thermal power accounting for only 1% of installed capacity. A large-scale aluminium smelter, with an annual capacity of 212,000 metric tons, is to be built at Banana to exploit the output of the Inga hydroelectric complex near Kinshasa.

Principal agricultural products are coffee, palm oil and kernels, and rubber, which are the prime agricultural exports, and timber, cassava and bananas. Agricultural production has been declining since 1970, partly because of the collapse of the road system, and food imports have risen in consequence. In 1982 details were announced of an Agricultural Investment Programme for 1982–84 which aimed initially to expand production of certain basic foodstuffs for home consumption and, in its second and third phases, to increase production of industrial crops and export crops respectively. The Programme called for greater participation in agriculture by the private sector. The export of agricultural products was reported to have increased by about 6% in 1984.

Following nationalization of the country's mining interests in the mid-1960s, a policy of 'Zairization' was adopted in 1973, under which most foreign companies were nationalized. Since 1976, however, President Mobutu has offered to restore a number of enterprises to the private sector.

In 1976 the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL) was established by Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda, all of whom were signatories in 1974 to the Lomé Convention. The EEC remains the chief trading partner, with Belgium-Luxembourg taking 60% of exports and providing 31% of imports in 1980.

Industry has been working well below installed capacity, being affected by a number of adverse conditions, including problems connected with transport and the import of capital equipment and spare parts, which often have to be paid for several months in advance of their delivery. However, manufacturing industry was reported to have expanded by 4% in 1984.

Inflation and the deep-rooted corruption of the Government have caused Zaire difficulty with its balance of payments and servicing of foreign debts. Coffee, gold, diamonds and ivory were still being smuggled out of the country on a massive scale in 1983, and fraud and the inadequacy of customs control had reached such proportions that the Government declared in 1979 that the import figures no longer reflected reality.

Despite foreign aid and the intervention of the IMF, the country's total external debt at the end of 1983 was estimated at about $4,100m. In an attempt to revive the economy, a three-year credit facility for $1,200m. was arranged with the IMF in June 1981, but this was suspended in February 1982 because Zaire had failed to meet performance targets. In September 1983 the Government introduced a severe austerity programme, including reductions in public spending and a devaluation of the zaire by 77.5%, to its black-market value; the devaluation had the immediate effect both of combating the unofficial economy and of causing high inflation, which had earlier been reduced from 125% in 1978 to about 35% in 1982. However, falling prices for copper and cobalt, Zaire's main exports, are expected to hinder any substantial reduction of the debts. After a period of regular debt repayments had been completed during 1983, an agreement was reached in December, with the so-called 'Paris Club' of Zaire's creditor nations, that arrears of payments accumulated in 1983, together with those due in 1984, would be rescheduled for payment over 11 years, and the IMF approved loans to Zaire of 342.5m. SDRs ($359.6m), to be paid in instalments over 15 months, beginning in January 1984. At the end of 1984 Zaire's total external debt remained at about $4,000m., but the IMF pronounced itself pleased with the country's progress during that year: government spending had stayed within the limits prescribed by the IMF in 1983, GDP had grown by 2.5% and was forecast to rise by about 5% in 1985, and inflation had been reduced from 101% in 1983 (when it had been influenced partly by the devaluation of the zaire in September) to less than 20%. With the encouragement of the IMF, the Government announced in 1984 that a five-year development plan would be drawn up, for implementation in 1986–90.

Transport and Communications

Transport flows for the most part along the River Zaire and its tributaries, Zairian rivers being navigable above the Inga rapids for 13,700 km. The chief ports are Matadi, which is the highest point on the Zaire accessible from the sea, and Boma. Studies for a deep-water port at Banana, on the Atlantic coast, were due to be completed in 1984, and the world's longest road-rail suspension bridge, spanning the River Zaire at Matadi, was opened in 1983. This is the first stage of a railway construction programme to link the CFMK Kinshasa–Matadi line to the future Matadi–Banana line, thus providing the only direct land route between Mayumbe and the rest of the country. In 1984 railways totalled 5,252 km, of which 858 km were electrified.

Most roads are in poor condition. In 1980 they totalled about 145,000 km of which 20,683 km were main or national roads. There are four international airports—at Ndjili (for Kinshasa), at Luano (for Lubumbashi), at Bukavu and at Kisangani.

Social Welfare

There is an Institut National de la Sécurité Sociale guaranteeing insurance coverage for sickness, pensions and family allowances under an obligatory scheme of national insurance. In 1979 Zaire had 942 hospitals, with a total of 79,244 beds, and 1,900 physicians.

Education

In 1978 there were 5,200,000 pupils in primary education, 680,000 in secondary, and 35,000 in higher. In 1974 a one-year period of compulsory civic service, including military, political and agricultural training, was introduced for all school-leavers. Since then, all religious education has been abolished. It is estimated that about 70% of children aged six to 11 years attended primary schools in 1978. In 1975 11% of those aged 12 to 17 received secondary education. There are three universities in Zaire, but in 1985 plans were announced for the construction of a fourth, at Kananga.

Tourism

Zaire has extensive lake and mountain scenery. Tourism expanded steadily under a plan announced in 1968, but there was a sharp drop in the number of visitors from 93,682 in 1974 to only 18,942 in 1976, although arrivals rose to 25,600 in 1978.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 20 May (Anniversary of the Mouvement populaire de la révolution), 24 June (Anniversary of Zaire currency, Promulgation of the 1967 Constitution and Day of the Fishermen), 30 June (Independence Day), 1 August (Parents' Day), 14 October (Youth Day, birthday of President Mobutu), 27 October (Anniversary of the country's change of name to Zaire), 17 November (Army Day), 24 November (Anniversary of the Second Republic), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 4 January (Commemoration of the Martyrs of Independence).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

10,000 sengi = 100 makuta = 1 zaire.

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 46.88 zaires;
US $1 = 40.45 zaires.

Statistical Survey

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Département de l'Economie Nationale, Kinshasa; Institut National de la Statistique, Office Nationale de la Recherche et du Développement, BP 20, Kinshasa, tel. 31401.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	2,344,885*
Population (official estimates)	
1979	28,452,849
1980	29,443,279
1981	30,148,165†
Density (per sq km) 1981	12.9†

* 905,365 sq miles. † Provisional.

Source: Département de l'Administration du Territoire.

REGIONS

	Area (sq km)	Population (1981)
Bandundu	295,658	4,119,524
Bas-Zaïre	53,920	1,921,524
Equateur	403,293	3,418,296
Haut-Zaïre	503,239	4,541,655
Kasaï Occidental	156,967	2,935,036
Kasaï Oriental	168,216	2,336,951†
Kivu	256,662	4,713,761
Shaba (formerly Katanga)	496,965	3,823,172
Kinshasa (city)*	9,965	2,338,246
Total	2,344,885	30,148,165†

* Including the commune of Maluku.
† Provisional.

Source: Département de l'Administration du Territoire.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimated population at 1 July 1976)

Kinshasa (capital)	2,443,876
Kananga (formerly Luluabourg)	704,211
Lubumbashi (Elisabethville)	451,332
Mbuji-Mayi	382,632
Kisangani (Stanleyville)	339,210
Bukavu (Costermanville)	209,051
Kikwit	172,450
Matadi	162,396
Mbandaka (Coquilhatville)	149,118
Likasi (Jadotville)	146,394*

* 1970 estimate.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 46.8 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 46.2 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 20.7 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 18.7 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	3,707	4,000	7,707
Industry	986	66	1,052
Services	871	88	959
Total	5,564	4,155	9,719

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 9,100; Total 12,445 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	6†	5*	5*
Rice (paddy)	246†	250*	255*
Maize	516†	520*	527*
Millet	16†	25*	25*
Sorghum	14†	25*	25*
Potatoes	31†	31*	31*
Sweet potatoes and yams	303†	307*	309*
Cassava (Manioc)	12,200†	13,000*	13,173*
Pulses	139	140*	141*
Groundnuts (in shell)	313†	320*	323*
Sesame seed	1†	1*	1*
Cottonseed	19*	19*	19*
Palm kernels	69†	65*	65*
Palm oil	168†	155*	155*
Cabbages	17*	18*	19*
Tomatoes	30†	30*	30*
Onions (dry)	23*	24*	26*
Sugar cane	620*	620*	620*
Oranges	140†	141*	141*
Grapefruit	9*	9*	9*
Avocados	23†	24*	24*
Mangoes	137†	137*	137*
Pineapples	153*	153*	153*
Bananas	310†	312*	313*
Plantains	1,434†	1,454*	1,469*
Coffee (green)	88†	75†	85†
Cocoa beans	3	4†	4*
Tea (made)	7*	7*	7*
Tobacco (leaves)	5†	5*	5*
Kenaf	1†	1*	1*
Cotton (lint)	10†	10†	10*
Natural rubber (dry weight)	28†	28*	23*

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981†	1982†
Cattle	1,186*	1,226	1,266
Sheep	734*	749	764
Goats	2,732*	2,816	2,900
Pigs	720†	735	749
Poultry	15,000†	15,500	16,268

* Unofficial figure. † FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Cows' milk	6	6	6
Beef and veal	22	22	23
Mutton and lamb	2	2	2
Goats' meat	7	7	7
Pig meat	27	27	27
Poultry meat	13	13	13
Other meat	107	108	109
Hen eggs	7.5	7.7	7.8

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	337	337	337*
Other industrial wood	1,957*	2,013*	2,073*
Fuel wood	26,433*	27,193*	27,981*
Total	28,727	29,543	30,391*

* FAO estimate.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1979	1980	1981
Total (incl. boxboards)	90*	121	121

* FAO estimate.
1982: Annual production as in 1981 (FAO estimate).
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Inland waters	101.8	102.0	100.0
Atlantic Ocean	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total catch	102.4	102.6	100.7

* FAO estimates.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

		1978	1979	1980†
Copper ore	metric tons	423,921	399,372	459,342
Tin concentrates	metric tons	4,393	3,465	3,159
Manganese ore*	metric tons	—	—	6,586
Coal	metric tons	106,646	109,190	139,506
Zinc concentrates*	metric tons	158,112	138,710	122,760
Cobalt ore	metric tons	13,095	14,029	14,482
Cadmium	metric tons	186	212	168
Tungsten ore*	metric tons	276	210	134
Industrial diamonds	'000 carats	10,599	8,063	8,001
Gem diamonds	'000 carats	646	671	2,234
Silver	kilogrammes	89,116	91,893	78,825
Gold	kilogrammes	2,375	2,279	1,117
Crude petroleum	'000 barrels	6,604	7,614	6,641

* Figures refer to gross weight. The metal content was: Zinc ('000 metric tons): 85.5 in 1978, 76.3 in 1979, 67.5 (estimate) in 1980; Tungsten (metric tons): 181 in 1978; 141 (estimate) in 1979; 91 (estimate) in 1980.
† Provisional.

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Bulletin de Statistiques.*

1981 (metric tons): Copper ore 468,300; Tin concentrates 2,468 (estimate); Manganese ore 30,757; Zinc 69,500 (estimated metal content); Tungsten 170 (estimated metal content); Crude petroleum ('000 barrels) 7,668.

1982 (metric tons, estimates): Copper ore 466,200; Manganese ore 4,000; Crude petroleum ('000 barrels) 8,030.

1983 (metric tons): Copper ore 465,792; Cobalt 5,370; Cadmium 308; Crude petroleum ('000 barrels) 8,370.

Industry

BASE METALS ('000 metric tons)

	1979	1980	1981
Copper (unwrought):			
Smelter	370.1	425.7*	470.0*
Refined	242.5	279.4	303.8
Zinc (unwrought)	43.5	43.8*	58.0*
Tin (unwrought)	0.5	0.5	0.6

* Provisional.

Source: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

OTHER PRODUCTS

		1977	1978	1979
Cigarettes	million	2,924	3,518	2,887
Beer	'000 hectolitres	4,213	3,881	2,708
Soft drinks	'000 hectolitres	770	711	489
Wheat flour	metric tons	107,528	78,866	n.a.
Maize flour	metric tons	176,905	185,533	n.a.
Sugar	metric tons	53,761	49,240	48,184
Margarine	metric tons	2,297	3,470	2,138
Sulphuric acid	metric tons	151,423	137,783	135,109
Cement	metric tons	489,000	468,000	416,000
Petrol (motor)	metric tons	32,393	32,769	52,547
Kerosene	metric tons	18,352	28,843	40,181
Distillate fuel oils	metric tons	42,960	38,756	86,890
Residual fuel oils	metric tons	52,706	79,362	198,144
Woven cotton fabrics	'000 sq metres	71,878	48,412	56,218
Blankets	'000 units	1,641	1,228	933
Shoes	'000 pairs	5,064	3,157	2,698
Electric energy	million kWh	4,140	3,957	3,967

1980: Cigarettes 2,700 million*, Soft drinks 600,000 hectolitres*, Sulphuric acid 143,000 metric tons*, Cement 399,000 tons*, Petrol (motor) 38,000 tons, Kerosene 40,000 tons*, Distillate fuel oils 100,000 tons*, Residual fuel oils 100,000 tons, Woven cotton fabrics 89,000,000 sq metres*, Shoes 2,699,000 pairs, Electric energy 4,360 million kWh.

1981: Cigarettes 3,500 million*, Sulphuric acid 140,000 metric tons*, Cement 400,000 tons*, Petrol (motor) 40,000 tons, Kerosene 40,000 tons*, Distillate fuel oils 110,000 tons*, Residual fuel oils 110,000 tons, Electric energy 4,560 million kWh.

* Estimates

Source for 1980–81 figures: UN, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.*

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units

10,000 sengi = 100 makuta (singular: likuta) = 1 zaire.

Denominations

Coins: 10 sengi; 1 likuta, 5 makuta.
Notes: 10, 20 and 50 makuta; 1, 5, 10 and 50 zaires.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)

£1 sterling = 46.88 zaires;
US $1 = 40.45 zaires;
1,000 zaires = £21.33 = $24.72.

Average Exchange Rate (zaires per US $)

1981	4.384
1982	5.750
1983	12.889

ORDINARY BUDGET ('000 zaires)

Revenue	1980	1981	1982
Direct taxes	655,354	1,734,823	2,748,274
Income tax	513,041	1,474,823	2,049,752
Turnover tax	142,313	260,000	698,522
Indirect taxes	1,684,471	2,596,002	2,144,061
Export duties	860,819	1,299,468	93,122
Import duties	324,820	569,400	1,121,800
Consumption tax	70,920	180,701	400,879
Non-tax revenue	839,776	965,195	1,538,229
Total revenue	3,335,921	5,616,428	7,839,814

Expenditure	1980	1981	1982
Current expenditure	3,312,642	5,733,103	7,649,871
Presidency	30,000	60,000	105,514
National defence	271,614	366,336	583,326
Foreign affairs	83,144	130,711	109,654
Education	589,944	995,018	1,672,711
Agriculture	27,899	101,133	180,480
Public health	97,040	118,034	286,361
Public works	127,452	205,967	282,738
Public debt	932,491	957,846	1,357,208
Towns and regions	66,353	259,124	150,000
Capital expenditure	373,281	383,973	1,189,973
Total expenditure (incl. others)	3,685,923	6,117,076	8,839,844

1985 (draft budget, '000 zaires): Revenue 30,700,000; Expenditure 34,700,000 (incl. Capital expenditure 2,600,000).

BANK OF ZAIRE RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold	136.12	156.94	154.55
IMF special drawing rights	0.65	0.02	21.95
Reserve position in IMF	27.31	—	—
Foreign exchange	123.59	38.85	79.61
Total	287.67	195.81	256.11

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (million zaires at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	2,090.3	3,282.9	6,141.2
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	2,100.2	3,941.4	7,406.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Base 1975 = 100)*

	1980	1981	1982
Food	1,313.2	1,828.1	2,494.9
Housing	1,544.5	1,861.5	2,760.9
Clothing	1,271.5	1,843.9	2,298.1
General index	1,339.0	1,813.1	2,487.9

* Based on family expenditure in the markets of Kinshasa.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million zaires at current prices)
Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1980	1981	1982
Monetary sector:			
Agriculture	1,822.9	2,843.7	4,181.9
Mining and metallurgy	3,742.5	3,745.6	3,593.2
Manufacturing	518.5	648.0	715.4
Electricity and water	11.6	11.3	12.0
Building and public works	460.5	774.8	1,256.2
Transport and telecommunications	325.6	554.1	598.5
Commerce	3,137.5	4,803.9	6,644.6
Services	3,276.3	4,491.5	5,778.5
Imputed bank service charge	−69.4	−99.2	−114.6
Sub-total (goods and services)	13,226.0	17,773.7	22,665.7
Import taxes and duties	603.2	915.0	1,009.6
Total monetary product (at market prices)	13,829.2	18,688.7	23,675.3
Non-monetary sector:			
Agriculture	3,125.3	4,706.3	6,992.5
Construction	228.4	385.9	628.1
Gross domestic product	17,182.9	23,780.9	31,295.9

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel.*

National Income (monetary sector only)

	1980	1981	1982
Gross domestic product	13,829.2	18,688.7	23,675.3
Less: Net transfers abroad of interest and investment income	518.8	918.0	1,593.7
Net transfers abroad of private income	223.3	17.6	53.2
Gross national product	13,087.1	17,753.1	22,028.4
Less: Indirect taxation, net of subsidies	1,889.9	2,147.7	2,969.2
Consumption of fixed capital	547.9	836.6	1,220.4
National income at factor cost	10,649.3	14,768.8	18,838.8

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel.*

External Trade

SELECTED COMMODITIES ('000 zaires)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Consumer goods	352,320	365,175	303,543
Food, drink, tobacco	126,627	140,600	154,266
Textiles, clothing	37,698	59,904	26,338
Energy	572,309	834,766	359,759
Primary manufactures and semi-finished products	454,493	585,071	607,879
Capital goods	294,022	419,190	419,580
Others (incl. errors and omissions)	654,645	746,392	1,069,014
Total	2,327,789	2,950,594	2,759,775

Exports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Mineral products	4,829,730	5,934,830	7,442,182
Copper	2,495,023	2,861,995	4,212,975
Cobalt	1,157,364	723,909	965,223
Zinc	56,808	227,626	228,578
Diamonds	242,274	250,715	434,780
Cassiterite	66,575	77,980	94,217
Crude petroleum	—	1,154,806	1,456,814
Agricultural products	676,076	711,259	943,484
Coffee	458,473	420,118	617,799
Palm oil and kernels	42,052	49,338	37,554
Industrial products	195,165	1,281,430	1,539,051
Total	5,700,971	7,927,519	9,924,719

SELECTED COUNTRIES (million zaires)

Imports c.i.f.	1980	1981	1982
Belgium/Luxembourg	721.3	863.6	1,109.7
France	349.4	464.7	667.0
Germany, Federal Republic	435.1	399.8	402.5
Italy	199.9	208.7	149.5
Japan	127.7	309.9	247.2
Netherlands	76.3	113.3	143.7
United Kingdom	180.0	81.9	189.7
USA and Canada	434.5	618.1	540.5

Exports f.o.b.	1978	1979	1980
Belgium/Luxembourg	643.6	1,546.0	3,415.8
France	124.5	286.4	488.0
Germany, Federal Republic	105.3	184.1	321.4
Italy	112.0	206.2	428.7
Japan	70.2	199.6	375.7
Netherlands	22.6	32.7	64.6
South Africa	22.1	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	74.4	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	160.5	242.5	341.6
USA and Canada	195.6	494.5	1,009.7
Zambia	0.3	n.a.	n.a.

Tourism

	1976	1977	1978
Tourist arrivals	18,942	24,525	25,600

Tourist receipts totalled US $11 million in 1976.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1973	1974	1975
Passenger cars	78,205	84,354	95,978
Buses and coaches	2,672	2,930	2,988
Goods vehicles	64,585	67,815	68,811

Source: International Road Federation, *World Road Statistics*.

RAILWAYS (Total traffic, million)

	1979	1981*	1983*†
Passenger-km	554	613	372
Freight (net ton-km)	1,591	1,810	1,860

* Figures for 1980 and 1982 are not available.

† Figures are for services operated by the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Zairois (SNCZ), which controls 4,750 km of railway line out of the country's total facility of 5,252 km.

Source: *Railway Directory and Year Book*.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (ports of Kinshasa, Boma and Matadi)

	1980	1981	1982
Freight (metric tons):			
Loaded	787,400	833,800	865,600
Unloaded	1,021,700	1,077,800	1,049,100

CIVIL AVIATION (scheduled services, million)

	1978	1979	1980
Kilometres flown	11.2	11.8	10.0
Passenger-km	778	866	834
Cargo ton-km	35.8	41.5	34.5
Mail ton-km	0.4	0.6	0.6

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Education

(1971–72)

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary	5,188	73,129	3,219,554
Secondary	1,207	11,824	297,556
Vocational	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Higher	22	1,484	15,693

1978: 5,200,000 pupils in primary education, 680,000 in secondary education; 35,000 students enrolled at the university.

Directory

The Constitution

Promulgated on 15 February 1978.

The Republic of Zaire is defined as a united, democratic, secular and social state, composed of eight administrative regions and the city of Kinshasa.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is elected for a seven-year term, renewable once only. The Presidency of the Republic follows automatically election to the leadership of the Mouvement populaire de la révolution (MPR), the sole political party, and approval of this choice by the electorate. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 40. Under the revised Constitution, the Head of State is also the Head of the National Executive Council and of the National Legislative Council and acts as the chief executive, controls foreign policy and the judiciary, and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the gendarmerie.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The programme and decisions of the National Executive Council are determined by the President and carried out by the State Commissioners who are heads of their departments. The National Executive Council is dissolved at the end of each Presidential term, though it continues to function until a new National Executive Council is formed. The members of the National Executive Council are appointed or dismissed by the President.

LEGISLATURE

The legislature consists of a single Chamber, the National Legislative Council; its 310 members are designated People's Commissioners, and are elected for five years by direct, universal suffrage with a secret ballot. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 25. The Bureau of the National Legislative Council is elected for the duration of the legislature, and consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. The members of the National Executive Council have the right and, if required, the obligation to attend the meetings of the National Legislative Council. It meets twice yearly, from April to July and from October to January.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In May 1967 it was resolved that the MPR should be Zaire's only party. The Political Bureau* of the MPR, in its function of nominating and electing the Head of State, is, in effect, the supreme organ of state. It consists of 38 members elected from the party's

* According to a draft bill to amend the Constitution passed in November 1980, power stemming from the people is exercised by the President of the MPR, the President of the Republic, by other institutions of the MPR, or by referendum. The number of institutions of the MPR increases from five to eight with the creation of the post of Chairman of the MPR (the Chairman is the central institution of the MPR for decision-making) and the establishment of a Central Committee (which takes precedence over the Political Bureau) and an Executive Committee.

Central Committee. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 35 years.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

The regional commissioners of the eight regions are appointed and dismissed by the President.

JUDICIARY

The Judicial Council†, one of the organs of the MPR, consists of the Supreme Court, the General Council of War, the Court of State Security, the Tribunals and the Council of War. The President appoints a magistrate to preside over the Judicial Council.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of social class, religion, tribe, sex, birth or residence. All citizens are members of the MPR, have the duty to uphold the revolution and have the right to vote at the age of 18. Every person shall enjoy the rights of personal respect, protection of life and inviolability of person. No person may be arrested, detained, executed or subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment except within the prescribed form of the law. All citizens are entitled to freedom of expression, conscience and religion. Military service is compulsory but may be replaced by community service. All citizens of Zaire have the right and duty to work, and can defend their rights by trade union action. The right to strike is recognized and is exercised according to laws.

† In January 1980 a Justice Department was set up to replace the Judicial Council (see Judicial System, p. 2916).

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga (assumed power 24 November 1965; elected by popular vote 31 October–1 November 1970, re-elected 28–29 July 1984.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
(April 1985)

President and State Commissioner for National Defence, Justice, Veterans' Affairs and Territorial Security: Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

First State Commissioner: Kengo Wa Dondo.

State Commissioner for Territorial Administration: Mozagba Ngbuka.

State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: Mokolo Wa Mpombo.

State Commissioner for Information, Propaganda, Mobilization and Political Animation: Ramazani Baya.

State Commissioner for Finance and Budget: Djamboleka Okitambolo.

State Commissioner for State Enterprises: Mkondoa Bonza.

State Commissioner for Planning: Mulumba Lukoji.

State Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development: Bokana W'Ondangela.

State Commissioner for the Economy and Industry: Sambwa Pida Nbagui.

State Commissioner for Foreign Trade: Umba Kyamitala.

State Commissioner for Mines and Energy: Unen Kan.

State Commissioner for Public Works and Territorial Development: Tambwe Mwamba.

State Commissioner for Transport and Communications: Muyulu Mumbonga.

State Commissioner for Land Affairs: Ileka Nkumu.

State Commissioner for Higher Education. Takizala Luyan Muis Mbinbin.

State Commissioner for Scientific Research: Kande Buloba Kasumpata.

State Commissioner for Primary and Secondary Education: Nzenge Aliaziambina.

State Commissioner for Culture and the Arts: Pendje Demodetdo.

State Commissioner for Public Health: Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana.

State Commissioner for Women's and Social Affairs: Soki Fuani Eyenga.

State Commissioner for the Civil Service: Kilolo Musamba Lubembe.

State Commissioner for Labour and Social Security: Mbaya Ngang.

State Commissioner for Posts and Telecommunications: Mukuku W'Etonda.

State Commissioner for Environment and Tourism: Njoli Balanga.

General Commissioner for Sports, Leisure and Youth: Sampasa Kaweta Milombe.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Members: the First State Commissioner, the State Commissioners for Foreign Affairs, Territorial Administration and Political Organization, Defence, Justice, the Administrators-General of the National Research and Investigations Centre (CNRI) and the National Intelligence Service (SNI), the President's special adviser on security matters, and the Chiefs of Staff of the Zairian Armed Forces and the National Gendarmerie. A Security Committee and a Secretariat were established within the NSC in May 1982.

President

At the presidential election which took place on 28 and 29 July 1984, President Mobutu Sese Seko, the sole candidate, obtained 14,885,977 (99.16%) of the total of 15,012,078 votes cast.

Legislature

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

On 18–19 September 1982, 310 supporters of the ruling MPR were elected by secret ballot in direct elections for five-year terms.

Speaker: (vacant).

Regional Governments

Local government in each Region is in the hands of a Regional Commissioner and six Councillors. In 1977 the Regional Commissioners were given extended local control over the army, police and regional government but, in October 1982, the first of a number of regional assemblies, with limited powers, was installed in Kinshasa.

Governor of Kinshasa: Tshimbombo Mukuna.

Region	Commissioner
Shaba	Duga Kugbe Toro
Kivu	Mwando Nsimba
Kasaï Occidental	Bangala Basila
Bandundu	Sambia Gere Ndanu
Haut-Zaïre	Salumu Amisi
Bas-Zaïre	Makolo Jibikilayi
Equator	Mpambia Musanga Bekaja
Kasaï Oriental	Konde Vila Ki-Kanda

Political Organizations

Mouvement populaire de la révolution (MPR): Kinshasa; f. 1967; the only authorized political party; stands for national unity, African socialism and opposition to tribalism; Cen. Cttee of 80 mems; Political Bureau of 14 mems (all designated by the President from 1982); every Zairian becomes a member of the MPR at birth; the leader of the party is, according to a modification of policy in 1974, the ex officio head of state; in October 1981 the posts of Exec. Sec. of the party and First State Commr of the Nat. Exec. Council were merged; Chair. and Leader Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko; Exec. Sec. N'Singa Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube; Perm. Sec. of Cen. Cttee and Political Bureau Kithima bin Ramazani.

Illegal opposition parties in exile include:

Conseil pour la libération du Congo: Brussels, Belgium; f. 1980.

Front congolais pour le restauration de la démocratie (FCD): Brussels, Belgium; f. 1982; an association of various organizations opposed to the regime of President Mobutu, including the

Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS); Spokesman and Exec. Sec. NGUZA KARL-I-BOND.

Mouvement national congolais (MNC): Leader FRANÇOIS LUMUMBA.

Parti de la révolution populaire (PRP): Brussels, Belgium; maintains guerrilla forces in southern Kivu region; Leader LAURENT KABILA.

Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social (UDPS): Brussels, Belgium; Leader Prof. DIKONDA.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES IN ZAIRE

Algeria: 50/52 ave Col Ebeya, Kinshasa; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: AHMED AMEUR.

Angola: BP 8625, Kinshasa; Ambassador: MIGUEL GASPAR NETO.

Argentina: BP 16798, Kinshasa; Ambassador: WERNER ROBERTO JUSTO BURGHARDT.

Austria: Galeries Présidentielles, BP 16399, Kinshasa; tel. 22119; telex 21310; Ambassador: KARL WEBER.

Belgium: Bldg Le Cinquantenaire, place du 27 octobre, BP 899, Kinshasa; Ambassador: JEAN-PAUL VAN BELLINGHEN.

Benin: BP 3265, Kinshasa; Ambassador: RENÉ VALÉRY MONGBE.

Brazil: BP 13296, Kinshasa; Ambassador: AYRTON G. DIEGUEZ.

Bulgaria: BP 967, Kinshasa; Ambassador: (vacant).

Burundi: BP 1483, Kinshasa; Ambassador: JOSEPH HICUBURUNDI.

Cameroon: BP 10998, Kinshasa; Ambassador: MARTIN MBARGA NGUELE.

Canada: BP 8341, Kinshasa; tel. 22706; telex 21303; Ambassador: JEAN-GUY SAINT-MARTIN.

Central African Republic: BP 7769, Kinshasa; Ambassador: J.-G. MAMADOU.

Chad: 156 ave de la Province, BP 9097, Kinshasa; Ambassador: MAITINE DJOUMBE.

China, People's Republic: BP 9098, Kinshasa; Ambassador: LI SHANYI.

Congo: BP 9516, Kinshasa; Ambassador: JEAN-MARIE WENGUE.

Czechoslovakia: 54 ave Colonel Tshatshi, Kinshasa-Gombe, BP 8242, Kinshasa 1; tel. 30963; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: ZDENĚK DOBIÁŠ.

Egypt: BP 8838, Kinshasa; Ambassador: AZIZ ABDEL HAMID HAMZA.

Ethiopia: BP 8435, Kinshasa; Ambassador: Col LEGESSE WOLDE-MARIAM.

France: ave de la Rép. du Tchad, BP 5236, Kinshasa; tel. 22669; telex 21074; Ambassador: JEAN KIENTZ.

Gabon: ave du 24 novembre, BP 9592, Kinshasa; tel. 68325; telex 21455; Ambassador: JOSEPH KOUMBA MOUNGUENGUI.

German Democratic Republic: BP 15097, Kinshasa; Ambassador: Dr GERHARD FELDBAUER.

Germany, Federal Republic: BP 8400, Kinshasa; Ambassador: WALTER KOENIG.

Greece: 72 ave des 3Z, BP 478, Kinshasa; Ambassador: SPYRIDON ADAMAPOULOS.

Guinea: BP 9899, Kinshasa; Ambassador: FÉLIX FABER.

Holy See: 81 ave Goma, BP 3091, Kinshasa; tel. 31419; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: DOMINIQUE RÉZEAU.

India: BP 1026, Kinshasa; Chargé d'affaires: INDER VIR CHOPRA.

Iran: BP 16599, Kinshasa.

Israel: Résidence 'Les Flamboyants', 201 ave Lumpangu; Ambassador: MIKHAEL MIKHAEL.

Italy: 8 ave de la Mongala, BP 1000, Kinshasa; tel. 22575; Ambassador: PAOLO ANGELINI ROTA.

Ivory Coast: 68 ave de la Justice, BP 9197, Kinshasa; Ambassador: GASTON ALLOUKO FIANKAN.

Japan: BP 1810, Kinshasa; Ambassador: TSUNEO OYAKE.

Kenya: BP 9667, Kinshasa; Ambassador: MWABILI KISAKA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Kinshasa; Chargé d'affaires: DJEUNG HONG PIL.

Korea, Republic: BP 628, Kinshasa; Ambassador: CHUN SOON-KYU.

Liberia: BP 8940, Kinshasa; Ambassador: PAYE BARCLAY.

Mauritania: BP 16397, Kinshasa; Ambassador: Lt-Col M'BARECK OULD BOUNA MOKTAR.

Morocco: BP 912, Kinshasa; Ambassador: ABOUBKEUR CHERKAOUI.

Netherlands: BP 10299, Kinshasa; Ambassador: JAN B. VAN LOON.

Nigeria: BP 1700, Kinshasa; Ambassador: EDWARD OMOKWALE ENAHORO.

Pakistan: 4413 blvd du 30 juin, Kinshasa; Chargé d'affaires: SHAFQAT ALI SHAIKH.

Poland: BP 8553, Kinshasa; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: JERZY FIJAŁKOWSKI.

Portugal: 270 ave des Aviateurs, BP 7775, Kinshasa; Ambassador: LUÍS DE VASCONCELOS PIMENTEL QUARTIN BASTOS.

Romania: ave Ouganda 25, BP 9568, Kinshasa; Ambassador: MIRCEA ANDREI.

Rwanda: BP 967, Kinshasa; Ambassador: PIERRE CANISIUS MUDENGE.

Spain: BP 8036, Kinshasa; Ambassador: J. ALFONSO ORTIZ RAMOS.

Sudan: BP 7374, Kinshasa; Ambassador: MUBARAK ADAM HADI.

Sweden: BP 11096, Kinshasa; Ambassador: K. H. ANDERSSON.

Switzerland: Résidence 'Les Flamboyants', angle ave Lumpungu et ave de la Nation, 3ème étage, BP 8724, Kinshasa; Ambassador: GÉRARD FRANEL.

Tanzania: BP 1612, Kinshasa; Ambassador: P. J. C. NDOBHO.

Togo: BP 10197, Kinshasa; Chargé d'affaires: AMEGÉE KOFFI.

Tunisia: BP 1498, Kinshasa; tel. 31632; telex 21117; Ambassador: ABDEL KRIM MOUSSA.

Turkey: BP 7817, Kinshasa; tel. 32869; Ambassador: SALIH DILER.

Uganda: BP 1086, Kinshasa; Ambassador: Lt-Col YOUNIS KHAMIS WENN.

USSR: BP 1143, Kinshasa; tel. 30447; Ambassador: VLADIMIR GERASIMOVICH FILATOV.

United Kingdom: ave de l'Equateur, BP 8049, Kinshasa; tel. 23483; Ambassador: NICHOLAS PETER BAYNE.

USA: BP 697, Kinshasa; Ambassador: BRANDON H. GROVE, Jr.

Yugoslavia: BP 619, Kinshasa; Ambassador: ALEKSANDER STANIČ.

Zambia: BP 1144, Kinshasa; Ambassador: C. K. C. KAMWANA.

Judicial System

A Justice Department, under the control of the State Commissioner for Justice, was created in January 1980 to replace the Judicial Council. The Department is responsible for the organization and definition of competence of the judiciary; civil, penal and commercial law and civil and penal procedures; the status of persons and property; the system of obligations and questions pertaining to Zairian nationality; international private law; status of magistrates; organization of the lawyers' profession, counsels for the defence, notaries and of judicial auxiliaries; supervision of cemeteries, non-profit-making organizations, cults and institutions working in the public interest; the operation of penitentiaries; confiscated property.

There is a Supreme Court in Kinshasa, nine Courts of Appeal and 32 Tribunaux de Grande Instance.

President of the Supreme Court: (vacant).

Procurator-General of the Republic: KENGO WA DONDO.

Courts of Appeal

Kinshasa: Pres. BOKUMA ETIKE.

Kisangani: Pres. OKITAKULA DJAMBAKOTE.

Lubumbashi: Pres. MBIANGO KAKESE.

Bandundu: Pres. MAKAY NGUEY.

Matadi: Pres. BOKONGA W'AZANDE.

Mbandaka: Pres. LIKUWA KASONGO.

Bukavu: Pres. MUNONA TAMBA BILANJI.

Kananga: Pres. LONDONGO EMINGO.

Mbuji-Mayi: Pres. TSHIKANGU MUKABA.

Religion

About half the population follow traditional beliefs, which are mostly animistic, while most of the remainder are Roman Catholic.

In 1971 new national laws officially recognized the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant (ECZ) Church and the Kimbanguiste Church. In 1972 the Muslim and Jewish faiths and the Greek Orthodox Church also gained official recognition.

CHRISTIANITY

The Roman Catholic Church

Archbishop of Bukavu: Mgr MUTABESHA MULINDWA, BP 3324, Bukavu; tel. 2707.

Archbishop of Kananga: Mgr BAKOLE WA ILUNGA, BP 70, Kananga; tel. 2477.

Archbishop of Kinshasa: HE Cardinal JOSEPH-ALBERT MALULA, BP 8431, Kinshasa; tel. 78-762.

Archbishop of Kisangani: Mgr ALUEKE FATAKI, BP 505, Kisangani; tel. 3157.

Archbishop of Lubumbashi: Mgr SONGASONGA KABANGA, BP 72, Lubumbashi; tel. 3187.

Archbishop of Mbandaka-Bikoro: Mgr ETSOU-NZABI-BAMUNGWABI, BP 1064, Mbandaka; tel. 2234.

The Anglican Communion

Bishop of Boga-Zaïre: Rt Rev. PATRICE NJOJO, BP 154, Bunia.

Bishop of Bukavu: Rt Rev. BALUFUGA DIROKPA, BP 2876, Bukavu.

Bishop of Kisangani: Rt Rev. MUGERA TIBAFA, BP 861, Kisangani.

Kimbanguiste

Eglise de Jésus Christ sur la Terre par le Prophète Simon Kimbangu: Leader: HE DIANGIENDA KUNTIMA; Sec.-Gen. Rev. LUNTADILLA; there were 3,851,000 mems in 1980.

Protestant Churches

Eglise du Christ au Zaïre (ECZ): ave de la Justice (face no. 75), BP 4938, Kinshasa-Gombe; f. 1902 (as Zaire Protestant Council); an umbrella organization to which all the Protestant churches of Zaire belong with the exception of the Kimbanguiste Church; there are 62 mem. communities; the ECZ has a regional organization in each of the country's administrative regions; c. 10m. mems in 1982; Pres. Bishop BOKELEALE ITOFO.

The Press

DAILIES

Boyoma: 31 ave Mobutu, Kisangani, Haut-Zaïre; Dir and Editor BADRIYO ROVATU ROVA.

Elima: 1 ave de la Révolution, BP 11.498, Kinshasa/Limete; f. 1928; evening; Dir and Editor-in-Chief ESSOLOMWA NKOY EA LINGANGA.

Mjumbe: BP 2474, Lubumbashi, Shaba; Dir and Editor MWILAMBWE KAHOTO.

Salongo: 143 10ème rue, BP 601, Kinshasa/Limete; morning; Dir and Editor BONDO-NSAMA; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Cahiers Economiques et Sociaux: BP 257, Kinshasa XI, (National University of Zaire); quarterly; sociological, political and economic review; Editor Prof. LUMPUNGO KAMANDA; circ. 2,000.

Documentation et Informations Protestantes (DIP): BP 4938, Kinshasa-Gombe; Protestant news bulletin in French and English publ. by Eglise du Christ au Zaïre.

Etudes Zaïroises: c/o Institut National d'Etudes Politiques, BP 2307, Kinshasa I; quarterly.

Jua: BP 1613, Bukavu, Kivu; weekly; Dir and Editor Citoyen MUTIRI-WA-BASHARA.

Les Kasai: 161 9e rue, BP 575, Limete, Kinshasa; Editor KANINDA MALUMBA.

KYA 198 ave de l'Enseignement, BP 7853, Kinshasa I; weekly for Bas-Zaïre; Editor SASSA KASA YI KIBOBA.

Mambenga 2000: BP 477, Mbandaka, Equateur; Editor MONDO AMBUNGA.

Mokambi: 8 ave Mama Mobutu, BP 386, Bandundu; Editor MANESSA GASHITA.

Presse et Information Kimbanguiste (PIK): ave Bongolo, Kinshasa-Kalamu.

Problèmes Sociaux Zaïrois: Centre d'Exécution de Programmes Sociaux et Economiques, BP 1873, Lubumbashi (National University of Zaire); quarterly; Editor N'KASHAMA KADIMA.

La Revue Juridique du Zaïre: Société d'Etudes Juridiques du Zaïre, BP 510, Lubumbashi (National University of Zaire); f. 1924; 3 a year.

Taifa: BP 884, Lubumbashi, Shaba; Editor LWAMBWA MILAMBU.

Telema: ave Père Boka 7–9, BP 3277, Kinshasa-Gombe; f. 1974; quarterly; Christian, theological; Editor BOKA DI MPASI LONDI; circ. 3,000.

Zaïre-Afrique: 9 ave Père Boka, BP 3375, Kinshasa-Gombe; tel. 30066; f. 1961; 10 a year; economic and cultural; Editors MWANALESSA KIKASSA, RENE BEECKMANS; circ. 5,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Zaïre-Presse (AZaP): 44–48 ave Tombalbaye, BP 1595, Kinshasa I; tel. 22035; telex 21096; f. 1957; official news agency; Delegate-Gen. RAMAZANI BAYA.

Documentation et Informations Africaines: BP 1126, Kinshasa I; Roman Catholic news agency; Dir Rev. Père CUPPENS.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): BP 1126, Kinshasa I; Bureau Chief NICOLAS BABY.

Agencia EFE (Spain): BP 2653, Lubumbashi; Correspondent LUIS BELTRÁN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): BP 2790, Kinshasa 15; tel. 30315; Bureau Chief PAOLA ACCORSI.

Pan-African News Agency (PANA) (Senegal): 44 ave Tombalbaye, Kinshasa; telex 21168.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): ave Mfumu Lutunu, BP 8939, Kinshasa.

Reuters (UK) also has an office in Kinshasa.

Publishers

Centre Protestant d'Editions et de Diffusion (CEDI): 209 ave Kalémie, BP 11398, Kinshasa I; tel. 22202; f. 1935; general fiction, poetry, biography, religion, juvenile, Christian tracts, books in Kikongo, Lingala and other languages of Zaire; Man. Dir MAKELA LUTANTU.

Editions Saint Paul: ave du Commerce 76, BP 127, Kinshasa-Limite; tel. 25544; general fiction and non-fiction, poetry, religion, juvenile; Dir Sister LUCIA D'AGOSTO.

Les Presses Africaines: place du 27 Octobre, BP 12924, Kinshasa I; general non-fiction, poetry; Man. Dir MWAMBA-DI-MBUYI.

Presses Universitaires du Zaïre et l'Office du Livre (PUZ): blvd du 30 Juin 4113, BP 1-682, Kinshasa I; tel. 31380; telex 331; f. 1972; poetry, non-fiction; Dir YOKA LYE MUDABA.

Radio and Television

In 1983 there were an estimated 500,000 radio receivers and 12,000 television sets in use.

La Voix du Zaïre: Station Nationale, BP 3171, Kinshasa-Gombe; state-controlled; home service broadcasts in French, Swahili, Lingalo, Tshiluba, Kikongo; regional stations at Kisangani, Lubumbashi, Bukavu, Bandundu, Kananga, Mbuji-Mayi, Matadi, Mbandaka and Bunia.

Radio Candip: Université Nationale de Zaïre, Centre d'Animation et de Diffusion Pédagogique, BP 373, Bunia; educational broadcasts in French, Lingala, Swahili and seven local dialects.

Zaïre Television: BP 3171, Kinshasa-Gombe; tel. 25-606; government commercial station; broadcasts for 5 hours a day on weekdays and 10 hours a day at weekends; Gen. Man. D. E. OBALA.

Finance

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res = reserves; brs = branches; amounts in zaires)

BANKING

Central Bank

Banque du Zaïre: BP 2697, blvd Colonel Tshatshi au nord, Kinshasa; tel. 30-681; telex 227; f. 1964; cap. 1m., res 173.8m. (1976);

Gov. Pay Pay Wa Syakasighe; Dir Mamadou Touré; 6 brs, 16 agencies.

Commercial Banks

Banque Commerciale Zaïroise SARL: blvd du 30 juin, BP 2798, Kinshasa; tel. 23-772; telex 21127; f. 1909; cap. 25m., res 13.4m., dep. 2,125.9m. (1982); 27 brs; Man. Dirs P. Bauchau, Michel Charlier.

Banque de Crédit Agricole: BP 8837, Kinshasa I; tel. 22801; telex 21383; f. 1982 to expand and modernize enterprises in agriculture, livestock and fishing, and generally to improve the quality of rural life; Chair. and Man. Dir Bofossa w'Amb'ea Nkoso.

Banque Grindlay Internationale au Zaire SARL: Les Galeries Présidentielles, place du 27 Octobre, BP 16297, Kinshasa I; tel. 26557; telex 21413; f. 1973; subsidiary of Grindlays Bank PLC, London; cap. 250,000, dep. 103m. (Dec. 1983); Gen. Man. P. C. Tomkins.

Banque de Kinshasa SARL: ave Tombalbaye, place du Marché, BP 8033, Kinshasa I; tel. 26-361; telex 21304; f. 1969; dep. 354.8m. (1981); Pres. Dokolo Sanu; 6 brs.

Banque Paribas Zaïre: Immeuble Unibra, ave Col Ebeya, BP 1600, Kinshasa I; tel. 24-747; telex 21020; f. 1954; cap. 726,562, res 678,858 (Dec. 1980).

Banque du Peuple: blvd du 30 juin, BP 400, Kinshasa; tel. 25-161; telex 21108; f. 1947; cap. 15m., res 219.9m., dep. 2,053.1m. (1983); Pres. and Gen. Man. Isungu Ky-Maka; 36 brs.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Zaïre (BIAZ): Immeuble Nioki, ave de la Douane, BP 8725, Kinshasa; f. 1970; cap. 1.35m.

Barclays Bank SARL—Zaïre: 191 ave de l'Equateur, BP 1299, Kinshasa; tel. 22578; telex 21113; f. 1951; cap. 250,000, res 9.89m., dep. 135.5m. (Dec. 1982); Chair. John W. Duckett; Man. Dir G. L. Thomas.

Caisse Générale d'Epargne du Zaïre (CADEZA): 38 ave de la Caisse d'Epargne, BP 8147, Kinshasa-Gombe; f. 1950; Chair. and Man. Dir Nyembo Ya Lumbu; 45 brs.

Caisse Nationale d'Epargne et de Crédit Immobilier: BP 11196, Kinshasa; f. 1971; cap. 2m.; dep. 0.7m.; state-owned; Dir-Gen. Biangala Elonga Mbaü.

Citibank (Zaïre) SARL: Cnr aves Lukusa and Ebeya, BP 9999, Kinshasa; tel. 23-056; telex 21622; f. 1971; cap. 250,000, res 0.7m., total resources 403.5m. (Dec. 1982); Man. Dir Aziz Rajkotwala.

Compagnie Immobilière du Zaire 'Immozaire': BP 332, Kinshasa; f. 1962; cap. 150m.; Chair. A. S. Gerard; Man. Dir M. Heraly.

Crédit Foncier de l'Afrique Centrale: BP 1198, Kinshasa; f. 1961; cap. 40,000.

Société de Crédit aux Classes Moyennes et à l'Industrie: BP 3105, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1947; cap. 500,000.

Société de Crédit Foncier: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

Société Financière de Développement (SOFIDE): Bldg UZB Center, 7e étage, ave des Aviateurs, Kinshasa-Gombe; BP 1148, Kinshasa; tel. 25619; f. 1970; provides technical and financial aid for new and existing projects, notably in agricultural development; cap. 260m.; partly state-owned; Pres. and Dir-Gen. Kazadi Membu; 4 brs.

Union Zaïroise de Banques SARL: Cnr ave de la Nation and ave des Aviateurs, BP 197, Kinshasa; tel. 25801; telex 21026. f. 1920; cap. 10.0m., res 48.6m., dep. 1,112.2m. (Dec. 1983); Chair. Tshilombo wa Nshimba; Man. Dir Jacques Waerseggers; 12 brs.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances (SONAS): Kinshasa; f. 1966; state-owned; cap. 5m.; 8 brs.

Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caisse de Stabilisation Cotonnière (CSCo): BP 3058, Kinshasa-Gombe; tel. 31206; telex 21174; f. 1978 to replace Office National des Fibres Textiles; acts as a mediator between the State, cotton ginners and textile factories, and co-ordinates international financing of cotton sector, Exec. Chair. J. M. Moreau.

La Générale des Carrières et des Mines (GÉCAMINES): BP 450, Lubumbashi; telex 234; f. 1967; fully nationalized 1967; took over assets in Zaire (then the Congo) of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga; Chair. Nyembo Shabani; Gen. Man. Pierre de Merre; holding company for the following three affiliated companies:

GÉCAMINES—Exploitation: handles mining operations; Chair. Mulenda Mbo.

GÉCAMINES—Commercial: handles marketing of mineral products; Chair. Kiakwama Kia Kiziki.

GÉCAMINES—Développement: operates agricultural and stockfarming ventures; Chair. Dzbo Kalogi.

Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomiques: BP 1513, Kisangani, Haut-Zaïre; f. 1933; agricultural research; Chair. and Man. Dir G. Vanneste.

Office Zaïrois du Café (OZACAF): ave Général Bobozo, BP 8931, Kinshasa; state agency for coffee; Exec.-Pres. Lessidjina Ikwame Ipu'ozia.

Pêcherie Maritime Zaïroise (PEMARZA): Kinshasa; the sole sea-fishing enterprise in Zaire; owns 12 fishing vessels, of which only four were operating in 1978.

PetroZaïre: BP 7617, Kinshasa I; f. 1974; state-owned; petroleum refining, processing, stocking and transporting.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Association Nationale des Entreprises du Zaïre (ANEZA): 10 ave des Aviateurs, BP 7247, Kinshasa; tel. 22286; telex 21071; f. 1972; to absorb all chambers of commerce in Zaire; sole representative of business interests in Zaire for both local and foreign institutions; Pres. Bemba Saolona; Man. Dir Munga wa Nyasa.

TRADE FAIR

FIKIN—Foire Internationale de Kinshasa (Kinshasa International Trade Fair): BP 1397, Kinshasa; f. 1968; state-controlled; held annually in July; Pres. Del.-Gen. Togba Mata Boboy.

TRADE UNION

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Zaïre (UNTZA): BP 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1967 as the sole trade union organization; brs in all the regions; Gen. Sec. Luzobo.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Total length of railways in 1984 was 5,252 km, including 858 km of electrified rail. The main line runs from Lubumbashi to Ilebo. An extension to Kinshasa is under construction which will join the link to Matadi. In December 1974 the companies of KDL, CFL, CFMK, CFM and CVZ were amalgamated to form Zaire National Railways, SNCZ. ONATRA remained autonomous, under its own director-general. International connections run to Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) and Lobito (Angola), and also connect with the Zambian, Zimbabwean, Mozambican and South African systems.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Zaïrois (SNCZ): place de la Gare, BP 297, Lubumbashi (Shaba); tel. 92-393; f. 1974; administers all internal railway sections as well as river transport and transport on Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu; Pres. and Gen. Man. George Gunst; Asst Gen. Man. Kasongo Nyamvie Tambu.

ROADS

In 1980 there were approximately 145,000 km of roads, of which 20,683 km were main roads. In general road conditions are poor, owing to inadequate maintenance.

INLAND WATERWAYS

For over 1,600 km the River Zaire (Congo) is navigable. Above the Stanley Falls the Zaire changes its name to Lualaba, and is used for shipping on a 965-km stretch from Bubundu to Kindu and Kongolo to Bukama. (There is a railway from Matadi, the principal port on the lower Zaire, to Kinshasa.) The total length of inland waterways is 13,700 km.

East African Railways and Harbours: services on Lake Mobutu Sese Seko.

Office National des Transports au Zaïre (ONATRA): blvd du 30 juin 177, BP 98, Kinshasa I; Regd Office BP 16.696, Kinshasa I; operates 12,174 km of waterways, 502 km of railways and road transport; controls ports of Kinshasa, Matadi, Boma and Banana; Chair. and Gen. Man. H. Paelinck.

Régie des voies fluviales: ave Lumpungu 109, Kinshasa-Gombe, BP 11697, Kinshasa I; administers rivers; Gen. Man. MONDOMBO SISA EBAMBE.

Société Zaïroise des Chemins de Fer des Grands Lacs: River Lualaba services, Bubundu–Kindu and Kongolo–Malemba N'kula; Lake Tanganyika services, Kamina–Kigoma–Kalundu–Moba–Mpulungu.

Zaire Network: services on the Luapula and Lake Mweru.

SHIPPING

The principal seaports are Matadi, Boma and Banana on the lower Zaire. Matadi is linked by rail with Kinshasa. Much of the mineral trade is shipped from Lobito in Angola, however, and does not pass through Zairian ports.

Compagnie Maritime Zaïroise SARL: Bldg CMZ (AMIZA), BP 9496, Kinshasa; tel. 3084; telex 387; f. 1967; member of UK/West Africa Lines (UKWAL) since January 1978; services to Antwerp, North Continental Range to east Africa, USA, Mediterranean ports to west Africa, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore; fleet of 3 vessels of 12,000 dwt and 7 vessels of 15,000 dwt; Chair. KEMBUKUSWA NE NLAZA; Man. Dir ABOTE ODOKO DUMBE.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Ndjili (for Kinshasa), at Luano (for Lubumbashi), at Bukavu and at Kisangani. There is also an internal air service. An airport at Isiro and another built under French direction at Rutshuru in the Kivu region were under construction in 1978.

Air Zaïre, SARL: ave du Port 4, BP 8552, Kinshasa; telex 21313; f. 1961; domestic services and international services to Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Belgium, France, Greece, and Italy; Pres. and Chief Exec. GEYORO TE KULE; fleet of 2 DC-8, 2 DC-10, 4 F-27, 3 Boeing 737.

Zaïre Aéro Service, SARL: ave des Batétéla 4, BP 1445, Kinshasa; f. 1975; operates from Ndjili airport; services throughout Zaire and to Africa and Western Europe; Pres. V. DJUNGU-SUNGU; fleet of 1 Boeing 707, 3 DC-4, 2 Viscount 700.

Tourism

Office National du Tourisme: blvd du 30 juin, Building de la Rwindi, BP 9502, Kinshasa I; f. 1959; Man. Dir (vacant).

ZAMBIA

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zambia is a land-locked state in southern central Africa, bordered to the north by Tanzania and Zaire, to the east by Malawi and Mozambique, to the south by Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia, and to the west by Angola. The climate is tropical, modified by altitude, with average temperatures from 18° to 24°C (65°–75°F). The official language is English. The principal African languages are Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda and Luvale. Some Africans follow traditional animist beliefs. Christians make up about 80% of the population and are roughly divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Asians are mostly Muslims, with a few Hindus. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green, with a canton in the lower fly having equal red, black and red vertical stripes, surmounted by an osprey in flight. The capital is Lusaka.

Recent History

Two British protectorates, founded in 1899 and 1900, were merged in 1911 to form Northern Rhodesia. In 1924 control of the territory passed from the British South Africa Company to the United Kingdom Government. In 1953 the protectorate joined with Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (now Malawi) to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was dissolved in December 1963 in recognition of the unwillingness of the black majority population of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to continue under the domination of white-ruled Southern Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia became an independent Republic, within the Commonwealth, as Zambia on 24 October 1964. Dr Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) since 1960, and Prime Minister since January 1964, became the country's first President.

Before the proclamation of a one-party state in December 1972, Zambian politics were characterized by outbreaks of political violence, particularly on the Copperbelt mining area which, with its population of 1.5m., is the largest industrial concentration in Black Africa. The decline of the main opposition party, the African National Congress (ANC), and internal disputes in the governing UNIP led to the formation of the United Progressive Party (UPP) in 1971, but it was banned in 1972 and many of its leaders detained. However, the country united to face the potentially crippling effect of the closure of the border with (Southern) Rhodesia in 1973. At this time, African liberation groups operating from Zambian territory posed a substantial threat to Rhodesia's border. Guerrilla activity increased following the border closure in 1973, leading to more tension with Rhodesia. In 1976 Zambia declared its support for the Patriotic Front, led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

In October 1978 Kaunda was nominated by the UNIP as sole presidential candidate, following its approval of constitutional changes which effectively eliminated all opposition. The presidential elections, together with elections for the National Assembly, were held in December 1978 and, against a background of severe economic difficulties, Kaunda was returned for a fourth term as President.

With the establishment of an independent Zimbabwe in 1980, many Zambians looked forward to an improvement in their economic conditions and, in particular, to an end to the prolonged and severe shortages of staple commodities. When improvements were not forthcoming, trouble with the trade unions ensued and, in October 1980, there was an attempted coup in which several prominent businessmen, government officials and UNIP members were allegedly involved. Kaunda accused South Africa and 'a number of foreign countries' of promoting the plot. In January 1981 17 trade union leaders were expelled from the UNIP, prompting strikes and rioting in the Copperbelt. They were reinstated in April, but further strikes in July, demanding pay parity with expatriate workers and an end to food shortages, led to the temporary detention of Frederick Chiluba, Chairman of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), along with several other trade union leaders. A reshuffle of government ministers and UNIP officials, which followed in January 1982, aimed to strengthen party and government administration. A further reorganization in January 1983 assigned the finance portfolio to the Prime Minister as the economic crisis deepened.

Despite severe economic constraints in 1982 and 1983, Dr Kaunda was convincingly returned as President in the elections of October 1983, gaining 93% of the votes cast. A cabinet reshuffle in December, in which he took over the industry portfolio, confirmed Kaunda's election promise to halt corruption and to recover an economic balance. During 1984 and early 1985 reforms of several parastatal companies were carried out, and inefficient officials dismissed. The ZCTU has criticized government policy, particularly wage restraints. In February 1984 the university was closed following student unrest.

In his efforts to solve the security problems of southern Africa, Kaunda met the South African Prime Minister, Pieter Botha, in April 1982. Although this meeting was criticized by some of the other 'front-line' states, the President has continued to take a major role in peace initiatives in the region, particularly in relation to the conflict in Namibia. Kaunda has also undertaken extensive overseas travel, seeking foreign investment and economic aid.

Government

A one-party state was proclaimed in December 1972 and inaugurated by a new Constitution in August 1973. Legislative power is held by the unicameral National Assembly, with 135 members: 10 nominated by the President and 125 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage, with up to three candidates per constituency. There is also an advisory House of Chiefs (27 members) to represent traditional tribal authorities. Executive power is held by the President, elected by popular vote at the same time as the Assembly. He appoints a Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, to conduct the administration. The sole authorized party is the UNIP, led by the President. The highest policy-making body is the UNIP's Central Committee (25 members), to which the Cabinet is subordinate. Zambia comprises nine provinces, each administered by a Cabinet Minister.

Defence

The total strength of armed forces in July 1984 was 14,300 with 12,500 in the army and 1,800 in the air force. Paramilitary forces numbered 1,200. Military service is voluntary. There is also a National Defence Force responsible to the UNIP.

Economic Affairs

The basis of the Zambian economy is the mining of copper and cobalt, which provide 95% of Zambia's foreign exchange. In 1971 the Government acquired a 51% share in the mines, reorganized the structure of the industry and in 1973 took full control of the two largest copper mining groups, which merged in 1982 to form Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), the second largest copper concern in the world. Production of copper fell from about 600,000 metric tons in 1982 to 574,800 tons in 1983, and again to about 550,000 tons in 1984. Price fluctuations in the world market, transport problems, shortages of equipment and spare parts, and labour unrest all combine to make the reliance on copper an unstable basis for the Zambian economy. Moreover, economically recoverable reserves of copper are expected to be nearing exhaustion by the end of the century.

Cobalt, found in Zambian copper-bearing ores, is increasing in importance. In 1983 a new cobalt refinery was opened at Nkana, and a contract to supply the USA with 1,800 metric

tons of cobalt for its strategic mineral stockpile was signed in September. Production has risen from 1,560 metric tons in 1978 to over 3,000 tons in 1983, and was expected to total 4,500 tons in 1984. Zinc, lead, manganese, coal, gold and selenium are also mined, and a mineral exploration programme has been launched to prospect for chromium, nickel, iron, tin, tantalite, uranium, petroleum and gemstones. Illegal emerald mining was on the increase in 1983, and a Reserve Minerals Corporation (RMC) was set up by the Government to oversee the mining of all precious stones. Large phosphate deposits were found in eastern Zambia in early 1982.

Although about two-thirds of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, the inadequate expansion of food production, which derives mainly from a few large-scale commercial farmers, has necessitated increasing imports of basic foodstuffs, which have been a persistently adverse factor in Zambia's balance of payments position. In May 1980 the Government launched a massive investment programme aimed at making the country self-sufficient in food by 1990. The chief cash products are maize, cattle, groundnuts and tobacco. Droughts adversely affected harvests in 1979, 1980 and 1982. In 1983 and again in 1984 the drought worsened, and food aid was received from Western donor countries. In early 1985, however, the end of the drought was in sight and a substantial maize harvest was forecast for June. Agriculture forms the pivot of government plans to diversify the economy away from the declining copper industry, and in the 1985 budget K59.6m., or 22% of capital expenditure, was earmarked for rural development.

Zambia struggled to comply with UN sanctions against Rhodesia, although this necessitated great expenditure on alternative transport and communication routes. The dislocation of trade precipitated the worst crisis in the Zambian economy since independence, with GDP declining by 4% in 1977 and stagnating the following year, followed by further declines of 10%, 3%, and 2% in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively. Zambia was forced to reopen the rail border with Rhodesia in October 1978. The currency was devalued by 20% in July 1976 and by a further 10% in March 1978. Stringent budgets were introduced in 1979 and 1980, and in January 1981 exchange controls were further tightened and the Government announced that it was taking 'immediate steps' to reduce shortages of consumer goods, create employment and stabilize development. A three-year credit of SDR 800m. was agreed with the IMF in April 1981, to compensate Zambia for low copper and cobalt prices and rising fuel costs, but the IMF refused to release further tranches, after only SDR 300m. had been drawn, because of the continuing deterioration of the Zambian economy. No agreement was reached during negotiations in 1982; it was believed that the Zambian Government was reluctant to impose the IMF's stringent economic policy conditions, particularly before the 1983 elections, although the kwacha was devalued by 20% against the SDR in January 1983, when it was announced that repayments of principal on medium- and long-term debts would be suspended. Debt rescheduling talks were held in May, when it was decided to include a grace period of five years. A stand-by arrangement, extending to 1986, for SDR 225m. was eventually arranged in July 1984 with the IMF, and measures were taken to conserve Zambia's scarce foreign exchange.

The 1984 budget emphasized the need to boost foreign exchange earnings. Although a broader-based economy was planned, with both industrial and agricultural diversification, it was conceded that the mining industry would remain the dominant feature of the economy. Stringent austerity measures were imposed, and these were followed in the 1985 budget by further increases in indirect taxation. Gross domestic product, which declined by 1.3% in 1984, was expected to remain, at best, static in 1985, when Zambia would be looking to non-commercial foreign borrowing to cover about 58% of the projected K222m. budget deficit. In common with other developing countries, Zambia's problems in servicing its external debt have been intensified by the strength of the US dollar. Donor aid, particularly from Finland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium and Ireland, remains vital to the country's development programme, as does help from the World Bank and the IMF. In March 1985, however, it was reported that the stand-by borrowing programme, on which Zambia had drawn SDR 80m., had been suspended by the IMF, pending agreement with the Government on urgent measures to restructure the economy.

Transport and Communications

Zambia Railways connect Lusaka and the Copperbelt towns, Ndola and Kitwe, to the Zaire rail system. Following Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, Zambia sought to develop a transport and communication network outside the control of the white-ruled south, diversifying its trade routes through Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania. The existing Great North Road to Dar es Salaam has been supplemented by two pipelines from Ndola to Dar es Salaam, and the Tanzania–Zambia railway (Tazara), built with Chinese aid, was opened in October 1975. Air, road and rail links to the south were fully restored following the arrival of a British Governor in Rhodesia in December 1979. There is an international airport at Lusaka and work is in progress to extend other airports. Zambia Airways provides domestic and intercontinental links.

Social Welfare

The Department of Labour and Social Services is responsible for relief of distress, care of the aged, protection of children, adoption and probation services. It gives grants for group welfare services including voluntary schemes. A form of pension is granted to the indigent aged. In 1979 Zambia had 782 hospitals (including rural health centres), with 26,599 beds. In 1979 there were 714 physicians in government service.

Education

Between 1964 and 1979 enrolment in schools increased by more than 260%, and by 1981 there were 1,068,314 pupils at primary schools and 98,862 at state secondary schools. However, plans to introduce compulsory education had largely failed by 1984, with up to one-third of children in rural areas denied schooling because of overcrowding and the lack of facilities and financial support. The 1981 budget allocation for education was K83m. and by 1984 this had been increased to K125.6m. in an attempt to rectify the situation. The University of Zambia has capacity for 5,000 students, and in 1983/84 had 3,142 students. There are 14 teacher training colleges. Zambianization of the teaching force is one of the main objectives of government education policy. Adult literacy was estimated at 35% in 1979.

Tourism

The numerous lakes, Victoria Falls, Kafue and Luangwa Valley game reserves, as well as the climate, attract a sizeable tourist traffic, which the Government hopes to expand as part of its economic diversification programme. Game-watching, camping, fishing and water-sports are available, while there are a number of excellent hotels and motels. In 1983 almost 200,000 tourists visited Zambia, producing earnings estimated at K60m.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Labour Day), 24 May (African Freedom Day, anniversary of OAU's foundation), 5 July (Heroes' Day), 8 July (Unity Day), 5 August (Farmers' Day), 24 October (Independence Day), 25 December (Christmas Day).

1986: 1 January (New Year's Day), 11 March (Youth Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 ngwee = 1 Zambian kwacha (K).

Exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = 2.551 kwacha;
US $1 = 2.201 kwacha.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Central Statistical Office, POB 31908, Lusaka; tel. 211231; telex 40430.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	752,614*
Population (census results)	
22–30 August 1969	4,056,995
1 September 1980	
Males	2,785,469
Females	2,894,339
Total	5,679,808
Density (per sq km) 1980	7.5

* 290,586 sq miles.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 48.0 per 1,000 in 1979–84; death rate 17.0 per 1,000 in 1979–84.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(census of 1 September 1980, preliminary results)

Lusaka (capital)	538,469	Kabwe (Broken Hill)	143,635
Kitwe	314,794	Luanshya	132,164
Ndola	282,439	Livingstone	71,987
Mufulira	149,778	Chililabombwe	61,928
Chingola	145,869	Kalulushi	59,213

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-1970)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	833	382	1,215
Industry	118	29	146
Services	169	139	307
Total	1,119	550	1,669

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950–2000.*

Mid-1982 (estimates in '000): Agriculture, etc. 1,439; Total 2,204 (Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*).

EMPLOYMENT ('000 employees at June)

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	36.4	35.2	35.2
Mining and quarrying	60.6	59.5	57.7
Manufacturing	47.9	48.4	48.8
Electricity, gas and water	8.0	7.9	7.8
Construction	36.5	32.9	32.1
Trade, restaurants and hotels	31.3	28.8	30.3
Transport, storage and communications	24.5	24.1	23.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	22.4	23.2	22.1
Community, social and personal services*	106.0	106.5	105.9
Total	373.7	367.5	363.8

* Excluding domestic services.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Maize	937†	1,007	810
Millet*	60	60	60
Sorghum*	35	40	40
Sugar cane	920	1,000	1,050*
Potatoes*	3	3	3
Sweet potatoes*	20	20	21
Cassava (Manioc)*	175	178	180
Onions*	20	21	22
Tomatoes*	25	25	25
Sunflower seed	20	19	16
Pulses*	11	12	13
Groundnuts (in shell)	16*	15	9
Seed cotton	23	17	12
Cottonseed	14	11	8
Cotton (lint)	8	6	4
Tobacco	5	3	3

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK ('000 head, year ending September)

	1980	1981	1982
Cattle	2,151	2,225	2,250*
Sheep*	35	35	38
Goats	324	335†	343†
Pigs	224	235	240*
Poultry*	12,500	12,500	13,000

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	30	32	32
Pig meat	7	8	8
Poultry meat	12	11	11
Other meat	22	22	23
Cows' milk	58	59	61
Hen eggs	16.5	16.5	17.2
Cattle hides	4.1	4.2	4.3

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook.*

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(FAO estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers*	133	133	133
Pitprops (mine timber)†	41	41	41
Other industrial wood	294	303	314
Fuel wood	4,992	5,159	5,219
Total	5,460	5,636	5,707

* Assumed to be unchanged since 1977.
† Assumed to be unchanged since 1973.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1975	1976	1977
Total (incl. boxboards)	43	41	42

1978–82: Annual production as in 1977.
Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch (inland waters)	51.0	38.8	55.8

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

(metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983
Coal	507,300	603,934	452,878
Cobalt ore*	2,569	2,444	2,444
Copper ore*	587,400	584,790	576,100
Lead ore*	9,900	14,645	14,800
Tin concentrates*	—	10,122	—
Zinc ore*	33,300	39,186	37,800
Gold (kg)*	328	418	316

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores and concentrates (or, for cobalt, the metal recovered).

Industry

SELECTED PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1981	1982	1983*
Raw sugar	102,000	117,000	132,000
Cigarettes (million)	1,239	1,274	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	275,769	253,858	271,000
Nitrogen fertilizers	34,806	86,013	n.a.
Cement	262,058	281,502	392,000
Copper (unwrought)			
Smelter†	560,100	584,500	n.a.
Refined	560,000	584,500	n.a.
Lead (primary)	9,900	14,645	14,800
Zinc (primary)	33,300	39,186	37,800
Cobalt metal	2,569	2,445	2,444
Electric energy (million kWh)‡	9,793	10,581	10,072

* Preliminary figures.
† Including some production at the refined stage.
‡ Net production, i.e. excluding station use.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 ngwee = 1 Zambian kwacha (K).

Denominations
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 ngwee.
Notes: 50 ngwee; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 kwacha.

Sterling and Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = 2.551 kwacha;
US $1 = 2.201 kwacha;
100 Zambian kwacha = £39.21 = $45.44.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per Zambian kwacha)

1981	1.1516
1982	1.0773
1983	0.7996

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(proposed expenditure in K million)

	1972–76
Economic facilities, transport	716.5
Industrial, mining development	655.0
Social facilities	314.9
Education	117.5
Agriculture and lands	152.5
Total	1,956.4

The Third National Development Plan, originally scheduled for 1977–81, was launched in October 1979. Total planned investment up to 1983 was K3,354 million.

BUDGET (K million)

Revenue	1981*	1982	1983
Income tax	307.8	296.4	366.6
Customs and excise	424.1	451.0	488.2
Fines, licences and other taxes	4.9	5.1	4.6
Mineral revenue	10.5	—	41.7
Interest	0.6	1.0	0.8
Court fees and earnings of ministries	46.7	51.0	44.9
OSAS reimbursements	1.4	1.2	1.0
Miscellaneous	2.5	13.3	0.8
Loans	21.9	21.4	7.7
Total	820.4	840.4	956.5

* Provisional.

Expenditure	1981*	1982	1983
Planning and finance	116.2	68.7	46.8
Police	33.7	54.8	52.2
Local government and housing	11.0	42.0	31.8
Home affairs	11.5	17.6	16.8
Commerce, industry and mines	3.7	4.8	6.0
Health	72.6	106.0	95.8
Power, transport and works	44.1	65.2	66.6
Education	83.0	108.0	120.0
Lands, natural resources and development	140.9	202.6	146.7
Constitutional and statutory	522.4	407.0	317.3
Total (incl. others)	1,230.5	1,323.0	1,150.3

* Provisional.

1984 (K million, estimates): Revenue 1,240; Expenditure 1,508.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1975 = 100)

	1981*	1982*	1983*
High-income group			
All items	209.1	236.6	278.6
Food	228.6	274.0	328.0
Low-income group			
All items	231.3	260.2	311.2
Food	242.7	276.6	333.8

* Provisional.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	9.5	83.5	70.9
IMF special drawing rights	8.9	16.0	—
Reserve position in IMF	8.7	—	—
Foreign exchange	38.5	42.2	54.5
Total	65.7	141.7	125.4

* Beginning in 1982, gold is valued at market-related prices.
Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics.*

MONEY SUPPLY (K million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Currency outside banks	190.1	209.5	238.8
Demand deposits and commercial banks	371.3	472.7	547.7
Total money	561.4	682.3	786.5

Source: Bank of Zambia, Lusaka.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (K million at current prices)
Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity

	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	544.6	484.0	590.9
Mining and quarrying	488.0	401.9	654.7
Manufacturing	618.3	668.7	784.4
Electricity, gas and water	74.6	81.2	81.7
Construction	103.1	117.2	93.6
Wholesale and retail trade	311.9	338.1	384.1
Restaurants and hotels	75.1	88.3	126.1
Transport, storage and communications	192.4	216.7	237.6
Financial institutions and insurance	132.0	152.1	172.9
Real estate	112.6	124.8	133.3
Business services	79.2	85.8	97.5
Community and social services	629.1	712.6	734.1
Sub-total	3,360.9	3,471.4	4,090.9
Import duties	121.0	131.1	175.3
Less imputed bank service charge	33.7	38.8	44.1
Total	3,448.2	3,563.7	4,222.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	996	945	906
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,065	−990	−695
Trade balance	−69	−46	210
Exports of services	163	140	95
Imports of services	−794	−712	−539
Balance of goods and services	−700	−618	−234
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−157	−67	−42
Government unrequited transfers (net)	25	26	24
Current balance	−832	−658	−252
Long-term capital (net)	449	167	—
Short-term capital (net)	−107	104	−45
Net errors and omissions	27	106	−46
Total (net monetary movements)	−462	−282	−343
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	18	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	34	31	25
Exceptional financing (net)	52	351	284
Official financing (net)	−2	−3	—
Changes in reserves	−360	98	−34

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (K'000)

Imports f.o.b.	1979	1980*	1981*
Food	37,820	38,850	50,799
Beverages and tobacco	1,299	775	1,175
Crude materials, inedible	10,965	12,108	13,570
Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	106,363	198,284	202,439
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	10,018	7,386	10,673
Chemicals	79,128	108,296	126,302
Basic manufactures	121,689	178,556	173,480
Machinery and transport	201,162	302,340	314,443
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23,775	29,319	29,608
Total (incl. others)	593,640	876,688	924,444

Exports f.o.b.	1979	1980*	1981*
Copper	897,200	872,400	835,600
Zinc	27,078	19,597	22,895
Lead	6,079	6,528	5,132
Cobalt	129,891	87,492	38,979
Tobacco	2,577	2,714	4,025
Total (incl. others)	1,090,006	1,023,276	936,496

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (K'000)

Imports	1979	1980*	1981*
China, People's Republic	2,283	5,748	5,438
Germany, Federal Republic	45,767	60,565	72,286
Japan	24,410	43,454	55,208
Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	10,308	12,279	6,233
South Africa	64,473	136,485	139,631
United Kingdom	153,256	194,960	144,110
USA	55,310	60,602	76,629
Total (incl. others)	593,640	876,688	924,444

Exports	1979	1980*	1981*
China, People's Republic	34,819	28,085	9,085
Germany, Federal Republic	100,308	84,653	40,789
Japan	201,350	169,457	181,600
Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda	6,531	6,842	8,148
South Africa	4,162	5,687	5,479
United Kingdom	144,739	140,944	70,336
USA	111,606	114,188	61,117
Total (incl. others)	1,090,006	1,023,276	936,496

* Provisional.

Transport

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at 31 December)

	1979	1980*	1981*
Passenger cars	71,615	68,709	67,506
Commercial vehicles	45,663	45,140	n.a.
Total (incl. others)	129,150	125,232	124,635

* Provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1981	1982	1983
Aircraft movements*	24,286	24,584	19,429
Passenger arrivals	344,600	341,700	292,600
Passenger departures	341,600	328,400	256,300
Freight loaded (hundred kg)	47,076	32,357	24,213
Freight unloaded (hundred kg)	125,786	119,474	64,876

* Commercial flights only.

Education

(1982*)

	Institutions	Pupils	Teachers
Primary	2,894	1,121,769	23,870
Secondary	142	104,859	4,602
Trades and technical	14	3,343	n.a.
Teacher training	14	4,485‡	406‡
University†	1	4,088	334‡

* Provisional.
† Excluding part-time and correspondence students.
‡ 1981 figures.

Directory

The Constitution

A new Constitution was introduced on 25 August 1973. Its main provisions are summarized below:

THE PRESIDENT

The President of the Republic of Zambia is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Presidential powers include the appointment of a Prime Minister, a Secretary-General of the Party, an Attorney-General, a Director of Public Prosecutions, a Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court. Presidential nominations are not valid unless they are supported by at least 200 registered voters from each of Zambia's nine provinces. The President is head of the United National Independence Party (UNIP). Election is by popular vote at the same time as the National Assembly. The President is elected for a five-year term, but may stand for re-election if he or she so chooses.

In October 1978 a conference of UNIP members approved the following constitutional changes: all Presidential candidates must have been members of UNIP for five years prior to nomination, must not have a prison record and must be 'disciplined'.

THE PRIME MINISTER

The Prime Minister is the Leader of Government Business and an ex-officio member of the UNIP Central Committee.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General is an ex-officio member of the Cabinet, elected from among the members of the Central Committee, and is responsible for the administration of UNIP.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The new Constitution provides for a Central Committee for the only legal party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP). It consists of not more than 25 members, 20 to be elected at the Party's General Conference, held once every five years prior to the presidential and legislative elections, and three to be nominated by the President. The Central Committee has more powers than the Cabinet. It also includes eight sub-committees, whose members are appointed by the President from among the Central Committee and National Council members. All members must be full-time officials of UNIP's National Headquarters.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is appointed by the President, who may nominate non-elected ministers and appoint others from elected members of the National Assembly, in consultation with the Prime Minister. The decision of the Cabinet is subordinate to that of the UNIP Central Committee.

LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the President and a National Assembly of 135 members, of whom 125 are elected in the legislative elections, while the remaining 10 are chosen by the President. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. The normal life of Parliament is five years. To become law, a bill requires Presidential assent.

THE HOUSE OF CHIEFS

The Constitution provides for a House of Chiefs numbering 27, four each from the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Provinces, three each from the North-Western, Luapula and Central Provinces and two from the Copperbelt Province. It may submit resolutions to be debated by the Assembly and consider those matters referred to it by the President.

JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court of Zambia is the final Court of Appeal. The Chief Justice and other judges are appointed by the President. Subsidiary to the Supreme Court is the High Court which has unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings under any Zambian law.

CITIZENSHIP

The qualifying period for Zambian citizenship is increased from five to 10 years. Every citizen of Zambia who is over the age of 18 years, and a registered voter, is eligible to vote.

BILL OF RIGHTS

The Constitution provides for a Bill of Rights in which the fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual are guaranteed. The President has the power to proclaim a state of emergency at any time when, in the President's opinion, the security of the State is threatened.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr Kenneth David Kaunda (took office 24 October 1964).

THE CABINET

(April 1985)

Prime Minister: K. S. K. Musokotwane.

Secretary-General of the Party: A. Grey Zulu.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security: A. K. Shapi.

Minister of Defence: Clement Mwanashiku.

Minister of National Guidance: Arnold Simuchimba.

Minister of Home Affairs: Frederick Chomba.

Minister of Finance and Minister of the National Commission for Development Planning: Luke Mwanashiku.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. Lameck Goma.

Minister of Higher Education: Rajah Kundah.

Minister of Health: Mark Tambatamba.

Minister of General Education and Culture: Kebby Musokotwane.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Leonard Subulwa.

Minister of Co-operatives: Justin Mukando.

Minister of Mines: Basil Kabwe.

Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General: Gibson Chigaga.

Minister of Power, Transport and Communications: Fitzpatrick Chuula.

Minister of Works and Supply: Haswell Y. Mwale.

Minister of Labour and Social Services: Frederick Hapunda.

Minister of Tourism: Roger C. Sakuhuka.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Cosmas Chibanda.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Ben Kakoma.

Minister of Decentralization: Dr Henry Meebelo.

Minister of Lands and Natural Resources: Fabiano Chelah.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development: Kingsley Chinkuli.

MINISTRIES

Office of the Prime Minister: POB 30208, Lusaka; tel. 218282.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development: Mulungushi House, Independence Ave, Nationalist Rd, POB RW 50291, Lusaka; tel. 213551; telex 43950.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry: Kwacha Annex, Cairo Rd, POB 31968, Lusaka; tel. 213767; telex 45630.

Ministry of Defence: Lusaka; tel. 252366.

Ministry of Finance: Finance Bldg, POB RW 50062, Lusaka; tel. 213822; telex 42221.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB RW 50069, Lusaka; tel. 217171; telex 41290.

Ministry of General Education and Culture: POB RW 50093, Lusaka; tel. 211100; telex 42621.

Ministry of Health: 1st and 2nd Floors, Woodgate House, Cairo Rd, POB 30205, Lusaka; tel. 211528.

Ministry of Higher Education: Haile Selassie Ave, POB 50464, Lusaka; tel. 219744.

Ministry of Home Affairs: POB 32862, Lusaka; tel. 213505.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: Independence Ave, POB RW 51025, Lusaka; tel. 214034; telex 40113.

Ministry of Labour and Social Services: Lechwe House, Freedom Way, POB 32186, Lusaka; tel. 212020.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources: Mulungushi House, Independence Ave, Nationalist Rd, POB 30055, Lusaka; tel. 214988.

Ministry of Legal Affairs: Fairley Rd, POB RW 50106, Lusaka; tel. 214771.

Ministry of Mines: Chilufya Mulenga Rd, POB 31969, Lusaka; tel. 211220.

Ministry of National Guidance: Old Bank of Zambia Bldg, Cairo Rd, POB 34011, Lusaka; tel. 218066.

Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications: Fairley Rd, POB RW 50065, Lusaka; tel. 213211; telex 41680.

Ministry of Tourism: Electra House, Cairo Rd, POB 30575, Lusaka; tel. 211110; telex 45510.

Ministry of Works and Supply: Block 28, Independence Ave, POB RW 50236, Lusaka; tel. 215580; telex 40830.

Ministry of Youth and Sports: Mulungushi House, Independence Ave, Nationalist Rd, Lusaka; tel. 214988; telex 43980.

Legislature

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Following the establishment in 1972 of a one-party state with UNIP as the sole party, all MPs must be members of UNIP. Initial elections under the one-party system were held in December 1973. Elections are held in two stages; in the first stage the candidates file their nomination papers to the elections office. These are then submitted to the UNIP Central Committee for adoption. Candidates who are thus adopted are free to contest the general election, and the electorate as a whole may choose between the candidates selected. There are 125 elected members, 10 members nominated by the President, and the Speaker.

Speaker: Dr Robinson Nabulyato.

House of Chiefs

The House of Chiefs is an advisory body which may submit resolutions to be debated by the National Assembly. There are 27 Chiefs, four each from the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Provinces, three each from the North Western, Luapula and Central Provinces, and two from the Copperbelt Province.

Political Organization

United National Independence Party (UNIP): Freedom House, POB 30302, Lusaka; tel. 211411; telex 43640; f. 1959; the sole legal political party since December 1972; Pres. Dr Kenneth David Kaunda; Sec.-Gen. A. Grey Zulu.

Central Committee

Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda
Humphrey Mulemba
Nalumino Mundia
A. Grey Zulu
Reuben C. Kamanga
Elijah H. K. Mudenda
Daniel M. Lisulo
J. Bob Litana
Bautis F. Kapulu
Alex L. Shapi
Chibesa B. Kankasa
Fines M. Bulawayo
Mary Fulano
Mungoni Liso
Joshua Mumpanshya
Felix Luputa
Joseph Mutale
Maxwell S. Beyani
Axon J. Soko
Betty Chilunga
Zeniah Ndhlovu
Lakement Mutale Ng'andu
Ilute Yeta
Rankin Sikasula
Alexander Kamolondo

Sub-Committee Heads

Defence and Security: A. Grey Zulu.

Rural Development: Reuben Kamanga.

Political and Legal: Daniel Lisulo.

Social and Cultural: Alex Shapi.

Women's Affairs: Chibesa Kankasa.

Appointments and Disciplinary: Elijah H. K. Mudenda.

Economic and Finance: Axon Soko.

Youth and Sports: Mary Fulano.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN ZAMBIA

Angola: Plot 5548, Lukanga Rd, Kalundu, POB 31595, Lusaka; tel. 254346; telex 41940; Ambassador: André Miranda.

Australia: 3rd Floor, Ulendo House, Sapele Rd, POB 35395, Lusaka; tel. 219001; telex 44480; High Commissioner: I. James.

Austria: 30A Mutende Rd, Woodlands, POB 31094, Lusaka; telex 43790; Ambassador: Dr H. Mezei.

Belgium: Plot 3815, Martin Mwamba Rd, Olympia Park, POB 31204, Lusaka; tel. 252312; telex 40000; Ambassador: L. de Clerck.

Botswana: 2647 Haile Selassie Ave, POB 31910, Lusaka; tel. 250804; telex 41710; High Commissioner: E. Rasebotsa.

Brazil: 488A Horizon House, Leopard Hill Rd, Lusaka; tel. 251142; telex 34470; Ambassador: B. de Azevedo Brito.

Bulgaria: Plot 251, 3 Ngwee Rd, POB 32896; tel. 250880; Ambassador: Serafim Serafimov.

Canada: North End Branch, Barclays Bank Bldg, Cairo Rd, POB 31313, Lusaka; tel. 216161; telex 42480; High Commissioner: C. Douglass Fogerty.

China, People's Republic: Diplomatic Triangle, United Nations Ave, POB 31975, Lusaka; tel. 253770; telex 41360; Ambassador: Zhang Junhua.

Cuba: 5509 Lusiwasi Rd, Kalundu Estate, POB 33132, Lusaka; tel. 251380; Ambassador: H. F. Espino.

Czechoslovakia: 2278 Independence Ave, POB 30059, Lusaka; tel. 250908; Ambassador: Joseph Gandel.

Denmark: 352 Independence Ave, POB 50299, Lusaka; tel. 251634; telex 43580; Ambassador: H. Kjeldgaard.

Egypt: Plot 5206, United Nations Ave, POB 32428, Lusaka; tel. 253762; Ambassador: Ahmed Taha.

Finland: 4th Floor, Chanik House, Sapele Rd, POB 30937, Lusaka; tel. 212739; telex 43460; Ambassador: Garth Castren.

France: Unity House, cnr of Katunjila Rd and Freedom Way, POB 30062, Lusaka; tel. 212917; telex 41430; Ambassador: Yves Plattard.

German Democratic Republic: 351 Independence Ave, POB 32706, Lusaka; tel. 211974; telex 43590; Ambassador: (vacant).

Germany, Federal Republic: United Nations Ave, POB 50120, Lusaka; tel. 217449; telex 41410; Ambassador: Günter Wasserberg.

Guyana: Design House, 2nd Floor, Dar es Salaam Place, POB 34889, Lusaka; tel. 216642; telex 42960; High Commissioner: K. R. Shortt.

Holy See: Brentwood Drive, POB 31445, Lusaka; tel. 250786; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Archbishop George Zur.

India: 2nd Floor, Anchor House, Lusaka Sq., POB 32111, Lusaka; tel. 214154; telex 41420; High Commissioner: A. N. Ram.

Iraq: Villa No. 33, Mulungushi Village, POB 34191, Lusaka; tel. 250705; telex 44150; Ambassador: A. J. M. Alobaldi.

Italy: 5th Floor, Woodgate House, Cairo Rd, POB 31046, Lusaka; tel. 216703; telex 43380; Ambassador: G. P. Cuneo.

Japan: Plot 5218, Haile Selassie Ave, POB 34190, Lusaka; tel. 214661; telex 41470; Ambassador: M. Ohta.

Kenya: Harambee House, United Nations Ave, POB 50298, Lusaka; tel. 212531; telex 42470; High Commissioner: A. A. Machayo.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 28 Joseph Mwilwa Rd, Fairview, POB 33230, Lusaka; tel. 251163; Ambassador: Kim Tong-hwa.

Malawi: 5th Floor, Woodgate House, Cairo Rd, POB 50425, Lusaka; tel. 213750; telex 41840; High Commissioner: Willie J. Khoza.

Mozambique: Mulungushi Village, Villa 46, POB 34877, Lusaka; tel. 250468; telex 42690; Ambassador: João Julio Cuambe.

Netherlands: 5028 United Nations Ave, POB 31905, Lusaka; tel. 250468; telex 42690; Chargé d'affaires a.i.: R. J. van Houtum.

Nigeria: 5th Floor, Findeco House, Cairo Rd, POB 32598, Lusaka; tel. 212548; telex 41280; High Commissioner: E. G. Dimka.

Portugal: Sub-division D, Plot 31, off Kudu Rd, Kabulonga, POB 33871, Lusaka; tel. 253416; telex 40010; Ambassador: A. Lopes da Fonseca.

Romania: 2 Leopard's Hill Rd, POB 31944, Lusaka; tel. 250239; Chargé d'affaires: D. Nica.

Saudi Arabia: 5th Floor, Premium House, POB 34411, Lusaka; tel. 211958; telex 45550; Chargé d'affaires: Y. Samman.

Somalia: G3/377A Kabulonga Rd, POB 34051, Lusaka; tel. 250119; telex 40270; Ambassador: M. J. Mariano.

Sweden: 7th and 8th Floors, Kulima Tower, Katunjila Rd, POB 30788, Lusaka; tel. 216018; telex 41920; Ambassador: Jan Ölander.

Tanzania: Ujamaa House, Plot 5200, United Nations Ave, POB 21219, Lusaka; tel. 211422; High Commissioner: S. B. Tambwe.

Uganda: 11th Floor, Kulima Tower, POB 33557, Lusaka; tel. 214413; telex 40990; High Commissioner: Okiror Oumo (acting).

USSR: Plot 6407, Diplomatic Triangle, POB 32355, Lusaka; tel. 252183; Ambassador: V. Tcherednich.

United Kingdom: Independence Ave, POB 50050, Lusaka; tel. 216770; telex 41150; High Commissioner: W. K. K. White.

USA: cnr of Independence and United Nations Ave, POB 31617, Lusaka; tel. 214911; telex 41970; Ambassador: Nicholas Platt.

Yugoslavia: Plot 5216, Diplomatic Triangle, POB 31180, Lusaka; tel. 250247; Ambassador: A. Vojinović.

Zaire: Plot 1124, Parirenyatwa Rd, POB 31287, Lusaka; tel. 213343; Ambassador: Col Efomi Efek'en'Aonga.

Zimbabwe: 4th Floor, Memaco House, POB 33491, Lusaka; tel. 219025; telex 45800; High Commissioner: K. E. Nyati.

Judicial System

Supreme Court of Zambia: Independence Ave, POB RW 50067, Lusaka; tel. 214040; the highest Court in Zambia and serves as the highest Court of Appeal. It consists of five judges including the Chief Justice and the Deputy Chief Justice. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and 13 Judges. Senior Resident and Resident Magistrates' Courts are also established at various centres. The Local Courts deal mainly with customary law though, in addition, they have certain limited statutory powers.

Chief Justice: A. M. Silungwe.

Deputy Chief Justice: M. M. S. W. Ngulube.

Supreme Court Judges: B. T. Gardner, G. B. Muwo, B. K. Bweupe.

High Court Judges: *Lusaka:* E. L. Sakala, M. S. Chaila, D. K. Chirwa, W. Mainga, J. N. Kakad, F. N. Mumba, A. R. Lawrence, L. Chibesakunda, Commr E. J. Chisengalumbwe. *Ndola:* A. Sivanandan, D. M. Lewanika, Commr C. N. Musumali. *Kitwe:* B. S. Mumba.

Religion

CHRISTIANITY

The Anglican Communion

Zambian Anglican Council: POB 8100, Lusaka; tel. 253540.

Archbishop of Central Africa: Most Rev. W. Khotso Makhulu (resident in Gaborone, Botswana); c. 300 congregations and 40,000 mems in Zambia.

Protestant Churches

African Methodist Episcopal Church: POB 31478, Lusaka; tel. 254013; 400 congregations, 80,000 mems; Gen. Supt Rev. D. K. Simfukwe.

Baptist Church: Lubu Rd, POB 30636, Lusaka; tel. 253620.

Baptist Mission of Zambia: Baptist Bldg 3061, POB 50599, Lusaka.

Brethren in Christ Church: POB 115, Choma; tel. 20278; f. 1906; Bishop Rev. W. T. Silungwe; 99 congregations, c. 4,000 mems.

Reformed Church of Zambia: POB 4, Chipata; tel. 21559; f. 1899; African successor to the Dutch Reformed Church mission; 170 congregations, 50,000 mems.

Seventh-day Adventists: POB 31309, Lusaka; tel. 219775; 13,500 active mems.

United Church of Zambia: Synod Headquarters, POB 50122, Lusaka; tel. 250641; f. 1967; c. 100,000 adult mems; Pres. Rev. D. M. Musunsa; Gen. Sec. Rev. Joel Chisanga.

The Assemblies of God, the Church of Christ, the Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia, and the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa are among the other principal religious groups active in Zambia. There are also several independent churches and sects.

The Roman Catholic Church

There are an estimated 1,536,400 mems.

Archbishop of Kasama: Most Rev. ELIAS MUTALE, POB 410143, Kasama; tel. 221248.

Archbishop of Lusaka: Most Rev. ADRIAN MUNGANDU, POB 32754, Lusaka; tel. 213188.

ISLAM

There are about 10,000 members of the Muslim Association in Zambia, and these include a number of Africans.

The Press

DAILIES

The Times of Zambia: POB 30394, Lusaka; tel. 217661; telex 41860; f. 1943; owned by UNIP; English; Editor-in-Chief CYRUS SIKAZWE (acting); circ. 70,000.

Zambia Daily Mail: POB 31421, Lusaka; tel. 211722; telex 44621; f. 1968; govt-owned; English; Editor-in-Chief KOMANI KACHINGA; circ. 45,000.

PERIODICALS

African Social Research: Institute for African Studies, University of Zambia, POB 32379, Lusaka; tel. 252539; f. 1944; 2 a year; Editor C. J. J. MPHAISHA; Assoc. Editors L. P. TEMBO, M. E. KASHOKI, S. P. C. MOYO, G. F. LUNGU, P. A. TWUMASI; circ. 1,000.

Chongololo Guide: POB 30255, Lusaka; tel. 254226; publ. by Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia; circ. 5,000.

Farming in Zambia: POB 50197, Lusaka; tel. 213551; telex 43950; f. 1965; quarterly; publ. by Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development; Editor L. P. CHIRWA; circ. 3,000.

Icengelo: Chifubu Rd, POB 71581, Ndola; tel. 2818; f. 1970; monthly; Bemba; social, educational and religious; publ. by Franciscan Fathers Mission Press; Co-Editors Fr U. DAVOLI, L. MULEBA; circ. 32,000.

Imbila: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 217254; f. 1953; monthly; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Bemba; Editor W. C. MUMBA; circ. 20,000.

Intanda: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 217254; f. 1958; monthly; general; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Tonga; Editor J. SIKAULU; circ. 6,000.

Journal of Adult Education: University of Zambia, POB 50516, Lusaka; tel. 216767; f. 1982; Exec. Editor FRANCIS P. KASOMA.

Liseli: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 217254; monthly; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Lozi; Editor P. F. SIMENDA; circ. 7,700.

Lukanga: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 217254; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Lenje; Editor J. H. N. NKOMANGA; circ. 5,500.

Mining Mirror: POB 71605, Ndola; tel. 4276; f. 1973; monthly; English; Editor-in-Chief D. C. SIMUKONDA; circ. 60,000.

National Mirror: Bishops Rd, Kabulonga, POB 8199, Lusaka; tel. 215950; telex 40630; f. 1972; fortnightly; publ. by Multimedia Zambia; Editor FANWELL CHEMBO; circ. 40,000.

Ngoma: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 217254; monthly; Lunda, Kaonde and Luvale; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Editor B. A. LUHILA; circ. 3,000.

Orbit: PB RW 18x, Lusaka; tel. 254915; f. 1971; publ. by Ministry of General Education and Culture; children's educational magazine; Editor GIDEON M. MUYANGANA: circ. 65,000.

Productive Farming: POB 30395, Lusaka; tel. 213222; telex 40164; publ. by Commercial Farmers' Bureau; Editor J. WOODS; circ. 1,500.

The Sportsman: POB 31762, Lusaka; tel. 214250; telex 40151; f. 1980; monthly; Man. Editor SAM SIKAZWE; circ. 15,000.

Sun: POB 8067, Lusaka; Roman Catholic; Editor SEAN O'CONNOR.

Sunday Times of Zambia: POB 30394, Lusaka; tel. 217661; telex 41860; f. 1965; owned by UNIP; Sundays; English; Editor-in-Chief NAMUSHI NYAMBE (acting); circ. 72,000.

Tsopano: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 217254; f. 1958 as Nkhani Za Kum'Mawa; monthly; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Nyanja; Editor K. G. SALANDA; circ. 9,000.

VOW (Voice of Women): POB 31791, Lusaka; tel. 219657; bimonthly; publ. by the women's section of the African National Congress; circ. 8,000.

Wilderness News: POB 30255, Lusaka; tel. 254226; publ. by Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia; circ. 8,000.

Workers' Challenge: Chifubu Rd, POB 71581, Ndola; tel. 2818; f. 1981; bi-monthly; English and Bemba; Co-Editors Fr JEAN MARC, Fr J. KOMAKOMA; circ. 10,000.

Workers' Voice: POB 652, Kitwe; tel. 211999; f. 1972; fortnightly; publ. by UNIP Youth League; Editor-in-Chief N. ANAMELA; circ. 20,000.

Z: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 219673; f. 1969; English; monthly; Editor P. J. NJELEKA; circ. 10,000.

Zambia Enterprise: Zimco House, Cairo Rd, POB 30090, Lusaka; tel. 212487; telex 40790; f. 1969; quarterly; publ. by Zambia Industrial and Mining Corpn (ZIMCO); circ. 15,000.

Zambia Government Gazette: POB 30136, Lusaka; tel. 215401; f. 1911; weekly; English; official notices.

Zambia Law Journal: POB 32379, University of Zambia, Lusaka; tel. 219624; publ. annually by the School of Law, University of Zambia; Editors J. KANGANJA, L. ZIMBA.

Zango: POB 32379, Lusaka; tel. 219624; f. 1976; half-yearly; social and cultural; publ. by the University of Zambia; Editor LYSON P. TEMBO; circ. 1,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Zambia News Agency (ZANA): Mass Media Complex, Lusaka; tel. 219673; telex 42120; Editor-in-Chief HUMPHREY MAUNGA.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse: Lusaka; tel. 252517.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (APN) (USSR): Lusaka; tel. 252849; Rep. S. SOKO.

Novinska Agencija Tanjug (Yugoslavia): POB 33599, Lusaka; Chief BORISLAV KORKODELOVIĆ.

Reuters (UK): POB 31685, Lusaka; tel. 253430; telex 41160.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): Lusaka; tel. 254201; Chief V. NOVIKOV.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Zambia (PAZA): Lusaka; f. 1983; Chair. KOMANI KACHINGA.

Publishers

Daystar Publications Ltd: POB 32211, Lusaka; f. 1966; religious; Man. Dir S. E. M. PHEKO.

Directory Publishers of Zambia Ltd: POB 30936, Lusaka; f. 1958; reference and dictionaries; Man. Dir D. E. SMITH.

Institute of Public Studies: Publications Office, POB 32379, Lusaka; tel. 213221; f. 1938; social research in Africa; Dir. Prof. ROBERT SERPELL; Editor CHIBEPO J. J. MPHAISHA.

Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources: Survey Dept, POB 50397, Lusaka; tel. 251185; f. 1906; atlases and maps of Zambia.

Multimedia Zambia: Woodlands, POB 320199, Lusaka; tel. 215950; telex 40630; f. 1971; the communications organization of churches in Zambia; religious and educational books, audio-visual materials, radio and television programmes on national network; Exec. Dir GOODWIN B. MWANGILWA.

National Educational Co of Zambia Ltd: Chishango Rd, POB 32664, Lusaka; tel. 218258; f. 1967; educational and general; Gen. Man. M. C. KONDOLO.

Temco Publishing Co: 10 Kabelenga Rd, POB 30886, Lusaka; tel. 211883; telex 45250; f. 1977; educational and general; Man. Dir S. V. TEMBO.

University of Zambia: Publications Office, POB 32379, Lusaka; tel. 213221; telex 44370; f. 1938; academic books, papers and journals.

Zambia Publishing Co Ltd: Lusaka; tel. 215617; telex 31059; Man. Dir LAXON F. KAEMBA.

Government Publishing Houses

Government Printer: POB 30136, Lusaka; tel. 215401; publr of all official documents including statistical bulletins, laws, parliamentary debates.

Zambia Information Services: POB 50020, Lusaka; tel. 219673; telex 42120; state-controlled; Dir DANIEL P. KABAYA; Dep. Dir MARTIN LUO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Booksellers' and Publishers' Association of Zambia: POB 31100, Lusaka; Chair. Goodwin Mwangilwa; Sec. Grieve Sibale.

Radio and Television

In 1984 there were an estimated 1m. radio receivers and 240,000 television sets in use.

RADIO

Zambia Broadcasting Services: Broadcasting House, POB 50015, Lusaka; tel. 219673; telex 41221; f. 1966; state-controlled; radio services in English and seven Zambian languages; Dir-Gen. Rev. C. Ngombe (acting); Controller of Radio Festus Siliya.

TELEVISION

Television-Zambia: Mass Media Complex, POB 50015, Lusaka; tel. 219673; telex 42120; state-controlled; services in English; Dir-Gen. A. E. Phiri; Controller of television Ignatius Chileshe.

Educational Broadcasting Unit: Headquarters: POB 50231, Lusaka; tel. 251724; radio broadcasts from Lusaka; television for schools from POB 1106, Kitwe; Controller of Educational Broadcasting and Television Wilfred Chilangwa.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; res = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in kwacha)

BANKING

In 1972 President Kaunda directed that banking facilities should be locally controlled through incorporation into state enterprises. The foreign-owned banks became incorporated in Zambia as from January 1972. Capitalization of banks must total at least K500,000 in the case of any commercial bank wholly or partially owned by the government and not less than K2m. in the case of any other commercial bank. At least one-half of the directors of these latter banks must be established residents in Zambia.

Central Bank

Bank of Zambia: POB 30080, Lusaka; tel. 216529; telex 41560; f. 1964; bank of issue; cap. p.u. 2m., res 31.3m., dep. 783.2m. (May 1984); Gov. David Phiri; Gen. Man. M. D. Mwape; br. in Ndola.

Commercial Banks

National Savings and Credit Bank of Zambia: Cairo Rd, POB 30067, Lusaka; tel. 218465; f. 1973; dep. 24.7m. (1984); Gen. Man. G. J. N. Chembe.

Zambia National Commercial Bank Ltd: POB 33611, Lusaka; tel. 215100; telex 42360; f. 1969; merged with Commercial Bank of Zambia Ltd in 1975; majority of cap. held by govt; cap. 16m., res 15.6m., dep. 376.2m. (May 1984); Chair. I. H. Muchangwe; Man. Dir (vacant); 31 brs.

Foreign Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce (Zambia) Ltd (Luxembourg): Zimco House, Cairo Rd, POB 34940, Lusaka; tel. 219044; f. 1982; cap. p.u. 3m., res 2.6m., dep. 135.9m. (May 1984); Chair. V. J. Mwaanga; Gen. Man. A. R. Khan; 4 brs.

Barclays Bank of Zambia Ltd (UK): Kafue House, Cairo Rd, POB 31936, Lusaka; tel. 216323; telex 41570; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 20m., res 22.4m., dep. 389.3m. (May 1984); Chair. A. B. Munyama; Man. Dir D. A. Mason; Exec. Dir F. X. Nkhoma; 30 brs.

Citibank Zambia Ltd (USA): Kulima Tower, Katunjila Rd, POB 30037, Lusaka; tel. 217201; telex 45610; f. 1979; cap. p.u. 2m., res 8.2m., dep. 37.1m. (May 1984); Man. Dir A. Fortunato.

Grindlays Bank International (Zambia) Ltd (UK): Woodgate House, Cairo Rd, POB 31955, Lusaka; tel. 217552; telex 42461; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 6.8m., res 5.5m., dep. 37.1m. (May 1984); Chair. A. N. L. Wina; Gen. Man. A. C. Nicholson; 9 brs and 1 sub-br.

Standard Bank Zambia Ltd (UK): Standard House, Cairo Rd, POB 32238, Lusaka; tel. 218330; telex 41660; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 20m., res 25.2m., dep. 282m. (May 1984); Chair. L. J. Mwananshiku; Man. Dir J. B. Galt; 23 brs and 11 agencies.

Development Banks

Development Bank of Zambia: Katondo Rd, POB 33955, Lusaka; tel. 214884; telex 45040; f. 1972; 60% govt-owned; provides medium- and long-term loans and offers business consultancy and research services; Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir L. M. Nyambe.

Zambia Agricultural Development Bank: Society House, Cairo Rd, POB 30847, Lusaka; tel. 219251; telex 40126; f. 1982; credit for institutions, companies and individuals for the development of agriculture and fishing; auth. cap. 5m.; Chair. K. Makasa; Man. Dir Amon Chibiya.

INSURANCE

Zambia State Insurance Corporation Ltd: Premium House, Independence Ave, POB 30894, Lusaka; tel. 218888; telex 42521; f. 1968; took over all insurance business in Zambia in 1971; Chair. I. H. Muchangwe; Man. Dir S. H. Konie.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: POB 30844, Lusaka; tel. 252369; f. 1933; Chair. F. S. Mphepo; Sec. H. J. Samuchapi; 280 mems.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Commercial Farmers' Bureau: POB 30395, tel. 213222; Lusaka; Chair. B. D. Kapita; Exec. Officer J. Woods; 900 mems.

Copper Industry Service Bureau Ltd: POB 22100, Kitwe; tel. 214122; telex 52620; fmrly Chamber of Mines; f. 1941.

Zambia Farm Employers' Association: POB 30395, Lusaka; Chair. J. G. Bender; Sec. J. Woods; 200 mems.

Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association: POB 30844, Lusaka; tel. 252369; telex 40124; Chair. V. Mwaanga; Chief Exec. H. J. Samuchapi; 1,000 mems.

Zambia Seed Producers' Association: POB 30013, Lusaka; tel. 21322; telex 40164; f. 1964; Chair. B. R. G. Landless; 280 mems.

STATUTORY ORGANIZATIONS

Industry

Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd (INDECO): POB 31935, Lusaka; tel. 214555; telex 41821; f. 1960; auth. cap. K100m.; c. 40 subsidiaries and assoc. cos in brewing, chemicals, property, manufacturing and vehicle assembly; Chair. J. C. Mapoma; Man. Dir Dixie Zulu.

Metal Marketing Corporation (Zambia) Ltd (MEMACO): Memaco House, Sapele Rd, POB 35570, Lusaka; tel. 213299; telex 40070; f. 1973; sole sales agents for all metal and mineral production; Chair. J. C. Mapoma; Man. Dir L. C. Mutakasha.

National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC): National Housing Authority Bldg, POB 30283, Lusaka; tel. 212810; telex 44490; f. 1974; Chair. I. H. Muchangwe; Man. Dir C. C. F. Mabwe.

Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: POB 71630, Ndola; tel. 2281; telex 33430; Dir-Gen. (vacant).

Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO): POB 35373, Lusaka; tel. 219801; telex 40169; f. 1981 as principal state agency to promote development of small and village industries.

Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Ltd (ZIMCO): Zimco House, Cairo Rd, POB 30090, Lusaka; tel. 212487; telex 40790; f. 1970 as holding co for govt interests in mining, industrial, commercial transport and energy, financial and agrarian enterprises; c. 120 subsidiaries and assoc. cos; assets exceed K4,000m. (1983); Chair. Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda; Dir-Gen. James C. Mapoma.

Agriculture

The Dairy Produce Board of Zambia: Kwacha House, Cairo Rd, POB 30124, Lusaka; tel. 214770; telex 41520; f. 1964; purchase of dairy products, supply to retailers, manufacture and marketing of milk products.

Department of Marketing and Co-operatives: POB 50595, Lusaka; tel. 214933; a dept of Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development; Dir S. B. Chiwala.

National Agricultural Marketing Board of Zambia: POB 30122, Lusaka; tel. 214833; telex 41230; imports fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural implements; Chair. U. Mwila; Gen. Man. (vacant).

Tobacco Board of Zambia: POB 31963, Lusaka; tel. 218566; telex 40370; Gen. Man. G. M. I. Lewanika; Sec. V. S. Mwaba.

TRADE UNIONS

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions: POB 20652, Kitwe; tel. 211999; f. 1965; 18 affiliated unions; c. 400,000 mems; Chair. Frederick J. Chiluba; Sec.-Gen. N. L. Zimba.

Affiliated Unions

Airways and Allied Workers' Union: POB 30272, Lusaka; Chair. K. S. Kanchaya; Gen. Sec. P. Chalira.

Guards Union of Zambia: POB 21882, Kitwe; tel. 216189; f. 1971; 13,500 mems; Chair. David Lilungwe; Gen. Sec. M. S. Simfukwe.

Hotel Catering Workers' Union of Zambia: POB 35693, Lusaka; 9,000 mems; Chair. Kenan R. Musesa; Gen. Sec. Bob Sinamusanga.

Mineworkers' Union of Zambia: POB 20448, Kitwe; tel. 214022; telex 52650; 52,000 mems; Chair. Timothy Walamba; Gen. Sec. J. D. Sichone.

National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers: POB 21515, Kitwe; tel. 213931; 18,000 mems; Chair. F. J. Chiluba; Gen. Sec. P. N. Nzima.

National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 87 Gambia Ave, POB 21735, Kitwe; tel. 217456; 16,000 mems; Chair. B. G. Zulu; Gen. Sec. J. W. Musonda.

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: POB 80529, Kabwe; tel. 224786; 17,000 mems; Chair. L. B. Ikowa; Gen. Sec. S. C. Silwimba.

National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers: POB 70751, Ndola; tel. 2117; 5,000 mems; Chair. C. M. Sampa; Gen. Sec. F. U. Shamenda.

National Union of Public Services' Workers: POB 32523, Lusaka; tel. 215167; Chair. D. Tembo; Gen. Sec. W. H. Mbewe.

National Union of Transport and Allied Workers: POB 32431, Lusaka; tel. 214756; Chair. J. Fulilwa; Gen. Sec. B. C. Daka.

Railway Workers' Union of Zambia: POB 80302, Kabwe; tel. 224084; 10,008 mems; Chair. S. D. Mwansa; Gen. Sec. K. N. Malamba.

Zambia Electricity Workers' Union: POB 70859, Ndola; f. 1972; 3,000 mems; Chair. P. Ilunga; Gen. Sec. J. P. Ngoma.

Zambia National Union of Teachers: POB 31914, Lusaka; tel. 216670; 2,120 mems; Chair. N. Simatendela; Gen. Sec. (vacant).

Zambia Typographical Workers' Union: POB 71439, Ndola; Chair. R. Shikwata; Gen. Sec. D. Nawa.

Zambia Union of Financial Institutions: POB 31174, Lusaka; tel. 219401; Chair. B. Chikoti; Admin. Sec. R. Chibesakunda.

Zambia United Local Authorities Workers' Union: POB 70575, Ndola; tel. 4916; Chair. H. Bweupe; Gen. Sec. N. K. Soko.

University of Zambia and Allied Workers' Union: POB 32379, Lusaka; tel. 213221; Chair. William M. Walele; Gen. Sec. Saini Phiri.

Principal Non-Affiliated Unions

Civil Servants' Union of Zambia: POB 50160, Lusaka; tel. 211415; f. 1975; 22,000 mems; Chair. J. I. Jalasi; Gen. Sec. A. J. Chirwa.

Zambian African Mining Union: Kitwe; f. 1967; 40,000 mems.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Total length of railways in Zambia was 2,187 km (1,360 miles) in 1984. There are two major railway lines: the Zambia Railways network, which traverses the country from the Copperbelt in northern Zambia and links with the National Railways of Zimbabwe to provide access to South African ports, and the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) system, linking New Kapiri-Mposhi in Zambia with Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

Tanzania–Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara): Head Office: POB 2834, Dar es Salaam; tel. 64191; telex 41059; Branch Office: POB 31784, Lusaka; tel. 213232; f. 1975; provides passenger and freight services linking Dar es Salaam in Tanzania with New Kapiri-Mposhi, north of Lusaka, a distance of 1,860 km (1,156 miles) of which 890 km (550 miles) is in Zambia; passenger services suspended in November 1984; owned and administered jointly by Tanzania and Zambia govts; Chair. O. Ongara; Gen. Man. Maj.-Gen. Charles Nyirenda.

Zambia Railways: POB 80935, Kabwe; tel. 222201; telex 81000; f. 1967; controlled by ZIMCO; Chair. Patrick J. Chisanga; Man. Dir E. Haachipuka.

ROADS

There was a total road network of 37,232 km in 1982 of which 5,583 km were asphalted. The main arterial roads run from Beit Bridge (Zimbabwe) to Tunduma (the Great North Road), through the copper mining area to Chingola and Chililabombwe (the Zaire Border Road), from Livingstone to the junction of the Kafue river and the Great North Road, and from Lusaka to the Malawi border (the Great East Road). In February 1984 the 300-km BotZam highway linking Kazungula with Nata, in Botswana, was formally opened.

Department of Roads: POB 50003, Lusaka; tel. 253088; Dir of Roads T. Ngoma.

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services (ZTRS): POB 32581, Lusaka; tel. 215867; telex 42720; f. 1966; assoc. co of ZIMCO; holds sole franchise for road haulage between Zambia and Dar es Salaam; Gen. Man. K. Katukula.

CIVIL AVIATION

In 1984 there were 127 airports, aerodromes and air strips. An international airport, 22.5 km from Lusaka, was opened in 1967. Ndola airport is undergoing reconstruction.

Zambia Airways Corporation: Ndeke House, Haile Selassie Ave, POB 30272, Lusaka; tel. 213674; telex 43850; f. 1967; subsidiary of ZIMCO; technical and managerial assistance provided by Ethiopian Airlines; scheduled passenger and cargo services; internal flights; external flights to Botswana, Cyprus, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, India, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; fleet of 4 Boeing 707-320C, 1 737-200, 2 HS 748 and 1 DC-10-30; Chair. Patrick J. Chisanga; Man. Dir L. Bwalya.

National Air Charters (Z) Ltd (NAC): POB 33650, Lusaka; f. 1973; air cargo services; Gen. Man. Athor Michel.

Tourism

In 1983 there were almost 200,000 visitors to Zambia, compared with a total of 117,400 in 1982. Foreign exchange earnings were estimated at K60m., compared with K55m. in 1982.

Zambia National Tourist Board: Century House, Cairo Rd, POB 30017, Lusaka; tel. 217761; telex 417801; Chair. Solomon Kalulu.

National Hotels Development Corporation: POB 33200, Lusaka; tel. 211023, telex 44130; subsidiary of ZIMCO; is responsible for 15 hotels, 3 casinos and 6 lodges in the national parks and intends to establish hotels and restaurants throughout the country during the third national development programme; directs airport catering services; Man. Dir Mwene Mwinga.

ZIMBABWE

Introductory Survey

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zimbabwe is a land-locked state in southern Africa, with Mozambique to the east, Zambia to the north-west, Botswana to the south-west and South Africa to the south. The climate is tropical, modified considerably by altitude. Average monthly temperatures range from 13°C (55°F) to 22°C (72°F) on the highveld, and from 20°C (68°F) to 30°C (86°F) in the low-lying valley of the Zambezi river. The rainy season is from November to March. The official language is English, while the principal African languages are Chishona and Sindebele. Most of the Africans follow traditional beliefs, while the Asian minority are generally Muslims or Hindus. About 20% of the population are Christians. The flag has seven equal horizontal stripes, of green, gold, red, black, red, gold and green, with a white triangle, bearing a red five-pointed star on which a gold 'Zimbabwe bird' is superimposed, at the hoist. The capital is Harare (formerly known as Salisbury).

Recent History

In 1923 responsibility for Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) was transferred from the British South Africa Company to the United Kingdom Government, and the territory became a British colony. It had full self-government (except for African interests and some other matters) under an administration controlled by European settlers. African voting rights were restricted.

In 1953 the colony was merged with two British protectorates, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) and Nyasaland (now Malawi), to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, also known as the Central African Federation. Sir Godfrey Huggins (later the 1st Viscount Malvern), the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia from 1933 to 1953, became the first Prime Minister of the Federation, being succeeded by Sir Roy Welensky in 1956. In Southern Rhodesia itself, Garfield Todd was Prime Minister from 1953 until opposition to his liberal policies forced his resignation in 1958, when Sir Edgar Whitehead came to power. Meanwhile, white immigration, mainly from Britain and South Africa, had led to an increase in the European population from about 80,000 in 1945 to more than 200,000 in 1958.

A new constitution, ending most of the United Kingdom's legal controls (except for foreign affairs), came into effect in November 1962. This constitution provided for a limited African franchise. At elections in December 1962 Sir Edgar Whitehead lost power to the Rhodesian Front (RF), a coalition of white opposition groups committed to maintaining racial segregation. The Front's leader, Winston Field, became Prime Minister. As a result of successful African nationalist movements in the other member countries, the Federation was dissolved in December 1963.

Meanwhile, African nationalists campaigned for an end to discrimination and for rapid progress to full democracy in Southern Rhodesia. The African National Congress, founded in 1934, was revived in 1957, with Joshua Nkomo as President. The Congress was banned in February 1959 but some of its members formed the National Democratic Party (NDP) in January 1960. Nkomo, although in exile, was elected President of the NDP in October 1960. When the NDP was banned in December 1961, Nkomo formed the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). This was declared an unlawful organization in September 1962. ZAPU split in July 1963 and a breakaway group, led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, formed the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in August. Robert Mugabe became Secretary-General of ZANU.

In April 1964 Field resigned, accused of moving too slowly towards independence. He was replaced by his deputy, Ian Smith, who rejected British conditions for independence, including acceptance by the whole Rhodesian population and unimpeded progress to majority rule. ZANU was banned in August 1964. After Northern Rhodesia became independent as Zambia in October 1964, Southern Rhodesia became generally (although not officially) known as Rhodesia. At elections in May 1965 the RF won all 50 European seats in the legislature. After more unsuccessful negotiations with the British Government, a state of emergency (to be renewed annually) was declared on 5 November. Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) on 11 November 1965. The British-appointed Governor announced the Cabinet's dismissal, but no effective steps were taken to remove it from power. The Smith regime abrogated the 1961 constitution and proclaimed a new one, naming the country Rhodesia. The British Government regarded Rhodesia's independence as unconstitutional and illegal, and no other country formally recognized it.

The United Kingdom terminated all trading and other relations with Rhodesia, while the UN applied economic sanctions against the regime; it was subsequently revealed that many international companies circumvented the restrictions. Following a referendum in June 1969, Rhodesia was declared a republic in March 1970. The 1969 constitution provided for a bicameral Legislative Assembly, comprising a 23-member Senate and a 66-member House of Assembly (50 Europeans and 16 Africans). The President had only formal powers and Smith remained Prime Minister. The RF won all 50 European seats in the House of Assembly in 1970, 1974 and 1977.

Both ZAPU and ZANU took up arms against the illegal Smith regime, and African guerrilla groups were involved in clashes with Rhodesian security forces. Armed South African police were called in to assist the regime in 1967. The British Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, twice held negotiations with Ian Smith, in December 1966 and October 1968, but, despite British concessions, the talks proved abortive.

In November 1971 the British and Rhodesian Governments agreed on draft proposals for a constitutional settlement, subject to their acceptability to the Rhodesian people 'as a whole'. In December the African National Council (ANC), led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was formed to co-ordinate opposition to the plan. The British commission which visited Rhodesia in 1972 reported that the proposals were unacceptable to the majority of Africans. The introduction of more discriminatory legislation was accompanied by increased activity by African nationalist guerrilla groups.

In December 1974, however, a summit was held in Lusaka between three African Presidents and leaders of four nationalist organizations (including ZAPU, ZANU and the ANC), resulting in agreement for a border cease-fire, conditional on the release of African political detainees and on the convening of a constitutional conference in 1975. The African organizations agreed to unite within the ANC, with Bishop Muzorewa as President, and in August 1975 held abortive constitutional talks with the Rhodesian Government. In September the ANC split into rival factions, led by Bishop Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo. Constitutional talks between the Government and the Nkomo faction began in December 1975 but broke down in March 1976. In April the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, entered into lengthy negotiations with the British Government, the Presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, the South African Prime Minister and Ian Smith. In September, under pressure from South Africa, Smith announced his Government's acceptance of proposals leading to majority rule within two years.

The British Government convened the Geneva Conference, which opened in October, to implement the transition to majority rule. It was attended by delegations representing the RF, the African nationalists and the British Government. The nationalist delegations were led by Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Sithole, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe (leader of ZANU's external wing, based in Mozambique). Nkomo and Mugabe, who claimed the support of the guerrillas, adopted a joint position as the Patriotic Front. Although an independence date

not later than 31 March 1978 was provisionally agreed, the Conference was adjourned in December after failing to agree on the composition of the proposed interim government.

In January 1977 negotiations resumed, and Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia (the 'front-line' states) declared their support for the Patriotic Front. Ian Smith rejected British proposals for an interim administration and received a mandate from the RF to repeal racially discriminatory laws and to seek agreement with such African factions as he chose. Supported by the OAU, the Patriotic Front demanded in July 1977 that power be handed direct to them by the Rhodesian Government. A general election was held in August, with the RF retaining all 50 European seats. The nationalist organizations refused to contest the eight directly-elected African seats.

In November 1977 Ian Smith accepted the principle of universal adult suffrage, and talks on an internal settlement were initiated with Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC), the Sithole faction of the ANC and the Zimbabwe United People's Organization (ZUPO), led by Chief Jeremiah Chirau. These talks led to the signing of an internal settlement on 3 March 1978, providing for an interim power-sharing administration to prepare for independence on 31 December 1978. The proposals were rejected by the Patriotic Front and by the UN Security Council. In May 1978 the newly-created Executive Council, consisting of Smith, Sithole, Bishop Muzorewa and Chirau, ordered the release of all political detainees in an attempt to bring about a cease-fire. Frequent clashes between Rhodesian security forces and Patriotic Front guerrillas, including Rhodesian attacks on ZAPU and ZANU bases in Zambia and Mozambique, resulted in the introduction of selective martial law in September.

In January 1979 a 'majority rule' constitution, containing entrenched safeguards for the white minority, was approved by the House of Assembly and endorsed by a referendum of European voters. The United Kingdom and the USA continued to call on all parties to accept UN-supervised elections as the basis for a viable settlement. In April 1979 elections to the new House of Assembly (the country's first by universal adult suffrage) were held in two stages: first for 20 directly-elected European members (chosen by non-African voters only) and then for 72 African members (chosen by the whole electorate). The UANC emerged as the majority party, with 51 seats in the new House, while the RF won all 20 white seats. In May the new Parliament elected Josiah Gumede to be President. Bishop Muzorewa became Prime Minister of the country (renamed Zimbabwe Rhodesia) in June. In accordance with the constitution, Muzorewa formed a government of 'national unity', a coalition of parties in the new House, including European members (Ian Smith became Minister without Portfolio). International recognition was not forthcoming, and UN sanctions remained in force.

New impetus for a lasting and internationally-recognized settlement came following the Commonwealth Conference in Zambia in August 1979. In September a Rhodesian Constitutional Conference was convened at Lancaster House, in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Carrington, Britain's Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and attended by delegations under Bishop Muzorewa and the joint leaders of the Patriotic Front. The Patriotic Front reluctantly agreed to special representation for the whites under the proposed new constitution, which was eventually accepted by both parties. During the talks the guerrilla war escalated and Rhodesian forces hit economic targets in Zambia in October. However, complete agreement was reached on transitional arrangements in November and the details of a cease-fire were finalized in the following month. On 11 December the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Parliament voted to renounce independence and to revert to the status of a British colony, as Southern Rhodesia. Illegal rule ended on the following day, when Parliament was dissolved, the President, Prime Minister and Cabinet resigned, and the British-appointed Governor, Lord Soames, arrived in Salisbury, vested with full executive and legislative authority during the transition to legal independence. The United Kingdom immediately lifted economic sanctions.

Lord Soames paved the way for fresh elections to a new House of Assembly by lifting the ban on the two wings of the Patriotic Front and by ordering the release of most of the detainees who were held under the 'emergency powers' laws. Under the terms of the cease-fire, Patriotic Front troops assembled in 16 areas under the control of a small Commonwealth Monitoring Force. By 7 January 1980 nearly 20,000 men had arrived in the assembly areas. The election campaign was marred by factional violence and intimidation, and the cease-fire was briefly threatened by the anger of the Patriotic Front and the 'front-line' states over the presence of South African troops in Rhodesia. However, elections were held in February (again in two stages) under the supervision of a British Electoral Commissioner. Robert Mugabe's ZANU–PF emerged as the largest single party, winning 57 of the 80 African seats. Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front won 20 seats and the UANC only three. In a separate poll of white voters, Ian Smith's RF won all 20 reserved seats. The new state of Zimbabwe became legally independent, within the Commonwealth, on 18 April, with Rev. Canaan Banana as President and Robert Mugabe as Prime Minister, at the head of a coalition Government including ZANU–PF and Patriotic Front members.

Despite the Government's attempts to balance gradual Africanization of Zimbabwean society with acceptance of existing white economic power and technical skills, record numbers of people, mainly whites, emigrated in 1980 and 1981, and emigration levels have since remained high, with over 19,000 people emigrating in 1983 alone. It was estimated that the white population declined from about 200,000 at independence to slightly more than 100,000 in 1984. Zimbabwe severed diplomatic relations with South Africa in September 1980, but maintains the economic links on which both countries are dependent.

Following the war of independence, in which 27,000 people had been killed, factional differences between former guerrillas, prompted by tribal rivalries of the Shona and Ndebele, continued. Relations between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo have remained uneasy, particularly concerning the former's intention of eventually introducing a one-party state. Nkomo was 'demoted' in a Cabinet reshuffle in January 1981, and in February 1982 large illegal arms caches, discovered on Patriotic Front-owned land, were interpreted as part of a plot to overthrow Mugabe. The Cabinet was almost immediately reshuffled, with Nkomo and two Patriotic Front colleagues losing their posts.

In March nine MPs of the Republican Front (the Rhodesian Front having changed its name in June 1981) resigned from the party over its unwillingness to co-operate with the Government, and sat as Independents. In 1983 there were signs that the RF was losing some support among white Zimbabweans, when it lost two seats to Independent candidates at parliamentary by-elections held in April and September. The party continued to lose ground during 1984, and the Independents gained another seat at a by-election in February, which the RF declined to contest. In May another RF MP resigned from the party to sit as an Independent. As a result, the RF then held only seven of the 20 seats reserved for whites, the remaining 13 being held by Independents. The RF was renamed the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ) at the Party Congress in July, when it was also announced that membership of the party would be open to all races. In December it was reported that a CAZ MP was to give up his seat.

Many of the unpopular practices of the Smith regime, including 'emergency powers' and the detention of political opponents, have continued since independence, and the state of emergency has remained in force. Both Smith and Nkomo have been detained briefly, and several of their respective supporters actually arrested and prosecuted. There was serious unrest in Matabeleland in early 1983, caused both by pro-Nkomo dissidents, mainly deserters from the Zimbabwe National Army, and by the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade, sent to quell the disturbances. Several hundred people, including many civilians, were believed to have been killed. A committee of inquiry, appointed by the Government to investigate allegations of army brutality, began hearing evidence in January 1984. In March 1983 Nkomo, fearing for his safety, fled the country, first to Botswana and later to the United Kingdom. A government proposal to have Nkomo's parliamentary seat declared vacant was withdrawn, following his return to Zimbabwe in August. There were moves by some members of ZAPU to negotiate a merger with ZANU in 1983, but no agreement was reached.

During 1983 the Government took measures to prevent subversive activity. In addition to the deployment of the Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland, new laws were introduced in September, providing for further press censorship and granting the security forces greater powers under the state of emergency, which was renewed in January 1984. In November 1983 Bishop Muzorewa was arrested on suspicion of having subversive links with South Africa. He remained in detention, without trial, until his release in September 1984. In February 1984, in a renewed anti-insurgency campaign, an estimated 10,000 troops were again sent into Matabeleland, which was once more placed under curfew. These security measures, combined with the drought, reportedly caused severe food shortages in the region, and there were unsubstantiated reports of renewed atrocities committed by troops in the area during March and April 1984. The curfew remained in force until August, when it was lifted after an improvement in the security situation. However, it was thought that up to 2,000 civilians had died during the two army campaigns of 1983 and 1984. Troops remained active in the region by early 1985, when it was estimated that only about 500 dissidents were still operating there.

In January 1984 Mugabe announced a Cabinet reshuffle, aimed at reducing government costs. In February Provincial Governors, with ministerial status, were appointed in each of Zimbabwe's eight provinces. In the same month, Mugabe announced that, if re-elected in general elections, due to be held in 1985, his Government would seek unanimous approval for the creation of a one-party state. This aim was reiterated at a ZANU Party Congress, held in August 1984 and attended by some 6,000 delegates. The Congress unanimously approved a new party constitution, committing the party to the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist one-party state, although it also passed a separate resolution stating that one-party rule should be introduced 'in the fullness of time and in accordance with the law and the constitution', suggesting that ZANU intended to proceed cautiously towards this aim, which is opposed by ZAPU and CAZ. Under the new party constitution, membership of the ZANU Central Committee was expanded from 33 to 90, and supreme power was vested in a 15-member political bureau, which was to superintend and administer all government ministries. The members of the political bureau were appointed by Mugabe and the party Vice-President, who had respectively been unanimously elected First and Second Secretaries of the new body. Other important resolutions passed by the Congress called for the immediate creation of an executive presidency (combining the functions of the head of state and the head of government), for all civil servants to be members of ZANU, and for increased efforts to 'socialize' the economy. A new leadership code, designed to reduce corruption among party leaders, was also approved. The Congress effectively confirmed ZANU's control of present government policy, and further secured Mugabe's power as both party leader and Prime Minister.

However, during 1984 and early 1985 there was continued unrest, principally caused by clashes between supporters of the various political factions. The state of emergency was renewed in July 1984 and January 1985. The murder by dissidents of a number of ZANU officials in the first half of 1984 led to violent demonstrations by thousands of ZANU supporters in the Midlands province in June, in which at least seven people were killed and some 300 were injured. The Government banned all ZAPU meetings in the Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces because of ZAPU's alleged support for the dissidents. The ban was lifted in October, and in the same month ZAPU held a Party Congress, at which Nkomo was re-elected party President, and called for the formation of a united front to oppose ZANU in the forthcoming elections. During 1984 ZAPU's political strength was undermined by a number of events, including the defection to ZANU of one of the three ZAPU members of the Cabinet in April, and the death of the ZAPU Vice-President, Josiah Chinamano, in October. In November Mugabe dismissed the two remaining ZAPU Ministers in the Cabinet, including Cephas Msipa, then party Secretary-General, from their Cabinet posts, following the murder of a senior ZANU party official by dissidents whom ZANU alleged to be supported by ZAPU. Msipa later resigned from ZAPU, and the murder heightened the tension between the two parties and caused further rioting, in which several people died.

In January 1985 Nkomo was forced to suspend temporarily his election campaign, after thousands of ZANU supporters demonstrated against him and clashed with ZAPU supporters during his pre-election tour of the country. There were further outbreaks of violence in February, leading to a number of deaths, and early in March up to 10,000 government troops sealed off the suburbs of Bulawayo, in Matabeleland, for two days, and made house-to-house searches in which over 1,000 arrests were made. The Government claimed that the operation was necessary to quell factional violence, but Nkomo asserted that it was intended to demoralize ZAPU supporters prior to the elections. Following the operation, there were reports that more than 50 ZAPU supporters had been abducted from Matabeleland in what ZAPU alleged to be part of a ZANU campaign to suppress political opposition. The Government declined to comment on the reported abductions.

The Government had planned to hold general elections in March 1985, and in February the House of Assembly was dissolved preparatory to the elections. However, owing to delays in the electoral preparations, it was subsequently announced that the elections would be postponed. No specific date was set for the elections, but it was thought that they would be held in June.

Government

Under the terms of the 1980 Constitution (agreed upon by all parties at the Lancaster House talks), legislative power is vested in the bicameral Parliament, consisting of a House of Assembly and a Senate. The House has 100 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage from 80 'common roll' constituencies and 20 separate 'white roll' constituencies. The Senate (with delaying powers only) has 40 members: 14 elected by the 'common roll' members, 10 by the 'white roll' members, 10 by the traditional House of Chiefs and six presidential nominees. Members of both Houses serve for five years (subject to dissolution). Executive authority is vested in the President, elected by Parliament for six years. In almost all matters the President acts on the advice of the Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet must have the confidence of Parliament, to which it is responsible.

Defence

Total armed forces numbered about 41,300 in July 1984: 40,000 in the army and 1,300 in the air force. The Zimbabwe National Army was formed by the integration of about 50,000 former guerrillas, from both Zanla (loyal to Robert Mugabe in the war of independence) and Zipra (loyal to Joshua Nkomo), with the existing security forces. On completion, in November 1981, the National Army numbered 60,000 but has gradually been reduced to its present size. In 1983/84 the defence budget was Z.$418m. Zimbabwe receives military aid and training from the United Kingdom and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Plans to give military training to all adults, for the formation of a people's militia, were announced in 1982, and in September 1983 it was announced that the training programme was under way. About 20,000 people had already been trained as militia by mid-1984, and training units had been established in seven provinces. There is a police force of 10,000.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is an important source of raw materials for industry, and usually constitutes about 18% of GDP. About 58% of the labour force were engaged in agriculture in 1982. The principal cash crops are tobacco, maize, cotton, sugar, wheat, soybeans and coffee. Agricultural output was adversely affected by three successive years of drought in 1981–84, and declined by about 20% in 1983. However, there was a marked improvement in this sector in 1984, when the value of agricultural output rose by about 30% to an estimated Z.$940m. Export earnings from the agricultural sector for that year were expected to reach Z.$612m., and agricultural production was expected to improve further in 1985. Tobacco is Zimbabwe's principal export, accounting for around 20% of foreign exchange earnings, and over 96% of the tobacco crop is exported. Open trading on world tobacco markets was resumed in early 1980 after its interruption by UN sanctions. Following disappointing prices for a low-quality crop of 122,000 metric tons in 1980, production

limits were introduced to improve the quality of the crop. A high-quality crop of 67,300 tons was recorded in 1981. The 1982 crop rose to 89,400 tons, and in 1983 94,300 tons, worth Z.$178m., were produced. Production rose to about 120,000 tons, worth some Z.$247m., in 1984, and in that year tobacco accounted for about 23% of total foreign exchange earnings. The 1985 crop was expected to be about 119,000 tons. Under normal conditions, Zimbabwe has the potential to become the major supplier of maize to southern African countries. A record maize crop of 2.8m. metric tons was produced in 1981, but serious drought reduced this figure to 2m. tons in 1982 and to an estimated 600,000 tons in 1983, and it was initially thought that the 1984 crop would be only about 560,000 tons, necessitating imports of between 500,000–700,000 tons. However, increased production by peasant farmers resulted in a considerable recovery in the maize crop by the end of the year, with total production put at about 930,000 tons, reducing the import requirement to some 260,000 tons. Improved rainfall in the early part of 1985 was expected to result in a record crop of some 3m. tons for that year, enough to cover domestic requirements and to provide a projected surplus of around 1m. tons for export. The cotton crop reached a record 249,000 metric tons in 1984, and exports of cotton were expected to earn over Z.$100m. in foreign exchange in that year. The stock-raising sector has been badly affected by prolonged drought and disease. In 1983 alone, more than 500,000 head of cattle were estimated to have been lost, resulting in a serious shortfall in beef exports. However, measures were taken to reduce cattle losses during 1984, and in that year the livestock industry was expected to earn some Z.$100m. Under the Lomé Convention, Zimbabwe's beef export quota to the EEC is 8,100 tons, valued at about Z.$50m., and it is hoped that exports to the EEC will start in 1985. In 1980 the Government instigated a programme to resettle African peasant families on vacant and underexploited farms, but it was estimated that only about 40,000 families would have been resettled by mid-1985.

An estimated 6% of the working population are employed in mining, which in 1981 contributed 5% of GDP. Gold, asbestos and nickel are the major mineral exports. In 1982 gold exports were worth an estimated Z.$135m. Other minerals include copper, silver, emeralds, cobalt, chromium ore and coal. Despite sanctions, in force until the end of 1979, the value of production rose every year between 1969 and 1980. However, in 1981 and 1982 income from mining fell by 5% and 2.7% respectively, owing to the recession in world metal markets, which resulted in the closure of many mines. There was some recovery in 1983, when, although mining output declined by some 3%, the value of mineral production rose by nearly 23%, to Z.$470.5m., of which about 41% was provided by gold production of 453,000 troy oz, worth about Z.$194m. The improvement in the mining sector was expected to continue in 1984, when the value of mineral production was forecast to reach Z.$550m. In 1982 the Government formed the Zimbabwe Minerals Marketing Corporation to control the mining industry, with the exception of gold. A new parastatal mining organization, the Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC), was established in 1984 for the exploration and exploitation of minerals, and in that year the Reserve Bank introduced a guaranteed minimum purchase price for gold, designed to minimize the effects on gold earnings of fluctuations in the world gold price.

In 1982 manufacturing employed about 16% of the labour force and contributed 26% of GDP. The sector has been adversely affected by controls on imports, owing to Zimbabwe's lack of foreign exchange, and manufacturing output fell by 2%–3% in 1983, with a further decline of about 6% forecast in 1984. The most important sectors, measured by the gross value of output, are food processing, metals, chemicals and textiles. The dam on Lake Kariba provides much of the country's electricity, and the first phase of a new thermal power station at Hwange was in operation by early 1985. Zimbabwe is expected to become self-sufficient in electric power when the second phase of the project becomes operational in mid-1986. Hwange has a total operating capacity of 920 MW. A major new hydroelectric scheme is to be undertaken at Batoka Gorge on the Zambezi river. Zimbabwe faced severe fuel shortages during 1982, owing mainly to the persistent sabotage of the railway and pipeline between Mutare and the Mozambican port of Beira. In 1983 the Government announced plans to take over key sectors of industry. A national oil company, with responsibility for fuel procurement, was to be established. Coal accounts for about one-half of total local energy sources, and there are some 26 coalfields, with total reserves of about 29,000m. tons.

Legal independence provided an initial stimulus to all aspects of the economy. The UN Security Council lifted trade sanctions at the end of 1979, and this, combined with the easing of transport and trade restrictions caused by the war, enabled Zimbabwe to participate fully in international trade. South Africa remains Zimbabwe's principal trading partner. In 1982 total exports (excluding gold and re-exports) fell by 9% from 1981, and imports rose by 6%, creating serious balance-of-payments difficulties for Zimbabwe. The current account deficit reached some Z.$553m. in 1982. This improved, to about Z.$450m., in 1983, partly as a result of the lack of foreign exchange available for the import of non-food commodities. The current account deficit was expected to be further reduced in 1984, when the overall balance-of-payments account was forecast to show a small surplus, partly as a result of a projected 25% increase in the value of exports for that year. The GNP grew by 15.4% in 1980 and by 13.0% in 1981. However, the growth rate was less than 3% in 1982, and negative in 1983, as the world recession affected Zimbabwe. The situation was aggravated by the poor trading position of the Zimbabwe dollar, transport difficulties and the departure of Europeans whose skills cannot yet be filled by suitably qualified Africans, although as many as 40% of the adult labour force may be unemployed. Gross domestic product (GDP) declined by some 4.5% in 1982, by about 4% in 1983, and was expected to decline by a further 1%–2% in 1984. However, a growth rate in real terms of between 2% and 3% was expected for 1985. By 1983 the annual rate of inflation was approaching 20%, compared with 14% during 1981–82, and the inflation rate was about 17% in 1984.

Plans to expand the economy of Zimbabwe depend largely on the procuring of sufficient finance, particularly from foreign governments. The Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development (ZIMCORD) was held in March 1981, but the flow of development funds into Zimbabwe has been disappointing. A long-awaited three-year national development plan, announced in November 1982, envisaged total expenditure of Z.$6,000m. and a rather optimistic average annual growth rate of 8%. Zimbabwe has had persistent problems in restraining its budget deficit in recent years, and the 1983/84 deficit was Z.$630m., partly owing to increased expenditure because of the drought, which led to the introduction of supplementary budgetary expenditure appropriations in February 1984. In March 1983 the Government reached agreement with the IMF for a stand-by credit of SDR 300m., plus a further SDR 56.1m. under the IMF compensatory financing facility. Zimbabwe had already submitted to a 16.5% devaluation of its currency, in December 1982, and to import curbs to meet the necessary terms. However, following the supplementary allocations to the budget in 1983/84, and the Government's failure to reduce the budgetary deficit for 1984/85, the IMF suspended the remainder of the stand-by facility in August 1984. Negotiations between the Government and the IMF for a further stand-by credit were held during late 1984 and early 1985, but no agreement had been reached by April of that year. The budgetary deficit for 1984/85 was projected at Z.$648m. in August 1984, but supplementary budgetary appropriations, made in January 1985, were expected to increase the deficit to Z.$691m. Zimbabwe's foreign debt has risen from Z.$400m. at independence to a projected Z.$3,000m. in 1984, and there is a chronic lack of foreign exchange. In an attempt to reduce the outflow of foreign currency resources, drastic measures were announced in March 1984.

Transport and Communications

In January 1980 road and air links with Zambia and Mozambique were restored, following 14 years of comparative isolation. The rail links with Beira and Maputo in Mozambique, important export outlets, also opened later in the year. In addition, Zimbabwe has rail links with South Africa, Botswana and Zambia. Some 445 km of track had been electrified by mid-1983, and there are plans to electrify the route from Harare to Maputo within the next decade. In August 1983 the World Bank agreed to a US $40m. loan to help National Railways of

Zimbabwe (NRZ) to continue its operations, and NRZ planned to spend Z.$28m. on improvements to the railways in 1985/86. There were about 170,400 km of roads in 1982, of which about 40,400 km were main and secondary roads. Work on constructing and upgrading a 126-km road, connecting Nandi and Rusipi, began in 1984. A national transport and rural roads study was under way during 1985, and was expected to be completed by the end of that year. International and domestic air services connect most of the larger towns, and in 1984 Air Zimbabwe was planning to expand its route system to include a number of new destinations. In 1981 the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) decided to spend US $111m. on developing Harare airport to reduce dependence on South African transport facilities in the region. A telecommunications satellite is to be built at Mazoe, north-west of Harare, with Japanese aid.

Social Welfare

The Government is committed to extending the benefits of social security to the whole population, to be financed through major changes in taxation. There is a free national health service for all persons earning less than Z.$150 per month. In 1981 there were about 672 hospitals and clinics, and 1,200 physicians. A programme to expand health facilities in rural areas was in progress, and in 1983 the EEC was to spend nearly Z.$5m. on construction of 47 clinics in remote areas. In 1985 Italy agreed to provide funding for the construction of a Z.$5m. hospital in Chinhoyi.

Education

Education in Zimbabwe is non-racial at all levels. Estimated expenditure on education in 1983/84 was about Z.$466m. All primary education is free, but not compulsory. Between 1979 and 1984 the numbers of primary school pupils increased from 819,128 to 2,147,898, and secondary school pupils from 73,540 to 422,584. In 1984 over 90% of children of primary school age were attending school. Legislation to make school attendance compulsory for all children under 16 years of age is being prepared. The increase in the number of pupils since 1979 has required the inception of a four-year teacher-training programme and the recruitment of teachers from other countries, and by 1984 some 1,333 expatriate and volunteer teachers had been recruited since 1981. The total number of teachers was 69,058 in 1984. The number of primary schools rose from 2,411 at independence to 4,161 in 1984, and the number of secondary schools increased from 177 to 1,139 over the same period. In addition, 54 rural secondary schools have been established. The University of Zimbabwe, at Harare, provides multi-racial higher education, and in 1983 enrolment of students totalled 3,620. Some 4,124 students were enrolled at the University in 1984, and enrolment was expected to rise to 7,000 by 1987.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the Victoria Falls, the Kariba Dam and the Wankie Game Reserve and National Park. Zimbabwe Ruins, near Fort Victoria, and World's View, in the Matopos Hills, are of special interest. In the Eastern Districts, around Umtali, there is trout fishing and climbing. The number of tourists visiting the country rose from 227,195 in 1980 to 351,045 in 1982, when tourism produced income of Z.$32m. The industry has suffered recently from the effects of the drought, the world recession and the security problems in certain areas, and in 1983 the number of tourists who visited Zimbabwe fell to 298,040. The industry remained in decline during 1984, when a new parastatal organization, the Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation (ZTDC) was to begin operations. The corporation was to take over the service functions of the existing tourist board, and was also to make direct investments in the industry.

Public Holidays

1985: 1 May (Workers' Day), 25 May (Africa Day, anniversary of OAU's foundation), 11–12 August (Heroes' Day), 25–26 December (Christmas).

1986: 1 January (New Year), 18 April (Independence Day), 28–31 March (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Zimbabwe dollar (Z.$).

Unofficial exchange rates (31 December 1984):
£1 sterling = Z.$1.741;
US $1 = Z.$1.502.

Statistical Survey

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Earl Grey Bldg, Corner Fourth St/Livingstone Ave, POB 8063, Causeway, Harare; tel. 706681.

Area and Population

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY

Area (sq km)	390,759*
Population (census results)	
March–May 1969	5,107,330
August 1982	7,539,000†
Density (per sq km) 1982	19.3†

* 150,873 sq miles. † Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (population at census of August 1982)

Harare (Salisbury)	656,000	Hwange (Wankie)	39,200
Bulawayo	413,800	Masvingo (Fort Victoria)	30,600
Chitungwiza	172,600	Zvishavane (Shabani)	26,800
Gweru (Gwelo)	78,900	Chinhoyi (Sinoia)	24,300
Mutare (Umtali)	69,600	Redcliff	22,000
Kwekwe (Que Que)	47,600	Marondera (Marandellas)	20,300
Kadoma (Gatooma)	44,600		

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Average annual birth rate 47.5 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 47.3 per 1,000 in 1975–80; death rate 14.9 per 1,000 in 1970–75, 13.6 per 1,000 in 1975–80 (UN estimates).

EMPLOYMENT*

	1969 Census	March 1981 ('000)	March 1982 ('000)
Agriculture and forestry†	285,383	298.3	275.0
Mining and quarrying	51,101	69.7	66.7
Manufacturing	104,478	166.9	176.4
Construction	48,892	45.3	50.3
Electricity and water	5,641	6.7	6.5
Transport and communications	25,706	47.8	50.6
Trade	66,670	71.1	77.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	9,191	13.3	14.3
Public administration	35,888	81.2	81.5
Services and other	173,900	218.7	238.0
Total	806,850	1,019.0	1,036.7

* Employees only.
† Excluding Africans self-employed in agriculture.

Agriculture

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Wheat	164	195†	182
Maize	1,539	2,814	1,800†
Millet	180	196	190*
Sorghum	74	126	131†
Sugar cane	2,528	3,583†	3,612†
Potatoes*	23	23	23
Cassava (Manioc)*	60	50	60
Dry beans*	23	24	24
Soybeans	86	102	91†
Oranges*	29	30	31
Bananas*	54	56	58
Groundnuts (in shell)	81	239	115†
Seed cotton	185	198†	143†
Cottonseed	120	127†	93†
Cotton lint	63	70†	51†
Tobacco (leaves)	125	70	90*
Tea (made)	10	10*	10*
Coffee (green)	5	6	6*

* FAO estimates. † Unofficial estimate.
Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)

	1980	1981*	1982*
Cattle	5,279	5,400	5,600
Sheep	387	370	360
Pigs	132	150	170
Goats	982	990	1,000
Poultry	4,718†	8,900	9,000

* FAO estimates.
† Belonging to registered poultry producers only.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1980	1981	1982
Beef and veal	81	65	67
Mutton and lamb	1	1	1
Goats' meat	4	4	4
Pig meat	9	10	10
Poultry meat	9	9	9
Other meat	14	13	15
Cows' milk	178	190	200
Butter	1.9	2.1	2.2
Cheese	3.2	3.4	3.6
Hen eggs	11.1	11.3	11.4
Cattle hides	10.8	8.3	8.9

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Forestry

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	401	446	539
Pitprops (Mine timber)	43	43	43
Pulpwood	78	100	104
Other industrial wood	710	803	753
Fuel wood	7,238	7,238	7,240
Total	8,469	8,629	8,679

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION ('000 cubic metres)

	1980	1981	1982
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	167	180	183
Railway sleepers	24	20	15
Total	191	200	198

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products.*

Fishing

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1980	1981	1982
Total catch	13.3	16.5	18.1

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.*

Mining

	1981	1982	1983
Asbestos ('000 metric tons)	247.6	197.7	153.0
Chromium ore ('000 metric tons)†	536.1	431.6	431.4
Coal ('000 metric tons)	2,867	2,769	3,326
Cobalt ore (metric tons)*	94	98	73
Copper ore ('000 metric tons)*	24.6	24.8	21.6
Gold ('000 troy oz)*	371	426	453
Iron ore ('000 metric tons)†	1,096	837	924
Nickel ore (metric tons)*	13,018	13,309	10,147
Silver ('000 troy oz)*	857	918	935
Tin ore (metric tons)*	1,157	1,197	1,235

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.
† Figures refer to gross weight. In 1981 the estimated metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: Chromium 252; Iron 660.

Industry

(gross output of manufacturing in Z.$'000, year ending 30 June)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
Meat industry	130,616	134,398	144,749
Grain mill products	106,955	148,554	213,389
Bakery products	42,546	51,953	69,025
Dairy and other food products	135,575	170,361	166,838
Alcoholic beverages	61,821	74,550	93,768
Soft drinks	22,182	30,006	34,452
Tobacco manufacturing	48,523	56,234	67,260
Clothing and footwear	107,185	143,324	203,353
Other textiles	197,802	254,117	313,774
Wood industries (except furniture)	31,045	44,814	56,379
Furniture (except metal)	23,920	37,363	53,258
Pulp, paper and board	36,132	50,375	68,068
Printing and publishing	47,888	63,980	80,479
Fertilizers and pesticides	86,702	129,967	172,029
Soap preparations and pharmaceuticals	49,856	71,513	173,971
Other chemical products (incl. plastic and rubber)	99,149	133,878	88,046
Cement, bricks and other non-metal mineral products	46,601	61,991	574,323
Metal industry, incl. non-electric machinery (other than vehicles)	380,339	491,356	82,496
Electrical machinery	47,215	63,880	79,240
Transport equipment	47,916	58,189	62,272
Other industries	21,623	30,517	93,385
Total	1,771,591	2,301,320	2,890,554

Source: Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Harare.

Finance

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Monetary Units
100 cents = 1 Zimbabwe dollar (Z.$).

Denominations
Coins: ½, 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 and 25 cents.
Notes: 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars.

Sterling and US Dollar Equivalents (31 December 1984)
£1 sterling = Z.$1.741;
US $1 = Z.$1.502;
Z.$100 = £57.43 = US $66.56.

Average Exchange Rate (US $ per Zimbabwe dollar)

1981	1.4530
1982	1.3205
1983	0.9895

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(US $ million at 31 December)

	1981	1982	1983
Gold*	99.1	83.6	111.6
IMF special drawing rights	10.3	6.9	6.4
Foreign exchange	159.2	133.5	68.9
Total	268.6	224.0	187.0

* Until March 1980 gold was valued at Z.$25 per troy oz. From April 1980 it is valued at a market-related price which is determined at the end of each month.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (Z.$'000, year ending 30 June)

Revenue	1982/83†	1983/84	1984/85†
Taxes on income and profits:			
Income tax	815,000	775,938	821,500
Non-resident shareholders' tax	30,000	7,182	9,000
Non-resident's tax on interest	2,000	4,824	2,000
Resident shareholders' tax	5,000	5,428	4,500
Branch profits tax	3,500	1,336	2,300
Capital gains tax	4,000	6,861	5,000
Total	859,500	801,569	844,300
Taxes on goods and services:			
Sales tax	440,000	461,049	391,855
Customs duties	244,000	290,224	312,200
Excise duties	161,000	166,282	268,845
Betting tax	5,200	4,818	5,000
Other	850	813	1,000
Total	851,050	923,184	978,900
Miscellaneous taxes:			
Stamp duties and fees	12,600	10,897	14,950
Estate duty	4,500	5,949	6,000
Other	5	1,181	16,050
Total	17,105	18,026	37,000
Revenue from investments and property:			
Interest, dividends and profits	57,690	75,495	119,200
Rents	3,000	17,659	5,000
Royalties	10	—	—
Water supplies	1,000	452	1,000
Total	61,700	93,605	125,200
Fees: Departmental facilities and services:			
Agriculture	700	720	750
Civil aviation	1,700	1,574	4,500
Companies, trade marks and patents	1,300	1,110	2,000
Education	6,595	13,452	19,000
Health	1,500	1,470	2,000
National parks	1,900	1,395	1,500
Roads and road traffic	1,650	1,702	3,000
Water development	550	336	750
Other	2,350	2,867	3,600
Total	18,245	24,626	37,100
Recoveries of development expenditure	1,100	261	574
Other:			
Pension contributions	36,000	48,514	52,526
Judicial fines	4,500	4,764	5,000
Sale of State property	3,700	16,443	10,400
Refunds of miscellaneous payments from votes	6,000	3,469	4,000
Miscellaneous	26,000	5,696	5,000
Total	76,200	78,867	76,926
Grand Total	1,948,200	1,940,158	2,100,000

† Estimates.

Expenditure	1980/81	1981/82*	1982/83†
Recurrent expenditure:			
Goods and services:			
Salaries, wages and allowances	374,500	475,497	552,036
Subsistence and transport	33,311	41,423	50,022
Incidental expenses	21,354	26,268	42,524
Other recurrent expenditure	175,986	226,353	253,598
Total	605,151	769,361	898,180
Transfers:			
Interest	99,815	139,188	193,239
Subsidies	106,418	138,152	146,556
Parastatal bodies	13,498	15,169	19,171
Pensions	72,248	73,773	84,130
Grants and transfers	239,311	321,749	506,605
Total	531,290	688,031	949,701
Capital expenditure:			
Land purchase	3,844	21,597	28,262
Buildings	24,244	37,988	124,148
Land development	1,864	2,095	25,106
Civil engineering	27,923	39,950	80,376
Plant, machinery and equipment	6,484	6,957	15,188
Office equipment and furniture	1,414	4,362	7,638
Other capital expenditure	28	31	685
Total	65,801	112,980	281,403
Grand Total	1,202,242	1,570,372	2,129,284

* Provisional. † Estimates.

1983/84: Total expenditure estimated at Z.$2,400,000.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (Z.$ million at current prices)

Expenditure on the Gross National Product

	1980	1981	1982
Private consumption	2,089	2,707	2,938
Private non-profit-making bodies	35	35	37
Net government current expenditure	660	759	994
Gross fixed capital formation	525	800	950
Increase in stocks	217	409	385
Total domestic expenditure	3,526	4,710	5,304
Net exports of goods and services	−103	−331	−299
Less net investment income paid abroad	−47	−115	−192
GNP at market prices	3,376	4,264	4,813

Composition of the Gross National Product

	1979	1980*	1981*
Wages and salaries	1,502	1,881	2,346
Rent	43	43	47
Gross operating profit	1,063	1,392	1,754
GDP at factor cost	2,608	3,316	4,147
Indirect taxes	262	315	501
Less subsidies	−90	−100	−120
GDP at market prices	2,780	3,531	4,528
Less net investment income paid abroad	−53	−47	−110
GNP at market prices	2,727	3,484	4,418

* Provisional.

Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity
(Z.$ million at current factor cost)

	1979	1980*	1981*
Agriculture and forestry	316	462	738
Mining and quarrying	191	267	217
Manufacturing	679	844	1,098
Electricity and water	67	75	88
Construction	78	84	126
Finance and insurance	126	161	189
Real estate	44	43	47
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	367	479	620
Transport and communications	209	230	262
Public administration	266	287	352
Education services	98	169	253
Health services	63	73	63
Private domestic services	53	65	74
Other services	132	185	159
Sub-total	2,689	3,424	4,286
Less Imputed bank service charges	−81	−108	−139
Total	2,608	3,316	4,147

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (US $ million)

	1981	1982	1983
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	1,451.4	1,312.1	1,153.7
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	−1,534.0	−1,472.0	−1,069.6
Trade balance	−82.6	−159.9	84.1
Exports of services	228.2	261.9	221.4
Imports of services	−747.8	−728.3	−692.5
Balance on goods and services	−602.2	−626.3	−387.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	−124.5	−128.2	−114.4
Government unrequited transfers (net)	90.8	45.4	41.1
Current balance	−635.9	−709.2	−460.2
Direct capital investment (net)	3.6	−0.8	−2.1
Other long-term capital (net)	81.4	371.5	162.9
Short-term capital (net)	414.5	223.9	91.0
Net errors and omissions	128.4	92.3	34.5
Total (net monetary movements)	−8.1	−22.4	−174.0
Monetization of gold (net)	21.9	2.9	40.0
Allocation of IMF special drawing rights	12.9	—	—
Valuation changes (net)	−92.5	−4.3	−49.8
Changes in reserves	−65.8	−23.9	−183.8

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY (Z.$ million at 30 June)

	1981	1982	1983
Notes and coin in circulation	171.7	213.0	224.3
Demand deposits in monetary banking sector	473.9	518.4	504.4
Total money	645.6	731.4	728.7

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer Price Index, lower income group; base: 1964 = 100)

	1979	1980	1981
All items*	220.1	232.0	262.5
Food	221.4	229.5	257.1

* Including sales tax and excise duty.

External Trade

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (Z.$'000)

Imports f.o.b.	1980	1981	1982
Food and live animals	28,022	15,308	10,572
Beverages and tobacco	3,698	2,193	2,054
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	26,095	33,385	13,946
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electricity)	195,024	211,697	178,635
Petroleum and petroleum products*	174,191	189,056	52,752
Electricity	18,600	20,305	21,169
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6,515	8,504	6,924
Chemicals and related products	108,872	141,992	125,022
Resins	21,042	25,590	12,403
Insecticides and disinfectants	15,894	18,486	16,067
Basic manufactures	149,348	196,558	157,332
Textile piece goods	26,178	37,329	22,303
Iron and steel	40,187	46,668	18,995
Machinery and transport equipment	208,653	327,400	439,899
Motor vehicle engine spares	14,819	19,825	4,984
Bus and lorry chassis and parts	15,607	32,098	27,267
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	83,212	80,657	123,403
Total	809,398	1,017,694	1,081,787

* Including petroleum products of unknown origin valued 'free on rail South Africa'.

Exports f.o.b.	1981	1982	1983
Food and live animals	130,905	130,310	141,525
Maize	34,738	39,881	40,448
Raw sugar	45,908	44,418	36,451
Beverages and tobacco	224,574	194,796	196,886
Unmanufactured tobacco	218,280	192,315	194,103
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	166,596	141,876	167,953
Cotton lint	60,299	51,759	65,563
Asbestos	75,947	60,857	62,849
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electricity)	10,361	12,275	15,329
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,035	913	553
Chemicals and related products	11,697	12,198	10,692
Basic manufactures	238,786	230,544	289,616
Ferro-alloys	79,517	77,161	98,206
Ingots and billets	24,185	28,228	26,249
Iron and steel bars	17,637	10,999	11,922
Copper metal	18,317	99,071	30,370
Nickel metal	46,787	45,453	62,563
Machinery and transport equipment	19,244	12,656	10,757
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	84,969	19,902	2,320
Migrants' effects	53,846	51,674	45,522
Total*	888,067	807,144	981,875

* Excluding re-exports and gold sales (Z.$ 76,300,000 in 1981).

Source (1982 and 1983 figures): Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Harare.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (Z.$'000)

Imports	1981	1982	1983
Bangladesh	11,357	4,625	5,792
Belgium	16,697	7,128	9,702
Botswana	17,362	34,116	41,210
France	37,130	54,102	46,271
Germany, Fed. Repub.	73,773	88,563	72,321
Italy	21,116	24,655	17,821
Japan	61,597	56,333	46,608
Malawi	15,038	10,278	7,948
Mozambique	18,829	9,480	9,047
Netherlands	23,439	18,922	18,070
South Africa	279,652	239,448	238,793
Switzerland	21,447	22,601	18,390
Taiwan	12,064	9,705	6,086
United Kingdom	101,922	167,983	106,757
USA	74,423	103,538	95,319
Zambia	24,635	24,918	21,168
Total (incl. others)*	897,092	1,081,787	979,489

* Excluding petroleum products of unknown origin valued 'free on rail South Africa' (Z.$ 117,817,000 in 1981) and returned exports (Z.$ 2,785,000 in 1981).

Source: Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Harare.

Exports*	1981	1982	1983
Belgium	32,411	16,074	19,073
Botswana	28,678	25,504	37,087
China, People's Repub.	24,641	n.a.	n.a.
France	15,087	21,050	15,629
Germany, Fed. Repub.	73,009	64,606	60,551
Hong Kong	13,008	8,991	12,034
Iraq	11,020	28,568	n.a.
Italy	44,013	35,719	46,953
Japan	24,911	25,549	56,284
Malawi	14,226	12,292	14,086
Mozambique	11,154	17,204	13,998
Netherlands	26,874	36,641	32,588
South Africa	192,177	137,817	172,006
Spain	11,580	11,123	16,026
Switzerland	16,796	11,528	12,452
United Kingdom	61,299	76,946	104,603
USA	69,770	63,519	60,977
Zaire	19,612	20,392	20,191
Zambia	35,284	27,843	30,293
Total (incl. others)	888,067	807,144	900,052

* Excluding re-exports.

Tourism

	1979	1980	1981
Number of tourist arrivals*	65,268	227,195	327,261

* Those on holiday (excludes those in transit, on business or for education).

Transport

RAIL TRAFFIC*
(National Railways of Zimbabwe including operations in Botswana)

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
Total number of passengers ('000)	1,680	1,825	2,050
Revenue-earning metric tons hauled ('000)	13,153	12,573	13,832
Gross metric ton-km (million)	13,540	12,876	13,009
Net metric ton-km (million)	6,610	6,259	6,289

* Year ending 30 June.

Source: Ministry of Transport, Causeway.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(estimated numbers of motor vehicles in use)

	1973	1974
Passenger cars	130,000	180,000
Commercial vehicles*	67,000	70,000

* Including special purpose vehicles.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

There was a combined total of 236,000 passenger cars and commercial vehicles in 1982.

AIR TRAFFIC (Air Zimbabwe)

	1981	1982	1983
Kilometres flown ('000)	7,948	8,909	8,650
Passengers carried ('000)	426.5	449.6	439.1
Passenger-km (million)	506.3	556.2	553.6
Freight ton-km ('000)*	7,621.0	9,302.1	10,044.3

* Including mail.

Source: Ministry of Transport, Causeway, and Central Statistical Office.

Communications Media

(At 30 June)

	1979	1980	1982*
Telephones	205,981	214,417	242,252
Radio licences	126,521	131,379	191,732
Combined radio and television licences	78,094	74,308	82,556
Daily newspapers	2	2	2

* Figures for 1981 are not available.

Education

(Pupils)

	1982	1983	1984
Primary	1,934,614	2,044,487	2,147,898
Secondary	224,609	316,438	422,584
Agricultural colleges	530	528	610
Teachers' training colleges	4,873	6,481	7,365
Technical colleges*	6,962	7,791	10,373
University of Zimbabwe*	3,091	3,620	4,124

* Including part-time students.

Source: Ministry of Education, Causeway.

Directory

The Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of Zimbabwe took effect at independence on 18 April 1980.

THE REPUBLIC

Zimbabwe is a sovereign republic and the Constitution is the supreme law.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

The declaration of rights guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, regardless of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex.

THE PRESIDENT

Each candidate for the Presidency shall be nominated by not fewer than 10 members of the House of Assembly; if only one candidate is nominated that candidate shall be declared to be elected without the necessity of a ballot. Otherwise, a ballot shall be held amongst an electoral college consisting of the members of the House of Assembly and the Senate. The President shall hold office for six years and shall be eligible for re-election. The President shall be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament shall consist of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate shall consist of 40 Senators: 14 shall be elected by an electoral college consisting of those members of the House of Assembly elected by voters registered on the common roll and 10 by those members elected by voters on the separate white roll; five shall be Chiefs in Mashonaland elected by an electoral college consisting of those Chiefs in Mashonaland who are members of the Council of Chiefs, and five shall be Chiefs in Matabeleland, similarly elected; the remaining six members shall be appointed by the President. The House of Assembly shall consist of 100 members, to be elected by universal adult suffrage from 80 common roll constituencies and 20 white roll constituencies. The life of the Parliament shall ordinarily be five years.

Amendments to the Constitution must have the approval of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate and not fewer than 70 members of the House of Assembly. In addition, amendments to entrenched clauses relating to the representation of whites require the approval of all the members of the House of Assembly.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority shall be vested in the President, who acts on the advice of the Cabinet. The President shall appoint as Prime Minister the person who is considered to be best able to command the support of the majority of members of the House of Assembly. The President, acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, shall appoint other Ministers and Deputy Ministers, to be members of the Cabinet.

OTHER PROVISIONS

An Ombudsman shall be appointed by the President, acting on the advice of the Judicial Service Commission, to investigate complaints against actions taken by employees of the government or of a local authority.

Chiefs shall be appointed by the President, and shall form a Council of Chiefs from their number in accordance with customary principles of succession.

Other provisions relate to the Judicature, Defence and Police Forces, public service and finance.

The Government

HEAD OF STATE

President: Rev. CANAAN SODINDO BANANA (took office 18 April 1980).

THE CABINET

(April 1985)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Public Services, Industry and Technology: ROBERT GABRIEL MUGABE.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Energy and Water Resources: SIMON MUZENDA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr WITNESS MANGWENDE.

Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development: Dr BERNARD CHIDZERO.

Minister of Home Affairs: SIMBI MUBAKO.

Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare: FREDERICK SHAVA.

Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and Justice: EDDISON ZVOBGO.

Minister of Local Government and Town Planning: ENOS CHIKOWORE.

Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development: MOVEN MAHACHI.

Minister of Trade and Commerce: RICHARD HOVE.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: Dr NATHAN SHAMUYARIRA.

Minister of Construction and Housing: SIMBARASHE MUMBENGEGWI.

Minister of Education: Dr DZINGAI MUTUMBUKA.

Minister of Agriculture: DENIS NORMAN.

Minister of Health: SIDNEY SEKERAMAYI.

Minister of Mines: Dr CALLISTUS NDLOVU.

Minister of Women's Affairs: TEURAI ROPA NHONGO.

Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture: SIMBA MAKONI.

Minister of Transport: Dr HERBERT USHEWOKUNZE.

Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism: VICTORIA CHITEPO.

Minister of National Supplies: Enos Nkala.

Ministers without Portfolio: Farai Masango, Daniel Ngwenya.

Minister of State for Security: Emmerson Munangagwa.

Minister of State for Public Service: Chris Anderson.

Minister of State for Industry and Technology: Kumbirai Kangai.

Minister of State for Political Affairs and Provincial Development Co-ordination: Maurice Nyagumbo.

Minister of State for Defence: Ernest Kadungure.

MINISTRIES

All Ministries are in Harare.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Manicaland: Bishop Joshua Dhube.

Mashonaland Central: Joseph Kaparadza.

Mashonaland East: Rwizi Zieyenge.

Mashonaland West: Mudomeni Chivende.

Masvingo: Dzikamayi Mavhaire.

Matabeleland South: Mark Dube.

Matabeleland North: Daniel Ngwenya.

Midlands: Benson Ndemera.

Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Didymus Mutasa.

Common Roll Elections, 27–29 February 1980*

	Votes	Seats
Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front	1,668,992	57
Patriotic Front	638,879	20
United African National Council	219,307	3
Zimbabwe African National Union—Sithole	53,343	0
Zimbabwe Democratic Party	28,181	0
Others	40,827	0
Invalid	52,746	—
Total	2,702,275	80

* In a separate poll of the white electorate on 14 February 1980, to fill the 20 guaranteed European seats in the new House, all 20 Rhodesian Front (subsequently known as Republican Front, now known as Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe) candidates were elected. However, in March 1982 nine Republican Front MPs resigned the party whip to sit as Independents, and by March 1985, following three by-elections and a defection to an independent group, the Conservative Alliance (CAZ) held only seven seats. The ruling ZANU–PF party held 58 seats, ZAPU held 18 seats (two of its members having left the party during 1984, one to join ZANU, one to sit as an Independent), and there was one Independent MP.

SENATE

The Senate has 40 members: 14 elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the House of Assembly representing common roll constituencies, 10 elected by members representing constituencies on the separate white roll, 10 African Chiefs, elected by the Council of Chiefs, and six presidential nominees.

President of the Senate: Nolan Makombe.

Political Organizations

National Democratic Union: f. 1979; conservative grouping with minority Zezeru support; Leader Henry Chihota.

Patriotic Front (PF): 48 Kenneth Kaunda Ave, Vanguard House, Harare; tel. 29114; f. 1961; fmrly the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), a wing of the original PF alliance with ZANU which waged the guerrilla war against white majority rule and the internally negotiated settlement; banned 1964–79; adopted present name to contest the February 1980 election; Pres. Joshua Nkomo; Sec.-Gen. Joseph Msika.

Republican Front (RF): POB 242, Harare; f. 1962, known as Rhodesian Front until June 1981; principal party of the white community; Leader Ian Smith; Chair. George Cluckow.

United African National Council (UANC): 40 Charter Rd, Harare; f. 1971; African nationalist grouping which supported the internal settlement and emerged as largest single party from the April 1979 election; Pres. Bishop Abel Tendekayi Muzorewa (detained since October 1983); Sec.-Gen. Edward Mazaiwana.

United National Federal Party (UNFP): Harare; f. 1978; conservative; supports federation of Mashonaland and Matabeleland; Leader Chief Kayisa Ndiweni.

Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front (ZANU—PF): 88 Manica Rd, Harare; f. 1963; fmrly ZANU, the largest wing of the original PF alliance; banned 1964–79; African nationalist, socialist; Central Committee of 90 mems; Pres. Robert Mugabe; Vice-Pres. Simon Muzenda.

Political Bureau: Robert Mugabe (First Secretary), Simon Muzenda (Second Secretary and Foreign Affairs Secretary), Maurice Nyagumbo, Enos Nkala, Herbert Ushewokunze, Emmerson Munangagwa, Didymus Mutasa, Nathan Shamuyarira, Dzingai Mutumbuka, Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Ernest Kadungure, Josiah Tungamirai, Rex Nhongo, Sidney Sekeramayi.

Zimbabwe African National Union—Sithole (ZANU—S): POB UA525, Union Ave, Harare; f. 1977; splinter group from ZANU, also includes former adherents of the UANC; centrist; Pres. Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole; Sec.-Gen. Noel Mukono.

Zimbabwe Democratic Party: Harare; f. 1979; splinter group from the UANC; traditionalist; Leader James Chikerema.

Zimbabwe National Front: f. 1979; Leader Peter Mandaza.

Diplomatic Representation

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN ZIMBABWE

Algeria: Harare; Ambassador: Mohamed Kellou.

Australia: 3rd Floor, Throgmorton House, Cnr Samora Machel Ave, Julius Nyerere Way, Harare; tel. 794591; telex 4159; High Commissioner: C. A. Edwards.

Austria: Harare; Ambassador: Dr Alexander Otto.

Bangladesh: 199 Fife Ave, POB 3040, Harare; High Commissioner: Syed Muhammad Hussain.

Belgium: Harare; Ambassador: Philippe Berg.

Canada: Harare; High Commissioner: Roger A. Bull.

China, People's Republic: Harare; Ambassador: Zheng Yaowen.

Cuba: Harare; Chargé d'affaires: Ramón Alonso.

Czechoslovakia: Harare; Ambassador: Miroslav Vetrovec.

Denmark: 30 Forbes Ave, POB 4711, Harare; tel. 790398; telex 4677; Ambassador: Niels Julius Lassen.

Egypt: Harare; Chargé d'affaires: I. A. A. Taher.

France: POB 1378, Harare; Ambassador: Patrice le Caruyer de Beauvais.

German Democratic Republic: Harare; Ambassador: Dr Hans-Georg Schleicher.

Germany, Federal Republic: 14 Samora Machel Ave, POB 2168, Harare; tel. 702368; telex 4609; Ambassador: Franz Freiherr von Mentzingen.

Ghana: 11 Downie Ave, Belgravia, POB 4445, Harare; tel. 304582; telex 4631; High Commissioner: Chris Hesse.

Greece: Harare; Ambassador: Dimitri Skouroliakos.

Holy See: 5 St Kilda Rd, POB MP 191, Mount Pleasant, Harare; tel. 33131; Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Rev. Francesco Colasuonno.

Hungary: Harare; Ambassador: József Varkonyi.

India: POB 4620, Harare; High Commissioner: Arif Qamarain.

Iraq: Harare; Ambassador: Ali Sumaida.

Italy: 7 Bartholomew Close, Greendale North, POB 1062, Harare; tel. 48199; telex 4380; Ambassador: Elio Pesso.

Japan: Harare; Ambassador: Seiken Sasaki.

Kenya: Harare; High Commissioner: Philip Nzuki Mbai.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Harare; Ambassador: Yi Chun-ok.

Libya: Harare; Secretary of People's Bureau: OMAR MUFTAH DALLAL.

Malawi: POB 321, Harare; tel. 705611; telex 4467; High Commissioner: MACDONALD AMON BANDA.

Mozambique: Harare; Ambassador: RAFAEL MAGUNI.

Netherlands: Harare; Ambassador: ABRAHAM SCHNEIDERS.

Pakistan: Harare; Ambassador: M. ANWAR KHAN.

Portugal: Harare; Ambassador: Dr LUÍS AUGUSTO MARTINS.

Romania: Harare; Ambassador: Dr PETRE BLAJOVICI.

Spain: POB 3300, Harare; tel. 304118; telex 4173; Ambassador: JOSÉ LUIS BLANCO-BRIONES.

Sweden: Harare; Ambassador: BO HEINEBACK.

Tanzania: POB 4841, Harare; tel. 21870; telex 4557; High Commissioner: NIMROD MASOMA LUGOE.

Tunisia: POB 4308, Harare; tel. 791570; telex 4801; Ambassador: MONCEF KEDADI.

USSR: Harare; Ambassador: GHEORGHY A. TER-GAZARIANTS.

United Kingdom: Stanley House, POB 4490, Harare; tel. 793781; telex 4607; High Commissioner: RAMSAY MELHUISH.

USA: 172 Rhodes Avenue, Harare; tel. 794521; Ambassador: DAVID C. MILLER, Jr.

Yugoslavia: Harare; Ambassador: NAUM ACKOVSKI.

Zaire: POB 2446, Harare; Ambassador: IPOTO EYEBU BAKANDASI.

Zambia: Harare; High Commissioner: MANWENI MAYONDI.

Judicial System

The legal system is Roman-Dutch, based on the system which was in force in the Cape of Good Hope on 10 June 1891, as modified by subsequent legislation.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in matters in which an infringement of Chapter III of the Constitution defining fundamental rights is alleged. In all other matters it has appellate jurisdiction only. It consists of the Chief Justice and three Judges of Appeal. A normal bench consists of any three of these.

The High Court consists of 12 judges, headed by the Judge President. Below the High Court are Regional Courts, with civil jurisdiction and Magistrates' Courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction presided over by full-time professional magistrates.

In February 1981 the Customary Law and Primary Courts Bill was passed, which planned to integrate the customary law courts of rural areas into the country's formal legal system. By 1982 1,100 village and 50 community courts had been set up.

Chief Justice: ENOCH DUMBUTSHENA.

Judges of Appeal: A. R. GUBBAY, C. E. L. BECK.

Judge President: (vacant).

Religion

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most Africans follow traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

About 20% of the population are Christians.

The Anglican Communion

Archbishop of the Province of Central Africa: Most Rev. WALTER MAKHULU (resident in Gaborone, Botswana).

Diocesan Office: POB UA 7, Union Ave, Harare.

The Roman Catholic Church

In 1983 there were an estimated 800,000 Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Harare: Most Rev. PATRICK FANI CHAKAIPA, POB 8060, Causeway; tel. 27386; Secretariat: POB 8135, Causeway.

Other Christian Churches

City Presbyterian Church: POB 50, Harare; f. 1904; Minister Rev. H. CHIKOMO; Session Clerk T. GREENER; 500 mems.

Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk): POB 967, 35 Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 22436; f. 1895; 16 parishes; Moderator Rev. A. S. VAN DYK; Gen. Sec. Rev. F. MARITZ; 2,500 mems.

Evangelical Lutheran Church: POB 2175, Bulawayo; f. 1903; Sec. Bishop J. C. SHIRI; 37,000 mems.

Greek Orthodox Church: POB 2832, Harare; tel. 701981; Archbishop CYRIL PAPADOPOULOS.

Methodist Church in Zimbabwe: POB 8298, Causeway; tel. 724069; f. 1891; Pres. Rev. CASPEN C. MAKUZWA; Sec. of Conference Rev. FARAI J. CHIRISA; 65,663 mems.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: POB 2451, Bulawayo; Synod Sec. for Zimbabwe Rev. J. R. DANISA.

United Methodist Church: POB 8293, Causeway; f. 1890; Bishop of Zimbabwe ABEL TENDEKAYI MUZOREWA; Acting Bishop RALPH DODGE; 45,000 mems.

JUDAISM

Central African Jewish Board of Deputies: POB 342, Harare; tel. 23647; Pres. H. H. GOLLOP; Gen. Sec. G. ROSIN; c. 1,350 adherents.

BAHÁ'Í FAITH

National Spiritual Assembly: POB UA250, Harare; tel. 5071313; mems resident in 1,143 localities.

The Press

DAILIES

The Chronicle: POB 585, Bulawayo; f. 1894; circulates throughout Matabeleland; English; Editor GEOFF NYAROTA; circ. 45,547.

The Herald: POB 396, Harare; f. 1891; English; Editor TOMMY SITHOLE; circ. 107,000.

PERIODICALS

Africa Calls: POB 8045, Causeway; tel. 706196; f. 1960; every 2 months; travel; Editor T. ST DENIS; circ. 12,500.

Central African Journal of Medicine: POB 2073, Harare; tel. 790340; f. 1955; monthly; Editor Prof. M. GELFAND.

Commerce: POB 1934, Harare; journal of Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce; monthly; Editor TINA KAYE; circ. 5,000.

Commercial Agriculture in Zimbabwe: POB 1622, Harare; tel. 708245; telex 2084; f. 1964; annually; English; Gen. Man. MICHAEL ROOK; circ. 8,000.

Danhiko: POB 1819, Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 706196; every 2 months; circ. 60,000.

Development Magazine: POB 1819, Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 706196; f. 1948; monthly; English; Editor C. C. WILSON; circ. 3,000.

The Farmer: POB 1622, Harare; tel. 708245; telex 2084; f. 1928; deals with commercial farming; fortnightly; English; Gen. Man. MICHAEL ROOK; circ. 6,000.

Farming World: POB 909, Harare; f. 1975; monthly; English; Editors S. DICKIN, D. H. B. DICKIN; circ. 15,398.

The Financial Gazette: POB 1819, 1st Floor, Throgmorton House, Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 706196; weekly; Editor C. C. WILSON; circ. 11,000.

Gweru Times: POB 66, Gweru; weekly; Editor R. SPROAT; circ. 5,000.

Hotel and Catering Gazette: POB 8045, Causeway; tel. 706196; monthly; Editor S. VASSILATOS; circ. 1,400.

In Flight Magazine: POB 1819, Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 706196; every 2 months; Editor T. ST DENIS; circ. 12,000.

Insurance Review: POB 1683, Harare; monthly; Editor R. BEAVER.

Kadoma Mail: POB 392, Kadoma; f. 1912; weekly; Man. Editor C. B. KIDIA; Editor M. READ.

Look and Listen: POB UA589, Union Ave, Harare; weekly; English-language radio and TV programmes; Editor C. BEKKER; circ. 23,000.

Mahogany: Munndix House, 98 Cameron St, Harare; tel. 700475; telex 4748; f. 1980; bi-monthly; English; women's interest; Editor G. BEACH; circ. 18,200.

Makoni Clarion: POB 17, Rusape; monthly.

Manica Post: POB 960, Mutare; f. 1893; weekly; Editor L. HATUGARI; circ. 9,207.

Masiye Pambili (Let Us Go Forward): POB 2034, Bulawayo; tel. 70111; f. 1964; every 2 months; English; Editor M. L. SIDILE; circ. 21,000.

Midlands Observer: POB 186, Kwekwe; tel. 2248; f. 1953; weekly; English; Editor A. M. Cleland; circ. 2,500.

Nhau Dzekumakomo: POB 910, Mutare; f. 1984; publ. by Mutare City Council; monthly.

Outpost: POB HG 106, Highlands; f. 1911; every 2 months; English; Editor A. P. Stock; circ. 12,000.

Parade: POB 3798, Harare; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor Leonis M. Lambiris; circ. 33,000.

The People's Weekly: POB 8122, Causeway; tel. 702541; f. 1966; weekly; publ. by Dept of Information; partly in vernacular languages; Editor-in-Chief K. Gonese; circ. 500,000.

Prize Africa: POB UA 589, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 705411; telex 4748; f. 1973; monthly; English; Editor-in-Chief and Dir Tinos Guvi; circ. 36,500.

Radio Post: Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, POB HG444, Highlands; monthly; English; African radio and television programmes; Editor M. Wasserfall; circ. 22,431.

The Report: POB 208, 208 Birmingham Rd, Marondera; tel. 3285; f. 1983; fortnightly; Editor N. R. Smeda; circ. 1,000.

Sitima: POB 596, Bulawayo; monthly; railways staff newspaper; Editor J. Mpofu; circ. 9,000.

Sunday Mail: POB 396, Harare; f. 1935; weekly; English; Editor Willie Musarurwa; circ. 135,000.

Sunday News: POB 585, Bulawayo; f. 1930; weekly; English; Editor Peter Mhlangu; circ. 39,337.

Teachers' Forum: POB 3041, Harare; tel. 704141; telex 2558 COLPRS; f. 1974; monthly; educational; Editor T. Chifunyise; circ. 42,700.

The Times: POB 66, 71 Seventh St, Gweru; weekly; English.

Zimbabwe Agricultural Journal: POB 8108, Causeway; f. 1903; every 2 months; Editor R. J. Fenner; circ. 1,600.

Zimbabwe Railways Magazine: POB 596, Bulawayo; f. 1952; monthly; Editor W. C. Cooke; circ. 8,750.

Zimbabwean Government Gazette: POB 8062, Causeway, Harare; weekly; official government journal; Editor (vacant).

NEWS AGENCIES

Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (Ziana): POB 8166, Causeway, Harare; tel. 793747; telex 4816; f. 1980; owned by Mass Media Trust; Editor-in-Chief Farayi Munyuki.

Foreign Bureaux

Agence France-Presse (AFP): POB 1166, Robinson House, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 793269; telex 4820; Rep. Jean-Michel Stoullig.

Agencia EFE (Spain): POB 2106, Harare; tel. 302100; Chief Ausberto Rodríguez Jara.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 3rd Floor, 330 Robinson House, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 708515; telex 00907-4214; Rep. Nino Alimenti.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 6 St Dominic Rd, Milton Park, Harare; Correspondent Rainer Köhler.

Associated Press (AP) (USA): POB 785, Harare; tel. 706622; telex 4676; Rep. John Edlin.

News Agency of Nigeria (NAN): 2nd floor, Robinson House, Union Ave/Angwa St, Harare; tel. 703041; telex 4674.

Reuters (United Kingdom): 901 Tanganyika House, Union Ave, Harare.

Telegrafnoye Agentstvo Sovietskogo Soyuza (TASS) (USSR): 2nd Floor, Robinson House, Union Ave, Harare; Correspondent Aleksandr Osipov.

United Press International (UPI) (USA): POB 2023, 604 Robinson House, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 25265; telex 4177; Rep. Ian Mills.

Xinhua (People's Republic of China): 2nd Floor, Robinson House, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 701366.

Publishers

A. C. Braby (Pvt) Ltd: POB 1027, Bulawayo; tel. 705199; telex 3333; telephone directory publishers.

Amalgamated Publications (Pvt) Ltd: POB 1683, Harare; tel. 706056; f. 1949; trade journals; Man. Dir A. Thomson.

Books of Zimbabwe Publishing Co (Pvt) Ltd: POB 1994, Bulawayo; tel. 61135; f. 1968; Chair. and Man. Dir L. W. Bolze.

College Press (Pvt) Ltd: POB 3041, Harare; tel. 704141; telex 2558; f. 1968; educational and general; Man. Dir C. J. Paterson.

Graham Publishing Co (Pvt) Ltd: POB 2931, Harare; tel. 706207; f. 1967; general; Dir Gordon M. Graham.

Harare Publishing House: Maceys Bldg, Baker Ave, Harare; f. 1984; Dir Prof. Stanlake Samkange.

Longman Zimbabwe (Pvt) Ltd: POB ST 125, Southerton; tel. 62711; telex 2566; f. 1964; general and educational in English, Shona and Ndebele; Man. Dir S. G. Mpofu.

Mambo Press: POB 779, Gweru; f. 1958; religion, education and fiction in English and African languages; Dir Albert Plangger; Man. James Amrein.

Modern Farming Publications: POB 1622, Harare; tel. 708245; telex 2084; farming magazines and books for southern and central Africa; Gen. Man. Michael Rook.

Munn Publishing (Pvt) Ltd: POB UA 460, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 700475; magazines; Chair. A. F. Munn.

Oxford University Press: POB 3892, Harare; tel. 27848; f. 1915; branch of OUP East and Central Africa; Gen. Man. N. C. Gracie.

Standard Publications (Pvt) Ltd: POB 3745, Harare.

Thomson Publications Zimbabwe: POB 1683, Harare; tel. 23291; trade journals; Man. Dir A. Thomson.

Zimbabwe Newspapers (1980) Ltd: POB 396, Harare; tel. 704343; POB 960, Mutare; POB 585, Bulawayo; controls largest newspaper group; Chair. Dr D. M. Sadza.

The Zimbabwe Publishing House: POB BW 350, 144 Union Ave, Harare; tel. 790148; telex 2502; f. 1982; Dirs Phyllis Johnson, David Martin.

Government Publishing House

The Literature Bureau: POB 8137, Causeway; tel. 26929; f. 1954; publishing organ of Ministry of Education and Culture; Dir D. B. Hlazo.

Radio and Television

In 1985 there were an estimated 200,000 radio receivers and 99,000 television sets.

RADIO

Broadcasts in English, Shona, Ndebele and Chewa; four programme services comprise a general service, predominantly in English, vernacular languages service, light programmes, educational programmes.

TELEVISION

The main broadcasting centre is in Harare, with a second studio in Bulawayo; broadcasts on one channel for about 45 hours per week.

Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation: POB HG 444, Highlands, Harare; tel. 46501; telex 4175; f. 1957; Chair. Don Muvuti; Dir-Gen. T. J. Kangai.

Finance

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; m. = million; br. = branch; amounts in Zimbabwe dollars)

BANKING

Central Bank

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe: POB 1283, Harare; tel. 790731; telex 2285; f. 1964; sole bank of issue; cap. 2m.; Gov. Dr K. J. Moyana; Gen. Man. Dr L. L. Tsumba.

Commercial Banks

Bank of Credit and Commerce (Zimbabwe) Ltd: Union House, 60 Union Ave, POB 3313, Harare; tel. 794695; telex 4245; f. 1980; cap. p.u. 6m. (1983); Chair. E. D. Chiura; Man. Dir E. A. Garda; 6 brs.

Barclays Bank of Zimbabwe Ltd: POB 1279, Barclay House, 1st St/Stanley Ave, Harare; tel. 706301; telex 4169; cap. 9m.; Chair. John D. Carter; Man. Dir J. G. Bennett; 40 brs and sub-brs.

Grindlays Bank PLC: POB 300, 59 Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 795871; telex 4739; Chair. D. C. SMITH; Gen. Man. R. E. MANKELOW; 7 brs.

Standard Chartered Bank Zimbabwe Ltd: POB 373, John Boyne House, cnr Speke Ave and Inez Terrace, Harare; tel. 708055; telex 2115; Chair. J. D. CAMERON; CEO D. G. MOIR; 40 brs and sub-brs; 14 agencies.

Zimbabwe Banking Corporation Ltd: POB 3198, Zimbank House, 46 Speke Ave, Harare; tel. 704051; telex 4241; f. 1951; cap. 12.6m., res 18.4m., dep. 415.6m. (1983); govt controlled; Chair. C. G. TRACEY; CEO E. G. RAULT; 19 brs, 6 sub-brs, 7 agencies.

Development Bank

Zimbabwe Development Bank (ZDB): Harare; f. 1985; cap. Z.$50m.; Chair. LIBERTY MHLANGA; Man. Dir REINER EICH.

Merchant Banks

Merchant Bank of Central Africa Ltd: POB 3200, Livingstone House, Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 703211; telex 4258; f. 1956; cap. and res 11m., dep. 80m. (1984); Chair. G. RICHARDS; Man. Dir C. W. M. KIRKPATRICK.

RAL Merchant Bank Ltd: POB 2786, RAL House, 67 Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 703071; telex 4116; f. 1956; cap. p.u. 9m.; Chair. G. A. CAREY-SMITH; Man. Dir M. L. LAWS.

Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Zimbabwe Ltd: POB 60, Second St, Harare; tel. 708585; telex 4149; f. 1971; cap. and res 6.7m., dep. 50m. (1983); Chair. J. D. CAMERON; Man. Dir A. CLEARY.

Syfrets Merchant Bank Ltd: POB 2540, Harare; tel. 794581; telex 4299; wholly owned by Zimbabwe Banking Corpn Ltd; cap. and res 8.7m., dep. 66.5m. (1983); Chair. C. G. TRACEY; Exec. Dirs E. G. RAULT.

Banking Organization

Institute of Bankers in Zimbabwe: POB UA 521, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 706277; f. 1973; Pres. E. G. RAULT; CEO Dr N. A. MARAIRE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Zimbabwe Stock Exchange: 8th Floor, Pearl Assurance House, Samora Machel Ave, POB UA234, Harare; tel. 23668; telex 4196; f. 1946; Chair. W. A. F. BURDETT-COUTTS; Sec. G. W. POOLEY.

INSURANCE

CU Fire, Marine and General Insurance Co Ltd: Harare; telex 4194; mem. of Commercial Union group; Chair. J. M. MAGOWAN.

ICZ Life Assurance Co Ltd: ICZ House, cnr Manica Rd/Angwa St, POB 2417, Harare; tel. 705856; Gen. Man. D. J. GARDEN.

Legal and General Assurance of Zimbabwe (Pvt) Ltd: 66 Julius Nyerere Way, Harare; tel. 702811; telex 4819; Chair. J. W. MORLEY; Gen. Man. J. P. WEEKS.

Old Mutual: POB 70, Harare; tel. 704411; telex 2118; f. 1845; life assurance; Chair. D. C. SMITH; Gen. Man. A. J. HERMANN.

Royal Mutual Insurance (Pvt) Ltd: POB 3599, Royal Mutual House, 45 Baker Ave, Harare; tel. 27853; telex 4683; f. 1982; cap. p.u. 2m.; Chair. C. WRIGHT; Gen. Man. J. AHERN.

Southern Life Association: POB 547, Southern Life Bldg, 69 Stanley Ave, Harare; tel. 702791; telex 2229; Prin. Officer H. D. O'FLAHERTY.

Trade and Industry

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce (ZNCC): POB 1934, Harare; tel. 708611; telex 2531; f. 1983 to replace all fmr nat. asscns of chambers of commerce; Pres. ERNEST CHIWESHE; Vice-Pres. RAPHAEL CHITRIN, FRED CHIMPONDAH, PETER GENARI.

INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Agricultural Marketing Authority: POB 8094, Causeway; tel. 725042; f. 1967; Chair. P. MILLAR.

Bulawayo Agricultural Society: PO Famona, Bulawayo; tel. 64911; telex 3273; sponsors an agricultural show and an international trade fair; Pres. W. R. WHALEY; Gen. Man. G. E. ROWE.

Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association: Bulawayo.

Chamber of Mines: POB 712, Harare; tel.702843; telex 2447; f. 1939; Pres. L. G. KIMBLE; Chief Exec. C. D. C. BAIN.

Coffee Growers' Association: Agriculture House, Moffat St, POB 4382, Harare; tel. 700205; Chair. ROBERT FENNEL.

Commercial Cotton Growers' Association: Agriculture House, Moffat St, POB 592, Harare; tel. 791881; Pres. P. L. FLANAGAN.

Commercial Farmers' Union: POB 1241, Harare; tel. 791881; f. 1942; Pres. A. J. LAURIE; Dir D. W. HASLUCK; 4,500 mems.

Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries: POB 3794, Industry House, 109 Rotten Row, Harare; tel. 702431; f. 1957; Pres. A. G. PATERSON; Dir A. READ; 1,200 mems.

Construction Industry Association of Zimbabwe: POB 3794, Harare; tel. 849761; Pres. J. R. STONE (acting); Chief Exec. P. H. SWART; Sec. D. W. DAVIS.

Employers' Federation of Zimbabwe: POB 158, Harare; tel. 705156.

Industrial Council of the Motor Industry: POB 1084, Bulawayo; tel. 70238.

Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe Ltd: POB 8531, Causeway; tel. 706971; f. 1963; Chair. N. CAMBITZIS; Gen. Man. C. SANYANGA.

Kadoma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association: POB 100, Kadoma; tel. 00940; Chair. P. J. SCHEEPERS; Sec. P. L. JAMES; 66 mems.

Kwekwe Farmers' Association: POB 240, Kwekwe; tel. 3293; f. 1928; Sec. S. MASSON; 80 mems.

Manicaland Chamber of Industries: POB 92, Mutare; tel. 62300; f. 1945; Pres. G. E. MCGINTY; 60 mems.

Mashonaland Chamber of Industries: POB 3794, Harare; tel. 702431; telex 2073; f. 1922; Pres. B. J. STOCK; Sec. E. G. R. TURNER; 640 mems.

Mashonaland Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: POB 1502, Harare; tel. 84901; f. 1921; Chair. J. R. F. STONE; Chief Exec. P. H. SWART; Sec. N. R. NIEK; 216 mems.

Matabeleland Chamber of Industries: POB 2317, Bulawayo; f. 1931; Pres. G. H. LAWRENCE; Sec. Mrs JACKSON; 300 mems.

Matabeleland Region of The Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: POB 1970, Bulawayo; f. 1919; Pres. L. WARD; Sec. E. FRIEND; 112 mems.

Midlands Chamber of Industries: POB 293, Gweru; tel. 3985; Pres. R. I. NELSON; Sec. D. COOPER; 90 mems.

Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe: POB 2628, Harare; tel. 705862; telex 4579; f. 1982; Chair. C. USHEWOKUNZE; Gen. Man. MARK RULE.

Mutare District Farmers' Association: POB 29, Mutare; tel. 64233; Chair. R. FRANKLIN; Sec. Mrs J. FROGGATT; 45 mems.

National Industrial Council of the Building Industry of Zimbabwe: St Barbara House, Moffat St, POB 2995, Harare; tel. 26740; Sec. D. G. SEMMONS.

National Industrial Council for the Engineering and Iron and Steel Industry: 5th Floor, Chancellor House, Samora Machel Ave, POB 1922, Harare; tel. 705607; f. 1943; Chair. G. D. COX.

Tobacco Marketing Board: POB UA 214, Union Avenue, Harare; tel. 707255; telex 4656.

Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union: POB 3755, Harare; tel. 703406; Pres. GARY MAGADZIRE.

Zimbabwe Tobacco Association: POB 1781, Harare; tel. 27441; telex 2090; Pres. R. W. J. ASHBURNER; CEO H. BARNARD; 1,200 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

At the inaugural congress of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, held in March 1981, all trade unions in Zimbabwe, both black and white, became affiliated to the ZCTU. The ZCTU is encouraging a policy of union amalgamations.

Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU): 53 Samora Machel Ave, Piccadilly Centre, POB 3549, Harare; f. 1981; co-ordinating org. for trade unions; Pres. ALFRED MAKWARIMBA; Sec.-Gen. A. P. KUPFUMA.

Principal Unions

Air Transport Union: AP 40, Harare Airport, Harare; tel. 52601; f. 1956; Pres. J. B. DEAS; Gen. Sec. C. J. GOTORA; 580 mems.

Air Transport Workers' Association: POB AP1, Harare; tel. 52601; Gen. Sec. Mr SIYANDABA.

Amalgamated Engineering Union: POB 472, Bulawayo; tel. 67551; Gen. Sec. S. O. JACOBY.

Associated Mineworkers' Union of Zimbabwe: POB 384, Harare; tel. 700287; Pres. J. S. MUTANDARE; 25,000 mems.

Building Workers' Trade Union: St Barbara House, POB 1291, Harare; tel. 20942; Gen. Sec. E. NJEKESA.

Commercial Workers' Union of Zimbabwe: St Andres House, Samora Machel Ave, Harare; tel. 707845; Pres. M. A. GERAHUNI; Gen. Sec. ALFRED MAKWARIMBA; 6,000 mems.

Federation of Municipal Workers' Union: Cabs Bldg, Lobengula St, Bulawayo; tel. 60506; Gen. Sec. F. V. NCUBE.

Food, Oil and Edibles Workers' Union: Lister Bldg, Room 203, Stanley Ave, Harare; Gen. Sec. R. P. MARUFU.

Graphical Association: POB 27, Bulawayo; tel. 62477; POB 494, Harare; Gen. Sec. A. NGWENYA; 3,015 mems.

Harare Municipal Workers' Union: Office No 12, Harare Community, Harare; tel. 62343; Gen. Sec. T. G. T. MAPFUMO.

National Union of Clothing Industry Workers' Union: POB RY28, Raylton; tel. 64432; Gen. Sec. C. M. PASIPANODYA.

National Union of Railwaymen: 13th Ave, Unity House, Bulawayo; tel. 609489; Gen. Sec. B. HOLLERAN.

Railways Associated Locomotive Engineers: POB 191 W, Waterfalls, Harare; Gen. Sec. A. R. PENROSE.

Railways Associated Workers' Union: POB 2276, Bulawayo; tel. 70041; f. 1982; Gen. Sec. A. J. MHUNGU.

Rubber Workers' Union: POB 8013, Bulawayo; Gen. Sec. J. MOYO.

Technical & Salaried Staff Association: POB 33, Redcliff; tel. 68798; Gen. Sec. J. DANCAN.

Transport and General Workers' Union: Dublin House, POB 4769, Harare; tel. 793508; Gen. Sec. F. MAKANDA.

United Food and Allied Workers' Union: POB 1921, Bulawayo; tel. 74150; f. 1962; Gen. Sec. I. M. NEDZIWE.

United Steelworkers' Union of South Africa: POB 1, Redcliff; Pres. J. HENDERSON; Gen. Sec. J. EVANS; 1,500 mems.

Zimbabwe Aerated Waters Manufacturing Workers' Union: POB 3913, Harare; Gen. Sec. J. MUDAWARIMA.

Zimbabwe Agriculture and Plantation Workers' Union: Lister Bldg, Room 203, Stanley Ave, Harare; Gen. Sec. D. S. NDAWANA.

Zimbabwe Baking Industry Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Gen. Sec. I. DAMBA.

Zimbabwe Brewing Industry Workers' Union: POB 3913, Harare; Gen. Sec. Mr MARUVE.

Zimbabwe Catering and Hotel Workers' Union: Nialis Bldg, POB 3913, Harare; tel. 708359; Gen. Sec. A. P. KUPFUMA.

Zimbabwe Chemical & Allied Workers' Union: POB 4810, Harare; Gen. Sec. Mr GOMWE.

Zimbabwe Clothing Industry Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; tel. 705504; Gen. Sec. P. MASHAVIRA.

Zimbabwe Cold Storage Commission Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Gen. Sec. M. KADUNGURE.

Zimbabwe Detergents, Edibles, Oil Fats Workers' Union: POB 3913, Harare; Gen. Sec. A. LEES.

Zimbabwe Domestic & Allied Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; tel. 702042; Gen. Sec. C. MOYO.

Zimbabwe Educational, Welfare & Mission Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Pres. I. O. SAMAKOMVA.

Zimbabwe Engineering & Iron Steel Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Gen. Sec. J. GWAVAVA.

Zimbabwe Food Processing Industry Workers' Union: POB 3913, Harare; Gen. Sec. M. MUSHAMBA.

Zimbabwe Leather Shoe & Allied Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; tel. 793173; Gen. Sec. I. ZINDOGA.

Zimbabwe Meat, Fish and Poultry Workers' Union: POB 3913, Harare; Gen. Sec. R. MHAMBA.

Zimbabwe Meat Trade Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Gen. Sec. B. MAWISIRE.

Zimbabwe Milling Industry Workers' Union: POB 3913, Harare; Gen. Sec. F. GUTU.

Zimbabwe Mining Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Pres. W. GWEKWERERE.

Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers' Union: POB RY 00, Bulawayo; tel. 74150; Gen. Sec. M. M. DERAH.

Zimbabwe Motor Trade Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Gen. Sec. K. HUNDA.

Zimbabwe Municipal & Rural Council Workers' Union: 68 Sinoia St, Harare; Gen. Sec. J. MADONDO.

Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union: POB 739, Harare; tel. 21141; Gen. Sec. D. GONYE.

Zimbabwe Society of Bank Officials: POB 966, Harare; tel. 23104; Gen. Sec. A. CHITEHWE.

Zimbabwe Sweets and Confectionery Manufacturers Workers' Union: POB 3913, Harare; Gen. Sec. S. MTUKUDZI.

Zimbabwe Textile Workers' Union: POB UA 245, Union Ave, Harare; tel. 705329; Gen. Sec. E. C. SOKO.

Zimbabwe Tobacco Industry Workers' Union: Lister Bldg, Room 203, Stanley Ave, Harare; Gen. Sec. S. MHEMBERE.

Zimbabwe Union of Musicians: POB 232, Harare; tel. 708678; Gen. Sec. C. MATEMA.

TRADE FAIR

Zimbabwe International Trade Fair: PO Famona, Bulawayo; telex 3273; f. 1960; Gen. Man. G. E. ROWE.

Transport

RAILWAYS

Trunk lines run from Bulawayo south through Botswana to the border with the Republic of South Africa, connecting with the South African Railways system; north-west to the Victoria Falls, where there is a connection with Zambia Railways; and north-east to Harare and Mutare connecting with the Mozambique Railways' line from Beira. From a point near Gweru, a line runs to the south-east, making a connection with the Mozambique Railways' Limpopo line and with the port of Maputo. A connection runs from Rutenga to the South African Railways system at Beitbridge. Electrification of the rail link between Gweru and Harare (445 km of track) was completed by mid-1983. There are plans to electrify the route from Harare to Maputo by the mid-1990s. In 1984 lines totalled 3,394 km. The section from Bulawayo to Victoria Falls is still operated with steam locomotives.

National Railways of Zimbabwe: POB 596, Metcalfe Square, Bulawayo; tel. 72211; telex 3173; f. 1899, reconstituted 1967 when joint operation by Rhodesia and Zambia ceased and each became responsible for its own system; Chair. Rev. J. SIYACHITEMA; Gen. Man. JOHN AVERY.

ROADS

The road system in Zimbabwe totalled 170,400 km in 1982, of which 40,400 km were designated main and secondary roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Zimbabwe Corporation: POB AP1, Harare Airport; tel. (10) 52601; telex 4548; f. 1967; scheduled domestic and international passenger and cargo services to Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and the United Kingdom; Chair. R. G. KERSWELL; Gen. Man. A. T. MUTYAMBIZI; fleet of 6 Viscount 700, 2 Viscount 800, 5 Boeing 707.

Affretair: POB 655, Harare; telex 4493; f. 1965 as Air Trans Africa; national freight carrier; wholly-owned subsidiary of Air Zimbabwe; regular services to West Africa and Europe, and charter services world-wide; Gen. Man. R. R. W. MUZWIDZWA; fleet of 2 DC-8-55F.

Tourism

In 1982, 351,045 tourists visited Zimbabwe, but this figure declined to 298,040 in 1983.

Zimbabwe Department of Tourism: POB 8052, 95 Stanley Ave, Causeway; f. 1981; Dir E. MPISAUNGA.

Zimbabwe Tourist Development Corporation (ZTDC): Harare; f. 1984.

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Yemen, People's Democratic Republic (South Yemen)	2897
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Zambia	2920
Zimbabwe	2932

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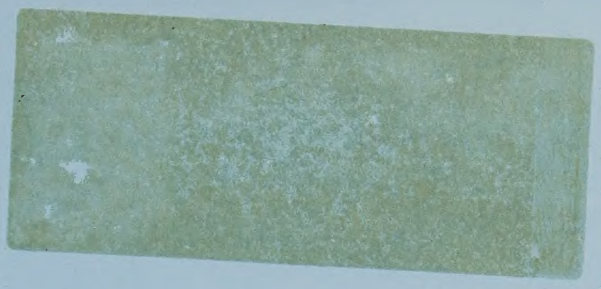

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